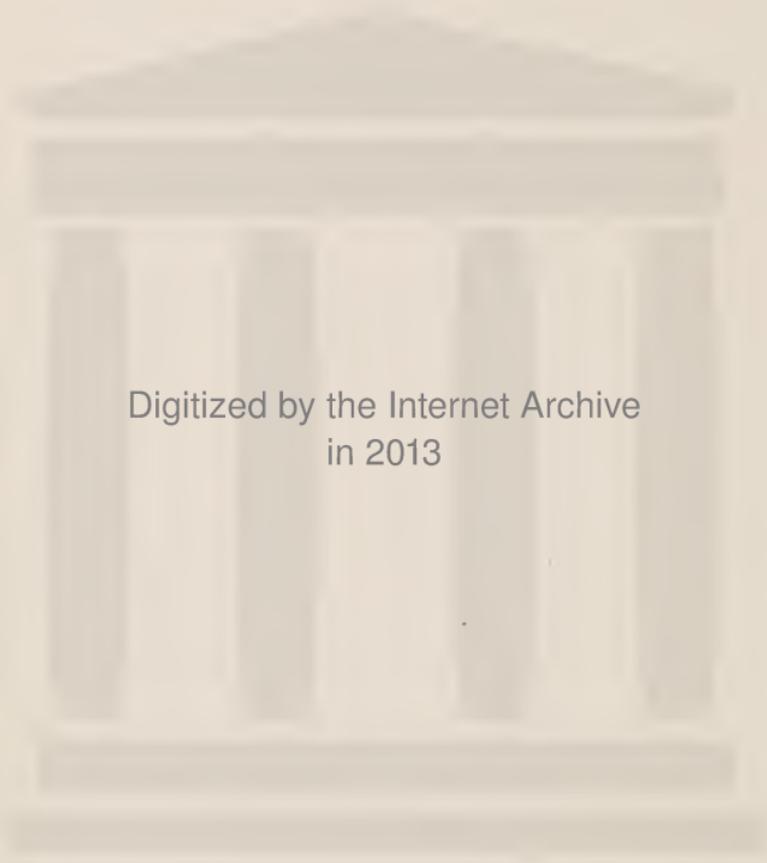


EX 2.11/1937-1938 c.2

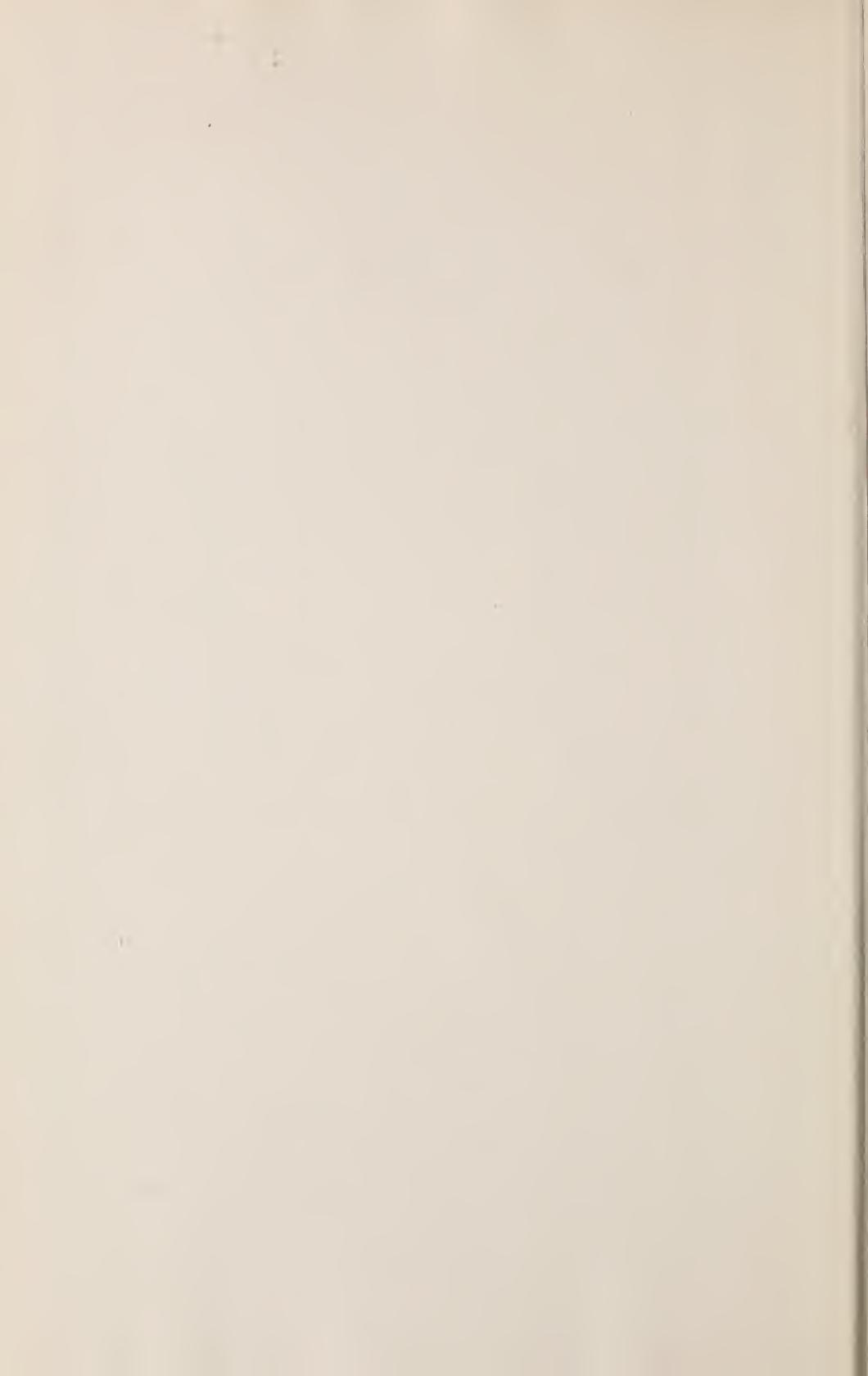
COLORADO STATE PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY



3 1799 00108 9424



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013



YEAR BOOK

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

1937-1938

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

JOHN T. BARNETT, Denver, Chairman
HON. WILLIAM H. ADAMS, Alamosa
FRANK DELANEY, Glenwood Springs
J. M. DILLE, Fort Morgan
MISS VENA POINTER, Pueblo
HARRY V. PYLE, Dolores

DR. M. F. COOLBAUGH, Golden
DR. ELMORE PETERSEN, Boulder
DR. E. P. SANDSTEN, Fort Collins
CHARLES D. VAIL, Denver
M. C. HINDERLIDER, Denver
EDWARD D. FOSTER, Denver

EDWARD D. FOSTER, Director

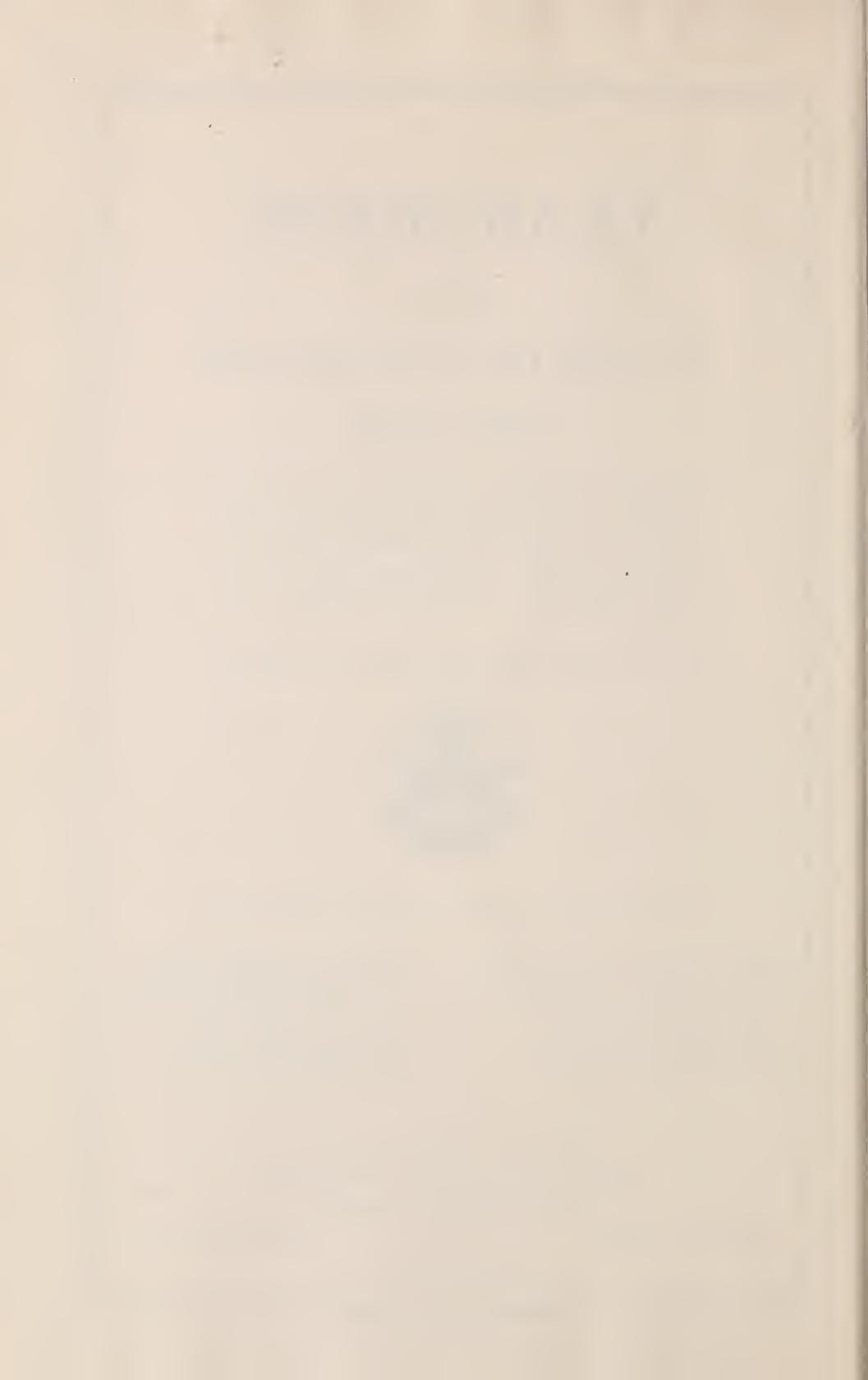
TOLBERT R. INGRAM, Deputy and Statistician

IRVIN J. MCCRARY, Consultant

HELEN M. SAXTON

AGNES F. BARKLEY

HATTIE HALPIN



Foreword

THIS is the 17th edition of the Colorado Year Book. In 1918, under legislative authority, the State Board of Immigration published the first edition, and after that time the publication appeared annually until 1928-1929, when the data for the two years were consolidated in a single volume in the interests of economy. In 1930, 1931 and 1932 annual editions were published, but in 1933-1934 the two years were again covered in a single volume. A similar plan was followed in 1935-1936, and in 1937 the legislature provided that the book should be published biennially instead of annually.

In 1935 the Board of Immigration was abolished and its powers and duties were transferred to the State Planning Commission, which was established at that session. By the specific language of that act the preparation and publication of the Colorado Year Book continued without interruption.

It is believed that these volumes, which increase in size from year to year, contain the most nearly complete and accurate information concerning Colorado that it is possible to attain. For the convenience of those using the book, an effort is made to have all chapters appear in relatively the same position in the book each year. In most instances the information is based upon official figures, but where these are not available the best estimates and data secured from private sources are used. 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 the volume and the number of inquiries dealing with agriculture alone, most of the data concerning crops and livestock are published in a separate volume, known as "Colorado Agricultural Statistics," and this volume contains only such condensed tables as will give the casual user a general knowledge of the importance and development of the industry. 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

130 State Office Building

Denver

Colorado—General Description

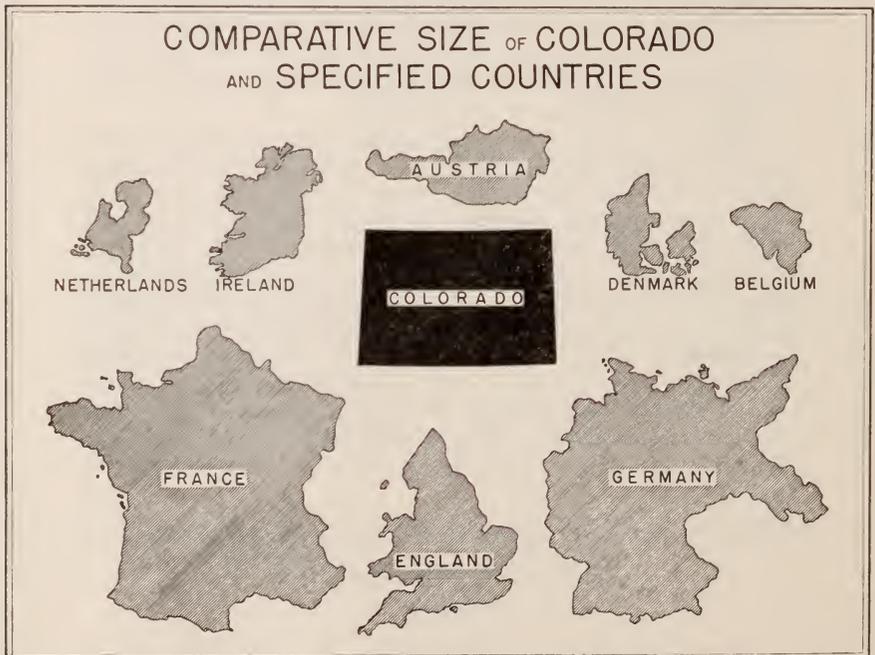
COLORADO is situated near the center of the western half of the United States, on the western rim of the Mississippi river basin, and in the east central part of the Rocky mountains. It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels and the 102nd and 109th meridians. The center of the state is approximately 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.

Area—Colorado has a total area of 66,526,729 acres or 103,948 square miles, of which 66,341,120 acres or 103,658 square miles is land and 185,609 acres or 290 square miles is water area. It ranks seventh among the

states of the union in size, being exceeded only by Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. The water surface of the state is comparatively small, its rank among the states being 42nd. It is almost a perfect rectangle in form, having the most regular boundary lines of any state in the union.

Comparative Size—Colorado is more than twelve times as large as 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.

In comparison to European countries it is about equal in area to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Ireland combined, half the size of France or Germany and twice as large as England.



Topography—The surface of Colorado is extremely varied, with a difference of 11,046 feet, or more than two miles between the lowest and highest points. The eastern half consists mostly of low rolling plains which rise gradually in elevation as they approach the mountains. The western half primarily is mountainous, with numerous peaks rising to an altitude of more than 14,000 feet. In the mountainous area are a number of deep basins, wide valleys and high plateaus where climatic conditions are favorable for agriculture, stockraising and horticulture.

Natural Divisions—The topography of the state, influenced by erosion and the forming of natural drainage courses through the ages, falls into three general divisions. These are northeastern, southeastern and western Colorado.

Northeastern Colorado includes that portion of the state drained by tributaries of the Missouri river. Its western boundary is the Continental Divide (Park range) and the Mosquito range. The Continental Divide enters the state from Wyoming near the 107th meridian, between Jackson and Routt counties, runs south for some distance, turns east near the southern boundary of Jackson county to a junction with the Medicine Bow range near Long's peak and thence southwestward to the Mosquito range near the center of the state. The southern boundary is formed by the divide which separates the watersheds of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers. This divide runs from the vicinity of Palmer Lake to the eastern state boundary at Cheyenne Wells. The total area of this region is 32,000 square miles. About four-fifths of it consists of high, rolling plains which slope generally to the north and east, the altitude decreasing from 6,000 feet near the 105th meridian to 3,500 feet on the Nebraska-Colorado boundary. The elevation of the Arkansas-Platte divide decreases from 7,500 feet near Palmer Lake to 4,000 feet on the Kansas border near Cheyenne Wells. The Continental Divide (Park range) and the Medicine Bow mountains, which extend southward out of Wyoming, join near the southern boundary of Jackson county and form the walls of a large basin much in the shape of a horseshoe, in which is enclosed North Park, a nearly level tableland with an average elevation of 8,000 feet. In the center of the state lies South Park, a large basin, nearly flat, with an elevation of 10,000 feet, entirely surrounded by high moun-

tains except where the South Platte breaks through. Many of the peaks in the western part of the region rise above 14,000 feet and the passes generally are around 11,000 feet.

The natural division known as southeastern Colorado begins in the Mosquito range near Leadville, where the valley of the Arkansas is only a few miles wide with an elevation of 10,500 to 9,000 feet, runs southeasterly and takes in approximately one-fourth of the state east of the Sangre de Cristo mountains and south of the Arkansas-Platte divide. Extending through Fremont and Custer counties are the Wet (Greenhorn) mountains on the edge of the plains. Between these mountains and the Sangre de Cristo range is another broad basin known as Wet Mountain valley, with an elevation of 8,000 feet. Southeastern Colorado has an area of nearly 30,000 square miles and nearly two-thirds of it has an elevation less than 5,000 feet. Included in it are one of the highest points in the state and the lowest—Mount Massive, near Leadville, and the bed of the Arkansas river at the eastern boundary. The valley of the Arkansas is one of the rich agricultural districts of the state, with coal and metal mining predominating in the higher and more mountainous districts and cattle raising in districts not subject to irrigation.

The region known as western Colorado includes all of that part of the state west of the Continental Divide and the valley of the Rio Grande river in the south-central area. The Continental Divide in this region consists of several distinct groups of mountains. In the extreme south is the San Juan group, a very high and irregular system that separates the San Juan and Rio Grande rivers. The Cochetopa Hills, although of low altitude, form the divide from the San Juan northeastward to the vicinity of Marshall pass, in northeastern Saguache county. This range divides the Gunnison watershed from San Luis park. The last named, which occupies the greater part of several counties, is an immense elliptical basin whose surface is remarkably flat. At one time this basin undoubtedly was the bed of an inland sea. It is entirely surrounded by mountains. From Marshall pass southeastward the Sangre de Cristo range, rising abruptly five or six thousand feet from the level plains, and the less abrupt Culebra range form the eastern boundary of the park. From Marshall pass, the Saguache range, separating the Gunnison valley from the Arkansas valley, extends northward into Lake and

Eagle counties. North of the headwaters of the Arkansas, in Grand county, lies Middle park, a high area shut in on the east by the Front range and a part of the Continental Divide and on the west by the Gore range. This park is drained by the headwaters of the Colorado river and is the most easterly part of the Colorado river drainage area. In the extreme northern part of this region the Park range separates the headwaters of the Yampa river from those of the North Platte and extends northward into Wyoming, forming the western wall of North park. In the western part of the region a system of plateaus or mesas descends toward the Utah desert. Of these mesas the larger are the Roan or Book plateau, between the Colorado and White rivers; the Grand and Battlement mesas, between the Colorado and the Gunnison; and the Uncompahgre plateau, between the Gunnison and the Dolores. The mountains and the higher parts of the mesas are for the most part heavily wooded. Vegetation decreases to the westward and near the Utah border the land, where not irrigated, is practically a desert. Large irrigated areas are located in the Uncompahgre valley, the valley of the North Fork of the Gunnison, the lower valley of the Colorado, and in the valley of the Rio Grande, popularly known as San Luis park.

Altitude—Colorado has a mean altitude of 6,800 feet, the highest of any state in the Union. It is 100 feet higher than Wyoming, which ranks second, and 700 feet higher than Utah. The 39th 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.

The Continental Divide, which separates the watersheds of the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, runs through the west-central part of the state in a general north-south direction and forms the crest of the continent. The small streams which have their sources in the high mountains are the headwaters of large rivers which flow out of the state to the north, east, south and west and eventually empty into the sea and the gulf.

The most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains in the United States are in Colorado. The United States Geological Survey and other authorities list 49 peaks that tower more than 14,000 feet above sea level, including four that are rated at 14,000 feet; and 1,064 that have an altitude of more than 10,000 feet. The highest in the state is Mount Elbert, near Leadville, with an elevation of 14,431 feet, or 2.72 miles above sea level. The highest point in the United States is Mount Whitney in California, which has an altitude of 14,501 feet. It is estimated that there are as many unnamed peaks in the state reaching to a height of 14,000 feet as those that have been officially named.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found tables giving elevations of mountains, lakes, mountain passes, cities and towns and other information on altitude.

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.

The population of the state is almost evenly divided between rural and urban, 50.2 per cent of the total being urban in 1930 and 49.8 per cent rural. The urban population includes persons living on farms within the limits of cities and in cities and towns of 2,500 population, or more. The relative position of the two classes has shown comparatively little change in the past 40 years.

The number of males to 100 females in the state is steadily becoming more nearly equal. In 1930 there were 105.1 males to 100 females, which compares with 110.3 in 1920; 116.9 in 1910; and 120.0 in 1900.

The percentage of the population born in Colorado has increased rapidly. In 1900 only 28.1 per cent of the total were natives of the state. This increased each decade until in 1930 40.5 per cent were natives of Colorado. The population born in other states decreased from 54 per cent in 1900 to 49.5 per cent in 1930. The foreign-born population decreased from 16.9 per cent in 1900 to 9.6 per cent in 1930. People born in every

state in the Union and more than 30 foreign countries reside in Colorado.

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.

Land Classification—All land in Colorado is held under three general classifications. These include land which belongs to the federal government, such as the public domain, national forests, national parks and monuments, building sites, reserves, etc.; land owned by the state, and land in private ownership. The percentages of land held under the three classifications vary slightly from year to year, but are approximately 57 per cent private land, 32 per cent federal land, 5 per cent state land, and the remainder unclassified.

The principal increase in patented (privately owned) land in past years has come from the proving up of entries on homesteads and other types of federal lands. In 1920 there were 29,462,459 acres of patented land on the tax rolls in the state. In 1936 this had increased to 37,900,497 acres. This was a gain for the period of 8,438,038 acres, or 28.6 per cent. Important changes in this classification are not anticipated in the immediate future, due principally to the action of the federal government in withdrawing all unappropriated and unreserved public land from entry, with a few exceptions, on November 26, 1934. The only additions to the patented area since that date are sales of state land and the

proving up of federal land on which entries already had been made.

The classification of the patented land into sub-divisions is made by the state tax commission for taxation purposes. Its figures for 1936 show that of the 37,900,497 acres of patented land, 35,742,727 acres, or 94.3 per cent, is agricultural land. The remainder is waste and seep land, mountain home sites, city and town lots, railway rights-of-way, mineral claims and timber land.

Elsewhere in this volume are tables showing the classification of all land in the state by kinds, ownership and counties.

Rivers and Drainage—Colorado, because of its high mountains, heavy snowfall in the winter and its varied topography, holds a unique position in relation to the rivers and water supply of more than two-thirds of the United States and a part of Mexico. The Continental Divide through the state separates the watersheds of the Pacific on the west from the watersheds of the Mississippi river on the east. Streams which have their sources at the crest of the continent flow out of the state to the west, north, east and south. Those which originate on the western slope of the divide ultimately empty their waters into the Pacific ocean and those on the eastern slope into the Gulf of Mexico. The dividing line between the two courses is very narrow and there are points in the mountains where waters from springs only a few feet apart conceivably reach the oceans to the east and the west. These streams are dependable sources of water supply for many states and are not the cause of the disastrous floods elsewhere which result from heavy rainfall at certain seasons. There are many hundreds of small streams in the state which upon a map might be likened to the nerves of the human body. These gradually make their way into larger water courses and form the rivers of the state.

The largest stream in the state is the Colorado river which with its tributaries forms the principal drainage for that natural division of the state described as western Colorado. It has its source in Grand county and flows in a southwesterly direction to about the center of the western boundary, where it enters Utah. The Colorado portion of this river formerly was known as the Grand, but its name was changed by the general assembly in 1921. In the extreme north, Routt,

Rio Blanco and Moffat counties are drained by the Yampa and White, both important tributaries of the Green. The more important tributaries of the Colorado come from the south. They include the Blue, Eagle, Roaring Fork, Gunnison and Dolores. The last two have large drainage areas and numerous tributaries, the Uncompahgre, joining the Gunnison at Delta, and the San Miguel, flowing into the Dolores, being the most important. The southern slopes of the San Juan mountains are drained by the San Juan river and its numerous tributaries, among which are the Animas, La Plata and Mancos. The Rio Grande del Norte rises on the eastern slope of the San Juan mountains and flows southeastward through the southwestern quarter of San Luis park to Mexico.

The greater part of the natural division described as northeastern Colorado is drained by the South Platte and its tributaries. The trunk stream is formed by the union of several creeks that drain the mountains surrounding South park. It breaks through the mountain wall in Platte canon and flows northward to Denver; from Denver the course is northeast to Fort Morgan, and thence north and east to the Nebraska border. After the trunk stream reaches the plains, numerous tributaries rising in the mountains flow into the river from the west. These include Clear creek, draining Gilpin and Clear Creek counties; the St. Vrain, receiving the waters of Boulder county, and the Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre, rising in the mountains of Larimer county. These streams, especially the last, are of great importance as sources of water supply for extensive irrigated districts. The tributaries of the South Platte that do not rise in the mountains are of little importance, as they contain water only after heavy rains. In the extreme eastern part of the district are numerous arroyos whose intermittent flow is received by tributaries of the Republican river. North park is drained by the North Platte, which flows northward into Wyoming.

The natural division described as southeastern Colorado is drained by the Arkansas and its tributaries. The river has its source near the Continental Divide in the central part of the state. It flows southward through Lake and Chaffee counties. From the southern part of Chaffee county the course is eastward through Fremont county. It breaks through the rocky wall near Canon City in a deep canon

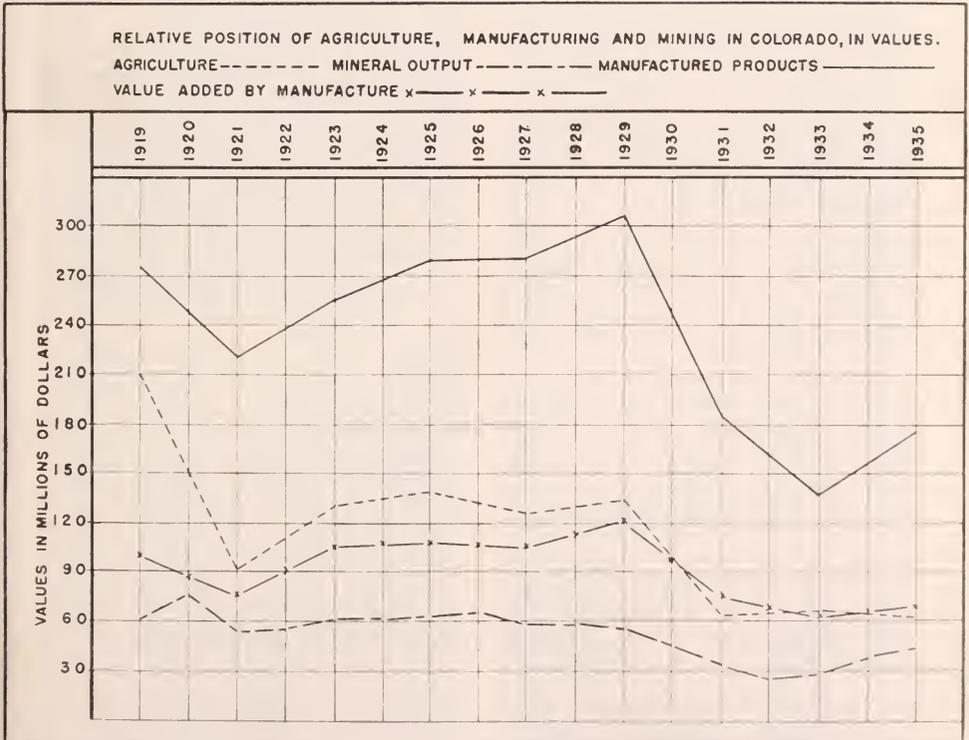
known as the Royal Gorge, flows into the broad plains region and continues eastward to Kansas through Prowers county. The principal tributaries of the Arkansas east of the mountains are Fountain creek, rising in the high mountains west of Colorado Springs, and St. Charles, Huerfano, Apsihapa and Purgatoire rivers, rising in the Greenhorn, Sangre de Cristo and Culebra ranges.

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 13,500,000 acres, mostly in Colorado, and are administered by the department of agriculture of the federal government through a regional office at Denver. 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 be-

tween 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. Manufacturing, based on the value of products, has ranked first for many years. Inasmuch as the products of agriculture and of the mines form the principal raw materials for manufacture, a better comparative figure is the value added by manufacture. On that basis agriculture ranks first, manufacturing second and mining third. In 1935, however, manufacturing, based on the value added by manufacture, went ahead of agriculture. The several industries are discussed in detail elsewhere in this volume.



Climate—Colorado is well known for its salubrious climate; its health-giving and enjoyable qualities. A general summary of climatic conditions prevailing in the state is of comparatively little value because of the great differences in altitude and the remarkable diversity that occurs at points not far apart. The climate of the plains is distinctly continental; the rainfall is light, the humidity low, the extremes of temperature are pronounced and the change from day to day is often great; the wind movement is high and the sunshine abundant. The climate of the foothills differs from that of the plains in diminished wind movement, the less severe changes in temperature from day to day, and the decreased annual range in temperature, the winter months being notably warmer. The climate in the mountains also is different. In general there is a decrease in temperature and an increase of rainfall and wind movement with altitude, but local conditions modify this materially. At the summits of the mountains the mean temperatures are low, averaging below 32 degrees for the year.

The wide variation of temperatures is shown by the mean for a period of 48 years. The mean for the period for the state is 45.0 degrees, with a high of 115 degrees and a low of 54 degrees below zero. There is a difference of 35 degrees in mean temperatures between Lamar, in the plains region, and the summit of Pikes Peak—a difference equalling that found in going from Florida to Iceland.

Elsewhere in this volume under "Climatological Data" will be found numerous tables showing the temperature, humidity, precipitation, length of growing seasons and other details of climatic conditions in the various districts of the state.

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.

Railroads, Telegraph and Telephone Facilities—There are 30 railroad and terminal companies operating in Colorado, reporting an aggregate of 4,868 miles of main line track. Every county in the state has some railroad mileage.

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

Road	Mileage
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company	527.01
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	690.47
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	1,364.68
Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company	220.24
Denver & Salt Lake Western Railroad Company	38.06

Road	Mileage
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
Utah Railway Company.....	50.80
Union Pacific Railroad Co.....	602.02

Ninety telephone companies operate in the state, owning an aggregate of 527,808 miles of wire 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 29,580 miles of wire. Tables published elsewhere in this volume give valuations, mileage, etc., of all companies by counties, and years.

Political Sub-divisions—The state has 63 counties, 229 incorporated cities and towns and 2,057 school districts, including 55 joint districts. Of the incorporated cities and towns there were nine in 1930 with a population of from 2,500 to 5,000; ten with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants; five with a population of 10, to 25,000; and three with a population of more than 25,000.

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 1866 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 constituted legislative channels. In February, 1861, Colorado Territory was regularly organized, its boundaries being substantially the same as those of the state today. On June 6, 1861, Mr. Steele formally abdicated as governor of "Jefferson Territory," and that unique political subdivision passed into history.

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 1863 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 num-

ber 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 counties: 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 Guadalupe 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	Chaffee	1879
Alamosa	1913	Cheyenne	1889
Arapahoe*	1861	Clear Creek*	1861
Archuleta	1885	Conejos*	1861
Baca	1889	Costilla*	1861
Bent	1870	Crowley	1911
Boulder*	1861	Custer	1877

Delta	1883	Mineral	1893
Denver	1902	Moffat	1911
Dolores	1881	Montezuma	1889
Douglas*	1861	Montrose	1883
Eagle	1883	Morgan	1889
Elbert	1874	Otero	1889
El Paso*	1861	Ouray	1877
Fremont*	1861	Park*	1861
Garfield	1883	Phillips	1889
Gilpin*	1861	Pitkin	1881
Grand	1874	Prowers	1889
Gunnison	1877	Pueblo*	1861
Hinsdale	1874	Rio Blanco	1889
Huerfano*	1861	Rio Grande	1874
Jackson	1909	Routt	1877
Jefferson*	1861	Saguache	1867
Kiowa	1889	San Juan	1876
Kit Carson	1889	San Miguel	1883
Lake*	1861	Sedgwick	1889
La Plata	1874	Summit*	1861
Larimer*	1861	Teller	1899
Las Animas	1866	Washington	1887
Lincoln	1889	Weld*	1861
Logan	1887	Yuma	1889
Mesa	1883		

STATE FLAG

The eighteenth general assembly of the Colorado legislature enacted a measure creating a state flag for the state of Colorado. 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 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.

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY PERCENTAGES—1937

COUNTY	Area Acres	Patented Land %	Non-Patented Land			Total %
			Public Domain %	National Forests %	State Land %	
Adams	807,680	92.65	....	....	4.05	4.05
Alamosa	465,280	77.16	6.53	6.24	11.78	24.55
Arapahoe	538,880	96.01	....	....	3.04	3.04
Archuleta	780,800	40.86	12.59	51.99	2.32	66.90
Baca	1,633,280	94.17	.06	....	3.48	3.54
Bent	975,360	82.94	.37	....	14.38	14.75
Boulder	488,960	59.57	.86	25.72	1.47	28.05
Chaffee	693,120	18.38	11.74	64.83	2.59	79.16
Cheyenne	1,137,280	94.46	.02	....	5.40	5.42
Clear Creek	249,600	23.33	6.55	68.96	1.10	76.61
Conejos	801,280	32.87	21.39	34.27	7.74	63.40
Costilla	758,400	98.58	....	....	.01	.01
Crowley	517,120	83.97	.29	....	12.02	12.31
Custer	478,080	57.66	1.78	35.27	2.74	39.79
Delta	768,640	38.77	20.64	24.72	....	45.36
Denver	37,120	93.84	....	....	1.56	1.56
Dolores	667,520	33.64	7.02	49.51	1.30	57.83
Douglas	540,800	70.19	....	25.27	1.86	27.13
Eagle	1,036,800	19.04	15.72	57.67	1.64	75.03
Elbert	1,188,480	91.79	.04	....	7.09	7.13
El Paso	1,357,440	75.52	.15	7.41	14.26	21.82
Fremont	996,480	41.02	29.02	9.51	5.73	44.26
Garfield	1,988,480	20.13	30.30	26.01	....	56.31
Gilpin	84,480	59.00	2.37	68.42	1.47	72.26
Grand	1,194,240	27.39	6.99	45.15	5.53	57.67
Gunnison	2,034,560	19.71	14.62	61.47	.93	77.02
Hinsdale	621,440	4.50	16.38	85.54	1.34	103.26
Huerfano	960,000	73.62	5.17	14.56	4.88	24.61
Jackson	1,044,480	32.31	15.50	38.80	4.90	59.20
Jefferson	517,120	76.26	.15	18.56	2.28	20.99
Kiowa	1,150,720	92.21	.06	....	6.02	6.08
Kit Carson	1,381,760	94.42	.01	....	4.51	4.52
Lake	237,440	24.08	5.51	62.85	.73	69.09
La Plata	1,184,640	38.45	12.86	32.19	1.46	46.51
Larimer	1,682,560	46.28	1.39	35.80	4.22	41.41
Las Animas	3,077,760	69.17	1.31	1.00	5.29	7.60
Lincoln	1,644,800	91.62	.08	....	8.38	8.46
Lodgepole	1,166,080	85.80	.24	....	12.66	12.90
Mesa	2,024,320	25.93	38.38	28.17	....	66.55
Mineral	554,240	5.88	....	94.92	.12	95.04
Moffat	2,981,120	36.49	47.00	1.41	7.14	55.55
Montezuma	1,312,640	25.10	15.33	18.29	2.87	36.49
Montrose	1,448,960	30.14	35.09	21.52	.01	56.62
Morgan	823,040	90.49	.14	....	7.56	7.70
Otero	805,760	66.68	.26	....	14.93	15.19
Ouray	332,160	52.57	8.80	37.47	.95	47.22
Park	1,434,880	36.69	4.23	44.79	6.45	55.47
Phillips	440,320	93.72	.07	....	4.47	4.54
Pitkin	652,160	14.39	2.09	71.49	.20	73.78
Prowers	1,043,200	93.03	.08	....	4.70	4.78
Pueblo	1,557,120	78.48	.84	1.88	15.08	17.80
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	20.09	53.36	17.70	....	71.06
Rio Grande	574,720	39.58	13.49	39.48	2.79	55.76
Routt	1,477,760	45.05	3.80	37.98	4.96	46.74
Saguache	2,005,120	28.67	15.59	45.16	5.36	66.11
San Juan	289,920	8.92	15.87	62.85	2.55	81.27
San Miguel	824,320	30.91	34.94	21.66	2.62	59.22
Sedgwick	339,840	90.32	.01	....	7.85	7.86
Summit	415,360	18.30	3.50	66.10	.23	69.83
Teller	350,080	50.72	7.31	30.63	2.88	40.82
Washington	1,613,440	91.93	.03	....	6.23	6.26
Weld	2,574,080	85.94	.14	....	11.13	11.27
Yuma	1,514,880	95.73	.09	....	3.76	3.85
State	66,341,120	57.00	11.37	20.40	4.87	36.64

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 the 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, 1937

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 ⁴	State Land	National Forests	Total Non-Patented Lands	Area Acres	COUNTY
Adams	807,680		75,507	5,923	519,315	119,388	22,215					2,798	3,200	748,346	26,650		32,684		32,684	807,680	Adams
Alamosa	465,280		27,850	37,550	135,200	156,135						1,287	980	359,002	7,924	30,374	54,796	29,032	114,202	465,280	Alamosa
Arapahoe	538,880		16,162		393,043	87,558	15,857					1,577	3,200	517,397	5,080		16,403		16,403	538,880	Arapahoe
Archuleta	780,800		10,367	778	12,184	290,828			666	1,680	117	1,583	850	319,053	60,665	98,290	18,150	405,972	522,412	780,800	Archuleta
Baca	1,633,280				962,369	575,312							440	1,538,121	37,186	919	57,054		57,973	1,633,280	Baca
Bent	975,360		57,647		46,988	688,343	12,393					1,941	1,625	808,937	22,618	3,561	140,214		143,805	975,360	Bent
Boulder	488,960		78,300	18,844	27,993	133,767	6,151	382	281		13,483	3,840	8,250	291,291	60,551	4,200	7,170	125,748	137,118	488,960	Boulder
Chaffee	693,120		19,035			89,919	911				10,935	3,670	2,910	127,383	17,049	81,378	17,948	449,362	548,688	693,120	Chaffee
Cheyenne	1,137,280				606,788	464,973						1,579	960	1,074,300	1,410	190	61,380		61,570	1,137,280	Cheyenne
Clear Creek	249,600			575		23,250	6,963			4,920		1,040	806	58,233	141	16,360	2,746	172,120	191,226	249,600	Clear Creek
Conejos	801,280		86,480	9,920		163,936						475	1,352	263,413	29,891	171,354	61,992	274,630	507,976	801,280	Conejos
Costilla	758,400		95,654	13,274		113,354	521,858					1,247	1,589	747,651	10,669		80		80	758,400	Costilla
Crowley	517,120	28	42,992		12,471	374,035	3,154					785	785	434,250	19,230	1,506	62,134		63,640	517,120	Crowley
Custer	478,080		5,187	11,137	7,790	246,833					3,797	147	485	275,676	12,164	8,514	13,117	168,609	190,210	478,080	Custer
Delta	768,640	6,258	56,216		18,906	212,269	1,663	288	543			750	1,100	297,993	122,004	153,611		190,032	348,643	768,640	Delta
Denver	37,120						5,682					2,750	26,401	34,833	1,708		579		579	37,120	Denver
Dolores	667,520		680		24,417	144,763	49,765		213	1,275	2,880	420	160	224,573	56,948	45,828	8,691	330,480	385,999	667,520	Dolores
Douglas	540,800		4,862	6,288	52,734	307,609	4,962					2,468	675	379,598	14,482		10,057	136,663	146,720	540,800	Douglas
Eagle	1,036,800		27,390		1,056	161,661						4,390	375	197,438	661,335	162,995	17,018	598,014	778,027	1,036,800	Eagle
Elbert	1,188,480			10,354	311,769	765,590						2,810	440	1,090,963	12,729	440	84,248		84,738	1,188,480	Elbert
El Paso	1,357,440	138	19,678		210,622	755,308	14,017	350	1,280			420	15,250	1,025,105	36,158	1,086	193,551	100,540	296,177	1,357,440	El Paso
Fremont	996,480	1,975	11,759		35,000	347,985		579				7,220	2,931	408,724	146,745	28,142	57,084	94,785	441,011	996,480	Fremont
Garfield	1,988,480		57,624	17,065	8,442	296,386	537	160	14,684		288	4,075	995	400,246	468,554	60,245	1	517,220	1,119,680	1,988,480	Garfield
Gilpin	84,480					32,763						1,002	495	49,844	26,401		1,240	57,797	61,037	84,480	Gilpin
Grand	1,194,240		28,633			259,299				35,094		1,462	425	327,156	178,333	81,509	66,010	539,232	688,751	1,194,240	Grand
Gunnison	2,034,560		35,396			289,370	47,585	463	491	1,136		2,250	1,880	401,009	66,493	29,750	18,891	1,250,647	1,567,058	2,034,560	Gunnison
Hinsdale	621,440				359	19,731						5,457	237	27,939	48,237	101,821	8,313	631,604	641,738	621,440	Hinsdale
Huerfano	960,000	24	4,491	9,550	19,034	623,220	45,558	373	252			40	2,945	706,737	16,989	41,605	46,882	139,787	236,274	960,000	Huerfano
Jackson	1,044,480			69,395	154	57,136	205,345	5	2,600	960	661	1,100	144	337,500	88,596	161,940	51,229	405,215	618,384	1,044,480	Jackson
Jefferson	617,120		47,066		13,781	279,873	41,296	60	3,528			459	5,750	394,333	14,195	800	11,769	96,023	108,592	617,120	Jefferson
Kiowa	1,150,720				793,312	265,362						2,190	220	1,061,084	19,677	681	69,278		69,959	1,150,720	Kiowa
Kit Carson	1,381,760		95	2,191	966,922	332,915						1,499	975	1,301,597	14,684	131	62,348		62,479	1,381,760	Kit Carson
Lake	237,440			4,817		22,837						25,952	2,326	57,182	16,202	1,080	1,726	149,250	164,056	237,440	Lake
La Plata	1,184,640	80	39,202		25,495	372,484	569	298	6,626	1,770		4,391	3,030	455,470	178,127	152,336	17,296	381,411	551,043	1,184,640	La Plata
Larimer	1,682,560	1,240	104,960	14,990	615,495	9,688						3,020	4,400	778,743	207,002	24,460	71,048	602,307	696,815	1,682,560	Larimer
Las Animas	3,077,760		20,005	3,651	74,499	2,579,392	867	839	15,549	113,207		20	5,845	7,250	2,821,124	22,848	4,205	162,902	233,788	3,077,760	Las Animas
Lincoln	1,644,800			2,807	910,314	590,670						1,822	1,350	1,506,963	1,205	1,269	137,773		139,042	1,644,800	Lincoln
Logan	1,166,080		74,450	16,240	500,040	404,340						3,334	2,010	1,000,444	15,169	2,840	147,627		150,467	1,166,080	Logan
Mesa	2,024,320	5,404	84,945		9,545	399,731	16,498	448	1,329			3,105	4,000	525,005	162,019	776,980	1	570,315	1,347,296	2,024,320	Mesa
Mineral	554,240		1,484	2,430	17,256	7,704						2,840	435	32,574	5,113		679	526,100	526,779	554,240	Mineral
Moffat	2,981,120		11,202	4,349	31,726	1,031,114	3,165		3,828			1,478	140	1,087,677	237,632	1,401,090	212,740	41,981	1,655,811	2,981,120	Moffat
Montezuma	1,312,640	595	34,731	9,093	239,920	9,006		30	60			729	1,568	329,433	504,152	201,250	37,627	240,178	479,055	1,312,640	Montezuma
Montrose	1,448,960	452	65,135		15,187	211,430	136,480					5,622	1,310	436,706	191,817	50,393	199	311,845	820,437	1,448,960	Montrose
Morgan	823,040		80,769	1,620	229,859	417,148	11,089					2,271	2,010	744,766	14,954	1,120	62,200		63,320	823,040	Morgan
Otero	805,760	266	75,894		13,046	421,915	21,630					2,360	2,150	537,261	146,060	2,118	120,321		122,439	805,760	Otero
Ouray	332,160		8,898	2,423	2,851	127,582	14,710		278	1,200		1,060	910	174,628	664	2,240	3,153	124,475	156,868	332,160	Ouray
Park	1,434,880			22,546	4,819	475,861			2,869			3,854	785	526,413	112,432	60,700	92,664	642,771	796,035	1,434,880	Park
Phillips	440,320				362,330	48,548						908	895	412,681	7,619	320	19,700		20,020	440,320	Phillips
Pitkin	652,160		12,185	472	1,435	56,587	7,562				13,018	2,165	450	93,874	77,143	11,600	1,292	466,251	481,143	652,160	Pitkin
Prowers	1,043,200		89,276	1,854	151,087	716,822	8,393					2,021	1,060	970,613	22,754	862	49,071		49,933	1,043,200	Prowers
Pueblo	1,557,120		45,507		40,550	1,105,741	6,901					6,132	17,250	1,222,081	58,017	11,027	234,779	29,216	277,022	1,557,120	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	2,062,720		19,027	3,840	16,374	368,779	900	40	4,716			117	195	414,388	182,497	1,103,633		365,202	1,465,835	2,062,720	Rio Blanco
Rio Grande	574,720		75,980	22,779		124,825	635					1,313	933	227,450	22,684	77,523	16,013	221,150	324,686	574,720	Rio Grande
Routt	1,477,760		39,098		52,907	554,499	3,704	1,053		10,513		780	2,437	685,791	121,352	56,132	73,279	561,206	690,617	1,477,760	Routt
Saguache	2,005,120		45,250	45,800		246,000	229,126					4,900	2,680	574,906	101,287	312,713	107,573	905,641	1,325,927	2,005,120	Saguache
San Juan	289,920					395						913	560	25,864	28,444		7,387	235,612	289,920	289,920	San Juan
San Miguel	824,320		7,114		7,585	228,839		160		1,305		8,919	1,193	255,355	80,794	283,051	21,599	178,521	488,171	824,320	San Miguel
Sedgwick	339,840		19,489	5,752	187,347	92,694						802	875	306,959	6,171	40	26,670		26,710	339,840	Sedgwick
Summit	415,360		6,250			37,275				360		29,954	1,718	76,007	49,322	14,520	961	274,550	290,031	415,360	Summit
Teller	350,080			1,817	16,610	127,146				2,285		2,562	1,250	177,550	29,630	25,594	10,071	107,235	142,900	350,080	Teller
Washington	1,613,440		7,215		1,121,436	352,383						1,090	1,100	1,483,224							

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) 1937...	13,552,021	150,117,085	9.03	5
National parks and monuments (acres) 1936.....	467,211	*17,049,505	2.74	5
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 1920-30 (%).....	10.2	16.1	...	..
Per square mile (1930).....	10.0	41.3	...	39
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 (1935).....	\$ 176,581,000	\$45,759,763,000	0.39	28
Bread and other bakery products, value of (1935).....	9,183,363	1,235,072,900	0.74	29
Butter, value of (1935).....	5,745,983	501,215,604	1.15	20
Cheese, value of (1935).....	396,373	98,949,723	0.40	25
Canning and preserving, fruit, vegetables, etc., value of (1935)	3,682,765	694,644,032	0.53	23
Canned green beans, value of (1935).....	361,495	9,472,465	3.82	8
Canned wax beans, value of (1935).....	60,689	1,963,368	3.09	6
Canned (sour) cherries, value of (1935).....	60,682	2,407,070	2.52	6
Meat packing (wholesale), value of products (1935).....	31,673,264	2,362,369,081	1.34	20
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, value and receipts (1935).....	8,847,153	1,192,818,998	0.74	25
Flour and other grain mill products, value of (1935).....	9,463,285	853,219,061	1.11	23
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 (1935).....	1,118,299	111,197,215	1.00	18
BUSINESS:				
(Census figures)				
Retail sales (1935).....	\$ 302,559,000	\$33,161,276,000	0.91	32
Wholesale net sales (1935).....	324,382,000	42,802,913,000	0.76	28
Construction, value work done (1935).....	13,713,000	1,622,862,000	0.84	29
Hotel receipts (1935).....	7,682,000	729,145,000	1.07	21
Service establishments, receipts (1935).....	15,790,000	2,029,302,000	0.78	32
Number employees (full and part-time) in business and industry (1935).....	113,539	17,989,435	0.63	33
Payroll in business and industry (1935).....	\$ 124,457,000	\$21,071,330,000	0.59	32

*Includes Alaska and Philippine Islands.

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
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 of farm property (1930)..	\$ 795,387,096	\$7,245,544,269	1.39	23
Value farm property (lands and building 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 oper- ated by full owners (1930)....	48,854,641	4,080,176,438	1.20	24
Farm value 64 crops (1936).....	96,134,000	6,084,932,000	1.58	27
Farm production, gross income, crops (1935).....	38,100,000	3,436,900,000	1.11	32
Farm production, gross income, livestock and products (1935)..	59,400,000	4,572,300,000	1.30	22
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
Sugar beets, farm value (1936)..	12,734,000	54,636,000	23.31	1
Area irrigated, acres (1929)....	3,393,610	19,547,544	17.36	2
Apples: carload shipments, sea- son 1935-1936.....	446	66,193	0.67	13
Apples: number of trees of bear- ing age (1935).....	814,411	82,535,407	0.99	27
Peaches: bushels produced (1936)	1,213,000	46,118,000	2.63	9
Peaches: number of trees of bearing age (1935).....	621,128	54,073,841	1.15	22
Cantaloupes: crates produced (1928-1932).....	7,900,000	83,760,000	9.48	3
Cantaloupes: carlot shipments, (1936).....	2,396	20,009	11.97	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
Government-cost payments (1931)	21,083,846	2,508,743,486	0.84	35
Federal corporation income tax (1937).....	7,665,955	1,056,923,129	0.72	21
Federal individual income tax (1937).....	7,594,004	1,091,740,706	0.70	22
State gasoline taxes (1936).....	6,833,000	691,420,000	0.99	33
Motor vehicle registration fees (1936).....	2,589,000	359,783,000	0.72	33
MINING:				
Reserve tonnage of bituminous coal, geological survey esti- mates, 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 (1935)	\$ 44,413,477	\$ 3,650,000,000	1.22	15
Copper, pounds produced (1936).	19,181,339	1,222,819,396	1.57	7
Lead production, short tons (1936)	7,267	373,986	1.94	6
Silver, value (1936).....	\$ 4,556,459	\$ *47,750,195	9.54	5
Gold, value (1936).....	12,769,820	*150,959,270	8.46	5
Zinc production, short tons (1936)	1,172	578,149	0.20	15
Tungsten, value (1929).....	\$ 124,416	\$ 543,000	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 (1935)†..	\$ 13,675,000	\$ 658,063,000	2.08	9
Petroleum output, barrels, bu- reau of mines figures (1935)..	1,560,000	17,595,040,000	0.09	17

*Includes Alaska and Philippine Islands.

†Exclusive of wagon mine output.

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
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Developed water power, horsepower (Jan. 1, 1937).....	103,000	17,120,000	0.60	31
Water power, potential h.p. available 50% of the time (1937)...	851,000	57,184,000	1.49	11
Electricity produced for public use in thousands of kilowatt hours (1935).....	549,157	99,397,527	0.55	33
Visitors to national parks (1937)	680,070	7,012,803	9.67	3
Church membership (1926).....	352,863	54,576,346	0.65	35
Radio broadcasting stations, number (1937).....	14	700	2.00	18
Railroads and equipment, value of (1932).....	\$ 364,963,000	\$19,950,800,000	1.83	20
Railway mileage (1935).....	4,925	‡241,822	2.04	22
Railroads, taxes and special assessments of Class 1 carriers (1935)	\$ 3,363,000	\$ 238,372,000	1.41	21
Debts of state and local governments (1932).....	129,505,000	17,576,839,000	0.74	30
State highway mileage, all types (1936)	9,439	553,144	1.71	21
Demand deposits in all banks (June 30, 1936).....	\$ 163,900,000	\$25,287,400,000	0.65	29
Demand deposits in national banks (Dec. 31, 1936).....	154,905,000	14,491,071,000	1.07	20
Troops in world war.....	42,898	4,727,988	0.93	33
Telephones, number of (1932)...	179,063	17,424,406	1.03	26
Miles of telephone wire (1932)..	717,589	87,677,586	0.82	23
National guard strength (1937)..	1,995	192,161	1.04	36
Public school property, value of (1929-1930)	\$ 62,147,540	\$ 6,211,327,040	1.00	24
Number of deaths (1935).....	13,134	1,392,752	0.94	33
Number of births (1935).....	18,837	2,155,105	0.87	33
Automobile fatalities, number (1935)	312	34,183	0.91	32
Lodgepole pine cut, board feet (1935)	7,058,000	17,691,000	39.90	1
Thermal springs, groups, economically developed in 1936...	45	1,059	4.24	7

‡ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

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.

RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE

COUNTY	Area	Population (1930)	Bank Deposits (Dec. 31, 1937)	Agricultural Values (1936)	Dairy Cattle Values (1937)	Range Cattle Values (1937)	Value Sheep (1937)	Value Swine (1937)	Metal Mining Values (1937)	Coal Mining Tons (1937)	Manufacturing Values (1935)	Miles Railroad (1937)	Number Autos (1937)
Adams-----	35	12	44	6	2	37	39	1	24	--	6	17	11
Alamosa-----	53	30	16	19	40	42	33	32	--	--	14	42	25
Arapahoe-----	48	10	17	27	4	50	38	25	33	--	--	38	9
Archuleta-----	38	48	51	50	33	30	19	41	32	23	33	52	53
Baca-----	11	22	39	38	41	41	43	30	--	--	--	14	32
Bent-----	31	29	28	23	47	36	41	31	--	--	18	13	28
Boulder-----	51	7	5	16	8	39	46	26	7	6	7	23	5
Chaffee-----	41	31	24	51	42	40	42	22	18	--	--	27	29
Cheyenne-----	26	46	50	48	48	21	34	44	--	--	--	31	49
Clear Creek-----	60	51	48	61	60	60	--	--	5	--	--	56	42
Conejos-----	37	25	36	17	36	32	3	15	--	--	26	37	34
Costilla-----	40	33	52	28	54	56	27	23	30	--	--	30	50
Crowley-----	50	36	41	24	44	38	49	34	--	--	--	54	43
Custer-----	52	52	--	37	38	48	48	36	22	--	--	60	54
Delta-----	39	18	18	8	13	18	14	9	35	11	--	29	16
Denver-----	63	1	1	--	51	--	--	--	33	--	1	39	1
Dolores-----	42	58	--	54	55	54	23	51	16	--	--	58	61
Douglas-----	47	47	--	35	16	29	58	40	29	--	--	25	46
Eagle-----	29	44	38	32	26	16	18	33	1	--	28	9	45
Elbert-----	22	34	37	25	5	12	22	14	--	17	--	35	37
El Paso-----	19	4	3	26	3	15	44	16	--	8	9	4	3
Fremont-----	30	14	9	33	31	34	57	27	34	7	10	15	13
Garfield-----	8	23	15	15	19	7	5	19	--	12	20	10	23
Gilpin-----	62	60	--	60	61	58	60	--	8	--	--	57	55
Grand-----	21	53	42	47	24	22	28	52	31	--	27	33	47
Gunnison-----	5	40	23	44	39	3	6	47	20	5	23	5	36
Hinsdale-----	44	63	--	58	63	55	32	--	28	--	--	61	63
Huerfano-----	32	16	20	49	37	35	26	45	--	4	21	11	22
Jackson-----	27	59	--	34	46	4	15	54	--	14	--	45	56
Jefferson-----	49	11	29	20	12	43	54	38	25	9	8	16	7
Kiowa-----	25	45	49	45	56	25	40	43	--	--	--	22	48
Kit Carson-----	18	26	33	39	17	31	50	21	--	--	--	34	30
Lake-----	61	41	--	57	58	59	52	--	6	--	--	36	35
La Plata-----	23	20	10	30	20	27	16	24	17	13	15	8	21
Larimer-----	9	6	6	5	6	13	24	10	26	20	3	6	6
Las Animas-----	1	5	8	41	28	1	9	39	--	2	13	2	10
Lincoln-----	10	33	26	36	29	14	35	35	--	--	--	28	33
Logan-----	24	13	13	3	7	11	51	3	--	--	--	7	14
Mesa-----	6	8	7	7	9	5	11	13	--	10	11	12	8
Mineral-----	46	62	--	59	59	57	30	--	12	--	--	59	62
Moffat-----	2	42	43	43	45	19	2	42	21	15	--	63	44
Montezuma-----	20	32	31	29	15	47	17	28	19	19	17	32	27
Montrose-----	16	21	14	11	21	20	4	12	23	16	19	41	17
Morgan-----	34	15	12	4	10	26	45	6	--	--	--	20	15
Otero-----	36	9	11	12	14	28	20	7	--	--	5	18	12
Ouray-----	58	56	47	53	52	44	29	49	11	--	--	50	57
Park-----	17	54	45	46	34	23	12	55	4	--	31	24	40
Phillips-----	54	37	30	21	22	52	59	5	--	--	29	51	38
Pitkin-----	43	57	46	42	49	45	21	48	14	21	--	49	58
Prowers-----	28	17	22	18	25	33	47	17	--	--	12	26	19
Pueblo-----	13	2	2	13	23	24	36	18	--	--	2	3	4
Rio Blanco-----	4	49	40	40	50	8	8	46	34	18	25	62	51
Rio Grande-----	45	24	34	2	32	46	10	11	10	--	16	40	20
Routt-----	15	28	27	31	18	9	1	29	27	3	22	19	24
Saguache-----	7	35	25	14	35	17	7	37	15	--	30	21	41
San Juan-----	59	55	--	--	62	61	37	--	3	--	--	55	59
San Miguel-----	33	50	--	55	53	50	13	50	9	22	--	43	52
Sedgwick-----	57	39	35	22	27	49	55	20	--	--	--	53	39
Summit-----	55	61	--	56	57	53	53	56	13	--	--	44	60
Teller-----	56	43	19	52	43	51	--	53	2	--	24	48	31
Washington-----	12	27	32	10	30	2	31	2	--	--	--	46	26
Weld-----	3	3	4	1	1	10	25	8	--	1	4	1	2
Yuma-----	14	19	21	9	11	6	56	4	--	--	32	47	18

RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE—Continued

COUNTY	Gasoline Con- sumed (gals.) (1937)	Service Tax Amount (1937)	Sales Tax Amount (1937)	Volume Retail Sales (1935)	Value School Property (1936)	Old Age Pen- sion Pmts. (1937)	Number Unem- ployed (Nov. 16-20, 1937)	State Funds Exp. by Counties for Relief (1937)	County Expendi- tures for Welfare Purposes (1937)	Payroll, Business Industry (1935)	Per Capita Gov., Cost Pmts. of Counties (1932)	Miles Highway (Jan. 1, 1937)	Assessed Valua- tion (1937)
Adams	7	24	20	23	15	18	11	14	24	16	52	9	8
Alamosa	11	19	17	15	22	37	25	46	51	25	61	41	39
Arapahoe	26	16	10	13	8	7	9	12	7	21	60	37	13
Archuleta	51	45	46	49	45	41	43	42	59	58	27	42	54
Baca	28	49	44	29	30	25	26	23	23	49	33	15	25
Bent	36	30	30	33	34	27	27	28	28	41	37	27	21
Boulder	5	5	5	5	5	8	7	8	6	5	48	34	5
Chaffee	14	20	26	24	36	33	31	24	27	32	32	49	34
Cheyenne	45	51	52	46	37	38	46	44	58	60	31	31	32
Clear Creek	61	33	41	36	47	53	40	39	38	28	13	56	48
Conejos	37	38	33	42	29	23	17	19	37	52	59	33	42
Costilla	48	59	49	52	52	31	14	15	53	62	42	53	50
Crowley	42	34	45	37	33	34	28	41	44	46	40	32	45
Custer	55	58	59	56	57	49	44	59	47	61	20	29	60
Delta	27	18	16	22	18	20	20	27	13	27	46	38	22
Denver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1
Dolores	60	63	61	61	60	57	57	49	61	56	7	55	62
Douglas	29	53	54	51	42	48	50	52	42	39	10	36	35
Eagle	47	46	36	44	43	43	42	37	29	26	16	45	30
Elbert	43	52	47	41	32	39	41	55	35	57	22	7	27
El Paso	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	6	5	3	55	4	4
Fremont	22	13	14	11	14	12	15	9	10	12	51	48	15
Garfield	18	14	23	26	9	24	33	26	20	33	18	16	17
Gilpin	54	61	57	60	58	59	49	58	50	30	8	61	56
Grand	38	37	42	43	51	56	47	60	31	47	5	51	44
Gunnison	49	26	29	32	31	44	37	38	26	18	11	43	28
Hinsdale	--	60	63	62	61	63	62	61	63	63	1	58	63
Huerfano	16	23	21	21	17	11	13	7	21	13	50	35	29
Jackson	46	56	55	57	59	60	61	63	62	50	9	46	58
Jefferson	35	9	11	16	11	10	12	10	9	15	43	18	9
Kiowa	41	57	56	48	41	42	45	36	43	59	19	28	38
Kit Carson	20	32	35	30	24	22	24	25	22	45	31	12	20
Lake	30	25	24	27	48	47	32	30	40	10	25	59	36
La Plata	24	15	15	17	16	16	22	18	15	22	49	14	23
Larimer	6	4	6	6	6	5	6	5	2	7	35	19	6
Las Animas	9	10	9	8	10	6	5	4	8	6	45	2	7
Lincoln	19	35	34	33	28	28	34	31	30	42	21	20	26
Logan	10	11	12	10	13	17	16	17	14	17	36	3	10
Mesa	8	7	7	7	7	13	8	16	11	11	44	8	12
Mineral	57	55	60	59	62	60	62	66	66	48	4	62	61
Moffat	33	36	40	40	39	40	52	43	33	37	23	24	46
Montezuma	29	28	28	28	38	30	30	32	45	36	53	22	49
Montrose	21	17	18	18	20	21	23	22	25	29	47	23	31
Morgan	13	12	13	12	12	14	18	21	16	19	39	26	14
Otero	12	8	8	9	--	9	10	11	12	9	56	13	11
Ouray	59	48	53	53	54	51	58	53	54	40	12	52	57
Park	53	40	43	39	53	54	51	51	46	20	3	30	41
Phillips	25	39	32	38	40	45	48	40	48	43	28	25	40
Pitkin	56	54	58	55	56	50	53	47	57	54	15	54	59
Prowers	15	21	22	14	19	15	21	13	18	23	38	17	16
Pueblo	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	58	5	3
Rio Blanco	58	43	48	47	46	55	54	54	39	55	14	44	51
Rio Grande	23	22	19	19	23	26	19	34	34	24	57	40	33
Routt	34	29	27	25	21	32	36	33	32	14	26	10	18
Saguache	40	42	38	45	35	36	29	45	56	51	34	21	43
San Juan	52	47	51	54	55	61	59	57	49	31	29	57	55
San Miguel	50	50	50	50	44	52	55	48	52	35	6	50	53
Sedgwick	31	41	37	31	25	46	39	50	41	34	41	39	37
Summit	--	62	62	58	50	58	56	56	55	44	2	60	52
Teller	44	31	31	34	49	35	41	29	36	8	24	47	47
Washington	32	44	39	35	27	29	38	35	19	53	17	6	24
Weld	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	54	1	2
Yuma	17	27	25	20	26	19	35	20	17	38	30	11	19

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	133	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	28
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	15,988	1,762	216	12	---	4	923
Garfield	9,975	8,870	752	11	2	---	---	340
Gilpin	1,212	1,029	174	---	---	---	---	9
Grand	2,108	1,897	176	---	---	---	7	28
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	2,064
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	8	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	---	---	78
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, 37; 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	519,882	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.....	104,780	95,086	75,616	57,277
10 to 14.....	98,940	98,214	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	10,821
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	-671	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	266,491	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	25,908	22,281	22,197	9,267	3,627	16.3
Mineral	640	779	1,239	1,913	-139	-17.8
Moffat ^b	4,861	5,129	-----	-----	-268	-5.2
Montezuma	7,798	6,260	5,029	3,088	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 ^b	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.

^bMoffat county was organized from part of Routt county in 1911.

^jPart of San Miguel county was annexed to Ouray county in 1917.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PER CAPITA STATISTICS

(Based on the Census Bureau Population Report for 1930)

COUNTY	Population	Area Square Miles	Population per Square Mile	Assessed Valuation 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	298.28
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
Rio Blanco.....	2,980	3,223	0.9	1,999.39	54.31	239.08
Rio 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.....	180°	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	36£
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.....	Meeker*.....	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	10,958	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	84.0
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	3,673	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	8,374	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... Foreign or mixed parentage.....	158,679	59.4	136,050	58.9	66,874	54.6	47,592	56.5
Foreign born.....	51,656	19.3	41,232	17.9	18,945	15.5	10,104	12.0
Negro.....	41,476	15.5	49,183	21.3	33,992	27.8	25,052	29.7
Other races.....	3,538	1.3	3,233	1.4	2,052	1.7	1,216	1.4
.....	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 institutions, etc.*.....	268,423	230,843	191,467	127,459	84,276
Private families only.....	267,324	.....	.....	122,349	.....
Dwellings, including those occupied by institutions, etc..	243,647	211,103	183,874	120,364	81,127
Occupied by private families	242,548	.....	.....	115,254	.....
Population per family, including institutions, etc.....	3.86	4.07	4.11	4.23	4.89
Per private family†.....	3.74	.....	.....	4.06	.....
Population per dwelling, including 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	78,925	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	21.03
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	539	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	2.28	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	7,931	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	\$22.88

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.

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
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

	Colorado	Denver	Pueblo
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 possessions 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
Netherlands	810	0.9
Belgium	390	0.5
Switzerland	1,202	1.4
France	1,072	1.3
Germany	9,988	11.7
Poland	2,483	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 per-

centages 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 occupied, 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**

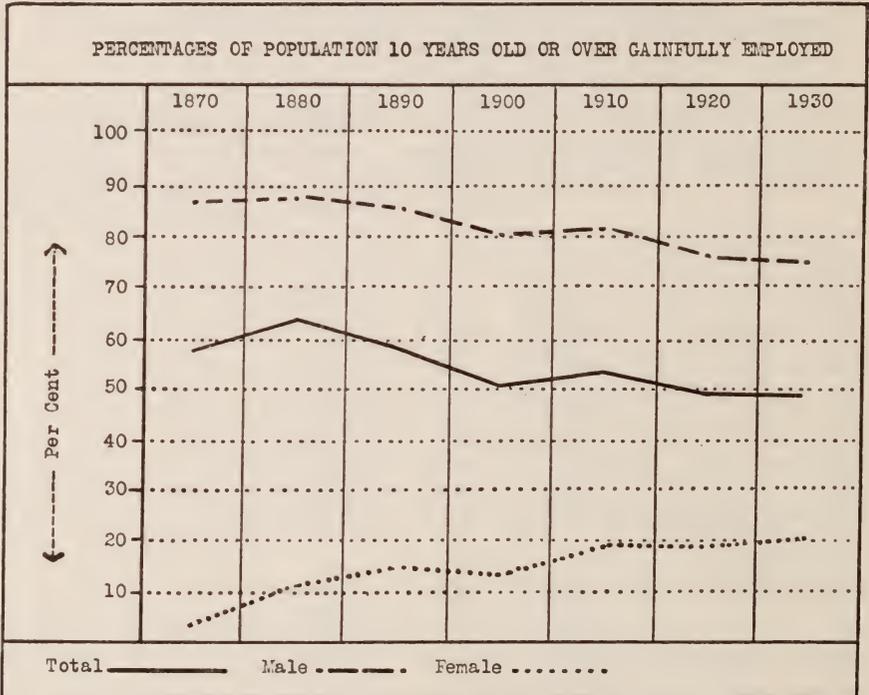
(Compiled from Census Reports)

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.

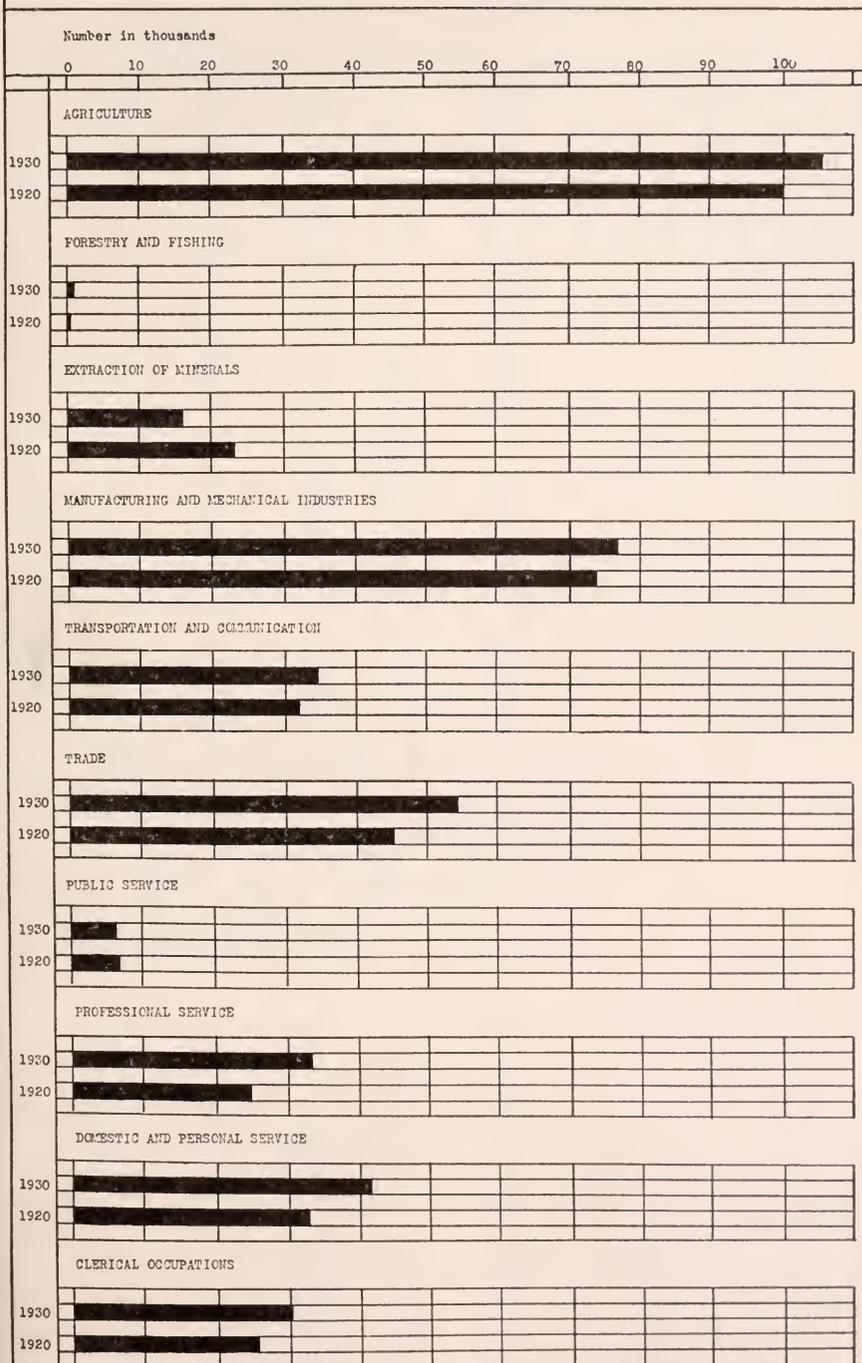


GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATION, FOR DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO AND FOR THE STATE, 1930

(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	16,739	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

GAINFUL WORKERS IN COLORADO 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1930



**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	132	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, 1936, 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 834, of which 423 were males and 411 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 1936 represent an increase of only 43 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

An act of congress, approved August 30, 1937, directed the President of the United States to take a national census of total and partial unemployment and occupations on or before April 1, 1938. Under this authority the facilities of the post office department were made available to the bureau of the census for the distribution, collection and local checking of unemployment report cards delivered at dwellings throughout the United States, Alaska and Hawaii by letter carriers. The registration period was set from November 16 to November 20, 1937. In preparation for the census the President advised the people over a national radio hook-up of the importance of the census, and mayors of cities, commercial organizations and the press co-operated by bringing the matter before the public.

The report cards were designed to obtain data on the number totally unemployed who wanted work and those partly unemployed who wanted more work. Within these classifications came emergency workers who were partly employed and received some compensation, but who probably would be totally unemployed but for the emergency work. The last-named classification include those working at WPA, NYA, CCC and other emergency work. The report card also called for information as to the sex, color, age and occupation of the registrant, the number of hours worked in

the preceding week and the number of weeks worked in the preceding 12 months.

The final figures for Colorado on the results of this census show that 44,568 registrants, of whom 34,156 were male and 10,412 were female, were totally unemployed and wanting work. There were 23,140 emergency workers registered, of whom 17,915 were males and 5,225 were females. The total number of unemployed and emergency workers was 67,708. The number of partly unemployed was 23,867. Denver reported 21,692 totally unemployed and emergency workers, or 32 per cent of the total for the state. Cities of 10,000 to 100,000 population reported 11,537 in the two classes or 17 per cent of the state's total. Cities under 10,000 population and rural areas accounted for 33,479 or 51 per cent.

A comparison of Colorado with the United States, based on the preliminary figures for the entire country, shows that 4.1 per cent of the entire population of Colorado were totally unemployed as against 4.5 per cent for the United States; 1.9 per cent of the population of Colorado were engaged in emergency work as compared with 1.5 per cent for the United States; and 2.4 per cent were partly unemployed in Colorado against 2.5 per cent in the country as a whole.

The report cards called for the registration of those between the ages of 15 and 74 years. The largest number

of totally unemployed in any of the age groups was 7,594 between the ages of 20 and 24, or 17 per cent of all totally unemployed in the state. Those less than 30 years old made up 41 per cent of all totally unemployed; 34 per cent of those engaged in emergency work, and 31.6 per cent of those partly unemployed.

The figures for the several age groups for the state are as follows:

Age	Unem- ployed	Emergency Workers	Partly Unemp.
15-19.....	5,471	2,749	1,450
20-24.....	7,584	2,874	3,201
25-29.....	5,230	2,240	2,895
30-34.....	4,181	2,189	2,675
35-39.....	4,003	2,402	2,569
40-44.....	3,758	2,420	2,455
45-49.....	3,763	2,504	2,600
50-54.....	3,472	2,250	2,179
55-59.....	2,998	1,856	1,757
60-64.....	2,302	1,261	1,300
65-69.....	1,015	159	419
70-74.....	401	22	131
Not reported.	390	214	236
Total	44,568	23,140	23,867

Professional persons were the least in numbers among the totally unemployed, with farm laborers ranking highest and other laborers coming second.

An accompanying table gives a summary of the census for the state, Denver, cities between 10,000 and 100,000 population, and cities under 10,000 and rural areas. Another table gives detail figures on unemployment by counties, and another gives the results by occupations.

TOTAL AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO: PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1937 UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

OCCUPATION	Totally Unemployed		Emergency Workers		Partly Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional persons.....	653	589	535	355	341	171
Farmers (owners and tenants)	1,586	16	1,092	4	1,264	9
Other proprietors, managers and officials.....	518	37	251	18	260	27
Clerks and kindred workers	2,537	2,932	1,081	1,001	1,149	819
Skilled workers and foremen	4,766	29	3,008	60	4,316	20
Semiskilled workers.....	4,851	1,709	2,627	1,473	3,142	650
Farm laborers.....	7,831	167	2,247	14	3,391	41
Other laborers.....	7,299	80	4,396	35	5,824	15
Servant classes.....	846	2,213	373	678	411	906
Occupation not reported...	603	234	635	505	877	234
New workers.....	2,666	2,406	1,670	1,082	.....	.....
Total, State.....	34,156	10,412	17,915	5,225	20,975	2,892

TOTAL AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO: SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF 1937, BY COUNTIES

NOTE—This table includes final summary for Colorado of census of unemployment taken during the week ending November 20, 1937, under act of congress approved August 30, 1937. The complete census includes age and sex of registrants, number of hours worked in preceding week, number weeks worked in last twelve months and other explanatory data which cannot be presented here for lack of space, but which may be found in the census reports in public libraries. Emergency workers include NYA, WPA and CCC or other emergency work.

COUNTY	Totally Unemployed	Emergency Workers	Unemployed, Including Emergency Workers	Partly Unemployed	*Residence	
					Living on Farm	Not Living on Farm
Adams	1,002	377	1,379	450	284	683
Alamosa	351	329	680	231	58	288
Arapahoe	1,130	563	1,693	572	131	975
Archuleta	112	126	238	68	47	61
Baca	352	347	699	183	194	142
Bent	327	175	502	147	59	259
Boulder	1,222	662	1,884	1,290	124	1,077
Chaffee	264	227	491	202	44	214
Cheyenne	99	172	271	66	64	30
Clear Creek	137	23	160	86	3	126
Conejos	645	331	976	193	269	346
Costilla	706	227	933	108	215	464
Crowley	294	216	510	160	136	153
Custer	103	47	150	47	48	52
Delta	554	178	732	419	183	357
Denver	15,061	6,631	21,692	5,736	29	14,900
Dolores	46	11	57	23	19	24
Douglas	85	13	98	39	25	55
Eagle	118	22	140	65	19	89
Elbert	131	93	224	83	91	34
El Paso	2,130	1,329	3,459	1,112	178	1,923
Fremont	696	476	1,172	555	171	492
Garfield	238	104	342	175	63	162
Gilpin	89	8	97	46	11	74
Grand	97	44	141	81	10	80
Gunnison	166	16	182	129	9	153
Hinsdale	17	...	17	19	3	14
Huerfano	751	1,028	1,779	465	248	488
Jackson	21	...	21	31	3	16
Jefferson	971	601	1,572	582	195	734
Kiowa	101	119	220	71	57	38
Kit Carson	367	346	713	214	239	120
Lake	248	56	304	69	2	239
La Plata	461	375	836	257	134	312
Larimer	1,395	607	2,002	1,079	271	1,078
Las Animas	1,498	1,746	3,244	728	378	1,083
Lincoln	187	217	404	137	106	76
Logan	668	189	857	438	155	489
Mesa	1,173	510	1,683	598	310	831
Mineral	27	...	27	27	...	25
Moffat	75	15	90	66	25	44
Montezuma	281	68	349	154	86	182
Montrose	383	117	500	311	122	243
Morgan	637	196	833	437	240	380
Otero	1,050	450	1,500	457	179	851
Ouray	40	20	60	16	4	35
Park	79	60	139	55	18	59
Phillips	93	86	179	127	43	49
Pitkin	71	31	102	58	7	56
Prowers	497	314	811	301	207	274
Pueblo	2,799	1,682	4,481	1,444	303	2,476
Rio Blanco	68	23	91	41	11	55
Rio Grande	572	121	693	201	99	457
Routt	172	45	217	322	35	127
Saguache	289	63	352	184	48	233
San Juan	37	1	38	17	4	31
San Miguel	56	7	63	34	10	44
Sedgwick	153	69	222	160	58	83
Summit	51	1	52	32	2	45
Teller	131	80	211	98	15	110
Washington	170	106	276	158	116	46
Weld	2,641	863	3,504	1,946	949	1,630
Yuma	183	181	364	267	75	98
Total, State..	44,568	23,140	67,708	23,867	7,244	36,361

*Does not include 963 for the state which did not report.

TOTAL AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO: SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF 1937, FOR STATE, BY CITIES, SEX AND COLOR

NOTE—This table includes final summary for Colorado of census of unemployment taken during the week ending November 20, 1937, under act of congress approved August 30, 1937. The complete census includes number of hours worked in preceding week, number weeks worked in last twelve months and other explanatory data which cannot be presented here for lack of space, but which may be found in the census reports in public libraries. Emergency workers include NYA, WPA and CCC or other emergency work.

	Totally Unemployed	Emergency Workers	Unemployed, Including Emergency Workers	Partly Unemployed	Population	
					All Ages	Age 15 to 74*
CITIES UNDER 10,000 AND RURAL AREAS						
White:						
Male	18,035	9,322	27,357	13,204	295,152	199,700
Female	3,791	2,245	6,036	1,059	261,718	170,813
Negro:						
Male	47	38	85	52	1,137	916
Female	35	5	40	6	862	643
Other Races:						
Male	673	187	860	214	26,458	15,335
Female	65	36	101	14	22,346	11,284
Total, Male.....	18,755	9,547	28,302	13,470	322,777	215,951
Total, Female.....	3,891	2,286	6,177	1,079	284,926	182,740
Total, Cities and Rural	22,646	11,833	34,479	14,549	607,703	398,691
CITIES OF 10,000 TO 100,000						
White:						
Male	4,705	3,423	8,128	2,941	63,563	46,307
Female	1,785	1,045	2,830	516	67,707	50,620
Negro:						
Male	124	106	230	64	1,237	924
Female	110	45	155	31	1,388	1,087
Other Races:						
Male	105	40	145	27	3,303	1,952
Female	32	17	49	3	3,029	1,643
Total, Male.....	4,934	3,569	8,503	3,032	68,103	49,183
Total, Female.....	1,927	1,107	3,034	550	72,124	53,350
Total, Cities.....	6,861	4,676	11,537	3,582	140,227	102,533
DENVER						
White:						
Male	9,854	4,476	14,330	4,309	132,406	100,047
Female	4,211	1,615	5,826	1,170	140,571	108,174
Negro:						
Male	353	217	570	125	3,365	2,690
Female	343	187	530	90	3,839	3,084
Other Races:						
Male	260	106	366	39	4,101	2,495
Female	40	30	70	3	3,579	1,973
Total, Male.....	10,467	4,799	15,266	4,473	139,872	105,232
Total, Female.....	4,594	1,832	6,426	1,263	147,989	113,231
Total, Denver.....	15,061	6,631	21,692	5,736	287,861	218,463
STATE						
White:						
Male	32,594	17,221	49,815	20,454	491,121	346,054
Female	9,787	4,905	14,692	2,745	469,996	329,607
Negro:						
Male	524	361	885	241	5,739	4,530
Female	488	237	725	127	6,089	4,814
Other Races:						
Male	1,038	333	1,371	280	33,892	19,782
Female	137	83	220	20	28,954	14,900
Total, Male.....	34,156	17,915	52,071	20,975	530,752	370,366
Total, Female.....	10,412	5,225	15,637	2,892	505,039	349,321
Total, State.....	44,568	23,140	67,708	23,867	1,035,791	719,687

*Includes those of unreported ages.

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-one legal executions took place in the state between November 6, 1890, and December 1, 1937. 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 (part of year).....	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)
1916.....	2	(a)
1920.....	1	87
1922.....	1	114
1923.....	1	90
1924.....	1	100
1925.....	1	84
1926.....	2	69
1927.....	2	59
1928.....	2	59
1929.....	1	90
1930.....	7	88
1931.....	4	87

	Execu- tions	Homi- cides
1932.....	2	85
1933.....	2	81
1934.....	1	77
1935.....	3	64
1936.....	1	82
1937.....	1	(a)
Total	51	(b)

(a) Data not available.

(b) For 16 years for which figures are available there were 27 legal executions and 1,316 homicides.

COLD-STORAGE FACILITIES

Colorado cold-storage warehouses had a total of 7,774,642 cubic feet of refrigerated space available on October 1, 1935, for the storing of stocks of fruit, dairy products, eggs, dressed poultry, meats, lard and fish as reported by the bureau of agricultural economics. This is an increase of 164,581 cubic feet as compared with the same date in 1933. The state ranks 21st among the states of the Union in cold-storage space and of the state's total, 83.6 per cent is in Denver. There are only 14 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 67 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, AND 1935, IN CUBIC FEET
(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

TYPE	Number Con- cerns	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:						
1933	5	402,461	269,716	724,241	.....	1,396,418
1935	7	773,414	480,118	1,187,912	.....	2,441,444
Private cold-storage plants:						
1933	3	3,000	23,672	34,152	.....	60,824
1935	4	3,000	30,009	34,152	.....	67,161
Combined public and private cold-storage plants:						
1933	3	99,765	48,137	920,589	18,742	1,087,233
1935	1	.....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Meat packing establishments:						
1933	5	738,652	454,921	3,428,623	443,390	5,065,586
1935	5	738,332	454,972	3,568,609	454,124	5,216,037
Total, state:						
1933	16	1,243,878	796,446	5,107,605	462,132	7,610,061
1935	17	1,514,746	965,099	4,840,673	454,124	7,774,642
Total, Denver:						
1933	7	1,086,550	756,730	4,037,286	462,132	6,342,698
1935	8	1,339,508	925,383	3,782,604	454,124	6,501,619

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.

LARGEST SILVER NUGGET

The largest silver nugget ever mined, as far as existing records disclose, was recovered in the Smuggler mine at Aspen, Colorado, in 1894. This nugget, according to D. P. Rohlfing, engineer for the owners of the mine at the time, was found in the eighth level or about 800 feet below the surface, in a large vein of ore at the junction of the Smuggler fault with the Della No. 2 fault. The ore surrounding the nugget was very high-grade silver ore consisting chiefly of argentite, polybasite, tennantite, pearcite and smaller nuggets, sheets and wires of native silver. The nugget in the raw weighed 2,060 pounds, but had to be trimmed off to get it through

the shaft which reduced it to 1,840 pounds. The silver content was 93 per cent fine.

Some controversy has existed as to whether the record nugget came from the Smuggler or Mollie Gibson mine. This doubtless arose from the fact that another large nugget of native silver was recovered from the last-named mine and was widely exhibited throughout the country. The nugget from the Mollie Gibson, according to Percy Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, and C. H. Hanington, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, was recovered in the early 90s and weighed 397 pounds. It was approximately 90 per cent pure with a little heavy spar scattered through it. A cast was made of the nugget and is on exhibition at the Colorado Museum of National History. The nugget itself was exhibited at the Chicago world's fair in 1893 and afterwards sold.

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 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.

OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1938.

COUNTY	County General	County School	School District	Municipal			County Total
				General	Special	Total	
Adams			\$ 380,450	\$ 409,600	\$ 228,000	\$ 637,600	\$ 1,018,050
Alamosa	\$ 24,500		224,000	229,000	142,310	371,310	619,810
Arapahoe			531,650	140,500	569,000	709,500	1,241,150
Archuleta			77,300	27,000		27,000	104,300
Baca	12,000		206,250	118,700	71,210	189,910	408,160
Bent	41,400		83,050		69,250	69,250	193,700
Boulder	180,000		594,800	646,500	177,600	824,100	1,598,900
Chaffee	15,000		90,500	168,000		168,000	273,500
Cheyenne		\$ 66,000	119,000	37,000		37,000	222,000
Clear Creek			60,500	41,000		41,000	101,500
Conejos			235,740	127,400	3,850	131,250	366,990
Costilla			131,050				131,050
Crowley			408,000	116,000	900	116,900	524,900
Custer		28,000	6,500				34,500
Delta			196,500	348,500	31,690	380,190	576,690
Denver			7,352,000	33,061,600	4,398,900	37,460,500	44,812,500
Dolores	61,000		15,950				76,950
Douglas		38,000	25,000	59,700		59,700	122,700
Eagle			72,150	29,500		29,500	101,650
Elbert			77,300	23,000		23,000	100,300
El Paso			833,000	2,920,000	51,500	2,971,500	3,804,500
Fremont			524,200	557,000	254,000	811,000	1,335,200
Garfield	118,000	6,000	367,750	380,500	55,000	435,500	927,250
Gilpin			59,000			59,000	59,000
Grand	33,000		70,000	36,000		36,000	139,000
Gunnison	60,600	133,000	218,000	179,500	24,000	203,500	615,100
Hinsdale	6,500			10,000		10,000	16,500
Huerfano		20,000	116,500	300,000	285,500	585,500	722,000
Jackson		20,000		38,000		38,000	58,000
Jefferson			531,900	229,500	258,670	488,170	1,020,070
Kiowa			135,300	10,300		10,300	145,600
Kit Carson			276,300	261,500	67,200	328,700	605,000
Lake				13,000		13,000	13,000
La Plata	16,000		231,150	502,200	97,740	599,940	847,090
Larimer	159,000		770,500	2,548,700	244,300	2,793,000	3,722,500
Las Animas			(a) 324,300	1,156,200	640,000	1,796,200	2,120,500
Lincoln	65,000		161,900	34,500	23,350	57,850	234,750
Logan		35,000	431,000	580,500	181,000	761,500	1,227,500
Mesa	100,000		784,050	681,000	285,900	966,900	1,850,950
Mineral				8,000		8,000	8,000
Moffat			68,300	56,000		56,000	124,300
Montezuma			84,000	172,000	37,500	209,500	293,500
Montrose	60,000	32,000	117,100	232,500		232,500	441,600
Morgan			659,500	131,000	113,320	244,320	903,820
Otero			559,400	733,400	85,760	819,160	1,378,560
Ouray		40,000	34,600	20,500		20,500	95,100
Park			21,000	13,000		13,000	34,000
Phillips	25,000	47,500	126,100	190,500	48,000	238,500	437,100
Pitkin	18,000			71,500		71,500	89,500
Prowers			349,950	556,600	173,500	730,100	1,080,050
Pueblo			1,529,900	589,000	2,139,000	2,728,000	4,257,900
Rio Blanco		65,000	36,000	195,000		195,000	296,000
Rio Grande		71,500	384,370	78,100	18,000	96,100	551,970
Routt	87,000		201,600	163,000	10,550	173,550	462,150
Saguache			108,500	40,000	2,700	42,700	151,200
San Juan	16,000		58,000	20,000		20,000	94,000
San Miguel	40,000		46,500	24,000		24,000	110,500
Sedgwick		190,000	197,500	168,000	7,500	175,500	563,000
Summit			35,000	29,000		29,000	64,000
Teller			6,000	112,900		112,900	118,900
Washington			140,500	154,500		154,500	295,000
Weld			1,672,100	948,500	112,690	1,061,190	2,733,290
Yuma			261,100	234,850	28,000	262,850	523,950
State	\$1,138,000	\$792,000	\$23,360,560	\$51,022,250	\$10,937,390	\$61,959,640	\$87,250,200

(a) 1937 figures.

NOTE—In addition to the above total, bonds of the state of Colorado outstanding on January 1, 1938, amounted to \$4,009,700, compared with \$4,766,000 on January 1, 1936. Also there is outstanding in the counties in the Moffat Tunnel district a total of \$15,470,000.

The total shown in the above table compares with \$90,992,410 for 1936 and \$89,767,020 for 1934. The table makes no allowance for sinking funds or other reserves against bonds, or for issues payable solely from the earnings of municipal utilities. Also it includes some issues which have been assumed by private utility companies but which are still legal obligations against the municipalities.

LOCATIONS AND ALTITUDES OF COLORADO MOUNTAINS

NOTE—The following gives the names, location and elevations of 1,064 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 633 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	Ballard Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Achone Mountain	Grand	12,656	Ball Mountain	Lake	12,300
Acoma, Mount	Grand	10,500	Baltimore Ridge	Gilpin	10,504
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115	Banana Mountain	Chaffee	12,400
Acolus Mountain (See Mount Eolus)			Bancroft, Mount	Clear Creek-Grand	13,100
Aetna, Mount (See Mount Aetna)			Banded Mountain	Montezuma	13,000
Afley Peak	Gunnison	12,500	Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,760
Agency Knob	Saguache	12,274	Bandit Peak	Park	12,473
Agnes Mountain (See Big Agnes Mtn., Little Agnes Mtn.)			Bartlett Mountain	Summit	13,500
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596	Basaltic Peak (See Black Mountain)		
Alice, Mount	Boulder-Grand	13,310	Basalt Mountain	Eagle	10,800
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,624	Hattlement Mesa	Garfield	10,600
Alpine Plateau	Gunnison	11,503	Battle Mountain	Larimer	11,930
Alps Mountain	Clear Creek	10,607	Battle Mountain	Teller	10,350
Altar Peak		13,254	Baxter Mountain	Costilla	10,629
American Flag Mtn.	Gunnison	12,720	Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,955
Amherst Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Bear Mountain	Summit	12,100
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,334	Bear Mountain	Jackson	11,616
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564	Bear Peak (See Little Bear Peak)		
Anita Peak (See Bears Ears)			Bearpaws Peaks	Jackson	11,735
Antelope Hills	Fremont	11,400	Bear Ears	Routt	10,661
Antero, Mount	Chaffee	14,245	Beattie Peak	San Juan	
Antero Peak	Saguache	13,245		San Miguel	13,200
Anthracite Mesa	Gunnison	10,900	Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746
Anthracite Range	Gunnison	12,300	Beaver Mountain	Rio Grande	11,500
Antora Mountain	Saguache	12,600	Beaver Ridge	Park	11,400
Anvil Mountain	San Juan	12,500	Beckwith, Mount	Gunnison	12,371
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873	Belleview Peak (See North Mountain)		
Apiatan Mountain	Grand	10,889	Bellevue Mountain	Gunnison	12,350
Arapahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506	Bennay, Mount	Rio Grande	11,781
Argentine Peak (See South Argentine Peak)			Bent Peak	Hinsdale	13,400
Arikaree Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Bierstadt, Mount	Clear Creek	14,045
Arizona Mountain	Gilpin	10,300	Big Agnes Mountain	Routt	12,065
Arkansas, Mount	Lake	13,807	Big Bull Mountain	Teller	10,826
Arkansas Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Big Chief, Mount	Teller	11,220
Arrowhead Mountain	Park	11,199	Bighorn Mountain	Larimer	11,473
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,810	Big Marvine (See Mount Marvine)		
Arthur Mountain	El Paso	10,805	Big Red Hill	Eagle	10,400
Ashcroft	Pitkin	12,300	Big Red Mountain	Conejos-Rio Grande	11,612
Audubon, Mount	Boulder	13,223	Bison Peak	Park	12,427
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615	Black Face	San Miguel	12,100
Avalanche Peak	Eagle	12,822	Blackhawk Peak	Gilpin	10,322
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,652	Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,685
Axtell, Mount	Gunnison	12,100	Blackhead Peak	Archuleta	12,500
Aztec Mountain	La Plata	13,200	Black Mountain	Park	11,656
			Black Mountain	Jackson	10,760
Babcock Peak	La Plata	13,100	Black Mountain	Park	10,600
Badger Mountain (See Pass Mountain)			Blaines Peak (See Mount Sneffels)		
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406	Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huerfano-Alamosa	14,363
Baker Peak	La Plata	11,900	Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688
Bald Hill	Park	11,374	Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000
Bald Knob	La Plata	11,600	Ronita Peak	San Juan	13,200
Bald Mountain (See Little Bald Mtn., North Bald Mtn.)			Rout Mountain	Saguache	12,412
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,469	Boreas Mountain	Park	13,058
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,974	Boston Peak	Gunnison	11,703
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365	Boulder County Hill	Boulder	10,200
Bald Mountain	Summit-Park	13,694	Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417
Bald Mountain	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800
			Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
Bald Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000	Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,300
Bald Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600
Bald Mountain	San Miguel	11,800	Breece Hill	Lake	10,600
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,453	Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370
Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,005	Brind Mountain	Teller	10,500
Bald Mountain	Garfield	10,200	Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700
Baldy, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			Brittle Silver Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Baldy Mountain (See Old Baldy Mountain)			Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200
Baldy, Mount	Gunnison	11,652	Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500
Baldy Mountain	Garfield	11,400	Bross, Mount	Park	14,170
Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)			Brown Mountain	Clear Creek	11,700
Baldy Peak	Custer	12,600	Bryan Mountain	Boulder	10,900
Baldy Peak	La Plata	10,800	Bryant, Mount	Gilpin	11,000
Baldy Peak	Ouray	10,612	Buckeye Mountain	Grand	10,200
Baldy Peaks	Gunnison	12,400	Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863
			Buck Mountain	Routt	11,400

Name	County	Feet
Buckskin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800
Buckskin Mountain	Costilla	10,512
Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800
Buffalo Mountain	Summit	13,200
Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627
Buffalo Peak (See Mount Oso)		
Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541
Bull Cliff	Teller	10,786
Bulldog Mountain	Mineral	10,962
Bull Hill	Teller	10,800
Bull Mountain (See Big Bull Mountain)		
Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087
Burro Mountain	Rio Blanco	10,200
Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,500
Burwell Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	12,700
Byers Peak	Grand	12,778
Cairns, Mount	Grand	10,800
Calf Mountain	Teller	10,350
Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100
Calico Peak	Dolores	12,043
California Mountain	San Juan	13,200
California Mountain	Gilpin	10,600
Cameron Cone	El Paso	10,705
Cameron, Mount	Park	14,233
Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124
Campbell Mountain	Mineral	10,850
Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200
Canby Mountain (See Sheep Mountain)		
Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466
Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621
Cape Horn	La Plata	10,359
Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,100
Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700
Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500
Carbonate Hill	Lake	10,625
Carbonate Hill	Teller	10,300
Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900
Carson Peak	Gunnison	12,000
Caribou Hill	Boulder	10,504
Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600
Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320
Castle, The	Park	10,100
Castle Peak (See Cathedral Peaks)		
Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336
Castle Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	14,259
Castle Rock	Montrose-Ouray	11,400
Castle Rock	La Plata	10,400
Catamount Hills (See Raspberry Mtn.)		
Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169
Cattle Mountains	Mineral-Rio Grande	10,837
Cedar Mountain (See Colorado Mountain)		
Cement Mountain (See East Cement Mountain)		
Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212
Central Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Cerro Blanco (See Blanca Peak)		
Chair Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Chalcedony Buttes	Park	10,400
Chalk Mountain	Summit	12,000
Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027
Chapin, Mount	Larimer	12,458
Chapita Mountain (See Sabeta Peak)		
Chapman, Mount	Chaffee-Gunnison	12,200
Cheops Pyramid (See Signal Butte)		
Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100
Chicago Peak	Huerfano-Costilla	10,960
Chicago Ridge	Eagle-Lake	12,700
Chief (See Big Chief Mountain)		
Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,709
Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579
Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,782
Chiquita, Mount	Larimer	13,052
Chittenden Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Cimarrona Peak	Hinsdale	13,000
Cimarron Ridge	Gunnison-Ouray	11,600
Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270
Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804

Name	County	Feet
Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000
Clarence King Mountain (See Mount Cope-land)		
Clark Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,965
Clover Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673
Cold Peak	Custer	13,190
Collier Mountain	Summit-Clear Creek	13,147
Colorado Mountain	Gilpin	10,883
Columbia, Mount	Chaffee	14,070
Columbia Mountain	Clear Creek	10,800
Columbus Mountain (See Crescent Peak)		
Comanche Peak (See Pagoda)		
Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491
Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716
Cone (See Purgatory Peak)		
Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180
Cone Mountain (See Little Cone Mountain)		
Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,229
Conical Butte (See Whiteley Peak)		
Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600
Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700
Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176
Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400
Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952
Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Copper Mountain	Teller	10,226
Corbett Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Cornwall Mountain	Conejos	12,300
Corona	Archuleta	12,355
Corral Peak	Grand	11,333
Courthouse Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray	12,162
Cover Mountain	Park	10,165
Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150
Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,660
Crags, The	Teller	11,450
Crags, The	Larimer	10,800
Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005
Craig Peak (See Green Mountain)		
Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940
Crater	Rio Grande	12,400
Crescent Peak	Routt	10,255
Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Crestone Needle	Custer-Saguache	14,191
Crestone Peak	Saguache-Custer	14,291
Crosby Peak	Rio Grande	12,557
Crosby Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400
Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Crown Point	Larimer	11,400
Crown Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,600
Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,923
Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700
Cub Mountain	Jefferson	10,623
Cuerno Herde (See Greenhorn Mountain)		
Culebra Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	14,069
Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724
Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,300
Dakota Hill	Gilpin	10,929
Dallas Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,800
Daly, Mount	Pitkin	13,193
Darling Ridge	Dolores	11,400
Davis Peak	Jackson	10,932
Deadwood Mountain	La Plata	12,300
Deer Mountain	Lake-Pitkin	12,800
Deer Mountain	Larimer	10,028
Deer Peak	Custer-Huerfano	11,300
Deer Peak	Jefferson	10,400
Del Norte Peak (See Pintada Peak)		
Del Norte Peak	Rio Grande	12,375
Demiohn Mountain	Rio Grande	10,670
Democrat Mountain	Clear Creek	11,300
Democrat, Mount	Park-Lake	14,142
Dennis Hump	Jackson	10,800
Derby, Mount	Garfield	12,253
Derry Hill (See Long and Derry Hill)		
Devil Mountain	Archuleta	10,000
Devils Nose	Clear Creek	11,000
Devils Point	La Plata-Montezuma	11,600

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	12,432
Dome Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Forest King Mountain	Conejos	11,000
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	Franklin Roosevelt Mt. (See Wilson, Mount)		
Dunraven, Mount	Larimer	12,548	Freeman, Mount	Dolores	
Dunn Peak (See Dolores Peak)				San Juan	12,300
Dyer Mountain	Lake-Park	13,800	Freeman Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
			Freemans Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
Eagle Mountain	Mineral	12,200	Front Range	Routt	12,013
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,113	Frustum (See Potosi Peak)		
Eagles Nest	Eagle-Summit	12,200	Frustum Mountain	Saguache	13,893
Eagle River Peak (See Jacque Peak)			Fryer Hill	Lake	10,500
East Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,047	Fuller Peak	San Juan	
East Mountain	La Plata	10,700		San Miguel	13,700
East Porphyry	Saguache	11,418			
East Sheep Mountain	Summit	11,900	Galena Hill	Teller	10,400
East Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,800	Galena Mountain	San Juan	13,300
East Spanish Peak	Huerfano		Galena Peak	Fremont	
	Las Animas	12,683		Saguache	12,200
Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,312	Garfield, Mount	El Paso	10,925
Edith Mountain	Hinsdale	12,500	Garfield, Mount	San Juan	13,072
Eighteenmile Mountain		12,278	Garfield Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,800
Elbert, Mount	Lake	14,431	Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,136
Electric Mountain	Delta	10,000	Gemini Peaks	Lake-Park	13,900
Electric Peak (See Thunderbolt Peak)			Geneva Mountain	Park	12,324
Electric Peak	Custer		Geneva Peak	Park-Summit	13,090
	Saguache	13,400	Gibbs Peak	La Plata	
Electric Peak	San Juan	13,200		Montezuma	12,200
Elephant Head Rock	Archuleta	10,400	Gibson Hill	Summit	10,472
Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790	Gibson Peak	Custer	
Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,027		Saguache	13,729
Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718	Gibson Ridge	Gunnison	10,900
Elk Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Gilpin Peak	Ourray	
Elk Mountain (See Whiteface Peak)				San Miguel	13,682
Elk Ridge	Eagle-Summit	12,600	Glacier Peak	Park-Summit	12,863
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
Enehtah, Mount	Grand	10,737	Gold Hill	Pitkin	
Engelmann Peak	Clear Creek	13,500		Gunnison	12,400
Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ourray		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	11,841	Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,536
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	13,500	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	Fremont	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
Greenhalgh Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Independence Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Greenhorn Mountain	Conejos	10,800	Independence Mountain	Summit	12,600
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano-Pueblo	12,334	Indian Mountain	La Plata	10,400
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578	Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata-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-Chaffee	14,020	Ironclad Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,702	Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	11,760	Iron Knoll (See The Castle)		
Grizzly Peak	Dolores-San Juan	13,738	Iron Mountain	San Miguel	12,700
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores-San Miguel	12,462	Iron Mountain	Costilla-Huerfano	11,400
Grouse Mountain	Mineral	10,119	Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624	Irving Peak	La Plata	13,217
Guero, Mount	Gunnison	11,740	Irwin, Mount (See Mount Emmons)		
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200	Islet Mountain	Gunnison	10,900
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,688	Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,370	Italian Mountain (See North Italian Mountain)		
Guyotes (See Mount Guyot)			Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	12,600	Jackson Ridge	Montezuma	12,100
Hague Peak	Larimer	13,562	Jacque Mountain	Summit	13,215
Hahns Peak	Routt	10,824	Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Hale (See Mount Irving Hale)			Jacque Ridge	Summit	12,600
Hallet Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,725	Jagged Mountain	San Juan	13,836
Hamilton, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			James Peak	Clear Creek-Grand-Gilpin	13,259
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300	Jenkins Mountain	Gunnison	13,428
Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,008	Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,300	Jones Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,851
Hantz Peak (See Hahns Peak)			Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
Hardscrabble Mountain	Eagle	10,600	Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Harvard, Mount	Chaffee	14,399	Jura Knob	San Juan	12,615
Hawn Mountain	San Miguel	10,900	Kakata Mountain	Park	12,429
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100	Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,500	Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990	Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,400
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979	Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
Haydens Peak (See North Haydens Peak)			Keyes (See Mount Etna)		
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	King Solomon Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Haystack Mountain	Jackson	10,585	Kingston Peak	Clear Creek-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	Klins 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-San Juan	12,572	La Garita (See Vulcan Crest; Boot Mountain)		
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225	La Junta Peak	San Miguel	13,400
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,388	Lake Hill	Gunnison	11,800
Highland	Pitkin	12,300	Lake Mountain	Saguache	11,000
High Mesa (See Trident Mesa)			Lamb Mountain	Park	12,400
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200	Lamborn, Mount	Delta	11,337
Hogback (See Del Norte Peak)			Lands End	Delta	10,634
Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200	Landslide Peak	Park-Summit	13,483
Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203	Landslip Mountain	Dolores	11,650
Holy Cross, Mount of the	Eagle	13,996	La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,342
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,227	Larson Peak	Pitkin	12,900
Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300	Last Dollar Mountain	San Miguel	11,240
Hope Mountain	La Plata-Custer	13,000	La Veta Peak	Huerfano	11,654
Hope, Mount	Mineral	12,838	Lead Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,532
Horn Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Leavenworth Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Horsefly Peak	Montrose-Ouray	10,338	Leon Peak	Delta-Mesa	10,954
Horseshoe Mountain	Rio Grande	10,880	Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,535
Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,912	Lewis Mountain	La Plata	12,700
Horseshief Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,900	Lillies Mountain (See Twin Sisters)		
Horsetooth Peak	Boulder	10,400	Lime Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000	Lincoln, Mount	Park	14,237
Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814	Lincoln Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044	Little Agnes Mountain	Routt	11,500
Humbog Hill	Summit	11,121	Little Bald Mountain	Park	13,200
Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,140	Little Bald Mountain	Larimer	10,400
Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600	Little Baldy Mtn.	Park	12,151
Huntsman Mesa	Gunnison	10,100	Little Bartlett Mountain	Summit	12,800
Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000	Little Bear Peak	Costilla	14,040
Hunts Peak (See Mount Ouray)			Little Black Mountain (See Black Mountain)		
Hunts Peak	Fremont-Saguache	12,446	Little Cone Mountain	San Miguel	12,000
			Little Giant Mountain	San Juan	13,400
			Little Mountain	Summit	10,050

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Little Pisgah Peak (See Nipple Mountain)			Missionary Ridge	La Plata	10,614
Little Red Mountain	Conejos	11,600	Missouri Hill	Chaffee	12,700
Lizard Head	Dolores		Monarch Hill	Chaffee	11,800
	San Miguel	13,156	Monitor Peak (See Bald Mountain)		
Logan, Mount	Park	12,200	Monitor Peak	La Plata	13,710
London Hill	Park	13,161	Montana Mountain	Gilpin	10,941
Lone Cone	San Miguel		Montezuma Peak	Archuleta	13,131
	Dolores	12,761	Montpelier (See Uncompahgre Butte)		
Lone Peak	Eagle-Summit	11,300	Monumental Mountain	Chaffee	
Lonesome Peak	Grand	10,588		Gunnison	13,300
Lone Spring Butte	Routt	10,228	Monument Bluff	Mineral	12,600
Long and Derry Hill	Lake	12,900	Monument Hill	La Plata	10,829
Long Branch Baldy	Saguache	12,000	Monument Peak	Mineral	10,638
Longs Peak	Boulder	14,255	Morgans Peak	Summit	12,400
Lookout	Boulder	10,744	Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,794
Lookout, Point	Gunnison	11,200	Moss, Mount	La Plata	
Lookout Mountain (See South Lookout Peak)				Montezuma	13,200
Lookout Mountain	Conejos	12,387	Mountain View Crest	La Plata	13,002
Lookout Mountain	Saguache	11,400	Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413
Lookout Mountain	Gunnison	10,900	Music Peak	Saguache	13,100
Lookout Mountain	Larimer	10,632			
Lookout Peak	San Juan		Naka Peak	Grand	12,221
	San Miguel	13,674	Nast, Mount	Pitkin	12,500
Lookout Peak (See South Lookout Peak)			Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406
Los Mogotes (See Prospect Peak)			Navajo Peak	Archuleta	11,330
Lost Mountain	Chaffee	12,700	Nebo, Mount	San Juan	13,199
Lost Park Mountain	Park	11,800	Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,547
Loveland Mountain	Park	13,624	Needle Mountains (See West Needle Mountains)		
Lulu Mountain	Jackson		Needles, The	Larimer	10,075
	Larimer	12,278	Nelson Mountain	Mineral	12,050
	Grand	11,720	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	13,200		San Juan	13,800
Madden Peak	Montezuma		Nigger Baby Hill	Dolores	10,600
	La Plata	11,980	Nigger Hill	Summit	10,171
Mahana Peak	Boulder	12,629	Nimbus, Mount	Grand	12,730
Mam (See North Mam; South Mam)			Nipple Mountain	Fremont	10,068
Mammoth Mountain	Mineral	11,650	Nipple Mountain	Archuleta	12,000
Mammoth Mountain	Conejos	11,340	Nisa Mountain	Grand	10,791
Manganes Peak	Gunnison	10,921	Nokhu Crags	Jackson	12,400
Marcellina, Mount	Gunnison	11,349	North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000
Marleston Peak		10,874	North Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,807
Marmot Peak	Chaffee-Park	11,841	North Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,225
Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,126	North Mam	Garfield	10,973
Martha Washington Mountain (See Mount Lady Washington)			North Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Martland Peak	Park	10,600	North Mountain	Rio Grande	12,727
Martine (See Plateau Peak)			North Pole	San Miguel	12,179
Marvine, Mount	Rio Blanco	12,045	North Ridge	Boulder	12,000
Massive, Mount	Lake	14,419	North Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
Matchless Mountain	Gunnison	12,383	North Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,439
Matherhorn Peak	Hinsdale	13,585	North Star Mountain	Park-Summit	13,600
Mayflower Hill	Summit	12,400	North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400
McCauley Peak	La Plata	13,558	Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600
McClellan, Mount	Clear Creek	13,423	Number 5	Hinsdale-Mineral	13,417
McGregor Mountain	Larimer	10,482	Nystrom, Mount	Grand	12,600
McHenry Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,200	Ogalala Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147
McKenzie Mountain	Mineral	11,700	Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400
McLelland Mountain	Mineral	10,911	Ohio Peak (See Carbon Peak)		
McMillan Peak	San Juan	12,800	Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600
Meadow Mountain	Gunnison	12,200	Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251
Meadow Mountain	Boulder	11,634	Ohlwiler Ridge	La Plata	11,800
Mears Peak (See Hayden Peak)			Old Baldy	Grand	11,809
Mears Peak	Ouray-San Juan	13,483	Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602
Meeker, Mount	Boulder	13,911	Old Baldy Peak	Costilla	14,125
Meeker Ridge	Boulder	12,500	Ophir Mountain	San-Juan	
Meigs Peak (See Summit Peak)				San Miguel	12,800
Mendicant Ridge	Gunnison	11,300	Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100
Mendota Peak	Ouray		Oregon Hill	Gilpin	10,883
	San Miguel	13,300	Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000
Meridian Hill	Park	11,000	Ormus Mountain		12,185
Mesa Lata	Hinsdale	11,900	Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000
Mesa Lavata	Hinsdale	11,300	Orphan Butte	La Plata	
Mesa Peak (See Del Norte Peak)				Montezuma	11,136
Mesa Peak	La Plata	12,955	Orton, Mount	Boulder	11,682
Methodist Mountain	Chaffee	11,600	Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,703
Metroz Mountain	Mineral	11,897	Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478
Michigan Hill	Gilpin	10,500	Otmar Point	Pitkin	10,000
Middle Mountain	Chaffee	13,100	Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767
Middle Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Ouray Peak	Chaffee	13,955
Mills Moraine	Larimer	11,000	Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600
Milwaukee Peak (See Cold Peak)			Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002
Mineral Hill	Teller	10,150	Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102
Mineral Hill	Summit	10,885	Pagoda	Boulder	13,491
Mineral Mountain	Hinsdale	12,078	Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257
Mineral Mountain	Boulder	10,300	Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674
Mineral Peak (See Houghton Mountain)			Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500
Mineral Point	Gunnison	12,541			

Name	County	Feet
Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000
Painte Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082
Palmer Mesa	Mineral-	
	Saguache	12,324
Palmer Peak	Park	12,526
Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400
Park Cone	Gunnison	12,102
Park Mountain	Costilla	10,396
Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433
Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876
Parry Peak	Clear Creek-	
	Grand	13,344
Pass Mountain	Park	11,400
Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400
Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900
Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,300
Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison-	
	Pitkin	13,484
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219
Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200
Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	12,200
Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003
Piedra Colorow Pintata	Hinsdale	11,000
Piedra Peak	Mineral	12,300
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13,968
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,110
Pile Hill	Gilpin	10,862
Pilot Knob	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,750
Pilate Peak (See Bald Mountain)		
Pine Ridge	Larimer	10,500
Piney Peak	Eagle	11,400
Pinnacle (See Eagle Mountain)		
Pintada Peak	Rio Grande	13,176
Pisgah, Mount	Teller	10,400
Pisgah, Mount	Clear Creek-	
	Gilpin	10,084
Plateau Peak	Rio Blanco	12,030
Poison Mountain	Rio Grande	12,100
Pole Creek Mountain	Hinsdale	13,737
Polepatch Hill	Gunnison	10,400
Pomeroy Mountain	Chaffee	13,400
Pomeroy Mountain	Boulder	10,000
Pool Table Mountain	Rio Grande	12,139
Popes Nose	Hinsdale	12,402
Porcupine Hill	Clear Creek	10,200
Porcupine Ridge	Gunnison	10,600
Porphy Peaks	Grand	11,355
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,874
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,763
Powell, Mount	Eagle-Summit	13,398
Prairie Mtn.	Grand-Summit	10,664
Princeton, Mount	Chaffee	14,177
Printer Boy Hill	Lake	11,402
Prospect Hill	Summit	10,700
Prospect Mountain	Conejos	12,224
Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608
Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174
Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736
Ptarmigan Peak	Grand-Summit	12,400
Pulver Mountain	Park	10,400
Puma Hills	Park	11,400
Purgatory Peak	Costilla-	
	Las Animas	13,719
Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,900
Purple Mountain	Gunnison	12,989
Pyramid (See Crystal Peak)		
Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611
Quadrat Peak (See Saddle Mountain)		
Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256
Rabbit Ears Mountain	Jackson	10,719
Radical Hill	Summit	12,300
Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Raspberry Mountain	Teller	10,500
Rawah Peak	Jackson-	
	Larimer	12,636
Razor Creek Dome	Saguache	11,400
Red and White Mountain	Eagle	11,200
Red Bluff	Conejos	10,800
Red Bluffs	Pueblo-Custer-	
	Huerfano	11,400
Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Red Cone	Park	12,500
Red Elephant Hill	Clear Creek	10,309
Red Elephant Mountain	Jackson	11,550

Name	County	Feet
Red Hill (See Big Red Hill)		
Red Hill	Jackson	11,400
Red Hill	La Plata	10,669
Red Mountain (See Redcloud Peak)		
Red Mountain (See Big Red Mountain; Little Red Mountain)		
Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
Red Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,500
Red Mountain	Chaffee-	
	Gunnison	13,323
Red Mountain	Hinsdale	12,797
Red Mountain	Pitkin	10,400
Red Mountain No. 1	Ouray-San Juan	12,500
Red Mountain No. 2	Ouray	12,200
Red Mountain No. 3	Ouray-San Juan	12,870
Red Peak	Costilla-	
	Las Animas	13,600
Red Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,382
Red Table Mountain	Eagle	11,743
Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12,392
Rhyolite Mountain	Teller	10,771
Ribbon Mesa	Rio Grande	10,857
Richaborger Mountain	Park	10,600
Richmond Hill	Pitkin	11,500
Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Richthofen, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,963
Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,827
Rito Alto Peak	Custer-	
	Saguache	13,573
River Peak (See South River Peak)		
Rock Hill	Lake	10,900
Rocky Point	Gunnison	11,772
Rogers Peak	Clear Creek	13,329
Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
Rosalie Peak	Park	13,574
Rosa, Mount	Teller	11,504
Rosedale Peak (See Pegmatite Points)		
Round Hill	Park	11,200
Round Mountain	San Juan	13,422
Round Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Round Mountain	Saguache	11,900
Round Mountain	Gunnison	10,881
Rowter, Mount	Gunnison	13,750
Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Rudolph Hill	Gunnison	10,126
Ruffner Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Runlett Peak	La Plata	11,400
Ryder Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Sabeta Peak	Chaffee	13,600
Sachet Mountain	El Paso	12,600
Sacramento Peaks (See Mount Sherman)		
Saddle Mountain (See North Saddle Mountain; South Saddle Mountain)		
Saddle Mountain	Park	10,815
Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033
San Bernardo Mountain	San Miguel	11,845
Sand Mountain	Routt	10,817
Sand Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Sandstone Mountain	Dolores	10,450
San Joaquin Ridge	San Miguel	13,500
San Luis, Mount	Teller	10,490
San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,149
San Miguel Peak	Dolores-	
	San Miguel	13,700
Santa Fe Mountain	Clear Creek	10,200
Santa Fe Peak	Summit-	
	Clear Creek	13,146
Satanta Peak	Grand	11,900
Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,687
Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304
Sawtooth Mountain (See Agency Knob)		
Sawtooth Range	Routt	12,065
Sawtooth Rocks	Montrose-	
	Ouray	10,897
Saxon Mountain	Clear Creek	11,534
Scarp Ridge	Gunnison	12,338
Schoolmaam Mountain	Park	11,400
Schuyllkill Mountain	Gunnison	12,183
Section Point	Dolores-	
	San Juan	11,900
Sentinel Peak	Rio Grande	10,137
Sentinel Peak	Jackson-	
Sentinel Point	Larimer	10,000
Seven Utes Mountain	Teller	12,500
Shadow Mountain	Jackson	11,433
	Grand	10,100
Sharktooth	Montezuma	12,300
Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,179

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Shawnee Peak	Park	12,400	St. Sophia Ridge	Ouray-	
Sheep Mountain	San Juan	13,200		San Miguel	13,100
Sheep Mountain	Dolores-		St. Vrain, Mount	Boulder	12,162
	San Miguel	13,200	Stag Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Sheep Mountain	Park	12,800	Star Mountain	Lake	13,000
Sheep Mountain	Garfield	12,200	Star Peak	Gunnison-	
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,900		Pitkin	13,562
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-	
Sheep Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600		Costilla	11,409
Sheep Mountain	Huerfano	10,600	Stella, Mount	Gunnison	12,600
Sheep Mountain	Grand	10,400	Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,032
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,176	Stoll Mountain	Park	10,915
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374	Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,380	Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,677
Sheep Mountain	Summit	12,507	Storm King	Montrose-	
Sheep Mountain (See Little Sheep Mountain;				Ouray	11,388
North Sheep Mountain; East Sheep Mountain;			Storm King Peak	Saguache	11,000
Table Mountain; Thorodin Mountain)			Storm Mountain	San Juan	13,749
Sheeps Head (See Thorodin Mountain)			Storm Peak	Routt	10,600
Sheeps Head	Conejos	12,200	Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400
Sheridan, Mount	Lake-Park	13,700	Storm Peak	Larimer	13,335
Sheridan Hill	Clear Creek-		Storm Peak	Dolores	12,050
	Gilpin	10,700	Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859
Sheridan Mountain	La Plata	12,792	Stormy Peak	Park	11,748
Sherman (See Sunshine Peak)			Straub Mountain	Teller	10,050
Sherman, Mount	Park-Lake	14,037	Stray Horse Ridge	Lake	10,600
Sherman Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100	Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556
Shingle Peak	Garfield	12,072	Sugarloaf	Park	10,800
Shipler Mountain	Grand	11,400	Sugarloaf	Grand	12,050
Shoshone Peak (See Chiefs Head)			Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,512
Sierra Blanca (See Blanca Peak)			Sugarloaf Rock	Hinsdale	10,827
Signal Mountain	Larimer	11,200	Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,341
Silesia Peak	Custer-		Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
	Saguache	13,599	Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,053
Silex, Mount	San Juan	13,634	Sunlight Peak	Garfield	10,400
Silverheels, Mount	Park	13,835	Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Silver Mesa (See West Silver Mesa; East Silver			Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Mesa)			Swan Peak	Summit	10,600
Silver Mountain	San Miguel	13,400	Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400
Silver Mountain	Summit-				
	Clear Creek	12,900	Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610
Silver Mountain	La Plata	12,400	Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114
Silver Plume Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500	Table Mountain (See North Table Mountain;		
Simmons Peak	Fremont-		South Table Mountain)		
	Saguache	11,800	Table Mountain (See Pool Table Mountain; Red		
Simpson, Mount (See Rio Grande Pyramid)			Table Mountain)		
Sioux Mountain (See Mount Alice)			Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949
Slate Peak (See Purple Peak)			Tanima Peak	Boulder	12,417
Sleepy Cat Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800	Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800
Slide Rock Mountain	La Plata	10,700	Tarryall Peak (See North Tarryall Peak)		
Sliderock Ridge	Dolores-		Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300
	San Juan	13,146	Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600
Sloane Peak	Pitkin	10,538	Taylor Peak	Gunnison-	
Slow Trail Ridge	Eagle	10,400		Pitkin	13,419
Smith Peak		13,093	Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150
Sneffels, Mount	Ouray	14,143	Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,218
Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,077	Teller Mountain	Summit	12,602
Snowdrift Peak	Grand	12,280	Telluride Mountain	Conejos	11,100
Snowmass Mountain	Pitkin-		Telluride Peak	San Miguel	12,700
	Gunnison	14,077	Tenderfoot Hill	Teller	10,500
Snowshoe Mountain	Mineral	12,000	Tenderfoot Mountain	Summit	11,800
Snowstorn Peak	La Plata	12,500	Ten Mile Peaks	Summit	12,800
Sockrider Peak	Dolores	12,323	Tecalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220
Sopris Peak	Pitkin	12,823	Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686
South Argentine Peak	Clear Creek-		Thatchtop	Larimer	12,800
	Summit	13,600	Thimble Rock	Pitkin	10,100
South Bald Mountain (See Bald Mountain)			Thirty-nine Mile Mtn.	Park	11,000
South Lookout Peak	San Juan-		Thomas, Mount	Eagle	11,991
	San Miguel	13,500	Thorodin Mountain	Gilpin	10,500
South Mam	Garfield	10,897	Three Chimneys, The (See Castle Peak)		
South Matchless Mtn.	Gunnison	12,235	Three Needles	San Juan-	
South Mountain	Rio Grande	12,500		San Miguel	13,400
South Peak	Lake	12,900	Three Point Block		12,190
South River Peak	Mineral	13,142	Three Tons (See Crestone)		
South Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000	Thunderbolt Peak	Grand	11,943
South Tarryall Peak (See Tarryall Peak)			Thunder Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Spanish Peaks (See East Spanish Peak; West			Tie Hill	Mineral	11,131
Spanish Peak)			Tileston, Mount	Larimer	11,244
Spearhead Mountain	Park	11,200	Tilton, Mount	Gunnison	12,633
Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482	Tiptop Peak	Summit	12,038
Spiller Peak	La Plata-		Tobacco (See Handies Peak)		
	Montezuma	13,000	Tomichi Dome	Gunnison	11,384
Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777	Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)		
Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733	Torreys Peak	Clear Creek-	
Squaw Mountain	Teller	10,376		Summit	14,264
St. Charles Peak	Custer-		Tower Mountain	San Juan	13,444
	Huerfano	11,600	Trachyte Knob (See The Castle)		
St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600	Trachyte Mountain	Teller	10,863
			Trail Ridge	Larimer	12,400

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Treasure Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Warrior Mountain	Clear Creek	11,269
Treasure Mountain	Mineral	11,800	Warren, Mount.	Clear Creek	13,800
Treasury Mountain	Gunnison	13,442	Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,551
Tremble Mountain (See Tremont Mountain)			Washboard Rock	Montrose	10,700
Tremont Mountain	Gilpin	10,400	Washington (See Mount Lady Washington)		
Trident Mesa	Gunnison	11,470	Watanga Mountain	Grand	12,381
Trinchera Peak	Las Animas-Costilla-Huerfano	13,540	Welba Peak	Moffat	10,500
Trinity Peaks	San Juan	13,811	Wescott, Mount.	Grand	10,400
Troublesome Peak	Grand	11,500	West Elk Peak	Gunnison	12,920
Trout Mountain	Mineral	11,930	West Mountain	La Plata	11,709
Trout Pass Hills	Chaffee-Park	10,600	West Mountain	Gunnison	10,600
Truro Peak	Pitkin	13,300	West Needle Mountains	San Juan	13,057
Tucker Mountain	Summit	12,500	Weston Peak	Park	13,600
Turret Peak	La Plata	13,826	West Point	Gunnison	10,700
Turret Peak	Garfield	11,800	West Porphyry Peak	Saguache	11,500
Turret Peak	Mineral	10,667	West Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,600
Tuttle Mountain	San Juan	13,200	West Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,160	Wetterhorn Peak	Las Animas	13,623
Twin Cones (See Kenosha Twin Cones)			Whale Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	14,017
Twin Mountains	Saguache	10,600	Wheatstone, Mount.	Park-Summit	13,074
Twin Peak	Jackson-Routt	11,100	Whipple Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Twin Peaks	Jackson-Routt	11,950	Whipcord Mountain	San Miguel	11,900
Twin Peaks	Huerfano-Saguache	11,800	Whitcomb Mountain	Dolores	12,350
Twin Sisters	Fremont-Saguache	12,600	Whitcomb Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,436	White Dome	San Juan	13,614
Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438	Whiteface Peak	Grand	11,494
Uncompahgre Plateau	Mesa-Montrose	10,000	Whitehead Mountain (See Sand Mountain)		
Uncompahgre Peak	Hinsdale	14,306	Whitehead Peak	San Juan	13,200
Union Mountain	Summit	12,336	Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,493
U. S. Grant Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,692	Whiteley Peak	Grand	10,150
Upper Grand Valley Peak (See Bowen Mountain)			White Mountain (See Mount Logan)		
Upper Muddy Butte (See Whiteley Peak)			White Peak	Saguache	13,600
Usher Peak (See Mount Shavano)			White Pine Mountain	Larimer	10,249
Utah Hill	Gilpin	10,500	White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Ute Peak	Grand-Summit	12,298	Whites Hill	Lake	11,300
Ute Peak	Mineral	10,800	Whitney Peak	Eagle	13,200
V Mountain	Archuleta	10,716	Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,268
Van Wirt Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000	Wilkinson, Mount	Gunnison	11,600
Vasquez Peak	Clear Creek-Grand	12,800	Williams Mountains	Pitkin	13,400
Velte Peak		13,456	Williams Peak	Grand-Summit	11,619
Vermilion Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,870	Wilson, Mount	Dolores	14,250
Vestal Peak	San Juan	13,853	Wilson Peak*	San Miguel	14,026
Veta Mountain (See LaVeta Peak)			Window Peak	La Plata	14,084
Viewcrest Mountain		12,390	Wind Point	Saguache	12,200
Vigil Peak	El Paso	10,075	Windy Ridge	Park	11,722
Virginia Peak	Jefferson	10,530	Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,855
Vulcan Crest	Mineral-Saguache	13,722	Woodchuck Peak	Clear Creek	11,200
Vulcan Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000	Woodland Mountain	Boulder	11,100
W Mountain	Eagle-Garfield	11,400	Wood Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,640
			Wulsten Peak	Custer	13,659
			Yale, Mount	Chaffee	14,172
			Yampa Peak (See Juniper Mountain)		
			Yankee Hill	Clear Creek-Gilpin	11,200
			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

*Unofficially named Mount Franklin Roosevelt.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Name	County	Altitude	Name	County	Altitude
Arapahoe	Gilpin	11,165	Boulder	Boulder	5,223
Antero Res.	Park	8,934	Boyd Lakes	Larimer	4,960
Adams Res.	Adams		Bent County Res.	Bent	4,300
Adobe Creek Res.	Bent-Kiowa	4,150	Barr	Adams	
Baker	Park	9,000	Badger Res.	Morgan	
Bradford	Huerfano	5,850	Big Creek Lakes	Jackson	9,010
Black Hollow Res.	Weld	5,065	Boettcher	Jackson	8,160
Bee	Larimer	5,175	Breman	Gunnison	10,325
Bolles	Boulder	5,040	Balsam	San Juan	11,435
Boedecker	Larimer	5,075	Big Nile	Adams	
Bison Res.	Teller	10,400	Clear	Clear Creek	9,870
Blue	Conejos	11,937	Chicago	Clear Creek	11,850
Burch's	Boulder	5,145	Crater	Jefferson	8,877
Beasley Res.	Boulder	5,195	Chinn	Clear Creek	11,020

Name	County	Altitude	Name	County	Altitude
Chasm	Boulder	11,800	Meredith	Crowley	4,308
Caroline	Clear Creek	11,853	Minnequa	Pueblo	4,740
Castlewood Res.	Douglas	6,475	Naylor	Clear Creek	11,348
Calkins	Weld	4,975	New Windsor Res.	Weld	4,920
Curtis	Larimer	5,080	North Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,856	North Butte Res.	Prowers	4,200
Clear Lake	San Juan	11,875	Nee Noshee Res. No. 3	Kiowa	3,870
Como	Park	9,697	Nee Sopla Res. No. 5	Kiowa	3,860
Dake	Park	10,214	Nee Gronda Res. No. 4	Kiowa	3,840
Devils	Hinsdale	11,968	Nee Skah Res.	Kiowa	3,885
Duck	Clear Creek	11,070	Owens	Boulder	5,220
Diamond	Boulder	10,960	Otanawanda	Ouray	8,900
Dorothy	Boulder	12,050	Palmer	Douglas	9,210
Douglas	Larimer	5,200	Peterson	Boulder	9,245
Demmel	Larimer	5,250	Point of Rocks Res.	Logan	3,800
Dead	Teller	10,900	Price Res.	Prowers	3,850
Dye Res.	Otero	4,150	Prewitt Res.	Logan	3,900
Echo	Clear Creek	10,605	Pisgah	Gilpin	9,656
Emerald	Hinsdale	10,020	Powderhorn	Hinsdale	11,830
Eldora	Boulder	9,245	Res. No. 2	El Paso	11,270
Edith	Clear Creek	10,117	Res. No. 4	Teller	10,900
Eileen	La Plata	8,924	Res. No. 5	Teller	10,900
Erdman	Pueblo	4,610	Res. No. 7	El Paso	12,080
Empire Res.	Morgan-Weld	---	Res. No. 8	El Paso-Teller	11,675
Fossil Creek Res.	Larimer	4,890	Riverside Res.	Weld	---
Fountain Valley Res.	El Paso	5,800	Res. No. 1, No. 2	Kiowa	3,770
Grand	Grand	8,369	Res. No. 4	Kiowa	4,025
Gold	Boulder	8,600	Res. No. 1	Otero	4,750
Gerard Res.	Prowers	4,050	Res. No. 4	Otero	4,750
George	Park	6,915	Res. No. 5	Otero	4,750
Gibson	Park	11,900	Shaw	Mineral	9,830
Hoffman	Boulder	5,120	Spruce Lakes	Mineral	11,263
Hazel	San Juan	11,420	Silver	San Juan	11,675
Hazel	La Plata	12,420	Seeley	Weld	4,175
Head	Alamosa	7,527	San Cristobal	Hinsdale	8,997
Hermit Lakes	Hinsdale	9,975	Santa Maria	Mineral	9,475
Horse Creek Res.	Bent-Otero	4,950	San Luis	Alamosa	7,525
Hungerford	Pueblo	4,520	Strawberry	Grand	8,340
Huerfano	Pueblo	4,725	Summit	Clear Creek	12,740
Hayden Res.	Pueblo	---	Slater	Clear Creek	11,385
Ice	Clear Creek	12,188	Silver	Boulder	10,190
Ignacio Res.	La Plata	8,375	Swedes	Boulder	5,095
Isabelle	Boulder	10,852	Snowden	Otero	4,820
Irish	Larimer-Boulder	5,090	Seven Lakes	Teller	10,900
Jasper	Boulder	10,733	Sanchez Res.	Costilla	8,500
Julesburg Res.	Sedgwick-Logan	---	Stanley Res.	Jefferson	---
Jackson	Morgan	---	Sylvan Res.	Grand	8,689
Jefferson	Park	10,707	Twin Lakes	Lake	9,012
Jim Crowe Res.	Weld	---	Trappers	Rio Blanco	10,500
King Res.	Kiowa-Prowers	3,860	Trout	San Miguel	9,750
Lost	Boulder	9,980	Terry	Larimer	5,095
Lower Crater	Gilpin	10,580	Timnath	Weld	4,900
Los Lagos	Boulder-Gilpin	8,930	Two Buttes Res.	Baca-Prowers	4,230
Loch Lomond	Clear Creek	11,140	Turkey Creek Res.	Pueblo	5,580
Lena	Routt	9,980	Thatcher	Pueblo-El Paso	5,395
Lorland	Larimer	5,022	Upper Crater	Gilpin	10,997
Loch Ivanho	Pitkin	10,930	Upper Nile	Adams	---
Long	Boulder	10,499	Wellington	Jefferson	9,863
Marvine	Rio Blanco	10,500	Warren	Larimer	4,985
McIntosh	Boulder	5,060	Woods	Weld	4,860
Milligan	Park	9,327	Woods	Eagle	9,405
Moraine	El Paso	10,215	Webster Park Res.	Fremont	9,950
Monarch	Grand	8,340	Williams-McCreery	Morgan	---
Mills	Larimer	11,496			
Maroon	Pitkin	9,700			
Molas	San Juan	10,488			
Margareta	Routt	10,450			
Milton	Weld	---			
Middle Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100			

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.

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	Railroad
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	---	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	11,482	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	---	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	---	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
French	Summit-Park	Front	12,057	---	Trail
Georgia	Park-Summit	Front	11,598	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	---	9,000*	---	Trail
Jones	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	12,453	1860	Trail
Kebler	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Road
Kenosha	Park	Kenosha Mt.	9,991	---	Highway-Railroad
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	10,846	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
Clure	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk	9,500*	---	Trail
Leadwano	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	10,300	---	Trail
Medano	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,150	1850	Trail
Wilner	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,759	1900	Highway
Minnesota	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Trail
Jonas Lake	San Juan	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
Ionarch	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,386	1880	Highway
Ironment	Gunnison	San Juan Group	11,000*	---	Trail
Losca	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,713	1850	{ Road East Side Trail West Side
Losquito	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	13,188	1875	Abandoned Road
Luddy	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	8,772	1875	Highway
Lummy	Larimer	Front	11,700*	---	Trail
Lusie	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
Phir	San Juan-San Miguel	San Juan Group	11,350	1888	Trail
Swil Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,120	1919	Trail
Swass Creek	Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,200*	1850	Road
Earl	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,715*	1890	Trail
Doncha	Chaffee-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,945	Before 1800	Highway
Tarmigan	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
Stanton	Las Animas	San Juan Group	8,560	1846	Highway and R. R.
Red Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	San Juan Group	11,018	1881	Highway
Loggers	Gilpin-Grand	Front	11,900*	1902	Trail
Collins	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,680	1860	Trail and Railroad
Grand 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
Shofield	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1885	Road
Hotch Creek	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,500*	---	Abandoned Road
Over	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Wull Creek	Moffat	San Juan Group	8,700*	---	Road
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	11,025	1878	Road
Quaw	Clear Creek	Front	9,807	---	Highway
Millwater	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
St. Louis	Grand	Front	11,500*	---	Trail
Cony	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,594	1878	Trail
Commit	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Wampy	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
Timble	La Plata	San Juan Group	13,076	1902	Trail
Troublesome	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
Trou Creek	Park-Chaffee	Park-Mosquito	9,346	1875	Highway
Twin Creek	Teller	Park-Mosquito	8,200*	---	Road
Ute	Teller	Park-Mosquito	7,600	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
Ute	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,850*	1862	Trail
Ute	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Ute	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,100*	1880	Railroad
Victor	Teller	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,202	---	Railroad
Warmspring	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
Wilkinson	Park	Tarryall	9,525	---	Highway
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.

Thermal Springs of Colorado

THE mineral and thermal springs of Colorado, many of which are acknowledged to possess highly curative powers, have been reported upon by numerous authorities, dating back to the Hayden survey in 1867. Dr. R. D. George and others in Bulletin No. 11 of the Colorado Geological survey, published in 1920, list and describe 254 springs in the state, including nearly all the thermal springs, and give analyses of the water of 202 of these. The United States Geological survey published in 1937 a paper on the thermal springs of the country which contains a summary of the approximate extent to which the springs were developed for economic use in 1936. Of 1,059 springs reported upon in the United States, 45 were in Colorado. Seventeen of these were developed as resorts, 16 were used for bathing, irrigation or water supply, and 12 were not used. Colorado ranked seventh among the states of the Union in this summary, being exceeded in the number of springs only by Wyoming (including the Yellowstone national park), California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana and Utah.

Arthur Lakes, in a study of the geology of Colorado hot springs, published in 1905, says that nearly all of the hot springs of the state are in the mountains, either on the flanks or more generally deep into the heart of the ranges. They are all associated with areas of great disturbance, sometimes characterized by more or less volcanic activity. Some of the rocks in which they occur are metamorphic or show signs of incipient metamorphism; a few are strictly igneous and volcanic. The springs derive their heat more from the great depth of their fissures, or latent heat caused by faulting or folding of the rocks than from direct volcanic source. A favorite zone in Colorado for the occurrence of both hot and cold springs charged with carbonic and sulphurated hydrogen gas is at the line of juncture between the Dakota Cretaceous sandstone and the overlying Benton or Colorado Cretaceous shale. In all cases the springs occur where these rocks have been highly tilted and disturbed. In some cases they are hot and in others cold, but in all cases they are highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen and other gases. The heat of the thermal springs may be derived from lat-

ent volcanic bodies, from the great depth of the fissures, or from heat produced by chemical reaction of the ingredients of the springs.

The Steamboat Springs group, near the town of that name in Routt county, is the greatest group in Colorado, there being about 150 springs. These springs have a discharge of approximately 2,000 gallons of water per minute, or at the rate of 2,880,000 gallons a day. Glenwood Springs has the largest discharge of any in the state, the output being 3,000 gallons a minute or 4,320,000 gallons a day. Poncha Springs, in Chaffee county, with 100 springs in the group, has a range of temperature from 80. to 163 degrees, the latter being the highest for the thermal springs of the state.

A table is published herewith listing the thermal springs in the state which in 1936 were developed for economic use, their location, geology, temperature, approximate discharge and description.

LYNCHING RECORD

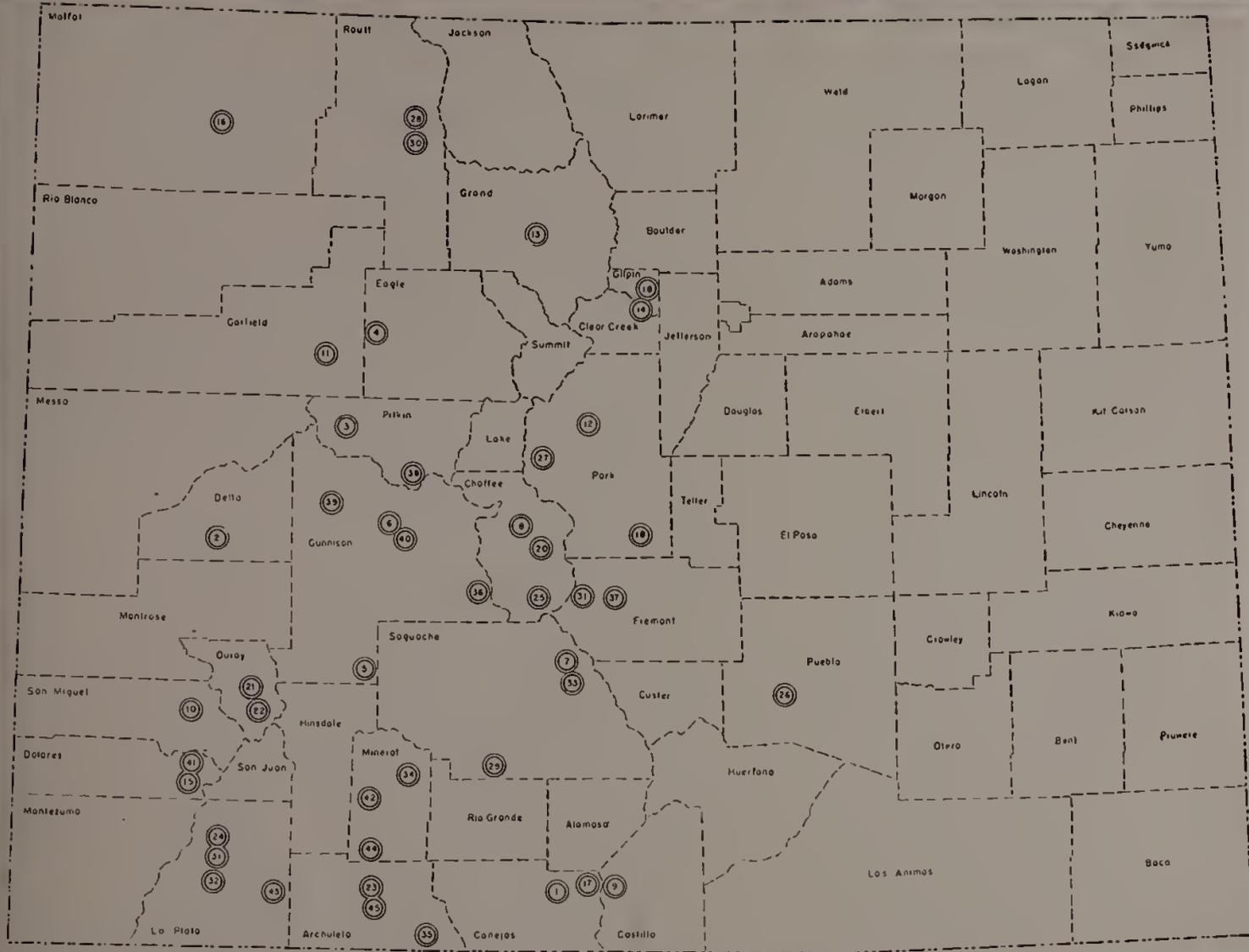
Colorado is one of the few states of the Union in which no lynchings have occurred in the 17 years ending with 1936, according to the annual summaries of the Tuskegee institute. Of 4,673 lynchings in the United States between 1882 and 1936, inclusive, 68 were in Colorado. Two of these were negroes and 66 were whites. Colorado's proportion of the total was 1.4 per cent. Of the 68 reported for the state, 47 occurred between 1882 and 1889.

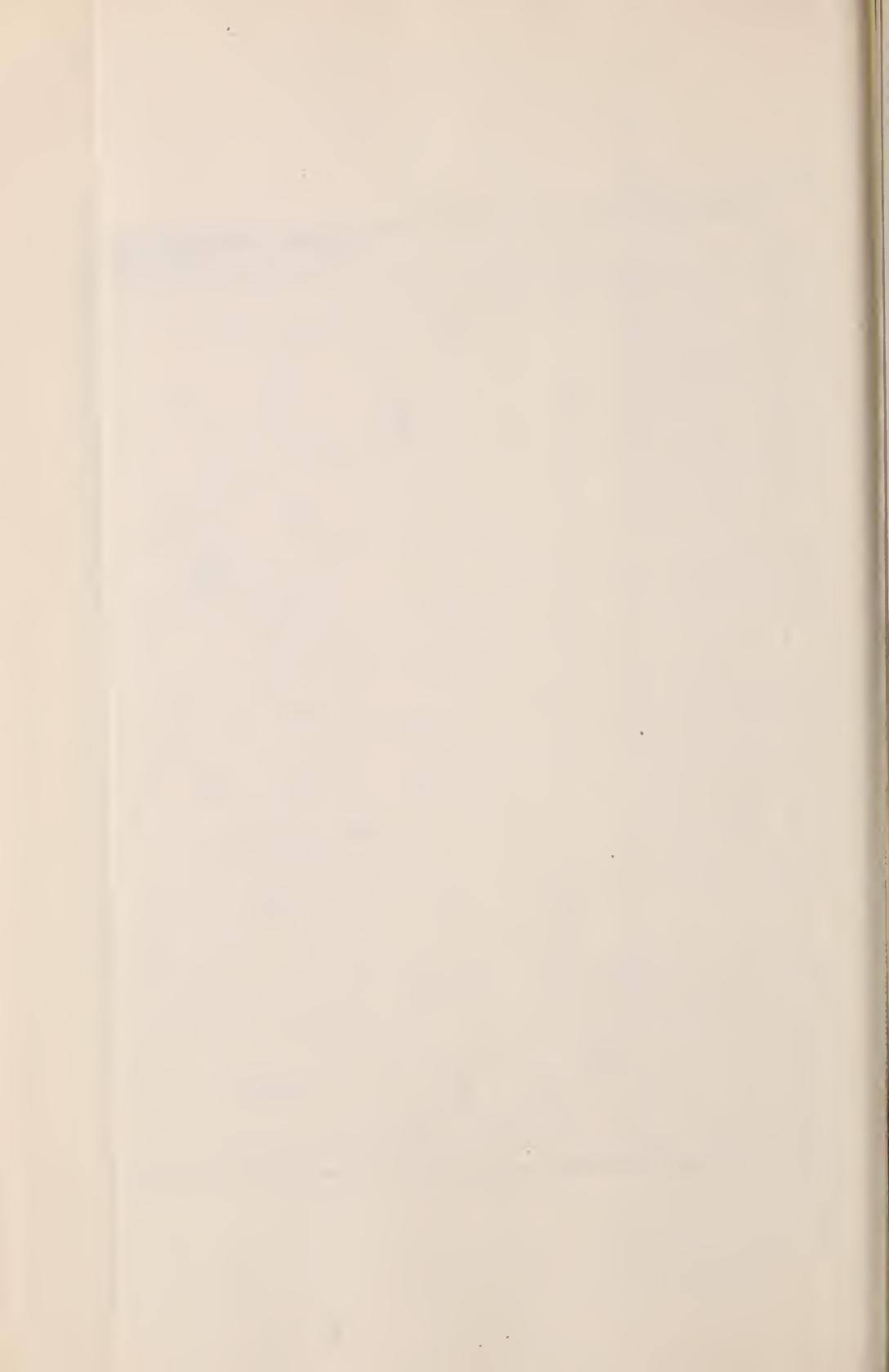
HIGHEST POSTOFFICE

The town of Climax in Lake county has the distinction of being the highest postoffice in Colorado. Its elevation is 11,465 feet. Marshall Pass, in Saguache county, with an elevation of 10,846 feet, ranks second, and Milner, at the summit of Milner pass, a new postoffice established in 1937, with an altitude of 10,759 feet, ranks third. 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 at Gyantse, Tibet, with an elevation of 13,200 feet. Jericho, Palestine, is the lowest; Ushuaia, Argentina, the southernmost; Craig Harbor, Canada, the northernmost.

THERMAL SPRINGS IN COLORADO

DEVELOPED FOR ECONOMIC USE IN 1936





THERMAL SPRINGS OF COLORADO DEVELOPED FOR ECONOMIC USE IN 1936; LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, ETC.

(United States Geological Survey)

Note.—This table does not include a number of cold springs producing highly mineralized water, some of which, like the Manitou springs, are developed for economic use. The temperatures are given in degrees Fahrenheit. The normal body temperature of an adult is 98.4 degrees. Boiling point is 212 degrees.

No. on Map	Name	County	Location	Geology	Temperature	Approximate Discharge (Gals. a Minute)	Remarks
1	Agua Caliente Spring	Conejos	2 miles southwest of Capulin	Alluvium near Quaternary lava	90	50	Irrigation.
2	Alkali Springs	Delta	between Cold Sulphur Spring and State Bridge	Dakota (?) sandstone	72	5	Several small springs; not used.
3	Avalanche Springs	Pitkin	Near Avalanche, 12 miles south of Carbondale	Diorite; area of Permian and pre-Permian Carboniferous sedimentary rocks cut by diorite intrusion	112-134	200	5 springs, for 1/4 mile along Rock Creek (Crystal River); bathing.
4	Big Dotsero Spring	Eagle	1 1/2 miles below Dotsero	Carboniferous blue sandy limestone	84	400	Bathing.
5	Cebolla Hot Springs	Gunnison	Cebolla Creek, 6 miles south of Powderhorn	Pre-Cambrian granite, gneiss, and schist intruded by dikes	84-115	100	20 springs in 2 groups; resort. Also called Ojo de los Caballos.
6	Cement Creek Spring	Gunnison	5 miles southeast of Crested Butte	Limestone, near pre-Cambrian granite	83	40	Not used; has formed mound of travertine.
7	Chamberlain Hot Springs	Saguache	6 miles south of Villa Grove	Ancient sedimentary rocks overlain by lava	116-133	50	30 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
8	Cottonwood Springs	Chaffee	6 miles west of Buena Vista	Near contact between pre-Cambrian granite and great monzonite intrusion	120-144	150	5 springs; camping ground. Also called Buena Vista Hot Springs.
9	Dexter Spring	Conejos	12 miles east of La Jara	Edge of lava bench	71	5	Not used.
10	Geyser Warm Spring	San Miguel	Placerville	Mesozoic sedimentary rocks	94	5	Bathing.
11	Glenwood Springs	Garfield	Glenwood Springs	Faulted and fissured zone in Cretaceous and Carboniferous sediments; issue from limestone, but granite at moderate depth	106-125	3,000	Many springs; resort. Issue from bed and bank of Colorado River; outlet formerly higher.

THERMAL SPRINGS IN COLORADO DEVELOPED FOR ECONOMIC USE IN 1936; LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, ETC.—Continued.

Note.—This table does not include a number of cold springs producing highly mineralized water, some of which, like the Manitou springs, are developed for economic use. The temperatures are given in degrees Fahrenheit. The normal body temperature of an adult is 98.4 degrees. Boiling point is 212 degrees.

No. on Map	Name	County	Location	Geology	Temperature	Approximate Discharge (Gals. a Minute)	Remarks
12	Hartsel Hot Springs	Park	25 miles east of Leadville	Near contact of granite and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks	105-134	10	5 springs; resort.
13	Hot Sulphur Springs	Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	Near contact of Cretaceous sedimentary rocks with pre-Cambrian granite and gneiss	90-118	40	About 25 springs; resort; sanitarium; strong sulphur odor; tufa deposits.
14	Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	Idaho Springs	Issue from fissures near contact of syenite with gneiss	98-108	50	Several springs; resort.
15	Iron Spring	Dolores	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Rico	Permian sandstone and shale	82	30	Limonite deposit; not used.
16	Juniper Hot Springs	Moffat	25 miles west of Craig	Cretaceous sedimentary rocks near Juniper Mountain uplift	105	25	Several springs; resort.
17	McIntyre Warm Springs	Conejos	8 miles east of La Jara	Issue from crevices in Quaternary lava	62	600	Several springs; irrigation. Formerly Los Ojos Springs.
18	Moffat Spring	Boulder	12 miles southwest of Boulder	Juncture of impervious marly beds of Jurassic with underlying quartzite beds of Triassic; noted for faults	84	12	Moffat Lakes resort.
19	Mound Soda Spring	Park	20 miles northwest of Parkdale	Granite	70	---	Not used.
20	Mount Princeton Springs	Chaffee	3 miles west of Nathrop	Contact of white felspathic granite with great monzonite mass	98-150	50	About 35 springs; resort. Formerly Heywood Hot Springs and Chalk Creek Hot Springs.
21	Orvis Hot Spring	Ouray	2 miles southeast of Ridgway	Alluvium, underlain by faulted rocks of Pennsylvanian age	132	300	Bathhouse and pool. Irrigation. Formerly called Ridgway Hot Springs.
22	Ouray Hot Springs	Ouray	Ouray	Issue from faulted limestone of Hermosa formation (Pennsylvanian)	100-158	200	3 groups; resort; 2 sanitariums and municipal pool.
23	Pagosa Hot Springs	Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	Fissure zone in closely folded Cretaceous shale of Colorado group	110-160	600	Several springs; resort. Large deposit of sinter.
24	Pinkerton Springs	La Plata	14 miles north of Durango	Paleozoic formations, near pre-Cambrian rocks	87-95	8	5 large springs and several small ones; resort.
25	Poncha Springs	Chaffee	Poncha Springs	Granite	80-168	500	About 100 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
26	Red Creek Springs	Pueblo	12 miles southwest of Pueblo	Contact of sedimentary rocks and pre-Cambrian gneiss	59-73	5	5 springs; local use; tufa deposits. Also called Parnassus Springs.

27	Rhodes Spring	Park	8 miles southwest of Fairplay	Alluvium	79	300	Local use.
28	Routt Hot Springs	Routt	7 miles north of Steamboat Springs	Fractured gneiss near contact with granite	150	60	Picnic ground.
29	Shaw's Spring	Rio Grande	6 miles north of Del Norte	Tertiary sandstone, near igneous rocks	88	10	Local use.
30	Steamboat Springs	Routt	Steamboat Springs	Issue from folded and faulted Dakota (?) sandstone; near contact with pre-Cambrian Crystalline rock	103-150	2,000	Greatest group in Colorado. About 150 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
31	Trimble Springs	La Plata	9 miles north of Durango	Paleozoic and mesozoic rocks, folded and fissured	90-110	50	5 springs; resort. Large mound of tufa.
32	Tripp Springs	La Plata	10 miles north of Durango	Cretaceous sandstone	90-95	50	Several springs. Bathhouse and pool.
33	Valley View Hot Springs	Saguache	7 miles southeast of Villa Grove	Quartzite in granitic area	87-99	300	5 springs; local use.
34	Wagon Wheel Gap Springs	Mineral	Wagon Wheel Gap	Granite cut by dikes	105-150	100	3 springs; resort.
35	Warm Sulphur Spring	Archuleta	7 miles east of Chromo	Cretaceous sediments overlain by lava	80	---	Not used.
36	Waunita Hot Springs	Gunnison	28 miles east of Gunnison	Sandstone, probably Paleozoic	140-160	1,000	More than 100 springs in 2 groups 1/2 mile apart. Also called Tomichi Hot Springs.
37	Wellsville Warm Spring	Fremont	5 miles northwest of Howard	Carboniferous rocks	94	150	Local use.
38		Pitkin	16 miles by trail south of Aspen	Decomposed granite	90	500	1 spring; not used.
39		Gunnison	10 miles east of Somerset	Cretaceous sandstone	90	3	4 springs; not used.
40		Gunnison	6 miles southeast of Crested Butte	Cretaceous limestone	100	1,800	1 spring; not used.
41		Dolores	7 miles north of Rico	Cretaceous limestone	110	20	1 spring; local use.
42		Mineral	26 miles northeast of Pagosa Springs	Granite	100-120	50	2 springs; not used.
43		Archuleta	30 miles by trail west of Pagosa Springs	Limestone, probably of Carboniferous age	120	3	5 small springs; camping ground.
44		Archuleta	12 miles northeast of Pagosa Springs	Shale of Colorado group overlain by lava	78	---	1 spring; not used.
45		Archuleta	3 miles southeast of Pagosa Springs	Shale of Colorado group (Upper Cretaceous)	120	---	1 spring; not used.

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 (ocasionally 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 330 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 angustifolia</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-lobe 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
Fremonot.....	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
Lizard Head.....	Dolores, San Miguel.....	10,000
Kenosha.....	Park.....	9,991
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.

In addition to federal land granted the state there have been some accretions to total holdings through the foreclosure of farm mortgages on loans from the state school fund. An increase of 21,320 acres was reported as of June 30, 1936, compared with the same date in 1934. A decrease of 27,050 acres in land sold to June 30, 1936, was credited to the cancellation of certificates of purchase.

After these exchanges and adjustments had been made, the status of state land on June 30, 1936, including all classes of grants, was as follows:

	Acres
Original grants.....	4,542,335
Land sold.....	1,311,862
Net remaining.....	3,230,473
Land leased*.....	2,628,494
Vacant land.....	601,979

*For agricultural and grazing purposes.

Net acreage of state land, by counties, is given in a land classification table published elsewhere in this volume. 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, 1936. State land sold from the time of transfer from the federal government down to June 30, 1936, aggregated 1,717,113 acres, of which 405,251 acres reverted to the state through cancellation of purchase certificates, leaving net sales of 1,311,862 acres. The record period was in the two years ending November 30, 1910, when a total of 287,341 acres was 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
1935-1936	9,218	11.76

*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, 1936, is as follows:

	Acres
Agriculture and grazing	2,628,494
Mineral	1,680
Clays, limestone, etc.	3,660
Oil and gas	537,801
Coal	13,120
Total	3,184,755

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	57,125
1936	537,801	129,893

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
1936	13,120	50,250

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
1934-1936	273,467

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
1936	1,157,405

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, 1936, were as follows:

Public school	\$11,052,707
Internal improvement	73
Agricultural college	483,310
University	92,578
Penitentiary	578
Public building	798
Saline	3,389
Total	\$11,633,433

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, 1936, these transactions were as follows:

Reported by treasurer.....	\$1,352,413
Apportioned (Teachers Min. Salary)	1,352,435
Excess	22

On June 30, 1936, the amounts in the income funds were as follows:

Public school.....	\$374,433
Internal improvement.....	64
Agricultural college.....	7,095
University	10
Public building.....	1,510
Saline	2,555
Penitentiary	2,759
Total	\$388,426

The permanent school fund was invested on June 30, 1936, as follows:

State bonds.....	\$ 1,352,171
County and municipal bonds..	4,282,450
Bonds of school districts....	3,645,457
Farm loans.....	1,118,493
United States bonds.....	399,803
Cash	254,333
Total	\$11,052,707

An accompanying table shows farm loans from the school fund outstanding on June 30, 1936, 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 3,230,473 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.....	69,720

Miscellaneous

Archuleta county.....	732
Grand county.....	2,960
Gunnison county.....	3,440
Jackson county.....	25,080
La Plata county.....	9,960
Montezuma county.....	4,160
Park county.....	3,880

Total coal area.....473,692

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.

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.

STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, JUNE 30, 1936
(From Records of State Board of Land Commissioners)

GRANT	Acres Original Grant	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	Acres Under Lease
School	3,753,813	830,163	2,923,802	*2,382,840
Agricultural college.....	90,000	56,208	33,792	28,787
Internal improvement.....	499,790	329,547	173,243	145,600
Penitentiary	31,985	22,608	9,378	8,460
Public building.....	31,905	27,191	4,713	3,958
Saline	18,830	6,273	12,557	12,557
Reformatory	520	.....	520	.....
University	45,844	36,713	9,131	3,376
General fund.....	35,080	2,790	32,289	20,118
Permanent school fund.....	34,568	3,520	31,048	22,799
Total	4,542,335	†1,311,862	3,230,473	2,628,495

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

†Slight discrepancy in total is due to excess and deficiency in exchanges with the Federal government.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND LOANS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1936
(From Records of State Land Board)

COUNTY	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
Adams	19	4,655	\$ 17,824.00	\$ 40,964.14
Alamosa	10	2,875	122,950.00	29,340.90
Arapahoe	10	1,812	91,600.00	23,682.10
Archuleta	2	360	16,100.00	2,500.00
Baca	20	7,364	143,102.00	27,005.20
Bent	8	1,902	175,965.00	45,091.20
Cheyenne	22	7,843	195,280.00	45,554.60
Conejos	11	2,077	129,885.00	33,034.00
Costilla	6	3,646	110,180.00	21,759.00
Crowley	3	1,140	36,660.00	9,474.50
Delta	2	340	22,410.00	6,920.20
Dolores	7	1,592	31,230.00	3,850.00
Douglas	2	480	11,375.00	3,003.04
Elbert	15	6,036	125,310.00	30,463.30
El Paso.....	1	160	3,400.00	800.00
Fremont	2	1,038	28,300.00	8,000.00
Grand	1	160	7,495.00	2,000.00
Huerfano	8	3,121	38,730.00	9,660.22
Jefferson	30	4,155	401,483.00	86,007.06
Kiowa	10	3,460	78,305.00	15,133.75
Kit Carson.....	23	9,640	24,340.00	53,135.60
La Plata.....	17	3,072	224,650.00	49,645.50
Larimer	1	160	4,200.00	1,250.00
Las Animas.....	23	8,180	189,453.00	36,668.12
Lincoln	21	8,823	188,965.00	52,159.79
Logan	25	5,555	217,724.00	43,964.36
Mesa	1	1,229	19,555.00	6,127.55
Moffat	7	3,190	111,691.00	25,118.80
Montezuma.....	45	5,464	466,550.00	90,657.51
Morgan	27	6,860	195,971.00	47,250.24
Otero	1	75	3,675.00	1,243.75
Park	3	4,560	45,650.00	12,551.10
Pueblo	4	1,440	23,701.00	5,954.00
Rio Blanco.....	3	1,376	56,301.00	13,017.00
Rio Grande.....	11	2,708	219,995.00	53,118.86
Routt	16	7,720	221,668.00	60,890.34
Saguache	3	1,200	43,975.00	12,188.60
San Miguel.....	1	280	3,575.00	900.00
Washington	9	3,610	85,563.00	22,353.62
Weld	37	9,438	341,321.00	76,295.56
Yuma	4	1,125	17,080.00	4,759.89
Totals	471	139,921	\$4,493,187.00	\$1,118,493.40

STATE 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 duties are primarily confined to the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws upon the highways of the state and assisting other departments of the state government with similar jurisdiction in enforcing the collection of motor vehicle, public utility, motor fuel, garage and tourist camp licenses and taxes for the state.

The legislature in 1937 authorized an increase in the number of patrolmen and supervisors from 50 to 75 and transferred the auto theft division of the motor vehicle department to the jurisdiction of the patrol board. 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 patrolmen are uniformed and maintain day and night service upon the highways of the state. Motorcycles and automobiles marked for identification are used in the maintenance of the patrol.

A summary of activities of the patrol for the calendar year 1937 shows the following:

Travel record of patrol, 2,088,681 miles. Number of summonses issued, 7,743; number of tickets issued, 14,765; justice court fines, \$77,484; costs paid, \$29,861; jail sentences imposed, 50 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Collections for the public utilities commission, \$93,155; for the motor fuel department, \$4,840; for the state highway department, \$1,165; for the auto theft department, \$7,565; Total, \$106,726. Total expenditures, including the operation of ports of entry and auto theft departments were \$298,358.

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 department operated nine ports of entry in 1937, in which service 29 officers were engaged. Revenue of this department amounted to \$93,747 and expenditures were \$48,705.

The auto theft department reported that during 1937 a total of 620 automobiles were reported stolen, of which 520 had been reported recovered, and of the latter, 346 had been recovered by the division.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Records of automobile accidents are compiled by police departments of the cities and towns, sheriffs of counties, the state highway courtesy patrol, and other agencies. A consolidation of these records is made by the state motor vehicle department for the purpose of obtaining statistics for the state as a whole. Many minor accidents involving only slight property damage are not reported to the authorities and the record of these is necessarily incomplete, but on fatal accidents and accidents in which personal injuries occur, there are practically no discrepancies in the final figures. The state motor vehicle department maintains its records in the form recommended by the National Safety Council and this facilitates the study of the causes of accidents on a wide scale with a view to the adoption of remedial measures and the promotion of national safety.

The state motor vehicle department reported a total of 12,760 accidents in Colorado, including Denver, in 1937, in which 22,054 motor vehicles and drivers were involved. Of these, 347 were fatal accidents in which 380 persons were killed and 3,642 were non-fatal accidents in which 5,618 persons were injured. Denver accounted for 46.7 per cent of all accidents in the state, 20.3 per cent of all deaths and 30.5 per cent of all persons injured.

A summary of accidents in the state, including Denver, shows the following:

Of all accidents, 89.3 per cent were caused by motor vehicles in collision with pedestrians, other motor vehicles, railroad trains, street cars, bicycles and fixed objects, and 10.7 per cent were non-collision.

The time of largest number of accidents, 7.9 per cent, was between 12.01 a. m. and 6.00 a. m. The next most dangerous period is from 5.01 to 6 p. m., in which 7.7 per cent took place. The least dangerous period is from 6.01 to 7 a. m., which accounts for 1.3 per cent.

Fifty and eight-tenths per cent of those reported as to location took place at intersections; 45 per cent were not at intersections and 4.2 per cent were not stated.

Of the 22,054 vehicles involved in accidents, 81.2 per cent were passenger cars and 11.8 per cent were trucks.

As to the age of drivers, 31.9 per cent were between 30 and 49 years old and 8.1 per cent were under 20. Only

1.9 per cent were credited to drivers 65 and over.

Male drivers were involved in 83.8 per cent of the accidents and female drivers in 12.2 per cent, with 4 per cent not stated.

Angle collisions, most of which occur at intersections, accounted for 49.1 per cent of all collision accidents, and rear-end collisions, in a large measure credited to angle parking, were second with 14.9 per cent.

Straight-ahead driving involved 15,727 drivers, or 71.2 per cent of all drivers involved in accidents. This classification includes driving on circuitous mountain highways.

Improper driving was responsible for 36.9 per cent of the accidents involving drivers; in 23.8 per cent of the accidents there was no improper driving and 39.3 per cent were not reported as to driving condition.

In 53.9 per cent of the accidents the driver showed no defects and 4.5 per cent were under the influence of liquor.

More accidents took place on dry surfaces than on wet, snowy and icy streets and highways.

The summary as a whole clearly shows that the human factor is responsible for a majority of all accidents. More than 50 per cent of all the accidents occurred when the weather was clear, the surface of the streets and highways was dry and road conditions showed no defect. Likewise, more than half of the drivers involved showed no physical defect nor were the cars they were driving in any way defective.

An accompanying table gives a summary for Colorado and Denver of the number of accidents, types of accidents, and the number of persons killed and injured.

Another table gives a summary of the circumstances, time, etc., under which accidents occurred.

Additional information on deaths from automobile accidents, by years, will be found in a separate chapter under "Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents."

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, INCLUDING DENVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1937

(From Records of the State Motor Vehicle Department)

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	Number of Accidents				Per Cent of Total	No. of Persons Killed	No. of Persons Injured
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage Only	Total			
Collision with:							
Pedestrian	92	772	4	868	6.8	93	823
Other motor vehicle	99	1,623	7,429	9,151	71.7	120	2,829
Railroad train	15	37	36	88	0.7	22	70
Electric car	5	50	187	242	1.9	5	70
Bicycle	7	224	92	323	2.5	7	231
Horse-drawn vehicle	..	5	15	20	0.2	..	9
Fixed object	16	245	447	708	5.5	18	376
Non-collision	113	686	561	1,360	10.7	125	1,210
Total, state	347	3,642	8,771	12,760	100.0	*380	5,618
Total, Denver	74	1,426	4,464	5,964	46.7	77	1,714

*Adjusted total based on date of accident instead of date of death. Sub-totals have not been adjusted, which accounts for a slight discrepancy.

**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: SUMMARY OF CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING
OCCURRENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN COLORADO,
CALENDAR YEAR 1937**

(From Records of the State Motor Vehicle Department)

CIRCUMSTANCE	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage Only	Total	Per Cent of Total
TIME:					
12:01 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.....	50	351	610	1,011	7.9
6:01 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.....	3	37	108	148	1.3
7:01 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.....	6	79	296	381	3.0
8:01 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.....	11	101	374	486	3.8
9:01 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.....	9	99	319	427	3.3
10:01 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.....	4	119	419	542	4.2
11:01 a.m. to 12:00 noon.....	11	116	385	512	4.0
12:01 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.....	12	140	442	594	4.7
1:01 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.....	11	134	437	582	4.6
2:01 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.....	21	166	458	645	5.1
3:01 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.....	12	207	597	816	6.4
4:01 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.....	26	238	707	971	7.6
5:01 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.....	30	261	697	988	7.7
6:01 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.....	31	266	556	853	6.7
7:01 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.....	35	263	532	830	6.5
8:01 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.....	27	268	485	780	6.1
9:01 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.....	15	151	411	577	4.5
10:01 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.....	16	126	295	437	3.4
11:01 p.m. to 12:00 midnight.....	8	108	219	335	2.6
Not stated.....	9	412	424	845	6.6
Total	347	3,642	8,771	12,760	100.0
LOCATION:					
At intersection.....	95	1,658	4,723	6,476	50.8
Not at intersection.....	246	1,780	3,718	5,744	45.0
Not stated.....	6	204	330	540	4.2
Total	347	3,642	8,771	12,760	100.0
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:					
Passenger car.....	329	4,240	13,346	17,915	81.2
Truck	95	624	1,901	2,620	11.9
Taxicab .....	..	2	13	15	0.1
Bus	1	21	35	57	0.3
Motorcycle	6	81	55	142	0.6
Not stated.....	20	393	892	1,305	5.9
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
AGE OF DRIVER:					
Under 20.....	48	528	1,213	1,789	8.1
20-29	147	1,457	4,292	5,896	26.7
30-49	135	1,591	5,304	7,030	31.9
50-64	52	500	1,559	2,111	9.6
65 and over.....	16	130	277	423	1.9
Not stated.....	53	1,155	3,597	4,805	21.8
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
SEX OF DRIVER:					
Male	408	4,540	13,532	18,480	83.8
Female	28	617	2,054	2,699	12.2
Not stated.....	15	204	656	875	4.0
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
MANNER OF COLLISION:					
Angle collisions.....	41	724	3,727	4,492	49.1
Head-on collisions.....	27	281	499	807	8.8
Rear-end collisions.....	11	235	1,113	1,359	14.9
Backed into other vehicle.....	..	13	364	377	4.1
Side-swiped other vehicle.....	16	193	891	1,100	12.0
Not stated.....	4	177	835	1,016	11.1
Total	99	1,623	7,429	9,151	100.0

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: SUMMARY OF CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING OCCURRENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN COLORADO, CALENDAR YEAR 1937—Continued

(From Records of the State Motor Vehicle Department)

CIRCUMSTANCE	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage Only	Total	Per Cent of Total
WHAT DRIVERS WERE DOING:					
Making right turn.....	6	106	462	574	2.6
Making left turn.....	14	369	1,113	1,496	6.8
Making U turn.....	..	14	48	62	0.3
Going straight ahead.....	393	3,993	11,341	15,727	71.2
Slowing down or stopping.....	10	88	298	396	1.8
Overtaking	3	37	116	156	0.7
Leaving curb (including backing).....	..	23	545	568	2.6
Other backing.....	..	29	247	276	1.3
Stopped in traffic.....	6	49	182	237	1.1
Parked	8	115	919	1,042	4.7
Not stated.....	11	538	971	1,520	6.9
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
IMPROPER DRIVING:					
Exceeding speed limit.....	76	187	256	519	2.4
Did not have right of way.....	28	635	2,173	2,836	12.9
Cutting in. ....	..	47	337	384	1.7
On wrong side of road.....	37	421	846	1,304	5.9
Passing standing street car.....	..	..	4	4	..
Drove through safety zone.....	..	3	2	5	..
Passing on curve or hill.....	..	30	56	86	0.4
Failed to signal.....	1	56	427	484	2.2
Improper turn—wide right turn.....	1	32	213	246	1.1
Same—cut corner on left turn.....	1	4	14	19	0.1
Same—turn from wrong lane.....	..	..	6	6	..
Disregarded stop sign.....	2	35	114	151	0.7
Disregarded signal.....	7	38	169	214	1.0
Other improper driving.....	91	516	1,268	1,875	8.5
No improper driving.....	161	1,370	3,712	5,243	23.8
Not stated.....	46	1,987	6,645	8,678	39.3
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
CONDITION OF VEHICLE:					
Defective brakes.....	6	44	111	161	0.7
Improper lights.....	7	54	99	160	0.7
Defective steering mechanism.....	2	32	37	71	0.3
Other defects.....	11	86	131	228	1.0
No defects.....	358	3,209	9,185	12,752	57.9
Not stated.....	67	1,936	6,679	8,682	39.4
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
CONDITION OF DRIVER:					
Under influence of liquor.....	63	308	624	995	4.5
Physical defect (eyesight, etc.).....	6	22	26	54	0.2
Other defect.....	12	49	61	122	0.6
No defect.....	320	2,927	8,629	11,876	53.9
Not stated.....	50	2,055	6,902	9,007	40.8
Total	451	5,361	16,242	22,054	100.0
ROAD SURFACE:					
Dry	248	2,228	5,398	7,874	61.7
Wet, snowy, icy, etc.....	57	638	1,985	2,680	21.0
Not stated.....	42	776	1,358	2,206	17.3
Total	347	3,642	8,771	12,760	100.0

National Forests

A LARGE portion of the mountainous region 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 614,773 acres, is the smallest national forest in the state, while the Gunnison, with 1,282,704 acres, is the largest. The forests average a little less than one-million acres each in area, or a net total of 13,552,021 acres.

These forests, together with four in Wyoming, two in South Dakota, and one in Nebraska, twenty-one 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 divisions of operation, including fire control and personnel management; timber management, state and private forestry, wild life and range management, recreation and lands, and engineering. The fiscal control office, a regional law officer, and the section of information and education complete the organization immediately under the regional forester. Each forest is in charge of a forest supervisor, who has from five to 10 forest rangers and technical assistants, as well as a clerical force, to administer and protect the forest. There are about 225 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 14 national forests in Colorado has varied from 23 during the first six months' period of the CCC to 10 during the winter and spring of 1938.

These companies of young men have accomplished a great deal of needed work in the national forests, including the eradication of beetle-infested trees, prairie dogs, gophers and 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, administrative buildings were constructed and the forest generally made safer from fire hazards and more usable to the public.

The forests in Colorado comprise about 8 per cent in area of the 172,716,104 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 first in Colorado, the White River reserve, was established by President Harrison on October 16, 1891. After 1907 the "reserves" were officially designated as national forests, in which timber is to be grown and utilized instead of reserved.

The national forests are administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, through an official authorized by act of congress and known as the Chief Forester. The Secretary 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 among the more important resources of the state. The major portion of the merchantable timber in the state is found in the fourteen national forests, which have a total estimated volume of about 32 billion board feet of lumber in trees 10 inches and larger in diameter at a point 4½ feet above the ground. These forests are capable of producing an estimated annual growth of approximately 500 million board

feet of timber, or several times the volume of timber now cut from them annually.

In the calendar year 1937, the total volume of timber cut from the national forests of Colorado was 78,671,000 board feet. The individual sales of national forest timber vary from a few thousand board feet to over 134 million board feet, though most of them involve less than \$500 worth of timber. The average stumpage price paid for timber cut during the calendar year 1937 was \$2.24 per thousand board feet, log scale. The total revenue derived was \$176,315.

While the volume of timber cut in 1937 was nearly 26 per cent greater than in 1936, and nearly 50 per cent greater than the cut in 1935, it is still far below the amount of wood which is grown annually.

Sawlogs, from which sawed products such as lumber, railroad ties, mine timbers, etc., were produced, make up approximately 85 per cent of the total cut. The remainder of the timber cut was in the form of hewed railroad ties, mine props, telephone poles, posts and cordwood.

Ranchers, settlers, farmers and relief organizations obtained, in addition to the material sold, approximately 10,156,000 board feet of timber products which were used for fuel, fencing, and building materials on private lands and on public projects within or adjacent to the national forests.

Material such as Christmas trees, evergreen boughs, ornamental trees, etc., yielded a revenue of about \$5,000 in 1937. Colorado national forests furnished an appreciable portion of the Christmas trees used in Colorado, the Pike national forest leading with a production of 24,000 trees out of a total of 27,114. This class of material is removed, under the direction of experienced forest officers, from crowded stands of young trees, with the result that a well-spaced stand of vigorous trees is left under conditions which permit optimum growth and development.

During the calendar year 1937, nearly 7,800 acres of over-crowded stands of young timber were improved by thinning operations, conducted by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the men employed under the various relief programs. A large amount of the material removed in thinning operations has been disposed of through sale or free of charge to residents, under regulations permitting such disposal, for fuel and fencing material.

With the exception of Christmas trees and ornamental trees, which are sold individually, or boughs and similar products which are sold by weight, all timber products are sold by the board foot, linear foot, or cord, and are scaled or measured by a forest officer before the material is removed from the cutting area for milling or other processing.

All trees sold on national forest lands are marked or otherwise designated before cutting, and only mature or defective trees or those removed as a thinning measure are marked or designated. The objective is to leave the smaller and more vigorous trees as a residual stand in order to perpetuate a productive forest. All cutting is closely supervised by experienced 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 during periods of heavy precipitation 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. It is estimated by forest service officials that 940,000 acres within the national forests of Colorado could be advantageously planted in order to restore them to full productivity as forest land. This includes areas denuded by fire and potential timber lands now supporting only a cover of brush or non-commercial timber species.

Reforestation work has been conducted to some extent on each of the 14 national forests in the state. 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 coniferous seedlings. Most of these seedlings are produced at the Monument forest tree nursery, near the town of Monument, which has an annual capacity of 5,500,000 seedlings and transplants. Approximately 2,800,000 trees were distributed from this nursery in 1937 for use on national forest planting projects. In addition about 104,000 trees were furnished to the state extension forester and other co-operating agencies for distribution

to farmers within the state for farmstead and other planting uses.

Most of the reforestation work which has been done and is now in progress is located upon watersheds which furnish water for municipalities, including Denver, Colorado Springs, Trinidad, Salida, Boulder, Fort Collins and Fruita in particular, as well as many other cities and towns. A total of 3,265 acres of burned over or denuded land was reforested in Colorado in 1937.

Fire Control—The control of forest fires in 1936 and 1937 was most successfully undertaken throughout the national forests of the state, with a further reduction in damage from fires under that reported in the previous year. During 1937 a total of 143 fires was reported on or threatening national forest land. These are classified in the national forest reports by size, as follows:

A fires, less than one-fourth acre.....	106
B fires, one-fourth to 10 acres.....	34
C fires, over 10 acres.....	3
Total	143

These 143 fires burned over a total of 128 acres, of which approximately 100 acres were national forest land and 28 acres were privately-owned land. This small acreage did not involve any areas of high value and a damage of only \$136 was indicated. This is considered a remarkable record, considering the potential damage which might have occurred with nearly any of the fires reported. The cost of suppression in 1937, exclusive of CCC costs, was \$3,674.

The distribution of causes for these 143 fires is as follows: lightning 64, smokers 35, campers 19, railroads 14, brush burning 3, lumbering 3, miscellaneous 5.

Smoker and camper fires are the most common of those caused by man, while lightning heads the list as the most frequent single cause. About 55 per cent of the fires were man-caused. Smoker fires present a problem which is difficult to meet, but so long as such fires occur chiefly along highways and in frequented areas, the co-operation of the traveling public and local residents enables the forest service to keep these under control. The camper fire and the smoker fire, which occur in more remote localities, are a matter of considerable concern to the forest service and require careful plans to combat.

All the forests were closed to fire-works 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.

A comprehensive program of planning fire control for each Colorado national forest is being undertaken and may be completed by 1940. Its success, however, will depend to a very great extent on the active co-operation of the citizens and summer visitors, since regular forest officers are too few in number to function much further than as a skeleton organization in times of extreme hazard from forest fires.

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 years 1936 and 1937, \$2,458,814 was expended in the improvement of forest roads and trails. Of this amount, \$1,296,344 was expended for forest highways, \$1,039,480 for forest development roads and \$122,990 on trails. In addition to the above amounts \$219,161 was spent in the maintenance of minor roads and trails. The figures given are for the fiscal years and do not reflect the substantial progress made during the latter part of the construction seasons through the use of CCC forces. A total of 171.1 miles of roads and 261.1 miles of trails was completed, and substantial expenditures were made on projects yet to be completed.

A total of 2,079.6 miles of roads and 12,338.7 miles of trails had been constructed in Colorado national forests to the close of the fiscal year 1937.

Recreation—The national forests of Colorado are a major source of outdoor recreation of great social value, and are being developed to meet rapidly increasing needs and demands that have a definite value to the public. This condition goes hand in hand with the forest service operating policy, as the principle of multiple use is basic in forest service administration, and the use of important natural resources does not preclude recreation as a planned forest land use.

In 1935, approximately 1,650,000 people (7 per cent more than in 1934) used the 14 national forests for recreation, and in addition, it is estimated that 3,500,000 motorists drove through the forests.

In 1936, about 1,700,000 people used the Colorado forests. The greatest use was by picnickers, of whom there were 981,000. Campers, fishermen, and hunters totaled 281,500. Hotels and resorts numbered 86,000 guests within or immediately adjacent to the national forests.

In 1937, more than 6,500,000 people visited the national forests of Colorado, of whom 4,046,500 were motoring through. These visitors used the recreational resources and accommodations of the forest for passing through, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing, camping, winter sports, hiking, hunting, riding, pack trips, swimming, nature study, games, boating, etc.

More than 50 per cent of these visitors were from Colorado, and the largest part of the out of state tourists were from the plains states to the east of the Rocky mountains. While the largest percentage of visitors is from the immediate region, increased leisure and advancement of transportation facilities have made it possible for people from all over the world to visit Colorado for recreation and pleasure. Colorado forests rank high in popularity, and tourists from every section of the nation and from several foreign countries are represented.

The typical visitor spends about 10 days in Colorado national forests, prefers to travel by car and stop at hotels.

Formerly, the recreational use of the national forests ended with the hunting season. Now it continues throughout the year, due to interest in winter sports. More than 63,000 people used Colorado national forests for winter recreation from November, 1937, to March, 1938.

Great progress has been made in the development of the recreational resources of the national forests. The Civilian Conservation Corps and relief workers have been used in the development of public health, safety, comfort and welfare improvements. Shelterhouses have been constructed, trails built to scenic points, ski runs and jumps prepared, fishing streams improved for fishing and sanitary facilities provided.

Non-development is just as important to recreation as development in many instances, and the forest service has established definite policies to protect the recreational resources. Primitive, scientific and natural areas have been classified and established to maintain the proper relationship between human resources and needs, and utilization of the natural resources of the land. Fishermen strips along waterways and roadside zones along highways have been provided. Educational programs geared to the many scientific facilities have been given consideration. The historical, geological, flora and fauna picture is being presented to visitors.

Land Exchange—There are 1,472,316 acres of private and state-owned land within the exterior boundaries of the national forests in Colorado. The Act of March 20, 1922, enables the forest service to acquire privately-owned lands, within the national forests, which are chiefly valuable for forestry purposes. This is generally done by the exchange of private land for timber of equivalent value, but may also be accomplished by the exchange of private lands for government lands in the national forests.

It has been found that much of the private land owned within the boundaries of the national forests of Colorado is best adapted to the production of timber and is no longer desired by the owners. In some cases the land 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, but proved to be submarginal land; in still other cases it is mineral ground which has been worked out or proved to be without mineral values. The exchange act has given the forest service an opportunity to consolidate its holdings in more compact bodies of timber land, which will be easier of administration and reduce the per acre cost of protection. By January 1, 1938, a net area of approximately 80,488 acres of privately-owned timber producing lands had been acquired in the national

forests of Colorado under the exchange act.

The state land board and the forest service have recently completed an exchange whereby 70,880 acres of scattered state-owned land within the national forests has been turned over to the forest service in exchange for an equal area of government land in one block located on the east side of North Park on the west slope of the Medicine Bow range.

Grazing—The national forests are administered in a manner to secure full use of the grazing resources, to keep such use in harmony with other forest uses and to maintain a maximum forage production. The grazing of livestock on the national forests must be carried on without serious conflict with timber growing, watershed protection, wild life, recreation or other uses. About 70 per cent of the forest area is used for the grazing of domestic stock. A part of the remaining area is suitable for livestock but is considered as serving some other forest use better. The balance of the area is unsuited to grazing by domestic stock because it is barren, rocky or covered by a dense stand of coniferous timber, supporting little forage.

The number of stock grazed on the national forests of Colorado is as follows:

Year	No. of Permits	No. of Stock	Class
1936...	2,908	266,152	Cattle and horses
	839	905,793	Sheep and goats
1937...	2,819	263,601	Cattle and horses
	815	899,855	Sheep and goats

The cattle ranges are mostly found in the lower elevations, where the more rolling topography and the types of forage are better suited to this kind of stock. The grazing period for cattle on the national forests is slightly over five months. Sheep ranges are located in the higher elevations, particularly above timberline, where the topography is rugged and the feed is better adapted to sheep. These summer sheep ranges are used for about three months because of the shorter growing season.

Only cattle or sheep over six months of age are charged for; that is, the calves and lambs are admitted free if by their mothers' sides and not over six months old. The fee is a per capita charge for the season and is based on a monthly rate established prior to 1931 for each range. This rate is varied from year to year according to the fluctuation of market price for

western feeder cattle and feeder lambs. The average base fee for cattle is about 17 cents per head per month and for sheep about 5.5 cents per head per month. The variations due to market fluctuations have been as follows for the past several years, the fee in any year being the result of the base fee multiplied by the percentage figure given:

Year	Cattle Per Cent	Sheep Per Cent
1933.....	62	46
1934.....	52	53
1935.....	55	60
1936.....	90	75
1937.....	87	81
1938.....	103	94

Range Improvements—Many improvements are necessary to insure proper use of the forage resources and proper handling of permitted stock. Such improvements include trails, stock driveways and bridges to permit getting stock onto the range and to facilitate handling them after they are on the range; drift, boundary and division fences to control stock movements; corrals for gathering and sorting, the development of watering places to permit the use of "dry" ranges and to better the distribution of stock on the range.

The following tabulation shows the extent, type and value of range improvements constructed, as of June 30, 1937:

Type of Improvement	Miles or Number	Cost Value
Fences.....	1,403	\$780,300
Corrals.....	37	8,000
Stock driveways.....	1,700	108,600
Stock bridges.....	7	8,300
Water development.....	581	55,200
All others.....	..	168,400

A great many of these improvements were constructed during the past five-year period by CCC and other emergency funds for work relief.

Wildlife—Not among the least important resources of the national forests is the wildlife found there, which is dependent in a very large degree upon the forests for its very existence. Colorado forests, for example, furnish about 90 percent of the summer and 45 per cent of the winter range for all big game animals in the state. Following are estimates, based on actual counts, of the number of big game frequenting Colorado national forests:

Antelope.....	200
Black bear.....	4,250
Grizzly bear.....	9
Mule deer.....	104,000
Elk.....	20,500
Mountain sheep.....	2,100

These figures clearly indicate the recreational and financial values of these resources.

In these same forests also are found 5,800 miles of fishing streams and 19,000 surface acres of fishing lakes, stocked principally with trout, including black spotted, rainbow, eastern brook, Loch Leven, brown, mackinaw and other less common species.

Each year the forest service plants approximately 8,500,000 trout, which are obtained from state and federal fish hatcheries. This figure is in addition to fish planted by the state and other agencies.

Since 1933 an intensive program of stream and lake improvement has been carried on for the betterment of fishing conditions. This has consisted of the construction of 113 fish retaining ponds and 97 miles of stream improved by means of dams, deflectors, etc. All improvements were constructed by CCC and other emergency appropriations.

There are 23 state game refuges located partly or entirely within the Colorado national forests, embracing 2,395,700 acres. In addition, there are 44 other areas, consisting of 490,500 acres of land set aside as game areas by administrative restriction on the part of the forest service. All of these areas dedicated to game are an important influence toward maintaining and increasing wildlife populations of the state.

All field officers of the forest service serve as special deputy state game wardens and assist regular state officers in game law enforcement work.

Rodent Control—In co-operation with the biological survey, the forest service annually treats large areas of forest land infested with range-destroying rodents, consisting of prairie dogs, ground squirrels and gophers. Last year, 25,760 acres were treated, making a total of 623,000 acres treated to date, at a cost of \$91,000.

Insect Control—While the forest trees of the state have been subject to loss from the attacks by destructive forest insects, chief of which in importance are the several species of bark beetles, it was not until 1933 that attacks of epidemic proportions occurred. Prompt and vigorous control measures were instituted in that year on the most serious infestations and have been continued since then. In 1937 a total of 21,378 beetle-infested trees

were treated in 12 national forests in the state. Since 1933 a total of 84,941 beetle-infested trees were treated on land within or adjacent to the national forests.

Since the insect which causes the damage works under the bark of living trees, the most practicable method of control is to cut the infested tree and burn off the bark, thus destroying the insect broods which it harbors. During certain times of the year when burning is hazardous, peeling the bark from infested portions of the tree is resorted to with considerable success.

As a result of control measures a very serious threat to the existence of timber stands on a number of the national forests has been checked or eliminated entirely.

Finances—The receipts from the sale of timber, grazing, special use permits and other uses, amounted to \$452,664.77 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and \$517,943.40 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937. Twenty-five per cent of these amounts, or \$113,166.19 and \$129,485.84, respectively, 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 \$45,266.47 and \$51,794.34, respectively, was allotted direct to the forest service for expenditures for roads and trails within the national forests located in Colorado, which made a total of 35 per cent, or \$158,432.66 of the gross receipts for the fiscal year 1936 and \$181,280.18 for the fiscal year 1937 available for use within the state.

During the fiscal year 1936 the sum of \$1,829,505.19 was expended for capital investments, of which \$839,499.03 was for the construction of roads and trails in the national forests of Colorado, leaving \$990,006.16 for investments other than roads and trails. The sum of \$158,241.24 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

During the fiscal year 1937 the sum of \$2,673,922.16 was expended for capital investments, of which \$991,288.58 was for the construction of roads and trails in the national forests, leaving \$1,682,633.58 for investments other than roads and trails. The sum of \$291,468.97 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

A total of \$488,929.40 was expended

during the fiscal year 1936 and \$417,528.78 during the fiscal year 1937 for maintenance of improvements and for the administration of the national forests in the state, further sums of \$39,822.14 and \$23,912.65, respectively, being expended for the protection of these forests from fire during the same fiscal years. The total expenditures within the state, including the emergency relief program, were \$2,562,494.39 during the fiscal year 1936 and \$3,076,943.84 during the fiscal year 1937. It will be noted, however, that \$1,829,505.19, or 71 per cent of the total expenditure, was for capital investments in roads, trails, and other improvements during the fiscal year 1936, and \$2,673,922.16, or 86 per cent, during the fiscal year 1937. Totals of \$58,003.16 and \$66,764.47 were expended in co-operation with other federal bureaus, the state and individuals during the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, respectively.

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.

NATIONAL FORESTS: NAMES, LOCATIONS BY COUNTIES, AND SUPERVISORS' HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL FORESTS, WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN COLORADO

(National Forest Service)

National Forests	Supervisors' Headquarters	Counties in which Located
Arapaho	Idaho Springs, Colo.....	Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Summit
Cochetopa	Salida, Colo.....	Chaffee, Gunnison, Lake, Park, Saguache
Grand Mesa.....	Grand Junction, Colo....	Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa
Gunnison	Gunnison, Colo.....	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
Holy Cross.....	Glenwood Springs, Colo..	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Pitkin
La Sal*.....	Moab, Utah.....	Mesa, Montrose
Montezuma	Mancos, Colo.....	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Miguel
Pike	Colorado Springs, Colo..	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller
Río Grande.....	Monte Vista, Colo.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Río Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt	Fort Collins, Colo.....	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt	Steamboat Springs, Colo	Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat
San Isabel.....	Pueblo, Colo.....	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan.....	Durango, Colo.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Río Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre ...	Delta, Colo.....	Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River.....	Glenwood Springs, Colo..	Eagle, Garfield, Moffat, Río Blanco, Routt

*Lies principally in Utah.

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	1937	1936	1935	1934	1932	1931
Adams						
Alamosa	\$ 148.70	\$ 120.92	\$ 108.07	\$ 117.51	\$ 116.83	\$ 83.89
Arapahoe						
Archuleta	2,972.09	2,290.35	1,789.70	2,641.60	2,309.44	386.18
Baca						
Bent						
Boulder	1,353.90	966.97	1,044.25	1,023.86	676.12	823.61
Chaffee	1,646.35	1,724.24	1,103.31	1,556.46	1,301.47	582.36
Cheyenne						
Clear Creek	961.91	1,460.80	1,247.28	1,157.26	719.51	730.74
Conejos	2,395.70	2,916.03	1,379.74	2,377.57	1,928.27	1,217.71
Costilla						
Crowley						
Custer	864.80	702.30	627.64	682.47	678.54	487.19
Delta	2,536.46	2,119.68	1,686.06	1,883.74	2,017.07	1,404.57
Denver						
Dolores	8,261.25	6,082.42	3,225.97	4,323.15	2,870.58	1,239.14
Douglas	1,458.60	1,159.88	990.33	918.94	571.57	581.03
Eagle	5,514.44	4,736.57	4,046.77	3,994.22	4,415.10	2,683.77
Elbert			728.55	675.99		
El Paso	1,073.46	853.30			421.45	428.42
Fremont	450.85	386.44	316.76	363.39	281.37	202.02
Garfield	6,484.28	6,332.47	4,463.98	6,205.87	5,741.91	3,773.89
Gilpin	532.55	444.45	479.91	470.55	310.59	376.27
Grand	3,303.63	2,923.90	2,529.86	2,438.22	2,801.11	2,079.43
Gunnison	9,902.45	8,602.07	5,848.42	7,191.04	7,561.30	5,032.81
Hinsdale	4,294.29	4,537.00	2,567.90	3,833.56	3,309.98	1,783.47
Huerfano	715.98	582.25	520.35	565.00	561.74	403.33
Jackson	4,975.08	3,029.58	2,357.72	2,636.30	2,712.22	2,526.24
Jefferson	1,055.93	814.83	696.00	645.73	402.63	409.46
Kiowa						
Kit Carson						
Lake	540.80	571.51	366.26	521.05	483.89	212.12
La Plata	2,916.96	2,233.28	1,718.01	2,522.61	2,171.02	376.48
Larimer	6,484.60	4,631.60	5,001.21	4,903.52	3,234.96	3,941.24
Las Animas	157.13	127.79	114.22	123.87	123.15	88.42
Lincoln						
Logan						
Mesa	6,843.92	6,785.13	4,810.78	5,388.76	5,553.11	4,045.62
Mineral	4,401.18	4,893.64	2,557.44	4,255.36	3,352.65	1,851.49
Moffat	514.64	332.94	255.13	297.75	300.91	267.56
Montezuma	6,005.22	4,420.41	2,292.59	3,072.32	2,039.94	878.34
Montrose	2,640.46	3,607.53	2,064.15	2,353.95	2,195.04	1,761.45
Morgan						
Otero						
Ouray	1,090.61	1,552.52	862.90	990.29	913.60	750.59
Park	6,693.21	5,367.39	4,564.04	4,253.33	2,614.97	2,629.10
Phillips						
Pitkin	4,310.74	3,655.17	3,161.96	3,046.29	3,409.04	2,167.99
Prowers						
Pueblo	149.64	121.69	108.17	117.62	116.46	83.60
Rio Blanco	4,572.72	4,526.35	3,128.29	4,413.24	4,035.33	2,638.18
Rio Grande	2,015.80	2,454.18	1,161.26	2,000.84	1,622.75	1,024.39
Routt	6,875.20	4,352.04	3,356.65	3,890.18	3,956.73	3,553.74
Saguache	4,416.78	4,215.68	2,760.38	3,708.69	3,464.57	2,041.66
San Juan	1,373.34	1,172.40	825.54	1,243.33	1,106.32	298.95
San Miguel	4,156.41	3,173.25	1,681.41	2,228.82	1,512.56	705.86
Sedgwick						
Summit	1,414.35	1,394.96	1,239.15	1,162.21	1,380.16	975.00
Teller	1,144.57	910.13	777.08	721.00	448.17	454.57
Washington						
Weld						
Yuma						
State	\$129,620.98	\$113,286.04	\$80,565.19	\$96,917.52	\$85,744.13	\$57,981.88

National Parks and Monuments

TH**ERE** are two national parks and six national monuments located within the boundaries of Colorado and two national monuments on the boundary between Colorado and Utah. These parks and monuments embrace 644,491 acres and are visited annually by more than 600,000 persons. In 1937 the number was 709,363 persons. Rocky Mountain national park ranked third among all the parks, the number of visitors being 651,899. 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 259,413 acres.

Mesa Verde national park, located in southwestern Colorado in Montezuma county, and embracing 80.2 square miles, or 51,334 acres.

Black Canon of the Gunnison national monument, located in north-eastern Montrose county and embracing 90,255 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.

Dinosaur national monument, in northeastern Utah, which was established on October 4, 1915, was enlarged by presidential proclamation on July 14, 1938, by the addition thereto of 26,605 acres in Utah and 177,280 in Colorado, increasing the total area to 203,965 acres. The park contains deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest. It is located on the Yampa plateau near the center of the western boundary of Moffat county and extends over into Utah.

All the Colorado national parks and monuments formerly were admin-

istered 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. President Roosevelt, by proclamation, on March 5, 1936, added 1,832 acres.

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 1937, inclusive, aggregate \$1,556,163, and expenditures from the creation of the park on January 26, 1915, to June 30, 1937, amounted to \$1,520,745. 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	.....

*Deficiency.

	Appropriated	Expended
1925	93,000	122,888.53
1925	4,450	.....
1926	84,660	82,259.56
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	78,263.84
1937	82,000	80,152.50

*Deficiency.

Visitors and automobiles entering Rocky Mountain national park during the travel season for the years named, as reported 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
1936	550,496	161,475
1937	651,899	185,605

(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 1937, inclusive, aggregated \$959,339, and expenditures from 1908 to June 30, 1937, inclusive, amounted to \$1,011,228.98.

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	46,379.58
1937	47,250	48,016.48
1937	*10,000	105.92

*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
1936	25,571	7,269
1937	28,171	8,091

Black Canon of the Gunnison national monument was created by a proclamation issued by President Hoover on March 2, 1933, and com-

prised 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. Donations and acquisitions have since brought the total up to 90,255 acres. 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 precipitous 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
1936	4,833
1937	9,770

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 numbers of visitors entering the Great Sand Dunes national monument as reported by the national park service for specified years are as follows:

Year	Visitors
1935	3,000
1936	3,150
1937	3,497

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 numbers of visitors entering the Holy Cross monument in the travel seasons of specified years as reported by the national forest service are as follows:

Year	Visitors
1935	600
1936	550
1937	56

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 Notheroughfare canon.

Numbers of visitors to the Colorado monument, by years, are 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
1936	11,033
1937	14,643

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.

The numbers of visitors to the Wheeler monument, by years, are as follows:

Year	Visitors
1936	390
1937	427

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 numbers of visitors to Yucca House, by years, are 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
1936	400
1937	400

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

The estimated numbers of visitors to the Hovenweep monument, by years, are as follows:

Year	Visitors
1925	250
1926	250
1927	263
1928	240
1929	450
1930	400
1931	440
1932	400
1933	426
1934	125
1935	200
1936	200
1937	500

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 1,064 officially named 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 highest 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 709,000 visitors entered the national parks and monuments in Colorado in 1937.

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 13,552,021 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 people who viewed the scenery, fished in the streams and camped in the woods of the state of Colorado in 1937 at more than 6,500,000 people, of whom 4,046,500 motored through the forests.

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 25,000,000 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 25 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 \$2,650,000 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 visitors. 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. There are a number of primitive areas in the state reserved and maintained in their original state for the benefit of people who desire such seclusion.

Colorado, once described by Theodore Roosevelt as "the playground of America," is no longer a seasonal region for pleasure seekers, but affords all-the-year-round recreational opportunities. The growth of winter sports in recent years is pronounced and forest service officials estimate that more than 63,000 persons used the national forests in the state for winter recreation in the mountains from November, 1937, to March, 1938. There are a number of ski courses in the state which are being improved constantly and attract skiers from all parts of the nation. Ice skating upon the mountain lakes is a popular pastime in winter and the more accessible lakes have ample facilities for the skaters.

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. There are 45 groups of thermal (hot) springs in Colorado which were economically developed in 1936 as reported upon by the United States geological survey. The state ranks seventh among the states of the Union in the number of developed thermal

springs. In a separate chapter under "Thermal Springs in Colorado" is published a list of these springs, their location, average discharge in gallons per minute and temperature. Many of the mineral and thermal springs are well known health and tourist resorts, some of them having large bathing pools, sanatoria, hotels and other conveniences. 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.

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

(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 head-

quarters 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 highest 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 canon, the Big Thompson canon, and the Royal Gorge, offer excellent opportunities for rock-climbing, the difficulty 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.

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. An act of the 31st general assembly approved March 10, 1937, created a state game and fish commission of six members, with the Governor as an ex-officio member, to supersede the state game and fish department formerly conducted under the supervision of a commissioner. This act also divided the state into six game and fish districts, each district having one representative on the commission. Members of the commission are appointed by the Governor.

All male sportsmen over 16 years of age are required to obtain licenses and with each license is supplied a condensed summary of the state game and fish laws, giving dates of open seasons on specified game, bag limits and quantities the licensee may have in his possession, list of game for which there is no open season, rules regarding the transportation of fish and game and other facts important for the sports-

man. The cost of operating the department is financed through revenues received from the sale of licenses and permits, fines for violations of the laws, the sale of beaver pelts, etc.

The members of the commission and the districts they represent are as follows:

Dist. No. 1—Dr. Harold Watson, Denver, president. City and county of Denver.

Dist. No. 2—N. Dean Henry, Wray, Adams, Arapahoe, Elbert, Douglas, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson, Boulder, Larimer, Weld, Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma and Washington counties.

Dist. No. 3—H. G. Kendall, Trinidad. Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Bent, Prowers, Las Animas and Baca counties.

Dist. No. 4—Otis E. McIntyre, Colorado Springs, secretary. Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Huerfano, Saguache, Custer, Pueblo, Fremont, Lake, Chaffee, Park, Teller and El Paso counties.

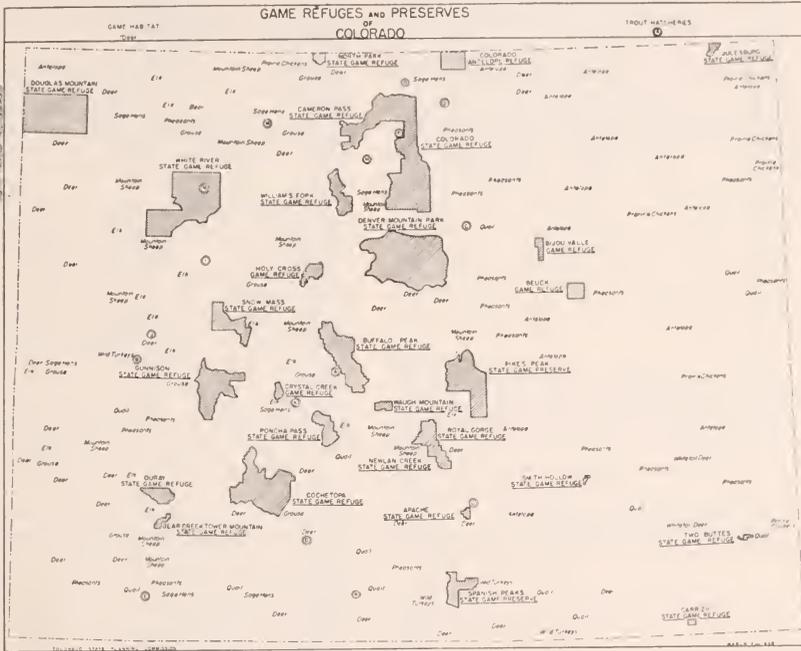
Dist. No. 5—B. H. Jorgensen, Gunnison, vice-president. Montezuma, La

Plata, Archuleta, Hinsdale, San Juan, Dolores, San Miguel, Ouray, Montrose, Delta, Gunnison and Pitkin counties.

Dist. No. 6—R. G. Lyttle, Meeker. Mesa, Garfield, Eagle, Summit, Rio

Blanco, Grand, Routt, Jackson and Moffat counties.

R. G. Parvin, Denver, is the chief administrative officer, with the title of director.



Hatcheries—The state owns and operates 16 hatcheries used in stocking the hundreds of miles of fishing streams with trout and one hatchery at Las Animas for propagation of bass, crappies, perch and other varieties of warm water fish. Another, near Wray, is now under construction. 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 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	7
Grand Lake	Grand	1
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5
Grand Mesa	Delta	10

Hatchery	County	Acres
Pitkin	Gunnison	20
Rye	Pueblo	5
Steamboat Spgs.	Routt	5
Trappers Lake	Rio Blanco	10
Walden	Jackson	126
La Jara	Conejos	12

The department has three 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.

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 game and fish department has planted more than 346,000,000 trout in the streams of the state in the past 19 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	19,103,825
1936	22,220,620
1937	15,009,421

A table published herewith shows the distribution of trout by counties and by years. Another table gives the number and type of licenses issued in specified 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:

Year	Distributed
1928	3,630,675
1929	3,532,500
1930	5,348,000
1931	6,558,800
1932	6,144,000

Year	Distributed
1933	8,012,750
1934	4,954,400
1935	2,567,450
1936	7,663,000
1937	8,383,000

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.

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 within the national forests. The numbers 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 commission at the state capitol.

Game Refuges—There are now within the state 29 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 commission. These areas comprise 3,682,120 acres, of which approximately 2,400,000 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
Beuck	Elbert	40,960
Bijou Valley	Arapahoe	21,760
Buffalo Peaks	Lake-Park-Chaffee	192,640
Cameron Pass	Jackson	63,360
Carrizo	Baca	7,680

Refuge	County	Area (Acres)
Cochetopa	Saguache-Hinsdale	302,560
Colorado	Boulder-Larimer	546,800
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	412,160
Williams Fork	Grand	82,080
Total		3,682,120

as of June 30, 1936, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Land	\$ 669,070
Building and improvements	416,430
Machinery	25,000
Furniture and fixtures	2,500
Autos, trucks	13,292
Livestock	1,180,000
Total	\$2,306,292

Total disbursements of the department by fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the public examiner, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1930	\$318,847.38
1931	276,421.79
1932	233,036.89
1933	223,904.38
1934	209,433.78
1935	186,285.94

A map published herewith shows the locations of the state game refuges and trout hatcheries and the principal habitats of big and other game.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES SOLD IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

(State Game and Fish Commissioner)

YEAR	Resident Licenses			Non-Resident Licenses				Total
	Combination Hunting and Fishing	Big Game	Elk	Fishing	Hunting	Big Game	Elk	
920	86,371	15,951	....	5,387	138	67	....	107,914
921	89,598	8,337	....	2,445	117	42	....	100,539
922	72,333	6,960	....	2,480	104	29	....	81,906
923	71,254	6,891	....	2,954	102	26	....	81,227
924	80,735	7,979	....	5,223	178	46	....	94,161
925	84,852	8,411	....	6,459	249	47	....	100,018
926	88,570	8,956	....	7,374	306	65	....	105,271
927	93,355	9,383	....	8,653	353	70	....	111,814
928	95,512	11,793	....	8,769	301	119	....	116,494
929	96,432	13,652	....	9,882	227	170	....	120,363
930	96,495	14,393	....	9,648	134	198	....	120,868
931	87,587	13,046	3,865	8,272	182	120	9	113,081
932	68,140	9,536	....	5,922	89	57	....	83,744
933	58,191	9,332	....	5,664	90	80	....	73,357
934	65,070	12,054	....	8,586	144	183	....	86,037
935	66,975	14,468	....	8,995	125	266	....	90,829
936	79,205	16,712	....	12,767	192	432	....	109,308
937	87,568	20,426	....	13,745	106	723	....	122,568

TROUT DISTRIBUTED IN COLORADO STREAMS, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

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

COUNTIES	1937	1936	1935	1934	1930	1929
Adams	-----	-----	-----	-----	121,000	-----
Alamosa	7,000	163,700	36,000	-----	-----	-----
Arapahoe	-----	-----	-----	24,000	22,440	10,000
Archuleta	552,500	655,000	759,000	671,500	412,350	359,000
Baca	-----	5,750	10,000	-----	-----	-----
Bent	3,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boulder	218,900	790,700	502,000	852,000	865,000	775,000
Chaffee	550,000	1,200,600	680,000	1,125,000	1,598,000	2,359,765
Cheyenne	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clear Creek	14,000	95,000	96,000	112,000	100,000	379,000
Conejos	548,750	1,060,500	1,186,750	239,400	615,000	1,160,600
Costilla	55,000	167,000	60,000	25,000	45,000	30,000
Crowley	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Custer	303,890	207,000	574,000	326,000	325,000	20,000
Delta	1,022,000	1,073,300	778,500	1,017,200	1,159,000	966,000
Denver	20,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dolores	160,000	275,000	320,000	482,500	91,000	160,000
Douglas	67,750	58,480	91,250	149,500	122,260	67,500
Eagle	766,500	925,000	1,125,500	1,298,500	729,000	280,000
Elbert	15,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
El Paso	48,000	25,000	80,000	105,030	101,000	117,500
Fremont	160,000	483,000	192,000	264,100	250,036	400,000
Garfield	1,025,400	1,162,320	1,093,700	2,705,580	1,313,000	760,000
Gilpin	26,500	133,000	70,000	75,000	40,000	25,000
Grand	564,700	902,000	699,600	890,000	1,031,900	945,000
Gunnison	617,000	1,821,500	770,500	675,000	3,333,000	1,948,000
Hinsdale	233,500	399,500	344,500	252,600	848,000	868,120
Huerfano	224,530	390,800	311,300	414,500	134,000	230,000
Jackson	332,750	333,500	506,000	49,100	640,050	981,080
Jefferson	334,600	350,800	333,375	613,350	994,860	576,000
Kiowa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson	-----	-----	-----	-----	35,000	-----
Lake	230,000	395,000	165,000	260,000	320,000	449,757
La Plata	729,750	1,075,000	1,034,700	953,700	1,959,500	1,353,340
Larimer	992,330	1,463,720	1,325,050	1,320,900	1,948,000	2,861,100
Las Animas	298,126	283,800	362,000	647,900	65,000	150,000
Lincoln	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Logan	16,000	-----	-----	1,000	-----	-----
Mesa	738,500	983,000	862,900	722,000	1,630,000	1,350,000
Mineral	264,600	305,000	326,550	190,200	584,500	520,950
Moffat	135,100	32,500	35,000	40,000	-----	68,000
Montezuma	53,500	357,500	301,000	200,500	315,000	97,000
Montrose	39,000	97,500	207,500	93,000	214,000	767,000
Morgan	12,000	20,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Otero	1,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ouray	175,200	92,500	140,000	170,000	220,000	84,000
Park	358,850	929,900	376,450	567,430	633,000	697,500
Phillips	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pitkin	327,000	810,000	695,500	1,020,500	398,000	120,000
Prowers	-----	5,750	10,000	5,000	-----	-----
Pueblo	59,795	36,000	113,000	147,000	40,000	90,020
Rio Blanco	977,500	906,000	780,000	872,500	1,242,000	773,400
Rio Grande	165,400	381,000	200,200	108,700	325,000	365,000
Routt	881,000	394,500	629,500	710,000	-----	787,000
Saguache	60,800	166,000	104,500	126,700	212,500	615,500
San Juan	191,450	385,000	295,000	567,250	199,000	363,600
San Miguel	88,000	187,500	255,000	124,000	453,750	325,840
Sedgwick	4,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Summit	171,000	135,000	90,000	115,000	135,000	68,500
Teller	76,000	65,000	140,000	125,000	145,000	90,000
Washington	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Weld	-----	10,000	-----	25,000	-----	58,100
Yuma	35,750	25,000	35,000	45,000	83,000	65,000
State	15,009,421	22,220,620	19,103,825	21,525,140	*26,083,146	*25,583,172

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

COLORADO FISH RECORD: LARGEST CAUGHT, BY SPECIES AND BY YEARS
(Compiled by The Dave Cook Sporting Goods Company, Denver)

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
BASS----- Where caught-----	6 lbs. 8 oz. Pomona Lake	6 lbs. 13 oz. Horseshoe Lake	5 lbs. Bowles Lake	8 lbs. 2 oz. Allen's Lake	7 lbs. 1 oz. Boyd's Lake
TROUT----- Where caught-----	*12 lbs. 5 oz. Savage Lake	†10 lbs. 8 oz. Frying Pan River	\$11 lbs. 4 oz. South Platte River	*12 lbs. 10 oz. Twin Lakes	†13 lbs. 1 oz. Arkansas River
PERCH----- Where caught-----	1 lb. 15 oz. Deggs Lake	2 lbs. 2 oz. Bowles Lake	1 lb. 15½ oz. Terry Lake	1 lb. 14 oz. Rocky Mtn. Lake	1 lb. 12 oz. Mud Lake
CRAPPIE----- Where caught-----	2 lbs. 11 oz. Boyd's Lake	2 lbs. 9 oz. Horseshoe Lake	1 lb. 14¾ oz. Boyd's Lake	1 lb. 9 oz. Rocky Mtn. Lake	1 lb. 8 oz. Boyd's Lake

*Mackinaw. †German Brown. ‡Lockleven. §Rainbow.

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.

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.

In the United States there is no so-called "national" holiday. Each state declares for its own jurisdiction the holidays to be observed, either by legislative enactment or by executive proclamation.

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.

Through the co-operation of the division engineers and the water commissioners under statutory provisions, the gathering of data each year is very thorough. Each commissioner reports to the division engineer for his district and the division engineers report to the state engineer. 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 more than 500 automatic recording devices on ditches and canals, and 250 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 accompanying 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:	
Diversions	3,672
Storage	706
Main canals:	
Capacity, sec.-ft.....	123,652
Length, miles.....	15,355
Lateral canals:	
Length, miles.....	6,023
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	21.43

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	31,283	8.8	3,393,619	1.4

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.

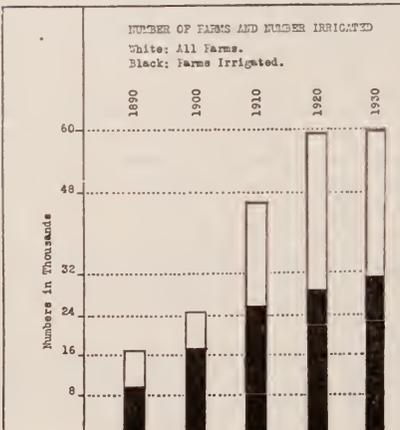
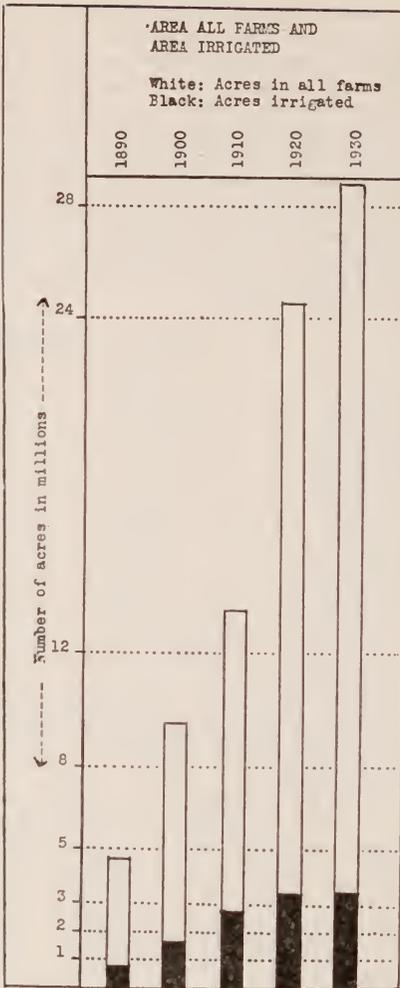
Drainage enterprises, which are operated in part in connection with irrigation systems, are described separately in an accompanying chapter.

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.



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 -----	157,089	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	518,099	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	2,593,598	26.81
Custer -----	86,292	75,431	3.42	2.25	87,142	76,596	3.42
Delta -----	3,439,660	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 -----	2,500,326	1,231,205	42.59	16.72	2,510,326	1,268,125	41.42
Kiowa -----	325,800	261,500	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	103,581	7.48	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	90,994	17.03
State -----	\$87,603,240	\$88,302,442	\$ 21.48	\$ 22.90	\$91,845,804	\$95,198,428	\$ 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	13,102
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	30	24	52	2	---	54,452	---
La Plata	324	211	769	704	1	5	30	15
Larimer	228	171	824	982	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	16,736	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, Gilpin, 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	158	165	130,043	23,295	24,241	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	49,811
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	9,580	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	117,136	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	635,022	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	183,447	17,938	17,439	29,821	24,224	35,631
Montezuma	626	616	143,005	62,146	44,083	83,203	44,795	93,078
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	115,333	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	163,730	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	11,354
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	86,461	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	3,855,345	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-----	0.85	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 53 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 53 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	2,655	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	806,760
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	36,871	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	73,831	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	34.37
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, 1936, to September 30, 1937

(Compiled by State Engineer)

May 25, 1938

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 River at South Platte* -----	155,330	58	49,000	59	46
Clear Creek at Golden-----	148,100	78	47,980	77	28
St. Vrain Creek at Lyons-----	74,740	75	23,780	71	48
Cache la Poudre River at Canon Mouth-----	222,400	72	67,470	78	54
Arkansas River at Canon City--	409,400	77	106,910	66	50
Purgatoire River at Trinidad--	68,486	102	19,980	74	30
Rio Grande near Del Norte-----	572,750	82	147,630	84	48
Saguache Creek near Saguache	41,420	73	8,940	56	28
Conejos River near Mogote-----	320,850	117	39,370	68	35
Colorado River at Glenwood Springs -----	1,463,000	67	315,300	61	38
Blue River near Dillon-----	55,880	65	17,670	64	28
Dolores River at Dolores-----	395,700	122	38,510	79	28
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs -----	231,170	65	26,690	70	32
White River near Meeker-----	329,600	71	64,240	69	34
Animas River at Durango-----	540,550	82	83,800	56	39
La Plata River at Hesperus-----	37,536	105	4,131	77	23

*Corrected for storage.

United States Reclamation Projects

TWO irrigation projects constructed by and operated under the supervision of the United States reclamation service have been providing water for irrigation in western Colorado for a number of years. These are the Grand Valley and Uncompahgre projects which were built at a cost of \$11,732,907 up to June 30, 1937, exclusive of \$2,725,000 for the construction of the Taylor Park reservoir, the lining of the Gunnison tunnel and other improvements, as a part of the Uncompahgre project, which work will be completed by the end of 1938.

Construction work is under way on the Pine River project in La Plata county, which will cost \$3,240,000.

The Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project, which will eventually cost \$44,000,000, has been authorized and construction is expected to be under way by the latter part of 1938. Total appropriations so far made for this project amount to \$4,150,000.

Surveys and reports have been made or are under way for a number of other projects grouped under the

names of the Blue River-South Platte project, Western Slope surveys and Eastern Slope surveys. For this preliminary work \$425,000 has been appropriated, making a total of \$20,422,907 actually expended or appropriated for reclamation projects in Colorado up to May 1, 1938. The ultimate cost of these projects is expected to be around four times that amount, depending upon final authorization of rejection of the proposals.

A summary of these projects and present status is as follows:

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, 1937, was \$5,019,323. Under an act of

Congress approved May 25, 1926, a readjustment of repayable costs was made by a charge-off of \$812,374. After giving effect to this adjustment, there remained payable by water users over a period of years a total of \$4,080,406 as of June 30, 1937.

There are within the project 463 farms with a population of 1,389 and six towns with a population of 14,570; 17 schools, 38 churches and \$4,414,420 in bank deposits.

There were 30,413 acres in the project for which the service was prepared to supply water in the crop season of 1936. 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 16 years the maximum crop value in any year was \$762,086 on the project in 1936, 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.

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.

Congress appropriated \$200,000 in 1937 for additional construction on this phase of the project.

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.

Uncompahgre Project—The area irrigated under this project 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 obtained 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 is supplemented by water from the Taylor Park reservoir, which was completed in 1937. At present the system represents the ex-

penditure of approximately \$6,713,554 and to this will be added the cost of Taylor Park reservoir, the Gunnison tunnel improvements and drainage. The drainage and the Gunnison tunnel improvement were completed late in 1938.

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 on September 23, 1909. A description of this tunnel is given in a separate chapter under the title of "Notable Tunnels in Colorado."

The Taylor Park reservoir, near the town of Gunnison, has a storage capacity of 106,230 acre-feet of water. The dam is 168 feet high and is of earth and rock-fill construction. An allotment of \$2,725,000 was made on December 7, 1933, out of PWA funds for its construction. This amount also provides for the cost of lining the Gunnison tunnel, improving the canals and for drainage construction.

A total of 62,535 acres was farmed under the project in 1937, and total crop production was valued at \$1,515,677. The principal crops in order of their importance were as follows: alfalfa, wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, oats, beans, apples and barley. Based on irrigable acreage, the average size of farms under the project is 44.6 acres, and based on acreage actually irrigated is 38.7 acres. The livestock census within the area showed 4,694 horses, 6,545 dairy cattle, 8,594 beef cattle, 8,185 swine, 62,983 sheep and 95,530 hens and other poultry.

The farm population of the project is estimated at 5,922 and the town population, including Montrose, Olathe, and Delta, at 8,350—a total population of 14,272 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 \$4,600,000 in 1937.

The United States government exercises no restrictions relative to the sale of privately-owned lands except that water rights for such land cannot be granted in excess of 160 irrigable acres. The terms upon which 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 has been in effect. On May 31, 1934, the Water Users' association executed a contract for the building of the Taylor Park dam and reservoir. Payment of this contract is to start about January, 1939, and extend over a period of 40 years. On February 17, 1936, the Water Users' association executed a contract for the drainage of project lands. This contract calls for the expenditure of \$500,000 on drainage works, payment to be made in six equal annual installments, the first to become due and payable on December 1, 1962, and subsequent installments on December 1 each year thereafter during the time stated.

On August 22, 1936, the Water Users' association executed a contract for tunnel betterment. This calls for an expenditure not to exceed \$300,000, to be paid in 40 annual installments beginning January 15, 1940.

These contracts will increase the cost by approximately \$40 per acre.

Operation and maintenance charges in effect for 1937 provide for a minimum charge of \$1.65 per acre annually for lands on the west side of the Uncompahgre river, entitling such lands to five acre-feet of water, with excess water over this amount furnished at 10 cents per acre-foot, and a minimum charge of \$1.32 per acre annually for lands on the east of the Uncompahgre river, entitling such lands to four acre-feet of water. Excess water over this amount is furnished at the rate of 33 cents per acre-foot for the first acre-foot and 10 cents per acre-foot thereafter.

In a period of 16 years, the maximum crop value for any one year was \$3,032,395 in 1925 and the minimum in the same period was \$702,272 in 1932. An accompanying table shows the irrigated acreage, cropped acreage, crop

value and crop value per acre, by years.

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

Colorado-Big Thompson Project—An act of congress authorizing the construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project was approved by President Roosevelt on December 27, 1937. It is the largest government project ever proposed in Colorado and is one of the most diversified undertaken by the United States reclamation service. The estimated ultimate cost is \$44,000,000 of which \$20,000,000 is for irrigation and \$24,000,000 for power development, under a tentative agreement. The primary purpose of the undertaking is to divert water from the western slope of the Continental Divide to the eastern slope for irrigation. The secondary purpose is to develop a supply of hydro-electric power for the use of municipalities, rural electrification, the processing of low-grade ores and other uses.

The system embraces 17 major features of work allocated to the irrigation project costs and six power plants that will develop 360,000,000 KWH of firm power and 200,000,000 KWH of secondary usable power annually, exclusive of that used for pumping. The works include canals, reservoirs, diversion dams, tunnels and power plants to gather and store surplus water from 780 square miles of drainage area above Hot Sulphur Springs, west of the Continental Divide, in Grand county, and divert part of it through the mountain range to furnish additional water for irrigation in Boulder, Larimer, Weld, Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick and Washington counties on the eastern slope.

The diversified nature of the project is shown by the numerous interests which had to be harmonized before authorization for its construction could be obtained. The Colorado River Compact of 1922, among states in the Colorado River basin, allotted certain quantities of water to this state. Before the surplus water could be diverted to the eastern slope, owners of water rights in the western slope basin demanded assurance that their supply would not be jeopardized. The natural beauties of the Rocky Mountain national park are not to be disturbed. The recreational and fishing facilities and scenic attractions of Grand Lake and the Colorado River area are to be pre-

served. The present surface elevations of water in Grand Lake must be maintained to prevent a variation in these elevations greater than their normal fluctuations. The river flow conditions must be maintained for the benefit of the power, sanitary and domestic users of the water. When the committee report was submitted to the House of Representatives on July 6, 1937, documents filed by the various interests showed that all these requirements had been provided for in the plans submitted by the reclamation service.

An important development in mapping the program for the construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson project was the enactment of a law by the state legislature, approved May 13, 1937, authorizing the creation of water conservation districts in the state whereby irrigation works may obtain support from indirect benefits as well as from direct benefits. This law permits a district to levy for construction purposes a tax of not more than one mill upon all taxable property of the district, and not more than one-half mill additional to cover delinquencies in collections. It is believed that the conservancy district plan of raising a portion of the revenues from the taxable property within the district to be benefited both directly and indirectly, will form the basis for the future development of irrigation projects that otherwise would be impossible because of the undue burden of paying the whole cost of the development from the use of water for irrigation.

The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy district was the first formed under this law. This district has canals supplying 800,000 acres, of which 615,000 acres are irrigated, although the water supply is inadequate. The additional water supply is to be derived from the western slope through the Colorado-Big Thompson system. Reclamation bureau engineers estimate that 320,000 acre-feet annually can be delivered from the headwaters of the Colorado river without encroaching upon the water rights in the Colorado River basin in the state.

The plans for the system call for two storage reservoirs, a lake, a hydroelectric plant, a pumping station, a diversion dam and a tunnel on the Colorado river, and canals, a diversion dam, two reservoirs, a power plant near Estes Park and four more along the Big Thompson river, and transmission lines, on the eastern slope. The Green Mountain reservoir, 16 miles south-

east of Kremmling, which will flood 2,100 acres and have a capacity of 152,000 acre-feet, is intended to replace water for prior rights in the basin which will be diverted to the eastern slope. The Granby reservoir, near Granby, will flood 6,943 acres and have a capacity of 482,860 acre-feet. Shadow Mountain lake, near Grand Lake, will cover 1,356 acres. The transmountain diversion tunnel under the Continental Divide starting at Grand Lake, will be 13.1 miles long.

Revenues from the sale of power are expected to pay for the construction of the power plants. Funds available for the project up to July 1, 1938, amounted to \$4,150,000, including a PWA grant of \$150,000 used by the reclamation service for preparing its report and plans over a period of two years prior to authorization of the undertaking. First construction work is expected to get under way before the end of 1938.

Pine River Project—The United States reclamation service began construction in May, 1938, on the first unit of the Pine River project in La Plata county. This consists of a dam across Pine river at Vallecito, on the western slope of the San Juan mountains, in eastern La Plata county, near the town of Bayfield. The Vallecito reservoir will have a storage capacity of 65,000 acre-feet and will provide water for 56,000 acres of irrigable land. The estimated cost of the project is \$3,240,000. White settlers under the project will repay five-sixths of the cost over a period of years and the Indian service will provide one-sixth. Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 up to May 1, 1938, to apply on the cost.

Blue River-South Platte Project—This project will divert water from the Blue river and Williams river to the South Platte drainage area. An allotment of \$150,000 out of PWA funds was made for a preliminary investigation of the feasibility of the project and engineers for the United States reclamation service have completed their preliminary report, but construction of the project has not so far been authorized.

Western Slope Surveys—Allotments of \$175,000, of which \$150,000 was from PWA funds and \$25,000 from the federal treasury, were made for investigations and reports on the Mancos, Yampa, Kremmling, Silt, Roan Creek, West Divide, Gunnison North Fork, La Plata and Florida projects up to June 30, 1937. These investigations are

expected to be completed and reports made by reclamation service engineers before the end of 1938.

Eastern Slope Surveys—Investigations and reports upon 11 separate irrigation, flood control and power projects, were authorized, for which an al-

lotment of \$100,000 from PWA funds had been made up to June 30, 1937. These investigations will be completed before the end of 1938. The more important of these are the Cherry Creek, Wray, Trinidad flood control, Apishapa and Badito projects.

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	382,340	28.00
1934-----	16,213	15,188	567,216	37.35	14,448	14,448	778,779	54.00
1935-----	16,185	15,590	452,925	29.05	7,009	7,009	359,560	51.30
1936-----	17,235	16,940	762,086	44.99	7,555	7,236	892,899	122.00
Uncompahgre 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
1935-----	60,968	60,868	1,423,621	23.39	1,550	1,490	38,740	26.00
1936-----	60,495	60,446	1,946,002	32.19	1,550	1,490	52,150	35.00

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 1937 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 1937 at 58 stations and the departure from normal. A third table shows the greatest and least monthly precipitation during 1937 at the same stations and the dates of their occurrence.

HUMIDITY

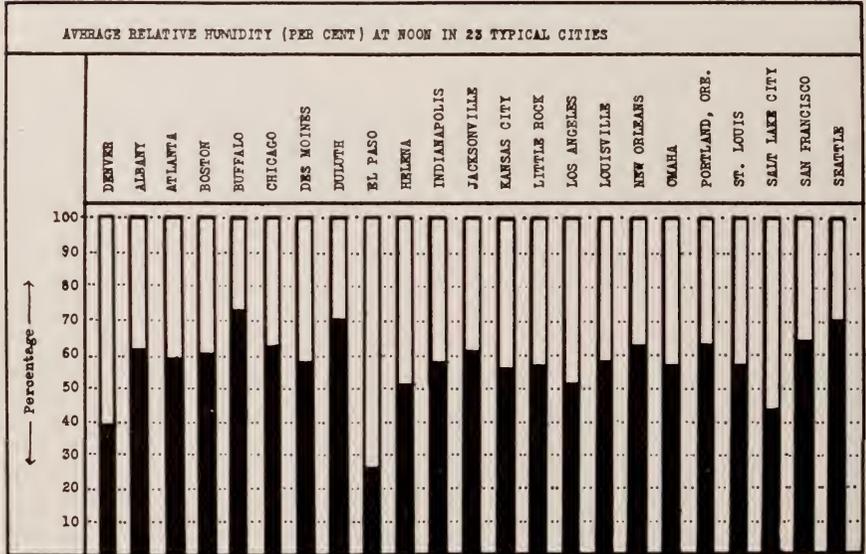
Relative humidity of the atmosphere has no effect on the temperature but does have an important effect on the sensitiveness of the human body to the temperature. Colorado has a relatively low humidity and for that reason a person does not feel cold weather to as great an extent as he would in a place 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 Den-

ver 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
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.



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 Arkansas 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 Uteville, 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 1937.

GLACIERS

Colorado has numerous lakes which were formed ages ago by glaciers moving slowly down from high elevations in the mountains to the valleys below. These glaciers, which were composed of great masses of snow compressed into solid ice through the processes of melting and freezing under heavy pressure, gradually cut their way over the terrain by means of the rocks and pebbles imbedded in them, until their progress was stopped by natural forces. The ice gradually melted in the reservoirs thus formed and became the lakes of today, still fed through the channels they had cut to their destination in the ancient past.

Most of the glaciers have long since passed away, but there remain in the state a number which attract national attention. There are six of these in

the Roosevelt national forest about 30 miles west of Boulder, in what is known as the Boulder glacier region. The largest and best known of these is Arapahoe glacier, between North and South Arapahoe peaks, which rise to an altitude of 13,500 feet.

The Arapahoe glacier in a former geological age extended down toward the plains, but now is confined to an area a mile or more in length, nearly a mile in width and estimated to be from 100 to 500 feet in depth. The area was known for a long time as a field of perpetual snow. To Eben G. Fine is credited the discovery of the true nature of the field. In attempting to climb the peak, he found where the previous winter's snows had blown away, leaving bare ice exposed and revealing cracks, crevices and folds which left no doubt that the formation was glacial in character.

High on the mountain side is a large crevice which separates the stationary ice from the moving body. Measures taken over a period of years show that the ice pack moves at the rate of 11 feet at the outer edges and 27½ feet in the center, per year. At the foot of the peak is a chain of lakes lying in basins gouged out by the moving masses of ice. Five other glaciers are located in the same area, the next best known being the St. Vrain glacier on the east side of Mt. Hiamovi, supposed to contain the oldest ice in the group. The ice now melting in current years was deposited as snow many centuries ago.

DENVER WEATHER CONDITIONS

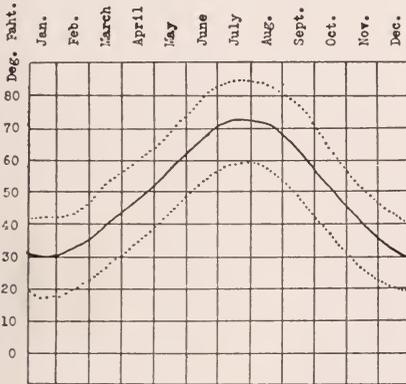
Denver, being close to the center of the state and of approximately the same altitude as the principal cities, furnishes a fairly accurate index of weather conditions in Colorado. A table compiled by the United States weather bureau, shows the average climatic data for Denver from 1872 to 1937, inclusive, a period of 66 years.

The average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit in Denver for the 66 years is as follows:

Month	Max.	Min.	Av.
January	42.8	18.2	30.6
February	44.8	20.8	32.8
March	51.4	27.0	39.4
April	59.7	35.3	47.5
May	68.9	44.3	56.6
June	80.2	53.3	66.8
July	85.6	59.3	72.3
August	84.3	58.1	71.2
September	76.5	49.0	62.8
October	64.5	38.0	51.3
November	52.6	27.5	40.1
December	44.3	20.1	32.2
Annual	62.9	37.6	50.3

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 66 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 66 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.

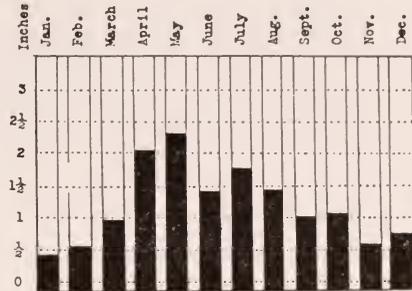
The following chart shows the average maximum and minimum mean temperature over a period of 60 years, the solid black line being the average by months, and the dotted lines above and below, the maximum and minimum mean temperature by months.



The average yearly rainfall in Denver during the 66 years was 14.06 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 66 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 42 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. On May 21 and 22, 1876, a

total of 6.53 inches of rain fell in 24 hours, the maximum over a period of 66 years. 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 66 years. The sky is clear on an average of 149 days out of every 365 and is cloudy only 64 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	149	152	64
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 1937

Two tables are published herewith showing precipitation and mean temperature, with departure from normal, at 58 stations in the state in 1937, 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 1937 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.

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.

STATES WITH STRAIGHT-LINE BOUNDARIES

Colorado and Wyoming are the only states in the Union having unbroken and almost 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, 1937, had 31,090 members.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
(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
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
Reckenridge	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
Uena 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
Uurlington	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
Alban	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
Anon 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
Astle 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
Edaredge	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
Oilbran	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
Rawford (near)	Montrose	13	25.4	26.9	35.2	42.9	52.0	61.9	67.8	65.9	58.4	48.2	37.2	25.4	45.6
Rested 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
Urango	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
Ads	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
Fraser	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
Remont (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
Ruita	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
Ry'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
Arnett	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
Lenwood Springs	Garfield	26	23.0	28.1	37.0	45.5	53.6	61.4	66.8	65.7	58.3	47.8	36.0	24.3	45.6
Rand 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
Rand 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
Reley	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
Rover (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
Unnison	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
Amps	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
Ermit (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
Loehne	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
Polly	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
Polyoke	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
Justed	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
Laho 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
Amar	Prowers	36	31.1	34.8	44.3	54.0	62.0	73.3	77.8	76.7	68.8	55.6	42.0	31.7	54.4
As Animas	Bent	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
Ray	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
Leadville	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
Reoy	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
Simon (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
Longmont	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
Manassa	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
Manitou	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
Meeker (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
Montrose	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
Monument	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
Just	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
Agoda	Routt	17	20.9	24.2	32.4	42.2	49.6	57.4	63.8	63.4	55.5	44.6	33.0	21.0	42.2
Agosa 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
Alisade	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
Aonia	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
Ueblo	Pueblo	42	29.9	32.0	40.0	48.2	56.2	65.0	74.2	72.7	64.6	52.0	39.4	31.5	51.4
Angely	Rio Blanco	14	15.2	20.4	34.6	46.7	53.8	63.4	69.8	68.0	58.6	46.3	33.0	17.4	44.0
Edvale	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
Life	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
Rocky Ford	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
Aguache	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
Alida	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
San Luis	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
Apinero (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
Edgwick	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
Ilverton	San Juan	23	16.4	19.0	24.6	32.0	40.8	49.6	55.4	52.8	46.4	37.6	26.2	17.0	34.8
Picler	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
Teamboat Springs	Routt	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
Terling	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
Uelluride	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
Urinidad	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
Uwo Buttes	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	53.8
Victor	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
Vagon Wheel Gap	Mineral	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
Experiment Station	Mineral	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
Vagon Wheel Gap (Crow Valley)	Mineral	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
Vaterdale	Larimer	26	24.7	26.4	33.2	40.5	48.9	58.2	61.3	61.4	54.8	43.6	33.6	28.8	42.6
Vestcliffe	Custer	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
Vray	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 1937 will show only negligible changes in each instance.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR 1937
(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	42.2	89	Aug. 10	-22	Jan. 23	6.13	1.23	May	.09	Nov.
Boulder.....	Boulder.....	5,347	49.6	95	June 22	-16	Jan. 8	15.58	3.91	June	.34	July
Buena Vista.....	Chaffee.....	7,955	---	88	June 21	-16	†Jan. 8	9.11	2.20	Mar.	.04	Nov.
Burlington.....	Kit Carson.....	4,160	51.0	103	Aug. 15	-15	Jan. 8	12.55	3.40	June	.18	Jan.
Calhan.....	El Paso.....	6,508	46.4	96	July 8	-18	Jan. 8	14.15	3.05	Aug.	.15	Jan.
Canon City.....	Fremont.....	5,343	---	97	†June 22	-10	Jan. 9	9.78	1.72	Aug.	.01	Nov.
Cedaredge.....	Delta.....	6,175	48.0	94	†July 4	-17	Jan. 22	11.74	2.51	Dec.	.24	June
Cheyenne Wells.....	Cheyenne.....	4,279	52.1	104	Aug. 15	-11	†Jan. 8	10.66	3.68	June	*	May
Collbran.....	Mesa.....	6,000	45.1	94	†June 21	-27	Jan. 22	16.88	3.41	July	.40	Apr.
Colorado Springs.....	El Paso.....	6,098	44.7	94	July 6	-13	Jan. 8	10.10	2.32	June	.08	Jan.
Cortez.....	Montezuma.....	6,177	47.4	97	June 21	-27	Jan. 22	12.94	2.86	July	.09	†Apr.
Craig.....	Moffat.....	6,193	---	95	July 22	-38	Jan. 8	14.04	2.94	July	.57	Jan.
Crested Butte.....	Gunnison.....	8,867	36.4	89	Aug. 19	-38	Jan. 22	28.07	4.62	Aug.	.45	Apr.
Del Norte.....	Rio Grande.....	7,868	---	87	Aug. 10	-19	Jan. 23	8.12	2.34	Dec.	.02	Dec.
Delta.....	Delta.....	5,025	51.3	102	July 22	-11	Jan. 27	7.92	1.42	Aug.	.17	Nov.
Denver.....	Denver.....	5,221	50.5	97	Aug. 14	-12	Jan. 7	10.88	2.39	June	.29	Jan.
Durango.....	La Plata.....	6,529	45.0	93	†July 23	-16	†Jan. 5	18.22	3.75	Mar.	.02	Apr.
Estes Park (near).....	Larimer.....	8,000	---	85	Aug. 15	-17	Jan. 8	19.34	3.08	June	.28	Jan.
Fort Collins.....	Larimer.....	4,985	46.7	96	†July 5	-26	Jan. 8	12.93	2.23	Apr.	.09	Sept.
Fort Lupton (near).....	Weld.....	5,000	48.1	102	Aug. 9	-19	†Jan. 7	8.50	2.69	June	.12	†Jan.
Fort Morgan.....	Morgan.....	4,319	46.4	101	June 22	-33	Jan. 22	9.91	2.37	May	.06	Oct.
Fraser.....	Grand.....	8,671	---	83	June 22	-45	Jan. 22	13.72	2.15	Nov.	.23	Apr.
Fruita.....	Mesa.....	4,580	51.3	101	July 23	-21	Jan. 22	8.63	1.87	July	.03	June
Garnett.....	Alamosa.....	7,576	40.3	89	June 20	-26	Jan. 23	5.67	1.12	May	*	Feb.
Glenwood Springs.....	Garfield.....	5,823	48.3	95	†June 22	-20	Jan. 22	24.12	4.51	July	.30	Apr.
Grand Junction.....	Mesa.....	4,587	53.1	100	July 3	-14	Jan. 22	8.63	1.63	Dec.	.14	June
Greeley.....	Weld.....	4,637	46.9	102	Aug. 14	-29	Jan. 21	11.32	2.85	June	*	Oct.
Gunnison.....	Gunnison.....	7,670	38.3	91	†June 20	-35	Jan. 22	11.05	1.67	Feb.	.48	Nov.

PRECIPITATION AND MEAN TEMPERATURES IN 1937, WITH DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL

(U. S. Weather Bureau)

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

PLACE	COUNTY	PRECIPITATION		MEAN TEMPERATURE	
		1937	Departure from Normal	1937	Departure from Normal
Alamosa	Alamosa	6.13	---	42.2	---
Boulder	Boulder	15.58	-2.50	49.6	-1.0
Buena Vista	Chaffee	9.11	-1.18	---	---
Burlington	Kit Carson	12.55	-4.89	51.0	+0.6
Calhan	El Paso	14.15	-1.99	46.4	+0.8
Canon City	Fremont	9.78	-3.20	---	---
Cedaredge	Delta	11.74	-0.33	48.0	0
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	10.66	-6.07	52.1	+2.1
Collbran	Mesa	16.88	+0.78	45.1	-0.7
Colorado Springs	El Paso	10.10	-4.37	48.7	+1.3
Craig	Moffat	14.04	---	---	---
Crested Butte	Gunnison	28.07	+6.47	36.4	+1.8
Delta	Delta	7.92	-0.30	51.3	+1.5
Denver	Denver	10.88	-3.18	50.5	+0.2
Durango	La Plata	18.22	-1.60	45.0	-1.2
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	19.34	+1.58	---	---
Fort Collins	Larimer	12.93	-2.36	46.7	+0.3
Fort Lupton (near)	Adams	8.50	-4.06	48.1	-0.3
Fort Morgan	Morgan	9.91	-3.95	46.4	-1.0
Fraser	Grand	13.72	-6.35	---	---
Fruita	Mesa	8.63	-1.73	51.3	+1.6
Garnett	Alamosa	5.67	-1.26	40.3	-0.8
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	24.12	+9.11	48.3	+2.7
Grand Junction	Mesa	8.63	-0.20	53.1	+1.1
Greeley	Weld	11.32	-1.65	46.9	-0.9
Grover (near)	Weld	10.55	-3.79	---	---
Hermit (near)	Hinsdale	12.43	-5.20	34.1	+1.1
Holly	Prowers	7.81	-7.56	53.6	0
Holyoke	Phillips	13.26	-5.29	49.2	+0.2
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	14.66	-0.71	---	---
Julesburg	Sedgwick	11.17	-7.07	48.2	-0.3
Lamar	Prowers	7.67	-8.38	54.7	+0.3
Las Animas	Bent	6.15	-7.21	53.5	+1.7
Leadville	Lake	27.95	+9.32	35.9	+0.6
LeRoy	Logan	13.65	-4.39	47.8	-0.3
Limon (near)	Eibert	12.61	-1.91	48.3	+1.1
Longmont	Boulder	10.06	-4.34	47.3	-0.5
Manassa	Conejos	8.55	+1.97	43.0	+1.3
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	20.29	---	43.3	---
Montrose	Montrose	7.05	-2.57	47.4	-0.8
Monument	El Paso	15.24	-4.68	45.4	+1.2
Paonia	Delta	13.18	-2.52	47.4	-1.4
Pueblo	Pueblo	7.43	-4.24	52.6	+1.2
Rifle	Garfield	9.36	-1.87	---	---
Rocky Ford	Otero	6.43	-5.70	51.7	-0.5
Salida	Chaffee	7.32	-5.11	45.9	+0.7
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	20.86	-0.38	38.2	+0.2
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	14.80	-3.04	48.2	-0.2
Silverton	San Juan	18.85	-6.17	34.0	-0.8
Spicer	Jackson	13.68	+3.21	37.6	+0.9
Steamboat Springs	Routt	29.30	+6.18	39.0	+1.2
Sterling	Logan	11.34	-4.11	46.6	-1.2
Trinidad	Las Animas	11.52	-5.78	52.1	+0.7
Wray	Yuma	12.17	-6.20	48.4	-2.3

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	6,098	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	19.68
Boulder	Boulder	38	0.38	0.76	1.52	2.59	2.90	1.53	1.13	1.66	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	0.58	0.93	1.86	1.93	1.73	2.33	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	1.19	1.30	1.22	0.71	0.74	11.93
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	38	0.30	0.52	0.84	1.82	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	0.55	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	2.19	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	8.80
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	0.60	1.02	1.25	0.36	0.32	14.68
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	22	0.55	0.85	1.47	2.40	2.11	1.31	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	1.63	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	14.82
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	14.08
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	17.56
Limon (near)	Lincoln	21	0.18	0.32	0.58	1.53	2.07	2.17	2.67	2.20	0.95	0.92	0.48	0.58	14.65
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	0.59	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	17.98
Meeker	Rio Blanco	37	1.05	0.96	1.46	1.50	1.41	0.91	1.62	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	9.88
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
Panonia	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	26.15
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	11.81
Rocky Ford	Otero	42	0.22	0.29	0.56	1.49	1.98	1.52	2.46	1.43	0.74	0.79	0.46	0.41	12.41
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	0.85	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	0.76	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	20.80
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	25	0.35	0.55	0.77	2.25	2.56	2.52	2.34	2.48	1.56	1.23	0.45	0.48	17.5
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	11.0
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	17.3
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	23.4
Sterling	Logan	21	0.27	0.35	0.71	1.01	2.57	2.15	1.88	2.25	1.38	1.20	0.52	0.56	15.8
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	17.2
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	15.2
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	15.0
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	18.2
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	16.0
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	17.4

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

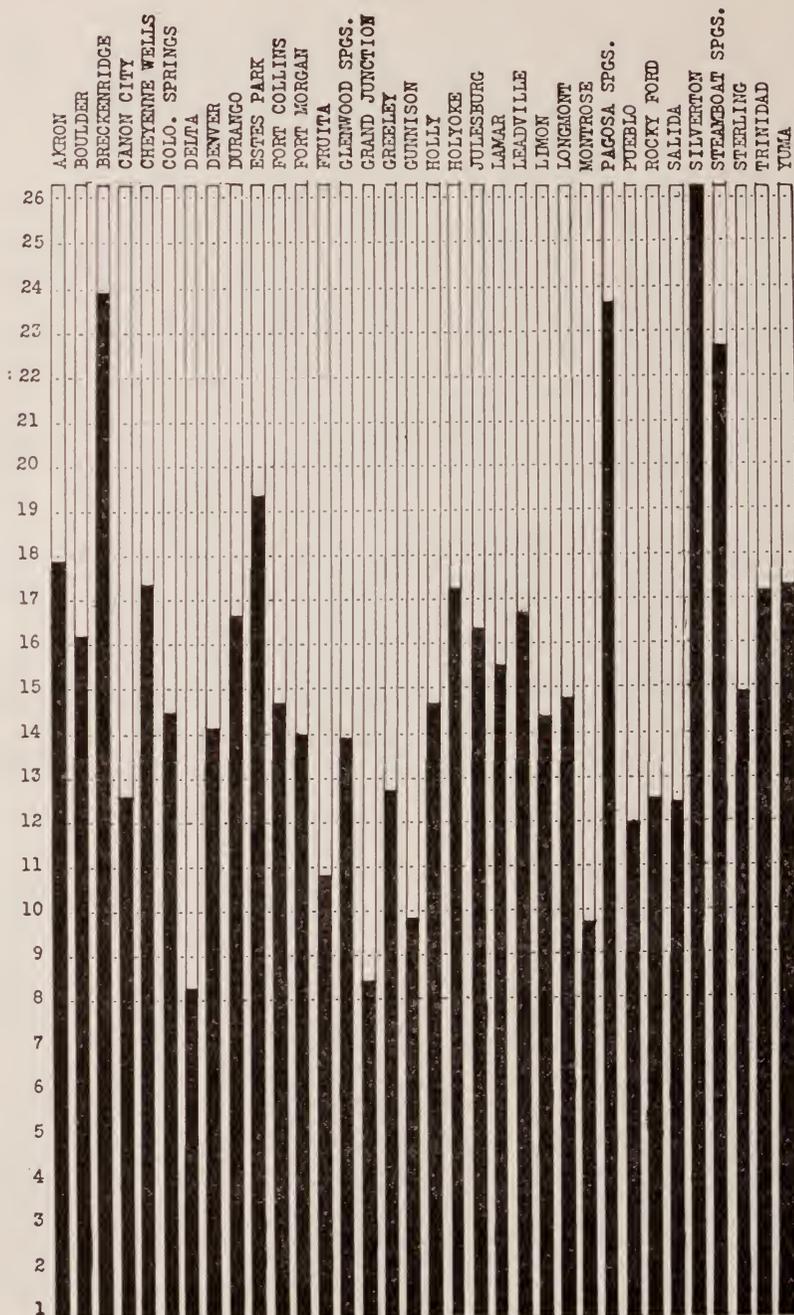
RAINY DAYS, SKY CONDITION, DIRECTION OF WIND AND SNOWFALL IN COLORADO, 1937

(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	54	277	52	36	sw.	25.7
Boulder	Boulder	76	127	147	91	w.	67.7
Burlington	Kit Carson	58	244	52	67	s.	31.7
Byers	Arapahoe	59	122	98	145	s.	31.2
Calhan	El Paso	72	*199	*114	*48	sw.	35.0
Canon City	Fremont	--	--	--	--	ne.	30.9
Cedaredge	Delta	86	147	145	73	n.	42.3
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	31	235	66	64	n.	8.7
Collbran	Mesa	64	*157	*131	*71	sw.	82.1
Colorado Springs	El Paso	87	216	90	59	se.	33.5
Cortez	Montezuma	75	*192	*91	*81	sw.	32.2
Craig	Moffat	--	--	--	--	ne.	55.2
Crested Butte	Gunnison	88	187	60	118	w.	217.0
Delta	Delta	60	246	109	10	--	19.3
Denver	Denver	82	133	136	96	s.	51.3
Durango	La Plata	78	192	115	58	w.	105.4
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	92	94	240	31	--	90.0
Fort Collins	Larimer	73	122	175	68	se.	67.8
Fort Lupton (near)	Adams	60	123	141	101	n.	35.4
Fort Morgan	Morgan	56	260	65	40	--	27.4
Fraser	Grand	103	--	--	--	w.	125.4
Fruita	Mesa	45	193	140	32	sw.	27.8
Garnett	Alamosa	43	209	108	48	--	14.5
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	105	*165	*183	*14	s.	86.6
Grand Junction	Mesa	69	164	118	83	se.	20.5
Greeley	Weld	61	*190	*130	*39	w.	35.0
Hartsel	Park	54	226	113	26	nw.	33.2
Hermit (near)	Hinsdale	48	203	85	77	nw.	40.5
Holly	Prowers	37	*250	*35	*73	se.	21.4
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	104	*37	*280	*47	w.	41.3
Julesburg	Sedgwick	58	146	164	55	nw.	16.4
Leadville	Lake	146	123	162	80	n.	179.3
LeRoy	Logan	80	*146	*146	*61	nw.	41.9
Limon (near)	Lincoln	56	157	154	54	se.	32.8
Longmont	Boulder	72	229	72	64	n.	28.2
Manassa	Conejos	39	118	117	130	--	23.5
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	69	209	56	100	--	71.0
Montrose	Montrose	48	209	97	59	--	29.2
Monument	El Paso	70	239	53	73	sw.	75.5
Pueblo	Pueblo	65	164	140	61	e.	34.3
Rifle	Garfield	--	190	105	70	sw.	33.8
Rocky Ford	Otero	38	254	63	48	se.	12.1
Salida	Chaffee	50	157	182	26	--	24.3
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	93	*147	*110	*104	w.	206.2
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	54	*213	*92	*59	w.	28.3
Silverton	San Juan	128	116	130	119	w.	143.1
Spicer	Jackson	73	*154	*140	*70	sw.	80.1
Steamboat Springs	Routt	118	148	118	99	nw.	183.3
Sterling	Logan	65	266	53	46	nw.	25.7
Trinidad	Las Animas	39	*223	*81	*56	sw.	35.1
Wray	Yuma	65	190	128	47	s.	39.5
Yuma	Yuma	68	232	74	59	nw.	34.5

*Record incomplete.

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

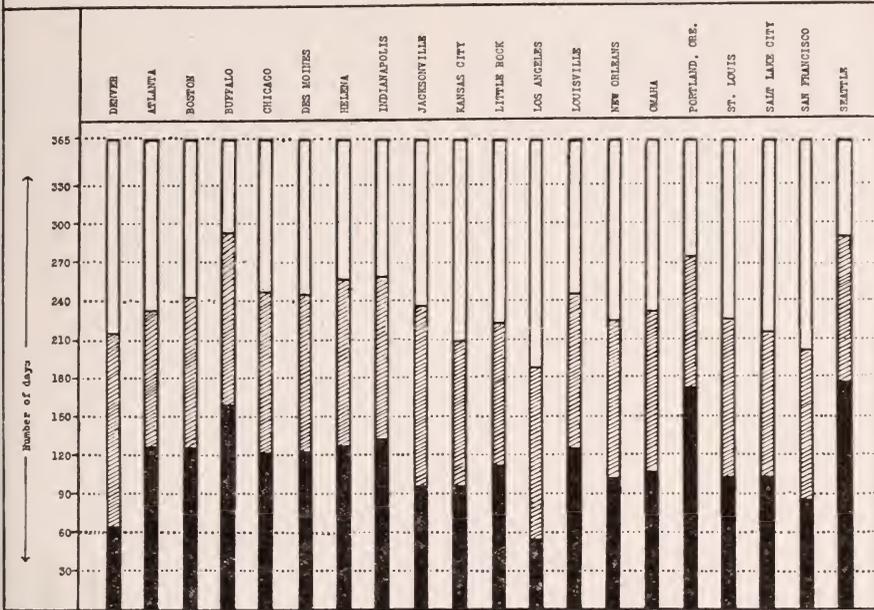


LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN COLORADO
(Compiled from Records of the Weather Bureau)

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 6	Sept. 20	104	June 23	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	138	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.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CLEAR, PARTLY CLOUDY AND CLOUDY DAYS ANNUALLY IN DENVER AND 19 OTHER CITIES



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.

Applications for sites on the public domain should be made to the Federal Power commission, Central Savings Bank 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.

Total installed capacity of water wheels in water power plants in Colorado on January 1, 1938, of 100 horsepower or more, as reported by the Federal Power commission, is as follows:

Use	Number Plants	Horse- power
Public utilities and municipal	26	94,334
Industrial mining plants... ..	16	6,258
Pumping for irrigation... ..	2	1,705
Private	2	323
Total	46	102,620

In addition to the above, small plants of less than 100 horsepower in the state probably have an aggregate capacity of 5,000 horsepower.

Additional information on potential electric power to be developed in the state in connection with irrigation projects will be found in the chapter on "United States Reclamation Projects." Also see "Federal Power Commission," "Industrial Utility of Public Water Supplies in Colorado," "Produc-

tion of Electricity for Public Use in Colorado," "Municipally Owned Electric Utilities," and "Related Runoff of Colorado Streams."

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Denver is headquarters for one of the five regional offices of the Federal Power commission, its location being in the Central Savings Bank building. Leshner S. Wing is regional director. The region includes the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico. In addition certain licensing authority in Utah, Idaho and western Oregon comes under the jurisdiction of the Denver office.

The duties of the commission include the regulation of electric utilities engaged in interstate commerce, supervision over mergers, sales or transfer of properties; over their security issues, interstate rates and charges; simplifying corporate structure and enforcing other measures for the protection of consumers, investors and the public. It grants preliminary permits and licenses for power projects on public lands and navigable streams; compiles reports on electric rates and production of electricity for public use and makes studies of power resources and demands and various other duties imposed upon it under the federal power act. The federal commission also co-operates with the state public utility commissions on intrastate matters which do not come directly under its jurisdiction.

The commission makes annual surveys of rates for the use of electric energy in the cities and towns of Colorado, and a summary of this survey as of January 1, 1937, is published elsewhere in this volume.

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN COLORADO

In September, 1938, the State Planning Commission completed and published a detailed report of the development of the electric power industry in Colorado. The report shows the historical development of each of the major companies operating in the state today, together with exhaustive data showing the generation and distribution of electric energy by all types of plants and some forecast of possible future development. The volume consists of 145 pages, with numerous maps, and graphs, and can be secured by those engaged in technical studies without charge from the Planning Commission as long as copies are available.

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS, DISTRIBUTION CENTERS AND TRANSMISSION LINES



LEGEND

- MUNICIPAL PLANT
- PUBLIC UTILITY PLANT
- ◆ INTERNAL COMBUSTION PLANT
- OTHER DISTRIBUTION CENTERS
- TRANSMISSION LINES
- - - DISTRIBUTION LINES

SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES

COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
FEBRUARY 1938

GLACIER WATER SUPPLY

Boulder has the distinction of being the only city in America (and probably in the world) that owns a living glacier from which it obtains its municipal water supply. The city came into full possession on January 3, 1930, of 3,695 acres located in what was then the Colorado national forest, but now known as the Roosevelt national forest, when the United States deeded the land to the city. This was made possible by an act of congress which was originally introduced on December 11, 1919.

The area thus purchased includes Arapahoe glacier, located 30 miles west of Boulder, between North and South Arapahoe peaks, and the Arapahoe watershed. Prior to that time, January 31, 1906, the city purchased Silver Island and Albion lakes and later, Goose lake, at the foot of Arapahoe peak, five miles from the glacier. This chain of lakes is fed by the melting snow of the Arapahoe glacier. The city also owns 2,300 acres along North Boulder creek in order to safeguard the purity of the water. An 18-mile steel pipe line takes the water from the creek to the city's distribution system.

A further description of Arapahoe glacier is given in a chapter entitled "Glaciers."

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 25; chloride 0.4 to 1.6, average 0.9.

Denver (287,861); municipal; Antero Reservoir, Lake Cheesman, Platte Canyon Reservoir, and Marsden 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 7.3 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.

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 ^a
Boulder		24	3.8	^b 1.6	3.9	.4	*3.4		17	1.5	2.4		11
Colo. Spgs.		^c 34	9.1	4.1	5.7	.8	2.7	1.3	17	4.0	.4	0.40	18
Denver	A { Av.	^a 202	7.0	.11	32	10	23	2.4	103	43	31	.43	121
	{ Max.	^a 239	7.7	.05	38	12	28	3.0	132	51	32	.3	144
	{ Min.	^a 157	8.5	.21	24	8.1	18	2.0	76	32	24	.2	93
	B	^a 274	8.7	^b 1.8	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	^a 555	30	^b 1.5	45	29		89	134	271	24	Trace	231
	B	447	11	^b 1.5	56	23		44	105	209	15	Trace	234
	C	191	15	^b 2.1	28	8.2		11	56	68	9.1	Trace	104
Trinidad		^a 78	1.6	^b 0.4	17	1.2		13	90	.2	1.0	.0	47

^a Calculated.

^b Iron and aluminum oxides.

^c Includes 2.2 parts of fluoride.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN DENVER

The Denver municipal water supply system furnishes filtered water to approximately 350,000 persons daily. The daily average quantity of water used in 1937 was 61,290,000 gallons and the total gallonage for the year was 22,370,000,000. This was equal to 68,900 acre feet. The daily average consumption per person was 175 gallons. The maximum quantity of water used by Denver in any one day was on August 9, 1937, when 127,460,000 gallons was supplied to the city.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

The production of electricity for public use in Colorado established an all-time high in 1937, when the power developed amounted to a total of 682,404,000 kilowatt hours. There has been a steady increase annually since 1933, in which year a minimum over a period of years was established.

Statistics on production formerly were compiled by the division of power resources of the United States geological survey. This work was taken over by the Federal Power commission in 1936.

Total production of electricity in Colorado in kilowatt hours, by calendar years, with per cent of increase or decrease, is as follows:

Year	Production	Per Cent Increase
1929	563,813,000	...
1930	573,341,000	1.7
1931	528,817,000	-8.4
1932	478,263,000	-10.6
1933	459,493,000	-4.1
1934	506,710,000	9.3
1935	549,157,000	7.0
1936	652,404,000	15.8
1937	682,222,000	4.4

(-) Denotes decrease.

An accompanying table shows the number of companies operating, generator capacity, production and fuel consumption by calendar years.

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 east-

ern 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.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN COLORADO
(Compiled by Federal Power Commission)

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Number of companies operating	33	31	30	29	26	28
Number plants operated	71	70	71	71	67	67
Generator capacity (kilowatt hours)	253,090	251,718	235,909	234,697	236,025	328,175
Production (kilowatt hours):						
Water power	219,732,000	223,779,000	196,681,000	182,018,000	184,508,000	186,100,000
Fuel power	462,490,000	428,625,000	352,476,000	324,692,000	274,985,000	292,163,000
Total power	682,222,000	652,404,000	549,157,000	506,710,000	459,493,000	478,263,000
Consumption of fuel:						
Coal (short tons)	493,448	461,017	379,387	356,523	306,395	324,769
Oil (barrels)	38,881	38,182	24,945	27,482	26,367	24,486
Natural gas (cu. ft.)	424,527,000	370,572,000	406,322,000	342,250,000	419,819,000	421,647,000

Note.—Additional information on this subject will be found in chapter "Water Power Resources." (This table includes only plants having installed capacities of 100 kwh or more.)

INSTALLED KILOWATT CAPACITY OF PRIVATELY AND MUNICIPALLY OWNED
GENERATING PLANTS JANUARY 1, 1938

River Basin	No. of Plants			Capacity—Kilowatts			
	S.	H.	I. C.	Steam	Hydro	Int. Comb.	Total
EASTERN SLOPE							
South Platte	9	6	13	115,700	24,080	6,422	146,202
Republican	—	—	9	—	—	3,838	3,838
Arkansas	8	6	9	55,881	7,660	2,056	65,597
Rio Grande	1	1	1	2,750	30	75	2,855
Total	18	13	32	174,331	31,770	12,391	218,492
Percent				79.8	14.5	5.7	100.0
WESTERN SLOPE							
San Juan	3	2	1	1,050	4,650	225	5,925
Dolores	—	2	1	—	4,800	100	4,900
Gunnison	5	3	1	2,196	910	978	4,084
Colorado	1	9	5	2,500	23,537	566	26,603
White and Yampa	2	1	—	3,125	125	—	3,250
Total	11	17	8	8,871	34,022	1,869	44,762
Percent				19.8	76.0	4.2	100.0
Total State	29	30	40	183,202	65,792	14,260	263,254
Percent				69.6	25.0	5.4	100.0

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

All agricultural text and statistical matter except a general summary has been omitted from this volume of the Colorado Year Book 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.

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.

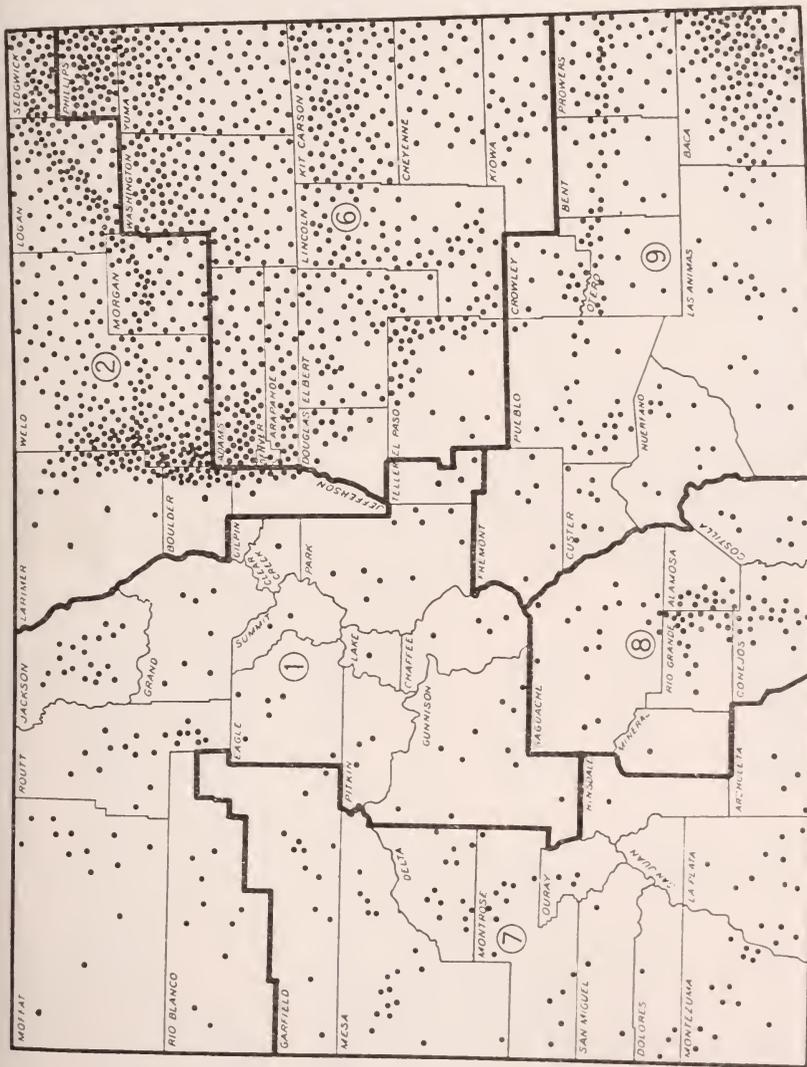
COLORADO FARMS: ACREAGE, VALUE, POPULATION AND TENURE, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employes. It may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts. The number of farm operators is identical with the number of farms.

	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1925 (Jan. 1)	1920 (Jan. 1)	1910 (Apr. 15)
Total number of farms—	63,644	59,956	58,020	59,934	46,170
Average size of farms (acres) -----	471.0	481.6	416.5	408.1	293.1
Number of persons living on farms-----	276,198	281,038	250,492	265,281	(a)
Aver. number per farm	4.34	4.69	4.32	4.43	(a)
Farm operators, by tenure:					
Full owners -----	27,718	26,929	29,292	35,553	32,474
Part owners-----	10,605	11,497	10,225	9,738	4,519
Managers -----	481	838	585	880	787
Tenants -----	24,840	20,692	17,918	13,763	8,390
Total operators ----	63,644	59,956	58,020	59,934	46,170
Per cent tenants---	39.0	34.5	30.9	23.0	18.2
Land in farms, acres:					
Full owners-----	8,318,356	7,518,660	8,789,276	10,633,109	(a)
Part owners-----	11,905,402	12,021,491	8,597,504	7,988,569	(a)
Managers -----	1,270,851	2,167,191	1,284,724	1,595,853	1,140,446
Tenants -----	8,483,863	7,168,829	5,495,766	4,244,483	2,256,870
Total, all land in farms -----	29,978,472	28,876,171	24,167,270	24,462,014	13,532,113
Per cent land area of state -----	45.2	43.5	36.4	36.9	20.1
Value of farms (land and buildings):					
Full owners-----	\$151,857,328	\$218,352,337	\$241,271,812	\$382,138,711	(a)
Part owners-----	105,505,555	165,739,644	133,222,903	205,518,397	(a)
Managers -----	12,809,292	28,961,039	23,987,678	42,106,600	\$ 29,343,653
Tenants -----	148,585,380	216,293,655	193,972,715	236,249,952	108,965,745
Total value-----	\$418,757,555	\$629,346,675	\$592,455,108	\$866,013,660	\$408,518,861
Average per farm--	\$ 6,580	\$ 10,497	\$ 10,211	\$ 14,449	\$ 8,848
Average per acre--	13.97	21.79	24.51	35.40	30.19

(a) Not available.



Each dot represents 5,000 acres

COLORADO FARMS: GROSS AND CASH FARM INCOME, BY COMMODITIES, FOR 1934 AND 1935 AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1924 TO 1935, INCLUSIVE

Note—Gross income represents value of farm production sold plus value of production retained for use in the farm home, excluding, in the case of crops, amounts retained for feed and seed, and amounts unfit for sale and consumption. Cash income relates to the value of quantities actually sold off the farm.

CROP	1934		1935	
	Gross Income	Cash Income	Gross Income	Cash Income
	(Add 000)		(Add 000)	
Corn*	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,353	\$ 2,842	\$ 2,839
Oats	296	296	370	370
Barley	419	419	553	553
Grain Sorghums	5	5	8	8
Wheat*	5,000	4,880	5,554	5,428
Rye	26	25	10	9
Sugar Beets	12,293	12,293	13,001	13,001
Potatoes	3,169	3,002	7,145	6,906
Dry Beans	280	248	2,773	2,757
Broomcorn	513	513	141	141
Popcorn	6	6	3	3
All Hay	2,294	2,294	1,849	1,849
Sweet Sorghum Forage	62	62	92	92
Truck Crops	4,453	4,366	4,931	4,834
Apples	1,137	1,070	1,097	1,021
Peaches	1,260	1,233	1,021	997
Pears	184	178	176	170
Grapes	20	11	21	12
Plums, Prunes and Apricots	76	74	61	60
Cherries	266	244	233	212
Small Fruits	68	59	74	65
Strawberries	49	45	53	49
Nursery Products	274	274	241	241
Greenhouse Products	830	830	918	918
Forest Products	344	313	484	447
Farm Gardens	597	---	880	---
Clover Seed	4	4	13	13
Alfalfa Seed	147	147	206	206
Sweet Clover Seed	8	8	14	14
Total Crops*	\$ 35,436	\$ 34,252	\$ 44,764	\$ 43,215
LIVESTOCK				
Cattle and Calves	\$ 19,162	\$ 18,862	\$ 25,305	\$ 24,945
Sheep and Lambs	7,047	6,954	5,616	5,495
Hogs*	6,094	5,324	5,615	4,316
Horses	1,124	1,124	1,042	1,042
Mules	390	390	450	450
Chickens	1,743	966	2,077	1,124
Eggs	3,170	1,949	4,558	2,693
Milk	11,560	8,823	12,845	9,669
Wool	2,624	2,624	2,077	2,077
Total Livestock*	\$ 53,040	\$ 47,130	\$ 59,729	\$ 51,938
Total Crop and Livestock*	\$ 88,476	\$ 81,382	\$104,493	\$ 95,153

	Gross Income from:			Cash Income from:		
	Crops	Livestock and Livestock Products	Total Crops and Livestock	Crops	Livestock and Livestock Products	Total Crops and Livestock
	(Thousand Dollars add 000)			(Thousand Dollars add 000)		
1924	\$ 75,336	\$ 68,493	\$143,829	\$ 72,288	\$ 59,097	\$131,385
1925	79,781	81,155	160,936	76,450	70,567	147,017
1926	80,520	83,121	163,641	77,577	72,340	149,917
1927	82,218	77,644	159,862	79,439	67,094	146,533
1928	70,052	88,723	158,775	67,129	78,447	145,576
1929	84,860	87,111	171,971	81,688	76,029	157,717
1930	78,445	76,704	155,149	75,907	67,262	143,169
1931	37,252	59,040	96,292	35,341	52,703	88,044
1932	23,343	41,607	64,950	21,529	36,815	58,344
1933*	38,870	33,913	72,783	38,712	29,257	67,969
1934*	35,436	53,040	88,476	34,252	47,130	81,382
1935*	44,764	59,729	104,493	43,215	51,938	95,153

*Includes Government Benefit Payments as follows: 1933, \$2,142,000; 1934, \$9,381,000; 1935 \$7,016,000.

COLORADO CROP ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1936

CROP	Acreage	Production		Unit	Farm Value†	
		Per Acre	Total		Per Unit	Total
Corn, All.....	1,241,000	9.0	11,169,000	Bu.	\$ 1.10	\$12,286,000
Corn for Grain.....	152,000	28.0	4,256,000	Bu.	0.49	2,085,000
Oats for Grain.....	385,000	18.5	7,122,000	Bu.	0.72	5,128,000
Winter Wheat.....	455,000	13.0	5,915,000	Bu.	1.01	5,974,000
Spring Wheat.....	398,000	12.0	4,776,000	Bu.	0.99	4,728,000
Wheat for Grain.....	29,000	8.0	232,000	Bu.	0.77	179,000
Soy Beans.....	287,000	38.0	1,091,000	100-lb. Bag	4.45	4,855,000
Potatoes.....	100,000	18.5	18,500,000	Bu.	1.11	20,535,000
Gar Beets.....	171,000	13.1	2,234,000	Short Ton	5.70	†13,628,000
Sain Sorghums.....	217,000	9.0	1,953,000	Bu.	0.96	1,875,000
Sweet Sorghums.....	155,000	0.90	140,000	Ton	7.50	1,050,000
Alfalfa Hay, All Varieties.....	1,057,000	1.60	1,695,000	Ton	8.20	13,899,000
Wild Hay.....	336,000	0.95	319,000	Ton	8.00	2,552,000
Domestic Corn.....	43,000	1.40	3,000	Ton	88.00	264,000
Field Peas.....	29,000	8.0	232,000	Bu.	2.15	499,000
Alfalfa Seed.....	9,000	2.5	22,500	Bu.	10.60	238,000
Red Clover Seed.....	900	4.0	3,600	Bu.	12.80	46,000
Sweet Clover Seed.....	2,000	4.0	8,000	Bu.	4.90	39,000
Apples.....	-----	---	2,050,000	Bu.	0.98	2,009,000
Peaches.....	-----	---	1,345,000	Bu.	0.80	1,076,000
Cherries.....	-----	---	220,000	Bu.	0.85	187,000
Berries.....	-----	---	700	Ton	80.00	56,000
Mapes.....	-----	---	600	Ton	52.00	31,000
Commercial Truck Crops:						
Beans, Snap, for Manufacture.....	920	2.5	2,300	Short Ton	45.30	104,000
Beans, Snap, for Market.....	2,400	125	300,000	Bu.	1.05	315,000
Cabbage, Early (Domestic).....	1,930	9.5	18,300	Short Ton	42.00	769,000
Cabbage, Late (Danish).....	2,770	9.0	24,900	Short Ton	30.00	747,000
Antaloupes and Honeydew Melons, for Market.....	7,800	150	1,170,000	Crates	0.50	585,000
Carrots.....	730	210	153,000	Bu.	0.80	122,000
Cauliflower.....	3,200	220	704,000	Crates	0.45	317,000
Celery.....	1,300	250	325,000	Crates	1.70	552,000
Cucumbers, for Pickles.....	1,700	204	347,000	Bu.	0.47	163,000
Lettuces.....	3,900	100	390,000	Crates	1.30	507,000
Onions.....	4,200	165	693,000	100-lb. Sack	0.80	554,000
Peas, Green, for Manufacture.....	3,560	1,970*	3,510	Short Ton	38.80	136,000
Peas, Green, for Market.....	9,500	80	760,000	Bu.	0.85	646,000
Pumpkin.....	1,260	115	145,000	Bu.	0.45	65,000
Tomatoes, for Manufacture.....	3,700	6.3	23,300	Short Ton	9.80	228,000
Tomatoes, for Market.....	1,900	250	475,000	Bu.	0.70	332,000
Watermelons.....	1,200	330	396,000	Melons	0.15	59,000
Total Truck Crops.....	53,720					\$ 6,930,000
Total All Crops.....	5,081,000					\$99,255,000

†Farm value based upon an annual average price received by growers obtained by weighting monthly farm prices by estimates of monthly marketings.

*Pounds.

‡Includes value of tops. Prices of beets estimated.

NUMBER OF FARMS, ALL LAND IN FARMS AND VALUE OF FARMS (LAND AND BUILDINGS) IN COLORADO IN 1935, BY COUNTIES, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1930

(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (Acres)		Value of Farms (Land and Buildings)	
	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)
Adams	2,038	1,912	546,251	557,561	\$ 13,364,605	\$ 23,143,053
Alamosa	490	531	271,093	225,192	4,270,703	6,777,009
Arapahoe	1,535	1,225	473,749	459,673	12,473,850	17,884,017
Archuleta	391	389	172,155	163,442	1,422,315	2,028,562
Baca	1,805	1,750	1,196,463	1,126,576	9,834,467	17,158,962
Bent	899	882	484,399	540,938	6,337,751	10,112,517
Boulder	1,505	1,473	218,470	203,313	11,788,655	18,128,233
Chaffee	324	307	80,500	74,023	1,979,085	3,132,970
Cheyenne	671	625	512,424	494,428	3,394,567	5,867,516
Clear Creek	41	34	19,734	14,454	339,155	592,238
Conejos	1,053	1,467	318,310	252,552	7,019,124	9,478,459
Costilla	574	643	487,531	349,527	3,011,727	4,145,803
Crowley	606	626	289,227	328,113	4,408,060	6,952,382
Custer	407	406	227,414	260,169	2,242,193	2,909,693
Delta	1,898	1,744	224,368	187,965	7,129,501	10,538,579
Denver	279	257	3,634	3,789	1,953,695	2,848,287
Dolores	257	194	90,201	71,455	557,593	502,800
Douglas	474	438	372,243	347,283	4,594,995	8,058,665
Eagle	393	374	193,125	170,616	3,478,990	4,314,696
Elbert	1,296	1,241	1,033,653	966,899	6,922,058	13,170,272
El Paso	1,453	1,463	937,844	1,071,111	10,491,144	17,319,833
Fremont	1,311	1,270	354,230	366,717	4,934,497	7,189,054
Garfield	1,108	1,015	379,919	251,791	6,147,614	8,472,775
Gilpin	45	34	19,489	14,374	144,940	149,870
Grand	296	229	232,861	212,341	2,483,332	3,172,663
Gunnison	524	370	391,275	215,849	4,352,028	4,129,000
Hinsdale	42	44	21,558	18,142	267,700	385,645
Huerfano	851	760	579,004	495,851	3,595,501	4,760,629
Jackson	244	203	342,950	321,277	2,914,935	3,430,876
Jefferson	2,048	1,817	256,210	259,690	16,110,203	24,106,053
Kiowa	617	579	411,264	461,829	3,585,508	5,529,623
Kit Carson	1,730	1,630	1,001,577	969,104	8,261,026	14,396,018
Lake	39	44	20,159	20,681	222,940	241,389
La Plata*	1,245	1,161	328,579	359,127	4,804,762	6,643,259
Larimer	2,047	1,838	691,202	698,304	17,597,389	28,541,224
Las Animas	1,900	1,758	1,847,666	1,927,923	8,447,089	12,260,863
Lincoln	1,268	1,232	1,230,709	1,195,717	9,114,545	13,345,855
Logan	1,929	1,845	998,951	961,377	15,961,612	25,931,038
Mesa	2,823	2,665	405,227	345,098	12,776,362	16,205,224
Mineral	49	50	49,333	25,511	548,255	643,255
Moffat	824	797	664,201	642,257	3,222,396	5,670,029
Montezuma	1,058	978	221,912	285,730	3,318,530	5,046,342
Montrose	1,474	1,318	344,671	231,065	6,309,974	7,832,094
Morgan	1,612	1,569	656,209	632,615	13,776,724	19,736,549
Otero	1,372	1,298	607,623	467,846	9,323,072	13,360,386
Ouray	229	178	142,479	100,925	1,484,095	1,652,268
Park	483	394	512,552	535,826	3,491,609	4,018,412
Phillips	876	766	422,540	390,370	7,460,936	11,796,670
Pitkin	206	180	80,655	59,888	1,394,399	1,684,765
Prowers	1,472	1,382	565,622	564,644	9,895,303	14,871,233
Pueblo	1,589	1,473	1,006,179	1,245,441	10,120,622	15,323,482
Rio Blanco	432	433	429,933	336,640	3,731,803	5,077,685
Rio Grande	737	730	201,854	202,094	9,925,616	14,933,998
Routt	1,094	928	556,927	527,847	5,458,911	8,424,669
Saguache	697	557	490,909	454,726	6,364,960	8,650,968
San Juan†	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Miguel	343	263	227,074	171,070	1,175,245	1,699,841
Sedgwick	646	560	304,001	307,410	7,883,926	10,680,721
Summit	64	61	38,136	32,231	490,905	729,900
Teller	265	238	157,742	134,249	840,377	1,377,791
Washington	1,894	1,753	1,274,140	1,237,648	11,613,219	15,063,272
Weld	5,546	5,457	1,974,826	1,977,783	47,938,431	74,876,659
Yuma	2,176	2,113	1,383,336	1,348,084	14,252,031	22,240,082
State Total	63,644	59,956	29,978,472	28,876,171	\$418,757,555	\$629,346,675

*Includes figures for 2 farms reported for San Juan County, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

†Figures for 2 farms, San Juan County, included with data for La Plata County, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

COLORADO FARMS: LAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO USE: ACREAGE, QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED CROPS HARVESTED, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1934	1929	1924	1919	1909
Farm land according to use (acres):					
Crop land harvested---	3,852,348	6,750,398	5,948,437	†-----	†-----
Crop failure-----	3,889,152	858,052	832,274	†-----	†-----
Crop land, idle or fallow-----	1,699,162	840,234	418,589	†-----	†-----
Plowable pasture-----	2,807,174	4,214,777	5,113,819	†-----	†-----
Woodland pasture-----	1,618,911	1,410,744	1,114,461	†-----	†-----
Other pasture-----	15,601,097	13,712,856	9,122,503	†-----	†-----
Woodland not pastured-----	140,094	130,719	238,506	†-----	†-----
All other land in farms-----	970,534	958,391	1,378,681	†-----	†-----
Total, all land in farms-----	29,978,472	28,876,171	24,167,270	24,462,014	13,532,113
SPECIFIED CROPS					
Wheat threshed:					
Farms reporting-----	15,416	18,856	†-----	23,961	11,719
Acres-----	704,096	1,538,914	1,306,208	1,328,616	340,729
Bushels-----	6,169,985	17,332,160	15,342,775	18,260,663	7,224,057
Value-----	\$5,199,152	\$16,713,897	\$18,353,902	\$37,616,960	\$6,463,925
Oats threshed:					
Farms reporting-----	6,913	9,725	†-----	11,711	12,844
Acres-----	88,469	162,218	195,214	174,189	275,948
Bushels-----	2,242,345	4,704,838	4,947,043	4,535,527	7,642,855
Value-----	\$1,166,019	\$2,183,823	\$3,152,907	\$4,308,752	\$4,177,267
Barley threshed:					
Farms reporting-----	9,197	16,965	11,084	8,702	4,559
Acres-----	190,753	604,267	302,868	153,015	71,411
Bushels-----	3,756,484	10,706,025	4,758,804	2,801,498	1,889,342
Value-----	\$2,441,715	\$5,759,494	\$3,659,902	\$3,641,948	\$1,100,753
Rye threshed:					
Farms reporting-----	944	1,668	2,176	3,945	992
Acres-----	32,528	64,051	75,360	133,131	15,715
Bushels-----	180,764	497,575	585,124	1,088,564	198,025
Value-----	\$128,342	\$358,208	\$554,270	\$1,578,424	\$123,530
Mixed grains threshed:					
Farms reporting-----	160	598	†-----	142	†-----
Acres-----	2,563	12,256	†-----	3,205	†-----
Bushels-----	45,080	220,561	†-----	46,454	†-----
Value-----	\$32,007	\$152,975	†-----	\$69,686	†-----
Grain sorghums (for grain):					
Farms reporting-----	728	1,163	†-----	2,785	783
Acres-----	16,392	35,930	37,027	92,126	11,971
Bushels-----	72,264	388,113	318,279	1,544,879	139,234
Value-----	\$70,819	\$236,292	\$292,819	\$1,931,104	\$94,486
Corn:					
For all purposes:					
Farms reporting-----	18,424	28,628	28,151	†-----	†-----
Acres-----	624,272	1,528,539	1,396,019	†-----	†-----
Harvested for grain:					
Farms reporting-----	8,892	22,902	20,535	22,873	12,711
Acres-----	248,085	1,262,126	1,062,751	752,637	326,559
Bushels-----	1,576,583	18,594,210	10,024,991	10,105,627	4,903,304
Value-----	\$1,608,115	\$13,290,294	\$9,718,766	\$14,147,875	\$2,673,584
Sugar beets for sugar:					
Farms reporting-----	7,952	8,368	8,297	7,604	4,885
Acres-----	168,753	209,835	205,647	165,840	108,005
Tons-----	1,566,226	2,620,823	2,387,287	1,658,167	1,230,718
Value-----	\$7,282,951	\$18,345,761	\$19,097,014	\$17,410,759	\$6,057,529
Irish potatoes (all varieties):					
Farms reporting-----	10,518	15,043	10,445	17,903	16,480
Acres-----	92,923	89,692	64,560	77,337	85,839
Bushels-----	7,788,839	14,649,446	9,591,064	8,874,783	11,780,674
Value-----	\$4,595,415	\$16,273,906	\$5,393,219	\$19,524,525	\$3,704,768
Sweet potatoes and yams:					
Farms reporting-----	102	93	25	61	50
Acres-----	110	41	16	37	21
Bushels-----	7,745	4,316	1,332	4,621	2,827
Value-----	\$9,681	\$7,862	\$2,331	\$12,479	\$4,537
All hay, and sorghums for forage:					
Total acres-----	1,591,325	1,862,423	1,849,878	*1,980,082	†1,179,604
Total tons-----	1,606,831	2,833,386	2,510,279	*3,142,744	†2,042,569
Value-----	\$19,301,025	\$28,475,950	\$26,460,116	*\$55,798,191	†\$16,234,092

†Not available.

*Does not include sorghums for silage.

†Does not include sorghums for forage.

COLORADO FARMS: NUMBER, VALUE AND RANK AMONG STATES OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1925 (Jan. 1)	1920 (Jan. 1)	1910 (Apr. 15)
Principal Classes of Live- stock on Farms					
Horses:					
Farms reporting -----	47,909	* -----	* -----	54,728	41,607
Number -----	277,879	†325,037	365,425	420,704	†284,647
Value -----	\$14,160,663	†\$13,609,498	\$15,090,758	\$31,816,018	†\$27,111,149
Rank among states----	25	26	18	18	-----
Average number per farm reporting-----	9.7	-----	-----	7.7	6.8
Mules:					
Farms reporting -----	7,079	* -----	* -----	11,108	4,802
Number -----	18,530	†28,740	38,073	31,125	†14,010
Value -----	\$1,239,385	†\$1,618,731	\$2,092,090	\$3,384,824	†\$1,770,738
Rank among states----	25	24	22	24	-----
Average number per farm reporting-----	2.6	-----	-----	2.8	2.9
Cattle:					
Farms reporting -----	49,987	45,924	* -----	50,538	34,202
Number -----	1,589,509	†1,281,276	1,436,150	1,756,616	†1,041,536
Value -----	\$25,859,592	†\$70,520,638	\$37,773,216	\$94,929,748	†\$30,306,605
Rank among states----	15	16	14	14	-----
Average number per farm reporting-----	31.8	27.9	-----	34.8	30.5
Sheep:					
Farms reporting -----	6,090	5,888	3,542	4,088	1,794
Number -----	2,448,636	2,505,159	2,243,869	1,813,255	1,426,214
Value -----	\$11,018,862	\$18,581,744	\$22,740,036	\$19,355,618	\$6,856,187
Rank among states----	6	9	5	8	-----
Average number per farm reporting-----	402.1	425.5	633.5	443.6	795.0
Swine:					
Farms reporting -----	29,094	27,807	31,064	38,789	18,979
Number -----	248,770	462,301	492,962	449,866	179,294
Value -----	\$1,243,850	\$5,873,968	\$5,248,245	\$7,802,084	\$1,568,158
Rank among states----	-----	28	27	29	-----
Average number per farm reporting-----	8.6	16.6	15.9	11.6	9.4

*Not available.

†Figures exclude young animals born between January 1 of the census year, and the date of enumeration.

COLORADO FARMS: ACREAGE, QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS CROPS HARVESTED IN CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1934	1929	1924	1919	1909
ANNUAL LEGUMES HARVESTED OR GRAZED					
(Acreage includes annual legumes for hay)					
Peanuts:					
Farms reporting -----	5	3	*---	*9	*3
Total acreage -----	3	1	*---	*1	*2
Quantity harvested for nuts (bu.)	125	33	*---	42	7
Value of nuts harvested-----	\$175	\$46	*---	\$138	\$10
Soybeans:					
Farms reporting -----	5	64	*---	*152	-----
Total acreage -----	17	583	*---	*1,126	-----
Quantity harvested for beans (bu.)	30	2,498	*---	4,882	-----
Value of beans harvested-----	\$56	\$6,071	*---	\$17,574	-----
Cowpeas:					
Farms reporting -----	23	73	*---	†-----	†-----
Total acreage -----	368	1,483	*---	†-----	†-----
Quantity harvested for peas (bu.)	1,998	19,165	*---	†-----	†-----
Value of peas harvested-----	\$3,496	\$44,079	*---	†-----	†-----
Velvetbeans, vetches, Canada and other ripe field peas:					
Farms reporting -----	949	†-----	*---	†-----	†-----
Total acreage -----	19,486	†-----	*---	†-----	†-----
Quantity harvested for beans, seed, and/or peas (bushels)-----	121,053	†-----	*---	†-----	†-----
Navy, pinto, kidney, lima and other ripe field beans (excluding soybeans and velvetbeans):					
Farms reporting -----	6,615	9,840	*---	5,661	1,387
Total acreage -----	173,512	375,584	*---	66,236	5,040
Quantity harvested for beans (bu.)	623,297	2,166,033	*---	427,968	53,926
Value of beans harvested-----	\$2,056,880	\$5,870,306	*---	\$1,455,091	128,701
Value of farm garden (excluding Irish and sweet potatoes):					
Farms reporting -----	22,067	24,656	†---	†32,236	†-----
Value -----	\$602,345	\$1,217,279	†---	†\$1,965,063	†-----
VEGETABLES HARVESTED FOR SALE					
Beans (snap or string):					
Farms reporting -----	1,241	1,370	†---	\$612	\$74
Acres -----	2,752	3,852	†---	\$667	\$171
Cabbages:					
Farms reporting -----	1,608	1,550	1,413	1,673	*733
Acres -----	4,515	3,614	4,213	3,772	*2,563
Corn (sweet):					
Farms reporting -----	1,404	1,360	1,230	782	*342
Acres -----	2,760	2,418	1,591	701	*950
Tomatoes:					
Farms reporting -----	2,075	1,842	1,523	1,667	*486
Acres -----	4,540	2,990	2,287	2,363	*1,646
Watermelons:					
Farms reporting -----	692	489	620	627	*210
Acres -----	1,209	1,072	1,181	846	*467
All other vegetables (except Irish and sweet potatoes):					
Farms reporting -----	6,775	†-----	†---	†-----	†-----
Acres -----	33,708	47,225	†---	10,089	†-----
Strawberries:					
Farms reporting -----	1,033	1,588	761	1,513	†1,231
Acres -----	858	658	790	653	1,326
Harvested (quarts) -----	1,045,832	900,765	†---	944,276	1,674,923
Value -----	\$135,958	\$173,471	†---	\$236,074	\$156,059

*See text. †Not available. ‡Includes Irish and sweet potatoes grown in farm gardens for home use only. §Includes green lima beans.

**COLORADO FARMS: PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
AND THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF GOATS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS, BY
CENSUS YEARS**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1934	1929	1924	1919	1909
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS					
Cows milked:					
Farms reporting -----	47,605	43,306	45,771	*-----	*-----
Number -----	257,746	234,530	229,700	*-----	*-----
Milk produced (gallons) -	106,820,253	121,905,777	†96,649,262	†79,492,631	†51,670,038
Butter churned on farms:					
Farms reporting -----	34,602	26,028	*-----	33,026	19,381
Pounds -----	4,140,444	3,578,682	5,245,186	5,775,602	5,856,132
Value -----	\$1,035,111	\$1,587,465	\$1,833,909	\$2,932,176	\$1,565,224
Sheep and lambs shorn:					
Farms reporting -----	4,440	3,953	*-----	2,111	*-----
Number -----	1,531,787	1,494,687	†938,036	†1,564,636	*-----
Wool shorn (unwashed):					
Pounds -----	12,176,912	11,678,297	†6,473,969	†9,755,312	†7,563,219
Value -----	\$2,435,382	\$3,422,582	†\$2,367,086	†\$4,877,656	†\$1,458,003
Mohair clipped:					
Pounds -----	20,029	33,033	24,216	21,395	7,894
Value -----	\$4,006	\$12,220	\$10,655	\$11,028	\$2,024
Chicken eggs produced:					
Farms reporting -----	49,336	*-----	*-----	47,111	‡25,494
Dozens -----	20,928,068	27,343,356	†18,561,043	†14,172,375	†10,577,829
Value -----	\$3,097,354	\$7,369,223	†\$5,094,348	†\$5,668,950	‡\$2,419,566
Chickens raised:					
Farms reporting -----	44,192	48,377	*-----	38,004	‡24,565
Number -----	5,574,317	6,333,339	†5,005,977	†3,880,873	‡2,585,132
Value -----	\$2,341,213	\$4,768,549	†\$3,343,769	†\$3,104,698	‡\$1,277,417
	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1925 (Jan. 1)	1920 (Jan. 1)	1910 (Apr. 15)
LIVESTOCK					
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over-----	761,662	§603,205	683,133	721,420	*-----
Sheep and lambs of all ages -----	2,448,636	2,505,159	2,243,869	1,813,255	1,426,214
Goats and kids of all ages:					
Farms reporting -----	2,233	2,129	1,101	1,281	959
Number -----	25,561	30,512	21,525	28,688	31,611
Value -----	\$58,790	\$139,884	\$107,625	\$164,924	\$80,644
Chickens over 3 mos. old:					
Farms reporting -----	51,966	49,001	||49,316	||51,693	34,427
Number -----	3,359,112	3,653,054	||3,751,618	||2,874,721	1,644,471
Value -----	\$1,343,645	\$2,767,309	||\$2,852,991	||\$2,680,983	927,977
Turkeys over 3 mos. old:					
Farms reporting -----	15,267	*-----	*-----	||10,122	5,692
Number -----	143,352	*-----	*-----	||57,687	26,430
Value -----	\$286,704	*-----	*-----	||\$183,113	\$56,435

*Not available. †Includes estimates for incomplete reports. ‡Farms reporting eggs (poultry) of all kinds. The production and value represent estimates for chicken eggs only. §Cows and heifers over 27 months old. ||All ages.

HORTICULTURE: NUMBER OF GRAPEVINES AND SPECIFIED FRUIT TREES AND QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED FRUITS HARVESTED, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1935	1930	1925	1920	1910
FRUIT TREES AND GRAPEVINES					
Apples:					
Farms reporting -----	8,138	9,607	10,395	*-----	*-----
Trees not of bearing age-----	56,013	97,053	84,162	183,315	1,972,914
Trees of bearing age-----	814,411	993,186	1,389,712	1,777,737	1,688,425
Trees of all ages-----	870,424	1,090,239	1,473,874	1,961,052	3,661,339
Cherries:					
Farms reporting -----	5,992	7,141	*-----	*-----	*-----
Trees not of bearing age-----	207,463	230,218	*-----	74,799	319,624
Trees of bearing age-----	393,105	286,111	*-----	348,832	203,806
Trees of all ages-----	600,568	516,329	*-----	423,631	523,430
Peaches:					
Farms reporting -----	2,548	3,095	3,042	*-----	*-----
Trees not of bearing age-----	136,979	334,565	*-----	32,158	†606,001
Trees of bearing age-----	621,128	454,101	*-----	446,943	†793,372
Trees of all ages-----	758,107	788,666	407,950	479,101	†1,399,373
Pears:					
Farms reporting -----	1,932	2,334	2,636	*-----	*-----
Trees not of bearing age-----	16,796	47,809	*-----	39,979	171,367
Trees of bearing age-----	116,777	155,300	*-----	136,117	99,989
Trees of all ages-----	133,573	203,109	186,244	176,096	271,356
Plums and prunes:					
Farms reporting -----	3,848	5,024	4,855	*-----	*-----
Trees not of bearing age-----	9,885	17,923	*-----	28,055	68,525
Trees of bearing age-----	44,351	60,148	*-----	80,027	143,921
Trees of all ages-----	54,236	78,071	73,223	108,082	212,446
Grapes:					
Farms reporting -----	1,769	2,025	2,481	*-----	*-----
Vines not of bearing age-----	10,697	37,434	*-----	15,836	101,332
Vines of bearing age-----	153,157	163,307	*-----	125,027	254,292
Vines of all ages-----	163,854	205,741	199,284	140,863	355,624
	1934	1929	1924	1919	1909
FRUITS HARVESTED					
Apples:					
Quantity harvested (bu.) ---	1,466,956	2,251,330	2,424,421	3,417,682	3,559,094
Value -----	\$1,232,243	\$2,454,347	\$2,193,171	\$5,639,178	\$3,405,442
Cherries:					
Quantity harvested (bu.) ---	186,775	182,606	*-----	165,087	88,937
Value -----	\$233,469	\$586,981	*-----	\$536,537	\$173,895
Peaches:					
Quantity harvested (bu.) ---	1,210,075	953,175	715,341	721,480	†692,258
Value -----	\$1,210,075	\$1,198,009	\$890,823	\$1,334,741	†\$764,561
Pears:					
Quantity harvested (bu.) ---	205,683	527,900	*-----	269,465	132,536
Value -----	\$123,410	\$895,023	*-----	\$592,824	\$210,685
Plums and prunes:					
Quantity harvested-----	27,707	26,890	*-----	44,944	81,539
Value -----	\$47,102	\$55,825	*-----	\$107,866	\$81,354
Grapes:					
Quantity harvested-----	1,183,658	963,202	*-----	526,509	1,037,614
Value -----	\$26,040	\$33,016	*-----	\$42,122	\$28,026

*Not available.

†Schedule called for "peaches and nectarines."

COLORADO FARM MORTGAGE DEBT

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Farms operated by their owners include part owners, those who hire some additional land. Full owners are operators who own all the land they operate. No figures since 1930 are available.

	1930	1925	1920
Farms operated by owners:			
Total number.....	38,426	39,517	45,291
Free from mortgage.....	15,741	.....	20,965
Mortgaged.....	20,016	20,997	21,131
No mortgage report.....	2,669	.....	3,195
Per cent of total reported as mortgaged:			
Colorado.....	52.1	53.1	46.7
United States.....	42.0	36.1	37.2
All farms operated by full owners.....	26,929	29,292	35,553
Reporting mortgage debt, number.....	12,665	14,444	15,735
Acres in farms reporting debt.....	3,926,217	4,927,112	.....
Value of farms (land and buildings) reporting mortgage debt.....	\$127,162,862	\$144,065,345	\$211,700,699
Amount of mortgage debt.....	48,854,641	61,408,229	62,623,338
Ratio of debt to value (per cent).....	38.42	42.63	29.58
Average per mortgaged farm:			
Value of farm (land and buildings).....	\$10,040	\$9,974	\$13,454
Average per acre:			
Value of farm (land and buildings).....	32.39	29.24	.....
Amount of mortgage debt.....	12.44	12.46	.....
Farms operated by full owners reporting both mortgage debt and charges:			
Number of farms.....	10,227	.....	.....
Acres in farms.....	3,074,134	.....	.....
Value of land and buildings.....	\$97,701,953	.....	.....
Mortgage debt:			
Amount.....	37,735,929	.....	.....
Ratio to value land and buildings (per cent).....	38.62	.....	.....
Charges on mortgage debt, interest, commissions, etc. (1929):			
Amount.....	\$2,542,230	.....	.....
Ratio to debt (per cent).....	6.74	.....	.....

POULTRY IN COLORADO: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE OF CHICKENS AND EGGS PRODUCED, BY YEARS, 1925 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE

(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

	Value All Chickens on Farms	Number and Value				Eggs Produced		Eggs Sold	
		Chickens Raised on Farms Annually		Chickens Sold from Farms Annually		Annually		From Farms Annually	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	(Add 000)	(Add 000)	(Add 000)	(Add 000)	(Add 000)	(In millions)	(Add 000)	(In millions)	(Add 000)
1925-----	\$2,514	5,610	\$3,815	2,674	\$1,818	263	\$6,706	152	\$3,876
1926-----	2,894	5,945	4,459	3,132	2,349	300	6,960	189	4,385
1927-----	3,287	5,945	4,340	2,882	2,104	300	6,240	177	3,682
1928-----	3,212	5,885	4,296	3,274	2,390	316	7,047	193	4,415
1929-----	3,188	6,333	4,243	3,203	2,146	328	7,544	207	4,761
1930-----	3,610	5,825	3,262	3,225	1,806	340	6,392	216	4,061
1931-----	2,797	5,245	2,465	2,865	1,347	333	4,496	215	2,902
1932-----	2,137	5,040	1,764	2,560	896	289	3,092	176	1,883
1933-----	1,360	5,393	1,510	2,573	720	271	2,823	154	1,604
1934-----	1,393	5,339	1,762	2,328	966	268	3,305	158	1,949
1935-----	1,538	4,005	2,163	2,082	1,124	250	4,708	143	2,693
1936-----	2,231	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note—Additional information on the poultry industry, including detail tables, will be found in "Agricultural Statistics," published as Vol. II of the Year Book.

BEEES AND HONEY

The quantity of honey produced in Colorado annually varies widely according to climatic conditions and the flora available for nectar secretions. In the eight-year period ending with 1937 the output has varied from 1,000,000 pounds in 1931 to 4,875,000 pounds in 1936, according to estimates of the United States department of agriculture.

The high altitude, dry climate and types of sources provide a honey of flavor and body unexcelled anywhere in the United States. The color varies somewhat but as a rule ranges from white to a light amber and commands top prices on eastern markets. Amber honey, which has a stronger flavor and a deeper color, and which is used largely for baking and candy making, also is produced in considerable quantities. Honey is produced in the state from the lowest elevations of the valleys up to and including 7,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level.

Colorado's rank among the states in the quantity of honey produced ranges from 20 to 23, taking 20th place in 1936 and 23rd place in 1934. In the estimated yield per colony the state occupies a high position. In 1936 the yield was estimated at 65 pounds per colony. Only six states exceeded that yield in that year. Five states exceeded Colorado in 1935 in the yield per colony.

An accompanying table shows the number of bee hives and the value of the bees on April 1, 1930, and January 1, 1920, by counties, and the quantity and value of the honey produced in 1929 and 1919, by counties. The figures are not exactly comparable, due to the different dates upon which the census was taken, as the normal life of a bee is only 35 days.

The number of hives as reported by the census bureau for the state, by years, is as follows:

Year	Hives
1900, June 1	59,756
1910, Jan. 15	71,434
1920, Jan. 1	63,253
1930, April 1	67,289

The production, in pounds, and the value of the crop, by years, as reported by the census, is as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1899	1,732,630	*\$171,740
1909	2,306,492	225,883
1919	2,493,950	573,610
1929	3,509,510	396,270

*Includes wax.

The production for calendar years subsequent to 1929, as estimated by the department of agriculture, with number of hives and yield per colony, is shown in a separate table.

Fifty of the 63 counties in the state reported honey production in 1929. While this indicates a wide distribution of the industry, 13 counties actually produced nearly 75 per cent of the total output. The counties comprising the principal honey-producing areas, their output and the value of production in 1929, are as follows:

County	Pounds	Value
Alamosa	128,048	\$ 13,445
Boulder	162,842	20,355
Conejos	120,953	12,700
Crowley	163,095	19,571
Delta	357,040	35,704
Garfield	163,562	17,992
La Plata	201,305	20,131
Mesa	299,620	29,962
Montrose	205,694	20,569
Morgan	134,071	16,759
Otero	317,421	38,091
Prowers	114,400	13,723
Weld	252,416	31,552

Total, 13 counties ..	2,620,467	\$290,559
Total state.....	3,509,510	396,270
Per cent of total....	74.7	73.3

The principal producing areas are in the sections devoted to the growing of alfalfa and sweet clover in the irrigated districts. The non-irrigated areas of the state, as distinguished from the irrigated districts, are not so inviting to the commercial apiarists, owing to the scarcity of flowers to furnish the nectar.

BEEES AND HONEY: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF COLONIES, YIELD OF HONEY PER COLONY AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY, IN COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Note—This tabulation is made by R. G. Richmond, of the state pest and insect control, and is based on incomplete data, but it is believed to represent the best effort yet made to obtain such estimates for the state.

Year	Estimated Number Colonies	Estimated Yield Per Colony	Estimated Production
1930	100,000	35 pounds	3,500,000 pounds
1931	100,000	10 pounds	1,000,000 pounds
1932	100,000	35 pounds	3,500,000 pounds
1933	90,000	40 pounds	3,600,000 pounds
1934	68,000	50.2 pounds	3,415,400 pounds
1935	78,000	52 pounds	4,056,000 pounds
1936	75,000	65 pounds	4,875,000 pounds
1937	70,000	57 pounds	4,000,000 pounds

DAIRY INDUSTRY FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1934, 1935, AND 1936
(State Dairy Commissioner)

	1936		1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Butter, lbs.-----	20,265,823	\$ 6,688,822	19,213,894	\$ 5,956,307	23,947,371	\$ 5,938,948
Ice cream, gals.-----	2,459,011	2,036,760	2,182,601	1,964,341	1,772,125	1,612,634
Sherbet, gals.-----	97,999	88,199	89,041	80,137	58,205	52,967
Cheddar (whole milk) cheese, lbs.-----	1,864,915	298,386	1,836,343	247,906	2,588,308	284,714
Cheddar (skim milk) cheese, lbs.-----	1,688,539	219,510	1,459,368	173,597	1,818,474	163,663
Brick and Munster cheese, lbs.-----	12,395	2,004	13,370	2,081	13,300	1,862
Limburger cheese, lbs.-----	4,450	757	2,530	380	6,060	848
Cream and Neufchatel cheese, lbs.-----	24,478	4,896	15,805	3,161	-----	-----
Italian varieties (includ- ing goat cheese) lbs.-----	150,000	26,250	150,000	26,250	135,000	22,950
Cottage cheese, lbs.-----	1,349,538	148,449	966,826	106,350	1,085,203	108,520
Evaporated milk (unsweet- ened) lbs.-----	16,692,040	1,168,443	19,344,199	1,160,652	21,277,576	1,237,522
Evaporated skim milk (unsweetened) lbs.-----	548,433	16,453	358,948	10,768	303,381	7,584
Condensed milk (sweetened) lbs.-----	102,529	9,228	-----	-----	-----	-----
Condensed skim milk (sweetened) lbs.-----	251,314	17,592	464,700	30,206	146,810	7,340
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk, lbs.-----	-----	-----	112,440	2,811	562,384	12,654
Dried or powdered skim, lbs.-----	29,065	2,035	457,953	27,477	674,560	45,533
Dried or powdered skim (animal feed)-----	246,294	14,778	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dried or powdered butter- milk, lbs.-----	362,155	18,108	324,394	14,598	1,143,614	51,462
Malted milk, lbs.-----	2,470,421	308,813	1,560,324	195,040	1,124,597	146,195
Value factory products-----	-----	\$11,069,483	-----	\$10,002,062	-----	\$ 9,695,396
Milk for fluid use (est.) gals.-----	68,930,101	\$13,786,020	68,930,101	\$13,786,020	58,605,834	\$ 6,174,124
Farm butter (est.) lbs.-----	3,000,000	900,000	3,000,000	900,000	3,500,000	868,000
Total-----	-----	\$14,686,020	-----	\$14,686,020	-----	\$ 7,042,124
Cream exported (B. F.) lbs.-----	616,229	\$ 157,137	1,366,562	\$ 344,808	1,886,066	\$ 331,944
Value exports-----	-----	\$ 157,137	-----	\$ 344,808	-----	\$ 331,944
Cream imported (B. F.) lbs.-----	3,872,505	\$ 968,126	3,732,631	\$ 989,147	3,867,801	\$ 680,738
Value imports-----	-----	\$ 968,126	-----	\$ 989,147	-----	\$ 680,738
Recapitulation:						
Factory products-----	-----	\$11,069,483	-----	\$10,002,062	-----	\$ 9,695,399
Produced and used on farms-----	-----	14,686,020	-----	14,686,020	-----	7,042,124
Excess exports over imports-----	-----	*—810,989	-----	*—644,339	-----	*—348,788
Net value of all dairy products-----	-----	\$24,944,514	-----	\$24,043,743	-----	\$16,388,738

*Minus sign (—) denotes imports in excess of exports.

Dairying

DAIRYING ranks as one of Colorado's most important industries. The farms and factories of the state produced in the 14 years ending June 30, 1936, dairy products, including milk, butter, ice cream, cheese and evaporated, condensed and malted milk, to the value of \$352,887,260, as reported by the state dairy commissioner. That is equal to an average annual value of \$25,206,233.

The value of factory products, butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice cream, etc., and the total value of all products, including the output of the factories, as reported by the state dairy commissioner, for fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	Factory Products	All Dairy Products
1923.....	\$11,354,477	\$23,348,356
1924.....	14,004,422	28,543,590
1925.....	12,114,710	25,832,969
1926.....	13,450,855	26,430,336
1927.....	14,533,764	28,902,412
1928.....	17,117,396	31,453,025
1929.....	18,553,840	33,134,695
1930.....	15,308,386	28,635,025
1931.....	12,690,913	24,164,509
1932.....	10,245,134	19,885,874
1933.....	8,618,733	16,261,330
1934.....	9,695,399	16,338,738
1935.....	10,002,062	24,043,743
1936.....	11,069,501	25,912,658

The production of butter, as reported by the dairy commissioner for fiscal years, including butter made on the farms and in factories, is as follows:

	Pounds	Value
1923.....	21,726,717	\$ 9,342,487
1924.....	26,166,488	11,644,087
1925.....	23,572,142	8,817,707
1926.....	*19,965,779	*8,087,273
1927.....	24,200,138	11,374,065
1928.....	26,468,663	12,175,584
1929.....	26,664,857	12,932,456
1930.....	27,604,776	10,213,767
1931.....	25,800,119	8,753,977
1932.....	27,032,644	7,515,075
1933.....	26,578,470	6,106,048
1934.....	27,447,371	6,806,940
1935.....	22,213,894	6,956,307
1936.....	23,265,823	7,588,822

*Exclusive of farm butter.

Cheese production in the state is showing a substantial increase. The output and value in fiscal years are as follows:

	Pounds	Value
1923.....	1,657,073	\$ 342,344
1924.....	2,489,642	591,867
1925.....	1,867,045	412,598
1926.....	1,971,280	288,048
1927.....	2,350,565	407,868
1928.....	3,860,816	748,031
1929.....	5,344,006	1,023,190
1930.....	5,553,597	986,768
1931.....	4,765,004	609,638
1932.....	4,899,066	511,066

	Pounds	Value
1933.....	5,121,326	520,615
1934.....	5,646,345	582,557
1935.....	4,444,742	559,725
1936.....	5,094,315	700,252

The number of plants in the state licensed to engage in the manufacture of dairy products as of June 30 of the years named, as reported by the state dairy commissioner, is as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Creameries (butter)...	90	93	89
Ice cream plants and counter freezers....	148	93	91
Cheese factories.....	21	20	18
Malted and dried milk plants	3	3	2
Condensaries and evaporated milk plants	3	3	3
Cottage cheese factories	40	39	40
Receiving stations....	339	359	325
Licensed plants.....	261	198	191
Licensed operators...1,091	1,143	1,025	
Oleomargarine plants.	13	12	..

Of the plants licensed in 1936, 30 made no product other than butter, 98 made no product other than ice cream, 20 made only cheese and eight made only cottage cheese.

In 1929 milk and cream exported from the state in excess of imports was valued at \$777,637. This condition changed in 1931, when imports exceeded exports by \$33,440. This has continued in subsequent years, the value of imports in excess of exports being as follows:

1931.....	\$ 33,440
1932.....	96,301
1933.....	302,214
1934.....	348,785
1935.....	644,339

The figures are significant in that they indicate the state is producing less cream and milk than the demand for these products. Colorado plants receive cream supplies from nine surrounding states.

Butter sold in Colorado in fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the state dairy commissioner, is as follows:

Year	Pounds
1932.....	13,454,721
1933.....	15,166,950
1934.....	15,653,051
1935.....	13,969,010
1936.....	13,774,195

All of the 63 counties in the state reported cows and heifers milked in 1934. Eighteen counties, however, had 62.9 per cent of the total. These counties and the number milked, with the

number milked in 1929, as shown by the census, follow:

County	Numbers	
	1934	1929
Adams	7,973	7,221
Arapahoe	6,986	5,644
Baca	6,459	6,832
Boulder	7,193	6,386
Delta	5,837	5,710
Elbert	9,929	8,671
El Paso	9,888	9,996
Jefferson	6,237	5,303
Kit Carson	11,218	8,416
Larimer	6,841	6,606
Lincoln	7,242	6,024
Mesa	7,018	6,543
Morgan	7,889	6,323
Prowers	5,487	5,635
Pueblo	5,631	5,880
Washington	11,706	8,270
Weld	25,590	22,428
Yuma	12,886	9,907
Total	162,010	141,795
Total state.....	257,746	234,530
Per cent.....	62.9	60.5

A table in the chapter in this volume on agriculture gives a summary of cows milked, milk produced, butter churned on farms, and other data on dairying as shown in census years in the census on agriculture. Additional information also is given in "Agricultural Statistics," Volume II of the Year Book. Another table published here-with gives a summary of the dairy industry for 1936, 1935 and 1934 as reported by the state dairy commissioner.

The production of butter and cheese in factories other than those on the farms and classed under manufacturing is discussed in separate chapters under manufacturing.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The Colorado agricultural experiment station is located at the Colorado State college at Fort Collins, where it operates an experiment farm in co-operation with the college and from which point its activities in the state are directed. The station was organized on February 29, 1888, and has 63 persons on its staff, including 41 teachers and four persons assisting in extension work. The station is under the supervision of the state board of agriculture and is operated on funds supplied jointly by the state and federal governments. Dr. Charles A. Lory is president of the college and Dr. E. P. Sandsten is director of the station.

The experiment station operates three regular sub-stations and one in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture. The mountain sub-station is located at Avon, in Eagle county, at an elevation of between 7,600 and 7,800 feet above sea level. It has the distinction of being the highest station in the United States. This station was established in 1922. One of its purposes is to demonstrate the type of farming that should be carried on in the mountain areas, with livestock playing a prominent part. Another purpose is to carry on experimental work with hardy vegetables such as pod peas, head lettuce, cauliflower and potatoes, and to serve as a testing ground for new varieties originated at the home station at Fort Collins. The original farm consisted of 160 acres. In addition it has under lease a state section, owns a 100-acre tract in the national forest and a grazing permit for 100 head of stock.

Another sub-station is at Austin, in Delta county, at an elevation of 5,500 feet, where it has 30 acres, practically all of which is in fruit and vineyards. Here is cultivated every variety of fruit that can be grown in the state. It is a testing ground for new varieties, and here, also, experiments and demonstrations in orchard management, use of fertilizers and pruning, spraying, washing and packing of fruit are carried on.

The third sub-station is at Rocky Ford, in Otero county, where it demonstrates the type of farming for the Arkansas valley and similar regions. It is the oldest sub-station now in operation. The farm comprises 40 acres. Experimental work is carried on with particular reference to onions, cantaloupes and other vine crops, grapes, cherries and other small fruits which are especially adaptable to the valley.

The Akron station in Washington county is a joint operation of the home station at Fort Collins and the federal government. Methods of dry farming are demonstrated and tests made of various kinds of forage plants to show their value for dry farming areas.

An accompanying table shows the amounts and sources of revenues and summaries of disbursements for fiscal years ending June 30 for the experiment station, including the sub-stations.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION: REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Compiled from Official Reports)

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
REVENUES:					
Balance beginning of year*-----	\$ 49,263.40	\$ 37,679.80	\$ 24,048.78	\$ 25,490.41	\$ 27,212.75
Federal funds:					
Hatch fund-----	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Adams fund-----	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Purnell fund-----	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Bankhead-Jones fund-----	11,215.48	5,607.74	-----	-----	-----
State funds -----	81,177.78	95,883.51	82,933.26	79,662.76	84,787.57
Sales -----	-----	-----	33,045.48	28,427.43	18,204.28
Fees -----	-----	47,500.33	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	48,241.98	-----	-----	-----	680.00
Total revenues -----	\$279,898.64	\$276,671.38	\$230,027.52	\$223,580.60	\$220,884.60
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Salaries-----	\$142,582.46	\$120,627.27	\$110,466.83	\$114,682.48	\$121,414.96
Labor-----	39,114.00	32,980.47	29,136.94	27,560.15	25,174.06
Chemical supplies, seeds, plants, fertilizer, feedstuffs, etc.-----	15,704.23	14,109.36	13,754.69	14,972.31	14,218.92
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,841.06	1,706.90	648.26	1,451.01	1,970.60
Tools, implements and machinery-----	8,605.04	11,057.58	7,529.19	3,815.03	3,156.79
Livestock-----	4,176.12	6,505.80	1,280.40	2,775.20	48.00
Scientific apparatus-----	5,122.77	5,027.71	3,386.29	4,161.66	3,652.82
Buildings and land-----	12,727.46	9,459.48	5,094.73	8,190.71	2,997.38
Contingent expenses-----	326.69	1,039.46	1,062.95	1,085.93	672.09
Heat, light, water and power-----	7,431.06	7,009.86	5,630.48	4,607.69	3,971.69
Library-----	514.63	1,170.35	268.60	502.05	748.29
Publications-----	2,492.36	3,940.05	3,335.84	4,034.10	4,498.54
Postage, office supplies, travel, freight, etc.-----	13,461.77	12,773.69	10,752.51	11,693.50	12,870.05
Balance end of year-----	25,798.99	49,263.40	37,679.81	24,048.78	25,490.41
Total disbursements -----	\$279,898.64	\$276,671.38	\$230,027.52	\$223,580.60	\$220,884.60

*Exclusive of balances from federal funds.

Agricultural Extension Service

CO-OPERATIVE extension work in agriculture and home economics in Colorado is conducted by the Colorado Agricultural college at Fort Collins in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture under the provisions of the Smith-Lever act. This act provides definitely for co-operation between the federal and state governments in carrying on a common enterprise and permitting participation by counties, local governments, associations and individuals.

In the extension service, scientific data developed by the state experimental station are given to the people through the demonstration method of teaching. This is mostly done through selected volunteer leaders in rural communities who agree to put into practice a method recommended by

the extension service after it has been proved scientifically correct either by long farm practice elsewhere or through experiment station research. The service is headed by a director with a central office force of specialists and representatives in various agricultural counties which are organized for extension work. The county representatives are known as extension agents. The work is carried on intensively only in such counties as make financial provision for its support, a part of which is met out of federal funds under the agricultural extension act.

The extension service, in addition to demonstration work, maintains touch with the farmer and the farm home through direct correspondence and through the issuance of bulletins. The

extension staff and list of county extension agents in the state, with their addresses, follow:

PERSONNEL OF EXTENSION SERVICE

Colorado Agricultural College Fort Collins, Colo.

F. A. Anderson.....Director
J. E. Morrison.....Assistant Director
Fred C. Jans..Co. Extension Agent Leader
S. Avery Bice.....Extension Secretary
Ruth McCammon.....State Home Agent
Geo. R. Henderson..Dist. Extension Agent
(Eastern Colorado)
J. L. Shields.....District Extension Agent
(Southeastern Colorado)
Wm. F. Droge (Montrose, Colo.)..District
Extension Agent (Western Colorado)
H. H. Simpson.....State Supervisor,
Agricultural Conservation Program
C. W. Ferguson.....State Club Agent
Blanche Tomson..Assist. State Club Agent
T. G. Stewart..Soil Conservation Specialist
A. J. Hamman (Lamar, Colo.)..Assistant
Soil Conservation Specialist
R. H. Tucker..Act. Extension Agronomist
R. P. Yates...Assistant Agronomist (Seed
Certification)
T. H. Summers..Senior Agricul. Economist
A. C. Allen.....Animal Husbandman
F. E. Brown..Specialist in Irrig. Practice
E. J. Meadows.....Dairyman
E. N. Stout.....Veterinarian
O. C. Ufford.....Poultryman
R. E. Ford.....Forester
W. M. Case.....Horticulturist
Sam C. McCampbell.....Entomologist
W. J. Henderson.....Plant Pathologist
Mary Sutherland...Parent Education and
Child Development
Exine Davenport....Home Management
Helen J. Swinney.....Nutritionist
Blanche E. Hyde.....Assistant in Home
Demonstration Work
I. G. Kinghorn.....Editor
Arthur Robinson.....Associate Editor
J. H. McClelland.....Assistant Editor

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

County	Headquarters
Adams—H. A. Sandhouse.....	Brighton
Alamosa, Conejos—W. A. Price.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe—A. H. Tedmon.....	Littleton
Archuleta—H. G. Smith.....	Pagosa Springs
Baca—R. H. Skitt.....	Springfield
Bent—S. P. Ricketts.....	Las Animas
Boulder—M. C. Grandy.....	Longmont
Chaffee—H. R. Schmid.....	Salida
Cheyenne—C. L. Harp.....	Cheyenne Wells
Conejos—C. M. Knight.....	La Jara
Costilla—S. H. Stolte.....	San Luis
Crowley—E. M. Gregory.....	Ordway
Delta—P. K. Yonge.....	Delta
Douglas—W. R. Bennison.....	Castle Rock
Eagle—Paul W. Brown.....	Eagle
Elbert—B. R. Ferguson.....	Simla
El Paso—C. N. Vickers.....	Colorado Springs
Fremont, Custer—R. A. Bashor.....	Canon City

County	Headquarters
Garfield—A. V. Lough.....	Glenwood Springs
Grand, Summit—H. V. McCullah.....	Kremmling
Gunnison—C. W. McIlvaine.....	Gunnison
Huerfano—P. B. Miles.....	Walsenburg
Jefferson—C. M. Drage.....	Arvada
Jackson—A. G. Keithly.....	Walden
Kiowa—J. T. Weaver.....	Eads
Kit Carson—R. O. Woodfin.....	Burlington
La Plata—W. W. Campbell.....	Durango
Larimer—D. L. McMillen.....	Fort Collins
Las Animas—D. E. Hodgell.....	Trinidad
Lincoln—Leo E. Oyler.....	Hugo
Logan—M. V. Haines.....	Sterling
Mesa—H. D. Finch.....	Grand Junction
Mesa (Assist.)—K. G. Karst.....	G. Junction
Moffat—C. H. Russell.....	Craig
Montezuma—C. L. Reiser.....	Cortez
Montrose—J. P. Hartman.....	Montrose
Morgan—R. E. Cannon.....	Fort Morgan
Otero—C. A. Heskett.....	Rocky Ford
Park—R. G. Barthelmeh.....	Fairplay
Phillips—A. F. Hoffman, Jr.....	Holyoke
Prowers (Acting)—J. N. French.....	Lamar
Pueblo—Ivan Watson.....	Pueblo
Rio Blanco—J. R. Sprengle.....	Meeker
Rio Grande—A. A. Goodman.....	Monte Vista
Routt—E. W. Barr.....	Steamboat Springs
Saguache—W. F. McGee.....	Center
Sedgwick—Mark Bennion.....	Julesburg
Teller—A. H. Bostwick.....	Cripple Creek
Washington—E. R. Graves.....	Akron
Weld—L. V. Toyne.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant)—Cecil Staver.....	Greeley
Yuma—B. H. Trierweiler.....	Wray

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

County	Headquarters
Adams—Mrs. Grace Blomstrom.....	Brighton
Alamosa, Conejos—Ebba Stephens.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe—Ruth Demmel.....	Littleton
Boulder—Clara Augustine.....	Longmont
El Paso—Ruth Appelhuth.....	Colo. Springs
Garfield—Greta Akin.....	Glenwood Springs
Jefferson—Jeanne Warner.....	Arvada
Larimer—Mrs. Carmen Johnson.....	Ft. Collins
Logan—Edna Stack.....	Sterling
Mesa—Wilna Hall Treichler.....	G. Junction
Pueblo—Mrs. Clara Anderson.....	Pueblo
Rio Grande—Audrey Sandstead.....	Monte Vista
Routt—Helen Prout.....	Steamboat Springs
Sedgwick—Mrs. Esther Curtis.....	Julesburg
Weld—Thelma E. Bear.....	Greeley
Yuma—Ruth A. Rumble.....	Wray
At large—Mildred J. Timm.....	Fort Collins

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

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-opera-

tion 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. The unit is conducted as a section under the state director of markets.

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 number of members in co-operative associations in the state and gross receipts, by calendar years, as reported by the director of markets, are as follows:

Year	Number Members	Gross Receipts
1934.....	30,030	\$25,487,745
1935.....	32,640	28,130,952
1936.....	36,052	35,353,821

An accompanying table shows the names of associations under classifications according to products handled, name and address of manager, number of members and gross receipts for 1936.

Sales through farmers' organizations in Colorado, in census years, based on the number of farms reporting, as reported by the bureau of the census, are as follows:

Census Year	Farms Reporting	Sales*
1920.....	5,847	\$ 9,303,346
1925.....	10,828	21,090,456
1930.....	6,783	8,399,417

*For preceding year.

Purchases made through farmers' organizations, by farms reporting, and amounts, for census years, as reported by the bureau of the census, are as follows:

Census Year	Farms Reporting	Purchases*
1920.....	5,613	\$1,658,358
1925.....	3,703	883,318
1930.....	3,339	804,378

*For preceding year.

COMMERCIAL 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 inspectors under the director of markets. 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
1936.....	139,098
1937.....	142,355

The above includes cottonseed cake and meal as follows:

Year	Tons
1935.....	26,311
1936.....	33,233
1937.....	36,360

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, MANAGERS, PLACE OF BUSINESS, NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND GROSS RECEIPTS, 1936, BY COMMODITIES

(From 1937 Report of Division of Agriculture)

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address	No. of Members	Gross Receipts 1936
NURSERYMAN				
Colorado Nurseryman's, Inc.	C. C. Willmore	Wheatridge	...	Inoperative
FLOWERS				
Colorado Flower Growers Co-operative, Inc.	John T. Roberts	Denver	26	Inoperative
Denver Carnation Co-operative, Inc.	S. G. Schralberg	Denver	11	Inoperative
POULTRY AND EGGS				
Colorado Poultry Association	Phil H. Davis	Grand Junction	1,550	\$ 106,346.48
Columbine Turkey Growers, Inc.	Russell J. Jordan	Arvada	207	*250,000.00
Crowley County Turkey Growers Co-operative Association	Roy McConnell	Crowley	400	18,632.35
Hollybrook Turkey Growers Association	Paul J. Hershey (Sec'y)	La Junta	1,400	134,055.81
Holly Turkey Marketing Association	Mrs. Elva Klein	Holly	1,100	80,204.47
Kiowa County Turkey Producers Co-operative Association	A. E. Nelson (Sec'y)	Eads	300	*45,000.00
Larimer County Turkey Growers	Mrs. Hazel Hanna	Fort Collins	200	*164,000.00
Lincoln County Turkey Growers Co-operative Association	Guy H. Reese	Hugo	478	23,519.66
Northern Colorado Turkey Growers Co-operative	Mrs. Roy Davis	Greeley	25	*15,000.00
Poudre Valley Turkey Growers Co-operative, Inc.	Mrs. Eleanor Ralph	Fort Collins	24	*60,000.00
Rocky Mountain Turkey Growers Co-operative Association	John H. Harme (Sec'y)	Loveland	48	*20,000.00
San Juan Basin Turkey Producers Co-operative	Joe Perino (Sec'y)	Allison	600	*100,000.00
Western Plains Turkey Growers, Inc.	Arthur Waechter	Yuma	88	5,147.17
Wiley Turkey Growers Association	J. C. Faschnacht	Wiley	500	*60,000.00
MILK, DAIRY AND CREAMERY PRODUCTS				
Colorado Springs Milk Producers, Inc.	E. L. Pitts	Colorado Springs	70	146,893.97
Mesa Creamery Association	Roy Ingram	Mesa	14	*35,000.00
Montezuma Creamery Association	T. P. Kuhnre	Cortez	500	90,608.19
Montrose Co-operative Creamery Association	Ernest J. Benson, Jr.	Montrose	103	48,566.17
North Fork Creamery Association	Mrs. Maude Henry	Hotchkiss	400	68,914.74
Platteau Creamery Association	George La Grange	Collbran	69	40,985.22
Pueblo Dairy Exchange	Harry B. Slaver	Pueblo	21	87,624.02
Pueblo Retail Milk Producers Co-operative, Inc.†			90	...
Pueblo Dairymen's Co-operative, Inc.†			28	...
Rocky Ford Co-operative Creamery Co.	K. J. Sinding	Rocky Ford	38	83,782.90
Rye Co-operative Creamery Association	W. N. Christensen	Rye	38	55,679.50
Surface Creek Dairy Products Co-operative Association	Gilbert G. Williams	Eckert	276	65,804.30
Valley Creamery Association†	Rex Rankin	Grand Junction	76	37,998.63
Western Slope Co-operative Creameries, Inc.		Grand Junction	6	...

WOOL

Colorado-New Mexico Wool Marketing Association.....	A. H. Long.....	Durango.....	128	*300,000.00
Colorado Wool Marketing Association.....	I. W. Clough.....	Denver.....	327	708,702.92
Austin Fruit Association.....	C. E. Whitte.....	Delta.....	..	..
Colorado Co-operative Letteice Association.....	D. C. Tompkins (Sec'y).....	Buena Vista.....	15	8,745.60
Colorado Japanese Vegetable Co-operative Growers Association.....	F. H. Ueda.....	Brighton.....	155	317,357.00
Colorado Potato Growers Exchange.....	W. F. Hepler.....	Denver.....	2,830	1,113,881.97
Conjoco County Vegetable Growers Co-operative Association.....	G. C. Morris.....	La Jara.....	46	26,892.80
Culeb's Co-op Vegetable Growers Association.....	Welix Desibel.....	San Acacio.....	45	*9,000.00
Earle Valley Co-operative Association.....	Ra F. Chatfield.....	Eagle.....	15	Inoperative
Morgan Field Co-ning Co.....	Y. J. Reid.....	Fort Morgan.....	25	6,500.00
Mountain Fruit Company.....	H. B. Morris.....	Cedarredge.....	11	35,867.90
Northern States Beet Marketing Association.....	H. B. Hogsett.....	Creely.....	5,400	*14,000,000.00
Northern Colorado Cherry Growers Association.....	Reid Williams.....	Doveand.....	...	Inoperative
Pike's Peak refined Seed Potato Growers Association.....	..	Divide.....	...	..
Potato Growers Co-operative Co.....	A. A. Eppler.....	Paton.....	148	521,960.86
Pueblo Vegetables, Inc.....	L. V. Hall.....	Pueblo.....	22	4,131.45
San Luis Vegetable Association.....	L. N. Bernal.....	San Luis.....	90	..
Southern Colorado Beet Growers Association.....	O. H. Griffith.....	Rocky Ford.....	1,920	*20,000,000.00
Union Fruit Company.....	Lew A. Groves.....	Raonia.....	94	26,837.80
United Fruit Growers Association.....	A. M. Echtennach.....	Fallsade.....	354	*72,000,000.00
Vegetable Producers Co-operative Association of Colorado.....	Carl A. Anderson.....	Denver.....	350	1,063,097.83
Western Colorado Beet Growers Association.....	V. A. Meek.....	Grand Junction.....	540	*209,000,000.00
Western Colorado Producers Co-operative.....	J. A. Bridges.....	Fallsade.....	256	Org. in 1937
Wet Mountain Valley Vegetable Growers.....	..	Westliffe.....	...	Inoperative

ELEVATORS

Amherst Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	J. G. Winn.....	Amherst.....	50	21,786.60
Briggsdale Farmers Co-operative Elevator.....	Fred G. Johnson.....	Briggsdale.....	50	*50,000,000.00
Brighton Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	W. F. Hiller (Sec'y).....	Brighton.....	39	47,706.46
Calhan Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	F. C. Willis.....	Calhan.....	...	Inoperative
Craig Farmers Milling & Elevator.....	Fred W. Wymore.....	Craig.....	43	47,975.00
Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	J. C. Schuster.....	Sinta.....	63	21,325.09
Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	G. S. Thomas.....	Fleming.....	176	88,055.50
Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co.....	G. Burnett.....	Wray.....	200	*80,000,000.00
Haxtun Farmers Elevator Co.....	L. F. Yowell.....	Haxtun.....	56	60,000,000.00
Holyoke Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	L. L. Yowell.....	Holyoke.....	260	*221,000,000.00
Paoli Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	Verne Miller.....	Paoli.....	36	*60,000,000.00
Peetz Farmers Co-operative Co.....	John Fehrlinger (Sec'y).....	Peetz.....	48	*38,000,000.00
Sedgwick Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	Geo. L. Tegler.....	Sedgwick.....	43	*40,000,000.00
Willard Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.....	J. I. Lewis.....	Willard.....	60	*40,000,000.00
Yuma Farmers Grain Co.....	Geo. H. Ireelan.....	Willard.....	58	113,033.32
Yuma Farmers Milling and Mercantile Company.....	..	Yuma.....	425	391,197.33

OIL

Adams County Consumers Co-operative Association.....	George Reid.....	Brighton.....	120	*40,000.00
Amherst Consumers Co-operative Oil Co.....	R. W. Nerman.....	Amherst.....	123	44,556.70
Arapahoe County Co-operative Co.....	R. J. Meyers.....	Anguswood.....	226	(New—1937)
Boulder Consumers Co-operative.....	Earl C. Crockett.....	Boulder.....	226	(New—1936)
Consumers Co-operative Association of Denver, Inc.....	Chas. Miller.....	Denver.....	228	(New—1936)

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, MANAGERS, PLACE OF BUSINESS, NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND GROSS RECEIPTS, 1936, BY COMMODITIES—Continued

(From 1937 Report of Division of Agriculture)

ASSOCIATION		Manager	Address	No. of Members	Gross Receipts 1936
OIL—Continued					
Consumers Gas and Supply Co.	C. C. Holden	Delta	200	\$ 45,000.00	
Consumers Gas and Supply Co.	Geo. Greenbank	Olathe	200	\$ 50,000.00	
Consumers Oil Co. of Roggen	F. W. Nichols	Roggen	77	82,163.30	
Consumers Oil Co. of Sterling	M. A. Wayne	Sterling	100	35,000.00	
Consumers Oil Co-operative, Inc.	Fred Mason	Greely	1,783	464,032.91	
Co-operative Oil Co.	Paoli	Paoli	65	25,000.00	
Delta County Union Oil Co.	C. C. Griffin (Sec'y)	Paonia	Inoperative		
Lead Consumers Supply Co., Inc.	C. A. Lancaster	Eads	191	\$ 50,000.00	
Equity Co-operative Exchange	H. L. Johnson	Burlington	325	46,125.99	
Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Co.	J. H. Linton	Yuma	100	25,000.00	
Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Co.	B. H. Carter	Manzanola	173	23,134.70	
Farmers Union Oil Co.	Wiley	Rocky Ford	30	20,000.00	
Farmers Union Gas & Oil Co.	J. C. Schuster	Wiggins	200	\$ 60,000.00	
Farmers Union Gas & Oil Co-operative		Fort Collins			
Fort Collins Co-operative Association		Campo			
Grange Co-operative		Haxtun			
Haxtun Co-operative Oil Co.		Hereford	66	15,719.22	
Hereford Consumers Oil Co.	Anton Zitek, (Manager)	Holyoke			
Holyoke Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.	(See Elevator Section)	Kirk			
Kirk Equity Station		Grand Junction	355	* 114,200.00	
Mesa County Union Oil Co.	C. R. Brown	Montrose	828	66,004.86	
Montrose Consumers Oil Corporation	W. G. Crawley	Brush	80	40,000.00	
Morgan County Union Oil Co.	H. R. Hansen	Longmont			
Motolists Syndicate, Inc. (The)	L. K. Nelson	Peeetz	130	47,598.74	
Peeetz Consumers Oil Co.	R. E. Robb	Fort Morgan	20	18,000.00	
Purchasers Co-operative Oil Co.	J. R. Sipple	Alamosa	900	115,460.25	
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co.]	A. J. Murphy	Yuma	100	50,000.00	
Sipple Oil Co-operative		Springfield	40	20,000.00	
Springfield Co-operative Sales Co.		Stratton	39	30,000.00	
Stratton Equity Exchange		Wray	132	48,797.50	
Wray Farmers Union Oil Co.	O. L. Cuney				
CO-OPERATIVE SELLING					
Ault Exchange Co.	August Molander	Ault	65	81,617.61	
Cheyenne Wells Co-operative Mercantile Co.	James E. Gootnight	Cheyenne Wells	87	38,000.00	
Becky Farmers Mercantile Co.	W. C. Godsey	Becky	150	11,888.13	
Equity Co-operative Exchange	M. J. Johnson	Burlington	195	72,820.43	
Farmers Co-operative Supply Co.	F. J. Boyack	Arapahoe			
Farmers Union Exchange Co.	T. A. Dierker	Flagler	101	23,862.91	

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING—Continued

Flagler Equity Co-operative Co.....	J. A. Lipford.....	Flagler	50	\$ 30,000.00
Gill Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.....	M. A. Ware.....	Gill.....	32	71,001.26
Ordway Farmers Exchange.....	Marion Trainor.....	Ordway.....	42	22,578.20
Selbert Equity Co-operative Association.....	E. M. Short.....	Selbert.....	36	*34,000.00
Spratton Equity Co-operative Exchange.....	Dick Klose.....	Spratton.....	77	58,642.21
Springfield Co-operative Sales Co.....	H. C. Murphy.....	Springfield.....	...	.....
Yuma Farmers M & M Co-operative Corp.....	Geo. H. Ireilan.....	Yuma (See Elevator Section).....	...	.....
CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE				
Adams County Consumers Co-operative.....	George Reid.....	Henderson .....	...	(New—1937)
Boulder Consumers Co-operative Association.....	Earl C. Crockett.....	Boulder .....	...	(New—1937)
Consumers Co-operative Association.....	Beulah Fisher.....	Denver .....	...	(New—1937)
Fruit Consumers Co-operative.....	A. L. Cromer.....	Fruita	300	(New—1937)
Grand Junction Consumers Co-operative Association.....	Jackson Davis.....	Grand Junction.....	...	(New—1937)
GENERAL MARKETING				
San Juan Marketing Association.....	A. M. Short (President)...	Durango	235	27,620.52
LIVESTOCK				
Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co.....	W. E. Quayle.....	Denver	1,400	*2,500,000.00
Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association.....	F. E. Hanks.....	Denver	3,714	7,036,989.96
Mesa County Livestock Shipping Association.....	E. A. Burch.....	Fruita	44	48,000.00
Peetz Farmers Livestock Shipping Association.....	John Fehringer.....	Peetz	513	22,432.34
San Luis Valley Shipping Association.....	A. G. Robertson.....	Monte Vista.....	18	*10,000.00
Western Slope Livestock Shipping Association.....	J. Fred Wilson.....	Olathe	304	142,880.57
		Total	36,052	\$35,353,821.02

*Estimated. †Pueblo Dairy Exchange is a central co-operative composed of these two units. ‡Consolidated in 1937 with Surface Creek. §A federation of 22 local co-operatives in Colorado; 4 in Wyoming, and 1 in Nebraska. ¶Includes branches at Fruitvale, Palsade and Fruita. ¶¶Includes branches at Center, Manassa and Monte Vista.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION

Fruit and vegetable inspection in Colorado is a joint federal-state service carried on under a co-operative agreement between the state director of markets and the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States department of agriculture. The duties of the inspection service include standardization of grades, carload, truck-load and canning inspection and enforcement of the spray residue act. The service in Colorado is divided into carload receiving point inspection and carload 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 carlot 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-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
1936	21,663
1937	24,821

*Low number due to drouth conditions.

Truck-load inspection indicates the growing importance of marketing by truck. Truck-loads of fruits and vegetables inspected in years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Trucks Inspected	Quantity in Pounds
1935	19,124	
1936	19,148	158,005,113
1937	25,152	191,799,132

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.

Pounds of tomatoes inspected in years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Pounds Inspected
1935	25,739,343
1936	12,882,809
1937	15,881,697

COLORADO EGG LAW

The Colorado egg law, which also includes the licensing of poultry dealers, was enacted in 1933 and amended in 1935. Its administration is under the director of markets of the state division of agriculture. The primary purpose of the law is to prohibit the sale of eggs unfit for human consumption and prevent deception in the sale of eggs through the regulation and standardization of grading, classification and labeling. It requires the selling of eggs in carton with grade labeled.

Licenses issued in specified years are as follows:

Type	1937	1936	1935
Producers	7,886	7,292	6,751
Retailers	3,465	3,420	3,627
Country receivers	383	366	237
Wholesalers	232	215	370
Total	11,966	11,293	10,985

Eight inspectors and one supervisor are engaged in the inspection of eggs under the act. The number of eggs (dozens) inspected and the number condemned as unfit for human consumption, in specified years, are as follows:

	1937	1936
Inspected	2,786,630	2,838,546
Condemned	38,753	40,885

The law also provides for the licensing of all persons dealing in live poultry and the keeping of records of all transactions.

TURKEY GRADING

The federal-state turkey grading activity is a joint co-operative service of the state division 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	Pounds
1932-33	336,210
1933-34	1,374,511
1934-35	3,000,000
1935-36	2,217,000
1936-37	3,006,895

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.

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 \$302,388,847. 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. There was a substantial recovery by 1935, in which year the value of products amounted to \$176,581,246, an increase of \$40,712,869 as compared with 1933.

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.....	302,388,847	8.69
1931.....	183,469,363	-39.33
1933.....	135,868,377	-25.94
1935.....	176,581,246	29.96

(—) Denotes decrease.

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. In 1935, however, manufacturing went ahead of agriculture on the basis of value added, taking first place in Colorado industry. The value of agricultural products that year was \$62,692,000 as against \$67,159,613

for the value added by manufacture of manufactured products.

Colorado ranked 35th among the states of the Union in 1935 in the value of manufactured products as against 34th place in 1933, 1929 and 1919. There was an increase of 11 per cent in the value of the output of the factories in Colorado between 1919 and 1929 and in the same ten-year period there was an increase of 13.5 for the United States. The 1935 figures, as compared with 1929, showed a decrease of 41.6 per cent for Colorado and 35 per cent for the United States.

Another method of comparing Colorado manufacturing with the country as a whole is on a per capita basis. The figures for the years specified are as follows:

	Colorado	U. S.
1919.....	\$294.29	\$586.90
1929.....	295.49	573.79
1933.....	131.17	255.42
1935.....	170.48	372.71

The major industries in the state in 1935, in the order of the value of their output, for which separate figures are available, were as follows:

Meat packing.....	\$31,673,264
Flour and other grain mill products.....	9,463,285
Bread and other bakery products.....	9,183,363
Printing and publishing (news-papers and periodicals)....	8,847,153
Butter.....	5,745,983
Railroad repair shops.....	4,816,326
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	3,682,765
Printing (book and job).....	3,213,688
Feeds (animal and poultry)..	3,001,798
Machinery.....	2,903,342
Liquors (malt).....	2,729,183
Confectionery.....	1,290,431
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,210,272
Sheet metal work.....	1,151,213
Clay products.....	1,118,299
Ice cream.....	1,104,887
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	1,087,230
Lumber and timber products..	1,046,035

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. Other tables give only the average number of wage earners.

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 1935, 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 1935, inclusive.

Summaries of separate industries for 1935.

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 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 1935, 1933, 1931, 1929, 1925 and 1919.

Summaries for counties for 1929, 1933 and 1935.

Summaries of cheese and butter manufactures by census years.

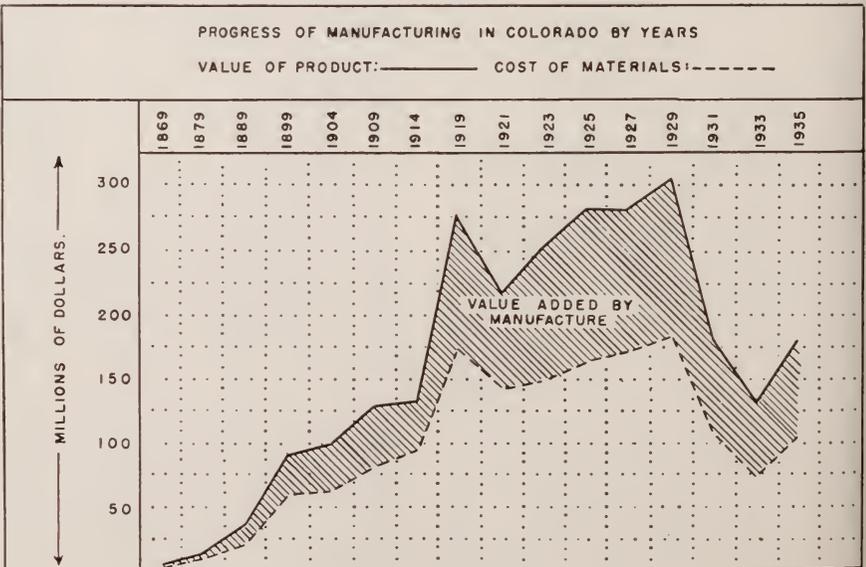
A summary of clay-products industries by census years.

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.

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.



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. Figures for 1929 in this table include "coffee and spices, roasting and grinding" for comparison with prior years. They are omitted in 1929 figures in other tables for comparison with subsequent years.

	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	19,498
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	-----	-----
\$1,000,000 and over‡-----	59	46	20	-----
Type of ownership or control:				
Corporate ownership or control---	811	884	-----	-----
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 1935

(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. "Coffee and spices, roasting and grindings," were not canvassed in 1933 and 1935 and state totals for 1929 have been adjusted by deducting these items to make them comparable with subsequent years. No corresponding adjustment has been made in county figures given in a separate table.

Year or Period	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year) ¹	Horsepower (Rated Capacity) of Power Equipment			Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers for Products, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy				Value of Products ²	Value Added by Manufacturers ³
			Total	Prime Movers	Motors Driven by Purchased Energy		Total ⁴	Materials and Containers	Fuel and Purchased Energy	Value of Products ²		
1899	1,323	19,498	43,082	41,895	11,707,566	\$ 60,750,784	\$ 58,962,925	\$ 4,150,472	\$ 89,067,879	\$ 28,317,095		
1904	1,606	21,913	124,936	121,071	15,100,365	63,114,397	63,114,397	1,000,143,999	37,029,602	37,029,602		
1909	2,034	28,067	154,514	138,640	19,912,342	80,490,904	71,962,388	8,528,516	49,583,408	49,583,408		
1914	2,126	27,278	162,701	135,352	20,193,754	89,756,302	81,700,061	8,056,241	47,083,019	47,083,019		
1919	2,631	35,254	206,110	148,787	42,974,879	174,870,275	160,204,060	14,666,215	100,762,060	100,762,060		
1921	1,491	27,625	176,076	112,146	38,611,463	147,248,631	147,248,631	221,624,285	74,075,664	74,075,664		
1923	1,377	31,226	219,866	128,918	40,652,745	160,092,753	160,092,753	258,189,812	106,097,069	106,097,069		
1925	1,416	31,967	219,866	128,918	43,007,574	171,191,543	171,191,543	278,778,008	107,586,465	107,586,465		
1927	1,483	32,001	254,630	171,686	43,193,765	173,277,399	155,046,508	18,230,891	104,944,032	104,944,032		
1929	1,434	32,757	233,162	135,358	43,502,736	180,966,996	167,355,073	13,611,923	302,388,847	121,421,851		
1931	1,359	24,788	233,162	135,358	29,634,588	107,131,256	107,131,256	183,469,363	76,338,107	76,338,107		
1933	1,067	21,287	211,287	112,287	20,060,158	74,331,511	74,331,511	135,865,377	61,536,866	61,536,866		
1935	1,175	23,161	211,287	112,287	24,468,831	109,421,633	109,421,633	176,581,246	67,159,613	67,159,613		
Per Cent of Increase or Decrease (—)												
1899-1909	53.7	43.9	258.7	230.9	1,237.3	70.1	32.5	122.6	46.0	76.0		
1909-1919	29.4	25.6	33.4	7.3	261.1	115.8	117.3	72.0	111.9	103.3		
1919-1929	-41.2	-6.7	13.4	-9.0	71.6	1.5	5.1	6.2	21.4	11.0		
1919-1921	-43.3	-21.6	---	---	---	-10.2	-15.8	---	-19.7	-26.5		
1921-1923	-7.6	13.0	---	---	---	5.3	1.9	---	15.3	41.9		
1923-1925	2.8	13.0	---	---	---	5.8	14.1	---	9.2	2.4		
1925-1927	4.7	0.1	24.9	15.0	42.3	0.4	1.2	---	-0.2	-2.6		
1927-1929	3.4	2.4	16.8	33.1	17.9	0.7	4.4	---	8.7	15.7		
1929-1931	-11.4	-4.3	-8.4	-21.1	---	-31.9	-40.8	-25.3	-39.3	-37.1		
1931-1933	-21.5	-14.1	---	---	---	-32.3	-30.6	---	-25.9	-19.4		
1933-1935	10.1	8.8	---	---	---	22.0	47.2	---	30.0	9.1		

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 called for on schedule.

⁵No comparable data.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Under "Persons Engaged" and "Salaries and Wages" are included proprietors and salaried employes. Average number of wage earners and wages are shown in other tables. Number of establishments in the 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 subsequent years, but value of products is included.

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.....	1,534	(*)	(*)	302,388,847	121,421,851
1931.....	1,359	(*)	(*)	183,469,363	76,338,107
1933.....	1,067	(*)	(*)	135,868,377	61,536,866
1935.....	1,175	(*)	(*)	176,581,246	67,159,613

(*) Proprietors and salaried employes are not included in state tables for these years.

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. Additional information on seasonal employment in this and other industries is given in tables on the 1935 census of business.

	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	1935	1931	1929	1925	1919
Awnings, tents, etc.-----	*-----	\$ 492,642	\$ 802,327	\$ 1,049,462	\$ 1,021,654
Bread and other bakery products----	\$ 9,183,363	9,453,289	11,773,612	10,157,121	9,807,799
Brick, tile and terra cotta and fire-clay products-----	1,118,299	1,607,831	3,097,442	4,351,749	2,504,658
Butter, cheese and condensed milk--	†6,142,356	†6,748,465	†10,701,597	12,030,768	14,504,639
Canning and preserving-----	3,682,765	3,547,090	5,322,062	4,317,787	2,970,113
Car and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads-----	4,816,326	7,976,192	12,896,035	13,804,826	15,130,423
Clothing, men's-----	692,595	626,879	1,443,510	1,538,271	1,033,729
Confectionery and ice cream-----	2,395,318	3,751,639	5,315,117	4,413,505	5,003,989
Copper, tin and sheet iron work----	1,151,213	1,224,847	1,541,951	1,696,427	1,411,036
Flour mill products-----	9,463,285	8,267,958	13,761,733	14,691,796	19,954,119
Food preparations-----	1,130,378	1,637,109	1,646,814	3,823,020	4,381,013
Foundry and machine shop products	5,587,643	5,130,598	10,694,478	8,084,652	11,199,721
Ice, manufactured-----	842,360	1,331,348	1,485,832	1,643,997	1,045,477
Printing and publishing, books and job-----	3,213,688	3,892,399	5,353,011	5,491,213	3,985,230
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals-----	8,847,153	10,707,745	12,526,112	10,123,331	7,533,978
Paints and varnishes-----	490,886	629,715	1,101,579	2,493,943	1,168,001
Slaughtering and meat packing----	31,673,264	23,760,495	36,719,567	30,399,379	41,007,531
Sugar, beet-----	*-----	*-----	*-----	41,165,742	*-----

*Not segregated.

†Exclusive of evaporated and condensed milk.

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.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1932	1931
Average number of mills reporting---	20	21	20	19	20	21
Wheat ground (bu.)	5,184,791	5,012,499	4,753,961	5,003,521	4,465,379	6,180,720
Production:						
Wheat flour (bbls.)	1,131,922	1,079,909	1,038,881	1,096,358	994,326	1,377,207
Offal (pounds)----	88,959,765	89,359,426	82,334,249	85,801,831	73,766,377	102,933,698
Average daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour (barrels)----	7,600	8,225	8,251	8,356	8,649	9,406
Average pounds of wheat per barrel of flour-----	274.8	278.5	274.6	273.8	269.5	269.3
Average pounds of offal per barrel of flour-----	78.6	82.7	79.3	78.3	74.2	74.7
Wheat produced in the state (bu.)*---	15,857,000	6,532,000	5,952,000	5,776,000	7,135,000	16,632,000

*Reported by the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1935

(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, data for individual establishments, and gives combined statistics for the remaining industries as a group ("Other industries"). Certain of the industries for which combined figures are given, however, reported larger numbers of wage earners or larger values of products than some of those shown separately. 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. Because they account for a negligible portion of the state's output, plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 have been excluded since 1919.]

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products ††
Beverages, non-alcoholic-----	30	93	\$ 80,445	\$ 285,961	\$ 730,779
Boiler shops-----	4	62	74,175	185,461	301,384
Bookbinding and blank-book making-----	6	43	37,512	34,076	139,168
Boxes, paper, not elsewhere classified-----	5	122	103,456	377,616	705,143
Boxes, wooden, except cigar boxes-----	3	64	42,221	74,089	135,759
Bread and other bakery products-----	162	1,678	1,721,549	5,101,103	9,183,363
Butter-----	55	282	267,615	4,437,580	5,745,983
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables; canned and bottled juices; preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles, and sauces-----	24	948	494,279	2,213,480	3,682,765
Caskets, coffins, burial cases, and other morticians' goods-----	9	57	60,616	145,042	430,892
Cheese-----	12	21	19,762	317,683	396,373
Chemicals not elsewhere classified-----	3	54	61,086	140,577	284,256
Clay products (other than pottery) and nonclay refractories-----	23	472	417,073	409,735	1,118,299
Cleaning and polishing preparations-----	5	6	5,576	19,109	129,680
Compressed and liquefied gases-----	6	58	58,781	127,113	413,163
Concrete products-----	5	21	12,777	29,704	85,252
Confectionery-----	25	276	224,227	701,542	1,290,431
Dentists' equipment and supplies-----	3	11	5,898	37,173	67,184
Drugs and medicines-----	9	41	39,705	119,921	383,416
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies-----	5	44	43,143	133,042	270,157
Fabricated textile products other than wearing apparel and house furnishings-----	7	75	56,494	304,496	472,758
Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls-----	30	344	192,469	2,131,109	3,001,798
Flavoring extracts, flavoring sirups, and related products-----	6	8	6,525	96,619	141,410
Flour and other grain-mill products-----	35	425	489,287	7,676,471	9,463,285
Food preparations not elsewhere classified-----	16	123	108,193	708,290	1,130,378
Foundries-----	14	286	254,242	288,649	914,872
Furniture, including store and office fixtures-----	18	251	255,160	607,411	1,210,272
Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating-----	4	24	25,108	31,071	95,741
Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases-----	5	47	51,832	143,858	289,724
House furnishings-----	3	52	36,762	121,976	346,113
Ice cream-----	22	98	97,877	568,822	1,104,887
Ice, manufactured-----	19	134	163,882	173,878	842,360
Insecticides and fungicides, and industrial and household chemical compounds not elsewhere classified-----	5	8	6,930	29,628	79,983
Instruments and apparatus, professional, scientific, commercial, and industrial-----	3	54	57,180	24,821	161,917

*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 1935 and those for earlier years, the likelihood that the proportion of part-time employment varied from year to year 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, 1935—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, data for individual establishments, and gives combined statistics for the remaining industries as a group ("Other industries"). Certain of the industries for which combined figures are given, however, reported larger numbers of wage earners or larger values of products than some of those shown separately. 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. Because they account for a negligible portion of the state's output, plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 have been excluded since 1919.]

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products ††
Jewelry -----	7	36	\$ 35,741	\$ 59,582	\$ 141,714
Liquors, malt-----	4	288	426,360	1,199,515	2,729,183
Lumber and timber products not elsewhere classified-----	51	582	528,930	224,546	1,046,035
Machinery not elsewhere classified---	12	698	743,064	950,442	2,903,342
Machine shops -----	24	140	153,271	141,030	682,199
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone, cut and shaped-----	14	105	109,091	113,333	314,192
Mattresses and bed springs not elsewhere classified-----	6	109	115,617	310,273	590,275
Meat packing, wholesale-----	19	1,677	1,898,339	26,865,344	31,673,264
Men's furnishing goods-----	4	59	37,782	52,888	117,367
Men's, youths', and boys' clothing not elsewhere classified-----	5	274	238,507	290,972	692,595
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated-----	3	27	25,414	121,300	224,236
Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts-----	6	72	74,817	186,096	331,932
Paints, pigments, and varnishes-----	4	40	52,194	287,333	490,886
Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations-----	3	9	7,249	46,547	79,699
Photo-engraving, not done in printing establishments-----	4	37	60,836	31,551	215,226
Planing-mill products (including general millwork), made in planing mills not connected with sawmills-----	15	132	153,611	205,502	462,887
Printing and publishing, book, music and job-----	97	666	897,796	973,832	3,213,688
Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical-----	100	975	1,500,621	2,499,945	8,847,153
Railroad repair shops, steam-----	7	2,127	2,700,604	1,853,688	4,816,326
Saddlery, harness, and whips-----	7	69	80,879	147,650	310,164
Sheet-metal work, not specifically classified-----	9	155	176,093	575,159	1,151,213
Signs and advertising novelties-----	14	116	140,998	151,448	688,000
Sporting and athletic goods, not including firearms and ammunitions-----	6	71	52,152	55,917	162,420
Stamped and pressed metal products; enameling, japanning, and lacquering-----	3	54	61,888	70,700	206,881
Structural and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills-----	10	116	121,909	643,754	1,087,230
Surgical and orthopedic appliances and related products-----	4	15	16,021	23,373	81,235
Women's, misses' and children's apparel not elsewhere classified-----	4	41	25,876	52,336	100,475
Other industries-----	152	8,189	8,461,334	43,490,471	68,472,484
Total State-----	1,175	23,161	\$ 24,468,831	\$109,421,633	\$176,581,246

*Not including salaried officers and employes. 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 1935 and those for earlier years, the likelihood that the proportion of part-time employment varied from year to year 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.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933 AND 1935
(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 are excluded.

COUNTY	Year	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year)†	Wages‡	Cost of Materials, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy‡§	Value of Products‡§
Adams	1929	20	726	\$ 804,580	\$ 3,949,862	\$ 5,949,286
	1933	13	485	370,696	2,195,880	3,551,964
	1935	14	496	547,774	2,885,555	4,116,142
Alamosa	1929	12	306	409,999	909,301	1,617,218
	1933	8	132	166,998	179,512	374,812
	1935	12	107	142,061	313,542	548,154
Arapahoe	1929	11	642	1,015,268	1,426,231	3,966,492
	1933	9	203	157,053	225,679	503,767
	1935	9	283	*	*	*
Archuleta	1929	7	49	56,080	31,026	151,877
	1933	4	19	17,810	10,959	40,622
	1935	4	16	9,638	12,571	28,769
Baca	1929	2	*	*	*	*
	1933	2	*	*	*	*
	1935	2	*	*	*	*
Bent	1929	8	40	52,680	382,269	545,540
	1933	6	52	21,831	107,637	158,491
	1935	6	49	23,792	143,384	222,269
Boulder	1929	37	564	670,986	3,639,955	6,366,986
	1933	20	417	*	*	*
	1935	27	516	446,810	2,570,566	3,873,633
Chaffee	1929	10	291	511,918	1,351,201	2,131,128
	1933	7	121	150,413	416,446	672,196
	1935	8	72	*	*	*
Cheyenne	1929	No Manufacturing				
	1933	No Manufacturing				
	1935	No Manufacturing				
Clear Creek	1929	1	*	*	*	*
	1933	2	*	*	*	*
	1935	2	*	*	*	*
Conejos	1929	7	*	*	*	*
	1933	3	3	2,550	53,500	65,000
	1935	3	5	4,320	61,430	72,939
Costilla	1929	3	37	40,019	62,387	144,203
	1933	1	*	*	*	*
	1935	1	*	*	*	*
Crowley	1929	4	119	*	*	*
	1933	5	102	*	*	*
	1935	5	87	*	*	*
Custer	1929	1	*	*	*	*
	1933	1	*	*	*	*
	1935	2	*	*	*	*
Delta	1929	19	122	113,908	1,138,471	1,670,071
	1933	9	115	124,628	542,011	958,639
	1935	12	143	*	*	*
Denver	1929	781	16,239	20,910,625	83,179,353	144,613,574
	1933	572	10,646	10,329,043	32,610,508	64,031,329
	1935	600	11,884	13,016,805	53,932,213	90,116,607
Dolores	1929	1	*	*	*	*
	1933	No Manufacturing				
	1935	No Manufacturing				

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

†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.

‡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.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933 AND 1935

—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 are excluded.

COUNTY	Year	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year)†	Wages‡	Cost of Materials, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy‡§	Value of Products‡§
Douglas	1929....	6	97	*	*	*
	1933....	4	92	*	*	*
	1935....	4	110	*	*	*
Eagle	1929....	3	15	\$ 16,800	\$ 7,080	\$ 31,533
	1933....	4	31	24,629	9,614	47,641
	1935....	4	36	29,275	25,817	65,289
Elbert	1929....	1	*	*	*	*
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	*	*	*	*
El Paso	1929....	69	933	1,184,507	3,167,589	7,508,593
	1933....	49	391	424,917	847,489	2,080,913
	1935....	53	370	414,399	1,278,950	2,583,749
Fremont	1929....	23	467	658,914	3,225,771	5,348,961
	1933....	15	168	193,860	758,210	1,637,015
	1935....	14	194	220,591	803,327	1,602,296
Garfield	1929....	11	35	57,076	133,680	270,769
	1933....	8	26	32,407	75,413	140,020
	1935....	9	38	35,621	100,064	175,670
Gilpin	1929....	1	*	*	*	*
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
Grand	1929....	3	37	*	*	*
	1933....	1	*	*	*	*
	1935....	4	38	33,901	11,269	66,045
Gunnison	1929....	13	106	130,627	103,932	270,353
	1933....	2	*	*	*	*
	1935....	5	52	43,544	62,811	112,081
Hinsdale	1929....	1	*	*	*	*
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
Huerfano	1929....	9	26	37,551	185,510	295,213
	1933....	7	15	14,186	106,826	157,735
	1935....	8	17	16,163	101,521	166,471
Jackson	1929....	1	*	*	*	*
	1933....	1	*	*	*	*
	1935....	1	*	*	*	*
Jefferson	1929....	16	210	248,443	600,306	1,531,056
	1933....	7	279	*	*	*
	1935....	11	416	464,254	1,182,805	2,836,517
Kiowa	1929....	No Manufacturing				
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	*	*	*	*
Kit Carson	1929....	4	*	*	*	*
	1933....	2	*	*	*	*
	1935....	3	6	*	*	*
Lake	1929....	8	187	*	*	*
	1933....	5	128	*	*	*
	1935....	6	304	*	*	*
La Plata	1929....	20	229	317,476	3,167,421	4,020,197
	1933....	12	58	67,999	224,750	355,482
	1935....	15	85	79,373	325,018	521,809

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

†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.

‡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.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933 AND 1935

—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 are excluded.

COUNTY	Year	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year)†	Wages‡	Cost of Materials, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy‡§	Value of Products‡§
Larimer	1929....	50	915	\$ 1,188,271	\$ 7,631,828	\$ 13,296,364
	1933....	36	554	515,652	4,127,203	7,481,057
	1935....	39	687	782,601	4,931,106	7,652,940
Las Animas	1929....	31	560	714,002	1,839,577	3,344,790
	1933....	22	224	237,470	978,442	1,730,362
	1935....	22	155	154,812	713,951	1,297,127
Lincoln	1929....	7	15	18,576	25,175	70,513
	1933....	2	* ...	*	*	*
	1935....	2	* ...	*	*	*
Logan	1929....	15	228	327,663	1,785,264	2,934,534
	1933....	10	167	*	*	*
	1935....	12	176	*	*	*
Mesa	1929....	30	408	519,246	1,788,720	2,863,052
	1933....	22	325	398,764	957,301	1,722,486
	1935....	29	263	200,954	855,096	1,509,611
Mineral	1929....	No Manufacturing				
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
Moffat	1929....	6	37	*	*	*
	1933....	4	32	*	*	*
	1935....	4	46	*	*	*
Montezuma	1929....	6	312	*	*	*
	1933....	4	127	*	*	*
	1935....	6	135	94,063	194,105	392,613
Montrose	1929....	11	33	33,716	233,990	357,255
	1933....	7	23	14,032	108,388	181,085
	1935....	8	24	24,563	108,870	212,950
Morgan	1929....	19	343	*	*	*
	1933....	13	244	*	*	*
	1935....	15	270	*	*	*
Otero	1929....	34	896	1,224,144	4,524,263	7,127,828
	1933....	25	1,027	891,920	2,933,353	5,184,544
	1935....	26	1,022	1,001,658	2,686,966	4,531,539
Ouray	1929....	2	* ...	*	*	*
	1933....	2	* ...	*	*	*
	1935....	2	* ...	*	*	*
Park	1929....	2	* ...	*	*	*
	1933....	2	* ...	*	*	*
	1935....	4	25	13,450	10,447	41,254
Phillips	1929....	5	9	11,266	41,192	94,996
	1933....	5	7	5,355	36,707	55,983
	1935....	4	9	9,046	33,718	58,073
Pitkin	1929....	2	* ...	*	*	*
	1933....	No Manufacturing		*	*	*
	1935....	1	* ...	*	*	*
Prowers	1929....	19	203	248,231	2,774,926	3,801,893
	1933....	14	156	148,850	579,109	944,371
	1935....	16	205	123,570	1,021,222	1,439,481
Pueblo	1929....	81	5,831	8,703,982	36,950,925	55,909,445
	1933....	68	3,840	3,050,515	9,212,353	15,318,640
	1935....	70	3,749	3,840,326	13,640,718	23,505,400

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

†Not including salaried officers and employes. 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.

‡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.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933 AND 1935
 —Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 are excluded.

COUNTY	Year	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year) †	Wages ‡	Cost of Materials, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy †§	Value of Products †§
Rio Blanco	1929....	3	11	*	*	*
	1933....	3	6	*	*	*
	1935....	4	8	\$ 11,206	\$ 40,988	\$ 85,780
Rio Grande	1929....	14	76	99,789	439,060	707,947
	1933....	4	23	*	*	*
	1935....	9	55	41,388	384,874	511,207
Routt	1929....	17	112	122,403	151,368	353,252
	1933....	7	43	53,965	78,451	156,718
	1935....	8	24	26,095	57,946	124,434
Saguache	1929....	5	27	28,666	46,801	107,328
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	3	2	1,715	33,392	42,012
San Juan	1929....	2	*	*	*	*
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
San Miguel	1929....	3	11	15,456	5,497	29,853
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	*	*	*	*
Sedgwick	1929....	3	144	*	*	*
	1933....	2	*	*	*	*
	1935....	3	109	*	*	*
Summit	1929....	2	*	*	*	*
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
Teller	1929....	3	13	15,674	20,766	55,505
	1933....	1	*	*	*	*
	1935....	4	18	16,977	47,697	87,264
Washington	1929....	3	*	*	*	*
	1933....	2	*	*	*	*
	1935....	2	*	*	*	*
Weld	1929....	50	1,066	1,328,323	8,993,787	13,582,776
	1933....	31	833	891,759	5,256,451	9,159,985
	1935....	32	736	775,908	5,302,275	7,509,604
Yuma	1929....	3	10	11,415	20,401	57,242
	1933....	2	*	*	*	*
	1935....	2	7	5,444	16,444	30,919
All Other ¶	1929....	96	1,440	1,792,123	9,804,668	14,943,408
	1933....	104	1,790	1,746,436	11,699,319	19,157,520
	1935....	99	1,718	1,816,729	15,530,975	20,440,598
Total State	¶1929....	1,534	32,757	\$ 43,502,736	\$ 180,966,996	\$ 302,388,847
	1933....	1,067	21,287	20,060,158	74,331,511	135,868,377
	1935....	1,175	23,161	24,468,831	109,421,633	176,581,246

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

†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.

‡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.

¶The "All Other" figures for number of establishments and a part of the "All Other" figures for number of wage earners are included above in the items for the respective counties. The sums of the figures in the first two columns are, therefore, larger than the corresponding state totals.

||The state totals for 1929 have been adjusted for comparison with later years by deducting the figures for the "Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding" and "Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled" industries, which were not canvassed for 1933 or 1935. No corresponding adjustments have been made in the county figures, however, and therefore the sums of these figures are slightly in excess of the state totals for 1929.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES FOR CITIES HAVING 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE,
1935, 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	165	188,401	336,820	828,913
1931 -----	17	106	120,006	207,971	463,541
1933 -----	11	101	91,633	139,998	379,440
1935 -----	14	128	134,792	177,411	461,812
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
1935 -----	43	335	387,871	1,216,691	2,442,524
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
1935 -----	600	11,884	13,016,805	53,932,213	90,116,607
Fort Collins :					
1935 -----	15	68	71,631	320,123	584,571
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
1935 -----	19	182	115,059	541,909	980,956
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 -----	567	11,069	12,656,461	52,423,655	82,117,711
1933 -----	409	9,756	8,740,377	39,371,657	67,081,560
1935 -----	484	10,564	10,742,673	53,233,286	81,994,776
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
1935 -----	1,175	23,161	24,468,831	109,421,633	176,581,246

*Included under "Remainder of State" for 1929, 1931, 1933 and 1935.

†Included under "Remainder of State" for 1931, 1933 and 1935.

‡Included under "Remainder of State" for 1935.

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.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1925	1919
Number of establishments.....	12	8	14	16	4	8
Persons engaged:*						
Salaried officers and employees.....	3	†-----	†-----	4	2	23
Wage earners (average number).....	21	15	22	29	16	49
Total.....	24	-----	-----	33	18	72
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers.....	†-----	†-----	†-----	33	†-----	40
Motors run by purchased energy.....	†-----	†-----	†-----	116	65	70
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	149	-----	110
Salaries and wages:*						
Salaries.....	†-----	†-----	†-----	\$ 6,750	\$ 4,200	\$ 50,135
Wages.....	\$ 19,762	\$ 19,204	\$ 29,580	44,825	19,719	46,413
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	\$ 51,575	\$ 23,919	\$ 96,548
Cost of materials, etc.:						
Materials and containers.....	†-----	†-----	†-----	\$700,528	\$287,247	\$526,270
Fuel and purchased energy.....	†-----	†-----	†-----	12,904	-----	5,837
Total.....	\$317,683	\$245,521	\$339,942	\$713,432	-----	\$532,107
Value of products.....	\$396,373	\$319,436	\$416,374	\$846,964	\$367,482	\$732,260
Value added by manufacture.....	78,690	73,915	76,432	133,532	80,235	200,153
Cheese other than cottage, pot and bakers' produced (pounds).....	-----	-----	3,171,283	3,789,990	-----	-----
Value cheese.....	-----	-----	\$391,030	\$774,912	-----	-----

*Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.

†Not called for on schedule.

‡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.

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.....	53,887	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
1936.....	21,716	1,020,356	1,042,072
1937.....	17,577	1,181,259	1,198,836

In 1937 there were one manufacturer, 14 wholesale dealers and 2,315 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.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1925	1919
Number of establishments -----	55	52	56	60	60	65
Persons engaged:*						
Salaried officers and employes -----	138	†-----	†-----	142	191	137
Wage earners (average number)-----	282	256	244	303	380	338
Total -----	420	-----	-----	445	571	475
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers -----	†-----	†-----	†-----	871	†-----	1,039
Motors run by purchased energy-----	†-----	†-----	†-----	2,988	†-----	689
Total -----	-----	-----	-----	3,859	1,999	1,728
Salaries and wages:*						
Salaries -----	\$ 218,211	†-----	†-----	\$ 280,682	\$ 298,676	\$ 291,614
Wages -----	267,615	\$ 217,344	\$ 289,605	340,492	408,989	281,539
Total -----	\$ 485,826	-----	-----	\$ 621,174	\$ 707,665	\$ 573,153
Cost of materials, etc.:						
Materials and containers -----	†-----	†-----	†-----	\$7,942,531	-----	\$7,293,808
Fuel and purchased energy -----	†-----	†-----	†-----	96,549	-----	69,694
Total -----	\$4,437,580	\$4,155,357	\$5,088,471	\$8,039,080	\$8,105,241	\$7,363,502
Value of products ---	\$5,745,983	\$5,251,527	\$6,331,731	\$9,854,633	\$9,729,097	\$8,768,394
Value added by manufacture -----	1,308,403	1,096,170	1,243,260	1,815,553	1,623,856	1,404,892
Creamery butter produced (pounds)-----	16,922,384	-----	21,480,603	22,020,043	19,284,128	13,982,711
Value butter-----	\$4,764,020	-----	\$5,761,830	\$9,083,253	\$8,487,350	\$7,979,413

*Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.
 †Not called for on schedule.
 ‡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 1935 among the manufacturing industries of the state for which separate figures are issued. The value of products of the industry in that year was \$12,060,841, of which \$3,213,688 was for book and job printing and \$8,847,153 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. Both showed considerable recovery in 1935, but still were below the 1929 maximum. The book and job business in 1935 was 39.9 per cent under the 1929 figures and newspapers and periodicals 29.3 per cent.

Separate figures are not given for Colorado on engraving, steel, copperplate and wood and plate printing; lithographing, and stereotyping and electrotyping not done in printing establishments. Other allied industries

for which separate figures are published are bookbinding and blank-book making and photo-engraving not done in printing establishments. Summaries of the two last named are included in an accompanying table showing the status of the industry in census years.

Another table gives the products by class and value of the newspaper and periodical and the job printing industries for 1935, 1931 and 1929. Similar data was not compiled for 1933.

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

	No. of Publications	Gross Circulation
1925.....	32	302,078
1927.....	34	365,768
1929.....	29	298,528
1931.....	30	300,049
1933.....	29	279,454
1935.....	33	324,314

*Exclusive of Sunday circulation.

Sunday newspapers:		
1921.....	12	298,663
1923.....	11	311,263
1925.....	11	344,368
1927.....	9	404,193
1929.....	8	400,913
1931.....	9	416,632
1933.....	10	424,816
1935.....	7	404,809

Weekly newspapers:		
1921.....	97	115,089
1923.....	100	124,852
1925.....	112	206,537
1927.....	117	183,874
1929.....	121	185,472

COLORADO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY: PRODUCTS BY CLASS AND VALUE

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1935	1931	1929
Newspapers:			
Subscriptions and sales.....	\$ 2,760,071	\$ 2,913,042	\$ 2,751,630
Advertising.....	5,251,578	6,403,660	7,969,789
Periodicals:			
Subscriptions and sales.....	154,675	179,952	413,166
Advertising.....	176,419	413,134	621,778
Books and pamphlets printed and published	19,000	113,651	145,654
Commercial printing:			
Newspapers and periodicals printed for publication by others.....	233,289	449,909	313,161
Books and pamphlets printed for publication by others.....	100,389	287,913	202,728
General job printing, composition, etc.....	3,042,985	3,204,430	5,039,543
Other products.....	322,435	634,453	421,674
Total.....	\$12,060,841	\$14,600,144	\$17,879,123

COLORADO PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Establishments canvassed include only those which do a business of \$5,000 or more per year, except for 1919, in which years all establishments are included except those doing a business of less than \$500. Persons in central administrative offices are not included under salaried officers and employes nor under salaries paid.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1919
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:					
Number of establishments---	100	84	143	169	333
Salaried officers and employes	777	†669	*-----	1,019	763
Wage earners (average No.)--	975	888	1,046	1,121	1,079
Salaries -----	\$ 1,172,558	\$ †891,000	*-----	\$ 1,966,200	\$ 1,137,345
Wages -----	1,500,621	1,294,480	\$ 1,822,982	1,871,851	1,321,725
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	2,499,945	2,156,901	2,469,243	2,649,044	2,315,211
Value of products-----	8,847,153	7,504,046	10,707,745	12,526,112	7,533,978
Value added to materials---	6,230,710	5,347,145	8,239,502	9,877,068	5,218,767
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING:					
Number of establishments---	97	85	98	109	120
Salaried officers and employes	215	†164	*-----	273	231
Wage earners (average No.)--	666	564	760	1,034	952
Salaries -----	\$ 443,700	\$ †246,000	*-----	\$ 669,273	\$ 395,249
Wages -----	897,796	728,314	\$ 1,155,788	1,597,046	1,117,478
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	973,832	763,406	1,325,216	1,630,725	1,368,854
Value of products-----	3,213,688	2,574,846	3,892,399	5,353,011	3,985,230
Value added to materials---	2,134,425	1,811,440	2,567,183	3,722,286	2,616,376
BOOKBINDING AND BLANKBOOK MAKING:					
Number of establishments---	6	7	8	6	4
Salaried officers and employes	12	†4	*-----	†-----	42
Wage earners (average No.)--	43	49	58	52	31
Salaries -----	\$ 29,508	\$ †3,000	*-----	†-----	†-----
Wages -----	37,512	37,000	\$ 66,085	\$ 52,410	\$ 38,479
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	34,076	26,000	40,326	44,209	28,736
Value of products-----	139,168	117,000	193,443	204,101	87,832
Value added to materials---	105,092	92,000	153,117	159,892	59,096
PHOTO-ENGRAVING NOT DONE IN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS:					
Number of establishments---	4	3	5	8	3
Salaried officers and employes	14	†8	*-----	†-----	56
Wage earners (average No.)--	37	31	37	66	60
Salaries -----	\$ 39,222	\$ †8,000	*-----	†-----	\$ 3,890
Wages -----	60,836	53,000	\$ 74,567	\$ 115,552	37,349
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	31,551	28,000	33,640	61,565	27,837
Value of products-----	215,226	121,000	184,310	421,247	91,150
Value added to materials---	183,675	92,000	150,070	359,682	63,313
COMBINED INDUSTRIES:					
Number of establishments---	207	179	254	292	460
Salaried officers and employes	1,018	†845	*-----	1,292	1,092
Wage earners (average No.)--	1,721	1,532	1,901	2,273	2,122
Salaries -----	\$ 1,684,988	\$ †1,148,000	*-----	\$ 2,635,473	\$ 1,536,484
Wages -----	2,496,765	2,112,794	3,119,422	3,636,859	2,515,031
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	3,539,404	2,974,307	3,868,425	4,385,543	3,740,638
Value of products-----	12,415,235	10,316,892	14,977,897	18,504,471	11,698,190
Value added to materials---	8,653,902	7,342,585	11,109,872	14,118,928	7,957,552

*Not called for on schedule.

†Does not include salaried officers of corporations or proprietors and firm members.

‡Not segregated.

CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

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 in the state's manufactures. Statistics on the industries are compiled by the United States bureau of mines in cooperation with the census bureau.

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 herewith.

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:

Year	Value
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
1935	1,118,299

There is a wide variety of clay products manufactured in the state, but separate figures are made public upon comparatively few of these in order to prevent the disclosure of information concerning the operations of individual establishments. An accompanying table gives information as to the number of establishments, quantity of output and value by years for those products for which separate figures are given. The introduction to the table lists principal varieties manufactured for which figures are not disclosed.

Statistics on the value of clay products sold annually, rather than the

value of the products manufactured, are compiled by the bureau of mines. The figures cover sales by producers who process their own clay. The value thus set forth, by years, 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
1934	1,104,672
1935	1,393,049

Total, 41 years.....\$82,793,528

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.

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
1908	69,573	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

Year	Short Tons	Value
1918.....	98,244	117,934
1919.....	138,706	139,308
1920.....	131,797	172,378
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
1935.....	56,369	68,895

Total, 37 years....3,648,919 \$4,373,545

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

The manufacture of ethyl (industrial) alcohol in Colorado dropped from a maximum of 55,967 proof gallons in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, to a minimum of 1,841 gallons in 1934. There was a slight increase in 1935 and none was reported produced in 1936 and 1937. One manufacturing plant and four bonded warehouses were operated in the state in 1935 under permits from the alcohol tax unit of the United States bureau of internal revenue. In 1936 there were three bonded warehouses and in 1937 there were two

bonded warehouses operated during the year.

An accompanying table shows stocks of alcohol on hand at the beginning and end of fiscal years and production, receipts and withdrawals during the year.

There were 30 manufacturers operating in Colorado in the 1937 fiscal year under permits for the use of denatured alcohol. These received 22,889 gallons from the bonded warehouses during the year and used 22,947 gallons in manufacturing. At the end of the year they had 750 gallons on hand.

The number of manufacturers using denatured alcohol and quantity of the product consumed in fiscal years is as follows:

Year	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
1936.....	27	5,062
1937.....	30	22,947

The manufacture of distilled spirits and operations in same, and the manufacture of beer and non-intoxicating beverages are discussed elsewhere in separate chapters.

CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO: OUTPUT OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS AND VALUE IN 1935 AND 1936

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Products manufactured in the state for which separate figures are not given in order to prevent disclosure of information regarding individual operations include: hollow brick, salt-glazed brick, terra cotta, conduit tile, roofing tile, glazed ceramic mosaic tile, vitrified brick, drain tile, sewer pipe, flue linings, chimney pipe, wall coping, refractory cement, red earthenware, hotel china, art pottery and other pottery products.

	1936			1935		
	Estab-lish-ments	Quantity	Value	Estab-lish-ments	Quantity	Value
Common brick.....	17	30,240,000	\$514,892	19	16,601,000	\$164,889
Face brick.....	11	14,546,000	220,285	10	6,641,000	103,667
Hollow tile: Partition, etc. (tons)	7	15,258	141,013	7	5,490	47,816
Vitrified drain tile (tons).....	4	1,225	12,001	3	666	5,860
Fire-clay products:						
Brick and tile.....	6	9,154,000	271,783	5	6,989,000	220,433
Special shapes (tons).....	4	5,164	92,696	4	5,085	90,518
Clay sold (tons).....	8	16,599	43,396	5	3,274	24,302

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.

	Clay-products Industries				Pottery	
	1935	1933	1929	1919	1929	1919
Number of establishments..	23	23	33	43	4	5
Salaried officers and employees	71	*45	83	88	15	14
Wage earners (average for the year).....	472	341	866	812	114	95
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers.....	§-----	§-----	1,585	3,190	126	62
Motors run by purchased energy	§-----	§-----	4,132	1,405	427	102
Total	-----	-----	5,717	4,595	553	164
Salaries*	\$ 134,826	\$ 79,000	\$ 217,639	\$ 143,303	\$ 37,330	\$ 23,391
Wages	417,073	268,310	1,155,724	863,878	112,410	82,064
Cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy:						
Materials	•-----	†-----	546,061	388,856	28,009	18,070
Fuel and purchased energy	•-----	†-----	423,394	384,937	33,328	16,524
Total	\$ 409,735	\$220,456	\$ 969,455	\$ 773,793	\$ 61,337	\$ 34,594
Value of products†.....	\$1,118,299	\$677,269	\$3,097,442	\$2,504,658	\$325,786	\$200,086
Value added by manufacture‡	708,564	456,813	2,127,987	1,730,865	264,449	165,492

*Not including proprietors and firm members or officers.

†Value of production, not sales.

‡Value of products, less cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy.

§Not called for on schedule.

¶Not segregated.

**ETHYL ALCOHOL ON HAND, PRODUCED AND WITHDRAWN IN COLORADO,
BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, IN PROOF GALLONS**

(From Internal Revenue Reports)

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
On hand	23,663	19,319	13,499	7,735	13,202	3,702
Produced and deposited in warehouses .....	....	....	2,797	1,841	3,503	13,461
Received from other bonded warehouses	56,703	90,805	105,322	84,096	25,541	28,941
Excess ascertained by inventory ..	....	....	....	....	....	15
Withdrawn, tax paid.....	49,822	67,437	83,408	61,425	14,080	14,687
Withdrawn for hospital, scientific and educational use.....	19,262	18,502	16,443	15,618	16,348	15,769
Withdrawn for use U. S. and subdivisions	125	107	238	38	9	19
Transfers to denaturing plants...	....	....	1,605	3,092	3,806	2,245
Losses in warehouses.....	405	415	605	....	268	189
On hand end of year.....	10,752	23,663	19,319	13,499	7,735	13,202

LUMBER, TIMBER AND PLANING MILL INDUSTRIES

Colorado has immense quantities of merchantable timber from which there is produced annually a substantial part of the forest products consumed in the state. The principal industries are lumber and timber products, planing mill products, wooden boxes and coo- perage.

The national forest service and the bureau of the census cooperate in compiling annual statistics on the operations of logging camps, saw mills and planing mills engaged in producing rough lumber, lath, shingles, railroad ties and other unfinished products used mostly in remanufacture. In bi-ennial census years the same agencies also canvass independent planing mills not operated in conjunction with saw mills.

The value of products of the affili-ated industries for Colorado in 1935, exclusive of coo- perage, which is not reported separately, is as follows:

Lumber and timber.....	\$1,046,035
Planing mills.....	462,887
Wooden boxes.....	135,759

Total \$1,644,681

The number of active mills and quantities of lumber sawed annually by specified years, as reported for the lum-ber and timber industry, are as fol-lows:

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
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
1934.....	152	49,460,000
1935.....	151	47,557,000
1936.....	174	71,769,000

In the 15 years covered by the above figures the minimum output in any single year was 33,759,000 board feet in 1933 and the maximum for the same period was 75,278,000 board feet in 1926.

An accompanying table shows the number of establishments, salaried of- ficers and employes, average number of wage earners, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products and value added by manufacture for lumber and timber products, and the same data for planing mill products for the cen- sus years of 1935, 1933, 1931, 1929 and 1927.

Most of the lumber produced in the state is softwood, the only hardwood being cottonwood, except that in 1933 a little ash was sawed. The kind of wood and the quantity of each produced by years are shown in an accompanying table.

Colorado ranks first among the states of the Union in the production of lodge- pole pine. In 1935 the output was 40 per cent of the entire production in the United States. This timber is used ex- tensively in the construction of tele- phone and telegraph lines and other industries where tall, strong and uni- formly shaped timber is required. In the same year the state was seventh in the output of Douglas fir and ninth for Ponderosa pine.

A considerable part of the timber cut in Colorado comes from the na- tional forests, the normal annual out- put being 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 board feet. The national forest ser- vice estimates standing timber of all species in these reserves at more than 32,000,000,000 board feet. Additional in- formation on this subject will be found in the chapter on "National Forests." A table showing the trees native to Colorado is published in another part of this volume.

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	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Ash	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
White Pine	-----	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cedar	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Douglas fir.....	5,438	4,737	5,541	4,053	3,318	7,107	6,878
Lodgepole pine.....	20,208	7,058	7,113	6,785	3,966	15,554	15,426
Ponderosa pine.....	31,699	25,138	28,429	16,630	25,726	19,150	20,070
Spruce	13,286	9,820	7,559	5,140	5,488	5,942	11,210
White fir.....	1,094	707	723	1,090	587	592	980
Cottonwood	44	67	94	61	78	68	124
Total	71,769	47,557	49,460	33,759	39,163	48,413	54,688

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS AND PLANING MILL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES FOR CENSUS YEARS 1935, 1933, 1931, 1929 AND 1927

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Under "Lumber and Timber Products" are classified logging camps, merchant sawmills and planing mills which turn out rough lumber, shingles, laths, railway ties and stocks. Principal planing mill products are dressed lumber, sash, doors, interior work and moldings. In the following table establishments listed under planing mill products are independent planing mills not operated in conjunction with sawmills.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1927
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS					
Number of establishments-----	51	23	43	61	62
Salariated officers and employes--	39	20	*-----	77	62
Wage earners (average No.)----	583	305	477	1,219	1,190
Salaries -----	\$ 71,220	\$ 28,000	*-----	\$ 136,615	\$ 114,336
Wages -----	528,930	230,000	\$ 578,428	1,465,939	1,278,036
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	224,546	86,000	159,745	346,163	442,773
Value of products-----	1,046,035	394,000	851,009	2,278,660	2,368,366
Value added by manufacture---	821,489	308,000	691,264	1,932,497	1,925,593
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS					
Number of establishments-----	15	16	23	29	29
Salariated officers and employes--	24	17	*-----	62	58
Wage earners (average No.)----	132	119	202	312	363
Salaries -----	\$ 34,492	\$ 24,000	*-----	\$ 146,692	\$ 132,531
Wages -----	153,611	100,000	\$ 294,472	479,135	507,630
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	205,502	160,000	357,966	568,104	754,072
Value of products-----	462,887	334,000	933,277	1,507,322	1,678,548
Value added by manufacture---	257,385	174,000	575,311	939,218	924,476

*No data.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

The cigar manufacturing industry in Colorado showed a decrease in a period of 17 years from a maximum output of 34,902,482 cigars in 1920 to a minimum of 875,046 in 1936. The per capita output of cigars in the United States in 1920 was 80 and in 1936 it had dropped to 40, or just half. The per capita output in Colorado in 1920 was 37, but in 1936 it had dropped to less than 1. There were 16 factories in business in the state on January 1, 1936, and 15 on the same date in 1937, two having opened and three closed during the year. Close to 90 per cent of the state's output in 1936 was manufactured to sell for not more than five cents each.

The number of factories on January 1 of the years named were as follows:

1921.....	57	1930.....	35
1922.....	67	1931.....	29
1923.....	64	1932.....	30
1924.....	56	1933.....	30
1925.....	53	1934.....	21
1926.....	52	1935.....	18
1927.....	64	1936.....	16
1928.....	47	1937.....	15
1929.....	41		

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	16,643,068
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
1935	26,547	1,186,656
1936	18,673	875,046

There were two factories in the state in 1936 engaged in the manufacture of plug, twist and fine-cut tobacco, 7,772 pounds of materials being used.

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS

The baking of bread and other bakery products ranks third in the value of output among Colorado manufactures for which separate figures are reported by the census bureau. The industry under this classification includes establishments engaged primarily in baking bread, biscuits, crackers, cakes, doughnuts, pastry, etc. The minimum output of the factories in value of products in census years from

1909 to 1935, inclusive, was \$3,969,000 in 1909 and the maximum was established in 1927, when the value was \$12,994,347. The value of products varies considerably according to the cost of materials, market conditions and other factors, but the output of white bread, whole-wheat and rye bread, rolls, coffee cake and other varieties of yeast-raised products in quantity is fairly stable from year to year. The greatest changes occur in the output of cakes, cookies, pies, pastry and similar products. The total production of yeast-raised products in quantity in 1935 was 67,289,113 pounds, which indicates an approximate consumption of 62 pounds of bread per person for Colorado in that year.

The value of products of the industry for Colorado by census years is as follows:

Year	Value Products	Pct. Increase
1909	\$ 3,969,000	...
1914	4,785,000	20.56
1919	9,807,799	104.97
1921	9,809,156	-5.08
1923	8,577,077	-7.86
1925	10,157,121	18.42
1927	12,994,347	27.93
1929	11,773,612	-9.39
1931	9,453,289	-19.71
1933	7,187,762	-23.97
1935	9,183,363	27.76

(—)Denotes decrease.

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.

Products of Colorado bakeries in 1935 by kind, quantity and value are as follows:

Bread and Other Yeast-Raised Products:	Pounds	Value
White pan bread...	47,567,607	\$3,071,394
Whole-wheat, rye and hearth breads.	13,597,833	965,086
Variety or special breads and rolls and coffee cake...	4,833,477	623,399
Bread and other yeast-raised products not reported by kind.....	1,290,196	108,778
Total	67,289,113	\$4,768,657
Crackers, biscuit, sweet goods, machine-made cookies, etc.....	*	*
Soft cakes (pound, layer, package and fruit)	2,947,062	\$ 652,523
Cookies, hand-made	1,117,601	164,399
Doughnuts, crullers and other fried cakes	1,409,835	259,464
Cakes, cookies, doughnuts, etc., not reported by kinds .....	.....	* .....
Pies .....	.....	442,059
Pastry, cream puffs, etc. ....	.....	70,782
Other products....	.....	2,208,047
Total products reported by kinds .....	.....	\$8,565,931
Aggregate, all products .....	.....	\$9,183,363

*Not reported separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included under "other products."

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN COLORADO, 1935, 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.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1919
Number of establishments.....	162	136	154	180	252
Salaried officers and employes..	222	†136	*	178	439
Wage earners (average for the year)	1,678	1,485	1,572	1,689	1,340
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers	*	*	*	395	134
Motors run by purchased energy	*	*	*	2,452	1,325
Total				2,847	1,459
Salaries	\$ 389,982	\$ †136,000	*	\$ 418,117	\$ 511,342
Wages	1,721,549	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.....	†	†	†	5,424,373	5,909,476
Fuel and purchased energy....	†	†	†	224,581	150,491
Total	\$5,101,103	\$3,319,528	\$3,969,518	\$ 5,648,904	\$6,059,967
Value of products.....	\$9,183,363	\$7,187,762	\$9,453,289	\$11,773,612	\$9,807,799
Value added by manufacture..	4,082,260	3,868,234	5,483,771	6,124,708	3,747,832

*Not called for on schedule. †Not segregated. ‡Exclusive of salaried officers of corporations.

MEAT PACKING

Wholesale slaughtering and meat packing is one of the oldest of Colorado manufacturing industries and is the largest for which separate figures are given by the census bureau. The minimum value of the output of these plants in census years was \$3,324,000 in 1904 and the maximum was established in 1919, when the value of products amounted to \$41,007,531. Conditions arising out of the world war accounted primarily for the increased production in 1919, and post-war conditions resulted in a sharp decline in the years immediately following. The minimum value of products in the post-war period was reported in 1933, when the total dropped to \$16,021,345. This decline was credited to a surplus of livestock and consequent low prices. There followed the government's stock-purchasing campaign and drought conditions in large areas which resulted in increased prices, and in 1935 the packing industry showed a recovery, with the value of products for that year reaching \$31,673,264, a gain of \$15,651,919 or 97.7 per cent.

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

MEAT PACKING: ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR OWN ACCOUNT—NUMBER, WEIGHT AND COST, BY KIND, 1935, 1931, 1929 AND 1927, FOR COLORADO

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	Number	Weight on Hoof (lbs.)	Weight Dressed (lbs.)	Cost on Hoof
Cattle:				
1927.....	141,336	127,555,498	66,758,764	*.....
1929.....	145,415	129,173,874	67,332,923	*.....
1931.....	144,891	120,872,462	63,673,176	\$6,887,685
1935.....	183,170	160,860,636	84,598,013	9,500,550
Calves:				
1927.....	29,883	7,246,263	4,698,573	*.....
1929.....	29,567	7,089,615	4,029,264	*.....
1931.....	28,935	6,592,868	4,008,479	477,192
1935.....	48,532	12,219,588	7,468,327	737,710
Sheep and Lambs:				
1927.....	205,900	18,049,992	8,652,732	*.....
1929.....	228,159	19,777,943	9,361,060	*.....
1931.....	302,785	25,114,404	11,831,247	1,564,284
1935.....	259,277	22,673,296	10,813,620	1,534,115
Hogs:				
1927.....	450,734	111,087,071	81,713,376	*.....
1929.....	511,060	123,731,640	88,635,333	*.....
1931.....	515,821	116,921,800	84,016,045	7,507,636
1935.....	310,709	70,791,159	50,664,956	5,836,003

*Not reported.

Year	Amount	Per Ct. Increase
1933.....	16,021,345	-32.6
1935.....	31,673,264	97.7

(—)Denotes decrease.

The figures for the wholesale meat packing industry given above include plants that slaughter for the retail trade and also wholesale large quantities of meat. Establishments which slaughter exclusively for the retail trade are not included. Those engaged exclusively or principally in the manufacture of sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., are not included, but are reported separately. There were two plants in Colorado in 1935 under the last named classification. Their output in that year included 12,410,857 pounds of sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., valued at \$1,938,511, and 895,345 pounds of sausage casing valued at \$113,809.

The reports on the industry reflect to a large extent the conditions in the livestock industry of the state and region, and the value of its products indicates a wide distribution of money. In 1935, out of a total value of its products of \$31,673,000, there was distributed \$29,600,000 in the purchase of materials, etc., and in salaries and wages.

An accompanying table gives the number of establishments operating in the state in 1935, with data as to persons engaged, cost of materials, value of products, etc., for 1935, 1933, 1931, 1929 and 1919. Another table shows the number of cattle, calves, sheep and hogs slaughtered in 1935, 1931, 1929 and 1927, with their weight and value. Another table gives the weight and value of the principal products in 1935, 1931 and 1929.

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.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1919
Number of establishments-----	19	20	20	25	21
Persons engaged:					
Salaried officers and employes.....	450	‡295	*-----	407	495
Wage earners (average number).....	1,677	1,434	1,328	1,497	1,848
Total†-----	2,127	‡1,729	-----	1,904	2,343
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers-----	*-----	*-----	*-----	3,895	3,463
Electric motors driven by purchased energy-----	*-----	*-----	*-----	1,402	573
Total-----	-----	-----	-----	5,297	4,036
Salaries and wages:					
Salaries‡-----	\$ 836,989	\$ 496,000	*-----	\$ 839,167	\$ 768,330
Wages-----	1,893,339	1,256,270	\$ 1,602,850	1,832,894	2,148,745
Total‡†-----	\$ 2,735,328	\$ 1,752,270	-----	\$ 2,672,061	\$ 2,917,075
Cost of materials, fuel, etc.:					
Materials and containers-----	‡-----	‡-----	‡-----	\$31,518,245	\$35,501,638
Fuel and purchased electric energy-----	‡-----	‡-----	‡-----	247,177	283,726
Total-----	\$26,865,344	\$13,160,861	\$19,511,992	\$31,765,422	\$35,785,364
Value of products-----	\$31,673,264	\$16,021,345	\$23,760,495	\$36,719,567	\$41,007,531
Value added by manufacture\$-----	4,807,920	2,860,484	4,248,503	4,954,145	5,222,167

*Not called for on schedule.

†Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.

‡Not segregated.

\$This figure does not represent profits since overhead charges are not included.

‡Does not include salaried officers of corporations.

MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE): QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS, COLORADO, 1935, 1931 AND 1929
(Compiled from Census Reports)

PRODUCT	1935	1931	1929
Fresh beef:			
Pounds	75,925,875	57,781,733	61,339,229
Value	\$ 9,102,560	\$ 6,783,312	\$10,666,267
Fresh veal:			
Pounds	6,283,074	3,796,674	3,911,274
Value	\$ 728,062	\$ 472,334	\$ 753,259
Fresh mutton and lamb:			
Pounds	10,293,659	11,459,040	8,973,126
Value	\$ 1,363,528	\$ 1,551,734	\$ 1,955,944
Fresh pork:			
Pounds	15,940,137	25,630,992	30,474,167
Value	\$ 2,566,167	\$ 3,314,516	\$ 5,071,999
Cured pork:			
Pounds	24,570,044	33,158,978	33,650,094
Value	\$ 5,457,765	\$ 5,460,538	\$ 7,232,122
Cooked ham:			
Pounds	1,301,716	1,671,662	1,975,986
Value	\$ 444,526	\$ 467,459	\$ 763,304
Sausage, head cheese, etc.:			
Pounds .....	.....	11,179,742	13,178,510
Value .....	.....	\$ 1,516,548	\$ 2,518,610
Lard:			
Pounds	12,279,311	21,049,352	21,493,301
Value	\$ 1,869,223	\$ 1,873,724	\$ 2,948,091
Cattle hides and calf skins:			
Pounds	9,801,520	8,179,233	8,125,547
Value	\$ 828,332	\$ 463,132	\$ 1,097,561
Sheep and lamb pelts:			
Number	267,564	294,921	227,576
Value	\$ 294,268	\$ 167,996	\$ 441,271

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 condensed 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:

Year	Value Products	Pct. In- crease
1909.....	\$1,528,000	....
1914.....	1,798,000	17.7
1919.....	3,190,048	77.4
1921.....	1,471,254	-53.9
1923.....	1,733,619	17.8
1925.....	4,317,787	149.1
1927.....	3,487,252	-19.2
1929.....	5,322,062	52.6
1931.....	3,547,090	-33.4
1933.....	2,347,000	-33.8
1935.....	3,682,765	56.9

(—) Decrease.

Closely allied to the canning and preserving industry, but reported upon separately, are food preparations such as peanut butter, blended and compounded sirups, processed or blended cheese, mincemeat, potato chips, ice cream cones, malted milk and malted milk products, etc. There were 16 establishments under this classification in Colorado in 1935. They employed 38 salaried officers and employes and an average of 123 wage earners. Salaries for the year amounted to \$81,187; wages, \$108,193; cost of materials, \$708,290; value of products, \$1,130,378; and value added by manufacture, \$422,088. These figures are not included in the data on the canning and preserving industry.

The climate of certain areas of Colorado is especially adapted to the raising of vegetables and fruits suitable for canning purposes. The state ranks high among the states of the Union in certain of these products. The follow-

ing table gives Colorado's rank among the states in quantity and value of specified products for which information is available for 1935, 1931 and 1929. A number of products which rank equally high are not reported upon separately in order to avoid giving information concerning individual operations:

	Rank Among States		
	1935	1931	1929
Green beans.....	8	6	4
Wax beans.....	5	4	4
Beets.....	7	7	7
Tomatoes.....	15	15	12
Cherries (sour).....	6	5	4
Ketchup.....	8	5	10
Preserves.....	11	12	14
Kraut.....	6	..	..
Pickles.....	21	..	..
Salad dressings.....	9	..	..
Mayonnaise.....	15	..	..

An accompanying table gives the number of establishments in Colorado engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables and allied products in 1935, 1933, 1931, 1929 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 1935, 1931 and 1929.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

In the ten-year period ending December 31, 1935, carlot shipments of fruits, melons and vegetables originating in Colorado aggregated 277,958 cars, an average of 27,796 cars a year. The largest annual shipment occurred in 1929, when 37,742 cars were loaded with these products in the state, and the smallest was in 1935, when the shipments aggregated 17,261 cars.

The above figures do not represent the total quantity of the specified products produced in the state, but only the quantity shipped in carload lots. The less-than-carload lots account for a considerable part of the shipments and the quantity moved by trucks has shown a very considerable increase, especially to local markets.

In 1939 there were only seven states reporting a larger number of carlot shipments than Colorado. These included California, Florida, Maine, New York, Texas, Virginia and Washington. In 1935 Colorado ranked 13th among the states. Carlot shipments of mixed vegetables led the list in Colorado in 1935 with 1,965. Other products included the following number of cars: Peaches, 1,878; onions, 1,389; cantaloupes, 1,137; honey dew melons, 1,047; green peas, 647; apples; 436; lettuce, 379.

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.

	1935	1933	1931	1929	1919
Number of establishments-----	24	18	19	26	24
Salaried officers and employes and wage earners:					
Salaried officers and employes	\$95	\$40	*-----	78	98
Wage earners (average No.)†-	948	644	743	826	689
Total -----	1,043	\$684	-----	904	787
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers -----	*-----	*-----	*-----	746	1,428
Motors driven by purchased energy -----	*-----	*-----	*-----	855	468
Total -----	-----	-----	-----	1,601	1,896
Salaries and wages:					
Salaries -----	\$ 186,948	\$ 65,000	*-----	\$ 253,480	\$ 197,933
Wages -----	494,279	222,000	\$ 432,746	599,578	485,951
Total -----	\$ 681,227	\$ 287,000	-----	\$ 853,058	\$ 683,884
Cost of materials, fuel, etc.:					
Materials and containers-----	‡-----	‡-----	‡-----	\$3,233,954	\$1,788,342
Fuel and purchased electric en- ergy -----	‡-----	‡-----	‡-----	58,913	42,174
Total -----	\$2,213,480	\$1,287,000	\$2,148,310	\$3,292,867	\$1,830,516
Value of products-----	\$3,682,765	\$2,347,000	\$3,547,090	\$5,322,062	\$3,190,048
Value added by manufacture---	1,469,285	1,060,000	1,398,780	2,029,195	1,359,532

*Not called for on schedule.

†In 1935 the maximum was 2,415 in August and the minimum 251 in February. In 1929 the maximum was 2,316 in September and minimum 194 in February.

‡Not segregated.

§Exclusive of firm members and proprietors.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS OF THE CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY, 1935, 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. Packs other than those named include peas, carrots, lima beans, corn, hominy, kraut and tomato juices, pumpkins and others, most of which are canned in several classes and types.

PRODUCT	1935		1931		1929	
	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value
Beans:						
Green -----	207,522	\$361,495	144,450	\$282,574	503,811	\$726,478
Wax -----	37,783	66,689	63,972	128,442	112,903	244,347
Beets -----	*-----	*-----	14,317	32,901	43,690	91,409
Kraut -----	56,765	90,590	*-----	*-----	*-----	*-----
Tomatoes -----	265,221	516,657	223,518	440,574	290,643	705,429
Cherries (sour) -----	60,682	133,551	46,871	163,430	106,762	537,407
Ketchup -----	-----	137,790	-----	199,627	-----	291,422
Kraut (in bulk)-----	-----	13,050	-----	*-----	-----	10,996
Pickles -----	-----	235,060	-----	*-----	-----	229,735
Prepared horseradish-----	-----	*-----	-----	11,980	-----	37,730
Prepared mustard-----	-----	13,940	-----	18,673	-----	*-----
Preserves, jams, jellies---	-----	465,505	-----	420,261	-----	530,888
Mayonnaise -----	-----	26,048	-----	30,055	-----	*-----
Other salad dressings-----	-----	126,004	-----	*-----	-----	*-----
Sugar consumed (lbs.)---	3,800,600	192,060	2,844,700	143,048	-----	182,958

*Included under "other states."

Revenue and Taxation

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 and service 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 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 collecting 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 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:

Year	Per Cap. Assessed Valuation	
	Colo.	U. S.
1922.....	\$1,591.13	\$1,146.16
1932.....	1,383.53	1,311.67

The average tax rates 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	3.08

A series of tables published herewith give summaries for the state and the several civil divisions of the 1932 survey.

In this chapter and in all accompanying tables showing assessed valuations for 1937, no figures are given for motor vehicles. This omission is due to the adoption of a constitutional amendment in November, 1936, changing the method of taxing this class of property. Motor vehicles are divided into two classes by this amendment: Class A, comprising motor vehicles and trucks for hire, and Class B, which includes vehicles not for hire. Owners of vehicles under Class A pay the taxes direct to the tax commission which, in turn, prorates the receipts on a highway mileage basis to the several counties. Class B taxes are paid directly to the county clerks of the several counties at the time the motor vehicle licenses are issued. Inasmuch as these taxes are collected in advance of other taxes, they are handled on a separate basis. The amendment provides for a uniform basis of taxation throughout the state on valuation tables prepared by the motor vehicle department of the state government.

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.....	1,543,618	\$ -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
1936.....	1,103,563	15,212	1.43
1937.....	1,110,851	7,288	0.66

* (—) 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
1936.....	1,105,517	15,901	1.44
1937.....	1,111,561	6,044	0.54

* (—) 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
1936.....	38,139	1,177	3.18
1937.....	40,757	2,618	6.86

*(-) Minus sign denotes decrease.

The distribution of the revenues from the 1937 levies is as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
State	\$ 5,002,024	12.27
County	8,636,313	21.19
Town	8,066,233	19.79
School	19,053,408	46.75
Total	\$40,757,978	100.00

The assessed valuation of \$1,103,563,605 for 1936, as reported by the county assessors and tax commission, was 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 and service and retail sales taxes. 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.

STATE TREASURER

The annual report of the Colorado state treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, showed a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$41,307,574.36. This amount includes all balances in all funds of state departments, institutions, and agencies. Receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$58,424,112.37. Transfers of funds from one account to another and listed as credit transfers were \$36,231,869.45, making a total of \$94,655,981.82 in receipts and transfers during the year, and a total of \$135,963,556.18 including balances, receipts and transfers.

Disbursements for the year amounted to \$69,346,517.06 and debit transfers \$34,482,331.93, or a total for the two items of \$103,828,848.99, leaving a balance on hand at the close of business on June 30, 1938, of \$32,134,707.19.

The treasurer's report shows the volume of cash transactions during the year and not the cost of the state government. Receipts include all revenues collected by various agencies of the state government and deposited with the treasurer, monies received from the federal government and from other sources. These are allocated by the legislature or the executive council to various funds and each transfer from one to another represents a bookkeeping transaction. Sales tax collections deposited with the treasurer, for example, amounted to \$6,823,006.69. Of that amount transfers were made to other funds coming under the department of public welfare, expenses of that department, etc.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1937 AND 1936

(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 1937 and 1936 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 upon which all levies are made.

CLASS OF PROPERTY	Assessed Value	
	1937	1936
Real Estate and Improvements as Returned by County Assessor to the Tax Commission:		
Agricultural land.....	\$ 201,134,632	\$ 202,811,806
Waste and seep land.....	1,015,077	954,821
Suburban land.....	7,206,426	7,402,116
Mountain home sites.....	911,044	962,790
Improvements on above land.....	64,635,694	64,292,174
Improvements on public and state lands.....	1,653,437	1,868,030
Equities in state and school lands.....	746,475	864,516
Timber land.....	601,835	618,803
Improvements on timber land.....	9,865	31,260
Productive coal land.....	1,328,200	1,216,953
Non-productive coal land.....	916,310	1,439,244
Developed coal land.....	575,730	439,440
Undeveloped coal land.....	1,136,882	497,304
Coal reserves.....	1,859,234	1,932,010
Improvements on coal lands.....	2,217,440	2,060,705
Oil land.....	209,090	256,445
Oil shale land.....	451,170	418,825
Oil reserves.....	1,310,966	1,299,046
Improvements on oil lands.....	210,499	175,030
Metalliferous mining claims (non-producing)....	8,750,183	8,850,757
Placer mining claims.....	649,390	650,620
Output of producing metalliferous mines.....	4,191,947	4,047,860
Mineral reserves (other than coal and oil).....	383,005	409,936
Improvements on all metalliferous mines.....	6,194,148	4,388,134
Town and city lots.....	141,801,293	137,576,266
Improvements on town and city lots.....	263,911,710	256,854,832
Total value, real estate and improvements..	\$ 714,011,687	\$ 702,319,723
Personal Property as returned by County Assessors to Tax Commission:		
Livestock.....	\$ 34,895,380	\$ 32,423,085
Bicycles.....	26,671	21,336
Motorcycles.....	*	37,261
Automobiles and trucks.....		42,650,001
Tractors.....	3,210,178	1,893,552
Aeroplanes.....	113,310	61,280
Agricultural implements, harness, etc.....	6,041,669	5,569,092
Manufacturing machinery and equipment.....	23,525,235	22,179,359
Musical instruments.....	3,624,418	3,559,278
Radios.....	2,000,552	1,927,442
Clocks and watches.....	304,288	306,017
Jewelry and silverware.....	1,160,472	1,232,085
Household property.....	36,734,942	34,137,565
Electric refrigerators.....	3,489,925	2,757,027
Store and office fixtures and furniture.....	10,844,196	10,784,631
Libraries.....	400,765	421,900
Stocks of merchandise.....	57,433,881	52,390,229
Bank stock.....	7,777,456	16,082,041
Gross value bank deposits in and out of state..	9,211,542	20,015,472
Gross value of money, credits and bank accounts	16,724,621	38,167,273
Gross value promissory notes, bonds and debentures.....	6,897,435	12,403,225
Cash value special privileges, franchises, etc....	11,150	10,000
All other property.....	2,787,756	1,558,647
Gross value, personal property.....	\$ 227,215,842	\$ 300,587,798
Corporation Valuations by Tax Commission:		
Railroads, telegraph and telephone.....	\$ 168,447,804	\$ 140,895,640
Railway express agency.....	88,000	125,640
Self-winding clocks.....	11,088	9,825
Pullman.....	535,249	462,780
Local public utilities.....	59,291,947	52,261,330
Private car lines.....	1,265,429	921,060
Motor vehicle carriers (bus and truck lines)....		654,780
Total value, corporations.....	\$ 229,639,517	\$ 195,331,055

*Not included in 1937 assessment due to adoption of constitutional amendment in 1936 changing method of assessment. See explanation in text.

**ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
IN COLORADO, 1937 AND 1936—Continued**

CLASS OF PROPERTY	Assessed Value	
	1937	1936
Recapitulation:		
Real estate and improvements.....	\$ 714,011,687	\$ 702,319,723
Personal property.....	227,215,842	300,587,798
Corporations	229,639,517	195,331,055
Gross value, all property.....	\$1,170,867,046	\$1,198,238,576
Exemptions allowed by law.....	60,015,251	94,674,971
Final net value, all property.....	\$1,110,851,795	\$1,103,563,605

**STATE GOVERNMENT: DISBURSEMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, BUREAUS,
COMMISSIONS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE, BY FISCAL YEARS**

Note—This table is compiled from the reports of the Public Examiner for fiscal years ending November 30 down to and including 1928 and for fiscal years ending June 30 thereafter. Amounts listed under "Miscellaneous" principally are for items in which the state has no equity. These include apportionments to counties, cities and towns, such as old age pensions, official state relief, motor fuel and motor vehicle taxes, teachers' minimum salary taxes, firemen's and policemen's pensions, etc.; state highway aid to counties, federal forest service and mineral leasing funds to counties, distribution of taxes collected by the public utilities commission, losses and damages paid from various insurance funds such as hail insurance and industrial accidents, etc. The largest proportion of amounts listed under "lands, buildings and improvements" is for highway construction. In a separate table is shown disbursements by years for the account of various state departments, commissions and bureaus. Another table gives a more complete break-down of all disbursements in 1935.

Fiscal Year	Salaries and Wages	Maintenance	Equipment	Land, Buildings and Improvements	Miscellaneous	Total
1921 -----	\$3,795,078.39	\$2,747,171.34	\$ 239,753.42	\$4,609,644.16	\$ 693,789.59	\$12,085,436.9
1922 -----	3,999,916.26	2,650,589.69	230,806.39	7,620,926.14	760,264.94	15,262,503.4
1923 -----	4,267,530.45	3,022,176.45	291,876.63	6,011,034.98	1,718,982.57	15,311,601.0
1924 -----	4,242,321.30	2,686,965.83	460,812.90	6,577,788.43	4,285,500.74	18,253,389.2
1925 -----	4,540,780.36	4,796,761.22	278,267.82	4,183,877.53	3,277,879.62	17,077,566.5
1926 -----	4,558,048.74	4,815,262.76	130,241.21	5,533,689.81	4,119,400.95	19,156,643.4
1927 -----	4,849,989.09	5,812,732.09	126,900.79	4,130,580.80	4,006,419.43	18,926,622.1
1928 -----	5,059,601.64	5,746,704.31	616,087.53	4,946,983.96	4,004,149.30	20,373,526.1
1929 (9 mos. to June 30) ----	3,120,445.44	3,922,848.70	175,853.46	1,389,771.02	2,864,827.77	11,473,746.5
1931 -----	5,751,193.50	5,884,107.72	291,873.90	7,257,335.05	6,115,841.84	25,300,352.2
1932 -----	5,788,765.50	5,384,774.07	146,434.99	7,261,425.87	6,199,837.36	24,781,237.7
1933 -----	5,584,707.65	5,721,936.15	293,230.04	4,588,189.36	5,641,419.15	21,829,482.2
1934 -----	4,967,404.55	5,147,798.70	309,922.72	6,283,958.00	7,570,906.15	24,279,990.0
1935 -----	5,572,413.98	5,206,007.55	412,466.55	7,844,520.25	8,171,549.76	27,206,958.0

STATE GOVERNMENT: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES BY THE STATE FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1934, TO 1936, INCLUSIVE

(From Reports of the Public Examiner)

ACTIVITY	1936	1935	1934
Motor Fuel Department.....	\$ 7,262,760.97	\$ 6,870,950.27	\$ 6,733,409.86
U. S. Treasurer.....	5,792,181.35	6,516,799.72	5,898,298.66
Taxes (General Property).....	3,884,189.21	4,025,705.28	3,840,741.14
Motor Vehicle Department.....	2,211,818.92	1,881,312.08	1,959,634.08
Liquor Department.....	2,343,312.41	1,386,351.90	502,505.05
Sales Tax Department.....	5,840,452.11	1,231,206.33	.....
Compensation Insurance.....	1,491,600.75	1,311,289.07	704,777.08
Inheritance Tax.....	789,439.97	551,130.76	1,130,305.95
Insurance Commissioner.....	756,260.84	719,850.17	688,006.78
Land Board.....	637,929.26	517,244.74	471,734.28
Income on Investments.....	484,352.61	526,850.55	128,566.63
Highway Department.....	555,729.98	526,610.51	78,598.03
Secretary of State.....	212,842.51	216,993.83	231,932.79
Public Utilities Commission.....	415,040.46	207,443.08	141,433.98
Fish and Game Department.....	246,806.06	199,186.11	206,933.16
Store License Department.....	204,681.50	169,369.50	.....
Educational Institutions.....	2,205,577.88	1,554,376.40	1,572,405.24
Penal Institutions.....	133,877.03	80,350.99	123,740.70
Eleemosynary Institutions.....	98,597.29	82,856.45	75,938.13
Director of Markets.....	143,564.62	88,573.08	117,130.13
Employes' Retirement.....	119,436.72	96,399.60	85,528.08
Examining Boards.....	93,601.29	94,823.79	75,146.70
Stock Inspection Board.....	62,756.71	75,728.41	40,879.43
Coal Mine Inspection.....	39,527.01	31,390.54	21,771.80
Bank Commissioner.....	18,451.30	15,910.77	14,895.56
Building and Loan Department...	9,646.59	12,044.04	15,099.65
Securities Commissioner.....	12,205.00	9,791.50	8,450.00
Boiler Inspector.....	10,324.51	9,789.74	9,199.65
State Board of Health.....	10,216.55	9,094.50	7,479.72
Hail Insurance Department.....	8,067.55	4,575.35	2,379.57
State Engineer's Department.....	3,133.55	4,486.59	1,941.75
Superintendent Public Instruction	6,268.00	6,208.50	4,967.81
Supreme Court.....	5,170.00	4,165.00	4,950.00
State Fair.....	23,442.02	.....	16,226.38
Interest on Deposits.....	20,130.11	10,761.09	4,077.36
Redemption of Investments.....	.....	.....	983,245.94
Transfer Warrants to Fire Loss..	.....	.....	80,000.00
Escheats.....	.....	.....	14,603.47
Federal Public Employment.....	.....	.....	9,745.64
Dairy Commissioner.....	.....	.....	6,550.00
Predatory Animals—Rodent Pest..	.....	.....	5,698.80
Boxing Commission.....	.....	.....	5,308.63
Rents and Refunds.....	.....	.....	5,080.79
Immigration Board.....	.....	.....	1,999.85
Police Pension.....	.....	.....	1,869.90
Highway Anticipation Warrants..	10,101,276.60	.....	.....
Public Welfare Refunds.....	430,759.23	.....	.....
Annotated Statutes.....	8,610.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	10,960.27	18,985.49	5,355.78
Totals.....	\$46,704,998.74	\$29,068,605.73	\$26,038,543.93

**STATE GOVERNMENT: SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS BY THE STATE FOR
ALL PURPOSES, BY ACTIVITIES, FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1934, TO 1936, INCLUSIVE**

(From Reports of the Public Examiner)

Note—This table shows totals only of all disbursements on account of all departments, boards and commissions and other activities of the state government for specified years. Another table gives a break-down of the summary for 1935 to show the distribution of the totals for that year.

ACTIVITY	1936	1935	1934
Highway Department.....	\$ 9,023,692.13	\$ 9,714,890.12	\$ 8,140,874.46
Remittances to counties.....	12,729,302.39	7,818,369.98	7,183,434.54
Educational Institutions.....	4,759,692.95	4,203,197.74	4,036,204.92
Eleemosynary Institutions.....	1,675,480.46	1,390,195.73	1,144,171.05
Penal Institutions.....	943,805.45	780,862.38	761,329.32
Bonds and Interest.....	550,653.27	596,401.31	641,448.50
Judicial Departments.....	204,436.06	205,557.92	205,687.64
Fish and Game Department.....	200,134.29	186,285.94	209,433.78
Industrial Commission.....	240,388.73	185,920.08	136,436.98
Land Board.....	171,343.66	142,645.70	115,628.80
Motor Vehicle Department.....	169,238.20	79,428.55	143,691.49
Motor Fuel Department.....	100,262.88	84,214.23	84,077.13
Director of Markets.....	172,210.28	120,045.74	137,802.69
Board of Capitol Managers.....	165,680.21	131,268.96	130,424.39
Stock Inspection Commissioners..	116,893.92	123,634.89	103,264.39
Sales Tax Department.....	288,178.29	108,508.81	.....
Military Department.....	83,076.69	84,399.98	76,048.63
Supt. of Public Instruction.....	144,111.04	157,016.65	141,372.11
Attorney General.....	88,692.29	80,106.77	79,542.97
Secretary of State.....	71,067.62	79,232.40	65,736.27
State Treasurer.....	54,855.31	53,786.74	53,723.37
State Auditor.....	35,725.33	31,875.84	28,931.73
Governor.....	24,037.95	22,589.25	23,026.57
Legislature.....	36,698.82	145,362.22	56,535.48
Examining Boards.....	80,434.80	79,226.72	71,569.31
Public Utilities Commission.....	106,878.95	65,070.87	59,688.16
Liquor Department.....	115,721.92	58,429.60	.....
State Dept. of Public Welfare*....	106,095.42	.....	.....
State Fair Commission.....	72,845.70	66,846.44	49,045.80
Mines and Mining.....	69,799.93	62,540.66	47,716.25
State Engineer.....	62,340.12	50,797.03	54,068.26
Board of Health.....	56,829.41	38,936.20	37,605.91
Purchasing Department—Printing.	20,782.64	45,157.55	31,483.38
Store License Department.....	56,623.35	37,331.56	.....
Insurance Commissioner.....	27,917.89	26,622.27	28,100.85
Bank Commissioner.....	23,832.87	23,201.86	22,217.96
Tax Commissioner.....	22,532.22	22,666.19	21,392.41
Immigration Board†.....	.....	17,606.34	25,388.85
Civil Service Commission.....	16,922.30	17,010.51	16,396.57
Building and Loan Commission...	11,512.62	10,927.13	12,265.39
Hail Insurance Commission.....	13,389.51	8,402.41	8,054.33
Historical Society.....	11,136.35	10,041.54	8,783.23
Planning Commission†.....	21,490.92	.....	.....
Improvement Tax State Property.	45,292.44	.....	19,236.45
Colorado Official State Relief*....	.....	29,422.00	.....
Employes' Retirement Board.....	22,881.67	.....	.....
U. R. Tag Refunds.....	.....	.....	54,875.09
Miscellaneous Boards, etc.....	21,744.35	10,923.28	12,888.74
Totals.....	\$33,036,663.60	\$27,206,958.09	\$24,279,604.15

*State Department of Public Welfare assumed obligations of Colorado Official State Relief Committee on April 1, 1936.

†Planning Commission assumed obligations of Immigration Board on March 1, 1935.

ACRES OF ALL FARM LAND* RETURNED ANNUALLY FOR ASSESSMENT IN COLORADO FOR 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams	735,803	741,052	742,029	742,303	744,526	743,447
Alamosa ..	356,735	359,800	385,000	385,440	385,440	314,197
Arapahoe ..	502,193	503,306	504,168	504,171	501,723	502,761
Archuleta ..	314,157	313,067	311,049	310,492	307,674	306,658
Baca	1,537,681	1,536,143	1,536,260	1,536,224	1,536,517	1,531,614
Bent	805,371	800,729	789,434	793,607	787,850	785,230
Boulder ...	261,326	261,326	261,813	261,664	261,381	261,823
Chaffee ...	108,954	109,233	109,233	104,351	104,362	101,103
Cheyenne ..	1,071,761	1,073,681	1,075,646	1,072,985	1,077,077	1,075,492
Clear Creek.	23,825	21,633	19,807	20,839	19,904	32,374
Conejos ...	260,336	258,616	258,616	258,616	257,976	257,976
Costilla ...	744,140	777,186	768,969	782,024	782,207	780,350
Crowley ...	432,680	432,303	429,419	428,096	430,521	431,823
Custer	270,947	269,241	267,676	266,468	264,964	263,298
Delta	295,312	297,103	283,333	279,198	275,449	281,603
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores ...	219,625	216,800	209,547	205,664	206,390	211,134
Douglas ...	376,455	378,345	381,042	381,153	381,060	379,845
Eagle	190,107	173,882	176,688	166,758	167,317	164,898
Elbert	1,087,713	1,087,931	1,086,041	1,084,648	1,084,801	1,082,699
El Paso.....	996,481	996,530	996,030	995,590	993,197	989,721
Fremont ...	396,719	402,623	396,955	409,562	385,485	378,323
Garfield ...	379,517	373,748	361,205	352,412	350,243	338,842
Gilpin	32,763	33,769	32,134	32,833	30,830	28,805
Grand	287,932	283,762	279,938	278,282	275,477	274,096
Gunnison ...	372,351	366,402	360,596	369,490	361,483	344,187
Hinsdale ..	22,070	22,258	22,057	21,797	21,798	20,980
Huerfano ..	701,877	693,233	695,947	687,383	684,140	682,103
Jackson ...	331,775	326,996	320,624	322,867	321,478	320,674
Jefferson ...	340,720	340,288	339,141	349,744	344,891	339,522
Kiowa	1,058,674	1,056,395	1,049,920	1,049,856	1,050,528	1,124,923
Kit Carson..	1,302,123	1,305,057	1,305,997	1,316,396	1,306,600	1,306,629
Lake	27,654	27,677	28,224	28,600	28,928	28,694
La Plata...	437,261	435,729	420,249	426,368	431,501	433,960
Larimer ...	767,065	767,130	765,922	763,102	764,390	761,926
Las Animas	2,677,547	2,666,098	2,662,750	2,600,690	2,772,728	2,640,405
Lincoln ...	1,503,791	1,499,546	1,503,219	1,500,612	1,499,822	1,499,086
Logan	995,100	994,040	992,640	991,600	991,600	991,080
Mesa	516,123	512,829	501,738	498,100	494,912	491,425
Mineral ...	28,471	28,446	28,422	28,421	28,800	27,092
Moffatt ...	1,081,556	1,062,257	1,035,364	1,022,280	1,023,236	1,019,570
Montezuma..	326,316	338,366	322,570	319,749	321,136	317,015
Montrose ..	428,684	429,434	423,559	421,406	414,168	413,066
Morgan ...	740,485	744,284	744,886	745,324	745,432	744,551
Otero	532,751	620,488	654,925	653,253	642,541	647,453
Ouray	156,464	156,191	152,011	151,370	151,240	150,890
Park	503,226	491,957	485,219	478,664	474,543	470,697
Phillips ...	410,878	410,289	410,022	408,830	407,698	407,653
Pitkin	78,241	71,338	79,461	72,593	71,070	71,086
Prowers ...	967,118	969,232	975,106	969,537	969,044	968,484
Pueblo ...	1,194,468	1,194,343	1,192,171	1,187,580	1,190,564	1,191,314
Rio Blanco.	408,920	406,046	393,448	380,028	379,913	376,201
Rio Grande.	223,786	223,275	223,364	223,096	221,730	222,153
Routt	650,208	620,913	648,879	632,161	628,829	578,380
Saguache ..	566,176	560,950	559,172	556,685	555,081	551,278
San Juan...	395	200	200	200	200	200
San Miguel.	243,538	239,985	240,324	235,380	234,562	230,096
Sedgwick ..	305,282	305,282	303,214	303,263	304,163	305,777
Summit ...	43,525	43,450	42,645	42,425	46,180	40,790
Teller	145,573	147,723	147,636	147,683	148,678	147,975
Washington.	1,481,034	1,481,220	1,478,565	1,478,409	1,478,607	1,478,643
Weld	2,190,946	2,278,937	2,273,746	2,294,416	2,273,339	2,271,917
Yuma	1,447,975	1,447,842	1,447,370	1,446,980	1,446,884	1,446,709
State....	36,898,680	36,987,935	36,893,135	36,779,718	36,844,808	36,582,697

*Includes fruit, irrigated, natural hay, dry farming, grazing and waste and seep land.

STATE GOVERNMENT: DISBURSEMENTS OF ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935, BY CLASSIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGES

(From the Reports of the Public Examiner)

Note—This table shows a distribution of all disbursements for the fiscal year of 1935, which are summarized by departmental activities in a separate table. That table also gives a similar summary for 1934 and 1936. State penal, educational and eleemosynary institutions are grouped here to save space. Distribution of disbursements of these institutions is shown in detail in the chapter "State Institutions."

	Salaries	Per Cent	Maintenance	Per Cent	Equipment	Per Cent	Lands, Build-ings, and Improvements	Per Cent	Miscellaneous	Per Cent	Total
State Institutions*	\$3,550,361.02	55.9	\$1,779,517.47	28.0	\$ 65,614.90	1.0	\$ 604,845.11	9.5	\$ 851,974.97	5.6	\$ 6,352,813.47
Abstract Examiners	340.00	50.3	336.13	49.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	676.13
Accountancy Examiners	80.00	61.2	50.63	38.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	130.63
Architect Examiners	995.00	76.2	186.25	23.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	781.25
Barber Examiners	9,099.98	72.6	3,432.45	27.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,532.43
Boxing Commission	4,051.28	50.1	1,004.35	19.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,055.63
Chiropractic Examiners	2,386.25	43.8	3,058.29	56.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,444.54
Cosmetology Examiners	11,320.00	69.1	4,734.83	28.9	320.92	2.0	---	---	---	---	16,375.75
Dental Examiners	1,313.50	54.4	1,101.65	45.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,415.15
Embalmng Examiners	1,085.00	75.3	356.43	24.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,441.43
Engineer Examiners	680.00	26.0	1,935.90	74.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,615.90
Medical Examiners	8,081.99	75.6	2,404.12	22.5	196.00	1.9	---	---	---	---	10,682.11
Nurse Examiners	4,521.90	72.3	1,733.16	27.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,255.06
Optometric Examiners	1,346.95	80.3	325.99	19.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,676.94
Pharmacy Examiners	7,252.65	55.8	5,688.04	43.8	55.00	0.4	---	---	---	---	12,995.69
Shorthand Reporter Examiners	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Veterinary Examiners	111.75	98.8	34.93	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.93
Assessors	---	---	1.40	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	113.15
Attorney General	50,051.47	78.7	1,972.44	100.0	415.20	0.6	---	---	---	---	1,872.44
Auditing Board	3,747.50	85.0	13,152.97	20.7	316.35	7.2	---	---	---	---	63,619.64
Auditor	20,009.53	89.0	327.21	7.5	175.75	0.8	---	---	---	---	4,891.06
Bank Commissioner	19,229.76	82.9	2,292.13	10.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,477.51
Bonds, Principal	---	---	3,972.10	17.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,201.86
Bonds, Interest	---	---	356,720.00	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	356,720.00
Budget Commissioner	5,100.00	87.8	239,681.31	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	239,681.31
Building and Loan	8,211.63	75.1	709.79	12.2	106.96	1.0	---	---	---	---	5,809.79
Bureau of Mines	15,904.47	72.4	2,608.54	23.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,927.13
Capitol Managers	87,811.90	66.9	6,050.33	27.6	1,936.02	1.5	3,640.96	2.8	---	---	21,954.80
Child Protection	1,770.00	81.4	37,880.08	28.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	131,268.96
Child Welfare	5,098.50	74.0	404.29	18.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,174.29
Civil Service Commission	13,636.88	80.2	1,713.81	24.8	80.90	1.2	---	---	---	---	6,893.21
Coal Mine Commission	15,945.52	73.8	3,111.55	18.3	262.08	1.5	---	---	---	---	17,010.51
Dairy Commission	8,715.00	71.2	3,516.74	23.0	683.00	3.2	---	---	---	---	12,331.74
District Attorneys	11,200.00	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,200.00
District Judges	103,903.21	93.9	6,767.47	6.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	110,670.68
Director of Markets	71,987.41	77.1	20,960.60	22.5	349.55	0.4	---	---	---	---	93,297.56
Engineer	37,136.99	73.1	12,598.70	24.8	1,061.34	2.1	---	---	---	---	50,797.03
Employment Retirement	1,824.58	10.3	274.70	1.6	---	---	---	---	15,535.70	88.1	17,634.98
Emergency Relief Funds	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Escheats	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Firemen's Pension	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,984.56	100.0	4,984.56
Forest Reserve	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,720.26	100.0	40,720.26
Game and Fish	85,619.75	46.3	90,681.68	48.7	2,453.79	1.3	7,142.47	3.8	96,917.52	100.0	186,285.94

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1937
(From the Records of the State Tax Commission)

Note—Motor vehicles are omitted in this table, due to change in law regarding taxation of same. See explanation in text.

COUNTY	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	Total Valuation by Tax Commission	
Adams	\$ 18,687,360	\$ 4,076,196	\$ 311,628	\$ 92,952	\$ 2,310	\$ 18,942	\$ 32,835	-----	\$ 257,631	\$ 4,792,494	
Alamosa	5,716,228	1,278,120	74,724	7,812	957	2,321	7,579	132	186,362	1,658,007	
Arapahoe	14,728,695	2,114,680	496,204	55,392	1,397	13,387	15,785	33	1,153,556	3,849,684	
Archuleta	2,234,117	801,156	12,156	4,884	594	-----	484	-----	17,270	836,544	
Baca	6,263,515	3,781,248	39,782	1,872	924	-----	37,378	-----	157,102	4,018,256	
Bent	6,231,232	4,011,240	99,588	24,876	1,441	6,787	40,469	115	268,873	4,453,389	
Boulder	27,054,440	3,163,668	530,928	17,866	1,870	9,669	29,568	83	5,983,593	9,737,235	
Chaffee	5,121,040	1,911,588	77,328	29,460	1,309	8,690	16,830	165	629,541	2,674,911	
Cheyenne	5,416,430	2,712,588	47,100	45,456	1,177	11,605	22,759	-----	33,253	2,873,938	
Clear Creek	3,403,090	843,816	40,188	1,380	561	176	-----	-----	499,499	1,385,620	
Conchos	5,416,152	1,842,704	45,360	8,292	1,001	770	-----	-----	49,731	1,447,858	
Costilla	3,071,500	842,808	33,804	5,028	1,177	5,907	14,201	-----	40,678	943,603	
Crowley	4,435,720	816,600	46,344	5,124	583	5,764	10,384	-----	243,749	1,128,548	
Custer	1,890,811	314,256	11,412	2,016	242	-----	3,817	-----	25,586	357,329	
Delta	8,617,945	1,726,512	129,696	17,340	1,287	5,346	26,367	99	101,651	2,008,298	
Denver	357,321,800	2,156,952	9,692,220	168,888	1,408	8,569	16,851	5,966	24,308,339	36,368,183	
Dolores	1,122,880	63,960	3,000	1,332	330	-----	-----	-----	15,796	84,770	
Douglas	4,312,010	2,491,380	138,204	116,772	1,518	20,592	26,818	-----	597,234	3,392,518	
Eagle	5,244,371	3,824,408	34,286	36,324	2,238	23,287	46,574	-----	227,546	3,694,608	
Elbert	7,720,382	1,976,352	114,432	34,104	1,573	15,598	19,041	-----	79,904	2,241,004	
El Paso	45,630,150	4,760,100	1,137,672	163,740	3,663	35,629	52,899	1,056	1,205,374	7,360,733	
Fremont	10,678,640	2,712,444	164,772	34,812	1,573	13,057	35,222	132	1,386,489	4,298,601	
Garfield	8,416,355	2,450,556	116,604	44,568	2,145	12,353	30,151	99	1,924,659	4,581,135	
Gilpin	1,888,969	963,972	29,724	2,304	693	6,325	4,015	-----	128,293	1,135,326	
Grand	3,276,495	3,068,280	61,260	-----	990	24,343	18,216	-----	17,314	3,190,403	
Gunnison	6,822,645	2,887,584	57,468	13,548	2,167	-----	1,793	-----	95,271	3,057,963	
Hinsdale	551,290	2,532	2,016	-----	176	-----	-----	-----	770	5,494	
Huerfano	5,769,815	3,112,344	107,964	61,008	2,002	17,006	41,107	-----	767,360	4,108,791	

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1936
(From the Records of the State Tax Commission)

VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION

COUNTY	Valuation by County Assessor	Railroad Companies	Telephone Companies	Telegraph Companies	Express Companies	Fullman Company	Private Car Lines	Self-Winding Clocks	Local Utility Companies	Motor Vehicle Carriers (Bus and Truck Lines)	Total Valuation by Tax Commission
Adams	\$ 18,144,830	\$ 3,365,020	\$ 251,920	\$ 74,510	\$ 3,250	\$ 17,640	\$ 25,020	---	\$ 230,230	\$ 36,830	\$ 4,004,420
Alamosa	5,823,672	1,114,680	60,960	6,230	1,350	2,240	5,420	120	166,860	2,440	1,360,300
Arapahoe	14,477,400	1,963,980	395,950	45,700	2,270	12,930	14,580	30	1,019,120	16,690	3,471,250
Archuleta	2,049,659	698,710	9,990	3,900	840	---	470	---	14,190	3,370	731,470
Baca	6,314,210	1,579,030	32,730	1,490	1,300	---	11,280	---	118,920	560	1,745,310
Bent	6,211,169	2,596,520	81,770	20,490	2,030	6,560	22,360	135	244,180	16,820	2,990,865
Boulder	27,114,260	2,605,280	433,150	14,240	2,620	7,830	21,380	60	4,952,690	29,910	8,067,160
Chaffee	5,163,835	1,667,150	62,540	23,550	1,840	8,400	12,270	150	549,500	4,520	2,329,920
Cheyenne	5,414,870	2,240,580	38,800	36,310	1,650	11,220	17,690	---	39,180	8,220	2,393,650
Clear Creek	3,317,300	664,980	32,410	1,100	790	---	---	---	447,590	15,670	1,162,540
Conejos	5,453,238	1,171,010	36,970	6,520	1,410	---	650	---	39,530	---	1,256,190
Costilla	3,023,680	734,790	29,450	4,020	1,660	5,700	10,200	---	31,430	290	817,540
Crowley	4,408,245	707,700	38,190	4,090	820	5,570	7,590	---	208,310	1,160	973,430
Custer	1,887,399	274,070	9,330	1,610	340	---	2,530	---	22,240	1,120	311,240
Delta	8,528,605	1,505,740	104,980	13,850	1,800	---	19,650	90	106,320	6,360	1,758,790
Denver	329,343,500	1,793,260	7,875,370	133,130	1,980	7,750	11,040	5,175	21,833,010	13,670	31,674,385
Dolores	1,105,680	53,300	2,580	1,060	460	---	240	---	13,790	---	71,430
Douglas	4,266,485	2,547,560	113,080	95,840	2,470	19,900	23,850	---	531,820	20,580	3,355,100
Eagle	4,493,936	2,871,620	26,880	29,010	3,140	19,860	36,730	---	202,640	5,100	3,194,980
Elbert	7,598,312	2,340,500	94,290	30,670	2,820	15,080	20,460	---	68,810	13,110	2,585,840
El Paso	45,171,770	4,603,430	915,690	136,020	5,670	34,430	43,190	915	1,076,670	35,390	6,851,305
Fremont	10,924,340	2,395,560	132,190	27,930	2,220	12,620	26,240	150	1,173,600	16,310	3,787,120
Garfield	7,882,205	2,135,350	93,540	35,640	3,020	11,930	23,300	90	1,723,780	5,190	4,031,840
Gilpin	2,053,655	794,520	24,240	1,840	970	3,060	2,650	---	105,230	210	932,720
Grand	3,259,110	2,568,970	50,220	---	1,390	11,760	12,450	---	15,260	15,630	2,675,680
Gunnison	6,432,450	2,425,860	46,730	10,870	3,060	---	1,420	135	83,480	7,960	2,579,515
Hinsdale	518,785	2,190	1,660	---	250	---	---	---	670	---	4,770
Huerfano	5,781,455	2,614,990	85,600	48,530	2,820	16,440	30,530	---	659,350	15,550	3,477,110

VALUATION AND TAXES LEVIED, TOGETHER WITH MILL LEVIES FOR COUNTY,
AVERAGE LEVIES FOR TOWN AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, AND AVERAGE TOTAL
LEVIES FOR THE YEAR 1936.* STATE LEVY 3.00 MILLS.

COUNTY	Valuation	Revenue	County Levy	Average Town Levy	Average School Levy	Average Total Levy
Adams -----	\$ 22,123,260	\$ 622,171.23	7.00	20.16	15.43	28.12
Alamosa -----	7,183,972	295,270.56	6.53	22.53	23.80	41.10
Arapahoe -----	17,988,080	680,089.50	10.00	16.21	19.78	37.81
Archuleta -----	2,786,209	81,603.17	10.10	20.00	13.30	29.29
Baca -----	8,059,520	273,155.24	9.50	13.45	19.75	33.89
Bent -----	9,202,034	252,271.87	7.20	12.60	15.26	27.41
Boulder -----	35,210,063	1,138,345.59	7.90	10.66	16.73	32.33
Chaffee -----	7,480,938	279,651.86	12.00	17.19	15.21	37.38
Cheyenne -----	7,805,425	175,661.86	4.15	13.82	14.31	22.51
Clear Creek -----	4,468,450	173,451.39	16.90	13.40	14.35	38.82
Conejos -----	6,709,428	219,833.40	9.00	15.12	18.69	32.76
Costilla -----	3,841,220	141,453.30	14.30	18.88	18.74	36.82
Crowley -----	5,382,110	177,173.37	7.00	18.44	19.26	32.92
Custer -----	2,197,134	60,742.10	11.50	6.50	12.36	27.65
Delta -----	10,287,395	448,361.82	13.92	11.96	22.68	43.58
Denver -----	363,132,370	12,854,885.90	4.814	12.486	15.10	35.40
Dolores -----	1,176,480	61,998.83	25.40	9.54	14.84	44.20
Douglas -----	7,620,420	199,424.52	9.00	20.00	13.31	26.17
Eagle -----	7,628,916	196,515.96	8.50	15.90	12.97	25.76
Elbert -----	10,095,902	244,415.98	7.98	13.66	12.88	24.21
El Paso -----	52,091,910	2,080,144.34	7.79	13.60	20.72	39.93
Fremont -----	14,749,900	516,479.61	6.60	14.19	19.27	35.02
Garfield -----	11,914,045	431,340.41	11.00	19.29	18.22	36.20
Gilpin -----	2,992,258	97,543.82	14.625	29.00	11.20	32.60
Grand -----	5,934,800	119,858.04	7.12	18.84	8.93	20.20
Gunnison -----	9,006,320	288,221.29	9.80	13.35	16.61	32.00
Hinsdale -----	532,455	24,679.24	24.50	16.00	16.51	46.35
Huerfano -----	9,261,575	399,484.90	16.75	10.69	20.23	43.13
Jackson -----	2,509,957	56,136.22	7.62	20.00	10.35	22.36
Jefferson -----	21,649,770	763,817.63	12.50	15.76	17.79	35.23
Kiowa -----	7,055,702	157,962.65	6.00	12.17	12.58	22.39
Kit Carson -----	10,751,343	316,670.50	6.00	18.36	17.60	29.45
Lake -----	5,877,520	222,067.98	12.05	39.00	15.14	37.78
La Plata -----	9,836,210	425,031.72	13.00	16.72	21.24	43.21
Larimer -----	35,096,670	1,286,575.12	12.00	14.69	16.43	36.66
Las Animas -----	28,110,260	1,135,028.83	13.00	18.19	19.20	40.38
Lincoln -----	9,796,265	283,424.42	8.00	13.93	16.05	28.93
Logan -----	21,051,290	640,999.03	5.33	19.14	17.33	30.45
Mesa -----	20,682,100	846,538.94	8.42	49.21	22.57	40.93
Mineral -----	1,204,045	26,819.28	8.67	21.00	8.04	22.27
Moffat -----	5,419,645	160,408.75	10.50	12.50	13.96	29.60
Montezuma -----	4,076,672	172,067.64	14.54	16.34	20.81	42.21
Montrose -----	8,271,125	335,834.23	10.73	17.53	21.86	40.60
Morgan -----	17,626,634	538,750.54	6.50	11.07	18.42	30.56
Otero -----	21,669,095	719,468.71	7.00	15.13	17.92	33.20
Ouray -----	2,937,851	104,905.54	15.40	23.58	13.50	35.71
Park -----	6,755,700	161,106.41	9.10	12.03	10.96	23.85
Phillips -----	6,823,790	183,810.73	5.90	17.80	14.68	26.94
Pitkin -----	2,201,335	82,329.74	19.50	40.00	10.55	37.40
Prowers -----	14,298,780	415,172.38	6.65	12.80	16.43	29.04
Pueblo -----	57,232,049	2,218,252.45	6.30	21.75	18.61	38.76
Rio Blanco -----	7,222,545	156,422.70	7.30	22.50	15.62	33.74
Rio Grande -----	7,751,095	333,235.05	8.70	17.38	30.53	42.99
Routt -----	11,484,590	339,492.97	8.40	22.27	15.32	29.56
Saguache -----	6,498,726	181,057.12	7.40	12.68	15.98	27.86
San Juan -----	2,945,023	97,013.56	16.00	20.00	11.00	32.94
San Miguel -----	3,273,320	125,171.37	17.00	12.00	15.75	38.24
Sedgwick -----	7,466,880	215,205.22	6.31	16.27	16.60	28.82
Summit -----	3,337,560	85,666.78	10.25	17.32	10.55	25.67
Teller -----	5,124,510	221,521.74	13.60	44.53	17.32	43.23
Washington -----	9,838,128	276,198.26	6.30	15.00	17.24	28.07
Weld -----	65,732,650	2,039,287.41	5.10	15.36	19.37	31.02
Yuma -----	10,345,430	317,123.40	7.50	13.32	18.06	30.65
Totals -----	\$1,105,517,854	\$38,138,805.12				34.49

*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 AVERAGE TOTAL LEVIES FOR THE YEAR 1937.* STATE LEVY 4.50 MILLS.

COUNTY	Valuation	Revenue	County Levy	Average Town Levy	Average School Levy	Average Total Levy
Adams	\$ 22,931,770	\$ 679,283.50	7.00	20.59	15.53	29.62
Alamosa	7,087,934	298,690.78	6.95	22.54	23.52	42.14
Arapahoe	17,878,089	716,323.43	9.80	17.96	20.19	40.06
Archuleta	3,000,396	92,989.45	10.65	20.00	13.03	30.99
Baca	10,054,106	327,722.38	9.00	13.62	17.05	32.59
Bent	10,545,949	291,599.21	7.20	14.60	14.06	27.65
Boulder	35,819,215	1,197,371.76	8.04	10.60	16.50	33.42
Chaffee	7,549,130	289,975.04	12.00	18.09	14.97	38.41
Cheyenne	8,178,190	188,192.72	5.60	14.29	11.94	23.01
Clear Creek	4,692,160	188,237.62	16.90	14.13	14.36	40.11
Conejos	6,702,514	237,113.07	9.65	16.40	19.07	35.45
Costilla	3,919,858	149,308.95	14.30	19.48	18.52	38.09
Crowley	5,425,715	203,602.61	10.00	18.25	19.70	37.52
Custer	2,153,383	64,033.07	11.50	6.49	13.06	29.73
Delta	10,154,065	467,766.07	15.49	11.98	22.28	46.06
Denver	355,643,010	13,692,255.88	5.171	12.92	15.90	38.50
Dolores	1,166,235	53,069.96	24.20	9.54	15.89	45.50
Douglas	7,570,895	212,448.14	9.00	22.00	13.65	28.06
Eagle	8,825,552	223,143.81	7.55	18.08	12.06	25.48
Elbert	9,778,941	242,921.32	7.98	14.78	11.82	25.28
El Paso	51,262,080	2,096,985.02	7.77	13.41	20.43	40.90
Fremont	14,400,975	561,962.30	8.50	14.89	19.99	39.02
Garfield	12,700,985	464,581.99	10.28	19.79	18.00	36.58
Gilpin	2,987,507	109,493.61	16.495	29.00	12.02	36.65
Grand	6,383,938	161,570.91	11.40	19.83	16.17	25.30
Gunnison	9,628,430	340,363.82	11.80	12.72	16.84	35.35
Hinsdale	542,074	25,738.31	24.50	16.00	16.28	47.48
Huerfano	9,726,556	441,435.32	17.40	11.81	20.36	45.38
Jackson	2,567,535	59,009.66	7.00	20.00	10.24	22.98
Jefferson	22,515,925	818,049.10	12.50	14.41	17.59	36.33
Kiowa	7,420,371	184,898.75	7.25	13.84	12.37	24.90
Kit Carson	10,514,251	327,758.13	7.16	19.66	16.64	31.17
Lake	7,521,940	277,863.23	11.40	40.95	15.46	36.94
La Plata	10,035,116	476,350.84	14.45	19.74	21.92	47.46
Larimer	35,454,100	1,342,044.80	12.00	14.76	16.34	37.85
Las Animas	28,642,521	1,214,862.36	13.25	18.18	19.78	42.41
Lincoln	9,984,335	293,106.89	8.00	14.01	15.14	29.35
Logan	21,702,380	684,827.23	5.34	19.11	17.31	31.55
Mesa	20,456,804	906,483.42	10.20	17.23	22.64	44.31
Mineral	1,190,209	28,758.58	9.17	21.00	8.07	24.12
Moffat	5,433,355	168,222.37	10.50	12.49	13.91	30.96
Montezuma	4,092,412	184,760.79	14.54	17.37	22.04	45.14
Montrose	8,293,240	339,136.31	10.88	17.28	20.85	41.25
Morgan	17,872,320	593,222.56	7.50	11.14	18.66	33.19
Otero	21,353,594	742,987.76	7.00	16.42	17.78	34.79
Ouray	2,935,393	115,040.18	15.40	23.79	15.55	39.19
Park	6,958,185	167,290.57	8.10	13.92	10.75	24.04
Phillips	6,858,479	205,331.42	6.40	18.25	15.79	29.93
Pitkin	2,259,890	88,077.62	19.50	40.00	11.16	38.97
Prowers	14,342,006	428,918.72	6.65	12.76	15.89	29.90
Pueblo	56,609,990	2,420,115.76	6.30	27.00	19.03	42.75
Rio Blanco	3,770,615	134,176.00	12.80	22.49	15.40	35.58
Rio Grande	7,913,571	355,278.66	8.20	17.99	23.26	44.89
Routt	12,188,530	370,134.18	8.40	21.78	14.97	30.36
Saguache	6,738,557	211,715.36	8.30	17.30	16.76	31.40
San Juan	3,009,933	115,702.95	18.00	20.00	13.25	33.44
San Miguel	3,346,630	132,888.14	17.00	12.00	16.20	39.70
Sedgwick	7,508,395	241,260.03	7.23	17.48	17.39	32.13
Summit	3,675,557	98,192.26	10.75	17.08	9.68	26.71
Teller	5,077,870	212,701.61	13.10	42.93	16.98	41.88
Washington	10,007,012	300,039.28	7.00	15.34	16.92	29.98
Weld	66,100,940	2,142,810.58	4.90	16.54	19.35	32.41
Yuma	10,499,363	357,777.04	9.00	14.95	18.35	34.07
Total	\$1,111,561,006	\$40,757,978.19	10.67	17.98	16.57	36.667

*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 1936

COUNTY	Railroad		Telephone		Telegraph	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams -----	93.08	\$ 3,365,020	7,836.66	\$ 251,920	1,287.23	\$ 74,510
Alamosa -----	51.45	1,114,680	2,162.50	60,960	97.82	6,230
Arapahoe -----	60.81	1,963,980	12,132.82	395,950	766.23	45,700
Archuleta -----	32.25	698,710	297.25	9,990	61.26	3,900
Baca -----	47.24	1,579,030	1,133.00	32,730	23.40	1,490
Bent -----	77.68	2,596,520	2,388.50	81,770	484.40	20,490
Boulder -----	87.40	2,605,280	14,875.28	433,150	223.61	14,240
Chaffee -----	76.95	1,667,150	2,165.00	62,540	372.38	23,550
Cheyenne -----	63.12	2,240,580	932.72	38,800	570.26	36,310
Clear Creek -----	26.32	664,980	1,122.00	32,410	17.24	1,100
Conejos -----	54.05	1,171,010	1,282.00	36,970	104.06	6,620
Costillo -----	63.63	734,790	1,035.05	29,450	63.07	4,020
Crowley -----	31.35	707,700	1,137.10	38,190	64.32	4,090
Custer -----	12.65	274,070	327.00	9,330	25.30	1,610
Delta -----	69.50	1,505,740	3,982.40	104,980	217.51	13,850
Denver -----	53.14	1,793,260	272,051.05	7,875,370	2,176.35	133,130
Dolores -----	17.72	53,300	39.00	2,580	16.68	1,060
Douglas -----	94.38	2,547,560	3,232.80	113,080	1,750.52	95,840
Eagle -----	120.27	2,871,620	979.50	26,880	455.71	29,010
Elbert -----	83.24	2,340,500	1,870.80	94,290	481.67	30,670
El Paso -----	188.84	4,603,430	30,550.26	915,690	2,434.79	136,020
Fremont -----	99.98	2,395,560	4,623.00	132,190	460.45	27,930
Garfield -----	118.04	2,135,350	3,197.25	93,540	559.84	35,640
Gilpin -----	21.27	794,520	839.00	24,240	28.97	1,840
Grand -----	60.74	2,568,970	1,724.00	50,220	-----	-----
Gunnison -----	144.04	2,425,860	1,610.50	46,730	178.22	10,870
Hinsdale -----	9.40	2,190	77.00	1,660	-----	-----
Huerfano -----	114.55	2,614,990	2,697.96	88,600	793.39	48,830
Jackson -----	43.88	130,000	332.00	9,590	-----	-----
Jefferson -----	91.01	2,688,960	13,432.00	387,420	361.13	22,990
Kiowa -----	87.49	1,975,010	1,424.72	75,790	177.34	11,290
Kit Carson -----	60.18	1,087,630	1,235.50	34,200	305.32	19,440
Lake -----	55.44	1,262,290	1,654.00	47,780	221.26	14,090
La Plata -----	121.00	2,066,440	2,760.25	78,270	166.23	10,580
Larimer -----	139.29	3,823,110	15,201.32	485,670	219.03	13,940
Las Animas -----	228.88	6,574,900	6,462.24	209,370	1,832.36	95,780
Lincoln -----	73.33	2,077,620	2,445.62	117,350	541.23	34,460
Logan -----	133.60	4,581,370	5,066.41	182,170	789.63	36,990
Mesa -----	112.25	2,276,240	8,042.49	234,720	758.17	48,270
Mineral -----	17.40	376,980	265.00	7,660	17.82	1,130
Moffat -----	7.49	270,840	1,437.00	41,540	-----	-----
Montezuma -----	62.69	188,550	1,072.00	30,970	58.76	3,740
Montrose -----	52.35	1,134,180	3,374.50	95,990	140.00	8,910
Morgan -----	90.53	3,075,310	5,730.00	192,470	1,018.48	54,480
Otero -----	92.58	3,092,620	4,682.10	142,840	1,031.36	43,420
Ouray -----	37.40	562,130	1,011.00	29,210	72.29	4,600
Park -----	81.83	2,067,450	1,724.00	49,850	600.02	38,200
Phillips -----	36.31	1,174,050	775.97	22,460	36.30	2,310
Pitkin -----	39.14	455,920	701.00	20,020	19.56	1,250
Prowers -----	80.86	2,702,320	4,894.39	200,060	509.87	21,660
Pueblo -----	211.47	5,127,230	35,355.62	1,058,670	2,234.55	123,190
Rio Blanco -----	7.80	74,110	802.00	22,440	-----	-----
Rio Grande -----	52.51	954,580	2,048.00	58,460	64.80	4,130
Routt -----	90.94	3,288,370	1,891.00	54,620	-----	-----
Saguache -----	90.15	1,945,240	1,521.00	41,070	162.05	9,870
San Juan -----	28.72	360,770	653.00	18,860	13.14	840
San Miguel -----	47.70	143,470	849.00	24,520	51.65	3,290
Sedgwick -----	31.48	1,114,690	1,437.96	61,290	356.65	16,960
Summit -----	45.56	1,151,080	795.00	23,370	79.42	5,060
Teller -----	39.30	692,610	2,062.00	59,560	-----	-----
Washington -----	40.44	1,330,830	967.05	29,550	424.55	26,340
Weld -----	401.41	12,203,540	17,677.36	556,860	3,197.78	172,570
Yuma -----	40.42	1,306,940	1,674.27	48,420	404.85	25,780
State -----	4,845.92	\$123,374,230	527,808.17	\$15,837,300	29,580.28	\$1,684,110

MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION FOR 1937

COUNTY	Railroad		Telephone		Telegraph	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams -----	93.03	\$ 4,076,196	7,959.90	\$ 311,628	1,290.94	\$ 92,952
Alamosa -----	51.45	1,278,120	2,168.50	74,724	98.02	7,812
Arapahoe -----	53.35	2,114,580	12,474.87	495,204	746.12	55,392
Archuleta -----	32.25	801,156	297.25	12,156	61.26	4,884
Baca -----	104.40	3,781,248	1,124.00	39,732	23.40	1,872
Bent -----	110.75	4,011,240	2,388.50	99,588	484.13	24,876
Boulder -----	85.82	3,163,668	14,905.20	530,928	223.94	17,856
Chaffee -----	76.95	1,911,588	2,188.00	77,328	372.31	29,460
Cheyenne -----	63.12	2,712,588	934.04	47,100	570.26	45,456
Clear Creek -----	26.33	843,816	1,137.00	40,188	17.24	1,380
Conejos -----	54.05	1,342,704	1,286.00	45,360	104.06	8,292
Costilla -----	63.63	842,808	972.05	33,804	63.07	5,028
Crowley -----	31.35	816,600	1,132.10	46,344	64.32	5,124
Custer -----	12.65	314,256	327.00	11,412	25.30	2,016
Delta -----	69.50	1,726,512	4,051.40	129,696	217.47	17,340
Denver -----	53.13	2,156,952	273,653.08	9,692,220	2,241.23	168,888
Dolores -----	17.72	63,960	39.00	3,000	16.68	1,332
Douglas -----	81.46	2,491,380	3,250.80	138,204	1,724.68	116,772
Eagle -----	120.27	3,324,408	1,024.50	34,236	455.71	36,324
Elbert -----	56.42	1,976,352	1,878.16	114,432	427.86	34,104
El Paso -----	174.01	4,760,100	31,072.52	1,137,672	2,370.18	163,740
Fremont -----	99.98	2,712,444	4,710.00	164,772	460.13	34,812
Garfield -----	118.04	2,450,556	3,261.25	116,604	559.14	44,568
Gilpin -----	21.27	963,972	841.00	29,724	28.97	2,304
Grand -----	60.55	3,068,280	1,727.00	61,260	-----	-----
Gunnison -----	145.60	2,887,584	1,620.50	57,468	178.19	13,548
Hinsdale -----	9.40	2,532	77.00	2,016	-----	-----
Huerfano -----	114.55	3,112,344	2,698.96	107,964	793.39	61,008
Jackson -----	43.88	150,000	333.00	11,772	-----	-----
Jefferson -----	94.02	3,425,424	13,592.00	479,700	361.13	28,788
Kiowa -----	87.49	2,278,944	1,441.32	91,776	177.34	14,136
Kit Carson -----	60.18	1,255,608	1,236.50	41,112	305.29	24,336
Lake -----	55.44	1,499,664	1,674.00	59,172	221.17	17,628
La Plata -----	121.00	2,374,200	2,761.25	95,772	165.59	13,200
Larimer -----	139.29	4,765,980	15,453.12	601,428	218.35	17,400
Las Animas -----	228.51	7,743,960	6,527.41	257,664	1,832.19	118,344
Lincoln -----	73.33	2,483,844	2,447.30	141,900	541.22	43,140
Logan -----	133.60	5,546,484	5,072.66	214,296	790.56	45,384
Mesa -----	112.25	2,610,864	8,898.49	317,364	758.30	60,444
Mineral -----	17.40	432,252	262.00	9,264	17.82	1,416
Moffat -----	7.49	326,364	1,442.00	51,000	-----	-----
Montezuma -----	62.69	226,260	1,087.00	38,424	58.76	4,680
Montrose -----	52.35	1,300,476	3,444.50	119,868	139.91	11,148
Morgan -----	90.53	3,725,448	5,770.00	235,812	1,018.48	67,440
Otero -----	92.56	3,350,592	5,050.10	187,476	1,031.15	52,692
Ouray -----	37.40	646,692	1,014.00	35,844	72.29	5,760
Park -----	81.83	2,622,480	1,739.00	61,512	600.02	47,832
Phillips -----	36.31	1,423,752	775.97	26,316	36.30	2,892
Pitkin -----	39.14	522,984	708.00	24,744	19.56	1,560
Prowers -----	80.86	2,928,660	4,927.47	243,708	509.86	26,328
Pueblo -----	211.46	5,870,952	35,726.38	1,304,892	2,233.40	152,784
Rio Blanco -----	7.80	85,512	804.00	27,468	-----	-----
Rio Grande -----	52.51	1,124,124	2,052.00	71,544	66.21	5,280
Routt -----	90.94	3,962,484	1,903.00	67,260	-----	-----
Saguache -----	90.15	2,231,724	1,519.00	49,992	162.00	12,300
San Juan -----	28.72	414,228	655.00	23,148	13.14	1,044
San Miguel -----	47.70	172,164	852.00	30,108	51.65	4,116
Sedgwick -----	31.48	1,349,592	1,497.56	74,340	356.65	20,820
Summit -----	45.56	1,460,100	787.00	28,284	79.42	6,336
Teller -----	39.30	831,132	1,936.00	68,424	-----	-----
Washington -----	40.44	1,612,836	989.05	36,732	424.55	32,928
Weld -----	399.81	14,787,216	17,826.28	685,524	3,205.09	214,356
Yuma -----	40.42	1,584,900	1,690.27	59,640	404.85	32,268
State -----	4,874.87	\$146,835,840	533,094.21	\$19,528,044	29,490.25	\$2,083,920

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
(From County Assessors' Reports, 1937)

COUNTY	Total Area (Acres)	Agricultural Land	Per Cent of Total Area	Irrigated Land*	Per Cent of Agricultural Land	Grazing Land†	Per Cent of Agricultural Land	Dry Farming Land	Per Cent of Agricultural Land
Adams	807,680	742,348	9.19	87,975	11.85	135,058	18.19	519,315	69.96
Alamosa	465,280	356,735	76.61	65,400	18.33	156,135	43.77	135,200	37.90
Arapahoe	512,620	512,620	95.13	26,589	5.19	92,988	18.14	393,043	76.67
Archuleta	780,800	314,157	40.24	11,145	3.55	290,828	92.57	12,184	3.88
Baca	1,633,280	1,537,681	94.14	.....	.....	575,312	37.41	962,369	62.59
Bent	975,360	805,371	82.57	57,647	7.16	700,736	87.01	46,988	5.83
Boulder	488,960	284,470	54.09	100,288	37.92	136,189	51.49	27,993	10.59
Chaffee	693,120	103,868	15.85	19,949	18.16	89,919	81.84	.....	.....
Cheyenne	1,137,280	1,071,761	94.24	.....	.....	464,973	43.38	606,788	56.62
Clear Creek	249,600	24,268	9.70	1,018	4.19	23,250	95.81	.....	.....
Conejos	801,280	260,336	33.49	96,400	37.03	163,936	62.97	.....	.....
Costilla	758,400	744,140	98.12	108,328	14.64	635,212	85.36	.....	.....
Crowley	517,120	432,680	83.67	43,020	9.94	377,189	87.18	12,471	2.88
Custer	478,080	270,947	56.67	16,324	6.02	246,833	91.10	7,790	2.88
Delta	768,640	295,312	38.42	62,474	21.16	213,932	72.44	18,906	6.40
Denver	37,120	5,682	15.31	5,682	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	667,820	219,625	32.90	680	.31	194,528	88.57	24,417	11.12
Douglas	540,800	376,455	69.61	11,150	2.96	312,571	83.03	52,734	14.01
Eagle	1,036,800	190,107	18.34	27,390	14.41	161,661	85.04	1,056	.55
Elbert	1,188,480	1,087,713	91.52	10,354	.95	765,590	79.39	311,769	28.66
El Paso	1,357,440	998,108	73.53	23,110	2.32	764,376	76.58	210,622	21.10
Fremont	996,480	396,719	39.81	13,734	3.46	347,985	87.72	35,000	8.82
Garfield	1,988,480	380,054	19.11	75,226	19.79	296,386	77.99	8,442	2.22
Gilpin	84,480	32,763	38.78	.....	.....	32,763	100.00	.....	.....
Grand	1,194,940	287,932	24.11	28,633	9.94	259,299	90.06	.....	.....
Gunnison	2,034,560	372,351	18.30	35,396	9.51	336,955	90.49	.....	.....
Hinsdale	621,440	22,070	3.55	1,980	8.97	19,731	89.40	359	1.63
Huerfano	960,000	701,877	73.11	14,065	2.00	668,778	95.29	19,034	2.71

Jackson	1,044,480	331,775	31.76	69,395	20.92	262,226	79.04	154	.04
Jefferson	517,120	347,821	67.26	54,167	15.57	279,813	80.47	13,781	3.96
Kiowa	1,150,720	1,058,674	92.00	2,286	..17	365,362	95.07	793,312	74.93
Kit Carson	1,381,760	1,302,123	94.24	..	..	332,915	25.57	966,322	74.26
Lake	237,440	27,654	11.65	4,817	17.42	22,837	82.58	25,195	5.62
La Plata	1,184,640	437,330	36.96	39,851	9.10	375,484	87.08	25,195	5.62
Larimer	1,682,560	768,935	45.69	132,920	15.99	620,915	80.77	24,950	3.24
Las Animas	3,077,760	2,678,414	87.02	24,523	..	579,346	64.30	74,439	2.78
Lincoln	1,644,800	1,503,791	91.43	2,807	..19	590,670	33.28	910,314	60.53
Logan	1,166,080	995,100	85.34	50,720	9.12	404,340	40.63	500,040	50.25
Mesa	2,024,320	516,123	25.50	90,349	17.50	416,229	80.65	9,545	1.85
Mineral	554,240	3,914	5.14	1,775	1.75	9,557	80.25	3,914	1.82
Moffat	2,981,120	1,081,556	36.28	15,551	1.45	1,024,220	89.25	31,126	2.93
Montezuma	1,312,640	326,316	24.86	44,419	13.61	948,626	76.28	32,971	10.11
Montrose	1,448,960	428,884	29.59	65,587	13.20	347,670	51.36	15,387	3.54
Morgan	823,040	740,385	89.97	82,389	11.13	428,237	57.83	229,359	31.04
Otero	805,760	532,751	66.12	76,160	14.20	443,545	83.25	13,046	2.45
Ouray	332,160	156,464	47.11	11,321	7.24	142,232	90.94	2,851	1.82
Park	1,434,880	503,226	35.07	22,546	4.48	475,861	94.56	4,819	.96
Phillips	440,320	410,378	93.21	12,657	11.82	48,548	11.82	362,330	88.18
Pitkin	652,160	78,241	12.00	12,449	16.18	64,149	81.39	1,435	1.83
Prowers	1,043,200	967,432	92.74	9,444	3.45	724,901	74.33	151,087	15.62
Pueblo	1,557,120	1,198,939	76.98	49,738	4.15	1,108,411	93.47	40,550	3.38
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	408,920	19.82	22,867	5.59	369,679	90.40	16,374	4.01
Rio Grande	574,720	223,766	38.94	38,739	44.13	125,037	55.87	55,871	1.82
Routt	1,477,760	650,208	44.00	33,098	6.01	558,203	85.85	52,907	8.14
Saguache	2,005,120	566,176	28.24	91,050	16.08	475,126	83.92	.....	.....
San Juan	289,920	289,305	99.82	..	..	385	100.00	.....	.....
San Miguel	89,320	243,238	27.14	7,114	2.92	228,839	93.96	7,585	3.12
Sedgwick	352,320	305,282	86.38	23,241	8.27	92,634	30.36	187,347	61.37
Summit	418,560	43,525	10.48	6,250	14.36	37,275	85.64	.....	.....
Teller	350,080	145,573	41.58	1,817	1.25	127,146	87.34	16,610	11.41
Washington	1,613,440	1,481,034	91.79	7,215	..49	352,333	23.79	1,121,436	75.72
Weid	2,574,080	2,198,005	85.20	333,832	16.14	1,120,419	51.09	718,754	32.77
Yuma	1,514,880	1,447,975	95.58	3,057	.21	799,593	55.22	645,325	44.57
State	66,341,120	36,944,870	55.69	2,578,418	6.98	23,988,761	64.93	10,377,691	28.09

*Includes acreage classed by assessors as fruit land, natural hay land, and suburban tracts.

†Includes acreage classed by assessors as waste and seep land.

Note: Due to errors in assessment, agricultural land in Costilla county shows more acreage than the total area for the county.

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
(From County Assessors' Reports, 1936)

COUNTY	Total Area (Acres)	Agricultural Land	Per Cent of Total Area	Irrigated Land*	Per Cent of Agricultural Land	Crazing Land†	Per Cent of Agricultural Land	Dry Farming Land	Per Cent of Agricultural Land
Adams	807,680	747,597	92.56	86,542	11.58	131,130	17.54	529,925	70.88
Alamosa	465,280	359,800	77.32	65,400	18.18	159,050	44.20	135,350	37.62
Arapahoe	538,880	513,733	95.33	27,208	5.30	92,382	18.10	393,543	76.60
Archuleta	780,800	313,067	39.97	10,436	3.33	291,887	93.24	10,744	3.43
Baca	1,633,280	1,536,143	94.05	.....	.....	569,203	37.05	966,940	62.95
Bent	975,360	800,729	82.10	58,122	7.26	696,571	86.99	46,036	5.75
Boulder	488,960	264,470	54.09	100,496	38.00	135,960	51.41	28,014	10.59
Chaffee	693,120	109,868	15.85	21,886	19.92	87,982	80.08	.....	.....
Cheyenne	1,137,280	1,073,681	94.41	.....	.....	459,969	40.44	613,712	57.16
Clear Creek	249,600	22,073	8.84	738	3.34	21,335	96.66	.....	.....
Conejos	801,280	258,616	32.28	96,400	37.28	162,216	62.72	.....	.....
Costilla	758,400	777,186	102.48	109,606	14.10	667,580	85.90	.....	.....
Crowley	517,120	432,303	83.60	44,340	10.26	375,132	86.78	12,831	2.96
Custer	478,080	269,241	56.32	16,481	6.12	244,935	90.97	7,825	2.91
Delta	768,640	297,103	38.65	77,373	26.04	197,840	66.59	21,890	7.37
Denver	37,120	5,860	15.79	5,860	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	667,520	216,800	32.48	655	.30	192,540	88.81	23,605	10.89
Douglas	540,800	378,345	69.96	11,426	3.02	313,918	82.97	53,001	14.01
Eagle	1,036,800	173,882	16.77	25,396	14.61	147,146	84.62	1,340	.77
Elbert	1,188,480	1,087,931	91.54	10,327	.95	764,504	70.27	313,100	28.78
El Paso	1,357,440	998,157	73.53	23,159	2.32	764,216	76.56	210,782	21.12
Fremont	996,480	402,623	40.40	16,480	4.09	347,300	86.26	38,843	9.65
Garfield	1,988,480	374,057	18.81	53,488	14.30	290,437	77.65	30,132	8.05
Gilpin	84,480	33,769	39.97	.....	.....	33,769	100.00	.....	.....
Grand	1,191,240	283,762	23.76	28,699	10.11	255,063	89.89	.....	.....
Gunnison	2,034,560	366,402	18.01	34,205	9.34	332,197	90.66	.....	.....
Hinsdale	621,440	22,958	3.58	1,990	8.94	19,909	89.45	359	1.61
Huerfano	960,000	693,233	72.21	14,073	2.03	660,116	95.22	19,044	2.75

Jackson	1,044,480	326,996	31.31	69,200	21.16	257,725	78.82	71	0.2
Jefferson	517,120	343,217	67.35	55,060	15.31	279,659	80.32	13,458	3.87
Kiowa	1,150,720	1,056,395	91.80	2,336	..18	260,090	24.62	796,305	75.38
Kit Carson	1,381,760	1,305,057	94.45	4,812	17.39	329,324	25.23	973,397	74.59
Lake	237,440	27,677	11.66	39,346	16.01	22,865	82.61	27,004	6.19
La Plata	1,183,540	436,304	36.83	123,100	10.45	363,954	84.79	37,004	3.19
Larimer	788,820	45,699	5.80	27,959	1.05	620,190	80.66	75,560	3.33
Las Animas	3,077,760	2,686,695	86.64	2,787	..19	2,680,116	36.01	73,360	2.54
Lincoln	1,439,546	1,439,546	91.17	2,187	..19	583,117	33.51	974,242	60.50
Logan	1,166,080	994,040	85.25	90,580	9.11	382,660	33.50	520,800	52.33
Mesa	2,024,320	512,829	25.33	87,941	17.15	414,452	80.82	10,436	2.03
Mineral	554,240	28,446	5.13	15,314	13.76	24,582	85.24	33,110	3.12
Moffat	2,981,120	1,082,257	35.63	15,344	1.44	1,013,803	79.54	39,110	3.12
Montezuma	1,312,640	338,366	25.78	35,354	10.45	261,398	77.25	41,614	12.20
Montrose	1,488,960	429,434	29.64	65,393	15.23	348,834	91.24	15,187	3.53
Morgan	823,040	744,284	90.43	82,288	11.06	421,362	56.68	240,134	29.18
Otero	895,760	620,488	77.01	77,836	12.54	528,667	85.24	13,785	2.22
Ouray	332,160	156,191	47.02	11,575	7.41	141,151	90.75	2,865	1.84
Park	1,434,880	491,957	34.29	22,606	4.59	464,490	94.42	4,861	.99
Phillips	440,320	410,289	93.18	13,485	18.83	47,458	11.57	382,831	88.43
Pitkin	652,160	71,338	10.94	92,833	9.57	57,341	50.10	762	1.07
Prowers	1,043,200	969,622	92.95	50,273	4.19	721,256	74.39	155,533	16.04
Pueblo	1,557,120	1,198,699	70.56	23,559	5.80	1,102,663	91.99	45,763	3.82
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	406,046	19.68	97,880	43.84	364,886	89.86	17,601	4.34
Rio Grande	574,720	233,275	38.85	38,647	6.22	125,395	56.16	49,230	7.93
Routt	1,477,760	620,913	42.02	93,950	1.67	533,036	83.25	.....	.....
Saguache	2,005,120	560,950	27.98	7,117	2.97	467,000	100.00	.....	.....
San Juan	289,920	200	.07	225,531	2.97	200	30.98	7,337	3.05
San Miguel	834,320	239,885	29.11	25,941	8.20	95,874	30.36	187,567	61.44
Sedgwick	359,840	305,282	83.83	6,250	14.38	37,200	85.62	.....	.....
Summit	415,360	43,450	10.46	1,977	1.34	128,110	86.72	11,94	11.94
Teller	350,080	147,723	42.20	7,047	.48	232,849	15.72	1,241,324	83.80
Washington	1,613,440	1,481,220	91.81	355,729	15.59	1,163,923	51.03	1,761,403	33.38
Weld	2,574,080	2,281,055	88.62	3,057	.21	798,687	55.16	646,098	44.63
Yuma	1,514,880	1,447,842	95.57	2,575,012	6.95	23,805,275	64.28	10,654,290	28.77
State	66,341,120	37,034,577	55.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Includes acreage classed by assessors as fruit land, natural hay land, and suburban tracts.

†Includes acreage classed by assessors as waste and seep land.

Note: Due to errors in assessment, agricultural land in Costilla county shows more acreage than the total area for the county.

ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1937
(Compiled from Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Farm Land*	Livestock†	Poultry and Bees	Equities in State and School Lands	Improvements on Agricultural Land	Improvements on Public and State Lands	Agricultural Implements	Total
Adams	\$ 8,582,280	\$ 719,070	\$ 22,080	\$ 37,650	\$ 3,369,170	\$ 83,050	\$ 228,020	\$ 13,021,320
Alamosa	2,637,030	283,395	8,730	24,528	301,945	17,705	63,670	3,387,003
Arapahoe	3,893,515	449,090	27,270	27,270	2,410,100	6,070	95,770	6,911,085
Archuleta	960,730	421,225	3,940	640	236,055	2,650	46,640	1,671,880
Baca	4,288,185	241,520	9,282	52,630	445,675	7,000	68,750	5,113,042
Bent	3,840,310	313,805	16,668	12,765	498,114	29,835	43,249	4,754,746
Boulder	5,816,440	534,020	25,640	3,920	2,697,790	17,830	118,800	9,214,440
Chaffee	1,003,260	241,130	4,115	.....	381,355	82,880	25,190	1,737,930
Cheyenne	3,652,540	369,560	7,630	3,780	267,600	395	22,740	4,323,645
Clear Creek	135,540	18,470	580	8,270	106,420	4,130	3,590	277,000
Conejos	3,174,509	670,237	9,755	8,160	408,066	8,040	142,824	4,421,591
Costilla	1,875,895	150,740	4,125	.....	597,195	18,670	48,795	2,695,420
Crowley	2,432,425	262,765	9,980	10,480	605,940	27,125	60,305	3,419,020
Custer	1,020,408	195,618	2,313	.....	236,970	7,312	37,172	1,500,293
Delta	3,347,875	748,600	26,645	.....	811,170	12,930	120,635	5,067,855
Denver	50,720	.....	.....	.....	4,445,330	.....	12,650	4,508,700
Dolores	597,245	156,390	1,160	960	50,310	2,200	11,605	819,870
Douglas	1,721,930	403,455	8,110	.....	1,310,695	21,040	62,260	3,527,490
Eagle	1,618,982	544,533	3,042	1,120	308,175	16,945	54,665	2,547,462
Elbert	4,821,707	835,367	17,542	33,595	788,345	37,065	152,003	6,685,624
El Paso	4,049,800	796,570	23,400	9,740	1,830,090	38,960	77,580	6,826,140
Fremont	2,179,600	308,445	16,785	6,050	1,516,625	12,440	41,470	4,081,415
Garfield	3,272,710	1,052,035	21,475	.....	592,335	65,415	136,455	5,140,425
Gilpin	100,323	21,908	.....	5,487	33,640	.....	1,730	163,088
Grand	1,147,285	452,445	1,395	2,845	329,525	47,200	5,905	1,986,600
Gunnison	1,780,675	921,115	1,830	1,210	431,225	30,710	55,375	3,222,140
Hinsdale	82,775	88,005	.....	2,240	13,365	16,695	4,010	207,990
Huerfano	1,862,180	336,362	3,338	6,260	349,610	37,275	50,960	2,645,985

Jackson	1,070,942	781,533	526	200	205,639	23,005	41,062	2,122,847
Jefferson	4,819,845	417,090	37,330	13,330	6,202,560	21,210	258,625	11,770,590
Kiowa	3,820,550	321,683	7,883	11,660	182,375	510	31,513	4,376,174
Kit Carson	6,412,470	469,281	18,734	24,340	622,700	88,505	96,680	7,732,710
Lake	114,075	26,310	.....	505	37,645	.....	2,070	180,605
La Plata	2,181,125	540,070	18,355	1,190	578,890	700	64,205	3,384,535
Larimer	7,645,932	973,570	37,410	15,090	5,589,840	34,600	355,430	14,651,862
Las Animas	6,587,652	1,034,381	5,597	2,640	756,225	93,170	65,826	8,545,521
Lincoln	4,693,560	533,285	16,690	11,880	355,250	67,150	48,730	5,726,545
Logan	6,580,750	906,600	38,375	29,460	1,305,490	14,100	363,535	9,238,360
Mesa	5,543,660	1,082,575	31,915	.....	1,783,590	2,300	174,660	8,618,700
Mineral	1,26,955	30,090	390	1,200	423,155	5,755	3,530	341,075
Moffat	2,214,660	775,670	3,665	3,850	337,915	15,040	49,440	3,400,220
Montezuma	1,810,689	391,335	13,249	41,020	379,735	21,225	66,280	2,323,533
Montrose	2,984,090	813,370	21,920	.....	584,670	675	124,460	4,529,185
Morgan	5,687,910	749,965	33,045	31,860	1,294,000	19,470	278,135	8,094,385
Otero	5,110,915	652,400	27,570	9,510	2,593,860	174,895	215,920	8,785,070
Ouray	6,226,255	212,165	1,815	.....	85,455	450	21,500	947,640
Park	1,454,370	486,725	.....	2,430	514,215	47,330	146,725	2,651,795
Phillips	3,254,930	296,089	18,643	3,050	462,200	91,255	136,910	4,263,077
Pitkin	669,440	241,230	2,075	.....	217,060	15,770	1,169,340	1,169,340
Prowers	6,250,090	470,473	20,332	22,920	915,640	35,000	102,625	7,817,080
Pueblo	4,840,537	475,960	11,570	4,470	3,839,265	7,200	67,200	9,236,262
Rio Blanco	1,735,525	788,515	2,165	.....	438,845	6,900	51,270	3,023,220
Rio Grande	3,444,430	437,275	10,275	123,740	515,445	67,570	78,955	4,677,690
Routt	2,810,070	1,111,885	6,990	21,600	639,530	44,890	110,815	4,745,780
Saguache	2,444,338	688,178	3,743	42,530	341,540	32,890	39,800	3,593,019
San Juan	1,625	40,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	42,080
San Miguel	800,300	279,985	1,800	2,770	177,230	5,080	18,200	1,285,365
Sedgwick	2,886,630	244,720	6,320	21,490	534,200	6,360	81,920	3,731,640
Summit	397,150	95,305	240	.....	46,410	450	6,415	385,970
Teller	399,610	138,975	1,415	.....	121,050	12,570	17,290	690,910
Washington	5,668,635	998,652	34,470	11,550	518,185	7,105	135,830	7,374,427
Weed	21,821,470	2,194,740	83,370	31,210	6,275,000	29,990	767,950	31,203,730
Yuma	5,462,290	913,450	32,310	780	698,050	8,750	201,750	7,317,380
State	\$202,149,709	\$32,250,140	\$829,517	\$746,475	\$64,635,694	\$1,653,437	\$6,041,669	\$308,306,641

*Excluding valuation of suburban tracts and mountain home sites.

†Excluding valuation of cattle and sheep fed in transit.

ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1936
(Compiled from Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Farm Land*	Livestock†	Poultry and Bees	Equities in State and School Lands	Improvements on Agricultural Land	Improvements on Public and State Lands	Agricultural Implements	Total
Adams	\$ 8,594,860	\$ 640,270	\$ 17,660	\$ 38,190	\$ 3,188,470	\$ 78,300	\$ 205,770	\$ 12,763,520
Alamosa	2,709,980	239,010	6,580	27,817	288,720	17,095	61,245	3,350,497
Arapahoe	4,001,765	404,990	21,970	32,220	2,254,540	3,900	90,350	6,809,735
Auruleta	925,755	360,146	2,640	535	199,510	3,675	46,985	1,539,246
Baca	4,304,832	263,405	7,580	61,975	453,265	7,650	88,100	5,186,807
Bent	3,838,345	263,491	13,155	12,765	492,668	29,105	43,755	4,693,284
Boulder	5,829,870	440,810	19,300	3,920	2,649,610	17,610	102,390	9,063,510
Chaffee	931,845	210,245	1,905	.....	416,560	58,430	20,160	1,639,145
Cheyenne	3,655,130	351,800	5,555	4,270	275,165	395	30,380	4,322,695
Clear Creek	139,750	17,330	460	10,820	109,520	4,750	2,440	285,070
Conejos	3,162,221	648,229	8,324	17,326	408,412	3,579	104,315	4,352,406
Costilla	1,898,915	139,555	3,070	.....	596,650	13,315	40,465	2,691,970
Crowley	2,461,505	218,455	7,770	12,820	615,715	27,995	60,295	3,404,555
Custer	1,023,024	174,314	1,904	.....	233,031	7,696	36,855	1,476,824
Delta	3,394,165	673,815	20,810	.....	819,130	15,240	119,240	5,042,400
Denver	34,770	34,770	.....	.....	4,314,600	.....	8,760	4,358,130
Dolores	589,960	144,305	1,095	570	51,815	3,210	10,935	800,990
Douglas	1,740,655	384,430	6,900	.....	1,282,890	21,095	64,420	3,500,390
Eagle	1,621,389	483,425	2,283	1,120	311,485	19,685	66,965	2,506,352
Elbert	4,829,487	682,023	11,338	41,655	787,830	35,620	141,561	6,529,514
El Paso	4,121,350	687,370	15,380	13,460	1,810,130	37,350	78,390	6,763,430
Fremont	2,151,985	291,470	13,030	12,440	1,675,760	12,120	40,575	4,197,380
Garfield	3,222,845	872,565	14,990	.....	563,465	43,605	109,425	4,826,895
Gilpin	104,878	22,335	.....	4,363	32,595	.....	1,880	166,051
Grand	1,114,480	426,320	.....	2,530	294,850	48,130	32,390	1,919,650
Gunnison	1,776,925	878,555	1,710	3,870	499,460	26,755	54,645	3,241,920
Hinsdale	83,220	58,375	.....	2,240	12,385	16,695	3,350	176,265
Huerfano	1,835,815	280,060	2,985	6,905	349,965	36,275	30,845	2,542,850

Jackson	1,063,820	699,727	445	4,385	200,544	17,780	45,123	2,031,824
Jefferson	4,615,260	403,080	29,820	19,390	5,827,470	17,160	134,785	11,046,965
Kiowa	3,822,070	218,445	3,405	12,175	192,140	1,880	34,670	4,284,785
Kit Carson	6,445,105	642,715	14,432	21,630	630,735	92,375	102,258	7,949,250
Lake	114,625	22,535	.....	505	41,230	.....	2,270	181,165
La Plata	2,181,400	456,080	14,540	1,345	570,595	1,695	56,820	3,282,475
Larimer	7,642,170	964,870	36,320	28,870	5,488,840	24,800	249,620	14,437,390
Las Animas	6,660,767	1,076,430	5,864	1,680	761,550	94,830	65,416	8,666,537
Lincoln	4,482,115	568,380	11,315	15,030	358,210	63,930	57,185	5,756,765
Logan	6,498,285	892,680	27,220	34,250	1,284,545	14,600	322,335	9,073,915
Mesa	5,655,620	1,068,280	20,775	.....	1,721,650	3,200	180,840	8,650,365
Mineral	1,273,305	81,175	270	1,120	117,895	5,405	3,675	3,867,845
Monte Alamo	2,193,750	852,350	3,415	4,255	342,225	27,230	48,435	3,717,360
Montezuma	1,816,125	370,327	12,210	50,635	389,105	20,045	64,895	2,703,342
Montrose	2,886,760	777,255	20,400	.....	584,215	1,375	122,870	4,492,875
Morgan	5,722,240	668,305	21,290	32,810	1,907,229	13,760	255,335	8,620,969
Otero	5,301,945	572,250	24,545	14,140	2,649,855	169,985	196,895	8,923,615
Ouray	6,619,855	199,375	1,105	.....	83,975	450	23,435	9,923,195
Park	1,443,115	458,650	2,320	2,320	514,150	55,100	96,130	2,569,465
Phillips	3,249,180	314,610	12,560	3,050	462,400	100,460	150,690	4,293,450
Pitkin	664,935	1,020	1,020	1,400	204,645	.....	46,895	1,141,775
Prowers	6,298,880	452,783	15,129	24,020	915,740	32,090	107,679	7,846,321
Pueblo	5,043,419	412,444	10,296	4,990	3,813,295	6,600	71,845	9,863,889
Rio Blanco	1,735,990	866,050	1,635	1,635	438,420	8,550	45,920	3,096,565
Rio Grande	3,420,625	389,940	7,370	141,350	593,775	72,840	69,755	4,605,625
Routt	2,744,210	1,039,383	5,542	23,340	638,750	50,030	114,005	4,635,260
Saguache	2,464,220	644,761	2,284	37,200	340,210	29,760	41,055	3,559,490
San Juan	1,040	36,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	38,201
San Miguel	795,110	269,390	1,925	2,770	174,180	4,310	19,085	1,266,770
Sedgwick	2,914,170	239,110	6,060	30,100	523,600	7,950	87,170	3,888,160
Summit	236,995	90,320	165	.....	45,150	450	5,880	379,460
Teller	404,890	126,050	650	.....	107,780	12,280	17,525	669,175
Washington	5,689,870	930,855	19,175	12,975	526,005	5,965	130,910	7,315,035
Weld	22,986,360	1,848,370	60,670	26,430	6,282,910	63,620	693,270	31,934,380
Yuma	5,459,450	859,950	19,660	1,290	700,960	8,650	207,120	7,244,880
State.....	\$203,766,627	\$30,029,474	\$621,256	\$864,516	\$64,292,174	\$1,868,030	\$5,569,092	\$307,011,169

*Excluding valuation of suburban tracts and mountain home sites.

†Excluding valuation of cattle and sheep fed in transit.

ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN COLORADO FOR 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937
(Compiled from Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams -----	\$ 13,021,320	\$ 12,763,520	\$ 12,690,550	\$ 12,786,620	\$ 12,151,730	\$ 13,858,340
Alamosa -----	3,387,003	3,350,497	3,423,448	3,463,818	3,434,424	3,937,673
Arapahoe -----	6,911,085	6,809,735	6,713,220	6,774,630	6,664,340	7,662,180
Archuleta -----	1,671,880	1,539,246	1,456,755	1,471,323	1,332,725	1,473,778
Baca -----	5,113,042	5,186,807	5,393,992	7,178,610	7,253,964	8,110,245
Bent -----	4,754,746	4,693,284	4,702,129	4,876,664	4,761,795	5,936,430
Boulder -----	9,214,440	9,063,510	9,042,020	9,012,170	8,917,760	10,616,990
Chaffee -----	1,737,930	1,639,145	1,638,865	1,660,815	1,665,230	1,827,875
Cheyenne -----	4,323,645	4,322,695	4,486,661	5,303,915	5,178,695	7,124,075
Clear Creek -----	277,000	285,070	259,850	270,980	249,785	461,750
Conejos -----	4,421,591	4,352,406	4,326,097	4,291,748	4,219,811	4,588,310
Costilla -----	2,695,420	2,691,970	2,830,915	2,696,240	2,210,415	2,867,665
Crowley -----	3,419,020	3,404,555	3,413,935	3,491,910	3,203,315	4,027,515
Custer -----	1,500,293	1,476,824	1,484,743	1,485,633	1,941,137	1,633,062
Delta -----	5,067,855	5,042,400	5,010,130	5,004,725	4,517,365	5,791,615
Denver -----	4,508,700	4,358,130	4,426,130	4,223,160	4,236,328	5,046,430
Dolores -----	819,870	800,990	727,655	707,440	684,809	764,490
Douglas -----	3,527,490	3,500,390	3,559,180	3,693,265	3,717,325	4,401,365
Eagle -----	2,547,462	2,506,352	2,442,422	2,435,860	2,362,733	2,636,831
Elbert -----	6,685,624	6,529,514	6,516,521	6,582,885	6,552,570	7,674,231
El Paso -----	6,826,140	6,763,430	6,881,330	7,297,200	7,107,270	8,937,870
Fremont -----	4,081,415	4,197,380	4,166,295	4,279,319	3,234,845	4,067,112
Garfield -----	5,140,425	4,826,895	4,756,455	4,854,990	5,081,765	5,928,325
Gilpin -----	163,088	166,051	155,279	154,596	126,236	137,174
Grand -----	1,986,600	1,919,650	1,870,715	1,804,725	1,879,192	2,105,950
Gunnison -----	3,222,140	3,241,920	3,070,850	3,055,730	2,969,170	3,324,015
Hinsdale -----	207,090	176,265	169,665	169,800	140,395	152,852
Huerfano -----	2,645,985	2,542,850	2,535,325	2,581,641	2,615,675	2,627,622
Jackson -----	2,122,847	2,031,824	1,924,713	1,913,990	1,851,000	2,177,280
Jefferson -----	11,770,590	11,046,965	10,500,665	10,318,810	9,961,515	11,361,415
Kiowa -----	4,376,174	4,284,785	4,342,405	5,651,195	5,569,288	6,805,950
Kit Carson -----	7,732,710	7,949,250	8,092,999	10,446,979	10,033,493	11,612,443
Lake -----	180,605	181,165	177,740	184,385	186,075	194,425
La Plata -----	3,384,535	3,282,475	3,292,980	3,400,820	3,452,650	3,970,325
Larimer -----	14,651,862	14,437,390	14,354,298	14,466,488	11,761,870	13,767,860
Las Animas -----	8,545,521	8,666,537	8,938,566	9,266,511	9,826,464	10,223,118
Lincoln -----	5,726,545	5,756,765	5,783,285	6,984,825	6,939,555	8,947,871
Logan -----	9,238,360	9,073,915	9,142,410	10,191,510	10,374,430	13,458,201
Mesa -----	8,618,700	8,650,365	8,651,395	8,241,790	8,242,318	9,912,620
Mineral -----	341,075	336,845	323,440	329,015	306,360	334,422
Moffat -----	3,400,240	3,717,360	3,581,942	3,311,205	3,207,715	3,625,131
Montezuma -----	2,723,533	2,703,342	2,696,580	2,778,020	2,738,670	2,959,711
Montrose -----	4,529,185	4,492,375	4,409,225	4,401,755	4,391,240	4,952,300
Morgan -----	8,094,385	8,620,969	8,759,280	9,167,240	8,061,610	9,658,700
Otero -----	8,785,070	8,929,615	8,906,915	9,020,850	8,845,700	9,861,445
Ouray -----	947,640	928,195	908,197	902,139	918,628	1,092,422
Park -----	2,651,795	2,569,465	2,550,725	2,350,495	2,287,860	2,606,155
Phillips -----	4,263,077	4,293,350	4,258,310	5,316,055	5,257,090	6,933,669
Pitkin -----	1,169,340	1,141,775	1,419,025	1,086,870	1,063,595	1,198,977
Prowers -----	7,817,080	7,846,321	7,988,224	8,155,189	8,037,559	9,847,855
Pueblo -----	9,236,262	9,362,889	9,321,725	9,027,923	14,685,827	19,448,355
Rio Blanco -----	3,023,220	3,096,665	2,984,025	3,103,855	2,898,950	3,491,866
Rio Grande -----	4,677,690	4,605,625	4,590,500	4,618,100	4,575,919	5,098,171
Routt -----	4,745,780	4,615,260	4,715,435	4,768,725	4,877,615	5,223,222
Saguache -----	3,593,019	3,559,490	3,528,623	3,594,744	3,568,961	4,217,111
San Juan -----	42,080	38,201	34,589	42,262	24,793	27,961
San Miguel -----	1,285,365	1,266,770	1,239,605	1,251,935	1,197,755	1,317,774
Sedgwick -----	3,781,640	3,808,160	3,798,260	4,354,335	4,460,530	5,513,101
Summit -----	385,970	379,460	349,510	371,895	377,442	422,271
Teller -----	690,910	669,175	673,010	675,280	663,745	688,401
Washington -----	7,374,427	7,315,035	7,191,030	8,536,775	8,375,448	9,397,901
Weld -----	31,203,730	31,943,630	32,101,390	33,290,010	33,371,060	36,462,501
Yuma -----	7,317,380	7,257,880	7,305,120	8,728,750	8,608,550	11,619,371
State -----	\$308,306,641	\$307,011,169	\$306,887,273	\$321,861,037	\$318,412,084	\$375,780,211

*Excluding valuation of suburban tracts and mountain home sites.

†Excluding valuation of cattle and sheep fed in transit.

ACREAGE OF IRRIGATED LAND AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR ASSESSMENT FOR 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams	75,507	75,189	74,393	73,666	83,418	83,250
Alamosa	27,850	27,850	27,750	27,750	27,750	28,750
Arapahoe	16,162	16,781	16,874	16,891	16,891	17,929
Archuleta	10,367	9,824	10,119	10,325	9,923	9,996
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	57,647	58,122	59,484	60,702	62,381	48,230
Boulder	78,300	78,452	79,075	79,447	79,476	79,995
Chaffee	19,035	21,251	21,251	26,046	21,608	24,767
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	86,480	86,480	86,480	86,480	86,480	86,480
Costilla	95,654	95,995	93,411	97,305	100,450	101,644
Crowley	42,992	44,306	43,808	44,008	43,715	44,324
Custer	5,187	5,219	5,686	5,746	5,537	5,655
Delta	56,216	70,899	53,895	52,483	53,883	60,837
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	680	655	720	750	800	857
Douglas	4,862	4,926	4,711	5,331	5,609	5,943
Eagle	27,390	25,396	25,618	22,051	25,276	25,520
Elbert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso	19,678	19,727	20,125	20,230	20,160	20,300
Fremont	11,759	13,300	13,045	13,071	13,778	14,457
Garfield	57,624	52,534	54,032	52,999	53,325	52,900
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	28,633	28,699	28,583	27,805	28,432	28,734
Gunnison	35,396	34,205	35,599	35,497	38,383	39,406
Hinsdale	1,980	1,990	1,950	2,168	2,168	2,159
Huerfano	4,491	4,018	3,809	3,980	3,939	12,348
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	47,066	47,131	49,547	50,860	50,310	50,650
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	95	95	330	782	705	705
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	39,202	38,689	40,312	40,411	40,217	39,558
Larimer	104,960	105,380	105,480	104,840	104,894	105,332
Las Animas	20,005	23,644	23,849	23,584	23,509	25,061
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	74,480	74,460	74,420	74,180	74,080	74,080
Mesa	84,945	82,039	81,415	81,576	80,078	43,790
Mineral	1,484	1,484	1,507	1,726	1,767	1,750
Moffat	11,202	11,058	10,871	9,647	10,912	11,229
Montezuma	34,731	34,733	35,254	35,147	36,222	36,458
Montrose	65,135	64,803	64,217	63,056	63,000	63,443
Morgan	80,769	80,528	80,795	80,066	80,606	81,089
Otero	75,894	77,568	76,557	76,927	67,148	74,988
Ouray	8,898	8,868	9,650	9,510	9,550	9,580
Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	12,185	12,435	14,431	14,222	14,383	15,021
Prowers	89,276	90,636	90,375	91,332	91,332	91,871
Pueblo	45,507	45,917	46,611	37,290	39,168	39,249
Rio Blanco	19,027	19,940	19,709	19,647	20,934	21,665
Rio Grande	75,980	75,852	76,350	75,775	74,550	65,744
Routt	39,098	38,647	39,544	39,537	40,025	41,526
Saguache	45,250	45,250	45,250	45,250	45,279	37,640
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	7,114	7,117	7,239	7,156	7,254	7,191
Sedgwick	19,489	19,289	19,289	19,289	19,289	19,739
Summit	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,400
Teller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	7,215	7,047	7,301	7,087	7,690	7,615
Weld	345,206	347,389	348,779	347,198	347,909	345,377
Yuma	1,552	1,552	1,532	2,572	2,572	2,557
State	2,125,905	2,143,619	2,137,282	2,129,648	2,143,004	2,113,789

**ACREAGE OF DRY FARMING LAND AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR ASSESSMENT FOR 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams . . .	519,315	529,925	530,338	541,582	523,950	524,392
Alamosa . . .	135,200	135,350	138,700	138,700	138,700	138,850
Arapahoe . .	393,043	393,543	393,889	394,839	392,391	412,039
Archuleta . .	12,184	10,744	10,162	9,686	9,756	10,644
Baca	962,369	966,940	967,647	968,224	972,340	972,904
Bent	46,988	46,036	45,762	48,584	42,721	57,486
Boulder . . .	27,993	28,014	28,071	28,256	28,255	29,493
Chaffee . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne . .	606,788	613,712	611,897	606,168	608,686	834,959
Clear Creek .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324
Crowley . . .	12,471	12,831	13,123	13,903	12,125	12,373
Custer	7,790	7,825	7,721	7,613	7,857	7,184
Delta	18,906	21,890	22,330	21,372	22,021	21,975
Denver . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	24,417	23,605	23,181	19,799	24,968	20,977
Douglas . . .	52,734	53,001	54,814	56,256	57,145	58,534
Eagle	1,056	1,340	1,330	1,381	1,446	1,389
Elbert	311,769	313,100	316,168	315,017	319,085	341,803
El Paso	210,622	210,782	214,182	214,610	215,820	216,230
Fremont	35,000	38,843	39,068	38,955	41,313	42,810
Garfield . . .	8,442	30,132	30,016	30,944	34,743	28,853
Gilpin . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale . . .	359	359	359	359	360	360
Huerfano . . .	19,034	19,044	19,685	19,065	19,237	20,645
Jackson	154	71	216	137	62	72
Jefferson . . .	13,781	13,458	20,473	29,471	29,222	28,935
Kiowa	793,312	796,305	774,615	772,317	764,618	837,039
Kit Carson . .	966,922	973,397	989,284	1,002,036	953,632	983,399
Lake . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	25,495	27,004	26,668	28,636	27,038	26,774
Larimer	24,950	25,560	25,350	25,400	22,600	23,050
Las Animas . .	74,499	78,360	87,170	82,290	76,518	76,337
Lincoln	910,314	907,242	909,679	907,072	906,190	909,368
Logan	500,040	520,800	520,960	567,320	568,440	568,000
Mesa	9,545	10,436	10,331	10,706	11,515	51,668
Mineral . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	31,726	33,110	33,801	33,707	34,310	32,346
Montezuma . .	32,971	41,614	40,311	41,336	40,552	40,336
Montrose . . .	15,187	15,187	18,266	20,704	22,000	23,772
Morgan	229,859	240,134	245,816	255,999	249,691	246,425
Otero	13,046	13,785	14,192	12,777	14,364	9,305
Ouray	2,851	2,865	3,295	3,300	3,350	3,350
Park	4,819	4,861	4,866	4,851	5,054	5,577
Phillips	362,330	362,831	362,092	362,864	361,530	373,657
Pitkin	1,435	762	899	820	698	129
Prowers	151,087	155,533	155,774	156,690	151,748	629,636
Pueblo	40,550	45,763	46,764	65,625	84,200	89,270
Rio Blanco . .	16,374	17,601	18,210	18,661	18,390	18,452
Rio Grande . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	52,907	49,230	48,096	48,444	49,774	51,663
Saguache . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel . .	7,585	7,337	7,332	7,348	7,244	7,013
Sedgwick . . .	187,347	187,567	187,537	187,697	187,994	187,648
Summit . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	16,610	17,636	17,273	17,200	18,780	18,502
Washington . .	1,121,436	1,241,324	1,209,887	1,099,626	1,118,362	1,113,413
Weld	718,754	761,403	758,027	762,901	755,432	742,837
Yuma	645,325	646,098	647,878	652,750	656,133	663,517
State	10,377,691	10,654,290	10,653,505	10,653,998	10,612,360	11,515,714

ACREAGE OF GRAZING LAND AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR ASSESSMENT FOR 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams	119,388	118,025	119,365	114,106	124,541	123,674
Alamosa	156,135	159,050	181,050	181,490	181,490	109,097
Arapahoe	87,558	87,820	88,295	92,441	92,441	72,793
Archuleta	290,828	291,747	290,065	289,815	276,381	274,442
Baca	575,312	569,203	568,613	568,000	564,177	558,710
Bent	688,343	684,271	671,941	671,030	672,673	669,594
Boulder	133,767	133,556	133,516	132,347	132,027	131,598
Chaffee	89,919	87,982	87,982	78,305	82,754	76,336
Cheyenne	464,973	459,969	463,749	455,375	456,793	240,533
Clear Creek	23,250	21,335	19,400	20,352	19,412	32,374
Conejos	163,936	162,216	162,216	162,216	161,576	161,576
Costilla	113,354	155,897	251,895	599,024	477,920	531,627
Crowley	374,035	372,861	369,787	367,692	372,058	372,819
Custer	246,833	244,935	242,790	241,540	240,006	238,603
Delta	212,269	54,157	52,534	55,221	52,502	54,231
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	144,763	143,882	143,673	185,115	180,622	189,300
Douglas	307,609	309,091	309,275	308,498	307,103	306,377
Eagle	161,661	147,146	149,740	143,326	140,595	137,989
Elbert	765,590	764,504	759,368	758,337	754,105	729,230
El Paso	755,308	755,525	751,747	751,161	748,141	745,422
Fremont	347,985	346,700	341,222	353,919	326,803	317,524
Garfield	296,386	290,437	276,332	267,646	261,325	256,389
Gilpin	32,763	33,769	32,134	32,833	30,830	28,805
Grand	259,299	255,063	251,355	250,477	247,045	245,362
Gunnison	289,370	292,228	298,459	327,945	317,532	299,153
Hinsdale	19,731	19,909	19,748	19,270	19,270	18,461
Huerfano	623,220	630,242	641,816	634,802	623,663	646,411
Jackson	57,136	56,926	56,622	254,427	252,233	251,261
Jefferson	279,873	279,699	269,121	269,137	265,099	259,937
Kiowa	265,362	260,090	275,305	277,539	285,910	287,884
Kit Carson	332,915	329,324	314,055	310,750	349,380	318,610
Lake	22,837	22,865	23,416	23,773	24,107	23,858
La Plata	372,484	369,954	353,170	357,211	364,176	367,548
Larimer	615,495	615,220	614,172	611,992	616,054	612,340
Las Animas	2,579,392	2,560,376	2,547,782	2,389,310	2,600,219	2,533,209
Lincoln	590,670	589,517	590,623	590,348	590,700	586,741
Logan	404,340	382,660	381,260	334,100	333,000	333,000
Mesa	399,731	414,452	404,249	399,715	397,067	389,433
Mineral	17,256	17,285	17,327	17,117	17,181	16,246
Moffat	1,031,114	1,009,713	981,591	970,999	971,603	967,102
Montezuma	239,920	253,213	238,188	236,008	235,869	232,529
Montrose	211,430	213,454	208,109	206,182	203,618	205,820
Morgan	417,148	416,405	416,143	407,884	412,935	414,837
Otero	421,915	510,145	545,069	543,580	541,266	543,153
Ouray	127,582	128,811	131,126	130,410	130,330	130,170
Park	475,861	464,490	457,588	451,743	448,059	443,222
Phillips	48,548	47,458	47,930	45,966	46,168	33,996
Pitkin	56,587	50,594	64,131	57,551	55,989	55,936
Prowers	716,822	711,888	719,077	712,269	716,002	237,014
Pueblo	1,105,741	1,100,093	1,096,329	1,073,425	1,055,946	1,052,175
Rio Blanco	368,779	364,403	351,365	338,008	336,547	333,775
Rio Grande	124,825	125,395	124,220	123,971	124,640	127,530
Routt	554,499	530,129	558,103	541,005	535,925	482,030
Saguache	246,000	467,000	465,222	462,735	461,103	266,025
San Juan	395	200	200	200	200	200
San Miguel	228,839	225,531	225,753	220,876	220,064	215,892
Sedgwick	92,694	92,674	90,648	90,537	91,193	92,674
Summit	37,275	37,200	36,395	36,175	39,930	34,390
Teller	127,146	128,110	128,200	128,454	128,000	127,626
Washington	352,383	232,849	261,377	371,696	352,555	357,615
Weld	1,118,487	1,161,937	1,158,691	1,175,799	1,161,553	1,175,145
Yuma	799,593	798,687	796,395	787,311	783,777	776,077
State	22,584,659	22,560,267	22,627,019	23,010,486	23,012,183	21,853,430

**ACREAGE OF NATURAL HAY LAND AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	5,923	4,808	4,994	7,509	6,967	7,671	17,232	10,259
Alamosa	37,550	37,550	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500
Arapahoe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta	778	612	563	626	541	565	570	570
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	18,844	18,900	18,713	19,133	19,136	18,206	18,110	.....
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	575	298	407	487	492	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	9,920	9,920	9,920	9,920	9,920	9,920	9,920	9,920
Costilla	13,274	13,611	13,735	13,195	11,513	13,217	20,996	5,600
Crowley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	11,137	11,262	11,479	11,669	11,514	11,856	11,877	11,596
Delta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	6,288	6,500	6,990	7,616	7,763	7,691	7,648	5,853
Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	10,354	10,327	10,505	11,294	11,611	11,666	11,808	11,756
El Paso	1,667	1,667	1,747	1,940	1,900	1,910	1,910	1,910
Fremont	.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Garfield	17,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	9,550	10,024	12,152	11,229	10,827	2,668	3,305	3,499
Jackson	69,395	69,200	68,254	68,303	69,183	69,341	69,191	69,361
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	2,191	2,241	2,328	2,828	2,883	3,915	3,576	3,701
Lake	4,817	4,812	4,808	4,827	4,821	4,836	4,836	5,089
La Plata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larimer	14,990	15,040	14,860	14,800	14,800	15,150	15,350	15,400
Las Animas	3,651	3,718	3,949	4,506	4,802	5,798	6,071	6,445
Lincoln	2,807	2,787	2,917	3,192	2,932	2,977	3,090	3,102
Logan	16,240	16,120	16,000	16,000	16,080	16,000	16,080	15,000
Mesa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral	2,430	2,430	2,379	2,369	2,358	2,392	2,387	2,657
Moffat	4,349	4,286	3,738	4,235	3,730	3,587	3,620	3,720
Montezuma	9,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	1,620	1,760	2,132	1,375	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Otero	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	2,423	2,707	2,090	2,440	2,400	2,340	2,340	2,228
Park	22,546	22,606	22,765	22,070	21,430	21,898	22,700	23,480
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	472	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	1,854	1,807	2,036	1,796	1,449	2,186	2,650	3,440
Pueblo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Blanco	3,840	3,619	3,681	3,712	3,259	2,309	1,910	1,910
Rio Grande	22,779	22,028	22,440	22,699	22,540	26,870	25,541	29,557
Routt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	45,800	48,700	48,700	48,700	48,699	49,000	49,000	49,000
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	5,752	5,752	5,740	5,740	5,748	5,716	5,774	5,750
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	1,817	1,977	1,963	2,029	1,898	1,847	2,042	2,036
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weld	6,567	6,222	6,226	6,636	6,554	6,839	6,254	6,673
Yuma	1,505	1,505	1,565	4,347	4,402	4,558	4,739	4,780
State	389,863	366,996	368,476	375,722	373,052	373,829	391,427	355,192

ACREAGE OF IMPROVED FRUIT LAND AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Adams	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alamosa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arapahoe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Archuleta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Baca	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bent	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boulder	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chaffee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cheyenne	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clear Creek	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conejos	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Costilla	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Crowley	28	34	46	72	83	125	113	123	192
Custer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delta	6,258	6,474	6,434	7,881	7,169	7,740	8,211	7,458	7,708
Denver	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Douglas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eagle	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elbert	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
El Paso	138	138	138	138	150	170	170	170	170
Fremont	1,975	1,980	1,920	1,917	1,891	1,932	2,039	2,051	1,927
Garfield	---	645	825	823	850	701	747	798	765
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gunnison	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Huerfano	24	31	29	31	31	31	37	36	40
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jefferson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kiowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kit Carson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lake	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
La Plata	80	82	99	110	70	80	99	120	150
Larimer	1,240	990	1,080	1,050	1,050	1,104	1,084	1,004	486
Las Animas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lincoln	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Logan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mesa	5,404	5,902	5,743	6,103	6,252	6,534	6,249	6,215	6,939
Mineral	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Moffat	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montezuma	595	621	663	652	684	924	667	700	722
Montrose	452	590	599	714	800	851	1,008	1,102	1,200
Morgan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Otero	266	268	284	337	327	334	369	437	472
Ouray	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Park	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Phillips	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pitkin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Prowers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pueblo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rio Blanco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rio Grande	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Routt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saguache	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Miguel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sedgwick	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Summit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teller	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Weld	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yuma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State	16,460	17,755	17,860	19,828	19,357	20,526	20,793	20,214	20,771

**ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL FARM LAND* IN COLORADO AS RETURNED BY COUNTY
ASSESSORS FOR 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams -----	\$ 8,562,280	\$ 8,594,860	\$ 8,649,490	\$ 8,829,630	\$ 8,934,310	\$ 10,324,750
Alamosa -----	2,687,030	2,709,980	2,760,135	2,792,120	2,791,905	3,243,896
Arapahoe -----	3,893,515	4,001,765	4,010,895	4,034,220	3,996,410	4,753,705
Archuleta ----	960,730	925,755	929,130	928,125	905,240	997,420
Baca -----	4,288,185	4,304,832	4,300,152	5,735,110	5,764,417	6,413,330
Bent -----	3,840,310	3,838,345	3,828,140	3,840,930	3,823,337	4,863,680
Boulder -----	5,816,440	5,829,870	5,863,790	5,885,580	5,906,870	7,116,900
Chaffee -----	1,003,260	931,845	952,530	976,190	992,430	1,098,375
Cheyenne -----	3,652,540	3,655,130	3,653,141	4,425,690	4,437,095	6,282,020
Clear Creek ---	135,540	139,750	118,760	113,420	103,968	309,990
Conejos -----	3,174,509	3,162,221	3,170,965	3,163,469	3,143,775	3,496,135
Costilla -----	1,875,895	1,898,915	2,057,345	1,885,965	1,885,269	2,495,055
Crowley -----	2,442,425	2,461,505	2,453,230	2,470,610	2,473,560	3,064,830
Custer -----	1,020,408	1,023,024	1,038,772	1,042,912	1,523,094	1,154,614
Delta -----	3,347,875	3,394,165	3,412,880	3,429,870	2,979,965	4,018,750
Denver -----						
Dolores -----	597,245	589,960	529,155	506,070	516,771	566,205
Douglas -----	1,721,930	1,740,655	1,755,035	1,922,000	1,933,725	2,306,945
Eagle -----	1,618,982	1,621,389	1,610,464	1,590,589	1,593,464	1,784,430
Elbert -----	4,821,707	4,829,487	4,845,596	4,856,885	4,905,776	5,769,840
El Paso -----	4,049,800	4,121,350	4,156,880	4,533,170	4,530,710	5,929,440
Fremont -----	2,179,600	2,151,985	2,140,725	2,254,670	2,125,565	2,718,969
Garfield -----	3,272,710	3,222,845	3,227,920	3,236,335	3,320,980	3,706,985
Gilpin -----	100,323	104,878	98,106	102,196	84,920	88,869
Grand -----	1,147,285	1,114,480	1,114,190	1,105,225	1,188,653	1,381,000
Gunnison -----	1,780,675	1,776,925	1,777,475	1,768,590	1,768,430	1,965,005
Hinsdale -----	82,775	83,220	82,085	83,260	76,950	83,702
Huerfano -----	1,862,180	1,835,815	1,837,246	1,867,561	1,761,956	1,923,800
Jackson -----	1,070,942	1,063,220	1,048,586	1,054,850	1,064,300	1,234,430
Jefferson -----	4,819,845	4,615,260	4,309,155	4,372,460	4,206,965	5,170,230
Kiowa -----	3,820,550	3,822,070	3,822,350	5,052,320	5,034,687	6,209,820
Kit Carson -----	6,412,470	6,445,105	6,498,900	8,630,575	8,181,182	9,389,445
Lake -----	114,075	114,625	115,985	121,530	126,265	138,830
La Plata -----	2,181,125	2,181,400	2,209,725	2,356,115	2,438,490	2,815,425
Larimer -----	7,645,922	7,642,170	7,685,028	7,736,998	7,792,206	9,238,280
Las Animas -----	6,587,682	6,660,767	6,789,659	6,785,926	6,735,184	7,643,422
Lincoln -----	4,693,560	4,682,115	4,674,790	5,775,160	5,787,715	7,620,050
Logan -----	6,580,750	6,498,285	6,529,950	7,488,110	7,877,060	10,432,255
Mesa -----	5,543,660	5,655,620	5,665,500	5,684,930	5,684,472	7,081,210
Mineral -----	126,955	127,305	126,575	127,225	127,795	137,450
Moffat -----	2,214,660	2,193,750	2,266,560	2,209,395	2,169,175	2,603,690
Montezuma -----	1,810,689	1,816,125	1,808,220	1,815,935	1,841,655	2,040,395
Montrose -----	2,984,090	2,986,760	3,006,545	3,028,595	3,079,690	3,477,895
Morgan -----	5,687,910	5,722,240	5,788,510	6,101,890	6,073,260	7,492,380
Otero -----	5,110,915	5,301,945	5,348,795	5,355,240	5,350,965	6,125,725
Ouray -----	626,255	619,855	631,615	639,538	644,960	782,450
Park -----	1,454,370	1,443,115	1,429,580	1,369,520	1,343,700	1,531,295
Phillips -----	3,254,930	3,249,180	3,242,150	4,268,450	4,257,730	5,865,685
Pitkin -----	669,440	664,935	728,730	713,970	723,120	809,530
Prowers -----	6,250,090	6,298,880	6,337,370	6,355,030	6,315,790	7,899,580
Pueblo -----	4,840,597	5,043,419	5,092,485	4,998,710	5,821,501	6,776,590
Rio Blanco -----	1,735,525	1,735,990	1,747,675	1,850,410	1,782,135	2,130,160
Rio Grande -----	3,444,430	3,420,625	3,420,615	3,419,150	3,440,610	3,837,895
Routt -----	2,810,070	2,744,210	2,994,560	3,088,930	3,182,320	3,310,220
Saguache -----	2,444,338	2,464,220	2,495,280	2,509,759	2,541,287	3,101,561
San Juan -----	1,625	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,008	1,120
San Miguel -----	800,300	795,110	796,740	791,610	791,455	871,760
Sedgwick -----	2,886,630	2,914,170	2,902,200	3,395,690	3,474,995	4,413,270
Summit -----	237,150	236,995	229,040	258,300	259,992	282,370
Teller -----	399,610	404,890	421,050	419,360	425,960	450,340
Washington -----	5,668,635	5,689,870	5,691,835	6,906,120	6,935,674	7,758,833
Weld -----	21,821,470	22,986,360	22,944,990	24,086,400	24,580,330	29,357,940
Yuma -----	5,462,290	5,459,450	5,469,910	6,801,320	6,822,720	9,505,900
State -----	\$202,149,709	\$203,766,627	\$204,645,930	\$219,010,943	\$220,385,628	\$265,396,071

*Includes fruit, irrigated, natural hay, dry farming, grazing and waste and seep lands.

AVERAGE VALUE OF IRRIGATED LAND PER ACRE AS RETURNED ANNUALLY BY COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$56.93	\$57.69	\$58.43	\$59.66	\$53.71	\$63.68	\$72.32	\$90.41
Alamosa	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	35.00
Arapahoe	67.74	67.74	67.73	67.67	66.96	77.78	89.68	111.15
Archuleta	27.83	27.61	27.63	27.43	27.45	30.58	32.57	40.47
Baca	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.00	12.50
Bent	42.86	42.55	41.66	40.69	39.52	63.74	63.90	77.21
Boulder	58.61	58.63	58.52	58.41	58.46	70.18	79.27	103.13
Chaffee	34.27	32.05	32.79	30.46	35.12	33.85	35.32	44.08
Cheyenne	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clear Creek	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Conejos	32.31	32.20	32.20	32.19	32.19	35.78	35.78	45.00
Costilla	14.59	14.39	15.05	14.35	14.46	18.81	24.08	29.15
Crowley	36.08	35.51	35.85	35.95	36.13	45.73	67.27	85.39
Custer	27.20	27.46	26.55	26.52	26.47	32.00	31.94	30.07
Delta	42.32	34.60	45.44	45.72	45.08	46.17	52.35	64.25
Denver	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	588.04	626.67
Dolores	10.00	8.14	7.35	7.50	7.64	9.95	12.04	17.36
Douglas	50.39	50.77	56.83	53.61	53.29	58.67	61.57	75.16
Eagle	41.82	46.00	45.62	52.92	46.23	51.62	47.12	65.08
Elbert	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
El Paso	48.34	48.45	48.46	52.67	52.67	60.00	60.00	75.00
Fremont	53.87	57.00	57.97	58.23	52.44	62.46	64.28	77.62
Garfield	40.12	43.92	43.17	44.04	45.19	50.77	56.52	70.54
Gilpin	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand	21.94	21.58	22.17	22.73	24.89	28.35	27.91	34.81
Gunnison	30.34	30.86	30.38	30.73	26.32	31.20	33.34	41.54
Hinsdale	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	20.59	24.44
Huerfano	32.00	29.31	29.46	29.67	28.86	33.40	33.46	42.89
Jackson	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jefferson	68.56	65.20	61.64	59.15	57.49	70.70	78.56	103.10
Kiowa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson	22.95	22.95	23.00	23.00	24.31	27.01	25.60	31.99
Lake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
La Plata	28.79	29.41	28.51	31.80	31.93	37.74	38.29	42.66
Larimer	55.47	55.44	55.60	55.90	56.10	69.00	77.01	94.50
Las Animas	39.30	36.20	37.27	36.88	34.56	40.02	39.40	52.51
Lincoln	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Logan	41.25	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.40	52.02	55.30	71.28
Mesa	44.43	46.00	46.47	46.22	46.98	77.14	78.38	68.54
Mineral	12.76	12.29	11.00	10.24	10.17	11.25	11.46	14.24
Moffat	25.32	25.24	25.30	26.63	25.55	30.07	30.16	36.21
Montezuma	24.75	25.25	25.10	25.11	25.05	27.55	27.72	35.18
Montrose	33.80	33.92	34.02	34.45	35.03	38.92	39.35	48.93
Morgan	44.92	44.90	44.95	45.93	45.63	56.40	62.60	78.35
Otero	55.33	54.58	54.96	54.85	62.64	63.52	69.93	87.19
Ouray	31.44	31.37	30.04	31.10	31.61	38.61	39.54	49.51
Park	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Phillips	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pitkin	40.36	40.68	39.63	40.27	40.82	44.21	42.20	51.33
Prowers	41.75	41.59	42.15	41.85	41.91	52.10	51.19	63.67
Pueblo	59.93	62.21	61.15	69.35	68.85	76.80	75.80	94.72
Rio Blanco	36.82	35.90	37.02	39.76	40.08	47.50	47.00	59.64
Rio Grande	37.55	37.43	37.00	37.18	38.00	46.17	48.55	64.00
Routt	28.27	28.64	28.10	28.84	29.24	35.98	36.02	45.03
Saguache	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	35.00	35.20	44.00
San Juan	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Miguel	23.41	23.82	23.78	24.53	24.51	27.48	28.70	35.65
Sedgwick	49.38	50.53	49.58	48.69	49.17	57.12	64.42	76.16
Summit	25.42	25.42	25.00	25.70	25.42	28.00	29.34	35.00
Teller	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	45.66	46.68	45.47	46.55	43.78	49.78	49.90	60.58
Weld	46.99	47.69	47.48	47.93	49.13	59.96	66.65	85.18
Yuma	23.94	23.93	24.02	21.48	21.54	28.42	37.13	38.70
State	\$42.11	\$42.13	\$42.39	\$42.66	\$42.80	\$51.28	\$57.39	\$70.92

AVERAGE VALUE OF DRY FARMING LAND PER ACRE AS RETURNED ANNUALLY BY
COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams -----	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.05	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.20	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.73	\$11.17
Alamosa -----	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00
Arapahoe -----	6.36	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.48	7.61	8.09	10.20
Archuleta -----	7.45	7.98	7.27	7.27	7.52	7.33	8.26	10.33
Baca -----	3.38	3.37	3.39	4.50	4.50	5.02	5.00	6.25
Bent -----	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.56	4.03	4.28	4.36	7.16
Boulder -----	17.32	17.35	17.27	17.23	17.16	20.38	23.59	33.60
Chaffee -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cheyenne -----	3.79	3.78	3.78	5.07	5.06	6.62	6.61	8.29
Clear Creek -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conejos -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Costilla -----	---	---	---	---	---	5.05	2.61	3.00
Crowley -----	4.25	4.44	4.41	4.36	4.62	5.50	6.59	8.98
Custer -----	9.91	9.67	9.88	10.35	10.53	9.47	9.59	14.83
Delta -----	10.76	10.42	10.20	10.86	10.66	13.12	14.01	16.63
Denver -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores -----	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.40	6.21	6.75	6.46
Douglas -----	7.84	7.88	7.01	9.34	9.37	11.50	12.78	15.90
Eagle -----	22.50	21.01	21.42	21.55	21.83	23.55	24.42	30.65
Elbert -----	7.56	7.56	7.54	7.55	7.57	8.59	9.51	11.84
El Paso -----	6.50	6.64	6.64	7.22	7.22	9.25	9.39	11.74
Fremont -----	9.25	5.22	5.23	5.86	5.61	7.02	6.34	8.94
Garfield -----	7.56	10.97	11.03	11.33	10.38	14.12	16.88	19.90
Gilpin -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gunnison -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.61
Hinsdale -----	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	---
Huerfano -----	5.13	4.06	4.25	5.04	5.07	6.14	5.99	7.20
Jackson -----	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.38	4.50	8.06	8.05	10.00
Jefferson -----	22.39	20.20	13.97	13.36	12.82	14.50	16.10	21.69
Kiowa -----	4.08	4.08	4.16	5.53	5.53	6.17	7.21	8.85
Kit Carson -----	5.73	5.74	5.73	7.76	7.74	8.68	8.76	11.12
Lake -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
La Plata -----	10.32	10.00	10.44	10.22	11.08	12.69	12.77	15.33
Larimer -----	6.55	6.46	6.50	8.70	8.95	12.26	13.62	17.50
Las Animas -----	5.03	5.01	6.01	6.00	5.90	8.04	8.00	10.00
Lincoln -----	3.63	3.64	3.62	4.84	4.86	6.35	7.04	8.67
Logan -----	5.20	5.00	5.00	6.41	6.89	9.47	11.49	14.31
Mesa -----	12.85	13.41	12.83	11.49	12.00	28.56	31.29	---
Mineral -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Moffat -----	5.71	5.97	6.31	6.65	6.65	8.16	8.91	10.48
Montezuma -----	7.51	9.31	9.31	9.04	9.58	10.59	11.63	14.95
Montrose -----	9.54	9.54	10.00	10.31	10.64	12.88	12.70	15.42
Morgan -----	4.66	4.68	4.74	5.69	5.68	6.93	7.72	9.70
Otero -----	6.59	6.40	6.64	6.69	5.96	10.13	10.91	12.24
Ouray -----	7.39	7.27	6.91	7.00	7.65	8.50	8.50	10.00
Park -----	10.83	10.84	10.84	10.88	10.89	12.12	12.00	15.00
Phillips -----	8.71	8.68	8.70	11.53	11.54	15.44	20.53	25.83
Pitkin -----	13.51	7.35	8.56	8.55	8.81	8.92	8.00	10.00
Prowers -----	3.76	3.78	3.76	3.81	3.71	4.15	4.12	5.10
Pueblo -----	11.15	11.30	12.30	10.16	12.15	12.35	12.35	15.43
Rio Blanco -----	8.28	7.84	8.39	9.91	9.26	12.61	11.00	14.62
Rio Grande -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Routt -----	8.92	9.31	9.31	9.30	9.70	12.07	15.93	19.92
Saguache -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Juan -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Miguel -----	11.22	11.60	11.64	11.66	11.78	13.26	13.81	18.07
Sedgwick -----	8.79	8.85	8.86	11.50	11.82	15.50	17.18	21.55
Summit -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teller -----	8.10	8.01	8.14	8.25	7.81	8.34	8.00	9.73
Washington -----	4.03	3.89	3.91	5.11	5.10	5.72	5.66	7.06
Weld -----	4.56	5.30	5.22	6.71	6.90	8.08	8.92	10.35
Yuma -----	6.39	6.38	6.38	8.28	8.27	11.49	15.30	18.35
State -----	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.34	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.61	\$ 7.94	\$ 8.81	\$10.84

AVERAGE VALUE OF GRAZING LAND PER ACRE AS RETURNED ANNUALLY BY COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams -----	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.83	\$ 4.63	\$ 5.23	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.91
Alamosa -----	1.40	1.51	1.49	1.66	1.87	2.31	2.20	2.40
Arapahoe -----	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.47	3.48	3.09	3.52	4.75
Archuleta -----	1.94	1.90	1.94	1.94	1.94	2.15	2.45	3.00
Baca -----	1.80	1.83	1.79	2.42	2.44	2.74	2.73	3.45
Bent -----	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.77	1.75	2.29	2.29	2.87
Boulder -----	3.50	3.51	3.55	3.63	3.72	4.30	4.71	8.40
Chaffee -----	3.90	2.85	2.91	2.34	2.82	3.40	3.29	3.52
Cheyenne -----	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.93	2.92	3.12	3.20	4.01
Clear Creek -----	5.40	6.36	5.85	5.28	5.05	9.58	8.79	10.17
Conejos -----	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.89
Costilla -----	2.04	1.57	1.56	.66	.67	.85	1.55	3.00
Crowley -----	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.24	2.24	2.58	3.12	3.82
Custer -----	2.10	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.38	2.38	3.04
Delta -----	1.71	2.83	2.98	3.01	3.26	3.59	3.39	4.09
Denver -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores -----	2.72	2.74	2.54	2.13	2.08	2.26	2.57	2.72
Douglas -----	2.98	2.98	3.04	3.04	2.99	3.56	3.85	4.14
Eagle -----	2.78	2.88	2.75	2.75	2.08	3.15	3.19	4.08
Elbert -----	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.93	3.46	4.32	5.41
El Paso -----	2.20	2.25	2.23	2.45	2.45	3.49	3.59	4.49
Fremont -----	2.19	2.04	2.05	2.22	2.09	2.81	2.86	3.48
Garfield -----	2.26	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.87	2.17	2.43	2.98
Gilpin -----	3.06	3.10	3.05	3.11	2.75	3.09	2.43	3.07
Grand -----	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.92	1.93	2.31	2.50	3.14
Gunnison -----	2.23	2.34	2.24	2.06	2.09	2.45	2.46	3.02
Hinsdale -----	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.88	1.80	2.00	2.27	3.00
Huerfano -----	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.00	1.85	2.00	2.18	2.62
Jackson -----	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.46	1.40	1.60	1.62	2.11
Jefferson -----	4.59	4.54	3.60	2.60	3.54	4.50	4.97	6.46
Kiowa -----	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.82	2.82	3.62	3.49	4.39
Kit Carson -----	2.50	2.49	2.51	2.54	2.11	2.42	2.34	3.04
Lake -----	2.46	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.24	3.08	3.70	4.95
La Plata -----	2.11	2.08	2.20	2.16	2.33	2.66	2.90	3.52
Larimer -----	2.19	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.28	2.15	2.48	3.12
Las Animas -----	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.19	2.04	2.33	2.34	2.96
Lincoln -----	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.26	3.05	3.45	4.49
Logan -----	1.74	1.67	1.76	2.00	2.07	2.80	2.80	3.50
Mesa -----	2.35	2.49	2.53	2.54	2.51	3.32	3.52	4.39
Mineral -----	3.39	3.44	3.54	3.57	3.57	3.97	3.93	4.94
Moffat -----	1.63	1.62	1.74	1.71	1.63	1.98	2.03	2.63
Montezuma -----	2.21	2.06	2.17	2.25	2.18	2.45	2.49	3.11
Montrose -----	2.13	2.11	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.47	2.56	3.08
Morgan -----	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.29	2.83	3.13	3.93
Otero -----	1.90	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.89	2.28	2.26	2.86
Ouray -----	2.31	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.76	3.50
Park -----	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.62	1.61	1.83	2.30	2.79
Phillips -----	2.04	2.05	1.89	1.84	1.82	2.80	2.87	3.24
Pitkin -----	2.50	2.51	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.58	2.58	3.24
Prowers -----	2.65	2.66	2.63	2.65	2.63	1.88	1.79	2.27
Pueblo -----	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.61	1.98	2.52	2.99	3.74
Rio Blanco -----	2.21	2.20	2.21	2.30	2.04	2.39	2.30	2.95
Rio Grande -----	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.50	2.40	3.00
Routt -----	2.22	2.22	2.56	2.76	2.85	2.47	2.57	3.22
Saguache -----	1.50	1.10	1.16	1.20	1.34	2.65	2.80	3.75
San Juan -----	4.11	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.04	5.60	5.60	6.40
San Miguel -----	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.69	2.68	3.32
Sedgwick -----	2.34	2.35	2.44	2.57	2.62	3.16	3.55	4.63
Summit -----	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.70	2.53	3.00	3.12	3.75
Teller -----	1.89	1.85	1.98	1.95	1.99	2.13	1.92	2.18
Washington -----	2.31	2.25	2.41	2.56	2.54	2.84	2.85	3.73
Weld -----	2.01	1.98	2.03	1.91	1.95	2.17	2.40	3.06
Yuma -----	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.64	2.22	2.86	3.55
State -----	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.48

AVERAGE VALUE OF NATURAL HAY LAND PER ACRE AS RETURNED ANNUALLY BY
COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams -----	\$13.84	\$12.79	\$12.74	\$13.97	\$14.66	\$16.10	\$16.01	\$21.31
Alamosa -----	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	25.00	25.00	30.00
Arapahoe -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Archuleta -----	22.79	21.76	21.44	20.63	20.63	22.65	23.57	29.48
Baca -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boulder -----	13.82	13.88	14.14	13.80	14.04	17.34	19.43	-----
Chaffee -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cheyenne -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clear Creek -----	17.13	13.46	13.05	12.28	12.00	-----	-----	-----
Conejos -----	14.35	14.35	15.00	14.35	14.35	16.00	16.00	20.00
Costilla -----	6.43	6.30	6.28	6.44	6.92	7.63	6.06	20.00
Crowley -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Custer -----	25.52	25.51	25.58	25.57	25.80	28.44	28.37	40.00
Delta -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Denver -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dolores -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Douglas -----	22.51	22.47	22.54	22.33	22.70	25.24	29.93	37.77
Eagle -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elbert -----	22.89	22.93	22.97	23.71	24.01	26.66	33.33	41.43
El Paso -----	26.74	26.74	26.72	29.05	29.04	36.70	37.20	46.50
Fremont -----	-----	24.00	23.38	23.50	23.63	29.67	29.67	35.00
Garfield -----	13.29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gilpin -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gunnison -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hinsdale -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huerfano -----	32.00	31.37	26.71	30.58	31.87	32.96	31.28	36.82
Jackson -----	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.28	12.00	12.00	15.00
Jefferson -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kiowa -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson -----	15.02	15.02	16.53	17.04	16.70	15.70	17.57	22.36
Lake -----	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.70	11.01
La Plata -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Larimer -----	11.37	11.38	11.40	11.50	11.70	13.23	16.26	20.00
Las Animas -----	22.63	21.52	23.81	22.61	22.42	21.29	19.60	24.71
Lincoln -----	15.10	15.16	14.94	13.98	15.06	19.97	24.49	28.96
Logan -----	12.54	12.50	12.60	12.60	12.60	16.80	16.79	22.50
Mesa -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mineral -----	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.95	18.00	20.00	21.34	34.88
Moffat -----	16.51	16.74	16.67	15.00	18.33	22.13	21.68	25.63
Montezuma -----	15.63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montrose -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morgan -----	15.99	14.00	16.76	18.82	13.69	16.90	18.80	23.50
Otero -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ouray -----	9.58	8.45	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.14	12.00
Park -----	26.98	26.99	26.64	26.43	26.48	29.89	30.03	37.00
Phillips -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pitkin -----	20.00	20.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Prowers -----	12.83	12.05	13.35	15.63	10.68	17.15	17.50	22.37
Pueblo -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rio Blanco -----	22.08	21.50	23.51	28.46	26.32	31.24	31.00	39.77
Rio Grande -----	15.00	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.75	18.00	12.80	18.00
Routt -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saguache -----	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.40	18.75	18.80	23.50
San Juan -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Miguel -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sedgwick -----	10.66	10.90	11.00	11.19	11.86	14.65	15.91	18.56
Summit -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Teller -----	13.46	12.92	12.91	12.74	12.60	13.38	12.56	15.50
Washington -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Weld -----	11.44	11.60	11.80	11.38	11.57	12.78	13.69	17.59
Yuma -----	12.49	12.47	12.53	12.78	12.80	17.95	23.75	26.76
State -----	\$15.87	\$15.95	\$16.06	\$16.20	\$16.15	\$18.51	\$18.53	\$23.95

HORSES IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937

(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	3,958	\$ 202,510	\$51.17	4,246	\$ 208,360	\$49.07
Alamosa	1,195	68,685	57.48	1,160	58,975	50.84
Arapahoe	2,286	112,955	49.41	2,761	110,455	40.01
Archuleta	1,372	82,110	59.84	1,367	67,815	49.61
Baca	2,050	52,460	25.59	2,797	71,890	25.70
Bent	2,824	79,815	28.26	2,738	75,114	27.43
Boulder	3,054	175,150	57.35	3,047	148,110	48.61
Chaffee	910	35,435	38.94	824	35,430	43.00
Cheyenne	1,438	46,165	32.10	1,670	52,855	31.65
Clear Creek	245	6,970	28.45	222	6,990	31.49
Conejos	2,426	159,065	65.57	2,279	151,225	66.36
Costilla	1,013	37,800	37.31	1,074	38,770	36.10
Crowley	1,925	67,170	34.89	1,884	62,055	32.94
Custer	1,203	33,877	28.16	1,167	30,823	26.41
Delta	3,817	177,785	46.58	3,249	151,855	46.74
Denver	301	26,610	88.41	306	12,440	40.65
Dolores	485	14,840	30.60	470	13,360	28.42
Douglas	1,307	76,045	58.18	1,287	81,430	63.27
Eagle	1,987	65,311	32.87	1,855	59,630	32.14
Elbert	4,433	177,220	39.97	4,331	181,455	41.90
El Paso	4,289	143,850	33.54	4,366	145,280	33.23
Fremont	1,560	60,875	39.02	1,578	61,420	38.92
Garfield	4,545	206,500	45.43	4,435	134,765	30.38
Gilpin	111	3,290	29.64	135	3,655	27.08
Grand	2,060	65,120	31.62	1,920	70,610	36.77
Gunnison	2,590	100,385	38.75	2,527	94,830	37.52
Hinsdale	219	3,975	18.15	215	3,900	18.14
Huerfano	1,531	53,065	34.66	1,613	42,745	26.50
Jackson	2,760	85,195	30.87	3,189	85,376	26.77
Jefferson	2,679	82,770	30.90	2,781	82,830	29.78
Kiowa	1,511	50,989	33.75	469	23,535	50.20
Kit Carson	3,965	145,710	36.75	4,713	181,042	38.41
Lake	81	3,240	40.00	113	3,390	30.00
La Plata	2,884	105,710	36.65	2,789	82,530	29.59
Larimer	5,891	309,860	52.60	6,081	311,510	51.22
Las Animas	4,924	122,758	24.93	5,480	137,652	25.12
Lincoln	2,687	93,410	34.76	3,358	102,830	30.62
Logan	6,034	274,660	45.51	6,732	301,180	44.73
Mesa	5,764	191,235	33.18	5,729	188,600	32.92
Mineral	199	7,380	37.09	208	7,380	35.48
Moffat	3,343	98,430	29.44	3,638	113,900	31.31
Montezuma	2,465	63,810	25.89	2,374	59,930	25.24
Montrose	3,750	170,090	45.35	3,713	157,125	42.32
Morgan	6,053	300,160	49.59	6,422	289,615	45.09
Otero	3,785	194,075	51.27	3,881	184,350	47.50
Ouray	615	18,795	30.56	636	16,280	25.60
Park	1,732	50,615	29.22	1,685	49,010	29.09
Phillips	1,886	79,977	42.41	2,274	101,480	44.63
Pitkin	947	31,170	32.91	818	25,495	31.17
Prowers	4,166	184,351	44.25	4,778	188,510	39.45
Pueblo	3,036	101,260	33.35	3,185	105,765	33.20
Rio Blanco	2,252	62,980	27.97	2,634	68,365	25.95
Rio Grande	1,655	65,370	39.50	1,770	60,760	34.33
Routt	5,152	150,705	29.25	4,608	151,840	32.95
Saguache	1,946	74,910	38.49	1,948	65,745	33.75
San Juan	16	540	33.75	23	740	32.17
San Miguel	679	22,455	33.07	754	23,240	30.82
Sedgwick	1,575	60,460	38.39	1,791	66,030	36.87
Summit	420	11,970	28.50	402	11,480	28.56
Teller	683	26,645	39.01	655	23,360	35.66
Washington	6,820	265,260	38.89	6,990	269,390	38.54
Weld	15,050	800,600	53.20	16,552	727,400	43.16
Yuma	5,913	212,260	35.90	6,404	234,460	36.61
State	168,452	\$ 6,854,843	\$40.69	175,400	\$ 6,678,367	\$38.08

MULES IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	254	\$ 16,370	\$64.45	246	\$ 14,670	\$59.63
Alamosa	104	7,745	74.47	87	5,800	66.66
Arapahoe	120	6,120	51.00	114	4,960	43.50
Archuleta	33	1,360	41.21	47	1,850	39.37
Baca	75	2,510	33.47	160	5,350	33.43
Bent	246	7,290	29.63	262	7,160	27.33
Boulder	256	17,190	67.15	261	14,910	57.12
Chaffee	20	645	32.25	4	180	45.00
Cheyenne	77	2,990	38.83	77	3,745	48.64
Clear Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	141	9,960	70.64	165	10,905	66.09
Costilla	71	2,900	40.85	66	2,290	34.70
Crowley	167	6,685	40.03	221	7,835	35.45
Custer	44	1,245	28.30	49	1,360	27.75
Delta	460	18,700	40.65	256	13,290	51.91
Denver	14	2,470	176.43	9	430	47.77
Dolores	44	1,645	37.39	55	1,765	32.09
Douglas	39	2,070	53.07	44	2,400	54.54
Eagle	60	2,695	44.92	57	2,245	39.40
Elbert	346	14,215	41.08	294	12,170	41.39
El Paso	487	16,780	34.46	601	21,570	35.89
Fremont	160	7,315	45.72	181	7,165	39.59
Garfield	300	7,540	25.13	305	7,420	24.32
Gilpin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	24	1,440	60.00	11	470	42.72
Gunnison	157	7,400	47.13	155	6,865	44.29
Hinsdale	1	25	25.00	2	40	20.00
Huerfano	123	5,475	44.51	135	5,425	40.18
Jackson	16	655	40.94	8	280	35.00
Jefferson	115	4,875	42.39	121	4,790	39.58
Kiowa	114	4,106	36.02	43	2,880	67.00
Kit Carson	168	6,460	38.48	231	9,375	40.58
Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	101	3,840	38.02	109	3,360	30.82
Larimer	479	34,690	72.42	507	34,000	67.06
Las Animas	423	26,020	61.51	453	27,440	60.57
Lincoln	139	5,810	41.80	214	8,085	37.78
Logan	432	24,740	57.26	564	31,310	55.51
Mesa	336	12,195	36.29	337	12,470	37.00
Mineral	8	395	49.38	14	650	46.42
Moffat	53	2,550	48.11	71	3,440	48.45
Montezuma	185	5,090	27.51	197	5,265	26.73
Montrose	202	9,160	45.35	242	9,680	40.00
Morgan	582	36,350	62.46	653	35,130	53.80
Otero	621	44,475	71.62	631	45,485	72.09
Ouray	45	1,215	27.00	41	765	18.66
Park	42	1,445	34.40	48	1,800	37.50
Phillips	185	9,545	51.59	206	10,550	51.21
Pitkin	24	650	27.08	5	175	35.00
Prowers	266	12,370	46.50	251	12,465	49.66
Pueblo	150	5,320	35.47	316	7,865	24.89
Rio Blanco	94	3,130	33.29	144	4,185	29.06
Rio Grande	311	12,295	39.53	393	13,205	33.60
Routt	63	1,890	30.00	47	1,660	35.32
Saguache	134	6,630	49.48	152	5,960	39.20
San Juan	12	360	30.00	14	315	22.50
San Miguel	76	2,500	32.89	69	2,150	31.13
Sedgwick	145	6,180	42.62	180	8,540	47.45
Summit	2	60	30.00	2	60	30.00
Teller	34	1,200	35.29	31	1,105	35.64
Washington	286	11,675	40.82	260	12,585	48.40
Weld	1,643	89,000	54.17	1,721	83,080	48.27
Yuma	398	16,140	40.55	470	19,180	40.81
State	11,707	\$ 573,796	\$49.01	12,609	\$ 581,555	\$46.13

RANGE CATTLE IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937

(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	7,601	\$ 154,820	\$20.37	7,057	\$ 131,750	\$18.67
Alamosa	7,371	124,480	16.89	6,663	107,640	16.15
Arapahoe	5,572	96,895	17.39	6,142	98,450	16.03
Archuleta	11,674	191,790	16.43	9,462	151,548	16.02
Baca	8,222	127,065	15.45	9,309	145,170	15.59
Bent	10,818	167,897	15.52	8,612	126,760	14.72
Boulder	7,152	136,750	19.12	7,474	121,250	16.22
Chaffee	6,738	132,715	19.70	6,507	121,395	18.66
Cheyenne	16,124	253,115	15.70	14,526	228,630	15.74
Clear Creek	380	7,230	19.03	331	5,740	17.34
Conejos	11,449	183,970	16.07	11,555	183,419	15.87
Costilla	1,289	20,455	15.87	1,206	18,685	15.49
Crowley	8,762	141,125	16.11	6,958	105,100	15.10
Custer	6,805	102,680	15.09	6,182	93,322	15.10
Delta	17,006	275,115	16.18	15,672	264,720	16.89
Denver						
Dolores	3,714	55,525	14.95	3,023	45,990	15.21
Douglas	12,517	196,020	15.66	12,266	193,075	15.74
Eagle	19,251	308,198	16.01	17,571	273,485	15.56
Elbert	22,115	369,300	16.70	16,028	261,855	16.34
El Paso	20,164	329,210	16.33	15,834	257,940	16.29
Fremont	8,788	174,715	19.88	8,994	162,440	18.06
Garfield	30,336	494,225	16.29	27,421	429,230	15.65
Gilpin	860	14,703	17.10	919	15,300	16.65
Grand	12,127	246,900	20.36	13,707	232,440	16.96
Gunnison	34,503	554,875	16.08	34,055	547,395	16.07
Hinsdale	2,068	32,610	15.77	1,827	28,290	15.83
Huerfano	5,693	168,427	17.38	8,597	132,620	15.43
Jackson	32,292	538,860	16.69	30,509	495,513	16.24
Jefferson	7,171	122,815	17.13	6,986	112,045	16.04
Kiowa	14,244	224,445	15.76	8,469	135,485	16.00
Kit Carson	12,664	188,295	14.87	17,255	285,073	16.52
Lake	695	10,825	15.58	510	7,930	15.55
La Plata	12,787	214,275	16.76	12,390	189,115	15.26
Larimer	18,487	353,280	19.11	18,936	370,090	19.54
Las Animas	40,893	619,508	15.15	42,901	644,970	15.03
Lincoln	22,082	333,320	15.09	24,797	357,775	14.43
Logan	23,484	382,045	16.27	22,865	355,920	15.57
Mesa	33,216	532,465	16.03	35,320	552,780	15.65
Mineral	963	15,380	15.97	1,081	16,790	15.53
Moffat	15,270	274,850	18.00	15,490	271,810	17.55
Montezuma	6,410	102,945	16.06	5,963	95,870	16.08
Montrose	17,180	274,785	15.99	18,245	287,685	15.77
Morgan	13,529	219,860	16.25	8,638	141,150	16.34
Otero	9,454	201,625	21.33	8,348	159,145	19.06
Ouray	7,323	115,705	15.80	7,408	116,755	15.76
Park	14,437	237,100	16.42	14,807	248,605	16.79
Phillips	4,384	71,681	16.35	5,395	88,460	16.40
Pitkin	7,142	114,465	16.03	6,809	114,640	16.84
Prowers	10,806	178,264	16.50	11,685	175,867	15.05
Pueblo	14,930	234,365	15.70	11,186	175,342	15.67
Rio Blanco	30,658	491,990	16.05	33,342	547,750	16.43
Rio Grande	7,155	113,765	15.90	6,534	102,250	15.65
Routt	28,339	484,355	17.09	28,069	473,455	16.87
Saguache	18,849	300,426	15.94	20,129	326,927	16.24
San Juan	125	2,410	19.28	166	2,480	14.94
San Miguel	6,090	96,895	15.91	5,934	93,020	15.68
Sedgwick	6,199	98,560	15.90	5,920	93,920	15.86
Summit	3,855	71,580	18.57	3,743	69,540	18.58
Teller	4,619	76,865	16.64	4,885	78,920	16.16
Washington	33,184	574,402	17.31	28,258	470,775	16.66
Weld	26,624	438,770	16.48	24,958	400,060	16.03
Yuma	31,829	507,870	15.96	29,171	460,660	15.79
State	840,468	\$13,879,856	\$16.51	805,000	\$13,002,841	\$16.15

DAIRY CATTLE IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	6,495	\$ 214,250	\$32.99	6,520	\$ 194,290	\$29.80
Alamosa	1,149	34,195	29.76	1,097	27,855	25.39
Arapahoe	6,049	176,590	29.14	5,558	151,435	27.25
Archuleta	1,150	45,820	39.84	1,067	42,184	39.54
Baca	1,343	33,990	25.31	1,073	22,140	20.63
Bent	1,195	24,195	20.25	1,224	18,670	15.25
Boulder	5,203	167,350	32.16	5,405	125,010	23.13
Chaffee	978	31,875	32.59	934	27,035	28.95
Cheyenne	964	24,100	25.00	1,714	34,280	20.00
Clear Creek	102	3,080	30.20	120	3,610	30.08
Conejos	1,551	38,795	25.01	1,431	28,425	19.86
Costilla	506	13,230	26.15	459	10,740	23.40
Crowley	985	28,970	29.41	909	22,425	24.67
Custer	1,352	36,507	27.00	1,239	30,250	24.41
Delta	4,699	120,660	25.68	4,968	95,315	19.19
Denver	390	15,250	39.10	421	14,740	35.01
Dolores	402	8,040	20.00	398	7,960	20.00
Douglas	3,872	99,910	25.80	4,105	87,030	21.20
Eagle	2,019	63,700	31.55	2,107	55,534	26.36
Elbert	6,837	174,320	25.50	6,028	136,308	22.61
El Paso	9,899	200,470	20.25	9,559	187,080	19.57
Fremont	1,700	50,910	29.95	1,912	51,285	26.82
Garfield	2,769	90,855	32.81	2,949	60,710	20.59
Gilpin	92	2,565	27.88	82	1,795	21.89
Grand	2,442	77,570	31.76	2,206	63,400	28.74
Gunnison	1,448	34,315	23.70	1,459	30,445	20.87
Hinsdale	87	1,460	16.78	88	1,530	17.39
Huerfano	1,409	37,790	26.82	1,473	29,970	20.35
Jackson	945	24,445	25.87	852	17,040	20.00
Jefferson	4,987	124,465	24.96	5,519	150,940	27.35
Kiowa	303	7,575	25.00	569	11,555	20.31
Kit Carson	5,515	99,683	18.07	6,015	117,516	19.54
Lake	193	4,825	25.00	190	3,800	20.00
La Plata	3,568	88,770	24.88	3,396	67,725	19.94
Larimer	5,499	174,130	31.67	6,328	158,590	25.07
Las Animas	2,441	59,910	24.54	2,651	61,245	23.10
Lincoln	2,897	58,905	20.33	2,886	57,880	20.06
Logan	6,551	172,420	26.31	7,060	151,660	21.48
Mesa	5,954	159,085	26.72	6,090	128,265	21.06
Mineral	89	3,360	37.75	90	2,990	33.22
Moffat	1,249	27,075	21.68	1,505	34,210	22.73
Montezuma	6,713	103,735	15.45	6,312	97,635	15.47
Montrose	3,440	86,650	25.19	3,440	69,200	20.12
Morgan	5,949	148,160	24.91	6,010	119,745	19.92
Otero	3,079	105,200	34.17	2,992	93,445	31.23
Ouray	521	15,170	29.12	515	11,440	22.21
Park	1,499	43,475	29.00	1,323	33,630	25.42
Phillips	3,665	81,672	22.28	3,802	84,800	22.30
Pitkin	724	17,120	23.65	378	7,760	20.53
Prowers	2,353	66,829	28.40	2,636	53,307	20.22
Pueblo	4,274	81,030	18.96	4,314	82,280	19.07
Rio Blanco	637	16,440	25.81	697	16,895	24.24
Rio Grande	1,857	46,505	25.04	1,992	39,825	19.99
Routt	3,645	92,575	25.40	4,100	88,435	21.57
Saguache	1,598	42,880	26.83	956	19,180	20.06
San Juan	51	1,520	29.80	45	1,106	24.58
San Miguel	651	15,150	23.27	616	12,140	19.71
Sedgwick	2,473	62,650	25.33	2,443	52,890	21.65
Summit	320	6,400	20.00	310	6,200	20.00
Teller	1,119	29,775	26.61	868	19,375	22.32
Washington	2,307	57,675	25.00	3,835	84,675	22.08
Weld	20,479	641,140	31.31	20,316	434,380	21.38
Yuma	6,584	135,780	20.62	5,569	90,510	16.25
State	181,216	\$ 4,752,941	\$26.23	183,125	\$ 4,043,720	\$22.08

SHEEP IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
 (From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	9,090	\$ 32,120	\$ 3.53	6,384	\$ 18,680	\$ 2.93
Alamosa	14,015	42,895	3.06	9,380	34,040	3.63
Arapahoe	10,514	32,485	3.09	6,082	21,700	3.57
Archuleta ...	26,872	94,060	3.50	26,316	92,131	3.50
Baca	5,395	18,455	3.42	3,512	10,680	3.04
Bent	10,635	27,977	2.63	11,824	31,303	2.65
Boulder	3,838	13,520	3.52	3,250	11,330	3.49
Chaffee	5,886	21,250	3.61	5,221	18,480	3.54
Cheyenne	14,693	41,015	2.79	11,319	28,860	2.55
Clear Creek ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	73,067	260,286	3.56	70,228	252,120	3.59
Costilla	18,192	65,430	3.60	17,680	61,880	3.50
Crowley	3,880	12,710	3.28	4,199	14,280	3.40
Custer	4,162	13,084	3.14	4,285	13,364	3.12
Delta	45,413	134,005	2.95	38,113	131,315	3.45
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	21,446	75,060	3.50	20,289	72,195	3.56
Douglas	1,290	3,165	2.45	2,024	5,025	2.48
Eagle	26,459	98,238	3.71	24,291	88,304	3.64
Elbert	21,383	75,348	3.52	19,150	69,188	3.61
El Paso.....	7,835	18,420	2.35	4,567	15,350	3.36
Fremont	1,090	3,320	3.05	450	1,575	3.50
Garfield	64,382	233,780	3.63	64,630	231,260	3.58
Gilpin	31	110	3.55	.....	.....	.....
Grand	15,666	59,825	3.82	16,600	58,240	3.51
Gunnison	59,172	213,055	3.60	54,257	192,770	3.55
Hinsdale	13,260	49,935	3.77	6,624	23,685	3.58
Huerfano	19,345	68,485	3.54	18,685	65,450	3.50
Jackson	35,651	131,792	3.70	32,937	100,791	3.06
Jefferson	1,239	4,765	3.85	1,000	1,750	1.75
Kiowa	9,914	28,202	2.84	7,725	23,065	2.99
Kit Carson...	3,656	10,110	2.77	6,290	19,001	3.02
Lake	2,120	7,420	3.50	2,119	7,415	3.50
La Plata.....	35,254	111,215	3.15	34,163	101,530	2.97
Larimer	17,674	73,450	4.16	27,091	66,530	2.46
Las Animas..	55,266	187,693	3.40	51,173	185,042	3.62
Lincoln	12,509	36,825	2.94	11,438	35,725	3.12
Logan	2,660	7,920	2.98	2,488	6,800	2.73
Mesa	45,099	168,285	3.73	48,265	172,485	3.57
Mineral	15,538	53,575	3.45	15,728	53,365	3.39
Moffat	101,680	369,200	3.63	123,503	425,255	3.44
Montezuma ...	28,585	101,825	3.56	28,900	101,312	3.51
Montrose	71,613	251,445	3.51	73,711	239,560	3.25
Morgan	4,568	15,795	3.46	2,632	6,480	2.46
Otero	21,046	80,565	3.83	20,099	69,335	3.45
Ouray	16,954	59,340	3.50	15,625	53,025	3.39
Park	43,154	151,065	3.50	34,776	122,110	3.51
Phillips	888	2,063	2.32	675	1,540	2.28
Pitkin	22,495	76,255	3.39	21,029	73,600	3.50
Prowers	9,124	13,480	1.48	7,679	10,730	1.40
Pueblo	10,191	36,190	3.55	7,315	25,610	3.50
Rio Blanco...	58,333	206,175	3.53	61,095	222,265	3.64
Rio Grande..	53,240	171,705	3.23	43,966	144,380	3.28
Routt	91,225	372,970	4.09	88,315	315,333	3.57
Saguache	66,651	211,489	3.17	60,413	204,495	3.38
San Juan.....	10,153	35,185	3.46	9,524	32,060	3.37
San Miguel...	40,337	141,970	3.52	39,954	138,035	3.45
Sedgwick	1,320	4,400	3.33	185	690	3.73
Summit	1,377	5,060	3.67	1,145	3,240	2.83
Teller .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .	14,917	50,320	3.37	15,726	44,880	2.85
Weld	21,341	71,120	3.33	27,799	93,140	3.53
Yuma	1,835	4,330	2.36	1,565	3,750	2.40
State	1,424,618	\$ 4,961,232	\$ 3.48	1,375,408	\$ 4,672,529	\$ 3.40

SWINE IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	19,360	\$ 96,930	\$ 5.01	14,830	\$ 69,630	\$ 4.70
Alamosa	459	5,395	11.75	469	4,700	10.02
Arapahoe	1,309	9,820	7.50	1,270	7,625	6.00
Archuleta	444	2,685	6.04	293	2,065	7.05
Baca	1,070	6,765	6.32	1,361	8,075	5.93
Bent	1,082	6,631	6.13	867	4,484	5.17
Boulder	1,013	9,540	9.42	756	8,540	11.29
Chaffee	965	10,730	11.12	516	5,170	10.02
Cheyenne	280	1,850	6.61	457	2,895	6.33
Clear Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	1,847	18,041	9.77	2,666	22,035	8.27
Costilla	1,431	10,375	7.25	1,158	6,860	5.92
Crowley	756	5,305	7.02	746	5,720	7.66
Custer	393	4,577	11.65	340	2,567	7.55
Delta	3,278	21,685	6.62	1,815	14,380	7.92
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	121	935	7.73	145	950	6.55
Douglas	551	2,710	4.91	494	2,430	4.92
Eagle	435	5,341	12.28	327	3,320	10.15
Elbert	2,182	18,629	8.54	1,836	16,542	9.01
El Paso	1,892	17,730	9.37	1,969	19,670	9.98
Fremont	886	8,860	10.00	960	5,640	5.88
Garfield	2,015	14,405	7.15	1,255	5,930	4.72
Gilpin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	91	840	9.23	55	560	10.18
Gunnison	186	1,390	7.47	117	585	5.00
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	277	1,815	6.55	253	1,410	5.57
Jackson	53	532	10.00	40	363	9.07
Jefferson	932	3,825	4.10	887	3,725	4.19
Kiowa	255	2,031	7.97	334	3,330	9.97
Kit Carson	1,632	12,285	7.53	2,976	23,753	7.98
Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	1,402	10,055	7.17	1,108	7,165	6.46
Larimer	2,546	21,210	8.33	2,296	17,110	7.45
Las Animas	659	3,536	5.37	819	4,197	5.12
Lincoln	1,374	5,015	3.65	1,894	6,685	3.53
Logan	5,014	38,440	7.66	5,718	44,730	7.82
Mesa	2,719	18,850	6.93	1,780	12,915	7.26
Mineral .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	296	2,345	7.92	315	2,645	8.40
Montezuma	1,183	8,040	6.80	843	6,005	7.12
Montrose	2,537	19,030	7.50	2,516	12,580	5.00
Morgan	3,475	28,750	8.27	3,668	31,350	8.55
Otero	3,235	26,460	8.18	2,743	20,490	7.47
Ouray	155	1,250	8.06	165	1,110	6.72
Park	50	345	6.90	47	345	7.34
Phillips	3,395	29,444	8.67	3,058	27,360	8.95
Pitkin	323	1,270	3.93	198	1,000	5.05
Prowers	1,904	15,156	7.96	1,454	11,795	8.11
Pueblo	2,531	14,430	5.70	1,793	12,989	7.24
Rio Blanco	146	1,440	9.86	141	870	6.17
Rio Grande	2,675	19,385	7.25	1,625	16,170	9.96
Routt	837	6,780	8.10	873	6,445	7.38
Saguache	549	3,843	7.00	495	2,419	4.89
San Juan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	128	1,015	7.93	95	805	8.47
Sedgwick	1,756	12,470	7.10	2,240	15,240	6.80
Summit	21	210	10.00	25	250	10.00
Teller	60	650	10.83	39	370	9.48
Washington	4,879	38,935	7.98	5,556	47,615	8.57
Weld	4,826	23,830	4.94	3,768	15,630	4.15
Yuma	4,112	34,030	8.28	5,832	49,070	8.41
State	97,982	\$687,871	\$ 7.02	90,296	\$628,309	\$ 6.96

FOXES IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	392	\$ 11,500	\$29.48	*334	\$ 5,900	\$15.36
Archuleta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baca	15	275	18.33	*9	100	11.11
Bent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	473	14,070	29.75	438	11,390	26.00
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	45	1,120	24.89	30	750	25.00
Conejos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	13	195	15.00	*13	195	15.00
Crowley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	120	3,600	30.00	104	2,600	25.00
Delta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	12	300	25.00	8	200	25.00
Douglas	310	8,900	28.70	234	5,700	24.35
Eagle	35	1,050	30.00	36	900	25.00
Elbert	210	6,300	30.00	180	4,500	25.00
El Paso	1,967	59,570	30.29	1,485	37,170	25.03
Fremont	34	880	25.88	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	151	4,530	30.00	130	3,250	25.00
Gilpin	48	1,200	25.00	61	1,525	25.00
Grand	20	750	37.50	24	600	25.00
Gunnison	261	7,340	28.12	156	3,905	25.00
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	16	480	30.00	20	500	25.00
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	10	250	25.00
Jefferson	2,294	68,600	29.90	1,736	43,685	24.48
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	160	4,800	30.00	143	3,575	25.00
Larimer	274	6,860	25.04	264	6,560	24.84
Las Animas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	3	90	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Mesa	9	140	15.56	17	410	24.12
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	12	300	25.00	12	300	25.00
Montezuma	130	5,200	40.00	100	4,000	40.00
Montrose	88	2,210	25.00	57	1,425	25.00
Morgan	24	720	30.00	35	880	25.16
Otero	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	23	690	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Park	100	2,150	21.50	*86	1,775	20.64
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo	51	1,365	26.76	*14	280	20.00
Rio Blanco	229	6,360	27.77	232	5,720	24.65
Rio Grande	206	6,000	29.13	*246	5,650	22.97
Routt	108	2,215	20.51	*96	1,855	19.32
Saguache	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	1	25	25.00	2	50	25.00
Teller	128	3,200	25.00	70	1,750	25.00
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weld	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State	7,962	\$232,985	\$29.26	6,482	\$157,350	\$24.27

*Mixed colors.

GOATS IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
(From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Head
Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	153	\$ 640	\$ 4.18	120	\$ 490	\$ 4.08
Archuleta	1,029	3,120	3.03	929	2,373	2.55
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaffee	25	125	5.00	30	150	5.00
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	7	70	10.00	24	240	10.00
Conejos	50	50	1.00	60	100	1.70
Costilla	109	355	3.26	54	135	2.50
Crowley	20	100	5.00	38	190	5.00
Custer	8	28	3.50	8	28	3.50
Delta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	9	45	5.00	3	15	5.00
Douglas	16	80	5.00	29	145	5.00
Eagle	.....	.....	.....	2	7	3.50
Elbert	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5.00
El Paso	483	1,770	3.67	228	890	3.91
Fremont	348	1,505	4.32	389	1,945	5.00
Garfield	50	200	4.00	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	12	40	3.33	20	60	3.00
Grand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	164	475	2.90
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	200	300	1.50
Huerfano	226	455	2.00	214	440	2.05
Jackson	18	54	3.00	38	114	3.00
Jefferson	291	1,245	4.27	214	1,060	4.95
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	159	548	3.45	92	266	2.90
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	735	1,230	1.67	624	990	1.58
Larimer	30	90	3.00	34	68	2.00
Las Animas	7,477	14,956	2.00	7,942	15,884	2.00
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mesa	32	165	5.16	48	205	4.27
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	214	770	3.60	116	510	4.40
Montezuma	175	370	2.11	123	310	2.52
Montrose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	37	120	3.24	35	95	2.71
Otero	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	18	55	3.06	90	200	2.22
Phillips	5	12	2.40	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	75	260	3.47	63	190	3.02
Prowers	12	23	1.92	54	109	2.02
Pueblo	456	1,830	4.01	579	2,048	3.54
Rio Blanco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	.....	.....	.....	35	35	1.00
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	50	130	2.60	66	200	3.03
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weld	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State	12,329	\$ 30,441	\$ 2.47	12,666	\$ 30,272	\$ 2.39

POULTRY (DOZENS) IN COLORADO, 1936 AND 1937
 (From Reports of County Assessors to State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1937			1936		
	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Dozen	Number	Assessed Value	Average Per Dozen
Adams	4,995	\$ 19,980	\$ 4.00	5,003	\$ 16,540	\$ 3.31
Alamosa	713	3,665	5.14	698	2,595	3.72
Arapahoe	6,599	27,310	4.14	6,370	20,255	3.18
Archuleta	663	3,315	5.00	673	2,640	3.92
Baca	2,208	8,832	4.00	2,167	7,580	3.50
Bent	2,310	9,247	4.00	2,239	7,758	3.46
Boulder	6,192	24,710	3.99	5,329	16,270	3.05
Chaffee	631	3,295	5.22	362	1,905	5.26
Cheyenne	1,736	7,005	4.04	1,613	5,555	3.44
Clear Creek	145	580	4.00	155	460	3.00
Conejos	1,145	4,680	4.09	1,372	3,811	2.78
Costilla	649	3,000	4.62	513	1,995	3.89
Crowley	1,529	6,420	4.20	1,481	5,615	3.79
Custer	603	2,414	4.00	519	1,571	3.02
Delta	4,127	16,955	4.11	3,800	12,665	3.33
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	326	1,160	3.56	307	1,095	3.56
Douglas	1,663	7,095	4.26	1,684	5,910	3.51
Eagle	714	2,856	4.00	687	2,061	3.00
Elbert	3,942	15,768	4.00	3,391	11,011	3.25
El Paso	5,685	22,520	3.96	5,037	15,290	3.04
Fremont	3,750	15,010	4.00	3,893	12,160	3.12
Garfield	2,253	10,405	4.62	2,178	7,315	3.36
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	275	1,395	5.07	231	950	4.11
Gunnison	347	1,735	5.00	335	1,710	5.10
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	923	3,338	3.62	823	2,470	3.00
Jackson	123	492	4.00	146	445	3.05
Jefferson	8,030	32,095	4.00	8,457	27,060	3.20
Kiowa	1,785	7,146	4.00	1,118	3,405	3.05
Kit Carson	4,424	17,869	4.04	4,518	14,432	3.19
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	2,443	10,410	4.26	2,204	7,330	3.33
Larimer	7,649	31,220	4.08	7,711	31,020	4.02
Las Animas	1,569	5,174	3.30	1,645	5,242	3.19
Lincoln	3,893	15,470	3.97	3,513	11,270	3.21
Logan	8,416	33,665	4.00	7,988	24,655	3.09
Mesa	5,509	23,135	4.20	4,898	14,745	3.01
Mineral	87	390	4.48	79	270	3.41
Moffat	834	3,305	3.96	985	3,301	3.35
Montezuma	2,145	6,860	3.20	2,091	6,530	3.12
Montrose	3,085	9,255	3.00	2,612	8,895	3.41
Morgan	6,889	27,795	4.03	5,624	18,285	3.25
Otero	3,512	14,290	4.07	3,813	14,090	3.70
Ouray	213	1,035	4.86	218	580	2.66
Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	4,474	17,644	3.94	3,665	12,960	3.54
Pitkin	391	1,955	5.00	316	1,020	3.23
Prowers	4,097	16,374	4.00	4,152	14,317	3.45
Pueblo	2,908	9,150	3.15	2,722	9,021	3.31
Rio Blanco	432	2,165	5.01	449	1,610	3.58
Rio Grande	1,381	5,440	3.94	1,255	3,220	2.56
Routt	1,614	6,560	4.06	1,739	5,542	3.19
Saguache	589	2,356	4.00	472	1,459	3.10
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	326	1,350	4.14	345	1,325	3.84
Sedgwick	1,272	5,090	4.00	2,180	5,830	2.67
Summit	60	240	4.00	55	165	3.00
Teller	275	1,210	4.40	201	650	3.23
Washington	8,065	32,370	4.01	6,308	19,175	3.04
Weld	17,037	68,330	4.01	14,988	50,010	3.34
Yuma	7,464	30,390	4.07	6,250	19,660	3.15
State	165,114	\$662,920	\$ 4.01	153,577	\$504,706	\$ 3.29

1937 figures do not include turkeys.

**AVERAGE VALUE OF HORSES PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$51.17	\$49.07	\$43.76	\$37.89	\$33.87	\$33.74	\$32.86	\$35.26
Alamosa	57.48	50.84	47.80	49.51	49.39	45.57	56.02	58.93
Arapahoe	49.41	40.01	35.42	36.21	31.92	28.19	32.39	36.20
Archuleta	59.84	49.61	43.94	44.87	34.37	31.19	30.08	31.55
Baca	25.59	25.70	28.66	25.53	17.41	16.52	18.94	18.10
Bent	28.26	27.43	24.73	25.71	19.55	22.80	36.33	26.57
Boulder	57.35	48.61	43.41	39.50	36.13	35.46	35.96	40.73
Chaffee	38.94	43.00	42.02	36.83	36.43	33.45	36.60	41.39
Cheyenne	32.10	31.65	26.05	20.90	19.10	22.47	25.49	25.11
Clear Creek	28.45	31.49	28.27	31.12	34.17	28.43	35.79	41.33
Conejos	65.57	64.36	66.58	58.13	47.58	39.85	42.25	39.96
Costilla	37.31	36.10	32.15	33.53	32.16	34.18	25.03	35.44
Crowley	34.89	32.94	30.27	28.20	22.79	27.24	33.73	34.20
Custer	28.16	26.41	25.94	25.47	25.36	26.66	29.06	29.58
Delta	46.58	46.74	40.80	33.94	31.68	32.65	32.54	35.02
Denver	88.41	40.65	38.55	51.53	50.00	47.77	44.08	45.97
Dolores	30.60	28.42	27.32	25.78	22.19	17.02	24.06	23.60
Douglas	58.18	63.27	51.10	38.01	40.20	34.34	52.24	50.98
Eagle	32.87	32.14	30.66	30.68	30.22	31.04	33.97	37.89
Elbert	39.97	41.90	37.17	34.30	27.84	26.45	31.74	32.22
El Paso	33.54	33.28	32.16	32.22	21.22	22.39	28.19	29.63
Fremont	39.02	38.92	37.39	33.62	28.00	25.30	29.01	29.61
Garfield	45.43	30.38	28.97	29.30	28.78	33.01	36.50	41.29
Gilpin	29.64	27.08	27.34	27.07	24.39	27.72	31.77	29.89
Grand	31.62	36.77	37.70	30.10	21.18	21.28	26.20	26.84
Gunnison	38.75	37.52	36.76	36.00	30.87	27.13	37.22	39.24
Hinsdale	18.15	18.14	16.84	18.12	13.31	15.36	23.42	32.61
Huerfano	34.66	26.50	26.45	24.54	19.15	26.87	28.08	27.73
Jackson	30.87	26.77	25.65	17.49	18.20	17.38	20.41	19.53
Jefferson	30.90	29.78	26.06	25.03	18.37	19.97	27.37	33.19
Kiowa	33.75	50.20	40.64	37.81	30.00	30.00	40.00	39.96
Kit Carson	36.75	38.41	32.54	32.12	21.99	21.50	30.71	35.94
Lake	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	41.50	35.73
La Plata	36.65	29.59	28.64	19.35	21.84	22.36	25.00	28.33
Larimer	52.60	51.22	42.60	38.61	28.91	27.50	33.62	34.43
Las Animas	24.93	25.12	23.56	23.63	19.65	20.03	19.98	20.14
Lincoln	34.76	30.62	26.25	27.13	22.80	19.91	23.21	24.03
Logan	45.51	44.73	37.29	31.50	26.90	27.70	31.07	32.47
Mesa	33.18	32.92	31.34	28.88	27.88	30.48	34.77	36.47
Mineral	37.09	35.48	35.50	32.92	36.25	36.95	29.98	28.40
Moffat	29.44	31.31	26.95	24.23	17.12	16.94	19.32	19.73
Montezuma	25.89	25.24	23.94	21.52	23.84	22.99	37.88	29.37
Montrose	45.35	42.32	44.18	34.10	30.00	33.19	35.38	31.33
Morgan	49.59	45.09	42.06	40.97	29.25	29.21	31.46	32.90
Otero	51.27	47.50	39.46	38.32	28.20	26.29	30.93	33.91
Ouray	30.56	25.60	22.66	24.00	23.00	25.00	28.00	28.00
Park	29.22	29.09	28.81	28.71	27.42	31.31	34.25	35.83
Phillips	42.41	44.63	38.47	36.31	31.51	30.74	32.35	32.23
Pitkin	32.91	31.17	33.60	25.98	22.91	24.13	25.94	32.31
Prowers	44.25	39.45	30.98	26.94	19.22	17.09	20.56	21.03
Pueblo	33.35	33.20	33.42	32.65	22.57	26.87	33.27	35.23
Rio Blanco	27.97	25.95	26.11	24.82	21.72	28.35	33.17	33.17
Rio Grande	39.50	34.33	33.75	35.17	34.90	35.05	38.74	43.57
Routt	29.25	32.95	24.06	23.82	21.38	22.42	35.38	37.20
Saguache	38.49	33.75	29.64	28.36	26.34	32.23	33.82	33.50
San Juan	33.75	32.17	35.41	39.52	36.77	36.88	48.24	51.23
San Miguel	33.07	30.82	30.08	28.54	28.60	30.83	40.93	46.53
Sedgwick	38.39	36.87	34.04	28.98	31.46	28.10	37.73	39.23
Summit	28.50	28.56	27.35	27.23	27.00	28.61	34.87	38.00
Teller	39.01	35.66	32.98	32.07	29.73	30.55	32.47	25.09
Washington	38.89	38.54	31.44	26.99	20.25	22.50	24.22	25.03
Weld	53.20	43.16	40.55	39.57	33.40	33.66	37.58	38.53
Yuma	35.90	36.61	33.35	33.92	30.11	29.24	30.89	33.53
State.....	\$40.69	\$38.08	\$34.39	\$31.83	\$26.49	\$26.78	\$30.92	\$32.33

**AVERAGE VALUE OF MULES PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$64.45	\$59.63	\$56.57	\$45.24	\$43.23	\$36.69	\$38.20	\$38.47
Alamosa	74.47	66.66	66.08	61.44	60.78	51.09	71.93	72.62
Arapahoe	51.00	43.50	35.04	36.68	35.43	35.12	39.00	41.08
Archuleta	41.21	39.37	32.05	34.09	24.85	26.91	32.33	37.97
Baca	33.47	33.43	31.36	32.24	24.24	24.62	25.56	25.40
Bent	29.63	27.33	29.39	28.91	27.76	31.75	36.74	40.07
Boulder	67.15	57.12	52.89	50.07	43.07	46.87	48.57	51.26
Chaffee	32.25	45.00	50.00	37.06	30.00	33.82	40.00	42.78
Cheyenne	38.83	48.64	32.90	26.11	25.64	24.28	30.43	33.40
Clear Creek	.....	.....	30.00	28.57	30.00	40.00	.....	15.00
Conejos	70.64	66.09	67.72	58.41	49.58	50.16	49.12	50.00
Costilla	40.85	34.70	31.66	34.05	27.88	33.40	47.85	36.58
Crowley	40.03	35.45	36.05	36.63	29.95	31.16	39.48	46.13
Custer	28.30	27.75	26.66	26.05	25.46	29.07	29.08	34.48
Delta	40.65	51.91	50.84	31.94	39.89	40.52	40.03	44.34
Denver	176.43	47.77	20.33	28.00	41.92	36.56	31.32	46.23
Dolores	37.39	32.09	33.67	31.70	29.31	25.50	29.45	29.37
Douglas	53.07	54.54	45.30	37.05	41.33	33.26	49.76	51.45
Eagle	44.92	39.40	34.22	34.93	35.56	38.85	46.47	51.10
Elbert	41.08	41.39	40.07	38.92	31.86	29.50	34.85	38.61
El Paso	34.46	35.89	35.01	30.89	26.48	27.76	32.40	35.10
Fremont	45.72	39.59	42.03	37.60	29.36	33.08	38.02	52.28
Garfield	25.13	24.32	33.36	36.32	32.56	39.96	45.26	46.60
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	30.00
Grand	60.00	42.72	48.95	39.28	26.92	28.58	35.36	30.00
Gunnison	47.13	44.29	40.26	42.00	39.00	37.24	39.49	50.40
Hinsdale	25.00	20.00	17.50	21.25	12.50	10.00	15.00	.....
Huerfano	44.51	40.18	39.10	34.91	40.88	39.59	44.53	78.37
Jackson	40.94	35.00	34.21	22.86	17.85	20.69	27.04	26.54
Jefferson	42.39	39.58	30.48	31.53	28.03	27.00	37.61	44.06
Kiowa	36.02	67.00	40.83	37.98	30.35	30.00	40.00	40.00
Kit Carson	38.48	40.58	35.50	31.10	26.94	26.29	33.53	37.05
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
La Plata	38.02	30.82	26.06	34.25	23.51	27.75	25.12	28.65
Larimer	72.42	67.06	57.66	55.36	41.21	39.98	41.27	38.25
Las Animas	61.51	60.57	48.12	51.74	24.34	24.34	59.87	59.41
Lincoln	41.80	37.78	34.06	33.62	23.78	22.92	29.14	30.77
Logan	57.26	55.51	52.12	41.00	37.13	37.50	40.66	41.07
Mesa	36.29	37.00	38.19	38.49	34.38	34.63	39.47	42.58
Mineral	49.38	46.42	44.58	42.72	50.83	50.00	49.33	59.16
Moffat	48.11	48.45	43.20	38.02	38.65	31.26	32.19	32.11
Montezuma	27.51	26.73	25.77	25.51	22.31	26.18	44.25	32.85
Montrose	45.35	40.00	45.91	37.52	34.44	32.72	34.35	37.81
Morgan	62.46	53.80	52.96	47.10	41.05	38.53	41.99	44.92
Otero	71.62	72.09	59.84	52.62	40.58	40.71	47.45	49.84
Duray	27.00	18.66	20.00	17.04	20.00	16.63	25.00	27.17
Park	34.40	37.50	41.13	40.00	33.99	39.73	43.51	54.44
Phillips	51.59	51.21	48.60	43.00	39.96	38.00	41.15	41.65
Pitkin	27.08	35.00	30.00	28.32	22.41	26.20	31.67	24.29
Prowers	46.50	49.66	39.06	36.32	29.79	25.26	27.99	29.11
Pueblo	35.47	24.89	33.23	33.88	30.02	34.74	46.28	47.09
Rio Blanco	33.29	29.06	30.29	31.72	28.63	31.24	37.67	38.74
Rio Grande	39.53	33.60	33.44	34.79	35.68	35.81	45.26	51.52
Routt	30.00	35.32	28.81	26.88	25.10	28.35	40.00	50.00
Saguache	49.48	39.20	35.97	33.87	29.89	34.08	38.22	38.60
San Juan	30.00	22.50	24.54	27.14	29.59	32.05	31.33	40.66
San Miguel	32.89	31.13	27.17	25.91	26.59	29.27	38.33	39.68
Sedgwick	42.62	47.45	47.10	40.30	41.52	36.19	47.55	44.51
Summit	30.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	30.00
Teller	35.29	35.64	35.60	38.91	37.75	37.62	41.77	60.75
Washington	40.82	48.40	40.71	34.43	26.77	26.28	26.54	27.60
Weld	54.17	48.27	47.52	46.46	40.47	40.72	43.73	43.65
Yuma	40.55	40.81	38.62	38.47	35.08	33.65	36.51	38.92
State	\$49.01	\$46.13	\$43.02	\$39.72	\$33.69	\$33.56	\$39.02	\$41.70

**AVERAGE VALUE OF RANGE CATTLE PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY
ASSESSORS FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$20.37	\$18.67	\$16.52	\$14.78	\$13.54	\$18.56	\$27.48	\$33.01
Alamosa	16.89	16.15	16.12	13.87	14.05	16.21	27.18	32.80
Arapahoe	17.39	16.03	14.67	10.84	13.46	17.94	27.29	35.40
Archuleta	16.43	16.02	15.33	15.46	12.89	16.23	26.15	34.39
Baca	15.45	15.59	14.08	13.98	12.61	16.16	26.23	34.10
Bent	15.52	14.72	14.16	13.57	12.16	16.03	25.54	34.00
Boulder	19.12	16.22	15.75	13.49	13.46	19.98	27.07	33.20
Chaffee	19.70	18.66	17.12	13.29	13.88	23.98	28.11	34.40
Cheyenne	15.70	15.74	14.21	13.32	12.44	15.43	25.60	33.60
Clear Creek	19.03	17.34	16.35	15.62	15.78	19.00	25.81	35.30
Conejos	16.07	15.87	15.21	14.71	12.79	16.18	26.05	35.60
Costilla	15.87	15.49	14.14	12.55	13.25	15.77	25.58	33.90
Crowley	16.11	15.10	14.58	13.33	12.67	18.19	25.94	33.50
Custer	15.09	15.10	14.56	14.26	12.85	15.86	26.00	33.40
Delta	16.18	16.89	13.04	13.21	12.95	16.14	26.77	33.80
Denver	15.77	15.77	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	26.77	33.80
Dolores	14.95	15.21	13.05	13.00	13.19	16.01	27.27	35.20
Douglas	15.66	15.74	15.34	14.58	14.50	17.40	31.13	37.90
Eagle	16.01	15.56	14.17	14.69	13.47	16.63	27.49	35.20
Elbert	16.70	16.34	15.89	13.67	12.82	16.53	26.46	33.50
El Paso	16.33	16.29	14.40	14.65	13.24	19.57	29.94	35.20
Fremont	19.88	18.06	16.66	15.38	14.06	16.27	27.13	34.00
Garfield	16.29	15.65	14.79	14.28	15.53	16.53	26.61	34.70
Gilpin	17.10	16.65	14.86	14.36	13.17	20.36	25.88	32.30
Grand	20.36	16.96	16.09	14.55	16.78	17.51	27.80	36.30
Gunnison	16.08	16.07	14.00	12.90	12.96	15.84	26.07	34.00
Hinsdale	15.77	15.83	13.94	15.87	12.72	15.60	26.14	33.70
Huerfano	17.38	15.43	15.79	15.29	17.13	19.24	26.66	35.20
Jackson	16.69	16.24	13.34	13.20	12.75	16.89	28.11	33.60
Jefferson	17.13	16.04	13.98	12.93	13.46	16.71	28.09	34.60
Kiowa	15.76	16.00	15.37	15.21	12.22	16.34	27.37	33.70
Kit Carson	14.87	16.52	14.68	14.18	13.01	17.60	26.26	33.50
Lake	15.58	15.55	15.70	15.52	12.48	25.63	34.71	35.70
La Plata	16.76	15.26	14.21	12.80	12.29	15.37	25.49	33.30
Larimer	19.11	19.54	15.81	17.84	16.32	20.91	27.89	34.10
Las Animas	15.15	15.03	14.61	13.11	13.41	15.51	25.42	35.80
Lincoln	15.09	14.43	13.54	13.27	13.09	16.90	26.55	33.50
Logan	16.27	15.57	13.42	15.79	12.64	15.71	26.14	34.10
Mesa	16.03	15.65	14.03	12.67	12.72	16.03	26.77	32.90
Mineral	15.97	15.53	15.38	14.76	13.64	17.21	26.95	35.70
Moffat	18.00	17.55	13.20	14.03	14.44	16.38	27.02	33.20
Montezuma	16.06	16.08	13.06	13.23	13.19	15.84	26.84	31.70
Montrose	15.99	15.77	13.20	12.69	12.69	16.09	25.73	33.20
Morgan	16.25	16.34	15.49	14.87	12.30	16.01	25.45	32.40
Otero	21.33	19.06	16.00	14.49	12.90	16.77	26.58	32.50
Ouray	15.80	15.76	12.77	12.63	12.65	15.94	25.80	32.20
Park	16.42	16.79	15.48	14.56	13.90	18.54	29.82	34.60
Phillips	16.35	16.40	16.44	13.13	13.21	16.49	27.67	32.60
Pitkin	16.03	16.84	14.87	13.86	12.87	16.29	27.54	34.10
Prowers	16.50	15.05	14.54	13.05	12.52	15.38	25.58	33.00
Pueblo	15.70	15.67	15.14	14.33	13.67	16.99	26.64	34.60
Río Blanco	16.05	16.43	13.54	14.45	12.74	15.92	26.38	33.50
Río Grande	15.90	15.65	14.98	14.98	12.90	15.63	25.40	32.50
Routt	17.09	16.87	14.69	13.39	13.05	17.47	28.13	37.00
Saguache	15.94	16.24	13.65	13.40	13.17	15.49	26.18	33.50
San Juan	19.28	14.94	13.32	14.90	12.04	15.06	25.55	35.10
San Miguel	15.91	15.68	13.37	12.70	13.03	16.09	25.57	33.10
Sedgwick	15.90	15.86	13.70	11.92	12.70	17.62	26.15	33.10
Summit	18.57	18.58	13.63	13.85	14.65	18.92	25.80	33.70
Teller	16.64	16.16	13.65	15.15	12.78	16.09	29.99	35.40
Washington	17.31	16.66	14.54	13.84	13.57	15.44	25.48	33.40
Weld	16.48	16.03	16.56	15.67	13.60	16.56	26.86	34.50
Yuma	15.96	15.79	14.10	13.06	12.50	15.59	25.69	33.50
State	\$16.51	\$16.15	\$14.52	\$13.93	\$13.29	\$16.62	\$26.73	\$34.10

**AVERAGE VALUE OF DAIRY CATTLE PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY
ASSESSORS FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$32.99	\$29.80	\$27.66	\$20.73	\$23.14	\$27.52	\$40.61	\$47.49
Alamosa	29.76	25.39	25.08	18.19	15.30	27.17	43.71	49.99
Arapahoe	29.14	27.25	21.91	21.35	19.68	29.72	45.25	52.25
Archuleta	39.84	39.54	39.69	28.34	26.03	30.28	50.10	50.22
Baca	25.31	20.63	20.00	18.00	15.99	21.09	31.83	42.63
Bent	20.25	15.25	15.24	16.24	18.18	26.31	36.52	46.63
Boulder	32.16	23.13	20.76	17.79	19.81	25.37	36.60	44.39
Chaffee	32.59	28.95	26.46	20.52	22.30	29.87	35.97	49.80
Cheyenne	25.00	20.00	16.62	15.00	15.20	19.95	30.36	52.17
Clear Creek	30.20	30.08	30.42	31.62	32.50	37.91	45.92	49.70
Conejos	25.01	19.86	17.22	15.11	24.92	30.07	42.12	47.73
Costilla	26.15	23.40	20.95	20.00	16.26	24.97	49.73	50.10
Crowley	29.41	24.67	20.28	17.31	18.06	26.33	38.37	50.20
Custer	27.00	24.41	22.10	19.80	20.30	25.95	42.29	43.67
Delta	25.68	19.19	17.86	16.23	20.23	26.48	40.25	50.00
Denver	39.10	35.01	28.79	25.24	27.29	34.64	51.66	43.69
Dolores	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.19	23.87	36.60	40.64
Douglas	25.80	21.20	20.28	15.45	25.15	30.07	50.59	50.01
Eagle	31.55	26.36	20.00	15.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
Elbert	25.50	22.61	19.99	19.59	20.35	30.07	40.31	50.12
El Paso	20.25	19.57	18.44	17.94	18.31	23.82	38.03	48.18
Fremont	29.95	26.82	22.36	24.01	21.28	26.26	45.17	53.34
Garfield	32.81	20.59	18.49	18.11	23.54	30.59	45.45	50.31
Gilpin	27.88	21.89	19.01	25.37	24.29	29.66	42.11	44.10
Grand	31.76	28.74	20.03	19.79	15.44	20.07	30.16	50.17
Gunnison	23.70	20.87	17.01	21.95	23.78	24.08	39.74	50.02
Hinsdale	16.78	17.39	15.13	19.83	15.00	30.23	40.53	40.24
Huerfano	26.82	20.35	20.29	20.79	19.17	24.91	35.38	43.35
Jackson	25.87	20.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
Jefferson	24.96	27.35	18.77	17.55	18.92	26.33	43.89	51.44
Iowa	25.00	20.31	17.96	16.43	18.62	30.02	50.00	50.00
Kit Carson	18.07	19.54	15.13	15.71	16.35	22.02	38.18	50.37
Lake	25.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.02	30.08	50.16	49.97
La Plata	24.88	19.94	17.39	15.78	19.89	28.51	40.29	50.24
Larimer	31.67	25.07	21.75	21.37	19.70	27.65	46.97	48.35
Las Animas	24.54	23.10	23.14	22.49	24.53	28.08	43.29	43.37
Lincoln	20.33	20.06	20.27	20.15	19.74	21.22	33.42	46.38
Logan	26.31	21.48	16.77	17.01	16.38	21.98	32.20	42.90
Mesa	26.72	21.06	20.71	15.79	17.84	30.21	42.17	50.05
Mineral	37.75	33.22	30.00	27.33	24.94	30.79	43.10	47.11
Monte	21.68	22.73	17.22	16.34	19.31	23.86	36.41	47.91
Montezuma	15.45	15.47	18.55	20.03	19.93	20.00	36.59	50.09
Montrose	25.19	20.12	21.43	15.21	18.76	27.01	37.53	50.01
Morgan	24.91	19.92	20.43	18.40	17.65	24.17	34.61	41.24
Otero	34.17	31.23	24.32	23.28	20.36	24.18	36.95	52.04
Pueblo	29.12	22.21	20.55	16.06	19.18	28.46	36.26	46.50
Park	29.00	25.42	15.04	15.18	15.33	30.63	41.52	50.16
Phillips	22.28	22.30	21.49	17.35	16.63	20.40	33.69	40.00
Pitkin	23.65	20.53	14.99	15.35	15.00	20.00	30.05	40.00
Prowers	28.40	20.22	16.29	16.54	15.81	21.48	32.82	42.87
San Juan	18.96	19.07	20.00	17.83	19.21	29.20	40.07	46.36
San Blanco	25.81	24.24	20.62	18.06	27.28	37.27	44.08	54.23
San Grande	25.04	19.99	19.16	18.09	24.99	35.07	44.05	50.00
Santa	25.40	21.57	20.03	15.50	20.24	25.45	40.33	50.19
Saguache	26.83	20.06	15.04	15.09	15.80	20.89	39.87	50.04
San Juan	29.80	24.58	26.25	28.09	29.71	31.94	47.02	42.22
San Miguel	23.27	19.71	19.72	18.94	22.30	25.53	38.78	49.73
Sedgewick	25.33	21.65	19.85	19.10	18.08	23.09	38.43	43.88
Summit	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	40.00
Teller	26.61	22.32	21.46	21.11	23.72	31.11	41.40	42.28
Washington	25.00	22.08	18.76	17.40	17.66	26.07	36.69	35.26
Weld	31.31	21.38	18.81	19.29	18.50	27.77	36.95	45.46
Windsor	20.62	16.25	15.60	15.11	15.57	20.53	30.84	40.93
State	\$26.23	\$22.08	\$19.51	\$18.18	\$19.24	\$26.03	\$38.87	\$46.94

**AVERAGE VALUE OF SHEEP PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$ 3.53	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.68	\$ 3.51	\$ 5.5
Alamosa	3.06	3.63	3.13	2.99	2.13	2.24	3.71	6.1
Arapahoe	3.09	3.57	2.92	3.00	2.00	2.25	3.50	5.5
Archuleta	3.50	3.50	2.97	3.02	2.03	2.01	3.50	5.5
Baca	3.42	3.04	2.93	2.71	2.00	2.06	3.50	5.5
Bent	2.63	2.65	2.50	2.14	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.5
Boulder	3.52	3.49	3.22	2.60	2.13	2.26	3.58	5.5
Chaffee	3.61	3.54	3.05	2.82	2.08	3.38	3.63	5.5
Cheyenne	2.79	2.55	2.81	2.17	2.00	2.00	3.51	5.5
Clear Creek .....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.53	3.50	5.5
Conejos	3.56	3.59	2.56	2.59	2.01	2.03	3.59	5.5
Costilla	3.60	3.50	2.62	2.42	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.5
Crowley	3.28	3.40	2.75	2.12	2.01	2.00	3.54	5.5
Custer	3.14	3.12	3.17	2.80	2.02	2.00	3.50	5.5
Delta	2.95	3.45	2.59	2.55	2.00	2.07	3.56	5.5
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	3.50	3.56	2.87	2.63	2.00	2.00	4.46	5.5
Douglas	2.45	2.48	3.19	2.86	2.00	2.06	3.65	7.8
Eagle	3.71	3.64	2.75	2.64	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.5
Elbert	3.52	3.61	2.77	2.51	2.00	2.49	3.64	5.5
El Paso	2.35	3.36	2.73	2.95	2.02	2.07	3.95	5.5
Fremont	3.05	3.50	3.00	2.45	2.00	2.34	3.60	5.5
Garfield	3.63	3.58	2.55	2.57	2.02	2.52	3.51	5.5
Gilpin	3.55	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	3.54	.....
Grand	3.82	3.51	2.81	2.47	2.00	2.43	3.56	5.6
Gunnison	3.60	3.55	2.57	2.56	2.05	2.20	3.52	5.6
Hinsdale	3.77	3.58	2.55	2.65	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.4
Huerfano	3.54	3.50	2.63	2.46	2.02	2.21	3.54	5.5
Jackson	3.70	3.06	2.99	2.21	2.00	2.00	3.51	5.5
Jefferson	3.85	1.75	2.35	2.50	2.06	3.83	3.76	5.5
Kiowa	2.84	2.99	2.61	2.53	2.00	2.03	3.50	5.5
Kit Carson	2.77	3.02	2.71	2.53	2.00	2.35	3.76	5.5
Lake	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.5
La Plata	3.15	2.97	3.07	2.29	2.01	2.00	3.50	5.5
Larimer	4.16	2.46	2.60	2.09	2.00	2.47	3.50	5.9
Las Animas	3.40	3.62	2.96	2.91	2.00	2.03	3.50	6.1
Lincoln	2.94	3.12	2.65	2.56	2.00	2.00	3.51	5.5
Logan	2.98	2.73	2.68	2.20	2.00	2.14	3.50	5.5
Mesa	3.73	3.57	2.62	2.50	2.05	2.00	3.64	5.6
Mineral	3.45	3.39	2.95	2.87	2.00	2.09	3.50	5.7
Moffat	3.63	3.44	3.20	2.82	2.16	2.00	3.59	5.6
Montezuma	3.56	3.51	3.03	2.91	2.00	2.02	4.75	5.5
Montrose	3.51	3.25	2.50	2.53	2.00	2.03	3.48	5.5
Morgan	3.46	2.46	2.94	2.51	2.00	2.00	3.43	5.5
Otero	3.83	3.45	3.12	2.81	2.01	2.05	3.50	5.5
Ouray	3.50	3.39	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.5
Park	3.50	3.51	2.86	2.38	2.03	2.07	3.88	5.8
Phillips	2.32	2.28	1.99	2.52	2.02	2.21	3.68	6.0
Pitkin	3.39	3.50	2.64	2.50	2.00	2.19	3.50	5.7
Prowers	1.48	1.40	2.38	2.51	2.07	2.00	3.50	5.5
Pueblo	3.55	3.50	3.21	3.02	2.03	2.02	3.57	5.5
Río Blanco	3.53	3.64	2.61	2.59	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.6
Río Grande	3.23	3.28	2.77	2.43	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.7
Routt	4.09	3.57	2.94	2.51	2.10	2.27	3.83	5.7
Saguache	3.17	3.38	2.44	2.43	2.00	2.00	3.54	5.6
San Juan	3.46	3.37	2.69	2.79	2.03	2.00	3.50	5.5
San Miguel	3.52	3.45	2.70	2.50	2.00	2.05	3.50	5.5
Sedgwick	3.33	3.73	2.62	2.61	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.5
Summit	3.67	2.83	3.50	2.28	2.00	2.25	3.50	5.5
Teller .....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	2.77	.....	3.55	5.5
Washington	3.37	2.85	2.82	2.39	2.00	2.00	3.56	5.5
Weld	3.33	3.53	3.09	2.09	2.00	2.01	3.50	5.5
Yuma	2.36	2.40	2.32	2.50	2.00	2.23	3.50	5.6
State.....	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.40	\$ 2.77	\$ 2.57	\$ 2.03	\$ 2.13	\$ 3.61	\$ 5.6

**AVERAGE VALUE OF SWINE PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Adams	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.70	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.18	\$ 2.98	\$ 4.72	\$ 9.20	\$ 7.75
Alamosa	11.75	10.02	5.13	3.99	5.06	6.66	11.51	11.66
Arapahoe	7.50	6.00	4.71	3.75	4.00	5.39	9.19	10.14
Archuleta	6.04	7.05	7.20	6.65	4.52	4.34	6.05	7.69
Baca	6.32	5.93	4.50	2.07	2.29	3.42	7.68	8.76
Bent	6.13	5.17	4.65	2.87	2.53	4.33	8.46	11.10
Boulder	9.42	11.29	5.61	3.82	3.17	5.46	9.76	10.39
Buffe	11.12	10.02	9.00	4.44	3.28	4.01	7.20	8.46
Cheyenne	6.61	6.33	5.48	2.62	3.40	3.73	7.40	10.01
Clear Creek	9.77	8.27	5.66	3.57	3.40	6.09	11.44	11.39
Conchos	7.25	5.92	3.92	2.85	3.76	4.69	6.90	9.72
Costilla	7.02	7.66	5.18	2.97	2.44	3.38	9.84	9.84
Crowley	11.65	7.55	5.93	3.04	2.79	3.73	7.02	7.31
Custer	6.62	7.92	4.41	3.01	2.93	3.96	7.38	9.47
Delta	7.73	6.55	3.79	3.67	3.28	5.35	8.18	14.07
Denver	4.91	4.92	4.47	4.47	2.66	4.10	9.97	10.52
Dolores	12.28	10.15	5.99	3.23	3.21	3.52	12.00	12.00
Douglas	8.54	9.01	6.06	4.16	3.38	3.45	10.11	10.69
Eagle	9.37	9.98	7.18	3.53	3.02	4.58	8.71	10.05
Elbert	10.00	5.88	3.78	3.66	2.87	4.52	8.35	8.93
El Paso	7.15	4.72	3.08	2.90	3.14	4.75	8.79	9.53
Fremont	9.23	10.18	9.32	6.21	4.63	7.52	9.89	11.00
Garfield	7.47	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.70	4.40	7.22	9.19
Gilpin	6.55	5.57	4.50	3.56	3.36	5.13	7.98	9.06
Huerfano	10.00	9.07	6.82	7.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
Jackson	4.10	4.19	3.66	2.80	3.66	5.31	10.00	7.74
Jefferson	7.97	9.97	5.32	5.00	4.88	6.19	9.70	12.57
Iowa	7.53	7.98	5.66	2.67	2.60	3.88	8.73	10.24
Kit Carson	7.17	6.46	6.48	5.26	3.23	4.61	7.68	6.81
Lake	8.33	7.45	6.70	4.57	3.04	5.49	9.52	9.50
La Plata	5.37	5.12	3.39	3.83	4.80	5.34	8.55	11.05
Larimer	3.65	3.53	2.85	3.06	2.72	4.11	8.58	9.42
Las Animas	7.66	7.82	5.14	3.02	2.63	3.64	8.87	9.70
Lincoln	6.93	7.26	3.80	3.52	3.44	6.70	9.47	11.31
Logan	7.92	8.40	4.99	4.36	3.86	3.11	9.02	10.53
Mesa	6.80	7.12	4.96	3.62	3.40	3.35	9.25	6.71
Mineral	7.50	5.00	5.00	2.63	3.00	5.99	8.00	9.73
Montezuma	8.27	8.55	5.93	3.62	2.39	4.27	8.94	8.14
Montrose	8.18	7.47	6.43	3.35	2.80	3.56	8.62	9.62
Morgan	8.06	6.72	3.72	2.50	2.50	2.50	6.00	7.00
Nevada	6.90	7.34	5.00	5.00	2.86	4.90	7.58	11.00
Newark	8.67	8.95	6.58	2.91	2.90	4.04	8.95	10.05
Niangua	3.93	5.05	6.04	2.22	2.88	4.37	10.23	8.38
North	7.96	8.11	5.00	2.27	2.67	3.58	8.76	8.71
Otero	5.70	7.24	6.51	3.23	2.85	3.58	7.34	7.57
Pueblo	9.86	6.17	4.96	4.82	4.00	9.15	9.19	10.00
Rio Blanco	7.25	9.96	6.93	3.85	4.59	5.85	12.59	13.71
Rio Grande	8.10	7.38	4.51	3.50	3.38	4.79	9.23	9.28
Saguache	7.00	4.89	5.00	3.69	3.52	3.22	11.37	12.68
San Juan	7.93	8.47	6.21	4.39	4.28	5.12	8.30	9.67
San Miguel	7.10	6.80	4.76	2.89	3.48	4.65	11.32	12.83
Sedgewick	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	9.35	7.00	12.00	12.00
Seminole	10.83	9.48	10.42	3.16	4.45	5.52	7.99	10.10
Teller	7.98	8.57	5.68	2.64	2.76	3.58	8.61	9.82
Washington	4.94	4.15	3.22	3.15	3.23	5.11	9.88	10.38
Weld	8.28	8.41	5.85	2.39	2.90	3.58	8.79	10.47
Yuma	7.02	6.96	5.04	3.04	2.93	4.17	8.96	9.76
State	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.96	\$ 5.04	\$ 3.04	\$ 2.93	\$ 4.17	\$ 8.96	\$ 9.76

ASSESSED VALUE OF LIVESTOCK IN COLORADO, 1936
(Compiled from Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Horses	Mules	Range Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Foxes	Goats	All Other Animals*	Total
Adams	\$ 208,360	\$ 14,670	\$ 131,750	\$ 194,290	\$ 18,680	\$ 69,630	.....	.....	\$ 2,890	\$ 640,270
Alamosa	58,975	5,800	107,640	27,855	34,040	4,700	.....	.....	.....	239,010
Arapahoe	110,455	4,960	98,450	151,435	21,700	7,625	\$ 5,900	\$	3,975	404,990
Archuleta	67,815	1,850	151,348	42,184	92,131	2,065	.....	2,373	180	360,146
Baca	71,890	5,350	145,170	22,140	10,680	8,075	100	.....	.....	263,405
Bent	75,114	7,160	126,760	18,670	31,303	4,484	.....	.....	.....	263,491
Boulder	148,110	14,910	121,250	125,010	11,330	8,540	11,390	.....	270	440,810
Chaffee	35,430	180	121,395	27,035	18,480	5,170	.....	150	2,405	210,245
Cheyenne	52,855	3,745	228,630	34,280	28,860	2,895	.....	.....	535	351,800
Clear Creek	6,990	.....	5,740	3,610	.....	750	.....	240	.....	17,330
Conejos	151,225	10,905	183,419	28,425	252,120	22,035	.....	100	.....	648,229
Costilla	38,770	2,290	18,685	10,740	61,880	6,860	195	135	.....	139,555
Crowley	62,055	7,835	105,100	22,425	14,280	5,720	.....	190	850	218,455
Custer	30,823	1,360	93,322	30,250	13,364	2,567	2,600	28	.....	174,314
Delta	151,855	13,290	264,720	95,315	131,315	14,380	.....	.....	2,340	673,815
Denver	12,440	430	14,740	14,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,160	34,770
Dolores	13,360	1,765	45,990	7,960	72,195	950	200	15	1,870	144,305
Douglas	81,430	2,400	193,075	87,030	5,025	2,430	5,700	145	7,195	384,430
Eagle	59,630	2,245	273,485	55,534	88,304	3,320	900	7	.....	483,425
Elbert	181,455	12,170	261,855	136,308	69,188	16,542	4,500	5	.....	682,023
El Paso	145,280	21,570	257,940	187,080	15,350	19,670	37,170	890	2,420	687,370
Fremont	61,420	7,165	162,440	51,285	1,575	5,640	.....	1,945	.....	291,470
Garfield	134,765	7,420	423,230	60,710	231,260	5,930	3,250	.....	.....	872,565
Gilpin	3,655	.....	15,300	1,795	.....	.....	1,525	60	.....	22,335
Grand	70,610	470	232,440	63,400	58,240	560	600	.....	.....	426,320
Gunnison	94,830	6,865	547,395	30,445	192,770	585	3,905	475	1,285	878,555
Hinsdale	3,900	40	28,320	1,530	23,685	.....	.....	300	.....	58,375
Huerfano	42,745	5,425	132,620	29,970	65,450	1,410	500	440	1,500	280,060

Jackson	85,376	280	495,513	17,040	100,791	363	250	114	699,727
Jefferson	82,830	4,790	112,045	150,940	1,750	3,725	43,685	1,060	403,080
Kiowa	23,535	2,880	135,485	11,555	23,065	3,330	.....	..255	218,495
Kit Carson	181,042	9,375	285,073	117,516	19,001	23,753	.....	..266	6,689
Lake	3,390	.....	7,930	3,800	7,415	7,165	3,575	..990	..90
La Plata	82,330	3,260	189,115	67,725	101,530	17,165	6,560	..688	456,080
Larimer	31,752	370,000	370,000	158,450	66,330	17,111	.....	412	964,870
Las Animas	27,440	2,440	644,970	64,245	185,042	4,197	.....	15,884	1,076,430
Lincoln	137,552	3,485	357,775	57,880	36,725	6,685	.....	.....	1,568,980
Logan	102,330	31,310	355,920	151,660	6,800	44,730	.....	1,080	892,680
Mesa	188,600	12,470	552,780	128,265	172,485	12,915	410	205	1,068,280
Mineral	7,380	650	16,790	2,990	53,365	2,645	..300	..510	891,175
Moffat	113,900	3,440	271,810	34,210	425,255	2,645	.....	..280	82,355
Montezuma	159,930	5,265	95,870	97,635	101,312	6,005	4,000	310	376,327
Montrose	157,125	9,680	287,058	69,200	231,560	12,580	1,425	.....	717,327
Morgan	289,615	35,130	141,150	119,745	6,480	31,350	880	95	608,505
Otero	184,350	45,485	159,145	93,445	69,335	20,490	.....	.....	572,250
Ouray	16,280	765	116,755	11,440	53,025	1,110	.....	.....	139,375
Park	49,010	1,800	248,605	33,630	122,110	345	1,775	200	458,650
Phillips	101,480	10,550	88,460	84,800	1,540	27,360	.....	.....	334,610
Pitkin	25,495	175	114,640	7,760	73,600	1,000	.....	..20	222,880
Prowers	188,510	12,465	175,867	53,307	10,730	11,795	.....	109	452,783
Pueblo	105,765	7,865	175,342	82,280	25,610	12,989	280	2,048	412,444
Rio Blanco	68,365	4,185	547,750	16,895	222,265	870	5,720	.....	866,050
Rio Grande	60,760	13,205	102,250	39,825	144,380	16,170	5,650	.....	389,940
Routt	151,840	1,660	473,455	88,435	315,333	6,445	1,855	.....	1,039,383
Saguache	65,745	5,960	326,927	19,180	204,495	2,419	.....	35	644,761
San Juan	23,240	315	2,480	1,106	33,060	.....	.....	.....	36,701
San Miguel	66,630	2,150	93,020	12,100	138,935	..805	.....	.....	269,390
Sedgwick	11,480	8,540	93,920	52,860	6,600	15,240	50	.....	239,110
Summit .....	.....	60	63,540	6,200	3,240	250	.....	.....	90,820
Teller	23,360	1,105	78,920	19,375	.....	370	1,750	200	126,050
Washington	269,390	12,585	470,775	84,675	44,880	47,615	.....	.....	930,855
Weird	727,400	83,080	400,060	434,380	98,140	15,630	.....	.....	1,848,370
Yuma	234,460	19,180	460,660	90,510	3,750	49,070	.....	.....	859,950
State	\$6,678,367	\$ 581,555	\$13,002,841	\$4,043,720	\$4,672,529	\$ 628,309	\$ 157,350	\$ 30,272	\$ 234,531

*Includes rabbits and smaller animals.
 Note—This table does not include sheep and cattle fed in transit.

ASSESSED VALUE OF LIVESTOCK IN COLORADO, 1937
(Compiled from Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Horses	Mules	Range Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Foxes	Goats	All Other Animals*	Total
Adams	\$ 202,510	\$ 16,370	\$ 154,820	\$ 214,250	\$ 32,120	\$ 46,930	.....	.....	\$ 2,070	\$ 719,070
Alamosa	68,685	7,745	124,480	34,195	42,895	5,395	.....	.....	.....	283,395
Arapahoe	112,955	6,120	96,895	176,590	32,485	9,820	\$ 11,500	\$ 640	2,085	449,090
Archuleta	82,110	1,360	191,790	45,820	94,060	2,685	.....	3,120	280	421,225
Baca	52,460	2,510	127,065	33,990	18,455	6,765	275	.....	.....	241,520
Bent	79,815	7,290	167,897	24,195	27,977	6,631	.....	.....	.....	313,805
Boulder	175,150	17,190	136,750	167,350	13,520	9,540	14,070	.....	450	534,020
Chaffee	35,435	645	132,715	31,875	21,250	10,730	.....	125	8,355	241,130
Cheyenne	46,165	2,990	253,115	24,100	41,015	1,850	.....	.....	325	369,560
Clear Creek	6,970	.....	7,230	3,080	.....	.....	1,120	.....	.....	18,470
Conejos	139,065	9,960	183,370	38,795	260,286	18,041	.....	50	70	670,237
Costilla	37,800	2,900	20,455	13,230	65,430	10,375	195	355	.....	150,740
Crowley	67,170	6,685	141,125	28,970	12,710	5,305	.....	100	700	262,765
Custer	33,877	1,245	102,680	36,507	13,084	4,577	3,600	28	20	195,618
Delta	177,785	18,700	275,115	120,660	134,005	21,685	.....	.....	650	748,600
Denver	26,610	2,470	.....	15,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,390	50,720
Dolores	14,840	1,645	55,525	8,040	75,060	935	300	45	.....	156,390
Douglas	76,045	2,070	196,020	99,910	3,165	2,710	8,900	80	14,555	403,455
Eagle	65,311	2,695	308,198	63,700	98,238	5,341	1,050	.....	.....	544,533
Elbert	177,220	14,215	369,300	174,320	75,348	18,629	6,300	.....	35	835,367
El Paso	143,850	16,780	329,210	200,470	18,420	17,730	59,570	1,770	8,770	796,570
Fremont	60,875	7,315	174,715	50,910	3,320	8,860	880	1,505	65	308,445
Garfield	206,500	7,540	494,225	90,855	233,780	14,405	4,530	200	.....	1,052,035
Gilpin	3,290	.....	2,565	.....	110	.....	.....	40	.....	21,908
Grand	65,120	1,440	246,900	77,570	59,825	840	750	.....	.....	452,445
Gunnison	100,385	7,400	554,875	34,315	213,055	1,390	7,340	.....	2,355	921,115
Hinsdale	3,975	25	32,610	1,460	49,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,005
Huerfano	53,065	5,475	168,427	37,790	68,485	1,815	480	455	370	336,362

Jackson	85,395	655	538,860	24,445	131,792	522	68,600	54	781,533
Jefferson	82,770	4,875	122,815	12,465	4,765	3,825	.....	1,275	417,090
Kiowa	50,989	4,106	224,445	7,575	28,202	2,031	.....	.....	4,335
Kit Carson	145,710	6,460	188,235	99,653	10,110	12,285	.....	548	403,281
Lake	3,240	.....	10,825	4,825	7,420	.....	.....	.....	26,310
La Plata	105,710	3,840	214,275	88,770	111,215	10,055	4,800	1,230	540,070
Larimer	309,860	34,690	353,280	174,130	73,450	21,210	6,860	90	973,570
Las Animas	122,758	26,020	619,508	59,910	187,693	3,543	.....	14,956	1,034,381
Lincoln	93,410	5,810	333,320	58,905	36,825	5,015	.....	.....	533,285
Logan	274,660	24,740	382,045	172,420	7,920	38,440	90	.....	906,600
Mesa	191,235	12,195	532,465	159,085	168,285	18,850	140	165	1,082,575
Mineral	7,380	395	15,330	3,360	5,575	.....	.....	.....	80,090
Moffat	98,430	2,550	274,850	27,075	369,200	2,345	300	770	775,670
Montezuma	63,810	5,090	102,945	103,735	101,825	8,040	5,200	370	391,335
Montrose	170,090	9,160	274,785	86,450	251,445	19,030	2,210	.....	813,370
Morgan	300,160	36,350	219,860	148,160	15,795	28,750	720	130	749,965
Otero	194,075	44,475	201,625	105,200	80,565	26,460	.....	.....	652,400
Ouray	18,795	1,215	115,705	15,170	59,340	1,250	690	.....	212,165
Park	50,615	1,445	237,100	43,475	151,065	345	2,150	55	486,725
Phillips	79,977	9,545	71,681	81,672	2,063	29,444	.....	12	296,089
Pitkin	31,170	650	114,465	17,420	76,255	1,270	.....	260	241,230
Prowers	184,351	12,370	178,264	66,829	13,480	15,156	.....	23	470,473
Pueblo	101,260	5,320	234,365	81,030	36,190	14,430	1,365	1,830	475,960
Rio Blanco	62,980	3,130	491,990	16,440	206,175	1,440	6,360	.....	788,515
Rio Grande	63,370	12,295	113,725	46,505	171,705	19,385	6,000	.....	437,975
Routt	150,705	1,890	484,355	92,575	372,970	6,780	2,215	.....	1,111,885
Saguache	74,910	6,630	300,426	42,880	211,489	3,843	.....	.....	688,178
San Juan	2,560	2,300	1,520	1,520	35,185	.....	.....	.....	40,015
San Miguel	22,455	6,800	96,835	15,150	141,970	1,015	.....	.....	249,385
Sedgwick	60,460	6,180	98,560	62,650	4,400	12,470	.....	.....	244,720
Summit	11,970	60	71,580	6,400	5,060	210	25	.....	95,305
Teller	26,645	1,200	76,865	29,775	.....	650	3,200	130	138,975
Washington	265,260	11,675	574,402	57,675	50,320	38,935	.....	.....	998,652
Weld	800,660	89,000	438,770	641,140	71,120	23,830	.....	.....	2,194,740
Yuma	212,260	16,140	507,870	135,780	4,830	34,030	.....	.....	913,450
State	\$6,853,843	\$ 573,796	\$13,879,856	\$4,752,941	\$4,961,232	\$ 687,871	\$ 232,985	\$ 30,441	\$ 276,175

*Includes rabbits and smaller animals.
 Note—This table does not include sheep and cattle fed in transit.

**COMPARATIVE ASSESSED VALUATION AS REPORTED BY TAX COMMISSION,
1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937**

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Adams	\$ 23,479,854	\$ 22,149,250	\$ 21,965,660	\$ 21,898,420	\$ 22,097,595	\$ 24,805,
Alamosa	7,274,235	7,183,972	7,162,124	7,261,651	7,262,068	8,359,
Arapahoe	18,578,329	17,948,650	17,682,770	17,687,515	17,407,475	19,467,
Archuleta	3,070,661	2,781,129	3,337,397	3,499,185	3,324,597	3,672,
Baca	10,281,771	8,059,520	8,350,930	10,336,810	10,469,700	11,960,
Bent	10,684,621	9,202,034	9,294,956	9,658,076	9,492,517	11,118,
Boulder	36,791,675	35,181,420	34,350,070	33,629,390	33,287,795	38,459,
Chaffee	7,795,951	7,493,755	7,612,725	7,689,895	7,693,230	8,534,
Cheyenne	8,289,368	7,808,520	7,927,388	8,783,105	8,661,210	10,980,
Clear Creek	4,788,620	4,479,840	4,308,340	4,506,865	4,271,615	4,871,
Conejos	6,864,010	6,709,428	6,678,649	6,775,177	6,635,256	7,260,
Costilla	4,015,103	3,841,220	3,954,680	3,893,020	3,451,289	4,303,
Crowley	5,564,268	5,381,675	5,429,895	5,553,545	5,563,075	6,743,
Custer	2,248,140	2,198,639	2,218,161	2,215,919	2,207,675	2,477,
Delta	10,626,243	10,287,395	10,165,510	10,241,765	10,184,745	11,801,
Denver	394,279,483	361,017,885	350,512,485	345,817,815	347,526,857	401,547,
Dolores	1,207,650	1,177,110	1,065,465	1,039,590	1,026,536	1,270,
Douglas	7,704,528	7,621,585	7,734,410	8,136,460	8,142,915	9,247,
Eagle	8,938,979	7,628,916	7,122,029	5,947,726	5,860,679	6,375,
Elbert	9,961,386	10,094,152	10,122,819	10,185,685	10,223,379	11,308,
El Paso	52,890,883	52,023,075	51,718,390	52,069,525	51,847,805	63,181,
Fremont	14,977,141	14,711,460	14,750,120	14,947,325	15,081,214	17,928,
Garfield	12,998,090	11,914,045	11,969,760	12,203,905	12,281,600	14,427,
Gilpin	3,024,295	2,986,375	2,997,741	2,730,078	2,596,612	2,928,
Grand	6,466,898	5,934,790	5,594,915	4,817,605	4,969,379	5,557,
Gunnison	9,880,608	9,011,965	9,354,105	10,625,840	11,206,685	12,564,
Hinsdale	556,784	523,555	521,095	560,560	755,766	836,
Huerfano	9,878,606	9,261,565	9,613,075	9,929,241	10,112,901	11,246,
Jackson	2,616,815	2,509,957	2,381,890	2,356,880	2,291,340	2,714,
Jefferson	23,387,228	21,918,260	21,181,770	20,926,555	20,226,000	23,508,
Kiowa	7,533,308	7,054,846	7,260,540	8,633,565	8,665,371	10,327,
Kit Carson	10,802,456	10,752,343	11,019,207	13,434,564	13,122,255	15,428,
Lake	7,650,610	5,877,520	5,776,790	5,869,670	5,697,000	6,398,
La Plata	10,460,626	9,822,235	9,922,910	10,242,055	10,395,935	11,770,
Larimer	36,463,062	35,082,560	34,840,843	35,212,277	35,219,390	39,082,
Las Animas	28,953,297	28,110,260	28,771,815	28,989,570	29,209,996	33,472,
Lincoln	10,211,474	9,794,255	9,790,220	11,058,784	11,016,855	13,456,
Logan	22,352,347	21,041,280	20,861,910	21,984,705	21,948,040	27,197,
Mesa	21,293,084	20,682,110	20,138,965	20,041,120	19,961,997	24,360,
Mineral	1,215,514	1,204,045	1,226,590	1,127,115	1,114,380	1,216,
Moffat	5,495,261	5,387,280	5,134,643	4,846,429	4,779,352	5,300,
Montezuma	4,329,031	4,125,938	4,084,730	4,018,005	3,991,200	4,540,
Montrose	8,553,039	8,255,570	8,104,625	8,176,368	8,250,270	9,240,
Morgan	18,415,848	17,626,634	17,663,905	18,094,240	17,690,005	20,910,
Otero	21,972,789	21,700,420	21,642,365	21,752,480	21,445,845	25,240,
Ouray	2,994,949	2,938,057	2,722,593	2,737,881	2,805,944	3,180,
Park	7,012,553	6,760,130	6,687,315	6,405,990	6,954,930	7,030,
Phillips	7,071,123	6,823,790	6,677,310	7,748,510	7,682,580	9,880,
Pitkin	2,315,248	2,184,295	2,636,035	2,516,225	2,485,135	2,880,
Prowers	14,719,906	14,293,740	14,647,840	15,032,445	14,986,180	17,710,
Pueblo	58,486,040	57,309,459	57,036,023	56,930,414	58,119,167	69,980,
Rio Blanco	3,830,863	3,917,725	3,795,970	3,917,490	3,660,180	4,390,
Rio Grande	8,132,116	7,748,090	7,598,965	7,648,355	7,589,901	8,683,
Routt	12,485,082	11,468,810	10,372,835	10,193,880	10,646,810	13,040,
Saguache	6,825,402	6,512,440	6,553,892	6,815,110	6,819,897	7,859,
San Juan	3,049,413	2,945,023	2,905,686	2,983,612	2,769,244	3,249,
San Miguel	3,420,603	3,271,640	3,199,930	3,149,595	3,105,125	3,420,
Sedgwick	7,625,995	7,466,880	7,479,660	8,022,800	8,189,313	9,770,
Summit	3,700,657	3,367,560	3,364,845	3,384,985	3,272,818	3,609,
Teller	5,118,815	5,124,510	4,454,630	3,899,180	3,643,500	3,900,
Washington	10,351,720	9,838,128	9,576,504	10,964,376	10,818,599	12,270,
Weld	68,061,829	65,729,460	65,001,830	66,006,540	65,646,530	76,320,
Yuma	10,840,763	10,345,430	10,319,290	11,769,100	11,740,460	15,400,
State	\$1,170,867,046	\$1,103,563,605	\$1,088,350,535	\$1,099,332,563	\$1,099,603,890	\$1,280,560,

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	\$ 22,123,260	2.00	\$ 55,359.78	10.67	2.00	\$ 154,862.82	24.89	\$ 59,679.52	9.59	\$ 341,259.11	54.85	\$ 622,171.23	1.53
Alamosa	7,183,972	.65	21,661.92	7.30	.65	45,911.34	15.89	55,785.78	18.89	171,021.52	67.92	295,270.56	.78
Arapahoe	17,988,030	1.63	63,964.24	7.93	1.63	179,880.80	26.45	90,489.41	13.31	355,755.06	62.31	680,089.60	1.78
Archuleta	2,785,209	.25	8,358.63	10.24	.25	28,140.71	34.48	8,055.88	9.87	37,047.95	45.40	81,503.17	.21
Baca	8,059,520	.73	24,178.55	8.85	.73	76,565.44	28.03	13,239.30	4.85	159,171.94	58.27	273,155.24	.72
Bent	9,202,034	.83	27,606.10	10.94	.82	66,264.64	26.26	17,954.32	7.12	140,456.81	65.68	252,271.87	.66
Boulder	35,210,063	3.18	105,630.19	9.28	3.18	278,159.49	24.44	155,553.14	14.54	589,002.77	61.74	1,138,345.59	2.99
Chaffee	7,480,938	.68	22,442.81	8.03	.68	89,771.25	32.10	53,624.95	19.18	113,812.85	40.70	279,651.86	.73
Cheyenne	7,805,425	.71	23,415.27	13.33	.71	32,392.51	18.44	8,181.22	4.55	111,671.86	63.57	175,661.86	.46
Clear Creek	4,468,450	.40	13,406.35	7.73	.40	75,516.80	43.54	20,413.25	11.77	64,115.99	36.96	173,451.39	.45
Conejos	6,709,428	.51	20,128.28	9.16	.51	60,384.85	27.47	13,894.51	5.32	125,425.76	57.05	219,833.40	.58
Costilla	3,841,220	.35	11,523.56	8.15	.35	54,929.45	38.83	2,999.96	2.12	72,000.23	50.90	141,453.30	.37
Crowley	5,382,110	.49	15,146.33	9.11	.49	37,674.77	21.25	19,591.48	11.11	103,660.79	58.50	177,173.37	.46
Custer	2,197,134	.20	6,591.40	10.85	.20	25,257.04	41.60	1,721.14	2.83	27,152.52	44.72	60,742.10	.16
Delta	10,287,395	.93	30,862.18	6.88	.93	143,200.64	31.94	40,967.46	9.14	233,331.54	52.04	448,361.82	1.18
Denver	363,132,370	32.84	1,089,397.11	8.47	32.84	1,748,119.23	13.60	4,534,070.77	35.27	5,483,298.79	42.55	12,854,885.90	33.71
Dolores	1,175,480	.11	3,529.44	6.79	.11	29,882.59	49.78	1,123.86	2.16	17,462.94	33.58	51,998.83	.14
Douglas	7,620,420	.69	22,861.26	11.46	.69	58,583.78	34.39	6,586.91	3.30	101,892.57	60.84	199,424.52	.52
Eagle	7,528,916	.69	22,886.75	11.55	.69	64,845.78	33.00	9,852.57	6.01	98,930.76	50.34	195,515.96	.52
Elbert	10,095,902	.91	30,287.71	12.39	.91	80,565.30	33.00	5,500.15	2.25	128,062.82	52.45	244,416.98	.64
El Paso	52,091,910	4.71	156,275.73	7.51	4.71	405,795.98	19.60	438,789.75	21.09	1,079,282.88	51.88	2,080,144.34	5.45
Fremont	14,749,900	1.33	44,249.70	8.57	1.33	97,349.34	18.85	90,650.77	17.55	284,229.80	55.03	515,479.61	1.35
Garfield	11,914,045	1.08	35,742.13	8.29	1.08	131,054.49	30.38	47,479.72	11.01	217,064.07	50.32	431,340.41	1.13
Gilpin	2,992,258	.27	8,975.77	9.20	.27	43,761.77	44.85	11,299.71	11.68	33,505.57	34.35	97,643.82	.26
Grand	5,934,800	.54	17,804.40	14.85	.54	42,255.78	35.25	6,798.10	5.67	52,999.76	44.21	119,858.04	.31
Gunnison	9,005,320	.81	27,018.96	9.40	.81	88,261.94	30.62	23,342.50	8.10	149,597.89	51.90	288,221.29	.76
Hinsdale	532,455	.05	1,697.37	6.47	.05	13,045.13	53.85	1,243.52	5.04	8,793.22	35.53	24,679.24	.06
Huerfano	9,251,575	.84	27,784.72	6.95	.84	155,131.38	38.83	29,224.92	7.32	187,343.88	45.90	399,484.90	1.05
Jackson	2,509,957	.23	7,529.87	13.41	.23	19,125.87	34.07	3,515.12	6.26	25,965.36	45.25	55,136.22	.15
Jefferson	21,649,770	1.96	64,949.31	8.50	1.96	270,622.13	35.43	43,091.44	5.64	385,154.75	50.42	753,817.63	2.00
Kiowa	7,055,702	.64	21,157.11	13.40	.64	42,334.21	26.80	5,569.56	3.69	88,701.77	56.21	157,962.65	.41
Kit Carson	10,751,343	.97	32,254.03	10.19	.97	64,508.06	20.37	30,643.78	9.68	189,254.63	59.77	315,570.50	.83
Lake	5,877,520	.53	17,632.56	7.94	.53	70,824.12	31.89	44,517.75	20.09	88,993.65	40.07	222,067.98	.58
La Plata	9,836,210	.89	29,508.53	6.94	.89	127,870.73	30.08	58,716.23	13.81	208,936.13	49.15	425,031.72	1.11
Larimer	35,096,570	3.17	105,290.01	8.18	3.17	421,160.04	32.73	183,511.52	14.26	575,613.55	44.82	1,286,575.12	3.37
Las Animas	28,110,260	2.54	84,330.78	7.43	2.54	365,433.38	32.20	145,499.99	12.82	539,764.58	47.56	1,135,028.83	2.98
Lincoln	9,795,255	.89	29,388.79	10.37	.89	78,370.12	27.55	18,432.91	5.50	157,232.60	55.48	283,424.42	.74
Logan	21,051,290	1.90	63,153.87	9.85	1.90	112,203.37	17.50	100,812.36	15.73	354,829.44	55.92	640,999.03	1.68
Mesa	20,682,100	1.87	52,046.30	7.33	1.87	174,143.28	20.57	143,468.93	15.95	465,880.43	55.15	845,538.94	2.22
Mineral	1,204,045	.11	3,612.13	18.47	.11	10,439.07	38.92	3,091.30	11.53	9,676.78	36.08	26,819.28	.07
Moffat	5,419,545	.49	16,258.93	10.14	.49	56,906.27	35.48	11,570.12	7.21	75,673.43	47.18	150,408.75	.42
Montezuma	4,075,572	.37	12,230.02	7.11	.37	59,274.81	34.45	15,717.98	9.13	84,844.88	49.31	172,057.44	.45
Montrose	8,271,125	.75	24,813.37	7.39	.75	88,749.17	26.43	41,465.79	12.35	180,805.90	53.84	335,834.23	.88
Morgan	17,626,534	1.59	52,879.90	9.82	1.59	114,573.12	21.27	45,577.64	8.55	324,719.88	60.27	538,750.54	1.41
Otero	21,669,095	1.95	65,007.29	9.04	1.95	151,683.67	21.08	114,530.89	15.92	388,245.86	53.96	719,468.71	1.89
Ouray	2,937,851	.27	8,313.55	8.40	.27	45,242.91	43.13	11,190.59	10.57	39,558.49	37.80	104,905.54	.28
Park	6,755,700	.61	20,267.10	12.58	.61	61,476.87	38.16	5,334.31	3.81	74,028.13	45.95	161,106.41	.42
Phillips	5,823,790	.52	20,471.37	11.14	.52	40,260.36	21.90	22,925.51	12.47	100,152.39	54.49	183,810.73	.48
Pitkin	2,201,335	.20	6,604.01	8.02	.20	42,926.03	52.14	9,581.20	11.64	23,218.50	28.20	82,329.74	.22
Prowers	14,298,780	1.29	42,896.34	10.33	1.29	95,086.88	22.90	42,201.98	10.16	234,987.18	55.50	415,172.38	1.10
Pueblo	57,232,049	5.17	171,596.15	7.74	5.17	360,651.91	15.25	621,055.48	28.00	1,054,937.91	48.00	2,218,252.45	5.82
Rio Blanco	3,923,545	.35	11,770.64	9.02	.35	46,297.83	35.50	11,028.70	8.46	61,326.53	47.01	130,423.70	.34
Rio Grande	7,751,095	.70	23,253.29	6.98	.70	67,434.53	20.21	31,324.29	9.40	211,222.94	63.39	333,235.05	.87
Routt	11,484,590	1.03	34,453.77	10.15	1.03	96,470.55	28.42	32,579.87	9.60	175,988.78	51.84	339,492.97	.89
Saguache	6,498,726	.59	19,496.18	10.77	.59	48,090.57	26.56	9,505.05	5.30	103,865.32	57.37	181,057.12	.47
San Juan	2,945,023	.27	8,835.07	9.11	.27	47,120.37	48.57	8,562.86	8.93	32,395.26	33.39	97,013.56	.25
San Miguel	3,273,320	.30	9,819.96	7.85	.30	55,646.44	44.46	8,142.84	5.51	51,562.13	41.19	125,171.37	.33
Sedgwick	7,466,880	.68	22,400.54	10.40	.68	47,116.01	21.89	21,710.98	10.09	123,977.59	57.61	215,205.22	.56
Summit	3,337,560	.31	10,012.58	11.59	.30	34,209.99	39.93	5,249.23	7.29	35,194.88	41.08	85,656.78	.22
Teller	5,124,510	.46	15,373.53	6.94	.46	69,693.34	31.46	47,709.47	21.54	88,745.40	40.06	221,521.74	.58
Washington	9,838,128	.89	29,514.39	10.69	.89	61,980.21	22.44	15,099.15	5.45	169,604.51	61.41	276,198.26	.72
Weld	65,732,650	5.95	197,197.95	9.57	5.95	335,236.52	16.44	233,562.62	11.45	1,273,290.32	62.44	2,039,237.41	5.35
Yuma	10,345,430	.94	31,035.29	9.79	.94	77,590.72	24.47	21,512.08	5.78	135,984.31	58.96	317,123.40	.83
State	\$1,105,517,854	100.00	\$3,316,553.56	8.70	100.00	\$3,179,228.40	21.45	\$7,948,626.23	20.84	\$18,594,396.93	49.02	\$33,138,805.12	100.00



DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL TAX IN COLORADO FOR 1937
(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	\$ 22,931,770	2.05	\$ 103,192.97	15.19	2.06	\$ 150,522.39	23.63	\$ 59,434.32	8.75	\$ 355,133.82	52.43	\$ 679,283.50	1.67
Alamosa	7,037,934	.54	31,895.70	10.58	.64	49,261.14	15.49	50,759.06	17.00	155,764.88	55.33	298,590.78	.73
Arapahoe	17,878,089	1.51	80,451.40	11.23	1.61	175,206.27	24.46	99,590.92	14.90	351,080.84	50.41	716,328.43	1.76
Archuleta	3,000,396	.27	13,501.78	14.52	.27	31,954.22	34.36	8,423.02	9.06	39,110.43	42.06	92,989.45	.23
Baca	10,054,106	.90	45,243.48	13.81	.90	90,486.95	27.61	12,249.30	3.74	179,742.55	54.85	327,722.38	.80
Bent	10,545,949	.95	47,466.77	16.27	.95	75,930.83	25.04	19,858.19	6.81	148,353.42	50.88	291,599.21	.72
Boulder	35,819,215	3.22	151,186.47	13.46	3.22	287,986.48	24.05	156,949.68	13.10	591,249.13	49.38	1,197,371.76	2.94
Chaffee	7,549,130	.58	33,971.09	11.72	.68	90,589.56	31.24	52,347.70	18.05	113,066.59	38.99	289,975.04	.71
Cheyenne	8,178,190	.74	35,801.86	19.56	.74	45,797.86	24.34	7,885.63	4.19	97,707.37	51.92	188,192.72	.46
Clear Creek	4,692,150	.42	21,114.72	11.22	.42	79,297.50	42.13	20,422.08	10.85	57,403.32	35.81	138,237.62	.46
Conejos	6,702,514	.60	30,151.31	12.72	.60	64,679.26	27.28	14,446.89	6.09	127,825.51	53.91	237,113.07	.58
Costilla	3,919,853	.36	17,639.36	11.81	.35	56,053.97	37.54	3,001.09	2.01	72,514.53	48.63	149,308.96	.37
Crowley	5,425,715	.49	24,415.72	11.99	.49	54,257.15	26.55	18,015.93	8.85	106,913.81	52.51	203,502.61	.50
Custer	2,153,383	.19	9,690.22	15.13	.19	24,763.90	38.67	1,435.95	2.24	28,143.00	43.95	64,033.07	.16
Delta	10,154,055	.91	45,593.29	9.77	.91	157,286.47	33.62	38,520.52	8.24	226,265.69	48.37	457,765.07	1.15
Denver	355,643,010	31.99	1,600,393.55	11.59	31.99	1,839,030.00	13.43	4,598,108.47	33.58	5,554,723.35	41.30	13,692,255.38	33.60
Dolores	1,166,235	.10	5,248.06	9.89	.10	28,222.89	53.18	1,057.34	2.01	18,531.67	34.91	53,069.96	.13
Douglas	7,570,895	.58	34,059.03	16.04	.68	68,138.05	32.07	6,857.52	8.23	103,373.54	48.56	212,448.14	.52
Eagle	8,825,552	.79	39,714.98	17.80	.79	66,632.91	29.86	10,311.41	4.52	105,484.51	47.72	223,143.81	.55
Elbert	9,778,941	.88	44,005.23	18.11	.88	78,035.94	32.12	5,227.51	2.15	115,652.54	47.51	242,921.32	.60
El Paso	51,262,080	4.51	230,579.36	11.00	4.51	398,306.36	18.99	420,537.60	26.05	1,047,351.80	49.94	2,095,985.02	5.14
Fremont	14,400,975	1.30	54,804.39	11.53	1.30	122,408.29	21.78	85,803.16	15.45	287,945.45	51.24	561,962.30	1.38
Garfield	12,700,985	1.14	57,154.43	12.30	1.14	130,566.12	28.10	48,185.95	10.37	228,674.49	49.22	464,581.99	1.14
Gilpin	2,987,507	.27	13,443.78	12.28	.27	49,278.93	45.01	10,844.61	9.90	35,925.29	32.81	109,493.61	.27
Grand	5,383,938	.57	28,727.72	17.78	.57	72,776.39	45.04	6,800.72	4.21	53,265.58	32.97	161,570.91	.40
Gunnison	9,528,430	.87	43,327.94	12.73	.87	113,615.47	33.37	21,304.82	6.26	162,115.59	47.63	340,363.82	.84
Hinsdale	542,074	.05	2,439.33	9.48	.05	13,280.81	51.59	1,193.22	4.64	8,824.95	34.29	25,738.31	.06
Huerfano	9,726,556	.87	43,769.50	9.92	.87	169,242.07	38.34	30,542.62	6.92	197,881.13	44.83	441,435.32	1.08
Jackson	2,567,535	.23	11,553.91	19.58	.23	17,972.75	30.46	3,190.48	6.41	26,292.52	44.55	59,009.66	.14
Jefferson	22,515,925	2.03	101,321.55	12.39	2.03	281,449.06	34.40	39,156.91	4.79	395,121.47	48.42	818,049.10	2.01
Kiowa	7,420,371	.67	33,391.67	18.06	.67	53,797.63	29.10	5,851.69	3.17	91,847.71	49.67	184,898.75	.45
Kit Carson	10,514,251	.95	47,314.13	14.44	.95	75,232.04	22.97	30,127.30	9.19	175,034.66	53.40	327,758.13	.80
Lake	7,521,940	.68	33,848.73	12.18	.68	85,750.11	30.86	41,945.90	15.10	116,318.49	41.86	277,863.23	.68
La Plata	10,035,116	.90	45,158.02	9.48	.90	145,007.43	30.44	56,176.82	13.89	220,008.57	46.18	476,350.84	1.17
Larimer	35,454,100	3.19	159,543.45	11.89	3.19	425,449.20	31.70	177,516.98	18.23	579,535.17	43.18	1,342,044.80	3.29
Las Animas	28,542,521	2.58	128,891.34	15.31	2.58	379,513.40	31.24	139,800.57	11.51	566,657.05	46.54	1,214,862.36	2.98
Lincoln	9,984,335	.90	44,929.51	10.63	.90	79,874.68	27.25	17,127.21	5.84	151,175.49	51.53	293,106.89	.72
Logan	21,702,380	1.95	97,660.71	14.26	1.95	115,890.71	16.92	95,517.93	15.95	375,757.83	54.87	684,827.23	1.68
Mesa	20,456,804	1.84	92,055.52	10.16	1.84	208,659.40	23.01	142,512.41	15.72	453,255.99	51.10	906,483.42	2.22
Mineral	1,190,209	.11	5,355.94	18.62	.11	10,914.22	37.95	2,867.44	9.97	9,620.98	33.45	28,758.58	.07
Moffat	5,433,385	.49	24,450.23	14.53	.49	57,050.54	33.91	11,090.56	6.59	75,631.04	44.85	168,222.37	.41
Montezuma	4,092,412	.37	18,415.85	9.97	.37	59,503.67	32.20	16,503.94	8.99	90,237.33	48.34	184,760.79	.45
Montrose	8,293,240	.75	37,319.58	11.00	.75	90,230.45	25.61	38,513.30	11.36	173,072.98	51.03	339,135.31	.83
Morgan	17,872,320	1.61	80,425.44	13.56	1.61	134,042.40	22.50	45,185.89	7.52	333,557.83	56.23	593,222.56	1.46
Otero	21,353,594	1.92	96,091.17	12.93	1.92	149,475.16	20.12	117,582.63	15.84	379,738.80	51.11	742,987.76	1.82
Ouray	2,935,933	.26	13,209.27	11.48	.26	45,205.05	39.29	10,970.04	9.54	45,655.82	39.69	115,040.18	.28
Park	6,958,185	.63	31,311.83	18.72	.63	55,351.29	33.59	4,812.25	2.88	74,805.20	44.72	167,290.57	.41
Phillips	6,858,479	.62	30,863.16	15.03	.62	43,894.26	21.38	22,220.15	16.82	108,353.84	52.77	205,331.42	.50
Pitkin	2,259,890	.20	10,169.50	11.55	.20	44,057.86	50.04	8,614.40	9.78	25,225.86	28.64	88,077.52	.22
Prowers	14,342,006	1.29	64,539.03	15.05	1.29	95,374.33	22.24	41,107.25	9.58	227,898.11	53.13	428,918.72	1.05
Pueblo	56,609,990	5.09	254,744.96	10.53	5.09	356,642.94	14.74	730,933.34	34.20	1,077,794.52	44.63	2,420,115.76	5.94
Rio Blanco	3,770,615	.34	16,967.76	12.65	.34	48,263.87	35.97	10,242.11	7.68	58,702.26	43.75	134,176.00	.33
Rio Grande	7,913,571	.71	35,611.07	10.02	.71	54,891.28	18.26	31,092.55	8.75	223,683.76	52.95	355,278.56	.87
Routt	12,138,530	1.10	54,848.39	14.82	1.10	102,383.65	27.66	30,347.35	8.20	182,554.78	49.32	370,134.18	.91
Saguache	6,738,557	.61	30,323.51	14.32	.61	55,930.02	26.42	12,512.93	5.91	112,948.90	53.35	211,715.36	.52
San Juan	3,009,933	.27	13,544.70	11.71	.27	54,178.79	46.83	8,097.84	7.00	39,881.62	34.47	115,702.95	.28
San Miguel	3,346,630	.30	15,059.84	11.33	.30	56,892.71	42.81	6,718.80	5.06	54,216.79	40.80	132,888.14	.33
Sedgwick	7,508,395	.58	33,787.78	14.00	.58	54,235.70	22.50	22,590.45	8.35	130,596.10	54.13	241,260.03	.59
Summit	3,675,557	.33	15,540.01	16.84	.33	39,612.23	40.24	6,552.51	6.57	35,587.51	36.24	98,192.26	.24
Teller	5,077,870	.46	22,850.41	10.74	.46	56,520.10	31.27	37,063.54	17.43	85,267.56	40.56	212,170.61	.52
Washington	10,007,012	.90	45,031.56	15.01	.90	70,049.08	23.35	14,525.35	4.84	170,433.30	56.80	300,039.28	.74
Weld	65,100,940	5.95	297,454.22	13.88	5.95	323,894.61	15.11	242,404.59	11.31	1,279,057.16	59.69	2,142,810.53	5.25
Yuma	10,499,363	.94	47,247.13	13.21	.94	94,494.26	26.41	23,301.92	6.51	192,733.73	53.87	357,777.04	.88
State	\$1,111,551,005	100.00	\$5,002,024.52	12.27	100.00	\$8,535,312.61	21.19	\$8,066,232.58	19.79	\$19,053,408.38	46.75	\$40,757,978.19	100.00



1936 COUNTY TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES: TAX COLLECTED IN 1937

COUNTY	Ordinary County, Including Poor and Contingent Funds	Roads and Bridges	Bonds, Interest and Registered Warrants	Building	Public Welfare, Old Age, Aid to Dependent Children, Blind Benefits, Mothers' Compensation	County Fair and Advertising	General School	Total
Adams -----	3.64	1.75	.25	---	1.33	.03	5.00	12.00
Alamosa -----	5.93	---	.52	---	---	.08	5.00	11.53
Arapahoe -----	6.11	1.50	1.00	---	1.39	---	5.00	15.00
Archuleta -----	7.30	1.50	---	---	1.30	---	5.00	15.10
Baca -----	6.14	.50	1.205	---	1.655	---	5.00	14.50
Bent -----	4.00	1.00	1.00	---	1.00	.20	5.00	12.20
Boulder -----	2.70	2.95	.85	---	1.40	---	5.00	12.90
Chaffee -----	6.95	1.10	2.10	.60	1.25	---	5.00	17.00
Cheyenne -----	4.10	---	---	---	.05	---	3.20	7.35
Clear Creek -----	7.90	5.50	2.00	---	1.50	---	5.00	21.90
Conejos -----	5.90	.12	2.00	---	.98	---	5.00	14.00
Costilla -----	6.3814	1.40	5.00	---	1.5186	---	5.00	19.30
Crowley -----	3.44	1.25	1.03	---	1.23	---	5.00	12.00
Custer -----	9.00	.50	1.00	---	1.00	---	5.00	16.50
Delta -----	6.90	5.50	---	---	1.37	.15	5.00	18.92
Denver -----	3.91038	.20	---	---	.70362	---	3.215	8.029
Dolores -----	10.00	1.90	9.00	---	4.50	---	5.00	30.40
Douglas -----	4.95	1.45	1.92	---	.68	---	4.65	13.65
Eagle -----	6.40	2.00	---	---	.10	---	4.50	13.00
Elbert -----	4.18	3.00	---	---	.80	---	5.00	12.98
El Paso -----	3.283	3.15	---	---	1.407	---	4.80	12.59
Fremont -----	5.425	1.00	---	---	.125	.05	5.00	11.60
Garfield -----	6.20	2.00	1.30	---	1.20	.30	5.00	16.00
Gilpin -----	8.25	3.00	2.50	---	.875	---	5.00	19.625
Grand -----	5.15	.50	2.20	.80	.25	.22	3.90	13.02
Gunnison -----	5.00	1.14	2.90	---	.66	.10	5.00	14.80
Hinsdale -----	10.375	2.00	11.00	---	1.125	---	5.00	29.50
Huerfano -----	7.80	5.30	2.45	---	1.20	---	5.00	21.75
Jackson -----	6.05	.75	.27	---	.55	---	3.50	11.12
Jefferson -----	3.63	3.80	3.07	---	2.00	---	5.00	17.50
Kiowa -----	6.00	---	---	---	---	---	5.00	11.00
Kit Carson -----	3.83	1.47	---	---	.70	---	5.00	11.00
Lake -----	8.30	1.50	2.00	---	.25	---	5.00	17.05
La Plata -----	6.74	3.50	.81	---	1.38	.57	5.00	18.00
Larimer -----	5.13	2.00	3.45	---	1.42	---	5.00	17.00
Las Animas -----	5.425	2.58	3.00	.15	1.70	.145	5.00	18.00
Lincoln -----	5.50	1.00	1.00	---	.10	.20	5.00	12.80
Logan -----	3.225	1.20	---	.13	.65	.125	5.00	10.33
Mesa -----	5.274	2.55	.32	---	.076	.20	5.00	13.42
Mineral -----	7.30	1.00	---	---	.37	---	4.50	13.17
Moffat -----	8.275	.50	1.00	.10	.125	.50	5.00	15.50
Montezuma -----	8.40	2.00	2.02	.50	1.35	.27	5.00	19.54
Montrose -----	5.80	3.00	.35	.60	.98	---	5.00	15.73
Morgan -----	3.075	2.00	---	.75	.55	.125	5.00	11.50
Otero -----	4.00	1.20	.50	---	1.30	---	5.00	12.00
Ouray -----	9.00	4.00	1.30	---	1.10	---	5.00	20.40
Park -----	6.20	1.00	1.70	---	.20	---	5.00	14.10
Phillips -----	3.35	1.00	.95	---	.55	.05	5.00	10.90
Pitkin -----	7.00	1.50	9.00	---	2.00	---	5.00	24.50
Prowers -----	3.44	1.80	---	---	1.355	.055	5.00	11.65
Pueblo -----	4.38	.44	.90	---	.58	---	5.00	11.30
Rio Blanco -----	8.50	1.80	---	---	1.50	---	5.00	16.80
Rio Grande -----	5.25	2.45	1.00	---	---	---	5.00	13.70
Routt -----	3.164	3.525	1.00	---	.711	---	5.00	13.40
Saguache -----	5.30	---	1.50	---	.60	---	5.00	12.40
San Juan -----	9.00	24.0	4.50	---	.10	---	5.00	21.00
San Miguel -----	8.50	1.50	6.00	---	1.00	---	5.00	22.00
Sedgewick -----	3.20	.50	---	2.00	.58	.03	5.00	11.31
Summit -----	8.00	2.00	---	---	.25	---	3.00	13.25
Teller -----	8.10	.50	4.00	---	1.00	---	5.00	18.60
Washington -----	5.30	1.00	---	---	---	---	5.00	11.30
Weld -----	2.68	1.30	---	.30	.82	---	5.00	10.10
Windsor -----	4.75	1.50	---	---	1.00	.25	5.00	12.50

1937 COUNTY TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES: TAX COLLECTED IN 1938

COUNTY	Ordinary County, Including Poor and Contingent Funds	Roads and Bridges	Bonds, Interest and Regis- tered Warrants	Building	Public Welfare, Old Age, Aid to Dependent Chil- dren, Blind Ben- efits, Mothers' Compensation	County Fair and Adver- tising	General School	Total
Adams -----	3.72	1.65	---	---	1.60	.03	5.00	12.00
Alamosa -----	4.38	---	.26	1.11	1.12	.08	5.00	11.95
Arapahoe -----	6.67	1.50	---	---	1.58	.05	5.00	14.80
Archuleta ----	7.30	2.00	---	---	1.35	---	5.00	15.65
Baca -----	6.375	.40	1.175	---	1.05	---	5.00	14.00
Bent -----	4.45	1.15	.50	---	.90	.20	5.00	12.20
Boulder -----	3.71	2.64	.70	---	.99	---	5.00	13.04
Chaffee -----	6.57	1.60	2.15	.08	1.40	.20	5.00	17.00
Cheyenne -----	4.40	.80	---	---	.40	---	2.50	8.10
Clear Creek ---	7.90	5.50	2.00	---	1.50	---	5.00	21.90
Conejos -----	6.00	.14	2.00	---	1.51	---	5.00	14.65
Costilla -----	6.3814	1.40	5.00	---	1.5186	---	5.00	19.30
Crowley -----	6.26	---	2.06	---	1.68	---	5.00	15.00
Custer -----	9.00	.50	1.00	---	1.00	---	5.00	16.50
Delta -----	7.30	5.50	---	---	2.14	.55	5.00	20.49
Denver -----	4.01	.235	---	---	.926	---	3.247	8.418
Dolores -----	10.00	1.90	9.00	---	3.30	---	5.00	29.20
Douglas -----	6.33	.25	1.92	---	.50	---	4.85	13.85
Eagle -----	5.75	1.50	---	---	.30	---	4.25	11.80
Elbert -----	4.18	3.00	---	---	.80	---	5.00	12.98
El Paso -----	4.253	2.73	---	---	.787	---	4.80	12.57
Fremont -----	6.02	1.00	---	---	1.43	.05	5.00	13.50
Garfield -----	5.61	2.20	1.05	---	1.14	.28	5.00	15.28
Gilpin -----	8.50	4.00	2.50	---	1.495	---	5.00	21.495
Grand -----	6.33	.50	3.00	---	.25	1.32	3.70	15.10
Gunnison ----	6.13	1.08	3.43	.50	.56	.10	5.00	16.80
Hinsdale ----	10.375	2.00	11.00	---	1.125	---	5.00	29.50
Huerfano -----	7.80	5.30	3.00	---	1.30	---	5.00	22.40
Jackson -----	5.90	.50	---	---	.60	---	3.50	10.50
Jefferson -----	4.85	3.35	3.10	---	1.20	---	5.00	17.50
Kiowa -----	5.75	1.00	---	---	.50	---	4.38	11.63
Kit Carson ---	4.93	1.00	---	---	1.03	.20	5.00	12.16
Lake -----	8.10	2.00	.50	---	.80	---	5.00	16.40
La Plata -----	7.78	3.50	1.50	---	1.15	.52	5.00	19.45
Larimer -----	5.13	1.90	3.45	---	1.52	---	5.00	17.00
Las Animas ---	5.50	2.75	3.00	.15	1.80	.05	5.00	18.25
Lincoln -----	5.90	1.00	.80	---	.10	.20	5.00	13.00
Logan -----	3.285	1.20	---	.13	.60	1.25	5.00	11.465
Mesa -----	4.64	3.965	.65	---	.945	---	5.00	15.20
Mineral -----	7.80	1.00	---	---	.37	---	4.50	13.67
Moffat -----	8.30	.50	---	.15	1.05	.50	5.00	15.50
Montezuma ---	8.40	3.02	1.00	.50	1.35	.27	5.00	18.325
Montrose -----	5.85	2.95	.45	.10	.98	.55	5.00	15.88
Morgan -----	4.095	1.75	.60	.10	.83	.125	5.00	12.50
Otero -----	3.75	1.70	.30	---	1.25	---	5.00	12.00
Ouray -----	9.00	3.50	1.80	---	1.10	---	5.00	20.40
Park -----	7.10	.50	---	---	.50	---	5.00	13.10
Phillips -----	4.03	1.00	.80	---	.52	.05	5.00	11.40
Pitkin -----	7.00	.50	10.00	---	2.00	---	5.00	24.50
Prowers -----	3.44	1.80	---	---	1.36	.05	5.00	11.65
Pueblo -----	4.171	.369	.79	---	.97	---	5.00	11.30
Rio Blanco ---	8.50	1.80	1.30	---	1.20	---	5.00	17.80
Rio Grande ---	5.75	2.45	---	---	---	---	5.00	13.20
Routt -----	4.684	2.00	1.00	---	.711	.025	5.00	13.40
Saguache ----	5.65	1.00	1.00	---	.65	---	5.00	13.30
San Juan -----	8.25	2.50	6.25	---	1.00	---	5.00	23.00
San Miguel ---	8.50	1.50	6.00	---	1.00	---	5.00	22.00
Sedgwick -----	3.67	.48	1.45	.96	.57	.10	5.00	12.23
Summit -----	8.00	2.00	---	---	.75	---	3.00	13.75
Teller -----	8.30	1.50	2.20	---	1.10	---	5.00	18.10
Washington --	4.708	1.00	---	---	1.292	---	5.00	12.00
Weld -----	1.55	1.80	---	.50	1.05	---	5.00	9.90
Yuma -----	6.00	1.50	---	---	1.50	---	5.00	14.00

ACRES, VALUE PER ACRE AND TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS AS RETURNED FOR ASSESSMENT IN COLORADO, 1912-1937, 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	\$4,988,382	\$ 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	\$ 71,220,962
1913	23,836	6,774,119	254.19	2,248,274	123,778,342	55.05	115,605	2,668,460	23.08	3,353,081	27,300,436	8.14	13,876,229	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	190,855	4,539,906	23.78	3,277,919	29,210,407	5.91	15,381,078	67,932,182	4.41	21,109,362	246,480,385
1915	28,813	5,906,723	209.36	2,154,168	143,427,442	66.58	214,242	5,501,942	25.67	3,602,656	33,009,038	9.16	16,284,222	75,928,115	4.66	22,284,101	263,773,260
1916	28,473	5,429,620	190.69	2,173,335	142,635,050	65.10	211,447	5,472,955	25.88	3,644,019	34,935,450	9.58	17,110,263	79,809,582	4.66	23,167,537	268,282,668
1917	29,075	5,467,705	188.05	2,114,917	146,739,916	59.38	247,467	6,509,093	25.30	3,266,507	78,670,663	9.52	13,090,752	65,559,940	5.01	23,748,719	302,956,217
1918	29,894	4,935,880	167.92	2,144,617	152,720,726	71.21	242,626	6,570,520	27.08	3,583,999	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	169.08	2,246,476	170,817,162	76.04	220,739	6,522,935	29.55	10,002,192	145,972,348	14.59	14,132,159	75,408,676	5.34	26,632,813	404,004,386
1920	32,148	5,415,080	168.47	2,308,415	192,800,890	83.52	228,330	6,679,737	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	191,410,830	83.45	263,395	7,844,393	27.88	11,161,375	178,472,652	15.91	15,593,783	88,303,927	5.66	29,343,340	470,805,897
1922	29,859	5,033,990	168.59	2,263,954	187,374,129	82.76	267,928	7,562,085	28.50	11,037,563	168,490,955	15.26	16,981,618	91,802,094	5.41	30,580,922	460,363,253
1923	30,229	4,937,037	163.32	2,287,653	182,531,436	79.79	272,021	7,714,385	28.35	11,119,294	161,831,776	14.55	18,059,178	92,620,568	5.18	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	11,054,756	151,314,043	13.58	19,032,970	90,409,339	4.75	32,638,747	433,381,009
1925	30,352	4,480,357	147.61	2,283,110	173,219,787	75.87	261,525	7,631,229	29.18	11,640,466	150,057,870	12.89	19,552,156	82,460,126	4.22	33,767,609	417,849,369
1926	24,783	3,671,270	148.14	2,224,443	171,002,084	76.87	347,445	8,908,931	25.64	11,473,210	147,264,503	12.84	20,317,793	82,573,584	4.06	34,387,675	413,420,372
1927	20,045	3,237,155	163.99	2,249,196	169,851,231	75.51	328,920	8,694,150	26.43	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	165,644,975	73.96	330,990	8,528,409	25.07	11,392,036	137,717,586	12.09	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	166,980,644*	72.52	347,852	8,584,723	24.68	11,385,796	129,514,067	11.38	20,800,067	75,554,485	3.53	34,747,152	383,811,664
1930	20,214	3,212,553	158.93	2,153,794	153,447,779	70.92	355,192	8,504,900	23.95	11,516,523	124,829,179	10.84	20,835,558	72,514,305	3.48	34,392,281	362,508,726
1931	20,793	2,553,410	127.00	2,102,843	120,574,011	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	36,194,697	290,247,090
1932	20,526	2,553,756	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	21,853,480	55,539,049	2.54	35,877,288	264,791,616
1933	19,357	2,040,156	105.40	2,143,004	91,725,376	42.80	373,052	6,025,558	16.15	10,512,360	70,197,395	6.51	23,012,183	49,797,860	2.16	35,159,956	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	10,553,998	69,894,114	6.56	23,010,486	49,636,820	2.19	36,189,682	218,455,696
1935	17,860	1,881,045	105.21	2,137,282	90,600,124	42.39	368,476	5,917,891	16.06	10,653,505	55,888,331	5.34	22,627,019	48,478,845	2.14	35,804,142	203,765,237
1936	17,755	1,815,765	102.32	2,143,519	90,314,369	42.13	366,996	5,854,827	15.95	10,654,290	66,641,166	5.32	22,560,267	48,184,679	2.14	35,742,927	202,811,806
1937	16,400	1,779,598	108.12	2,125,905	89,518,556	42.11	389,363	6,188,713	15.87	10,377,691	54,928,226	5.29	22,584,659	48,719,539	2.15	35,494,578	201,134,532
Per cent of increase or decrease, 1913-1937	D.30.94	D.73.73	D.61.95	D.5.44	D.27.65	D.23.51	I.237.24	I.131.92	D.31.24	I.209.50	I.101.20	35.01	I.52.76	D.9.38	44.19	I.30.94	D.6.14

*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 1918 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, 1914-1937, INCLUSIVE, BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY
(Assessments by County Assessors)

Year	Land and Improvements	Mineral Land and Improvements	Town Lots and Improvements	Livestock, Poultry and Bees	Motorcycles, Automobiles, Planes	Bank Deposits, Money Credits, Notes	Agr. Imp., Tractors, Harness	Amount Invested in Mids.	Capital in Manufacturing	All Other Property	Total Net Assessment by Assessors
1914	\$303,996,897	\$63,158,951	\$375,237,261	\$61,455,511	\$ 5,855,126	\$55,658,797	\$ 6,609,377	\$39,336,101	\$ 8,185,690	\$35,594,488	\$ 955,088,199
1915	318,098,562	57,413,617	374,735,280	72,699,588	7,978,368	54,297,701	7,433,882	40,666,915	12,048,092	35,133,122	980,505,127
1916	318,389,925	62,395,713	378,970,604	81,631,676	11,402,424	56,301,726	7,561,526	41,625,609	20,794,553	36,481,183	1,016,554,939
1917	358,374,259	63,791,921	379,415,144	93,174,264	17,549,292	69,926,604	9,872,963	55,139,990	25,214,748	40,549,991	*1,113,009,086
1918	410,003,061	63,090,428	381,243,444	114,622,555	26,831,349	85,330,242	9,872,712	79,846,131	29,341,520	44,786,437	1,244,967,879
1919	469,918,193	59,931,971	385,779,834	114,571,936	32,291,605	91,902,467	12,189,286	92,371,171	31,936,595	46,326,694	1,337,219,752
1920	529,811,177	57,529,745	407,973,988	102,792,539	46,479,662	96,933,777	14,379,817	92,129,113	39,428,674	51,716,126	1,439,174,618
1921	543,939,445	56,325,042	418,796,292	68,921,432	51,112,260	91,076,850	14,077,186	87,361,814	41,087,125	53,208,519	1,425,855,965
1922	533,733,995	54,168,222	429,160,986	55,821,752	43,887,596	48,555,337	12,402,950	79,842,423	38,705,447	54,005,943	1,357,285,251
1923	522,928,735	55,866,347	446,281,329	55,741,929	41,108,338	48,229,245	10,570,140	79,756,623	37,350,254	53,511,555	1,351,344,495
1924	506,799,879	54,537,042	462,432,766	48,859,346	43,361,435	45,585,642	9,880,861	80,238,703	39,702,880	53,989,923	1,345,388,477
1925	493,003,251	55,131,488	478,594,338	47,022,156	47,330,833	42,743,510	9,985,955	81,055,785	38,336,462	53,901,967	1,347,105,745
1926	488,682,668	53,925,764	503,718,773	46,406,718	46,035,357	39,030,829	10,190,859	76,264,162	36,716,344	53,133,408	1,354,104,882
1927	485,591,227	52,924,960	513,553,845	49,337,956	48,085,926	37,964,393	10,198,982	76,648,132	37,919,838	54,559,363	1,366,784,622
1928	474,136,857	51,422,445	526,006,389	57,129,404	47,876,260	40,284,138	10,467,523	73,714,541	12,464,438	57,411,034	1,378,955,754
1929	468,884,680	47,797,732	529,374,806	62,350,561	53,685,246	76,672,294	10,466,398	77,131,541	13,495,823	83,863,111	1,419,453,772
1930	458,116,090	46,572,812	532,111,032	58,425,846	50,642,770	96,743,125	11,341,646	74,751,964	12,460,389	84,401,912	1,426,603,020
1931	372,226,205	42,913,655	502,319,294	48,628,808	45,353,804	94,359,199	11,360,400	66,090,039	10,752,855	86,431,810	1,280,436,069
1932	347,080,890	37,528,819	468,398,546	32,374,837	36,162,595	81,743,561	8,946,836	55,900,831	7,785,740	78,917,092	1,154,839,747
1933	293,286,428	30,941,659	390,548,670	27,490,827	27,123,115	75,432,969	7,868,555	51,393,675	-----	76,401,553	980,487,451
1934	292,662,374	29,501,112	390,840,849	32,068,547	30,173,627	70,516,034	7,558,055	50,472,765	-----	75,712,065	979,505,428
1935	279,462,450	29,419,571	391,772,971	30,511,666	37,374,228	72,965,367	7,094,766	50,953,327	-----	75,584,015	975,138,361
1936	278,291,737	29,596,888	394,431,098	32,423,085	42,769,878	86,668,011	7,462,644	52,390,229	-----	78,873,951	1,002,907,521
1937	276,556,310	31,742,374	405,713,003	34,895,380	23,665,216	40,622,294	6,041,669	57,433,881	-----	64,557,492	941,227,529
Per Cent of Increase or Decrease, 1914 to 1937	D.9.03	D.49.74	D.18.12	D.43.22	I.304.02	D.27.01	D.8.59	I.46.01	-----	I.81.37	D.1.45

Note—Total includes exemption on personal property.
*Includes \$1,219,265 increase ordered by Tax Commission.

ASSESSMENTS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES BY COLORADO TAX COMMISSION, 1912 TO 1937

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	73,117,780	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	10,568,510	41.34	28,279	1,477,640	52.25	68,149,950	253,685,650	1,189,970,513
1916	5,688	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	169,795,900	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	1,496,213,659
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	160,314,680	30,094	321,374	13,214,700	41.12	26,020	2,431,240	93.44	50,468,340	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	227,966,480	1,543,589,603
1924	5,459	160,669,940	29,432	416,136	13,879,710	33.35	26,971	2,605,740	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	33.97	28,113	2,479,000	88.18	50,565,380	227,337,440	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	2,669,170	94.30	51,715,260	232,816,480	1,565,290,666
1928	4,995	161,337,910	32,309	490,555	14,439,940	29.56	27,852	2,639,830	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	2,658,390	95.18	56,949,040	240,851,600	1,586,919,769
1930	4,961	172,658,060	34,803	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	61,061,430	253,084,980	1,686,462,903
1931	4,973	170,411,240	34,267	504,175	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,659,430	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	1,948,210	66.31	55,024,540	213,209,940	1,280,563,890
1933	4,356	130,518,610	26,335	520,913	14,230,320	27.43	29,657	1,712,240	57.73	52,520,275	199,041,445	1,099,603,890
1934	4,981	129,235,470	25,946	519,309	14,569,710	28.16	29,627	1,594,620	53.82	52,993,745	198,353,545	1,099,332,563
1935	4,909	123,644,280	25,187	521,885	15,230,830	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	53,364,355	193,860,545	1,088,350,535
1936	4,846	123,374,230	25,459	527,808	15,837,300	30.01	29,580	1,684,110	56.83	54,435,415	195,331,055	1,103,563,680
1937	4,875	146,833,840	30,120	533,094	19,528,044	36.63	29,490	2,083,920	70.67	61,191,713	229,639,517	1,110,851,795
Percent of Increase or decrease, 1913 to 1937	D.13.79	D.15.99	D.2.54	I.115.68	I.80.10	D.16.47	I.4.38	I.38.28	I.32.49	D.16.31	D.11.76	D.0.82

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 1937

Classes of Property	Acres or 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.....	---	30.94	---	73.73	---	61.96
Irrigated Land.....	---	5.44	---	27.68	---	23.51
Natural Hay Land.....	237.24	---	131.92	---	---	31.24
Dry Farming Land.....	209.50	---	101.20	---	---	35.01
Grazing Land.....	62.76	---	---	9.38	---	44.19
Total Lands.....	80.94	---	---	6.14	---	48.08
Non-Ag. Land and Improve- ments.....	---	---	---	49.35	---	---
Mineral Land and Improvements.....	---	---	---	51.12	---	---
Town Lots and Improvements.....	---	---	10.64	---	---	---
Livestock, Poultry and Bees.....	---	---	---	37.20	---	---
All Motor Vehicles.....	---	---	---	96.79	---	---
Bank Deposits.....	---	---	345.25	---	---	---
Agricultural Implements.....	---	---	194.35	---	---	---
Money in Merchandise.....	---	---	47.09	---	---	---
All Other Property.....	---	---	54.35	---	---	---
Total by Assessors.....	---	---	2.50	---	---	---
Assessments by Tax Commission :						
Railroads.....	---	13.79	---	15.99	---	2.54
Telegraph Lines.....	115.58	---	80.10	---	---	16.47
Telephone Lines.....	4.38	---	38.28	---	32.49	---
All Other Property.....	---	---	---	16.31	---	---
Total by Tax Commission.....	---	---	---	11.76	---	---
Total Assessment for State.....	---	---	---	0.82	---	---

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1937, 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
1913	0.71920	939,623	0.13650	178,264	0.06820	89,132	0.06820	89,132
1914	0.75220	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	0.65570	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	0.53016	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	274,458
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	224,534
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
1936	0.43400	479,795	0.61989	685,299	0.38132	421,556	0.17534	193,842
1937	0.55500	505,438	0.61989	688,606	0.38132	423,590	0.17534	194,777

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. In 1937 the legislature established a 10-year continuing tax levy of 1.18 mills for buildings at the various state institutions. The revenues derived from this levy are not included in these tables.

Note.—Assessment for 1938 was on the basis of one-third of actual value. Commencing with 1913 a full cash value basis was used.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1937,
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	410,848	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	385,321	0.14022	201,699
1932	0.26042	333,484	0.10044	123,619	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	294,858	0.14022	154,161
1935	0.26042	283,428	0.10044	109,314	0.26822	291,917	0.14022	152,609
1936	0.26042	287,899	0.10044	111,038	0.26822	296,522	0.14022	155,015
1937	0.26042	289,288	0.10044	111,574	0.26822	297,953	0.14022	155,764

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1937,
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	1.3000	1,698,447
1914	0.12125	158,794	-----	-----	0.02028	26,558	1.3900	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	151,465	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	5,616,118
1929	0.38410	609,505	-----	-----	0.27830	441,665	3.6600	5,807,833
1930	0.39410	625,225	-----	-----	0.18333	290,846	3.5900	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	3,738,653
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
1936	0.43682	482,913	-----	-----	0.18333	202,675	3.0000	3,316,554
1937	0.43582	484,131	-----	-----	1.56333	1,847,712	4.5000	4,998,833

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.

Concerning additional building mill levy, see footnote on preceding page.

COUNTY MILL LEVIES, EXCLUSIVE OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOL LEVIES

COUNTY	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1913
Adams	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	5.74	5.74	6.29	6.28	6.36	6.29	5.88	6.06	5.60	5.67	6.32	7.82	9.50	8.00	6.00	4.00
Alamosa	6.95	6.53	6.25	5.25	5.00	5.09	5.44	5.82	5.72	5.70	6.18	6.30	6.31	6.22	6.22	5.72	5.75	7.45	7.90	6.25	10.11
Arapahoe	9.80	10.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	5.61	5.61	5.67	5.67	6.12	6.42	6.57	5.59	4.82	4.97	5.82	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	5.80
Archuleta	10.65	10.10	9.50	11.00	9.40	5.00	7.10	7.55	8.55	10.65	8.55	7.45	9.04	8.65	8.65	8.10	7.10	11.50	11.75	11.15	11.50
Baca	9.00	9.50	9.50	6.10	5.60	6.01	6.51	7.41	7.34	7.44	6.16	6.33	6.30	4.50	5.40	8.42	6.75	7.25	9.53	6.40	7.50
Bent	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.30	7.30	5.10	7.12	7.80	7.39	6.42	6.48	6.17	5.32	4.75	5.283	5.07	7.65	5.575	9.05	7.22	7.61
Boulder	8.04	7.90	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	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	3.50	8.50	7.00	6.10
Cheyenne	5.60	4.15	4.40	4.30	3.52	2.78	2.76	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	16.90	16.90	12.90	11.60	11.60	10.80	11.40	10.40	10.50	9.80	10.60	10.10	10.60	8.90	9.90	7.90	7.90	11.90	11.40	9.90	13.20
Conejos	9.55	9.00	9.00	7.90	8.20	8.00	8.50	10.00	12.00	9.61	10.20	10.30	9.50	9.65	9.85	8.50	8.55	8.55	3.55	8.55	6.53
Costilla	14.30	14.30	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	10.00	7.00	6.15	6.65	5.55	5.00	4.00	3.65	4.45	5.80	6.65	6.59	6.64	6.64	7.63	5.64	6.07	8.00	7.20	5.90	4.80
Custer	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	9.00	8.30	3.50	8.00	9.50	8.50	9.50	10.025	9.60	9.60	7.50	8.00
Delta	15.49	13.92	13.92	13.92	15.40	11.90	12.30	12.84	12.45	12.03	10.22	8.64	8.64	6.91	6.78	6.36	8.00	10.00	6.50	4.80	5.13
Denver	5.171	4.814	4.622	4.497	4.603	4.615	4.755	4.77	4.742	4.742	4.707	4.597	4.855	4.627	3.765	2.51	2.16	2.38	4.26	4.15	6.66
Dolores	24.20	26.40	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	9.00	9.00	7.05	6.25	6.25	5.60	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.90	5.90	6.95	5.70	5.70	10.32	8.92	7.91	6.85
Eagle	7.55	8.50	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	14.40	12.70	11.00	8.00
Elbert	7.98	7.98	7.975	7.98	7.60	5.92	5.81	5.07	4.91	4.38	4.97	4.93	5.62	4.715	6.38	6.41	6.41	6.986	7.116	5.64	5.30
El Paso	7.77	7.79	6.70	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	8.16	6.47	4.77	
Fremont	8.20	6.60	6.60	6.90	5.40	5.41	5.71	5.92	6.34	6.34	7.66	7.53	7.80	7.60	7.37	6.95	8.95	9.53	9.53	7.70	5.88
Garfield	10.28	11.00	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	16.495	14.625	14.10	14.50	14.00	13.50	18.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.00
Grand	11.40	7.12	3.80	9.815	9.10	7.525	7.95	3.04	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	11.80	9.80	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	6.35	8.10	8.90	8.40	9.70
Hinsdale	24.50	24.50	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	17.40	16.75	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	11.60	10.50	10.50	9.20	9.70
Jackson	7.00	7.62	6.97	8.86	8.079	6.50	4.40	4.40	5.45	5.70	6.15	6.60	8.95	4.45	4.70	6.00	5.70	8.46	7.04	5.56	7.72
Jefferson	12.50	12.50	10.00	9.00	8.00	6.51	7.11	7.11	7.98	8.19	8.16	7.83	6.80	5.60	4.87	4.60	4.89	7.23	7.20	6.40	6.00
Kiowa	7.25	6.00	6.45	5.40	3.84	4.30	4.30	1.41	1.34	0.32	4.13	4.03	3.85	3.65	3.65	3.46	3.30	4.00	4.00	3.40	3.70
Kit Carson	7.16	6.00	6.45	6.45	6.45	5.07	6.09	6.09	5.48	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.43	4.00	4.50	4.92	7.25	7.25	5.13	3.23
Lake	11.40	12.05	12.05	10.56	10.06	10.26	13.31	11.61	11.44	11.44	10.725	13.425	13.425	9.80	9.57	9.12	11.75	15.03	14.93	14.63	13.70
La Plata	14.45	13.00	12.975	12.975	12.195	10.105	9.97	9.39	9.55	9.00	10.350	8.43	8.33	7.81	7.84	7.83	7.83	10.87	9.87	7.13	6.50
Larimer	12.00	12.00	9.10	8.50	8.50	5.55	7.88	8.39	8.50	8.37	7.43	7.15	7.37	7.50	6.25	6.00	6.65	7.93	5.62	6.20	5.30
Las Animas	13.25	13.00	13.00	10.04	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	6.15	4.05
Lincoln	8.00	8.00	7.90	6.26	6.23	5.51	5.67	5.67	5.63	5.46	5.41	4.50	4.54	3.70	4.65	4.48	4.85	4.85	4.98	4.57	4.95
Logan	5.34	5.33	5.25	4.94	4.94	4.42	5.01	6.32	6.50	7.29	6.11	4.72	4.63	3.68	4.22	4.83	6.195	10.60	10.40	9.73	6.70
Mesa	10.20	8.42	10.92	9.00	7.95	5.95	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	8.60	7.53	8.41	7.76	8.70	6.57	5.20
Mineral	9.17	8.67	8.67	7.57	7.67	7.67	7.67	8.67	9.17	9.17	10.67	10.97	11.37	11.37	11.37	11.37	11.37	17.52	16.75	16.25	12.25
Moffat	10.50	10.50	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	10.60	12.72	12.60	12.20	9.10
Montezuma	14.54	14.54	14.54	14.54	14.44	14.53	14.63	13.63	12.32	13.12	13.75	13.65	13.75	13.25	13.48	11.77	12.77	14.90	14.93	14.68	9.00
Montrose	10.88	10.73	11.12	11.57	12.24	10.385	11.18	11.92	12.27	11.23	10.30	9.94	10.38	8.27	8.56	8.66	8.92	12.19	11.57	10.16	9.30
Morgan	7.60	6.50	6.50	5.40	5.80	3.51	4.65	6.97	7.14	7.152	6.75	3.78	4.57	2.65	2.94	3.738	1.73	10.53	8.53	5.23	6.34
Otero	7.00	7.00	6.10	6.50	6.00	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	15.40	15.40	15.35	15.60	13.80	14.10	13.60	13.00	14.00	14.825	15.20	15.70	15.45	16.85	15.55	14.85	18.15	16.65	14.45	12.70
Park	8.10	9.10	8.98074	6.20	6.20	5.80	6.40	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	6.40	5.90	5.90	5.50	5.50	4.36	4.90	4.92	4.67	4.34	5.15	4.88	5.18	3.29	3.41	3.325	3.325	9.835	7.32	5.55	4.87
Pitkin	19.50	19.50	17.60	18.625	19.625	16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	16.625	18.00	16.00	18.00	14.75	17.90	15.00	20.50	21.00	18.50	16.62	
Prowers	6.65	6.65	6.00	6.20	5.50	7.67	6.90	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	5.60
Pueblo	5.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	5.28	5.02	4.45	4.46	4.66	4.57	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.35	5.85	6.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.90
Rio Blanco	12.80	11.80	10.20	10.35	10.35	8.56	9.06	9.16	9.24	8.49	8.31	10.53	8.25	8.15	8.37	8.52	8.15	13.03	11.53		



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	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	5-year Average
Adams	75.47	81.62	85.52	95.37	95.49	85.92
Alamosa	55.73	64.23	76.04	80.06	77.48	69.81
Arapahoe	78.39	82.93	87.91	94.28	94.49	87.07
Archuleta	83.88	84.73	93.82	91.63	87.19	88.17
Baca	68.61	75.81	72.36	72.11	72.16	72.08
Bent	79.40	86.13	90.12	92.11	91.72	87.33
Boulder	89.02	91.53	95.02	96.58	95.49	93.28
Chaffee	82.13	87.10	89.81	88.98	89.11	87.19
Cheyenne	75.61	82.14	86.95	87.18	89.91	83.49
Clear Creek	63.83	68.71	70.26	72.54	68.56	68.52
Conejos	46.25	63.53	75.33	82.00	70.67	66.66
Costilla	34.57	47.07	48.87	45.65	43.24	43.40
Crowley	57.48	66.25	78.07	77.17	78.73	70.50
Custer	72.65	81.08	89.76	90.61	91.85	84.52
Delta	67.76	73.28	81.55	86.27	85.32	78.10
Denver	91.20	94.52	96.63	97.94	96.70	95.17
Dolores	36.26	45.17	58.08	62.19	67.74	52.90
Douglas	84.55	88.01	94.58	97.04	96.32	91.52
Eagle	87.18	88.18	94.26	96.20	96.93	92.61
Elbert	78.13	80.24	85.52	88.09	87.24	83.42
El Paso	91.90	88.36	94.31	95.30	96.31	93.05
Fremont	89.47	90.59	90.70	90.77	90.99	90.44
Garfield	81.24	87.51	92.51	92.70	93.21	88.88
Gilpin	59.44	64.87	69.31	68.65	63.61	65.06
Grand	84.14	88.30	91.30	94.20	93.46	90.13
Gunnison	78.28	74.82	82.86	83.66	87.25	80.75
Hinsdale	48.27	24.30	35.92	42.50	38.65	37.89
Huerfano	76.44	78.81	80.42	79.74	80.88	79.07
Jackson	96.60	96.03	98.36	98.25	98.11	97.68
Jefferson	68.46	90.74	96.87	100.00	98.25	89.77
Kiowa	75.96	85.73	90.66	91.33	90.91	85.91
Kit Carson	66.54	74.13	73.26	80.53	73.86	72.96
Lake	71.02	71.85	73.31	78.19	77.52	74.14
La Plata	78.51	82.73	89.75	89.41	89.68	85.52
Larimer	83.34	87.82	93.32	95.41	95.14	90.58
Las Animas	76.56	77.76	77.24	75.71	74.93	76.51
Lincoln	61.98	68.05	71.08	75.85	75.60	69.59
Logan	78.92	87.09	91.10	94.01	95.27	88.37
Mesa	68.58	83.09	86.27	87.52	87.50	81.69
Mineral	78.73	84.93	87.67	88.22	85.98	84.93
Moffat	67.90	74.19	83.01	81.89	84.17	77.96
Montezuma	43.61	53.87	68.24	69.78	70.56	60.27
Montrose	75.66	79.44	86.85	88.80	100.00	85.53
Morgan	84.92	90.81	96.68	94.58	94.51	91.90
Otero	83.20	89.34	91.06	94.08	92.76	89.66
Ouray	73.15	76.26	79.98	80.56	81.85	78.06
Park	88.73	90.09	91.28	90.04	91.09	90.19
Phillips	73.11	85.39	94.68	96.94	95.72	87.46
Pitkin	67.83	69.73	79.54	79.71	86.85	75.76
Prowers	75.39	87.77	85.99	91.29	83.23	84.19
Pueblo	81.90	86.22	88.41	91.59	92.21	87.59
Rio Blanco	68.92	73.60	86.95	87.14	83.37	79.44
Rio Grande	56.15	61.81	81.73	90.07	89.57	74.59
Routt	74.68	80.70	90.83	90.49	91.30	84.81
Saguache	68.19	78.59	87.06	94.56	89.48	82.46
San Juan	59.31	60.34	61.60	61.77	62.62	61.45
San Miguel	55.14	61.64	64.50	63.30	69.48	63.42
Sedgwick	74.63	82.80	91.43	94.92	92.07	86.05
Summit	65.11	69.05	67.28	74.80	74.69	69.86
Teller	76.58	76.91	78.26	80.43	80.16	78.53
Washington	71.82	80.96	90.02	91.89	91.93	84.30
Weld	84.38	89.15	93.59	94.32	93.65	90.62
Yuma	75.58	85.68	93.46	95.20	95.83	87.60

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 Colorado, 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	911,210.88
1926	876,008.95
1927	674,685.20
1928	869,407.88
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
1936	993,981.56
1937	982,308.11

Disbursements for the account of the inheritance tax department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as reported by the public examiner were: salaries, \$12,399.77; maintenance, \$3,828.76; equipment, \$212.14; total, \$16,440.93.

Retail Sales Tax

THE first tax on retail sales in Colorado was established by an act of the general assembly in 1935 and approved February 2 of that year. It was adopted as an emergency relief measure. The law went into effect on March 1, 1935, and expired by statutory limitation on June 30, 1937. On

June 4, 1937, an amendment to the act, extending it without time limit and incorporating in its provisions the use tax, was approved.

The law established a tax of two per cent upon retail sales of all tangible personal property in the state. Commodities subject to a state

excise tax, such as intoxicating liquors and gasoline, or more than 1½ 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. It is administered by the retail sales tax division of the department of finance and taxation under the state treasurer.

The revenue derived from the tax goes into the public welfare fund, except five per cent, which is appropriated for administrative cost. Through the department of public welfare 85 per cent of the net tax goes into the old age pension fund under a constitutional amendment adopted November 3, 1936, at a general election. Retailers retain five per cent of their total tax for expenses connected with its collection. 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.

The collection of fractions of the tax on varying amounts of retail sales is facilitated by the use of tokens of a value of two mills each. Between August 1, 1935, and December 31, 1937, the department had received 23,463,000 tokens from the manufacturer and 5,200,865 requisitioned from licensed tax venders. After crediting cancellations and tokens on hand there was in circulation at the end of 1937 a total of 28,188,865 tokens.

Revenue received from the sales tax

from all sources, by calendar years, as reported by the department of finance and taxation, and the amount per capita, based on the 1930 census, is as follows:

Year	Amount	Per Capita
1935 (10 mos.).....	\$4,191,254	\$4.05
1936	6,240,799	6.02
1937	6,985,545	6.74

A table published herewith gives total collections by counties, by chain stores and concessioners and for the state as a whole, by calendar years, and per capita amounts. This shows that Baca county had the smallest per capita tax of all counties in 1937, the amount being \$1.25, and Lake county the highest, the rate being \$8.28 per capita. Denver had the largest total tax in 1937, the amount being \$2,138,697 and the per capita being \$7.42. Hinsdale county had the smallest amount, \$612, with a per capita tax of \$1.36.

Another table gives the monthly average number of returns, amount of tax collected, rank, average tax per return and per cent of total by number of returns and amounts, by specified business groups, for 1937, with summaries for each group as a whole for 1936 and 1935. This table shows that the food group ranked first in all three years in the amount of tax collected. The general merchandise group ranked second, the automotive group third and the apparel group fourth. The table breaks these groups down into a number of subdivisions.

Another table shows the sources of receipts by calendar years and disbursements.

RETAIL SALES TAX: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS CALENDAR YEARS 1937, 1936 AND 1935

Note—Receipts as shown in this table are from the records of the department of finance and taxation, and disbursements are from the records of the state auditor. Slight variations in the balances as shown by reports of the two departments are bookkeeping items only, due to transfers made after closing dates and therefore are not shown in this table.

	1937	1936	1935†
RECEIPTS:			
Sales Tax.....	\$6,967,358.55	\$6,219,959.99	\$4,172,885.20
License Fees	9,034.20	5,098.23	8,941.63
Assessments	14,331.20	21,508.22	10,883.23
Interest	1,048.01	.....	.....
Total	\$6,991,771.96	\$6,246,566.44	\$4,192,710.06
Credits	6,226.69	5,767.67	1,455.67
Net total.....	\$6,985,545.27	\$6,240,798.77	\$4,191,254.39
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Refunds	\$ 1,374.64	\$ 370.43	\$ 234.42
Administration (5% allowance).....	350,612.28	311,778.19	207,844.29
Official Colorado State Relief*.....	.....	600,000.00	1,585,000.00
Official Colorado State Relief, Expense*.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Old Age Pensions.....	5,662,388.66	300,000.00	800,000.00
General Fund.....	133,937.00	700,000.00	514,300.61
Public Welfare*.....	865,308.09	5,358,503.40	.....
Total	\$7,013,620.67	\$7,270,655.02	\$3,122,379.32

*Department of Public Welfare succeeded the Official Colorado State Relief on April 1, 1936.

†March 1 to December 31.

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, RANK OF GROUP, AMOUNT PER RETURN AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Compiled from Reports of Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
APPAREL GROUP:						
1. Boot and Shoe Stores-----	98	\$ 63,055.77		\$643.43	.39	.90
2. Clothing Stores -----	597	403,441.65		676.92	2.38	5.78
3. Furriers -----	24	13,476.40		561.52	.10	.19
4. Haberdashery -----	59	22,540.20		382.04	.24	.32
5. Millinery -----	68	10,229.44		150.43	.27	.15
6. Shoe Repair -----	465	10,433.36		22.44	1.86	.15
7. Others -----	7	310.70		44.39	.03	---
8. Cleaners, Dyers and Tailoring---	56	3,844.23		68.65	.22	.06
Total, 1937 -----	1,374	\$ 527,331.75	4	\$384.07	5.49	7.55
Total, 1936 -----	1,308	498,346.00	4	381.00	5.55	7.99
Total, 1935* -----	1,209	333,850.77	4	276.14	5.46	7.97
AUTOMOTIVE GROUP:						
1. Accessories, Tires, Batteries, etc.	346	\$ 79,990.78		\$231.19	1.38	1.15
2. Automobile, Aircraft, Bicycles--	461	607,838.00		1,318.52	1.84	8.70
3. Filling and Service Stations----	2,334	118,409.91		50.75	9.32	1.70
4. Garage, Repair Shops-----	1,177	189,238.69		160.92	4.70	2.71
5. Other Automotive Stores-----	39	4,394.40		112.68	.15	.06
6. Others -----	1	280.63		280.63	.01	---
Total, 1937 -----	4,358	\$1,000,152.41	3	\$229.60	17.40	14.32
Total, 1936 -----	4,171	863,645.79	3	207.06	17.72	13.84
Total, 1935* -----	3,732	504,281.47	3	135.12	16.87	12.03
FOOD GROUP:						
1. Bakeries, Dairy Products, Delicatessen -----	677	\$ 129,052.69		\$190.62	2.71	1.85
2. Candy, Confectionery -----	358	37,411.95		104.50	1.43	.54
3. Fruit Stands, Vegetable Markets	346	36,712.09		106.10	1.38	.53
4. Grocery Stores, Meat Markets----	2,980	1,276,572.54		428.52	11.90	18.27
5. Lunch Rooms, Roadside, Others	667	73,589.30		110.33	2.66	1.05
6. Restaurants, Cafeteria, Eating Houses -----	1,662	283,431.63		170.54	6.64	4.06
7. Other Food Stores-----	66	9,601.59		145.48	.26	.14
8. Hotels, Cottage Camps, Resorts--	151	14,295.39		94.67	.61	.20
Total, 1937 -----	6,907	\$1,860,667.18	1	\$269.47	27.59	26.64
Total, 1936 -----	6,867	1,720,134.34	1	250.49	29.17	27.56
Total, 1935* -----	6,447	1,282,342.03	1	198.91	29.13	30.60
FURNITURE GROUP:						
1. Carpets, Rugs, House Furnishings	42	\$ 8,422.42		\$200.53	.17	.12
2. Furniture Stores -----	290	142,460.31		491.24	1.15	2.04
3. Household Appliances -----	64	20,863.32		325.99	.26	.30
4. Musical Instruments, Phonographs, Music -----	56	24,883.62		444.35	.22	.35
5. Radio Sales and Service-----	130	7,063.41		54.33	.52	.10
6. Other Home Furnishings and Appliances -----	32	11,720.47		366.26	.13	.17
7. Electrical Appliances-----	31	4,921.13		158.75	.12	.07
Total, 1937 -----	645	\$ 220,334.68	9	\$342.13	2.57	3.15
Total, 1936 -----	574	187,531.74	9	326.71	2.44	3.01
Total, 1935* -----	506	106,357.73	9	210.19	2.29	2.54

*March 1 to December 31.

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, RANK OF GROUP, AMOUNT PER RETURN AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued

(Compiled from Reports of Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP:						
1. Department Stores -----	23	\$ 197,078.32		\$8,568.62	.09	2.82
2. Drug Stores -----	685	234,253.32		341.98	2.74	3.35
3. Dry Goods Stores -----	168	196,252.73		1,168.17	.67	2.81
4. General Stores -----	729	608,673.99		834.94	2.91	8.71
5. Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes -----	288	129,594.28		449.98	1.15	1.86
6. Jewelry Stores -----	264	60,311.21		229.32	1.05	.86
7. Leather, Leather Goods, Saddlery	49	5,342.54		109.03	.19	.08
8. Second Hand Stores -----	184	14,505.69		78.84	.74	.21
9. Sporting Goods, Tents, Awnings	77	18,404.53		239.02	.31	.26
10. Variety, 5 and 10 Specialty Stores	233	156,815.84		673.03	.93	2.25
11. Other General Merchandise Stores	57	25,110.04		440.53	.23	.36
Total, 1937 -----	2,757	\$1,646,342.49	2	\$597.37	11.01	23.57
Total, 1936 -----	2,783	1,482,498.84	2	532.70	11.82	23.76
Total, 1935* -----	2,686	1,028,320.51	2	382.84	12.14	24.53
JOBBERS, MERCHANDISE, GENERAL, SPECIAL:						
Total, 1937 -----	93	\$ 27,128.15	12	\$291.70	.37	.39
Total, 1936 -----	84	22,341.14	12	265.97	.35	.36
Total, 1935* -----	77	11,615.00	12	150.84	.35	.28
LUMBER AND BUILDING GROUP:						
1. Building and Construction, Contractors -----	329	\$ 16,131.26		\$ 49.03	1.31	.23
2. Building Hardware and Machinery -----	18	7,792.03		432.89	.07	.11
3. Building Material Dealers -----	307	225,070.24		733.13	1.23	3.22
4. Electrical Equipment Supplies --	190	53,856.00		283.45	.76	.77
5. Paint, Glass and Wall Paper Stores -----	87	19,774.28		227.29	.35	.28
6. Plumbing, Heating, Air Con- ditioning -----	370	49,457.88		133.67	1.48	.71
7. Other Lumber and Building Supplies -----	47	15,629.47		332.54	.19	.23
Total, 1937 -----	1,348	\$ 387,711.16	7	\$287.62	5.39	5.55
Total, 1936 -----	997	297,125.49	7	298.02	4.24	4.76
Total, 1935* -----	911	175,282.03	7	192.41	4.12	4.18
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Auctioneers and Commercial Dealers -----	41	\$ 7,365.76		\$179.65	.16	.11
2. Barber and Beauty Shops, Sales	342	7,542.23		22.05	1.37	.11
3. Opticians, Optometrists, Oculists	135	15,196.84		112.57	.54	.21
4. Photographers -----	123	7,371.18		59.93	.49	.11
5. Professional, Sales -----	382	6,938.12		18.16	1.53	.10
6. Others -----	36	4,190.40		116.40	.14	.06
Total, 1937 -----	1,059	\$ 48,604.53	11	\$ 45.90	4.23	.70
Total, 1936 -----	670	40,646.81	11	60.67	2.85	.65
Total, 1935* -----	614	27,286.40	11	44.44	2.77	.65
PUBLIC UTILITY GROUP:						
1. Gas and Electric Companies ----	83	\$ 347,632.38		\$4,188.34	.33	4.97
2. Railroads -----	10	5,759.10		575.91	.04	.08
3. Telegraph -----	4	4,830.10		1,207.53	.02	.07
4. Telephone -----	53	136,147.65		2,568.82	.21	1.95
5. Water in Containers -----	36	1,298.18		36.06	.14	.02
6. All Other Public Utilities -----	5	2,198.83		439.77	.02	.03
Total, 1937 -----	191	\$ 497,866.24	5	\$2,606.63	.76	7.12
Total, 1936 -----	183	451,717.18	5	2,468.40	.78	7.24
Total, 1935* -----	163	284,595.36	5	1,745.98	.74	6.79

*March 1 to December 31.

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, RANK OF GROUP, AMOUNT PER RETURN AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued

(Compiled from Reports of Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
UNCLASSIFIED GROUP, RETAIL:						
1. Blacksmith, Machine Shops, Welders -----	193	\$ 6,951.66		\$ 36.02	.77	.10
2. Books, Stationery, School Supplies -----	153	22,388.26		146.32	.61	.32
3. Cigar Stores, Smoker Supplies--	154	8,383.83		54.44	.62	.12
4. Clubs -----	60	9,117.82		151.96	.24	.13
5. Coal, Wood Fuel, Ice Dealers---	938	161,275.91		171.94	3.75	2.31
6. Farm Imps. and Machinery----	129	82,830.29		642.09	.51	1.19
7. Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain, Fertilizer -----	281	45,520.01		162.57	1.12	.65
8. Flowers, Bulbs, Plants, Nursery Stock -----	247	29,981.75		121.38	.99	.43
9. Magazines, Periodicals -----	31	1,685.26		54.36	.12	.02
10. Monuments and Tomb Stones--	46	7,280.44		158.27	.18	.10
11. Office Equipment and Supplies--	79	26,078.94		330.11	.31	.37
12. Recreation Parlors, Sales-----	308	8,040.40		26.10	1.23	.12
13. Surgical and Scientific Instrument Dealers -----	23	8,781.89		381.82	.09	.13
14. Undertakers and Funeral Parlors	142	22,607.59		159.21	.57	.32
15. All Others Not Elsewhere Specified	147	10,700.08		72.79	.59	.15
16. Concessions -----	115	4,054.86		35.26	.46	.06
Total, 1937 -----	3,046	\$ 455,678.99	6	\$149.70	12.16	6.52
Total, 1936 -----	2,838	410,358.84	6	144.59	12.06	6.57
Total, 1935* -----	2,676	264,367.99	6	98.79	12.09	6.31
FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE:						
1. Direct Sales Farm Products-----	1,582	\$ 47,855.31		\$ 30.25	6.32	.69
2. Hatcheries and Supplies-----	49	2,476.46		50.54	.20	.03
3. Livestock -----	46	2,602.21		56.57	.18	.04
Total, 1937 -----	1,677	\$ 52,933.98	10	\$ 31.56	6.70	.76
Total, 1936 -----	1,695	52,814.96	10	31.16	7.20	.84
Total, 1935* -----	1,941	44,539.40	10	22.95	8.77	1.06
MANUFACTURING AND TRADING OR JOBBING:						
1. Beverages -----	195	\$ 3,077.36		\$ 15.78	.78	.04
2. Chemicals and Products-----	93	11,967.45		128.68	.37	.17
3. Food and Food Preparations----	64	3,270.60		51.10	.26	.05
4. Leather and Leather Products---	16	2,065.38		129.09	.06	.03
5. Lumber and Wood Products-----	98	16,864.77		172.09	.39	.24
6. Machinery, Implements, Tools----	105	78,368.39		746.37	.42	1.12
7. Metal and Metal Products-----	184	40,575.67		220.52	.74	.58
8. Minerals -----	165	17,309.66		104.91	.66	.25
9. Paper, Pulp and Products-----	23	5,284.44		229.76	.09	.08
10. Petroleum, Petroleum Products---	57	20,202.21		354.42	.23	.29
11. Printing, Publishing and Book Binding -----	393	21,858.33		55.62	1.57	.31
12. Rubber and Rubber Goods-----	11	6,828.43		620.76	.04	.10
13. Stone, Clay, Sand and Gravel Products -----	98	21,722.64		221.66	.39	.31
14. Textiles -----	52	7,616.10		146.46	.21	.11
15. Miscellaneous -----	31	3,782.28		122.00	.12	.05
Total, 1937 -----	1,585	\$ 260,793.71	8	\$164.54	6.33	3.73
Total, 1936 -----	1,369	213,637.64	8	156.05	5.82	3.42
Total, 1935* -----	1,166	128,415.70	8	110.13	5.27	3.06
Grand total, 1937-----	25,040	\$6,985,545.27	----	\$278.10	100.00	100.00
Grand total, 1936-----	23,539	6,240,798.77	----	265.13	100.00	100.00
Grand total, 1935*-----	22,128	4,191,254.39	----	189.41	100.00	100.00

*March 1 to December 31.

RETAIL SALES TAX: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA COLLECTIONS BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS AND FOR THE STATE, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Compiled from Reports of the Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

Note—Per capita statistics are based on 1930 population census.

COUNTY	1937		1936		1935*	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Adams	\$ 47,096.04	2.33	\$ 40,986.37	2.01	\$ 28,794.46	1.42
Alamosa	53,162.57	6.18	41,759.57	4.85	26,187.91	3.04
Arapahoe	81,146.82	3.59	70,010.59	3.09	46,785.86	2.07
Archuleta	11,571.49	3.60	10,168.54	3.17	6,418.56	2.00
Baca	13,184.48	1.25	14,642.96	1.39	13,536.09	1.28
Bent	21,327.88	2.33	21,279.22	2.33	13,514.34	1.48
Boulder	171,447.67	5.27	160,172.95	4.92	109,355.78	3.37
Chaffee	37,030.06	4.56	33,531.11	4.13	24,471.19	3.01
Cheyenne	7,584.12	2.04	8,231.91	2.22	5,093.01	1.37
Clear Creek	15,026.94	6.97	14,717.18	6.83	9,954.22	4.62
Conejos	20,446.25	2.08	16,531.76	1.69	10,822.51	1.10
Costilla	9,016.81	1.56	7,645.77	1.32	5,384.65	0.93
Crowley	12,975.05	2.19	10,926.24	1.84	7,200.27	1.21
Custer	3,249.57	1.53	3,143.26	1.48	2,474.96	1.17
Delta	54,097.12	3.80	44,780.21	3.15	32,623.03	2.30
Denver	2,138,697.16	7.42	1,993,176.91	6.92	1,323,433.29	4.60
Dolores	2,575.06	1.83	2,343.26	1.67	1,371.40	0.97
Douglas	7,111.83	2.03	6,631.79	1.90	4,962.35	1.42
Eagle	17,795.60	4.53	16,900.16	4.31	11,142.71	2.84
Elbert	11,484.24	1.74	9,511.14	1.45	6,676.55	1.01
El Paso	353,344.87	7.13	321,568.07	6.49	226,199.00	4.56
Fremont	62,245.51	3.29	56,285.85	2.98	38,606.03	2.04
Garfield	42,676.92	4.28	35,481.78	3.56	26,445.39	2.65
Gilpin	5,221.53	4.31	5,084.83	4.18	3,864.31	3.19
Grand	13,864.84	6.57	13,735.83	6.52	9,796.11	4.65
Gunnison	25,705.23	4.65	22,983.09	4.16	14,722.99	2.66
Hinsdale	612.17	1.36	582.52	1.30	557.91	1.24
Huerfano	43,553.64	2.55	38,073.93	2.23	26,253.06	1.54
Jackson	7,096.72	5.12	5,424.27	3.91	4,757.13	3.43
Jefferson	73,358.00	3.36	63,191.40	2.89	44,834.02	2.06
Kiowa	6,478.82	1.71	6,308.79	1.67	5,365.30	1.42
Kit Carson	18,627.20	1.92	19,674.47	2.02	16,269.01	1.67
Lake	40,610.24	8.28	31,434.70	6.42	18,616.46	3.80
La Plata	58,385.70	4.50	47,722.96	3.68	33,480.12	2.58
Larimer	158,309.51	4.78	141,297.72	4.26	96,269.99	2.91
Las Animas	91,074.64	2.53	78,220.31	2.17	54,681.72	1.52
Lincoln	20,240.08	2.58	18,583.00	2.37	12,334.84	1.57
Logan	72,155.30	3.62	60,560.22	3.04	42,976.95	2.15
Mesa	142,022.71	5.48	119,322.94	4.61	80,810.60	3.12
Mineral	2,992.95	4.67	3,021.61	4.72	2,258.84	3.53
Moffat	15,661.20	3.22	12,625.38	2.60	9,922.95	2.04
Montezuma	31,276.24	4.01	21,943.22	2.82	16,055.43	2.06
Montrose	52,688.94	4.49	45,792.23	3.90	29,864.58	2.54
Morgan	66,674.17	3.65	58,740.04	3.21	40,732.07	2.23
Otero	91,084.11	3.73	79,263.54	3.25	55,343.46	2.28
Ouray	7,379.50	4.13	5,899.67	3.31	4,545.17	2.55
Park	13,857.36	6.76	13,527.87	6.59	8,532.92	4.16
Phillips	20,483.89	3.53	18,690.33	3.22	12,784.67	2.21
Pitkin	4,823.80	2.73	5,013.93	2.83	3,560.18	2.01
Prowers	43,175.53	2.93	39,656.74	2.68	28,507.58	1.93
Pueblo	303,033.32	4.59	258,328.90	3.91	172,121.25	2.61
Rio Blanco	9,397.68	3.15	9,139.33	3.06	6,996.21	2.35
Rio Grande	47,320.91	4.75	40,179.12	4.03	26,960.50	2.71
Routt	32,691.77	3.50	29,645.32	3.17	20,085.68	2.15
Saguache	17,770.69	2.84	14,505.64	2.32	9,560.56	1.53
San Juan	8,334.60	4.31	6,751.16	3.49	4,501.38	2.33
San Miguel	8,883.01	4.07	7,330.61	3.36	4,457.53	2.04
Sedgwick	17,934.27	3.21	19,193.92	3.43	14,092.33	2.53
Summit	2,044.89	2.07	2,601.48	2.61	2,021.98	2.06
Teller	20,723.16	5.00	20,576.22	4.97	16,386.19	3.96
Washington	15,982.66	1.66	13,450.54	1.40	9,957.90	1.04
Weld	229,717.63	3.52	204,113.38	3.14	136,131.26	2.09
Yuma	37,374.23	2.75	30,977.96	2.28	22,016.58	1.62
Total Counties	\$5,072,916.90	4.90	\$4,573,595.72	4.41	\$3,104,441.28	3.00
Chain Stores†	1,247,751.30	1.20	1,095,611.53	1.05	758,716.93	0.73
Out of State†	661,555.78	0.63	567,851.46	0.54	328,096.18	0.32
Concessioners†	3,321.29	0.01	3,740.06	0.02	-----	-----
State total	\$6,985,545.27	6.74	\$6,240,798.77	6.02	\$4,191,254.39	4.05

*March 1 to December 31. †Returns from chain stores and from accounting departments outside of the state of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

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 \$40,000 gross value. Between February 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.

The revenue acts of 1934 and 1935 made certain changes in the rates, deductions and time for filing returns. Because of frequent changes and the application of rates effective at varying dates, the figures presented here are not comparable from year to year and are given only as an index of the amount of revenues collected in Colorado from the transfer of estates.

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
1934	75	8,830,000	6,751,000	2,079,000	226,000

- (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.

Contributions to which reference is here made are not to be confused with gift taxes under the revenue act of 1932, for which separate returns are made. That act imposes a tax, payable by the donor, upon the transfer of property by gift made subsequent to June 6, 1932, at rates graduated from three-fourths of 1 per cent upon net gifts of less than \$10,000 to 33½ per cent on amounts in excess of

\$10,000,000. Any individual citizen or resident of the United States who makes any transfer by gift which exceeds \$5,000 in value to any one donee, must file a gift tax return.

The number of persons making income tax returns in the Colorado district, 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.....	23,725	74,445,866	1,355,000
1934.....	31,232	94,502,319	1,595,000

The per cent of the state's population filing returns, the amount of con-

tributions 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 Income	Average Per Return
1929.....	3.02	\$1.81	\$92.00
1930.....	2.80	1.87	81.20
1931.....	2.42	2.08	79.47
1932.....	2.92	2.26	60.84
1933.....	2.73	1.82	47.17
1934.....	2.95	1.69	51.07

TAXES PAID BY INCOME TAX-PAYERS

The federal income tax law allows deduction from individual incomes of all taxes paid other than improvement taxes, federal income taxes, and estate, inheritance and gift taxes. The amounts deducted on this account were not disclosed prior to 1933. Be-

ginning with 1933 the information was made available to the public.

The returns for the Colorado district for 1933 show that out of \$74,445,816 net income reported by 28,725 individuals making returns, the amount of taxes deducted by these was \$3,616,000, exclusive of amounts reported as business deductions. This was equal to 4.8 per cent on total net incomes and an average of \$125.88 per return. In 1934 there were 31,232 individual returns reporting net incomes aggregating \$94,502,319, and the amount of taxes deducted by these was \$3,172,000, or 3.3 per cent of total net income and an average of \$101.56 per return.

These figures bear no relation to the amount of taxes paid by persons other than those filing federal income tax returns. In 1933 only 2.73 per cent of the total population filed returns and in 1934 the per cent was 2.95.

Taxable and Non-Taxable Property

THE factors which of necessity must be taken into consideration in making an estimate of the value of all property in Colorado and the relation of taxable to non-taxable property are so numerous and involved that little more can be done than to present totals with explanation of the figures upon which they are based.

The assessed valuation of property subject to taxes as reported by the state tax commission for 1937 was \$1,110,851,000. That figure not only includes physical property, but bank stock, money, credits, promissory notes, bonds and debentures, special privileges, franchises, etc. Some of these items are not property in themselves, as the term is used in estimating total wealth, but represent property which may or may not actually be located within the state. Also, due to rapidly changing conditions, the ratio between actual and assessed values varies to a large extent. The assessed valuations are, however, the basis upon which taxes are collected and form the most dependable foundation for determining the value of taxable property.

It is estimated that the assessed valuation for 1937, including the intangibles, represents approximately 60 per cent of the full value of all property assessed. On that basis the full value of all taxable property, before deducting the constitutional exemption for heads of families, is \$1,851,418,334.

The value of property in the state which is exempt from taxation and which is not assessed is estimated at \$1,582,903,199. This estimate is made up from numerous official and semi-official reports and estimates furnished from the most dependable sources.

The combined totals give an estimate of \$3,434,321,533 for the value of all property in Colorado, of which \$1,851,418,334 or 53.9 per cent is the full value of all taxable property and \$1,582,903,199 or 46.1 per cent is the value of all non-taxable property.

The above figures are exclusive of \$3,766,177,283 in gold held in the Denver mint on June 30, 1937, which is not taxable. If this gold is included in the non-taxable property, it puts the taxable property at 29.6 per cent and non-taxable at 70.4 per cent of the total of all 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 57.4 per cent as against 29.8 per cent for public non-federal property and 12.8 per cent for private property.

While the figures show that 46.1 per cent 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 man-

ner, 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:	
Public domain.....	\$ 14,371,500
National forests.....	70,000,000
Reclamation projects....	18,000,000
Coal land.....	722,450,000
Indian land.....	3,545,000
Shale land.....	21,000,000
Oil reserves.....	3,173,000
Parks and monuments....	2,025,000
Power, water and other reserves.....	25,000,000
Government buildings....	26,845,000
Military property used by national guard.....	2,500,000
Total, federal.....	\$ 908,909,500
State and local public property:	
State property.....	\$ 270,734,072
Municipal property.....	125,000,000
County property.....	15,000,000
Public schools.....	60,505,000
Total, public.....	\$ 471,239,072
Private property:	
Schools, colleges and universities.....	\$ 14,698,071
Churches and rectories....	26,646,456
Hospitals.....	12,000,000
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
Personal property exempt under constitution.....	36,358,000
Miscellaneous.....	5,000,000
Total, private.....	\$ 202,754,627
Grand totals:	
Exempt.....	\$1,582,903,199
Taxable.....	1,851,418,334
All property.....	\$3,434,321,533

The public domain, which includes federal homestead land withdrawn from entry, land in grazing districts, and land filed upon but not yet gone to patent, is estimated at \$150 per acre.

The national forests include 13,552,021 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 1937 being \$1,829,505 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 up to the present time, 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. 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, Lowry air school, Fort Lyons veterans' hospital and Fitzsimons general hospital, but postoffices 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, 1936, details of which are available in a table published elsewhere in this volume.

The estimated value of municipal property is based on the inventory value of city property in nine municipalities. The smaller cities are typical of others in the same population groups. The nine cities canvassed are as follows:

City	Value
Colorado Springs.....	\$ 18,044,199
Denver	57,330,000
Fort Collins.....	3,335,491
Fort Morgan.....	1,095,189
Greeley	3,662,414
Longmont	1,542,371
Pueblo	27,070,915
Sterling	92,853
Trinidad	1,999,060
Total.....	\$114,172,492

The value of county property is based on the 1913 census, the latest figures available, to which is added the estimated cost of approximately 15 court houses constructed since the census was taken and a normal growth in county property.

The value of public school property is taken from the report of the state superintendent of public instruction for 1936.

The value given to colleges and universities in the above table includes only the privately controlled institutions reporting to the United States bureau of education in 1933-34 and is for land, buildings and equipment and productive funds to the amount of \$11,207,071, and \$3,240,000 for private academies and high schools and equipment 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.

The item of \$36,358,000 personal property exempt under the constitution applies to the \$200 exemption allowed under the constitution provision to heads of families, and is taken from the 1936 report of the tax commission.

SERVICE TAX

An act of the general assembly approved May 14, 1937, known as the Service Tax act, levies a tax of 2 per cent of the value of services rendered for a valuable consideration by any person engaged in any business or occupation designated in the law when said act or service is rendered, furnished or performed for the ultimate user thereof. The law is administered by the department of finance and taxation under the state treasurer. Each person coming within the provisions of the act is required to obtain an annual license, for which the fee is \$1 plus 50 cents filing fee for the first license. The law expires by limitation on June 30, 1939.

The revenue from the act goes into the general state fund and out of it is appropriated 3 per cent of the proceeds for administrative purposes. The tax applies on amusement enterprises of all kinds; contracting, construction and repair work; all types of service establishments; hotels and apartment houses and cottage camps with facilities for 10 or more persons; professional, technical or scientific services; and various trades and professions not subject to the sales tax.

The state treasurer is empowered to make the rules and regulations for the administering of the act and to require monthly reports. The licensee is authorized to retain 3 per cent of the tax collected for expenses connected therewith.

The law went into effect May 15, 1937. Receipts for the period July 1 to December 31, 1937, by sources, were as follows:

Service tax.....	\$641,496.40
License fees.....	4,565.10
Assessments.....	1,323.74
Interest.....	105.59
Total	\$647,490.83
Less credits.....	865.29
Net tax.....	\$646,625.54

There was an average of 15,950 returns monthly during the last half of 1937 and the average tax per return was \$40.54. The per capita tax, based on the 1930 census, was \$0.62.

A table published herewith gives the monthly average number of returns, the total tax collected, the per cent of the state total and tax payments per return and per capita payments by counties, by chain stores and concessioners, and for the state as a whole.

Another table gives the monthly average number of returns, amount of tax collected, the rank of groups, average tax per return and the per cent of the total of returns and amount of the tax by service groups for the period July 1 to December 31, 1937. This table shows that the personal service group ranked first with a total tax of \$140,537, amounting to 21.7 per cent of the total. The professional group, including lawyers, doctors, architects, dentists, engineers, etc., ranked second, with tax collections amounting to \$129,248, or 19.9 per cent of the total.

USE TAX

The act of the general assembly approved June 4, 1937, amending the retail sales tax act of 1935, included a supplementary provision levying a tax of 2 per cent of the retail price on tangible personal property purchased outside of Colorado and brought into the state for storage, use

or consumption. This levy is known as the "use" tax and is administered by the department of finance and taxation. The act exempts from the tax tangible personal property subject to the retail sales tax; property purchased for re-sale; motor fuels subject to the state tax; property of non-residents for storage, use or consumption while temporarily within the state; property subject to certain federal taxes; property used in manufacturing processes, and property for the use of the federal or state governments, or sub-divisions thereof, or religious or charitable organizations.

The law provides that no license or title certificate for a motor vehicle shall be issued to any person by the constituted authorities of the state unless the storage, use or consumption tax is paid, except that the law does not apply to motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce.

Provisions are contained in the act for penalties for violation, for monthly reports on tangible personal property in storage in the state, and for the administration of the act. Five per cent of the proceeds of the tax is appropriated for administrative costs.

The original act became effective April 6, 1936. Net collections in that year amounted to \$35,267, of which \$34,066 was from the tax on automobiles. Collections in 1937 amounted to \$101,267. An accompanying table shows receipts and expenses of the department under the provisions of the act for 1937 and 1936.

USE TAX: COLLECTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Department of Finance and Taxation)

	1937	1936*
RECEIPTS:		
Use tax on tangible personal property other than automobiles	\$ 92,694.64	\$34,065.72
Use tax on automobiles.....	8,979.52	1,200.95
Total	\$101,674.16	\$35,266.67
Refunds	406.72	.....
Net tax.....	\$101,267.44	\$35,266.67
EXPENDITURES:		
Administration expense.....	\$ 3,067.02	\$ 1,323.58

*Period April 6 to December 31.

SERVICE TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER MONTHLY RETURNS, AMOUNT COLLECTED, AVERAGE AMOUNT PER RETURN, RANK, PER CENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL TAX, BY SERVICE GROUPS, MAY 15 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

(Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
BUSINESS SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Adjustment, Credit, Collection Bureaus -----	62	\$ 2,708.89		\$ 43.69	0.39	0.42
2. Advertising Agencies -----	22	530.33		24.11	0.14	0.08
3. Banks, Trust and Finance Companies, Depositories -----	74	8,000.17		108.11	0.46	1.24
4. Dental Laboratories -----	2	29.07		14.54	0.01	---
5. Duplicating, Addressing, Mailing -----	22	898.66		40.85	0.14	0.14
6. Employment Agencies -----	17	689.97		40.59	0.11	0.11
7. Sign Painting Shops, Neon Sign Manufacturing and Service -----	49	1,078.64		22.01	0.31	0.17
8. Wearing Apparel Supply Shops -----	191	9,671.89		95.76	0.63	1.49
9. Other -----	15	723.23		48.22	0.09	0.11
Total, 1937 -----	364	\$ 24,330.85	8	\$ 66.84	2.28	3.76
CUSTOM SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Cabinet Making, Woodworking -----	27	\$ 454.20		\$ 16.82	0.17	0.07
2. Cemetery, Mausoleums, Monuments -----	2	45.34		22.67	0.01	0.01
3. Grist Mills, Seed Cleaning Plants -----	59	775.02		13.14	0.37	0.12
4. Hatcheries, Chicken, Turkeys, etc. -----	9	257.33		28.59	0.06	0.04
5. Hemstitching, Embroidering, Buttonholing -----	121	1,340.38		11.08	0.76	0.21
6. Lithographing, Engraving, Linotyping -----	1	30.08		30.08	0.01	---
7. Machine Shops -----	110	3,933.10		35.76	0.69	0.61
8. Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding -----	293	14,018.05		47.84	1.84	2.17
9. Saw Mills, Planing Mills -----	48	842.45		17.55	0.30	0.13
10. Tinsmith Shops -----	84	2,501.30		29.78	0.53	0.39
11. Warehouse, Storage, Cold Storage -----	74	3,466.23		46.84	0.46	0.54
12. Pottery Works, Artificial Limbs, Theatre Equipment -----	56	2,043.24		36.49	0.35	0.31
13. Public Service Power -----	28	2,090.63		74.67	0.17	0.32
14. Sugar and Packing Plants, Hardware, Coal -----	96	3,943.50		41.08	0.60	0.61
Total, 1937 -----	1,008	\$ 35,740.85	7	\$ 35.46	6.32	5.53
PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Automobile Washing and Greasing, Filling Stations -----	1,204	\$ 10,902.85		\$ 9.06	7.55	1.69
2. Barber Shops, Beauty Shops, and Parlors -----	1,605	43,108.89		26.86	10.06	6.66
3. Catering, Decorating -----	2	77.63		38.82	0.01	0.01
4. Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Alterations -----	518	24,178.86		46.68	3.25	3.74
5. Funeral Directors, Embalmers, Crematories -----	140	12,472.65		89.08	0.88	1.93
6. Laundries -----	138	32,122.79		232.77	0.87	4.97
7. Masseurs, Masseuses, Bath Houses -----	37	811.45		21.93	0.23	0.12
8. Photographic Studios, Commercial Artists -----	290	7,420.38		25.59	1.82	1.15
9. Rug Cleaning, Repairing -----	14	438.40		31.31	0.09	0.07
10. Shoe Repair Shops, Shine Parlors -----	471	6,004.10		12.75	2.05	0.93
11. Window Cleaning, Beer Coil Cleaning -----	23	753.43		32.76	0.14	0.12
12. Taxidermists, Commercial Delivery Service, Smelting and Refining, Business Schools -----	48	1,332.02		27.75	0.30	0.20
13. Other -----	24	913.91		38.08	0.15	0.14
Total, 1937 -----	4,514	\$140,537.36	1	\$ 31.13	28.30	21.73
PROFESSIONAL GROUP:						
1. Abstractors -----	53	\$ 3,409.09		\$ 64.32	0.33	0.53
2. Architects -----	35	469.08		13.40	0.22	0.07
3. Attorneys at Law -----	564	15,445.30		27.39	3.54	2.39
4. Auctioneers and Commission Dealers -----	18	375.77		20.88	0.11	0.06
5. Chemists, Assayers, Metallurgists -----	30	1,239.48		41.32	0.19	0.19
6. Chiropodists -----	28	681.00		24.32	0.18	0.11
7. Dentists -----	533	15,479.13		29.04	3.34	2.39
8. Engineers, Surveyors, Geologists -----	64	1,660.89		25.95	0.40	0.26
9. Hospitals, Sanitariums -----	78	22,819.85		292.56	0.49	3.53
10. Opticians, Optometrists, Oculists -----	58	1,316.64		22.70	0.36	0.20
11. Osteopaths, Chiropractors -----	250	5,386.87		21.55	1.57	0.83
12. Physicians, Surgeons -----	981	38,447.65		39.19	6.15	5.95
13. Public Accountants -----	63	3,436.73		50.54	0.43	0.53

SERVICE TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER MONTHLY RETURNS, AMOUNT COLLECTED, AVERAGE AMOUNT PER RETURN, RANK, PER CENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL TAX, BY SERVICE GROUPS, MAY 15 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937—Continued

(Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
PROFESSIONAL GROUP—Continued:						
14. Real Estate, Investment Brokers, Notaries Public.....	653	\$ 14,364.49		\$ 22.00	4.09	2.22
15. Registered Nurses.....	303	2,886.52		9.53	1.90	0.45
16. Security Dealers.....	7	78.71		11.24	0.04	0.01
17. Shorthand Reporters, Public Stenographers.....	24	376.54		15.69	0.15	0.06
18. Veterinarians.....	43	1,141.47		26.55	0.27	0.18
19. Detective Bureaus.....	4	223.30		55.83	0.02	0.03
20. Other.....	1	9.32		9.32	0.01	---
Total, 1937.....	3,795	\$129,247.83	2	\$ 34.06	23.79	19.99
RECREATIONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Amusement Parks, Courses, Courts	32	\$ 7,151.82		\$223.49	0.20	1.11
2. Bands, Orchestras.....	4	243.51		60.88	0.03	0.04
3. Billiard, Pool, Bowling Parlors.....	279	4,943.75		17.72	1.75	0.76
4. Circuses, Carnivals, Shows.....	23	2,455.02		106.74	0.14	0.38
5. Dance Halls, Studios and Academies	294	6,321.52		21.50	1.84	0.98
6. Fairs, Races, Games.....	84	6,656.85		79.25	0.53	1.03
7. Riding Academies.....	22	795.33		36.15	0.14	0.12
8. Skating Rinks.....	3	174.81		58.27	0.02	0.03
9. Swimming Pools.....	20	814.78		40.74	0.13	0.13
10. Theatres, Motion Pictures, Vaudeville.....	134	61,214.20		456.82	0.84	9.46
11. Clubs.....	29	1,699.40		58.60	0.18	0.26
12. Other.....	28	1,704.01		60.86	0.17	0.26
Total, 1937.....	952	\$ 94,175.00	4	\$ 98.92	5.97	14.56
RENTAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Hotels, Inns, Apartment Homes....	715	\$ 71,790.04		\$100.41	4.48	11.10
2. Cottage Camps, Lodging Houses....	736	19,886.84		27.02	4.62	3.08
3. Circulating Libraries (Commercial)	2	19.54		9.77	0.01	---
4. Automobile, Trucks, Trailers.....	3	237.38		79.13	0.02	0.04
5. Parking Lots, Auto Hotels.....	67	2,216.23		33.08	0.42	0.34
6. Rental of Machinery, Palms, Public Address Systems.....	64	1,754.56		27.39	0.40	0.27
Total, 1937.....	1,587	\$ 95,904.59	3	\$ 60.43	9.95	14.83
REPAIR SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Automobile Paint, Top and Body Shops	78	\$ 3,177.04		\$ 40.73	0.49	0.49
2. Automobile Radiator, Battery, Ignition	65	1,816.74		27.95	0.41	0.28
3. Blacksmith, Machine, Welding Shops	303	5,308.87		17.52	1.90	0.82
4. Electrical Appliances, Radio, Refrigeraires	304	6,765.63		22.26	1.90	1.05
5. Harness, Leather Goods, Saddlery	54	346.36		6.41	0.34	0.05
6. Locksmith, Gunsmith Shops, Novelties	70	1,322.85		18.90	0.44	0.20
7. Tire Repair Shops	113	2,748.15		24.32	0.71	0.43
8. Upholstery, Furniture, Musical Instruments	131	2,316.39		17.68	0.82	0.36
9. Vehicle Repair, Autos, Bicycles, Motorcycles, Garage	1,294	58,076.02		44.88	8.11	8.98
10. Watch, Clock, Jewelry.....	242	4,834.98		19.98	1.52	0.75
11. Other.....	22	361.95		16.45	0.14	0.06
Total, 1937.....	2,676	\$ 87,074.98	5	\$ 32.54	16.78	13.47
STRUCTURAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Contractors, General, Well Drilling	326	\$ 15,513.82		\$ 47.59	2.04	2.40
2. Contractors, Electrical.....	36	1,144.06		31.78	0.23	0.18
3. Contractors, Plumbing and Heating, Air-conditioning	248	12,033.34		48.52	1.55	1.86
4. Contractors, Decorators, Painting, etc.	379	7,123.43		18.80	2.38	1.10
5. Contractors, Landscape.....	29	797.91		27.51	0.18	0.13
6. Insulation, Glazing.....	35	2,992.92		85.51	0.22	0.46
7. Manufacturing Trailers.....	1	8.60		8.60	0.01	---
Total, 1937.....	1,054	\$ 39,614.08	6	\$ 37.58	6.61	6.13
Total State.....	15,950	\$646,625.54		\$ 40.54	100.00	100.00

SERVICE TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER MONTHLY RETURNS, AMOUNT COLLECTED, PER CENT OF STATE TOTAL, AND TAX PAYMENTS PER RETURN AND PER CAPITA, BY COUNTIES AND FOR THE STATE, MAY 15 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

(Department of Finance and Taxation)

Note—Per capita figures are based on the population in 1930.

COUNTY	Monthly Average Number Returns	Total Tax	Per Cent of State Total	Tax Payment	
				Per Return	Per Capita
Adams	169	\$ 3,640.62	0.56	\$ 21.54	\$ 0.18
Alamosa	138	4,289.34	0.66	31.08	0.50
Arapahoe	275	5,045.15	0.78	18.35	0.22
Archuleta	31	920.54	0.14	29.69	0.29
Baca	68	741.20	0.12	10.90	0.07
Bent	101	1,970.92	0.30	19.51	0.22
Boulder	531	17,719.85	2.74	33.37	0.55
Chaffee	201	4,284.22	0.66	21.31	0.53
Cheyenne	41	606.26	0.09	14.79	0.16
Clear Creek	62	1,678.97	0.26	27.08	0.78
Conejos	55	1,369.64	0.21	24.90	0.14
Costilla	24	239.10	0.04	9.96	0.04
Crowley	63	1,642.91	0.25	26.08	0.28
Custer	15	246.39	0.04	16.43	0.12
Delta	284	4,295.97	0.67	15.13	0.30
Denver	5,778	290,051.54	44.86	50.20	1.01
Dolores	13	71.73	0.01	5.52	0.05
Douglas	39	489.23	0.08	12.54	0.14
Eagle	49	888.48	0.13	18.13	0.23
Elbert	56	528.10	0.08	9.43	0.08
El Paso	1,015	54,343.17	8.41	53.54	1.10
Fremont	232	6,222.81	0.96	26.82	0.33
Garfield	181	5,708.38	0.88	31.54	0.57
Gilpin	13	214.37	0.03	16.49	0.18
Grand	31	1,441.45	0.22	46.50	0.68
Gunnison	89	3,167.35	0.49	35.59	0.57
Hinsdale	9	223.25	0.03	24.81	0.50
Huerfano	212	3,759.76	0.58	17.73	0.22
Jackson	18	359.41	0.06	19.97	0.26
Jefferson	260	8,391.56	1.30	32.28	0.38
Kiowa	36	348.76	0.05	9.69	0.09
Kit Carson	111	1,747.44	0.27	15.74	0.18
Lake	99	3,359.96	0.52	33.94	0.69
La Plata	177	5,561.53	0.86	31.42	0.43
Larimer	548	19,142.84	2.96	34.93	0.58
Las Animas	289	7,430.59	1.15	25.71	0.21
Lincoln	103	1,629.05	0.25	15.82	0.21
Logan	263	6,627.85	1.03	25.20	0.33
Mesa	470	14,176.42	2.19	30.16	0.55
Mineral	17	416.84	0.06	24.52	0.65
Moffat	49	1,454.92	0.23	29.69	0.30
Montezuma	84	2,141.29	0.33	25.49	0.27
Montrose	168	4,374.53	0.68	26.04	0.37
Morgan	239	6,322.56	0.98	26.45	0.35
Otero	357	9,252.58	1.43	25.92	0.38
Ouray	40	761.61	0.12	19.04	0.43
Park	66	1,224.59	0.19	18.55	0.60
Phillips	81	1,270.04	0.20	15.68	0.22
Pitkin	22	430.63	0.07	19.57	0.24
Prowers	164	4,005.61	0.62	24.42	0.27
Pueblo	894	35,314.43	5.46	39.50	0.53
Rio Blanco	40	1,090.91	0.17	27.27	0.37
Rio Grande	151	3,804.86	0.59	25.20	0.38
Routt	71	2,048.57	0.32	28.85	0.22
Saguache	68	1,101.67	0.17	16.20	0.18
San Juan	31	870.70	0.13	28.09	0.45
San Miguel	35	725.01	0.11	20.71	0.33
Sedgwick	68	1,144.38	0.18	16.83	0.21
Summit	19	121.67	0.02	6.40	0.12
Teller	55	1,749.70	0.27	31.81	0.42
Washington	61	1,002.15	0.15	16.43	0.11
Weld	670	16,806.24	2.60	25.08	0.28
Yuma	115	2,432.10	0.38	21.15	0.16
Total, Counties	15,714	\$584,443.70	90.38	\$ 37.19	\$ 0.56
Chain Stores*	95	46,668.47	7.22	491.25	0.05
Out of State*	62	10,214.73	1.58	164.75	0.01
Concessioners*	79	5,298.64	0.82	67.07	...
Total, State	15,950	\$646,625.54	100.00	\$ 40.54	\$ 0.62

*Returns from chain stores and from accounting departments outside of the state of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

Mineral Resources

COLORADO has produced annually in the 31 years ending with 1935 an average of \$57,489,794 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 31 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 silver. 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 1935 Colorado ranked 15th 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 (1935).....	1
Uranium and vanadium ores, value (1935).....	1
Copper-lead ores, quantity (1935).....	2
Tungsten ore, value (1935).....	3
Dry and silicious ores, gold and silver, quantity, (1935).....	3
Ferruginous manganese ore, quantity (1936).....	3
Gold, value (1935).....	4
Silver, value (1935).....	4
Sheet mica, value (1935).....	4
Beehive coke, quantity (1935).....	4
Feldspar, value (1935).....	5
Copper, quantity (1935).....	8
Coal, value (1935).....	9
Lead, quantity (1935).....	10
Byproduct coke, quantity (1935).....	13
Fireclay, value (1935).....	13
All minerals, value (1935).....	15
Stone, value (1935).....	15
Zinc, quantity (1935).....	15
Petroleum, quantity (1935).....	15
Natural gas, quantity (1935).....	17

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 and for specified periods:

Mineral	Value
Gold (1858-1937).....	\$ 782,404,414
Silver (1858-1937).....	535,488,334
Copper (1868-1937).....	54,634,083
Lead (1869-1937).....	219,317,201
Zinc (1895-1937).....	157,963,428
Stone (1897-1935).....	31,282,711
Tungsten (1906-1931).....	19,598,563
Radium.....	18,000,000
Petroleum (1862-1937).....	35,511,075
Coal (1864-1937).....	819,153,919
Natural gas (1922-1935).....	6,845,200
Molybdenum (to end 1937).....	58,626,000
Fluorspar (1870-1934).....	2,201,802
Iron (1859-1930).....	3,916,000
Manganese (to end 1930).....	4,207,000
Sand and gravel (1912-1935).....	7,625,432
Clay products (1895-1935).....	82,793,528
Total.....	\$2,839,568,690

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 15.2 per cent of all the gold and 20.6 per cent of all the silver produced in the United States since 1792. Colorado, to the end of 1935, has produced more lode gold (34,554,627 ounces) than any other state in the United States. It is exceeded in total gold production (placer and lode) only by California. The total production of silver to the end of 1935 (672,346,000 ounces) ex-

ceeds that of any other state. Colorado produced in 1936 88.5 per cent of the total output of molybdenum in the United States and the United States produced approximately 80 per cent of the world's supply. Today, according to C. W. Henderson, of the United States bureau of mines, the largest daily tonnage of any single mine in Colorado and the largest for all times is the molybdenum mine at Climax, the world's largest molybdenum mine. This metal is discussed in a separate chapter devoted to that mineral. Likewise, the United States Vanadium corporation is reputed to have the largest vanadium deposit in the United States in the Paradox valley in western Colorado, and one of the largest in the world.

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 1936 ranked fourth among the larger producers of silver in the United States, although it is primarily a zinc producing property.

The Golden Cycle corporation's custom mill, operating on ores from the Cripple Creek district, was rated in 1936 as the fifth largest producer of gold in the United States.

There were 1,145 mines producing gold and silver in Colorado in 1937, of which 655 were lode and 490 were placer mines.

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 horsepower)	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...	533
Not specified mine operatives.....	1,731
Quarry operatives.....	380
Oil and gas-well operatives.....	331
Salt-well and works operatives....	1
Total	17,488

Statistics of income compiled from United States internal revenue reports show that 1,070 corporations engaged in mining and quarrying in Colorado filed returns in 1934. Of that number 146 corporations reported a net income of \$3,868,739; 464 reported no net income in that year, with a deficit of \$3,140,514, and 460 corporations were inactive and reported no income. Comparative figures for other years are given in the chapter on internal revenue.

A table published herewith shows the value of all minerals produced in

Colorado by years from 1905 to 1935, inclusive. Production was not segregated by states prior to 1905. The table gives the value each year of the output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in one group and the value of all other minerals in another group for comparative purposes. It shows that in 1905 the value of all minerals produced in the state was \$59,280,944, of which \$44,699,700, or 75.4 per cent of the total, represented the output of the five principal metals and \$14,581,244 or 24.6 per cent comprised all other minerals. There followed a gradual reversal of the position of the two groups until 1931, when only 24.1 per cent of the total output of minerals in the state consisted of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and 75.9 per cent represented the output of other minerals. In years subsequent to 1931 the five principal-metals group has shown a considerable recovery in relative position, but it has not been the predominant group since 1917. In 1935 the relative position of the two groups was 39.1 per cent for the principal metals and 60.9 per cent for other minerals.

The table indicates a readjustment in mineral output rather than a decline. In the 31-year period covered by the table 13 years showed a larger total output of all minerals than in 1905, the maximum being in 1917, when the total reached \$80,296,218, of which 52.4 per cent was for the metal group and 47.6 per cent represented the other minerals. 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 1931 to 1935, inclusive.

Value of all minerals produced in Colorado from 1905 to 1935, 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 1936 and 1937.

Total production, by counties, of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from the beginning of the industry down to and including 1936.

Mineral resource map of Colorado showing metal and coal areas, oil and gas fields and pipe lines.

AVERAGE PRICE OF METALS

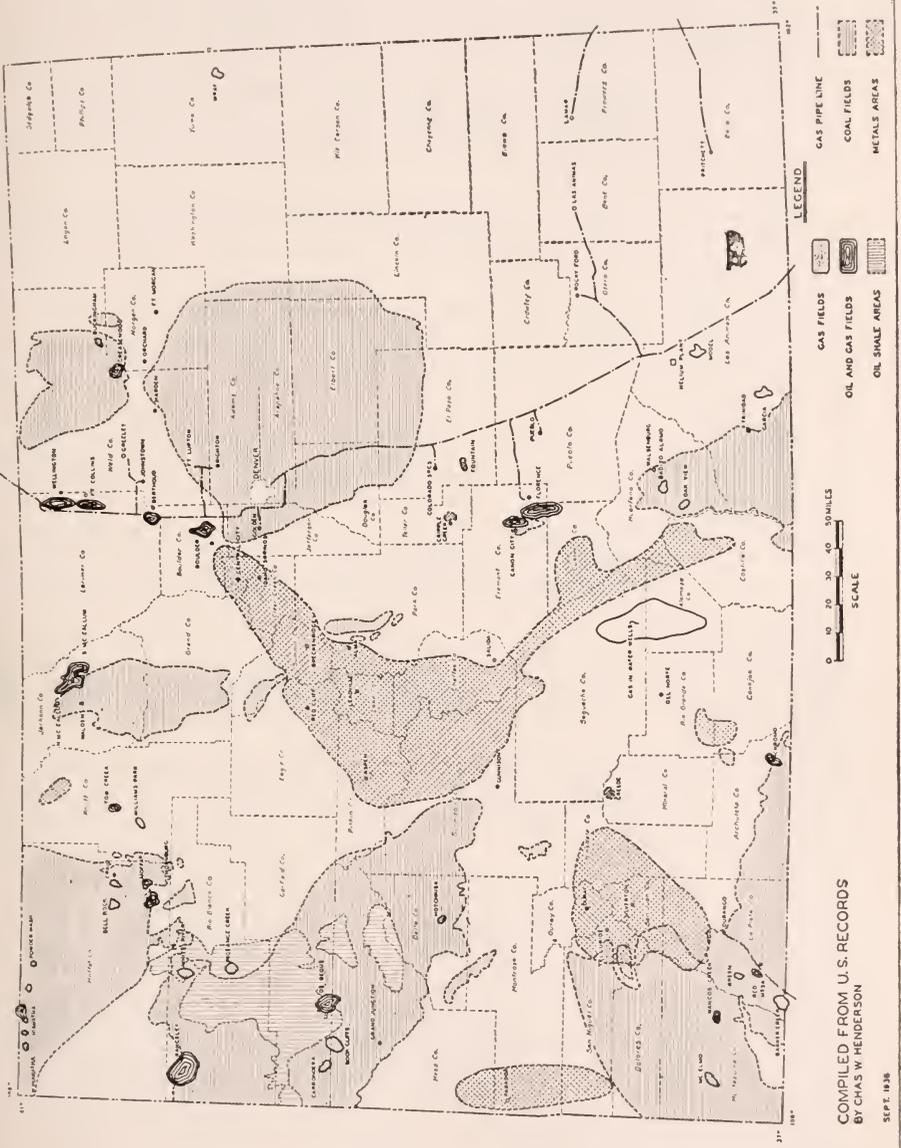
Average prices per ounce for silver and per pound for copper, lead and zinc in Colorado in the years 1905 to 1937, inclusive, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, were as follows:

Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1905.....	\$0.61	\$0.156	\$0.047	\$0.059
1906.....	.63	.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
1936.....	.774	.092	.046	.050
1937.....	.773	.121	.059	.065

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 of the United States bureau of mines and held the same position in 1935. In order to prevent the disclosure of information concerning individual operations, the statistics on output are not published. Colorado is exceeded only by North Carolina, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

SKETCH MAP OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO



COMPILED FROM U. S. RECORDS BY CHAS W HENDERSON

SEPT. 1938

Courtesy of THE MINTS MAGAZINE

Mineral waters	Gallons sold	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Molybdenum	Pounds	9,558,120	8,378,683	(1)	5,028,695	(1)	1,913,395	(1)	2,644,399
Natural gas	M. cubic feet	2,843,000	2,633,000	667,000	2,449,000	671,000	2,547,000	757,000	2,536,000
Natural gas gasoline	Gallons	417,000	643,000	18,000	408,000	14,000	472,000	11,000	659,000
Ores (crude), etc.:									
Copper	Short tons	209,492	135,082	(9)	91,133	(9)	49,404	(9)	57,232
Copper-lead	do	295	201	(9)	66	(9)	25	(9)	144
Dry and siliceous silver	do	1,535,534	1,164,575	(9)	741,900	(9)	885,087	(9)	811,619
Lead	do	16,419	5,677	(9)	2,604	(9)	837	(9)	5,410
Lead-zinc	do	9,244	3,652	(9)	9,792	(9)	-----	(9)	162,157
Zinc	do	-----	-----	(1)	-----	(1)	542	(9)	-----
Peat	do	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----
Petroleum	Barrels	1,560,000	1,139,000	1,420,000	919,000	540,000	1,136,000	880,000	1,545,000
Pyrites	Long tons	(1)	5,303	(1)	4,059	(1)	1,496	2,073	-----
Sand and gravel	Short tons	1,266,073	1,367,187	628,030	1,395,524	564,677	850,966	497,595	893,033
Silver	Troy ounces	4,696,064	3,475,661	3,375,296	2,136,140	765,149	1,860,408	524,635	2,195,914
Stone	Short tons	\$1,021,260	\$1,191,480	\$910,141	\$699,970	\$506,118	133,300	248,789	\$943,620
Sulphur ore	Long tons	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	675	(1)
Tungsten ore (60 per cent concentrates)	Short tons	390	342	(1)	86	49,371	-----	-----	98
Uranium and vanadium ores	do	(1)	178	(1)	50	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Zinc	do	1,202	772	105,732	1,285	107,898	109	6,540	16,187
Miscellaneous ⁶	do	-----	-----	11,325,085	-----	7,034,298	-----	4,196,539	-----
Total value, eliminating duplications	-----	-----	-----	\$44,413,477	-----	\$39,473,123	-----	\$25,800,227	-----

¹Value included under "Miscellaneous."

²Figures obtained through co-operation with the bureau of the census.

³Value not included in total value for state.

⁴No canvass.

⁵Gold valued as follows: 1932, at legal value (\$20.67 + per ounce); 1933, at average weighted price (\$25.56 per ounce); 1934, (\$34.95 per ounce); 1935, (\$35.00 per ounce).

⁶Includes minerals indicated by "1," "7," and "8" above.

⁷No data available.

⁸Exclusive of marble, value for which is included under "Miscellaneous."
⁹Not valued as ore; value of recoverable metal content included under the metals.

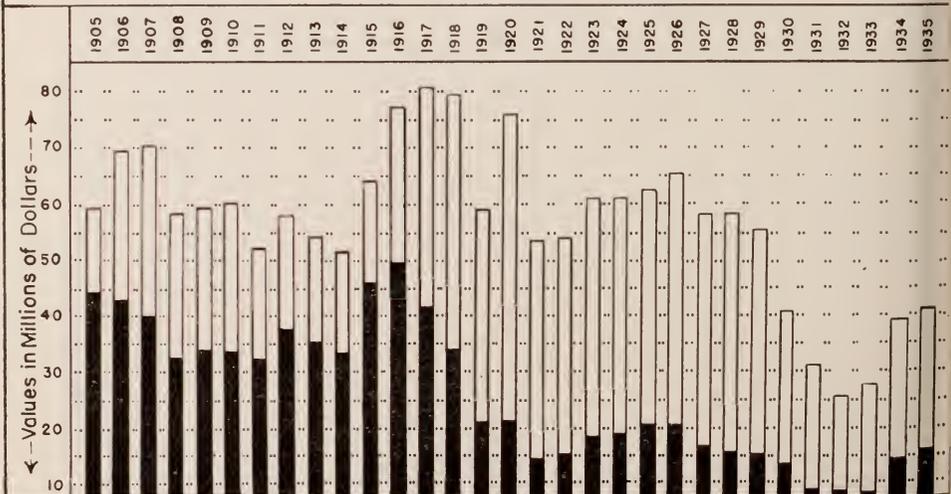
VALUE OF ALL MINERALS PRODUCED IN COLORADO BY YEARS FROM 1905 TO 1935, INCLUSIVE

(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
1934.....	14,884,969	37.3	24,588,154	62.7	39,473,123
1935.....	17,375,938	39.1	27,037,539	60.9	44,413,477
Total (31 years)	\$808,180,418	45.3	\$974,003,201	54.7	\$1,782,183,619

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL MINERALS, METAL AND NON-METAL, PRODUCED IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

FIVE PRINCIPAL METAL: ALL OTHER METALS:



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, manganese 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 1937 amounted to 36,815,709 fine ounces, valued at \$782,404,414. 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, 1932 to 1936, inclusive, 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 1935, inclusive, as reported by the director of the mint, was \$4,965,926,900, and of that total Colorado produced 15.2 per cent in 78 years. The state's approximate proportion of world production since Columbus discovered America is 3.1 per cent.

Gold of a total value of \$12,911,675 was produced in 36 counties of the state in 1937. Twelve of these counties, however, produced less than \$1,000 worth in value. Teller county ranked first, with an output of \$5,077,478, or 39.3 per cent of the state's 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 that year, 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 1936, Teller county, in which Cripple Creek is located, led all counties, with an output of \$370,610,405, or 48.2 per cent of the total. That county's output began in 1891. Gilpin county comes second, with an output of \$87,199,626, or 11.3 per cent; San Miguel third with an output of \$66,698,206 or 8.7 per cent; Lake county fourth with production valued at \$55,941,021, or 7.3 per cent; and Ouray county fifth with a production of \$37,785,057, or 4.9 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 \$12,831,245 in 1936.

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	35.00
1935.....	349,280	35.00
1936.....	366,607	35.00
1937.....	368,905	35.00

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 fifth among the larger producers of gold in the United States in 1936. It handles ores principally from the Cripple Creek district. The London Gold Mines company, in the Mosquito Creek district, ranked 15th, and the Shenandoah Dives Mining company, in the San Juan district, ranked 23rd among the larger producers of gold in the county 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, in 1935 to \$3,375,296 and in 1936 to \$4,571,700. The value in 1937 was \$4,842,646.

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 and in 1936 to 5,902,776 fine ounces.

The London agreement expired on December 21, 1937, and the President, by proclamation, set the price at 64.64 cents as of January 1, 1938.

Colorado produced in the 79 years from 1858 to 1936, inclusive, 678,348,882 fine ounces of silver of a total value of \$530,645,688. 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 1936, inclusive, being valued at \$192,008,789 or 36.2 per cent of the total output of the state. Pitkin county ranks second with an output of \$74,381,381 or 14.0 per cent, between 1880 and 1936, inclusive. Clear Creek ranks third among the counties with an aggregate output value of \$53,194,716 or 10.0 per cent of the state's total.

Silver was produced in 30 counties in 1936, of which nine counties had an output of less than \$1,000 in value. This compares with 30 and 10 in 1935 and 35 and 16 in 1934. Eagle county ranked first in 1936, with a production valued at \$2,863,816 or 62.6 per cent of the state's total. San Juan county, which ranked third in 1935, took second place in 1936 with an output valued at \$335,051 or 7.3 per cent, and Mineral county dropped from second to third place, with an output of \$326,894 or 7.2 per cent of the total. An accompanying table shows silver out-

put in 1937 by counties, quantity and value.

Colorado ranked fifth among the states of the Union, including Alaska and the United States possessions, in 1936 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 78 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 fourth in 1936 among the larger producing silver mines. The Shenandoah Dives Mining company, in the San Juan district, ranked 11th in 1932.

COPPER

Copper is found in Colorado principally in compound ores from which are recovered other metals, and large placer deposits similar to those handled 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 1937, when the output was 21,868,000 pounds, and in value in 1937, when it was worth \$2,646,028. 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

1937, the state produced 396,016,420 pounds, with a value of \$54,634,083.

Twenty-two counties reported some copper production in 1937, of which nine counties reported an output valued in excess of \$5,000. Eagle county accounted for 18,915,000 pounds, valued at \$2,288,715, or 86.5 per cent of the total. San Juan county came second with an output of 1,102,000 pounds, valued at \$133,342.

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. In 1936 there was another substantial increase when the output went to 14,534,000 pounds, valued at \$668,564. A pronounced increase occurred in 1937 when the total was 19,572,000 pounds, valued at \$1,154,748.

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 1937, inclusive, was 4,670,328,583 pounds, valued at \$220,471,949. 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-two counties in the state reported lead production in 1936, five

having an output less than \$5,000 in value. San Juan, Lake, Eagle, and San Miguel counties produced 73.4 per cent of the state's total output of lead in 1937. San Juan ranked first with a production of 6,680,000 pounds valued at \$394,120; Lake county second with an output of 4,203,000 pounds, valued at \$247,977; Park county third with a production of 1,272,000 pounds, valued at \$75,048; Eagle county fourth with a production of 1,160,000 pounds valued at \$68,440; and San Miguel county fifth with a production of 1,127,000 pounds valued at \$66,493.

Of the 4,650,756,583 pounds of lead, valued at \$219,317,201, produced in the state between 1869 and 1936, inclusive, Lake county occupies first place with a total production of 2,026,117,561 pounds, valued at \$92,144,788 or 42.1 per cent of the aggregate output of all counties over a period of 70 years. Pitkin county ranks second with a production of 581,914,579 pounds, valued at \$26,898,307, or 12.2 per cent of the total.

Colorado ranks sixth among the states of the Union in the production of lead, being exceeded only by Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Nevada 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 1,300,656 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, the highest in quantity for the period following the war down to the end of 1936, but exceeded in value in 1936 when the output was valued at \$117,200. In 1937 production jumped to 8,490,000 pounds, valued at \$552,110.

In the 53 years ending with 1937 in which the state has produced zinc, the aggregate output was 2,247,697,985 pounds, valued at \$157,963,428. Nineteen counties contributed to the output of zinc down to the end of 1936. In that period Lake county ranked first with a total of 1,390,062,034 pounds, valued at \$94,987,845, or 60.3 per cent of the state's total output. Eagle county was second with 274,062,129 pounds, valued at \$20,670,214, or 13.1 per cent.

In 1937 zinc was produced in 17 counties, of which six had an output valued at less than \$5,000.

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. In 1936, as in several years previous, it was the largest producer of silver and copper in Colorado and was an important producer of gold. In 1936 it was the fourth largest producer of silver in the United States.

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 1893 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 valley 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 \$30,000

to \$35,000 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.

A little carnotite has been mined in Colorado in recent years and used as a source of uranium compounds for radio-active drinking water and other therapeutic purposes and as an experimental fertilizer for citrus fruits. On the other hand, the growing demand for uranium salts recently has stimulated greater activity in the Colorado-Utah area, where vanadium production has been resumed in well-organized fashion. These are discussed under "Vanadium."

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 is the largest producer of molybdenum in the world. Colorado produced 15,216,806 pounds of concentrates in 1936, which is equal to 88.5 per cent of the total output of the United States. This country produces 80 per cent of the world's output.

Colorado production of molybdenum down to the end of 1937 amounted to \$58,626,000 in value.

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.

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
1936.....	15,216,806	17,186,000

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. The peak was reached in 1916 in value, with an output of \$4,666,801, 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. In 1935 Colorado ranked third among the states in quantity and value of its tungsten production, its output being 16.3 per cent of the total for the United States.

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
1932.....	...	.....
1933.....	86	49,371
1934.....	342	298,063
1935.....	390	(a)

(a) Not reported separately.

VANADIUM

The production of vanadium in the United States centers principally in Colorado, Utah and Arizona. Practically all of the recovery from carnotite ore took place in western Colorado and southeastern Utah, from vanadium ore in Colorado and Arizona, and from complex ores in Arizona. Colorado ranked first among the states of the Union in 1936 in the value of uranium and vanadium ores recovered and second in quantity, according to the United States bureau of mines.

Vanadium is a rare metal used principally as an alloy in toughening steel and iron and enters extensively into the manufacture of automobiles and machinery requiring great durability. It is also employed in the form of ammonia meta-vanadate as a catalyst in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The world output of vanadium practically ceased during 1933 and 1934, following the depression, but recovery was in full swing in 1936. Late in 1936 the United States Vanadium corporation resumed production in western Colorado following the completion of a 125-ton mill and roasting plant, together with an office building and model town to house about 125 men at Uravan, Colorado. Early in 1938 this plant was running 250 tons a day. It is among the largest in the world.

The recovery of vanadium in the United States in 1936 from all types of ore amounted to 139,512 pounds, of

which 52,695 pounds was from carnotite ore in western Colorado and southeastern Utah, the remainder being from the Arizona complex ores and from Colorado and Arizona vanadium ore.

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 1936, inclusive, 199,126 short tons of the mineral, as reported by the United States bureau of mines.

The largest producing district in the state in 1936 was near Salida, in Chaffee county, which had an output of 5,101 tons. Wagon Wheel Gap, in Mineral county, was second with a production of 4,256 tons. The Jamestown district in Boulder county produced 40 tons and Jackson county had an output of 15 tons.

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	(a)
1927.....	6,432	(a)
1928.....	1,815	(a)
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
1935.....	6,978	(a)
1936.....	9,412	(a)
Total.....	199,126	.....

(a) Not segregated.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1937

(In terms of recovered and 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	
Adams	11	6	11	\$ 6,468	23	\$ 18	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,486
Archahoe	6	1	7	546	43	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	546
Archuleta	1	1	2	739,711	41,819	32,347	51,000	6,171	800	7,139	2,000	130	785,368
Boulder	120	8	128	39,543	15,499	11,988	28,000	3,388	121,000	20,414	145,000	9,435	84,758
Chaffee	16	6	22	1,133,027	155,797	120,509	368,000	44,528	963,000	56,817	18,000	1,170	1,856,051
Clear Creek	75	29	104	441	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	443
Costilla	6	4	10	1,799	7,850	6,072	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,810
Custer	4	4	8	119	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	120
Delta	7	7	14	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84
Denver	6	6	12	32,326	63,320	48,978	14,000	1,694	256,000	15,104	272,000	17,680	115,782
Dolores	8	8	16	651	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	651
Douglas	9	9	18	439,775	4,073,364	3,150,747	18,915,000	2,288,715	1,160,000	68,440	---	---	5,947,877
Eagle	1	1	2	49	46,521	35,984	22,000	2,662	185,000	10,915	20,000	1,300	604,890
Fremont	74	98	172	554,029	210	210	---	---	---	---	---	---	210
Gilpin	3	3	6	40,376	11,122	8,603	1,000	121	79,000	4,661	174,000	11,310	65,071
Grand	22	6	28	819	3,726	2,882	3,000	363	73,000	4,307	5,000	325	8,696
Gunnison	4	4	8	175	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	175
Hinsdale	1	1	2	3,136	20	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,151
Jackson	32	32	64	621,103	180,471	139,594	89,000	10,769	4,203,000	247,977	3,352,000	217,880	1,237,323
Jefferson	70	24	94	75,271	31,846	24,633	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,067
Lake	3	3	6	3,101	28	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,129
La Plata	8	1	9	154	40	31	1,400	169	278,000	16,402	---	---	265,272
Larimer	1	1	2	32,634	321,546	248,716	700	85	---	---	---	---	32,756
Mesa	9	5	14	68,180	2,397	1,854	2,000	242	---	---	---	---	70,276
Mineral	1	1	2	2,030	711	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,030
Moffat	3	3	6	356,167	182,389	141,078	483,000	58,443	962,000	56,758	25,000	1,625	614,071
Montezuma	16	16	32	1,705,683	61,357	47,460	67,000	8,107	1,272,000	75,048	6,000	390	1,836,088
Montrose	25	127	152	56	165,404	127,940	700	85	832,000	49,088	105,000	6,825	183,958
Ouray	6	6	12	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	56
Park	1	1	2	537,929	34,053	26,340	29,000	3,509	1,200	71	---	---	567,849
Pitkin	1	1	2	889	555	429	200	24	5,000	295	---	---	1,952
Rio Blanco	10	9	19	9,780	94,186	72,853	481,000	58,201	361,000	21,299	3,000	195	163,123
Routt	10	10	20	878,486	374,654	334,342	1,102,000	133,342	6,880,000	394,120	16,000	1,040	2,031,242
Saguache	20	11	31	406,497	204,454	158,145	172,000	20,812	1,427,000	66,493	3,856,000	250,640	652,597
San Juan	19	11	30	143,003	47,710	41,710	14,000	1,694	299,000	17,641	10,000	31,135	241,183
San Miguel	25	63	88	5,077,478	16,058	12,421	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,089,899
Summit	105	10	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teller	655	490	1,145	\$12,911,675	6,260,693	\$4,842,646	21,868,000	\$2,646,028	19,572,000	\$1,154,748	8,494,000	\$552,110	\$22,107,207
Total, 1937	714	601	1,315	12,831,245	5,902,776	4,571,700	17,730,000	1,631,160	14,534,000	668,564	2,344,000	117,200	19,819,869

Note—Average price of metals for 1937 was, gold, \$35.00 per fine ounce; silver, \$0.7735 per ounce; copper, \$0.121 per pound; lead, \$0.059 per pound; zinc, \$0.065 per pound.

*Includes both lode and placer production as follows: 1937—gold: lode, 350,034; placer, 14,871 fine ounces; total, 365,905. Silver: lode, 6,258,128; placer, 2,565 ounces; total, 6,260,693.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1936
 (In terms of recovered and recoverable metals)
 (Final figures by Chas. W. Henderson, of the United States Bureau of Mines)

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	
Adams	--	13	13	\$ 2,982	13	\$ 10	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 2,992
Arapahoe	--	6	6	1,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,330
Boulder	173	11	184	908,712	59,082	45,759	32,000	\$ 2,944	135,000	\$ 6,210	--	--	963,625
Chaffee	20	39	59	59,017	13,778	15,616	18,000	17,241	234,000	10,764	--	--	82,108
Clear Creek	91	51	142	855,456	111,885	86,655	187,400	--	578,300	26,602	--	--	985,954
Costilla	--	3	3	462	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	463
Custer	10	--	10	3,220	5,898	4,658	2,300	212	44,000	2,024	10,024	--	10,024
Dolores	3	10	13	10,801	20,031	15,514	14,000	1,288	238,000	10,948	279,000	\$ 13,950	52,501
Douglas	15	1	16	418,145	3,697,682	2,863,816	15,932,700	1,465,808	982,800	45,209	--	--	4,792,978
Eagle	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98
Fremont	76	108	184	789,943	77,947	60,370	32,000	2,944	328,700	15,120	12,000	600	868,977
Gilpin	--	5	5	161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	161
Grand	9	15	24	101,626	5,765	4,465	--	--	26,000	1,196	5,000	250	107,537
Gunnison	--	24	24	3,171	62	48	--	--	400	18	--	--	3,237
Hinsdale	1	34	35	3,717	22	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,734
Jefferson	55	66	121	584,968	134,062	103,831	43,000	3,956	3,107,000	142,922	1,742,000	87,100	872,777
Lake	12	12	24	42,161	11,051	8,959	--	--	13,300	612	--	--	51,332
La Plata	2	--	2	2,590	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,598
Larimer	2	9	11	140	14	11	1,000	92	--	--	--	--	243
Mesa	1	--	1	--	422,071	326,894	--	--	370,800	17,057	--	--	343,951
Mineral	8	13	21	7,658	13	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,668
Moffat	--	3	3	55,762	3,414	2,644	2,000	184	--	--	--	--	58,590
Montezuma	--	45	45	5,642	44	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,676
Montrose	--	7	7	314,272	406,244	314,636	250,500	23,046	1,410,000	64,850	--	--	716,514
Ouray	24	136	160	1,969,352	50,302	38,369	25,000	2,300	1,634,000	75,164	--	--	2,085,775
Park	--	3	3	161	198,319	153,598	70,000	6,440	669,000	30,774	200,000	10,000	194,533
Pitkin	--	1	1	454,620	25,271	19,572	--	--	--	--	--	--	480,632
Rio Grande	1	11	12	1,052	453	351	200	18	3,600	166	--	--	1,587
Routt	--	7	7	11,034	16,330	12,648	65,000	5,980	278,700	12,820	--	--	278,700
Saguache	25	1	26	775,670	482,603	335,051	991,400	91,209	3,112,900	143,193	--	--	42,482
San Juan	23	16	39	428,106	167,211	129,505	51,000	4,692	1,134,000	52,164	--	--	1,345,123
San Miguel	--	66	66	112,075	26,625	20,621	12,500	1,150	233,500	10,741	106,000	5,300	614,467
Summit	22	13	35	4,956,287	16,545	12,814	--	--	--	--	--	--	149,887
Teller	--	601	601	\$12,831,245	5,902,776	\$4,571,700	17,730,000	\$1,631,160	14,534,000	\$668,564	2,344,000	\$117,200	\$19,819,869
Total, 1936	714	842	1,556	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
Total, 1935	870	--	870	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Includes both lode and placer production, as follows: lode, 353,026; placer, 13,581 fine ounces.

Note—Average value of metals for 1936: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.7745 per ounce; copper, \$0.092 per pound; lead, \$0.046 per pound; zinc, \$0.050 per pound. Average value of metals for 1935: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.71875 per ounce; copper, \$0.083 per pound; lead, \$0.040 per pound; zinc, \$0.044 per pound.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, TO THE END OF 1936
(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	
1922-1936	Adams	\$ 28,453	187	\$ 110								\$ 28,563
1928-1934	Alamosa	163										14,163
1858-1936	Arapahoe	14,083	103	65								1,791
1897-1904	Archuleta	1,489	505	302								
1900-1917	Baca	202	356	226		21,511						4,959
1859-1936	Boulder	18,916,448	8,402,475	7,830,449		1,034,056		\$ 4,441	7,507,558	\$ 411,621		27,314,938
1850-1936	Chaffee	7,601,021	5,276,458	4,270,700		9,709,962		1,734,036	131,502,764	5,808,548		21,926,130
1859-1936	Clear Creek	25,202,133	59,111,819	53,174,716		12,477,819		1,984,022	182,990,519	8,394,499	\$ 2,511,825	91,043,142
1861-1906	Conjoes	38,445	55,823	33,278		4,815		797	3,400	149		72,669
1875-1936	Cestilla	44,988	2,729	1,600		1,827		239	50,048	1,802		48,624
1872-1936	Custer	2,194,348	4,597,078	4,583,268		574,725		107,588	39,834,596	2,002,749	217,227	8,902,737
1894-1935	Delta	5,543	411	214					400	15		5,772
1929-1935	Denver	7,581	17									7,588
1870-1936	Dolores	2,084,374	12,843,538	9,876,369		8,125,939		1,420,806	73,236,985	4,008,751	46,736,116	20,458,775
1858-1936	Douglas	14,117	168	130								14,247
1879-1936	Earle	4,527,813	23,453,274	15,530,519		76,986,073		7,428,751	117,767,792	5,661,658	274,062,129	58,818,955
1926-1935	Elbert	1,624										1,624
1913-1914	El Paso					13,276		2,000				2,000
1881-1936	Fremont	85,889	92,344	85,757		667,955		120,562	691,477	29,243	1,494,769	429,706
1885-1933	Garfield	16,975	729	437		1,044		153	10,142	639		18,204
1860-1936	Gilpin	87,199,626	10,913,478	8,786,482		25,965,987		4,232,725	37,603,680	1,674,675	501,113	101,929,123
1860-1936	Grand	43,888	3,083	3,814		5,171		803	4,345	248		18,765
1861-1936	Gunnison	2,577,692	5,646,560	5,037,040		1,033,870		181,680	49,952,353	2,489,378	26,126,150	12,444,952
1875-1936	Hinsdale	1,469,578	5,738,287	4,646,394		2,907,838		409,502	98,302,299	4,073,705	1,283,634	10,669,452
1875-1934	Huerfano	3,606	1,176	698		92		11	1,067	38		4,353
1932-1935	Jackson	1,167										1,167
1858-1936	Jefferson	326,782	8,159	5,377		20,695		3,347	10,863	398		335,904

1859-1936	Lake	55,941,021	234,879,512	192,008,789	101,824,989	14,564,243	2,026,117,561	92,144,788	1,390,062,084	94,987,845	419,646,686
1925-1936	La Plata	526,146	213,465	121,519	297	27	198,090	10,747	---	---	658,439
1878-1924	La Plata	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1932-1936	Montezuma	3,612,156	1,766,360	1,137,638	278,979	45,087	260,093	12,185	---	---	4,807,066
1895-1917	Larimer	6,487	910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,397
1887-1935	Las Animas	2,098	82	56	---	---	800	30	---	---	2,184
1885-1936	Mesa	6,047	5,222	3,150	43,375	6,004	20	1	---	---	15,202
1891-1936	Mineral	2,734,320	48,931,582	31,928,574	275,088	44,187	200,441,949	8,911,131	27,662,407	1,518,005	45,136,217
1824-1936	Moffat	17,666	304	142	50,400	6,324	---	---	---	---	24,132
1929-1936	Montezuma	97,573	4,880	3,594	2,600	232	---	---	---	---	101,399
1886-1936	Montrose	80,711	213,260	137,520	532,592	93,899	64	3	---	---	312,133
1878-1936	Ouray	37,785,057	43,098,961	33,135,339	24,596,561	3,480,357	167,826,150	7,446,133	1,530,650	123,944	81,970,830
1859-1936	Park	24,115,630	7,334,885	7,118,263	2,461,486	423,263	51,978,415	2,263,089	2,993,532	196,964	34,117,199
1880-1936	Pitkin	582,672	99,292,200	74,381,331	1,130,363	197,606	581,914,579	26,898,307	19,810,002	1,253,214	103,313,180
1894-1901	Pueblo	793	90	55	210	35	---	---	---	---	883
1870-1936	Rio Grande	3,685,914	224,280	204,647	250,397	31,462	110,047	6,140	---	---	3,928,163
1866-1922	Routt-Moffat	388,865	28,941	19,696	78,570	16,704	139,536	5,205	---	---	430,470
1931-1936	Routt	4,637	577	426	200	18	3,600	166	---	---	5,247
1880-1936	Saguache	390,329	5,153,049	3,395,853	13,993,354	2,073,514	34,532,456	2,082,274	3,035,548	215,762	8,157,732
1873-1936	San Juan	29,149,384	86,841,762	24,993,133	69,265,718	10,043,052	455,200,595	24,650,051	205,389,684	14,118,917	102,869,537
1878-1936	San Miguel	66,698,206	48,189,844	35,058,751	18,354,165	2,954,281	226,166,690	12,565,369	19,595,182	1,420,752	118,697,399
1859-1936	Summit	20,645,420	13,939,735	11,941,671	1,200,643	170,145	166,395,038	7,763,417	158,297,160	12,653,878	531,174,551
1891-1936	Teller	370,610,405	1,974,041	1,273,766	451	83	612	49	---	---	371,884,303
1888	Miscellaneous	8,785	1,214	1,141	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,926
Totals		\$769,492,739	678,248,882	\$530,645,688	374,148,420	\$ 51,988,055	4,650,756,583	\$219,317,201	2,239,203,985	\$157,411,318	\$1,728,855,001

1901	27,679,443	18,492,563	11,095,638	7,872,529	1,314,712	148,111,020	6,368,772	26,843,731	1,100,593	47,559,058
1902	28,516,914	15,941,528	8,449,098	8,463,938	1,132,601	106,296,827	4,358,169	52,582,510	4,980,650	44,980,650
1903	21,605,917	13,245,438	7,152,556	7,809,920	1,069,958	101,513,414	4,263,566	80,616,000	4,359,263	38,544,650
1904	24,242,435	12,960,792	7,517,260	9,412,707	1,204,828	107,498,854	6,677,590	87,171,500	3,405,353	40,982,379
1905	25,295,222	12,339,435	7,827,056	9,651,546	1,507,201	115,746,777	4,622,353	95,561,396	4,930,123	44,639,700
1906	22,905,671	12,339,052	8,390,553	6,618,332	1,277,338	106,646,506	6,078,350	86,012,903	5,246,787	43,899,199
1907	20,307,648	11,339,514	7,653,679	8,826,254	1,765,251	89,065,232	4,720,457	85,048,364	5,017,865	39,466,990
1908	22,635,371	9,002,316	4,771,227	10,201,123	1,346,347	71,645,671	2,989,118	80,130,002	1,416,110	32,718,573
1909	21,384,008	8,904,701	4,630,444	10,916,191	1,419,106	72,162,326	3,102,980	51,210,260	2,765,354	33,901,891
1910	20,505,614	8,508,942	4,594,829	8,339,307	1,061,632	76,038,775	3,346,586	77,089,648	4,162,841	33,671,502
1911	19,001,975	7,380,168	3,884,989	8,024,488	1,003,061	69,679,289	3,135,568	94,607,456	5,392,626	32,418,218
1912	18,988,562	8,212,070	5,050,423	7,107,303	1,172,705	75,242,267	3,385,392	132,227,812	9,123,374	37,320,966
1913	18,146,916	9,325,255	5,632,454	7,227,826	1,120,313	87,897,773	3,867,502	119,346,429	6,683,400	35,450,585
1914	19,883,105	8,796,063	4,864,224	6,639,173	883,010	74,211,898	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	104,594,394	12,963,779	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	17,994,252	49,200,675
1917	18,729,224	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	1,560,501	65,960,760	4,683,214	89,133,901	8,111,185	34,160,172
1919	9,886,627	5,788,010	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	6,835,328	5,631,657	5,631,657	4,153,442	535,794	19,660,466	884,721	2,260,000	118,000	14,005,500
1922	6,973,419	5,855,911	5,855,911	3,373,464	465,416	23,477,200	1,291,246	23,258,000	1,325,706	15,301,698
1923	6,991,629	5,324,488	4,374,280	4,248,109	624,472	45,698,185	3,198,373	54,152,000	3,682,336	18,471,590
1924	6,993,116	3,254,370	2,180,428	2,713,219	355,432	47,557,061	3,804,565	56,727,000	3,687,255	18,620,796
1925	7,227,022	4,606,940	3,127,816	2,360,500	335,191	62,966,000	5,478,042	61,621,000	4,683,196	20,851,267
1926	7,078,033	4,704,122	2,935,372	3,403,850	476,539	68,987,800	5,519,024	65,000,000	4,875,000	20,883,968
1927	5,279,118	3,784,605	2,145,871	5,670,581	742,846	66,772,557	4,206,671	71,729,000	4,500,656	16,965,162
1928	5,204,976	4,052,253	2,370,568	8,594,646	1,237,629	58,501,723	3,109,100	71,462,000	4,369,182	16,375,366
1929	4,417,358	4,397,377	2,343,802	8,905,074	1,567,233	48,883,006	3,080,064	58,861,000	3,884,826	16,283,343
1930	4,817,619	4,382,882	1,687,398	10,314,000	1,366,820	44,260,000	2,213,000	72,618,000	3,480,864	13,266,701
1931	4,822,734	2,195,914	636,815	8,165,000	743,015	13,768,000	509,416	32,373,000	1,230,174	7,942,154
1932	1,860,408	524,635	7,939,000	466,074	4,299,000	4,299,000	128,970	218,000	6,540	7,698,372
1933	6,206,676	2,186,140	765,149	9,667,000	618,688	4,803,000	177,711	2,569,000	107,898	1,787,612
1934	11,356,070	3,475,661	2,246,592	11,294,000	903,520	8,435,000	312,095	1,544,000	65,892	14,854,969
1935	12,224,828	4,696,064	3,375,296	14,654,000	1,216,232	11,345,000	453,800	2,403,000	105,732	17,375,938
1936	12,831,245	5,902,776	4,571,700	17,730,000	1,631,160	14,534,000	668,564	2,344,000	117,200	19,819,869
Totals	\$769,492,739	678,248,882	\$530,645,688	374,148,420	\$51,988,035	4,650,756,533	\$219,317,201	2,239,203,985	\$157,411,318	\$1,728,855,001

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, porcelain, 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 production of coal in Colorado exceeds annually in volume and value the output of any other product of the mines. The quantity mined in 1937 was 7,195,395 tons, which compares with a minimum over a period of years of 5,251,003 tons in 1934, and a maximum over a period of 74 years of 12,658,055 tons, in 1918. The value in 1937 was \$18,420,211, which compares with the most recent minimum of \$11,468,172 in 1933 and an all time maximum of \$42,829,000 in 1920.

The first production of coal in what is now Colorado was reported in 1864, and in the first nine years only 53,700 tons were produced. Total production

from 1864 to the end of 1937 was 395,718,096 tons, with a value of \$819,153,919. Gold held first position in annual mineral production down to 1930, when it surrendered that place to coal. Total value of gold produced in the state down to the end of 1936 was \$769,492,739.

There were 382 coal mines in the state operated in 1937 as reported by the state coal mine inspector. The number of men employed in and about the mines (average) was 9,449, of which 7,862 were engaged in underground work and 1,587 at the surface. The average number of days worked per miner was 201.9 and the daily production of coal per miner was 5.96 tons. Annual production per miner was 1,037 tons. There were 24 persons killed and 905 injured in and about the mines during the year.

Colorado ranked tenth among the states in 1935 in the volume of coal produced. It ranks first in known coal reserves.

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
1936.....	5,111,004	1,545,992	189,741
1937.....	5,385,447	1,627,340	182,608

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
1936.....	74.6	22.6	2.8
1937.....	74.8	22.6	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. Coal exported and per cent of total coal mined for shipment, by years, in tons, is as follows:

	Exported	Per Cent
1934.....	600,847	11.8
1935.....	786,158	13.6
1936.....	868,820	13.0
1937.....	824,837	11.7

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 Mancos 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 exhaustion		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

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.

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 13,120 acres were under lease on June 30, 1936. From these leases 273,469 tons were mined in the 24 months ending June 30, 1936, and the state received \$50,250 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."

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 1937, inclusive.

Production, value, men employed, days worked and output per man at Colorado coal mines in 1935, as reported by the bureau of mines of the department of the interior.

Coal shipped by railroads, trucks and wagons, by counties, in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

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
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

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE BY YEARS—Continued

Year	Year		Tons		Value		
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	
1902	7,522,923	\$ 8,397,812	12,514,693	\$ 42,829,000	9,141,947	32,377,000	
1903	7,775,302	9,150,943	10,003,610	31,701,000	10,346,218	33,299,000	
1904	6,776,551	8,751,821	10,501,088	32,133,000	10,440,387	30,694,738	
1905	8,989,631	10,810,978	10,616,760	29,514,593	9,781,580	27,192,792	
1906	10,308,421	12,735,616	9,921,585	27,780,438	9,934,064	26,325,269	
1907	10,965,640	15,079,449	8,238,094	21,583,805	19,300,000	66,345,336	
1908	9,773,007	13,586,988	6,604,063	15,915,791	5,616,525	12,300,189	
1909	10,772,400	14,206,012	5,284,872	11,468,172	5,251,003	13,691,751	
1910	12,104,887	17,026,934	1934	5,948,681	14,753,521	1935	5,948,681
1911	10,197,000	14,747,764	1936	6,845,837	16,496,452	1937	7,195,395
1912	11,016,948	16,345,336	Total	395,718,096	\$819,153,919		
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					

COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES

(From the Report of the State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	Tons 1937	Tons 1936	Tons 1935	Tons 1934	Tons 1933	Tons 1929	Tons 1920
Adams	-----	-----	-----	421	311	-----	-----
Arapahoe	-----	-----	-----	-----	180	-----	-----
Archuleta	117	217	820	917	757	408	-----
Boulder	528,142	498,406	497,786	462,614	467,091	479,643	1,230,347
Delta	69,182	66,308	53,449	38,673	45,921	72,273	123,478
Dolores	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,732	-----
Elbert	5,940	4,766	7,329	5,997	4,201	3,003	-----
El Paso	293,325	291,751	294,630	293,262	299,827	361,595	379,869
Fremont	499,571	497,296	421,164	363,803	352,593	526,927	874,766
Garfield	53,359	46,906	37,939	27,882	27,787	44,430	28,507
Gunnison	660,286	628,932	491,926	447,971	405,673	521,401	620,632
Huerfano	770,515	777,021	677,417	607,624	581,058	1,783,744	2,448,733
Jackson	24,073	25,440	24,019	24,658	28,007	56,318	50,905
Jefferson	179,046	168,124	136,322	136,808	143,043	98,755	176,427
La Plata	42,985	36,901	31,624	23,638	27,593	74,464	132,497
Larimer	2,524	3,177	3,596	3,701	5,310	-----	-----
Las Animas	1,429,531	1,226,426	958,538	863,472	857,290	2,564,897	4,345,110
Mesa	79,638	68,216	73,015	62,117	76,925	118,567	174,801
Moffat	20,146	10,059	6,812	3,322	4,923	6,025	3,173
Montezuma	4,099	5,157	7,436	7,447	5,666	6,663	4,147
Montrose	12,812	1,388	2,544	1,444	1,447	1,278	2,105
Ouray	-----	333	1,012	796	407	-----	500
Pitkin	1,284	1,652	1,373	1,093	1,674	18,757	913
Rio Blanco	5,484	6,703	7,219	5,914	6,983	6,771	6,068
Routt	1,022,131	1,002,416	802,762	491,881	468,538	1,006,740	966,912
San Miguel	985	1,565	1,421	1,378	1,389	557	-----
Weld	1,490,220	1,476,677	1,408,528	1,374,170	1,470,278	2,169,116	944,803
Total	7,195,395	6,845,837	5,948,681	5,251,003	5,284,872	9,934,064	12,514,693

PRODUCTION, VALUE, MEN EMPLOYED, DAYS WORKED AND OUTPUT PER MAN PER DAY AT COAL MINES IN COLORADO IN 1935*

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 Mines Operated	Man-days of Labor	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 Employes, by Locomotives at Tipple	Total Quantity	Total (Thousand dollars)	Underground	Surface				
							In Strip Pits	All Others				Total
Boulder	217,883	255,739	3,989	498,773	\$ 1,377	628	100	728	219	159,311	3.13
Delta	27,606	21,595	325	52,676	125	49	21	70	166	11,618	4.53
Elbert	66,757	6,254	85	6,754	12	11	4	23	137	3,140	2.15
El Paso	132,304	132,304	94,310	302,086	685	293	70	363	234	84,824	3.56
Fremont	172,824	234,434	5,300	417,029	1,140	698	119	812	191	155,097	2.69
Garfield	15,612	21,654	923	40,315	92	43	11	54	202	10,924	3.69
Gunnison	456,361	22,230	3,006	481,254	958	472	100	572	187	107,214	4.58
Huerfano	617,649	41,020	4,241	668,748	1,596	1,000	224	1,224	158	193,945	3.45
Jefferson	109,948	24,816	1,062	137,533	291	122	22	144	226	32,564	4.22
La Plata	8,434	20,124	100	28,660	67	38	13	51	196	10,090	2.86
Las Animas	809,041	40,788	17,035	953,791	2,027	1,289	230	1,519	157	238,252	4.00
Mesa	25,775	38,651	1,293	65,755	133	81	22	103	194	20,029	3.28
Moffat	---	6,804	---	6,804	15	224	2	9	233	2,100	3.24
Montezuma	---	7,298	---	7,298	17	16	4	20	189	3,779	1.93
Rio Blanco	733,866	21,127	3,882	759,905	1,934	767	1	964	186	149,149	3.03
Routt	1,096,564	262,227	14,188	1,408,375	3,137	1,273	163	1,436	170	244,474	4.89
Weld	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other counties (north-ern) (Jackson and Larimer)	20,094	5,568	186	26,496	52	22	8	42	122	5,139	5.16
Other counties (south-ern) (Montrose, Pitkin, and San Miguel)	1,167	2,524	50	3,741	8	9	2	11	145	1,590	2.35
Total, 1935	4,379,481	1,169,675	149,975	5,910,511	\$ 13,675	6,820	1,313	8,153	177	1,446,918	4.08
Total, 1934	3,976,652	982,316	62,971	5,210,933	†12,063	6,722	1,350	8,094	158	1,277,656	4.08

*The figures relate only to active mines of commercial size that produced coal in 1935.

†Revised figures.

COAL SHIPPED BY RAILROADS, TRUCKS AND WAGONS, BY YEARS IN TONS
(From Reports of State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1936		1935		1934	
	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons
Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
Arapahoe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta .....	.....	217	.....	820	.....	917
Boulder	177,298	305,458	210,168	270,298	222,144	220,660
Delta	39,324	24,387	21,606	28,093	18,753	17,287
Elbert .....	.....	4,766	.....	7,044	.....	5,960
El Paso	49,408	208,174	78,992	191,151	101,117	175,229
Fremont	167,481	323,416	153,021	265,118	178,477	182,479
Garfield	14,922	31,734	13,091	24,086	10,931	16,701
Gunnison	594,849	20,478	465,682	19,443	416,080	21,408
Huerfano	703,171	69,607	620,661	51,232	561,316	38,882
Jackson	19,664	5,776	20,320	3,699	19,407	3,493
Jefferson	132,836	33,080	109,948	23,882	114,956	21,758
La Plata	12,336	24,565	9,116	22,471	6,314	17,324
Larimer .....	.....	3,136	.....	3,513	.....	3,701
Las Animas	1,135,507	73,207	880,051	67,344	733,737	117,566
Mesa	24,511	43,705	25,290	47,659	24,288	36,233
Moffat .....	.....	10,059	.....	6,812	.....	3,322
Montezuma .....	.....	5,157	.....	7,411	.....	7,447
Montrose .....	.....	1,388	.....	2,544	.....	1,444
Ouray .....	.....	333	.....	1,012	.....	796
Park .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	1,109	543	1,167	206	939	96
Rio Blanco .....	.....	6,703	.....	7,219	.....	5,914
Routt	898,640	58,797	723,395	38,331	438,186	26,256
San Miguel .....	.....	1,565	.....	1,421	.....	1,378
Weld	1,139,948	290,141	1,088,412	282,844	1,124,090	216,074
Total	5,111,004	1,546,392	4,420,920	1,373,653	3,970,735	1,142,746

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.....	8,715,397	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	275
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	4.65	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
1936.....	6,845,837	9,005	29	3.22	236,063	329
1937.....	*7,195,395	9,449	24	2.53	299,808	382

*Does not include 20,521 tons reported subsequent to closing of annual summary, making total production 7,215,916 tons.

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 1937, as reported by the state coal mine inspector, was 551,167 tons, the largest output since 1929. This was an increase of 152,533 tons or 27.7 per cent, over 1936; 295,057 tons, or 53.5 per cent, over 1935; and 435,225 tons, or 79 per cent, over 1932, the year of minimum production in recent years. The production of coke reflects changes in certain industrial lines, particularly iron and steel making, foundry work and the smelting of minerals.

The coke ovens in the state were in operation every day in the year in 1937 and gave employment to an average of 82 men.

The old-type beehive ovens in the state are being replaced with modern by-product ovens. The United States bureau of mines reported 339 ovens in the state at the end of 1936, of which 151 were by-product ovens and 188 were of the beehive type. Large quantities of by-products are produced annually in the new type of ovens.

Among the products produced in 1936 were the following:

Product	Quantity
Gas (M. cu. ft.).....	5,913,553
Tar (gals.).....	5,319,300
Ammonia (lbs.).....	11,688,900
Crude light oil (gals.).....	1,634,391

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
1936.....	291	657,746	398,634
1937.....	311	922,134	551,167

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 de-

partment 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 1935, inclusive, was \$31,282,711 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."

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	158,960	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	468,983	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	138,127	276,446	37,447	54,098	506,118
1934	176,985	294,630	19,637	779,713	1,270,965
1935	85,725	165,610	84,546	574,260	910,141
Total	\$ 4,886,427	\$14,314,497	\$ 5,004,062	\$ 7,077,725	\$31,282,711

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 1935, 1934 and 1933.

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)

Year	Short Tons	Value
1919.....	248,483	\$ 154,978
1920.....	222,716	158,797
1921.....	277,283	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.....	806,051	605,511
1929.....	982,866	492,587
1930.....	929,888	442,303
1931.....	893,033	567,222
1932.....	850,966	497,595
1933.....	1,395,524	564,677
1934.....	1,367,187	684,650
1935.....	1,266,073	528,030
Total	13,108,783	\$7,625,432

(1) No report.

SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO IN 1935, 1934 AND 1933. AND USES

(Compiled from Reports of the United States Bureau of Mines)

USES	1935		1934		1933	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Molding sand.....	*----	*----	*----	*----	*----	*----
Building sand.....	111,258	\$ 66,949	76,084	\$ 47,081	87,890	\$ 44,214
Paving sand.....	40,567	6,495	156,535	40,829	193,822	60,346
Engine sand.....	*----	*----	*----	*----	*----	*----
Other sands.....	*----	*----	42,360	36,910	35,456	19,335
Building gravel.....	184,869	123,507	67,186	61,903	49,298	45,869
Paving gravel.....	862,380	298,198	1,009,134	482,603	1,002,614	378,309
Railroad ballast gravel.....	-----	-----	*----	*----	*----	*----
Total	1,266,073	\$528,030	1,367,187	\$684,650	1,395,524	\$564,677

*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. Cassidy, 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 13,400,000 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.

No additional outstanding discoveries were made until 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. There followed in the order named the discovery of the Tow Creek field in Routt county, which produces oil solely from the shale above the Dakota; North McCallum, in Jackson county, which produces high gravity crude oil with extremely cold carbon dioxide gas; the Iles Dome, in Moffat county, in which oil was discovered in the Morrison and Sundance formations, the first found in those horizons in Colorado; and the South McCallum field in Jackson county, which produced high gravity oil with carbon dioxide gas. The Jackson county pools have never been developed commercially on account of the problem of separating the oil from the gas.

These discoveries resulted in the opening of 12 oil pools in the state up to early in 1930. 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 another era in oil prospecting in the state. Three producing wells have been completed in this pool up to the beginning of 1933 and six unproductive 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 Greasewood 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 seven deep tests in widely separated locations through all possibly productive horizons up to the present time have failed to develop any new pools in that area.

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.

In 1935 the William E. Hughes Estate discovered oil in the Dakota formation in the Price (Gramps) district in Archuleta county, near the New Mexico line. The following year the Mountain Fuel Supply company opened an oil discovery in the Tertiary formation on the Powder Wash structure in Moffat county. This field had previously produced gas only. A discovery was made on the Wilson Creek structure in Rio Blanco county late in 1937 in the Morrison formation in a joint test drilled by the Texas company and the California company.

At the beginning of 1938 there were 16 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 esti-

mated 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
1934.....	190	16.4	7.5
1935.....	200	21.9	8.1

The total production of crude oil in Colorado from 1862 to 1937, inclusive, was 35,477,600 barrels, with a value at the well of \$35,511,075. The following table gives the gross output and the estimated value at the wells, by years:

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	423,240
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

Year	Barrels	Value
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	188,472
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
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
1936	1,633,086	1,676,892
1937	1,595,783	1,824,513
Total	35,477,600	\$35,511,075

Accompanying tables show wells completed in the state in 1936 and 1937, 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.

Another table shows crude oil production by fields and years and another table gives production in 1937 by fields and by months. A summary of oil well drilling operations by years is given in another 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.

OIL PIPE LINE

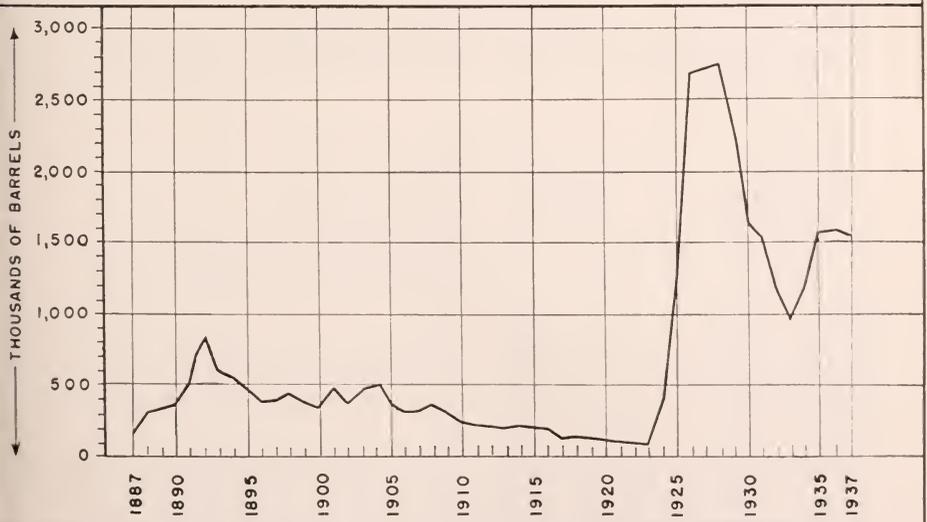
Colorado's first interstate oil transporting pipe line was put into operation on Nov. 1, 1938, when the Rocky Mountain Pipe Line company completed a 232-mile system from the Lance Creek field in Wyoming to Denver. The project, constructed at a cost of \$2,000,000, was the largest of its kind undertaken in the country during the year. It transports crude oil from the Wyoming field to refineries at Denver and Cheyenne.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY FIELDS AND YEARS, IN BARRELS

FIELD	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Fort Collins-----	15,432	24,004	26,853	38,632	49,870	69,099
Wellington -----	73,464	93,310	113,945	148,335	176,223	218,737
Moffat -----	143,474	150,359	149,662	164,925	204,242	238,857
Iles -----	1,039,110	1,174,521	1,028,662	528,019	206,461	241,956
Florence- Canon City-----	57,694	67,605	71,698	83,036	91,585	110,600
Tow Creek -----	57,228	64,812	66,342	71,413	86,948	101,322
Rangely -----	29,993	28,360	29,102	32,191	28,639	31,326
Berthoud -----	4,825	1,598	3,067	4,760	5,163	6,716
Boulder -----	7,665	8,760	6,846	6,390	5,840	6,832
Mancos -----	-----	218	680	606	715	603
Greasewood -----	5,878	19,539	26,593	36,100	52,818	107,919
Walden -----	-----	-----	-----	23,865	-----	-----
Gramps -----	161,020	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals -----	1,595,783	1,633,086	1,523,450	1,138,272	908,504	1,133,967
Est. value-----	\$1,824,513	\$1,676,892	\$1,410,209	\$1,073,282	\$ 527,514	\$ 803,006
Average value per bbl.*-----	\$1.14	\$1.03	\$0.93	\$0.94	\$0.58	\$0.71

*These averages, based on the posted and contract prices, vary slightly from the averages of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, IN BARRELS, BY YEARS



WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1936 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Ft.)
ARCHULETA:				
Gramps No. 4	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Abandoned	1,475
Gramps No. 5	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,400
Gramps No. 6	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,400
Gramps No. 7	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,400
Gramps No. 8	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Abandoned	800
Gramps No. 9	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Abandoned	950
Gramps No. 10	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,600
Gramps No. 11	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Abandoned	900
Gramps No. 12	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Abandoned	800
Gramps No. 13	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,600
BOULDER:				
Fee No. 1	9-1N-70	Baker et al.	Producer	1,620
Maxwell No. 1	24-1N-71W	Leslie R. Steele et al.	Producer	1,160
Maxwell No. 2	24-1N-71W	Boulder Producing & Dev. Co.	Abandoned	2,427
COSTILLA:				
Midwest Land & Cattle Co. No. 1	24-31S-74W	L. R. Lane	Abandoned	45
Midwest Land & Cattle Co. No. 2	25-31S-74	L. R. Lane	Abandoned	500
ELBERT:				
Union Pacific No. 1	13-8S-57W	Ramsey Pet. Corporation	Abandoned	6,004
FREMONT:				
State No. 1	16-18S-69	Waterville Oil Co.	Abandoned	3,033
LARIMER:				
Buckeye-U. P. No. 8	31-10N-68W	Continental Oil Company	Abandoned	4,992
State No. 1	6-11N-68	California Company	Abandoned	3,242
MOFFAT:				
Carl Allen No. 1	32-12N-97W	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	Producer	5,032
Iles Investment Co. No. 3	23- 4N-92	The Texas Company	Producer	3,550
Basil Knowlton No. 7	10- 4N-91W	The Texas Company	Producer	4,557
PROWERS:				
Lotus Oil Co. No. 1	15-23S-46W	Trojan Oil & Gas Company	Abandoned	5,913
WASHINGTON:				
Frank Gilcrest No. 1	22-3N-53W	Fremont Butte Oil Co. & Akron Oil & Dev. Co.	Abandoned	200
George Vorce No. 1	28-1S-49W	Indian Territory Illuminating Co. & Foster Minerals Corp.	Abandoned	7,005
WELD:				
Briggs No. 2	13-6N-61	Continental Oil Company	Abandoned	7,042
State Bank of Trenton (Neb.) No. 1	21-8N-59W	Continental Oil Company	Abandoned	6,965
YUMA:				
Mildred Strangways No. 1	21-2S-43W	Indian Illuminating Oil Co.	Abandoned	5,595

Number of wells completed in 1936: Oil wells, 10; dry and abandoned, 18; total, 28. Total footage drilled, 81,207 feet. Initial production of oil wells, 8,286 bbls. per day.

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1937 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Ft.)
ARCHULETA:				
Lena M. Garnett No. 2	13-33N-2E	Prospect Oil Synd.	Abandoned	1,535
Garnett No. 1-A	25-33N-2E	Oil City Pet. Co.	Abandoned	1,515
Gramps No. 14	13-33N-2E	Lafayette M. Hughes	Abandoned	2,250
Lena M. Garnett No. 1	12-33N-2E	Prospect Oil Synd.	Abandoned	170
Burns No. 1	21-32N-4E	W. E. Hughes Est. and Continental Oil Co.	Abandoned	1,305
Walcott No. 1	3-32N-2E	Roy A. Sharp et al.	Abandoned	250
BENT:				
Arbes No. 1	2-21S-48W	Indian Territory Illuminat- ing Oil Co. and Olson Drig. Co.	Abandoned	5,651
BOULDER:				
Harlow Estate No. 1	36-2N-71W	Boulder Prod. and Dev. Co.	Abandoned	765
McKenzie No. 3	21-1N-70	Baker et al.	Abandoned	2,816
EAGLE:				
Jenkinson No. 1	34-4S-85W	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Abandoned	1,000
FREMONT:				
No. 26	20-20S-69W	Utex Oil Co.	Abandoned	2,730
KIOWA:				
Risser-Union Pacific No. 1	1-17S-50	Gulf Oil Corp.	Abandoned	6,175
Hostetter No. 1	6-20S-46W	Morgan & Flynn et al.	Abandoned	5,540
LARIMER:				
Haworth No. 1	16-4N-69W	Great West Oil & Gas. Corp.	Abandoned	3,880
LINCOLN:				
Smith No. 1	19-15S-53W	Gulf Oil Corp.	Abandoned	7,097
MOFFAT:				
Denise No. 1	19-9N-99W	Kerr, Lynn & Co.	Abandoned	3,007
Duncan No. 1	1-11N-100W	Mountain Fuel Supply Co. and Kerlyn Oil Co.	Abandoned	3,762
Marrs No. 1	17-11N-100W	Kerlyn Oil Co.	Abandoned	3,750
Stewart No. 1	32-12N-97W	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	Producer	3,113
Donnell No. 1	31-12N-97W	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	Gas	5,878
Iles Investment No. 4	23- 4N-92W	Texas Co.	Producer	3,490
MORGAN:				
Lunt No. 1	3-4N-60W	Swisher and Associates	Abandoned	1,718
PUEBLO:				
Andover-Century No. 1	26-18S-65W	Phillips Pet. Co.	Abandoned	2,203
RIO BLANCO:				
Neal No. 1	25-2N-103W	Utah Southern Oil Co.	Abandoned	700
Gray No. 1	19-2N-102W	Utah Southern Oil Co.	Abandoned	1,000

Number of wells completed in 1937: Oil wells, 2; gas wells, 1; dry and abandoned, 22; total, 25. Total footage drilled, 71,300 feet. Initial production of oil wells, 900 bbls. per day; of gas wells, 3,125,000 cubic feet.

OIL WELL DRILLING OPERATIONS, BY YEARS

YEAR	Wells Completed or Abandoned				Initial Produc- tion (Bbls.)		Footage Drilled	
	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Dry or Aban- doned	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
1936	10	-	18	28	8,286	295.9	81,207	2,900
1937	2	1	22	25	900	450.0	71,300	2,852

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 1937, BY FIELDS AND MONTHS, IN BARRELS

Month	Berthoud	Boulder	Florence	Ft. Collins
January	218	651	3,768	1,693
February	353	588	4,544	1,582
March	440	651	5,628	1,377
April	560	630	5,123	1,298
May	356	651	4,770	1,090
June	527	630	5,131	974
July	477	650	4,120	1,596
August	442	652	5,358	1,388
September	346	630	4,483	1,084
October	458	651	4,214	1,420
November	154	630	5,403	725
December	494	651	5,152	1,205
Totals	4,825	7,665	57,694	15,432

Month	Gramps	Greasewood	Iles	Moffat
January .....	....	....	77,458	11,024
February .....	....	....	84,865	11,158
March .....	....	96	105,919	11,720
April .....	....	1,035	99,440	12,566
May	24,337	681	79,855	12,529
June	34,189	701	76,393	12,476
July	18,877	699	90,002	12,422
August	16,576	631	95,312	12,096
September	12,319	692	85,001	11,408
October	19,075	666	83,241	11,804
November	19,700	677	79,622	12,121
December	15,947	....	82,002	12,150
Totals	161,020	5,878	1,039,110	143,474

Month	Rangely	Tow Creek	Wellington	Totals
January	595	3,815	6,366	105,588
February	1,713	4,937	6,033	115,773
March	2,720	4,657	6,692	139,900
April	2,579	4,035	5,696	132,962
May	2,777	4,618	5,393	137,057
June	2,715	4,222	7,214	145,172
July	2,660	6,203	6,087	143,793
August	2,686	5,107	6,946	147,194
September	2,565	4,637	5,764	128,929
October	2,597	5,458	6,607	136,191
November	2,888	4,543	5,708	132,171
December	3,498	4,996	4,958	131,053
Totals	29,993	57,228	73,464	1,595,783

OIL POOLS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1938

POOL	COUNTY	Date Opened	Av. Gr. of Oil	Depth to Sands (feet)	Producing Formations	No. Wells End of 1937	Av. Daily Production Dec., 1937
Berthoud-----	Larimer -----	1925	38.5	3,750	Dakota -----	3	16
Boulder-----	Boulder -----	1901	38.6	2,500	Shale -----	10	24
Florence-Canon City-----	Fremont -----	(a) 1876	31.0	1,000 to 2,300	Pierre Shale---	99	166
Ft. Collins-----	Larimer -----	1924	37.5	4,550	Dakota -----	7	39
Greasewood-----	Weld -----	1930	42.0	6,650	Dakota -----	3	23
Hiawatha-----	Moffat -----	(b) 1934	39.2	2,400	Wasatch -----	2	(d)
Iles-----	Moffat -----	1927	32.5 32.0	3,200 3,400	Morrison } Sundance }-----	20	2,645
Moffat-----	Moffat -----	1924	41.6 38.1	3,800 4,400	Dakota } Sundance }-----	12	392
No. McCallum-----	Jackson -----	1926	54.0	5,100	Dakota -----	2	(d)
Powder Wash-----	Moffat -----	(e) 1936	39.9	5,000	Wasatch -----	2	(d)
Price-----	Archuleta -----	1935	32.3	1,100	Dakota -----	9	514
Rangely-----	Rio Blanco -----	(c) 1902	43.0 33.0	600 6,300	Mancos ----- Pennsylvania --	8 1	115 (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	161
Wellington-----	Larimer -----	1923	33.5	4,400	Dakota -----	19	160
Wilson Creek-----	Rio Blanco -----	1937	46.0	6,700	Morrison -----	1	(d)
Total -----						212	4,255

(a) Canon City extension discovered in 1926. (b) First oil discovery. First gas discovered in 1926. (c) First discovery in the Pennsylvania formation in 1932. (d) Shut in. (e) First oil discovery. First gas discovered in 1931.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES IN COLORADO: LOCATION, TYPE AND CAPACITY, JANUARY 1, 1938

Note.—Capacity is in barrels per day.

Company	Location	Distillation Capacity	Type	Cracking Capacity	Type
Bay Petroleum Co.-----	Denver	2,500	Comb.	1,000	Dubbs
Berthoud Refining Co.-----	Berthoud	100	Skim.	-----	-----
Colorado Midland Refineries, Inc.---	Denver	*1,800	Skim.	-----	-----
Continental Oil Co.-----	Denver	†1,850	Comb.	1,000	Cross
Oriental Refining Co.-----	Denver	500	Skim.	-----	-----
McGarr Petroleum Corp.-----	Marvel	*180	Skim.	-----	-----
Perry Petroleum Co.-----	Adams City	800	Skim.	-----	-----
Raven Oil & Ref. Co.-----	Rangely	200	Skim.	-----	-----
Texas Company-----	Craig	1,200	Comb.	1,200	Holmes- Manley
Colorado Oil Refining Co.-----	Denver	350	-----	-----	-----
Leslie Steele-----	Boulder	20	Skim.	-----	-----

*Idle. †Additional capacity under construction.

**PETROLEUM INDUSTRY: FILLING STATIONS, BULK BRANCHES, RETAIL AND
WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1935, 1933, AND 1929**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1935	1933	1929	Per Cent Change 1935-1933
RETAIL:				
Filling stations, number-----	2,266	1,858	1,349	+22.0
Net sales-----	\$23,554,000	\$15,590,000	\$21,763,602	+51.1
Proprietors (not on payroll)-----	2,147	1,764	1,395	+21.7
Employes, full-time, average number-----	2,062	1,535	1,395	+34.3
Payroll, total, including part-time-----	\$1,685,000	\$1,328,000	\$1,585,446	+26.9
WHOLESALE:				
Establishments, number-----	482	497	445	- 3.0
Net sales-----	\$25,659,000	\$21,877,000	\$31,471,903	+17.3
Total expenses-----	3,983,000	4,454,000	4,616,983	-10.6
Employes, full-time, average number-----	*-----	1,463	1,190	*-----
Payroll, total, including part-time-----	*-----	\$1,976,000	\$2,281,939	*-----
Stocks on hand end of year-----	1,550,000	1,629,000	1,859,625	- 4.8
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE COMBINED:				
Number of establishments-----	2,748	2,355	1,794	+16.7
Net sales-----	\$49,213,000	\$37,467,000	\$53,235,505	+31.4
Employes, full-time, average number-----	*-----	2,998	2,585	*-----
Payroll, including part-time-----	*-----	\$3,304,000	\$3,867,385	*-----

*Inasmuch as it was impracticable to obtain employment and payroll for commission bulk tank stations, these data are not included.

+ Increase; - decrease.

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 transpor-

tation 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 company. 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. Another line 22 miles long was laid in 1936 from the Thornburg dome to Craig to augment the supply.

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 1936 the production in the state amounted to 3,687,000,000 cubic feet valued at \$807,000 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 Consumption
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
1935.....	2,843,000	646,000
1936.....	3,687,000	807,000

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 Consumption
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
1935.....	17,233,000	5,659,000
1936.....	19,713,000	6,512,000

The gas producing areas in Colorado are the Hiawatha field in northern Moffat county, the Berthoud field in Larimer county, the Craig field in Moffat county, and the Garcia field in Las Animas county. Fields in which gas has been discovered, but are shut in for lack of a market are Powder Wash, in Moffat county; Piceance Creek and White River, in Rio Blanco county; and Garmesa, in Garfield county. The Bell Rock field in Moffat county and the Rangely field in Rio Blanco county, have been proven as gas reserves, but the gas wells in them have been abandoned.

The Hiawatha field supplies gas to Salt Lake City and vicinity and the Colorado part of that area produces 92 per cent of the total output of the state. In 1937 that field supplied 2,497,018,000 cubic feet to Utah. The Garcia field produces gas used in a local absorption plant. The output of the other fields is used mostly for domestic purposes.

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 in Texas. In 1937 the federal government acquired the Model field and refinery and is holding it in reserve for use when needed.

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 the production and consumption of natural gas in Colorado, value at the wells and at the point of consumption; the value per thousand cubic feet, and the distribution of consumption, by years. Another table gives the marketed production of Colorado fields for 1936 and 1937. Another table shows the quantity of natural gas transported from Colorado into other states and from other states into and through Colorado.

**NATURAL GAS: MARKETED PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, BY FIELDS, FOR
1936 AND 1937, IN CUBIC FEET**

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Note—These figures do not include gas used in the field or treated for the recovery of gasoline, which are included in total production shown in a separate table, but only the quality marketed.

FIELD	1937	1936
Hiawatha	2,497,018,000	2,791,195,000
Berthoud	49,528,000	41,800,000
Craig	8,535,000	34,576,000
Garcia	96,000,000	96,000,000
Thornburg	69,263,000	22,465,000
Total	2,720,344,000	2,986,036,000

**NATURAL GAS: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO BY YEARS AND
CLASSIFICATION**

(From Reports of the U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Production:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	3,687,000	2,843,000	2,633,000	2,449,000	2,547,000	2,536,000
Estimated value at the wells-----	\$121,000	\$101,000	\$83,000	\$79,000	\$67,000	\$71,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.
Value (at point of consumption)----	\$807,000	\$646,000	\$667,000	\$671,000	\$757,000	\$940,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	21.9	22.7	25.3	27.4	29.7	37.
Consumption:						
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	19,713,000	17,233,000	16,449,000	15,862,000	16,409,000	16,892,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$6,512,000	\$5,659,000	\$5,317,000	\$5,461,000	\$6,236,000	\$6,313,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	33.0	32.8	32.3	34.4	38.0	37.
Distribution of Consumption:						
Domestic:						
Number of consumers-----	89,200	86,110	85,140	85,630	87,210	88,420
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	4,309,000	3,854,000	3,271,000	3,777,000	4,154,000	4,168,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$3,549,000	\$3,266,000	\$3,032,000	\$3,278,000	\$3,552,000	\$3,494,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	82.4	84.7	92.7	86.8	85.5	83.8
Commercial:						
Number of consumers-----	8,070	7,830	7,530	7,750	7,970	7,430
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	1,292,000	1,145,000	1,025,000	1,016,000	1,229,000	1,224,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$775,000	\$711,000	\$664,000	\$683,000	\$769,000	\$732,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	60.0	62.1	64.8	67.2	62.6	59.8
Industrial:						
Consumption (M cu. ft.)-----	14,112,000	12,234,000	12,153,000	11,069,000	11,026,000	11,500,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$2,188,000	\$1,682,000	\$1,621,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,915,000	\$2,087,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	15.5	13.7	13.3	13.6	17.4	18.1

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

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS, BY YEARS—Continued
(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
1935:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	2,344,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	174,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	338,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	137,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	16,433,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado....	Wyoming	399,000
1936:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	3,064,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	163,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	411,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	148,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	18,694,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado....	Wyoming	506,000

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. There were two plants in operation in the state in 1935, in Larimer and Las Animas counties, one of the compression and one 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.

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
1935	2	417,000	15,000	3.6	222,000,000	1.88
1936	2	451,000	18,000	4.0	223,000,000	2.02

HELIUM

An act of congress approved by President Roosevelt on September 2, 1937, created a government monopoly in the production of helium. The new law, which supersedes an older law prohibiting the export of this rare gas, authorized the sale of helium to foreign countries in restricted quantities for commercial and medicinal uses. All sales outside of the continental United States are subject to the approval of the secretaries of war and navy and none may be sold to foreign countries for military purposes.

Proceeding under the authority of the helium act, the secretary of the interior approved the purchase on February 26, 1938, of the helium gas wells, reduction plant and equipment of the Girdler Corporation on the Model dome at Thatcher, in Las Animas county. This deal, with the acquisition of another plant at Dexter, Kansas, the only commercial plants in the country, consolidated the control and ownership of the industry in the government. The price paid for the private holdings was \$537,975.

The Thatcher plant was shut down in 1930, when the government began operating its new plant at Amarillo, Texas, and discontinued the purchase of helium in Colorado and Kansas from a private producer. The Colorado plant consists of 24 buildings, eight miles of pipe line, a booster station and five wells. The property will be held in reserve for future requirements 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. 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. Helium also has been found in western and northern Colorado and the government has a large helium reserve at Farnham, Utah.

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.

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 Pumpherston 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.

COLORADO YULE MARBLE

A deposit of white marble which outcrops in the form of a continuous cliff 75 to 150 feet high and more than 4,000 feet long on the southwest side of Yule creek, in Gunnison county, at an altitude of 9,500 feet above sea level, has supplied the material for the exterior and interior finish of some of the most famous buildings in the United States. It is located three and one-half miles from the town of Marble and is owned and operated by the Vermont Marble company.

A report on the deposit was made by the United States geological survey in co-operation with the Colorado metal mining fund, the Colorado Mining association and the Geological Survey board of Colorado, in 1936, and was printed by the government in 1937.

The marble, known commercially as Colorado yule marble, is white, medium grained and generally banded with pale-brownish streaks which in places contain angular fragments of chert. These features are the basis for four commercial classifications or grades. The first grade, known as statuary marble, closely resembles the Pentaly marble of Greece and is available in larger dimensions in this quarry than in any other quarry in the United States. The other grades, while considered equally durable, are more widely used for building purposes.

The more notable of the structures in the country containing Colorado yule marble include the Lincoln memorial in Washington; the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery, Virginia; the municipal building in New York City; the Huntington memorial, Huntington Park, California; the municipal building in San Francisco; the new Field building in Chicago; the Pan-American building in Los Angeles; and the Elliott

memorial in Manchester, New Hampshire. More than 60 public buildings in the United States are listed in the report as representative of the structures in the country containing the marble. Among the Denver buildings listed are the customs building, the postoffice, the city and county building, the Federal Reserve bank building, the Union station, the Colorado Life building and the Colorado National bank.

The largest block of marble quarried, that for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, measured 14.0 by 7.4 by 6.0 feet and in the rough weighed 56 tons. It required more than a year to obtain a block of the desired quality for the die of the monument and it was necessary to quarry a mass that weighed more than 100 tons. The block was then reduced to 56 tons with a wire saw installed in the quarry. It was then hoisted from the quarry by a specially reinforced derrick shipped from Vermont for the purpose. The block was laid on a "home-made" car with low wheels in front and none behind and taken down the mountain 200 feet to a track 600 feet long built especially for the purpose. It took two days to make the 3½-mile trip to Marble, with one electric locomotive in front and another behind. The block was then transferred to a flat car and shipped to West Rutland, Vt., for sawing; thence to Proctor, Vt., for cutting, and finally to Arlington cemetery for erection and carving.

HIGHEST COAL MINE

The highest coal mine in the United States and the second highest in the world, according to the state coal mine inspector, is at Floresta, near Crested Butte, in Gunnison county, Colorado. It has an average altitude of 10,000 feet above sea level. The highest in the world are the coal mines at Cerro de Pasco, Peru, which have an elevation of 13,000 feet. The Floresta mine is idle at present for lack of a market for its output and the Peru mine produces coal for ore smelting.

Colorado's Educational System

COLORADO ranks favorably among the states of the Union in educational facilities and is well provided with opportunities for advancement in learning. The state has a large and elaborate public school system, many outstanding universities, colleges and professional schools for the higher education of students, an extensive parochial school system and numerous commercial and business colleges, nurses' training schools and institutions offering specialized courses in music, the arts and sciences.

The annual expenditures for all purposes by all institution of learning in the state amount to around \$28,000,000 and the investment in land, buildings, libraries, equipment, endowment funds and all other facilities is close to \$95,000,000. These estimates are based on the latest official figures available on all institutions for which the information is made public.

The expenditures by the public schools of the state in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, amounted to \$21,538,623, and by 17 universities, colleges and professional schools in the school year of 1933-34 amounted to \$4,917,217, a total of \$26,636,893. Not included are the parochial schools and private business and professional schools.

The value of property for the public schools on June 30, 1936, was \$60,508,170; of universities, colleges and professional schools, in 1934, \$28,636,893; and parochial schools, as of 1930, \$3,491,000; a total of \$92,636,063. The figures from which these totals are obtained are shown in detail in accompanying tables and chapters.

The enrollment in all institutions of learning in the state amounts to more than one-fourth of the entire population. In 1936-1937 it was equal to 28.3 per cent of the population, but this percentage includes some duplication in summer schools.

Total enrollment for all institutions reporting for the regular school years, by years, and percentage of increase or decrease compared with the preceding years, are as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Per Cent Increase	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

(—) Decrease.

Year	Enrollment	Increase	Per Cent Increase
1929-1930....	277,643	-2,714	-0.97
1930-1931....	286,164	8,521	3.07
1931-1932....	283,739	-2,425	-0.85
1932-1933....	264,186	-19,553	-6.89
1933-1934....	262,930	-1,256	-0.48
1934-1935....	275,608	12,678	4.82
1935-1936....	271,573	-4,035	-1.46
1936-1937....	282,826	11,253	4.14

(—) Decrease.

In the school year 1928-1929 there were 101.3 females enrolled for every 100 males. That was the only year in which the females predominated. A distribution of enrollment by types of schools for 1936-1937 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 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
1935-1936....	139,022	132,551	95.3
1936-1937....	144,380	138,446	95.9

Enrollment by type and sex for the school year 1936-1937 is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools*....	129,209	125,356	254,565
State controlled colleges and universities....	5,678	3,171	8,849
Privately controlled colleges and universities....	2,774	2,784	5,558
Parochial, etc....	6,719	7,135	13,854
Total.....	144,380	138,446	282,826

*1935-36 figures used for Crowley and San Juan counties.

Enrollment by percentages, all institutions, for the school year of 1936-1937, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	89.5	90.5	90.0
State controlled colleges and universities.....	3.9	2.3	3.1
Privately controlled colleges and universities.....	1.9	2.0	2.0
Parochial, etc.....	4.7	5.2	4.9
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 1937. The number enrolled was 10,434, the maximum over a period of ten years. The public and parochial schools do not conduct summer terms. Two institutions reported a larger enrollment in the summer schools in 1937 than in the regular terms. Students at the summer sessions of the educational institutions represent almost every state in the Union and many foreign countries. By reason of comparatively high tuition charges, however, these sessions are in most instances self-supporting and do not constitute a burden on Colorado taxpayers, who contribute only the use of established facilities.

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
1936.....	3,389	6,054	9,443
1937.....	3,863	6,571	10,434

*Not segregated.

The public and private schools, colleges and universities included in this summary reported a total of 10,973 instructors and teachers employed during the regular school year of 1936-1937, of whom 3,051 were males and 7,922 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 1936-1937, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	2,271	7,232	9,503
State controlled colleges and universities	480	139	619
Privately controlled colleges and universities	237	109	346
Parochial	63	442	505
Totals	3,051	7,922	10,973

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
1935-36	2,957	7,779	10,736
1936-37	3,051	7,922	10,973

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
1935-36.....	271,573	10,736	25.3
1936-37.....	282,826	10,973	25.8

(a) Not available.

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.

**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	4,380	12,489	262,930
1934-1935	249,663	7,841	5,356	12,748	275,608
1935-1936	245,371	8,221	5,241	12,740	271,573
1936-1937	254,565	8,849	5,558	13,854	282,826

*Includes three state controlled and five privately controlled institutions only.

†No report.

‡Includes county schools.

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 2,056 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 avail-

able 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 3,076 schools in the state in 1936, a high school, an elementary school and a kindergarten housed in the same building being counted as three schools. These are classified as follows:

Kind	Number
Kindergarten	94
One-teacher elementary	1,655
Two-teacher elementary	312
Three or more teacher elementary	576
Junior high	121
Senior high	314
Others	4
Total	3,076

In 1936 there was a total of 2,973 school buildings owned by the districts, classified as follows:

Kind	Number
Frame	1,736
Brick, stone, cement	1,024
Sod, adobe or log	213
Total	2,973

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
1935.....	2,055	3,098	3,040
1936.....	2,056	3,076	2,973

*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 value of public school property in 1936 as reported by the state superintendent of public instruction was as follows:

	Amount
Buildings and sites.....	\$53,835,520
Equipment.....	6,238,197
Transportation equipment....	434,453
Total.....	\$60,508,170

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
1935.....	60,650,674	243.07
1936.....	60,507,170	246.10

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
1935.....	249,520	10,712
1936.....	245,371	-4,149

(—) 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
1936.....	1,011,737

The indebtedness of the public school districts as of June 30, 1936, was \$26,350,120, of which \$24,977,582 was in bonds and \$1,372,538 in warrants outstanding.

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
1935.....	78.91	7.83	86.74
1936.....	84.01	6.95	90.96

A survey made by the federal office of education for the school year 1933-34 shows the cost per pupil in average attendance for Colorado to be \$85.57 for current expenses, including interest. This compares with \$73.58 for the continental United States. There were 11 states, including the District of Columbia, with a higher per pupil

cost and 37 with a lower per pupil cost than Colorado.

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
1935.....	20,613,439	20,934,353
1936.....	21,997,349	21,538,623

Tables giving data on the public school system published herewith include the following:

Summary of receipts of all school districts combined for 1936 and 1935,

with total expenditures and cash balances.

Current expenses, debt service and capital outlay for all districts combined for 1936 and 1935 and per pupil and percentage costs.

Current expenses, interest payments and capital outlays, by counties, for 1936 and 1935, with per pupil cost.

School bonds and registered warrants outstanding, by counties and by amounts, and per pupil, for 1936 and 1935.

Summary of schools, teachers and school population, by counties, for 1936 and 1935.

Average annual salaries of teachers, by counties, for 1936.

Statement of cash on hand, receipts, expenditures and disbursements, by counties, for 1936 and 1935.

Value of public school property in 1936, by counties.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR 1936 AND 1935, 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.

	1936	1935
PENSION FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 25,365.82	\$ 16,732.21
Receipts	191,024.24	175,064.23
Available for pensions.....	\$ 216,390.06	\$ 191,796.44
GENERAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 305,448.97	\$ 296,718.51
County general school fund (minimum salary).....	5,070,555.24	4,960,394.96
State aid (minimum salary).....	676,477.48	669,643.68
Available for minimum salaries.....	\$ 6,052,481.69	\$ 5,926,757.15
SPECIAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 3,228,300.15	\$ 2,344,794.78
Receipts:		
Special fund	11,314,000.16	11,034,873.55
Apportionment	7,051.21	24,674.47
Federal aid (Smith-Hughes).....	75,268.90	61,338.14
Tuition from other districts.....	134,833.97	146,299.04
Tuition from individuals.....	18,711.30	17,319.66
Other sources	300,065.50	272,943.20
From district treasurers.....	162,960.05	182,348.42
Available for payments out of special funds	\$15,241,241.24	\$14,084,591.26
Total available for current expenses.....	\$21,510,112.99	\$20,203,144.85
CAPITAL AND DEBT-SERVICE FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 887,152.41	\$ 698,554.43
Receipts:		
Sale of bonds	916,931.59	143,640.61
Taxes for interest and capital outlays.....	2,885,035.50	2,882,278.95
Special tax, capital outlay.....	244,383.51	42,620.15
Available for capital and debt-service....	\$ 4,933,503.01	\$ 3,767,094.14
RECAPITULATION:		
Cash on hand, all funds, July 1.....	\$ 4,446,267.35	\$ 3,356,799.93
Receipts, all funds.....	21,997,348.65	20,613,439.06
Total	\$26,443,616.00	\$23,970,238.99
Disbursements (see separate table).....	\$21,538,623.09	\$20,934,352.96
Cash on hand end of year.....	5,868,291.90	4,479,164.76
Deduct warrants outstanding.....	963,298.99	1,443,278.73
Total	\$26,443,616.00	\$23,970,238.99

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR ALL DISTRICTS COMBINED IN 1936 AND 1935, 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. Separate tables giving county figures for 1936 and 1935 show only the total disbursements and are not broken down in detail as given in this table. The figures are for fiscal years ending June 30.

	1936			1935		
	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	\$ 53,962.22	\$ 0.28	0.33	\$ 53,289.82	\$ 0.27	0.34
Salary of secretary	121,193.89	0.63	0.75	114,739.65	0.58	0.74
Other	310,404.92	1.61	1.92	298,441.00	1.52	1.93
Total	\$ 485,561.03	\$ 2.52	3.00	\$ 466,470.47	\$ 2.37	3.01
Instruction:						
Salaries of Teachers	\$11,090,113.38	\$ 57.55	68.50	\$10,655,406.25	\$ 54.21	68.70
Textbooks	191,429.32	0.99	1.18	161,949.59	0.82	1.05
Instructional supplies	269,814.81	1.40	1.67	253,233.54	1.29	1.63
Library	91,969.48	0.48	0.57	56,982.98	0.29	0.37
Other	206,708.78	1.07	1.28	212,680.59	1.08	1.37
Total	\$11,850,035.77	\$ 61.49	73.20	\$11,340,252.95	\$ 57.69	73.12
Auxiliary Agencies:						
Playground supplies	\$ 37,542.69	\$ 0.19	0.23	\$ 29,430.13	\$ 0.15	0.19
Tuition paid out	230,032.51	1.19	1.42	222,888.02	1.13	1.44
Other	196,229.42	1.02	1.21	223,092.40	1.14	1.44
Total	\$ 463,804.62	\$ 2.40	2.86	\$ 475,410.55	\$ 2.42	3.07
Operation of plant:						
Custodian's salary	\$ 759,132.00	\$ 3.94	4.69	\$ 733,596.26	\$ 3.73	4.73
Fuel	347,269.33	1.80	2.15	321,145.16	1.63	2.07
Light, power, water, telephone, telegraph	212,757.18	1.10	1.31	206,925.59	1.05	1.33
Custodian's supplies	101,994.83	0.53	0.63	97,764.63	0.50	0.63
Other	69,312.12	0.36	0.43	60,263.24	0.31	0.39
Total	\$ 1,490,465.46	\$ 7.73	9.21	\$ 1,419,694.88	\$ 7.22	9.15
Maintenance of plant:						
Repairs	\$ 431,651.96	\$ 2.24	2.67	\$ 372,710.57	\$ 1.90	2.40
Replacements	123,110.97	0.64	0.76	114,952.92	0.58	0.74
Total	\$ 554,762.93	\$ 2.88	3.43	\$ 487,663.49	\$ 2.48	3.14
Transportation:						
Drivers' salaries	\$ 159,039.76	\$ 0.83	0.98	\$ 145,434.15	\$ 0.74	0.94
Gas and Oil	67,196.65	0.35	0.42	65,585.65	0.33	0.42
Payments of contract	309,373.07	1.60	1.91	329,265.50	1.68	2.12
Allowances to parents	27,054.39	0.14	0.17	29,376.34	0.15	0.19
Other	96,094.01	0.50	0.59	94,450.82	0.48	0.61
Total	\$ 658,757.88	\$ 3.42	4.07	\$ 664,112.46	\$ 3.38	4.28
Fixed Charges:						
Insurance	\$ 168,142.61	\$ 0.87	1.04	\$ 163,489.90	\$ 0.83	1.05
Rent	70,098.99	0.36	0.43	65,875.58	0.34	0.43
County treasurer's fees	155,396.85	0.81	0.96	147,756.70	0.75	0.95
Teachers' pensions	201,550.82	1.05	1.24	169,429.97	0.86	1.09
Interest on warrants	90,128.65	0.47	0.56	109,332.66	0.56	0.71
Total	\$ 685,317.92	\$ 3.56	4.23	\$ 655,884.81	\$ 3.34	4.23
Grand total, current expenses	\$16,188,705.61	\$ 84.00	100.00	\$15,509,489.61	\$ 78.90	100.00
DEBT SERVICE						
Warrants paid	\$ 1,570,724.41	\$ 8.15	36.64	\$ 2,165,739.76	\$ 11.02	42.07
Redemption of bonds	1,467,763.08	7.62	34.24	1,552,398.09	7.90	30.16
Interest on bonds	1,248,517.06	6.48	29.12	1,429,270.46	7.27	27.77
Total	\$ 4,287,004.55	\$ 22.25	100.00	\$ 5,147,408.31	\$ 26.19	100.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Sites	\$ 140,765.49	\$ 0.73	13.38	\$ 38,165.62	\$ 0.19	14.09
Buildings	644,888.70	3.35	61.29	84,011.12	0.43	31.01
New equipment	266,508.01	1.38	25.33	148,700.16	0.76	54.90
Total	\$ 1,052,162.20	\$ 5.46	100.00	\$ 270,876.90	\$ 1.38	100.00
RECAPITULATION						
Current expenses	\$16,188,705.61	\$ 84.00	75.16	\$15,509,489.61	\$ 78.91	74.09
Debt service	4,287,004.55	22.25	19.90	5,147,408.31	26.19	24.59
Capital outlay	1,052,162.20	5.46	4.89	270,876.90	1.38	1.29
Unaccounted for*	10,750.73	0.06	0.05	6,578.14	0.03	0.03
Grand Total	\$21,538,623.09	\$111.77	100.00	\$20,934,352.96	\$106.51	100.00

*Probably due to lack of distribution of disbursements in Gunnison county in 1936 and Rio Grande county in 1935, for which only total expenditures were reported.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1936, 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 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 -----	\$ 291,859	\$77.31	\$ 25,487	\$ 6.75	\$ 50,251	\$13.31	\$ 868,955	\$230.19
Alamosa ----	124,850	68.79	22,293	12.28	5,175	2.85	532,203	293.20
Arapahoe ---	299,952	64.67	28,437	6.13	74,549	16.07	1,261,183	271.92
Archuleta ---	32,994	51.31	4,095	6.37	197	0.30	188,403	292.97
Baca -----	152,292	75.69	14,300	7.11	3,769	1.87	397,480	197.55
Bent -----	127,698	79.51	5,468	3.40	541	0.34	336,148	209.30
Boulder ----	537,579	82.56	20,555	3.16	159,465	24.49	1,639,312	251.77
Chaffee ----	105,817	72.93	4,377	3.02	4,069	2.80	314,470	216.72
Cheyenne ---	102,876	128.76	11,915	14.91	859	1.08	293,200	366.97
Clear Creek--	50,825	95.47	96	0.18	1,259	2.37	164,685	309.36
Conejos ----	101,223	46.20	10,609	4.84	460	0.21	403,725	184.26
Costilla ---	55,427	46.70	9,646	8.13	-----	-----	96,650	81.42
Crowley ----	85,382	74.25	34,437	29.95	1,899	1.65	346,500	301.30
Custer -----	25,219	64.33	1,765	4.50	317	0.81	62,280	158.88
Delta -----	202,550	60.92	16,444	4.95	12,378	3.72	686,409	206.44
Denver ----	4,800,416	97.36	385,372	7.82	84,941	1.72	22,041,057	447.02
Dolores ----	18,850	65.45	943	3.27	273	0.95	23,745	82.45
Douglas ----	83,891	122.11	1,692	2.46	1,518	2.21	203,793	296.64
Eagle -----	84,799	96.36	1,200	1.36	2,210	2.51	203,745	231.53
Elbert ----	109,340	93.13	7,217	6.15	450	0.38	356,642	303.78
El Paso ----	933,067	109.58	55,897	6.56	26,483	3.11	3,341,702	392.45
Fremont ----	284,991	78.38	28,612	7.87	1,512	0.42	916,758	252.14
Garfield ---	168,004	85.32	24,265	12.32	3,927	1.99	1,220,750	619.98
Gilpin -----	30,238	102.50	468	1.59	-----	-----	52,915	179.37
Grand -----	39,864	84.46	2,366	5.01	15,174	32.15	104,482	221.36
Gunnison ---	95,695	82.28	16,841	14.48	832	0.72	391,697	336.80
Hinsdale ---	6,398	86.46	252	3.41	-----	-----	10,480	141.62
Huerfano ---	202,770	66.37	5,248	1.72	8,230	2.69	771,760	252.62
Jackson ---	21,295	92.19	1,030	4.46	1,504	6.51	33,800	146.32
Jefferson ---	345,565	77.89	22,322	5.03	86,231	19.44	1,106,374	249.38
Kiowa -----	85,998	112.42	9,176	11.99	798	1.04	213,225	278.73
Kit Carson--	186,671	94.75	21,647	10.99	13,884	7.05	458,639	232.81
Lake -----	72,323	101.43	2,403	1.97	1,326	1.86	151,487	212.46
La Plata ---	192,411	73.16	11,865	4.48	108,074	41.09	832,910	316.69
Larimer ----	491,573	74.45	44,812	6.79	21,303	3.23	1,611,974	244.13
Las Animas--	551,764	77.90	26,266	3.71	9,916	1.40	1,154,893	163.06
Lincoln ---	152,326	98.15	13,417	8.64	2,624	1.69	420,165	270.72
Logan -----	335,946	87.69	32,531	8.49	23,806	6.21	940,126	245.40
Mesa -----	404,349	66.19	39,893	6.53	116,629	19.09	1,366,989	223.66
Mineral ---	10,564	79.43	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,600	72.18
Moffat ----	74,728	85.21	3,614	4.12	15,842	18.06	239,395	272.97
Montezuma --	98,324	47.48	6,643	3.21	11,728	5.66	248,750	120.11
Montrose ---	180,629	66.51	9,802	3.61	59,322	21.84	621,788	228.93
Morgan ----	296,512	80.29	35,984	9.74	10,307	2.86	1,011,634	273.93
Otero -----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ouray -----	28,961	85.94	1,181	3.50	2,149	6.38	79,298	235.31
Park -----	60,776	105.70	76	0.13	-----	-----	95,720	166.47
Phillips ---	98,018	83.00	9,626	8.15	2,539	2.15	223,690	189.41
Pitkin ----	24,469	78.93	377	1.22	-----	-----	65,690	211.90
Prowers ---	218,149	79.10	20,986	7.61	18,764	6.80	661,723	239.93
Pueblo ----	906,182	71.30	72,708	5.72	16,515	1.30	4,689,766	368.98
Rio Blanco--	47,570	82.02	7,683	13.25	435	0.75	169,087	291.53
Rio Grande--	183,291	81.25	26,653	11.81	2,652	1.18	507,419	224.92
Routt -----	155,784	88.87	11,906	6.79	3,411	1.95	609,965	347.95
Saguache ---	101,146	94.53	20,231	18.91	1,404	1.31	331,080	309.43
San Juan ---	20,698	110.68	1,754	9.38	-----	-----	66,000	352.94
San Miguel--	42,750	86.19	2,616	5.27	435	0.88	200,533	404.29
Sedgwick ---	98,698	80.11	18,223	14.79	2,930	2.38	455,725	369.91
Summit ----	22,165	149.76	1,750	11.82	-----	-----	129,794	876.98
Teller ----	66,163	68.07	241	0.25	2,802	2.88	135,400	139.30
Washington--	177,622	103.87	4,292	2.51	14,075	8.23	432,257	252.78
Weld -----	1,057,415	83.31	101,960	8.03	37,174	2.93	3,557,135	280.24
Yuma -----	223,005	79.99	14,681	5.27	2,845	1.02	445,000	159.61
State -----	\$16,188,706	\$84.01	\$ 1,338,646	\$ 6.95	\$ 1,052,162	\$ 5.46	\$60,508,170	\$313.99

*No data.

NOTE—Total all districts, of bonds in default June 30, 1936, \$6,900.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SCHOOL BONDS AND REGISTERED WARRANTS OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES AND BY AMOUNTS, AND PER PUPIL, BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1936 AND 1935

(Compiled from the Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	1936				1935			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams	\$ 466,300	\$ 50,704	\$ 517,004	\$136.95	\$ 462,700	\$ 59,773	\$ 522,473	\$140.45
Alamosa	275,937	56,053	331,990	182.91	295,837	89,289	385,126	215.64
Arapahoe	561,400	23,193	584,593	126.04	592,816	32,890	625,706	136.77
Archuleta	78,300	35	78,335	121.81	78,000	1,239	79,239	141.50
Aspen	220,175	70,249	290,424	144.34	230,500	67,978	298,478	130.00
Aurifer	112,712	20,366	133,078	82.86	82,790	31,639	114,429	65.76
Boulder	621,900	37,559	659,459	101.28	345,600	25,800	371,400	58.52
Broomfield	88,000	1,798	89,798	61.89	96,000	910	96,910	68.06
Chaffee	199,500	3,203	202,703	253.70	221,000	2,258	223,258	250.00
Clear Creek	1,000	538	1,538	2.89	1,000	230	1,230	2.54
Colorado	244,828	60,663	305,491	139.43	237,278	103,980	341,258	169.70
Costilla	127,200	83,969	211,169	177.90	107,000	81,854	188,854	151.69
Crowley	465,500	34,424	499,924	434.72	447,000	56,566	503,566	420.69
Custer	25,500	1,896	27,396	69.89	25,500	4,080	29,580	76.24
Delta	238,500	27,178	265,678	79.90	255,000	71,530	326,530	101.53
Denver	7,959,000	---	7,959,000	161.42	8,390,000	---	8,390,000	171.77
Dolores	12,785	7,395	20,180	70.07	11,500	13,021	24,521	93.59
Douglas	27,000	4,940	31,940	46.49	27,000	12,196	39,196	56.23
Eagle	23,000	912	23,912	27.17	13,500	1,165	14,665	17.17
Elbert	84,800	26,791	111,591	95.05	93,000	36,942	129,942	108.74
El Paso	1,088,500	66,030	1,154,530	135.59	1,218,000	69,010	1,287,010	160.45
Fremont	536,700	50,727	587,427	161.56	555,700	58,111	613,811	175.22
Garden	305,450	12,819	318,269	161.64	361,400	29,129	390,529	198.74
Gilpin	---	10,229	10,229	34.67	---	10,093	10,093	40.86
Gunnison	38,000	4	38,004	80.51	27,500	1,551	29,051	59.65
Harrison	336,500	34,152	370,652	318.70	348,000	37,725	385,725	327.44
Huerfano	---	12,559	12,559	169.72	---	12,150	12,150	144.64
Jackson	46,500	25,607	72,107	206.03	90,300	30,405	120,705	37.89
Jackson	---	---	---	---	20,000	66	20,066	85.03
Jefferson	544,100	26,010	570,110	128.52	370,100	32,557	402,657	95.49
Iowa	144,300	2,734	147,034	192.20	147,800	10,714	158,514	182.43
Kit Carson	301,200	42,466	343,666	174.45	303,500	106,884	410,384	199.21
Lake	---	210	210	.29	---	22	22	.03
La Plata	252,600	2,319	254,919	96.93	174,300	7,540	181,840	69.30
Larimer	825,500	22,632	848,132	128.45	851,000	55,059	906,059	144.05
Las Animas	316,800	155,687	472,487	66.71	325,300	138,460	463,760	65.63
Lincoln	190,400	16,200	206,600	133.12	210,400	26,936	237,336	138.55
Lodgepole	501,150	15,115	516,265	134.76	522,650	61,632	584,282	145.89
Logan	787,000	48,755	835,755	136.80	713,550	65,582	779,132	128.42
Mesa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mineral	71,300	6,354	77,654	88.55	56,296	6,694	62,990	65.89
Monte Vista	91,800	43,083	134,883	65.13	98,300	41,232	139,532	74.42
Montezuma	165,100	10,172	175,272	64.50	141,450	30,405	171,855	61.38
Morgan	782,500	10,463	792,963	214.72	741,500	27,539	769,039	214.22
Morongo	---	---	---	---	561,400	67,406	628,806	124.62
Murray	14,200	2,203	16,403	48.67	19,200	3,646	22,846	64.72
Natural	42,000	95	42,095	74.70	48,000	8,652	56,652	110.22
Phillips	162,100	723	162,823	137.87	189,000	1,106	190,106	159.62
Pitkin	---	4,363	4,363	14.07	---	7,663	7,663	23.08
Prowers	394,000	15,563	409,563	148.50	419,100	17,481	436,581	144.75
Pueblo	1,633,300	30,601	1,664,401	130.95	1,664,150	37,341	1,701,491	141.83
San Juan	107,000	6,851	113,851	196.29	46,000	12,053	58,053	99.58
San Grande	332,945	17,827	350,772	155.48	363,444	61,093	424,537	194.74
Santa Cruz	209,600	8,108	217,708	124.19	215,100	22,564	237,664	137.94
Saguache	157,500	68,657	226,157	211.36	200,000	46,492	246,492	221.27
Salida	29,000	84	29,084	155.53	34,000	70	34,070	201.60
San Miguel	44,500	40,358	84,858	171.08	48,000	42,996	90,996	184.58
Sedgewick	399,300	1,671	400,971	325.46	414,200	3,807	418,007	348.34
Summit	35,000	4,964	39,964	270.02	35,000	5,115	40,115	244.59
Teller	7,000	302	7,302	7.51	7,500	326	7,826	8.56
Texas	180,300	2,139	182,439	106.69	180,300	8,226	188,526	96.09
Tierra Grande	1,796,000	41,798	1,837,798	144.79	1,950,400	64,901	2,015,301	152.60
Trinidad	274,600	37	274,637	98.51	282,396	2,622	285,018	98.25
State	\$24,977,582	\$ 1,372,537	\$26,350,119	\$136.73	\$25,967,257	\$ 1,966,396	\$27,933,653	\$142.12

Note—Warrants, registered and not registered, include for the state in 1935 \$523,117.09 issued during previous years and \$1,443,278.73 issued but not paid during the current fiscal year and in 1936 \$409,238.52 issued during previous years and \$963,298.99 issued but not paid during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1936
(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	74	71	37	165	202	5,969	4,868	3,775
Alamosa	14	18	17	21	64	85	2,757	2,417	1,815
Arapahoe	30	49	46	41	147	188	6,425	5,629	4,638
Archuleta	21	28	27	6	32	38	1,116	872	643
Baca	66	81	82	44	93	137	3,322	2,448	2,012
Bent	40	46	47	20	67	87	2,398	1,923	1,606
Boulder	56	80	77	76	236	312	10,096	7,887	6,511
Chaffee	25	30	30	16	54	70	2,047	1,745	1,451
Cheyenne	8	22	24	16	37	53	1,209	931	799
Clear Creek	9	12	13	7	24	31	672	687	532
Conejos	30	40	36	30	76	106	3,931	2,788	2,191
Costilla	14	24	17	17	30	47	2,101	1,631	1,187
Crowley	9	20	16	17	43	60	1,841	1,414	1,150
Custer	22	24	24	8	25	33	607	495	392
Delta	18	40	33	37	102	139	5,473	4,234	3,325
Denver	1	137	91	276	1,302	1,578	77,720	65,476	49,306
Dolores	11	16	22	1	18	19	478	416	288
Douglas	33	35	35	9	48	57	994	850	687
Eagle	26	41	38	13	51	64	1,190	1,102	880
Elbert	47	77	80	20	85	105	1,828	1,386	1,174
El Paso	35	87	74	91	295	386	12,562	10,605	8,515
Fremont	32	52	52	38	132	170	5,427	4,531	3,636
Garfield	43	53	55	33.5	87.5	121	3,207	2,491	1,969
Gilpin	10	13	13	4	17	21	366	392	295
Grand	16	24	21	10	27	37	644	617	472
Gunnison	26	30	29	18	47	65	1,560	1,419	1,163
Hinsdale	4	5	5	1	6	7	118	83	74
Huerfano	53	77	79	24	134	158	6,253	4,054	3,055
Jackson	6	11	10	1	16	17	376	311	231
Jefferson	46	67	58	44	166	210	6,417	5,500	4,436
Kiowa	18	29	27	15	40	55	1,194	883	765
Kit Carson	33	89	91	39	101	140	3,276	2,389	1,970
Lake	9	11	13	8	27	35	1,346	967	713
La Plata	38	61	62	26	111	137	4,218	3,536	2,630
Larimer	45	73	72	60	249	309	9,782	8,179	6,603
Las Animas	124	151	148	80	269	349	11,361	8,595	7,083
Lincoln	45	70	73	37	74	111	2,518	1,800	1,552
Logan	59	87	88	58	182	240	6,613	4,972	3,831
Mesa	36	64	67	71	192	263	9,269	7,930	6,109
Mineral	3	3	3	2	4	6	155	146	133
Moffat	38	64	69	21	55	76	1,448	1,087	877
Montezuma	31	44	40	30	60	90	3,010	2,477	2,071
Montrose	26	29	35	31	89	120	4,066	3,505	2,716
Morgan	19	50	55	43	132	175	5,794	4,742	3,693
Otero	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ouray	12	13	14	7	18	25	448	423	337
Park	20	37	35	13	38	51	903	838	575
Phillips	38	40	38	19	60	79	1,629	1,391	1,181
Pitkin	16	15	16	5	17	22	475	375	310
Prowers	52	64	67	39	115	154	4,537	3,366	2,758
Pueblo	47	105	92	96	423	519	18,096	15,677	12,710
Rio Blanco	15	25	33	8	33	41	907	655	580
Rio Grande	6	13	16	25	83	108	3,628	2,937	2,256
Routt	46	68	68	26	92	118	2,644	2,146	1,753
Saguache	18	20	22	17	42	59	2,088	1,488	1,070
San Juan	1	2	5	5	5	10	269	250	187
San Miguel	15	20	18	7	25	32	747	622	496
Sedgwick	25	33	33	18	57	75	1,843	1,474	1,232
Summit	9	13	9	4	13	17	221	207	148
Teller	10	18	13	7	32	39	1,430	1,244	972
Washington	85	120	115	37	122	159	2,986	2,300	1,710
Weld	136	202	189	177	495	672	20,603	16,276	12,693
Yuma	118	130	125	59	133	192	4,291	3,292	2,788
State	*2,056	3,076	2,973	2,066.5	7,014.5	9,081	300,899	245,371	192,710

*Of this total 53 are joint districts.

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1936

(From Records of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Kindergarten Schools	Elemen- tary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Superin- tendents, Principals and Supervisors	County Average for All Teachers
Adams -----	-----	\$ 895.79	\$1,192.23	\$1,231.53	\$1,638.67	\$ 998.35
Alamosa -----	-----	919.76	1,149.39	1,150.09	2,066.00	1,044.05
Arapahoe -----	-----	997.45	1,275.05	1,233.45	1,721.37	1,113.20
Archuleta -----	-----	675.00	-----	1,126.00	1,800.00	695.00
Baca -----	-----	657.50	765.00	857.00	1,350.00	725.00
Bent -----	-----	802.00	-----	1,051.55	1,750.00	910.00
Boulder -----	\$1,275.00	982.00	1,212.00	1,347.00	2,068.00	1,163.00
Chaffee -----	-----	818.36	1,237.50	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,099.50
Cheyenne -----	-----	806.79	-----	1,833.71	1,836.67	934.00
Clear Creek -----	-----	933.61	1,316.66	1,306.55	2,400.00	1,126.00
Conejos -----	-----	587.49	706.66	1,023.30	-----	675.00
Costilla -----	-----	721.80	709.76	936.00	-----	744.03
Crowley -----	-----	743.40	841.00	1,048.00	1,720.00	867.45
Custer -----	-----	525.00	-----	1,100.00	-----	562.50
Delta -----	-----	839.58	1,165.00	1,091.40	2,116.00	991.00
Denver -----	2,111.75	2,023.88	2,275.22	2,355.24	3,135.77	2,228.20
Dolores -----	-----	818.75	-----	990.00	-----	827.77
Douglas -----	-----	891.00	-----	1,224.70	-----	926.00
Eagle -----	-----	902.00	-----	1,437.50	-----	1,170.00
Elbert -----	-----	638.00	-----	1,047.00	-----	699.00
El Paso -----	1,574.58	1,422.00	1,865.86	1,804.96	2,289.65	1,664.25
Fremont -----	-----	1,006.75	1,299.75	1,438.91	3,175.00	1,156.00
Garfield -----	1,000.00	903.60	-----	1,273.85	1,310.00	1,037.00
Gilpin -----	-----	905.27	787.50	1,275.00	1,155.00	995.40
Grand -----	-----	784.35	-----	1,686.65	-----	856.00
Gunnison -----	810.00	850.00	1,774.00	1,482.00	2,900.00	1,126.00
Hinsdale -----	-----	600.00	-----	1,035.00	1,260.00	742.00
Huerfano -----	-----	900.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	938.00
Jackson -----	-----	740.00	-----	1,433.35	-----	862.35
Jefferson -----	1,050.00	930.00	1,131.00	1,255.00	1,860.00	1,093.00
Kiowa -----	-----	721.00	720.00	959.00	-----	790.00
Kit Carson -----	-----	693.00	-----	1,034.00	2,100.00	793.00
Lake -----	-----	982.50	-----	1,461.50	1,856.00	1,269.00
La Plata -----	-----	851.00	1,188.00	1,265.00	1,804.00	998.00
Larimer -----	873.00	936.60	1,189.00	1,351.00	1,918.00	1,097.00
Las Animas -----	-----	903.10	1,152.98	1,472.72	2,284.40	1,034.00
Lincoln -----	-----	721.00	949.00	1,238.00	-----	865.00
Logan -----	-----	754.00	992.00	1,128.60	1,648.82	918.00
Mesa -----	-----	965.00	1,156.90	1,171.55	1,683.63	1,081.40
Mineral -----	-----	951.00	-----	1,300.00	-----	1,068.00
Moffat -----	-----	675.00	797.00	1,106.00	2,400.00	728.85
Montezuma -----	-----	694.00	675.00	1,046.00	-----	715.00
Montrose -----	-----	815.66	-----	1,169.44	1,887.50	913.13
Morgan -----	-----	906.74	1,261.00	1,270.92	2,198.00	1,071.15
Otero -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ouray -----	-----	743.00	-----	1,295.00	-----	886.46
Park -----	-----	707.00	-----	979.30	-----	775.88
Phillips -----	-----	741.77	-----	1,080.28	1,800.00	843.00
Pitkin -----	-----	772.06	-----	1,341.00	-----	901.00
Prowers -----	-----	798.25	1,116.00	1,171.21	1,783.33	927.00
Pueblo -----	1,168.00	1,124.00	1,376.00	1,522.00	2,483.00	1,326.00
Rio Blanco -----	-----	748.33	-----	1,200.00	1,600.00	847.00
Rio Grande -----	-----	1,000.00	1,368.00	1,284.00	2,692.00	1,163.00
Routt -----	-----	765.00	1,110.00	1,111.00	2,216.66	945.00
Saguache -----	-----	901.00	1,058.75	1,469.44	2,025.00	1,042.00
San Juan -----	-----	1,260.00	1,270.00	1,480.00	-----	1,310.00
San Miguel -----	-----	746.14	-----	1,332.76	-----	1,192.00
Sedgwick -----	-----	709.11	-----	848.88	1,463.00	804.40
Summit -----	-----	806.00	900.00	1,267.50	-----	878.00
Teller -----	-----	984.35	814.17	1,283.00	2,100.00	1,079.00
Washington -----	1,000.00	675.00	-----	1,143.00	2,000.00	765.00
Weid -----	951.00	839.36	1,156.00	1,045.00	1,572.00	962.70
Yuma -----	-----	727.25	-----	1,005.50	2,300.00	780.00
State Average -----	\$1,181.33	\$ 855.23	\$1,107.15	\$1,250.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CASH ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF FISCAL YEAR, TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS, TOTAL PAYMENTS, AND BALANCES AT CLOSE OF YEAR, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1935

(From Records of Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Cash on Hand at Beginning of Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Payments	Cash on Hand at End of Year	Unpaid Warrants Outstanding
Adams	\$ 102,056.05	\$ 382,081.02	\$ 434,107.91	\$ 106,731.92	\$ 56,702.76
Alamosa	19,994.34	173,737.10	249,244.02	25,144.51	80,657.09
Arapahoe	51,745.06	391,478.46	357,016.01	108,399.51	22,192.00
Archuleta	7,989.92	48,894.03	47,234.73	10,587.96	938.74
Baca	45,028.02	195,175.36	264,305.23	43,872.98	67,974.83
Bent	21,547.62	140,297.97	178,302.11	15,182.62	31,639.14
Boulder	125,062.00	612,310.39	596,519.69	163,823.66	22,970.96
Chaffee	11,447.02	131,442.52	119,186.89	24,612.92	910.27
Cheyenne	52,265.23	145,008.67	133,357.94	65,814.95	1,898.99
Clear Creek	14,554.77	51,974.77	49,101.30	17,533.00	104.76
Conejos	19,491.35	148,863.52	173,011.19	38,186.16	42,842.48
Costilla	13,839.86	53,824.73	92,893.77	16,473.24	41,702.42
Crowley	23,520.17	133,371.72	167,169.28	37,736.60	48,013.99
Custer	6,610.57	34,905.08	33,695.12	11,362.62	3,542.09
Delta	23,268.14	280,147.52	329,619.10	34,777.01	60,980.45
Denver	223,261.05	5,593,752.47	5,292,186.13	524,827.39	-----
Dolores	10,031.85	19,012.64	32,935.00	8,588.63	12,479.14
Douglas	21,091.80	96,480.51	105,742.59	20,339.80	8,510.08
Eagle	36,302.73	96,398.35	89,898.03	43,967.82	1,164.77
Elbert	41,911.91	131,237.88	143,143.95	46,045.75	16,039.91
El Paso	156,065.39	1,167,265.68	1,207,106.71	181,139.54	64,915.18
Fremont	54,325.46	455,823.50	486,029.56	78,737.57	54,618.17
Garfield	42,665.34	251,243.18	235,500.46	81,431.30	23,023.24
Gilpin	12,128.96	25,083.41	40,100.52	7,105.36	9,993.51
Grand	11,768.36	46,517.59	42,874.89	16,962.30	1,551.24
Gunnison	14,412.76	165,917.16	157,062.73	32,486.16	9,218.97
Hinsdale	970.92	8,079.66	12,274.42	1,270.16	4,494.00
Huerfano	70,248.29	232,125.70	221,108.18	106,162.57	24,896.76
Jackson	8,108.53	20,140.51	24,965.91	3,283.13	-----
Jefferson	103,219.73	416,638.26	437,837.51	103,665.10	21,644.62
Kiowa	8,732.68	101,796.05	97,860.39	14,163.67	995.33
Kit Carson	72,155.24	252,426.20	298,170.23	96,363.43	69,952.22
Lake	13,834.23	74,329.71	67,879.74	20,306.65	22.45
La Plata	28,607.06	261,434.45	240,373.82	57,208.33	7,540.64
Larimer	144,103.43	655,645.83	643,867.74	201,026.41	45,144.89
Las Animas	114,425.27	550,460.53	677,925.97	118,058.18	131,098.35
Lincoln	65,640.31	192,623.84	190,490.68	83,423.38	15,649.91
Logan	119,720.26	492,628.18	449,514.95	184,380.69	21,547.20
Mesa	42,045.92	568,179.21	606,804.17	68,759.47	65,338.51
Mineral	4,915.66	12,122.80	9,644.44	7,394.02	-----
Moffat	34,408.14	96,563.23	89,063.06	48,602.44	6,694.13
Montezuma	16,869.89	105,598.83	109,696.36	18,303.82	5,531.46
Montrose	43,986.14	218,748.11	234,954.35	58,185.12	30,405.22
Morgan	90,555.43	394,938.99	383,436.15	122,372.07	20,313.80
Otero	31,109.15	393,210.88	445,407.05	46,204.48	67,291.50
Ouray	8,852.55	37,055.18	35,554.00	12,004.45	1,650.72
Park	9,976.05	64,653.57	62,379.16	13,118.99	868.53
Phillips	65,423.50	132,585.61	130,065.96	69,049.56	1,106.41
Pitkin	8,273.52	25,902.11	31,610.21	8,887.82	6,322.40
Prowers	36,469.51	317,823.37	314,570.15	57,203.58	17,480.85
Pueblo	190,335.64	1,053,321.23	1,078,796.96	192,099.44	37,239.53
Rio Blanco	16,033.07	64,481.57	63,058.75	22,062.32	4,606.43
Rio Grande	31,130.14	209,557.81	*218,275.77	40,080.22	17,668.04
Routt	60,697.58	204,089.43	201,592.79	68,850.11	5,655.89
Saguache	15,573.46	122,790.77	132,328.52	29,052.31	23,016.60
San Juan	15,506.38	21,678.24	25,530.95	11,723.27	69.60
San Miguel	11,706.28	46,448.76	71,981.16	15,248.57	29,074.69
Sedgwick	41,129.72	150,065.24	132,432.14	62,570.27	3,807.45
Summit	15,172.24	26,947.87	31,460.50	15,012.65	4,353.04
Teller	44,206.82	61,243.46	77,122.34	28,581.58	253.64
Washington	91,307.70	238,399.67	209,144.14	126,824.38	6,261.15
Weld	439,602.76	1,536,015.47	1,554,224.20	481,598.34	60,204.31
Yuma	89,372.89	280,443.53	266,105.28	104,214.42	503.28
Unaccounted for†	—11.89	—03	-----	—21.92	—10.00
State	\$ 3,356,799.93	\$20,613,439.06	\$20,934,352.96	\$ 4,479,164.76	\$ 1,443,278.73

*In one school district only total disbursements were available.

†Represents amounts necessary to balance actual totals with totals of the official reports.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CASH ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF FISCAL YEAR, TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS, TOTAL PAYMENTS, AND BALANCES AT CLOSE OF YEAR, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1936

(From records of Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Cash on Hand at Beginning of Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Payments	Cash on Hand at End of Year	Unpaid Warrants Outstanding
Adams -----	\$ 106,711.68	\$ 430,856.28	\$ 444,552.25	\$ 142,912.53	\$ 49,896.82
Alamosa -----	25,170.82	236,046.10	260,761.75	52,415.74	51,960.57
Arapahoe -----	89,881.34	536,450.11	441,496.16	189,322.25	4,486.96
Archuleta -----	10,434.01	45,612.47	40,149.31	15,897.17	-----
Baca -----	41,614.35	177,526.70	250,602.25	38,787.78	70,248.98
Bent -----	15,216.60	163,081.15	178,176.91	20,486.92	20,366.08
Boulder -----	182,616.65	1,111,099.94	784,129.61	546,219.83	36,632.85
Chaffee -----	24,607.12	125,900.16	125,261.20	27,044.09	1,798.01
Cheyenne -----	64,428.41	159,655.77	135,478.44	91,641.78	3,036.04
Clear Creek -----	17,533.00	51,034.66	52,286.69	16,737.04	456.07
Conejos -----	37,802.09	176,436.45	197,006.92	50,445.77	33,214.15
Costilla -----	14,671.34	59,115.64	102,501.80	14,220.61	42,935.43
Crowley -----	30,777.83	137,861.84	172,145.97	27,899.25	31,405.55
Custer -----	11,347.62	33,397.87	30,847.51	15,759.33	1,861.35
Delta -----	32,268.04	308,301.18	322,174.73	45,398.25	27,003.76
Denver -----	595,075.53	5,552,906.00	5,771,976.46	376,005.07	-----
Dolores -----	8,588.63	22,275.86	31,514.10	6,508.40	7,158.01
Douglas -----	21,640.02	102,093.78	95,807.41	31,302.62	3,376.23
Eagle -----	43,967.62	101,977.33	90,867.68	55,987.65	910.38
Elbert -----	45,501.16	154,063.28	149,412.76	71,448.73	21,297.05
El Paso -----	181,069.17	1,158,964.56	1,205,347.60	195,216.44	60,530.31
Fremont -----	78,557.10	332,022.36	379,610.50	79,711.42	48,742.46
Garfield -----	81,591.30	245,878.85	223,028.14	108,248.93	3,806.92
Gilpin -----	8,602.47	28,660.22	39,150.05	7,979.16	9,866.52
Grand -----	16,731.21	69,613.05	61,393.29	24,955.35	4.38
Gunnison -----	32,136.17	147,851.56	*140,638.46	43,569.96	4,220.69
Hinsdale -----	1,282.13	7,557.23	11,461.16	2,149.74	4,771.54
Huerfano -----	92,014.74	225,673.65	226,811.94	92,597.40	1,720.95
Jackson -----	3,327.95	24,020.44	23,889.10	3,459.29	-----
Jefferson -----	103,502.64	604,215.89	526,570.16	206,714.80	25,566.43
Kiowa -----	14,269.20	129,790.74	108,069.04	35,990.90	-----
Kit Carson -----	96,143.40	316,424.58	313,141.17	134,360.94	34,934.13
Lake -----	20,306.67	69,606.35	73,648.71	16,452.17	187.86
La Plata -----	57,095.83	419,557.13	336,268.09	142,703.57	2,318.70
Larimer -----	200,884.12	676,725.13	654,197.63	245,835.49	22,423.87
Las Animas -----	109,686.53	594,952.45	636,591.91	118,877.87	50,830.80
Lincoln -----	79,093.88	233,583.13	199,106.12	119,984.94	6,414.05
Logan -----	184,205.25	511,760.76	472,718.19	237,140.03	13,892.21
Mesa -----	86,214.08	674,382.23	661,147.89	142,157.14	42,708.72
Mineral -----	7,585.03	11,170.64	10,564.13	8,191.54	-----
Moffat -----	41,959.26	115,416.13	100,958.15	57,226.34	809.10
Montezuma -----	18,303.82	131,970.73	126,342.90	31,020.06	7,088.41
Montrose -----	57,364.99	303,414.74	300,063.81	70,833.73	10,117.81
Morgan -----	107,721.27	382,804.98	386,750.61	114,238.42	10,462.78
Otero -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ouray -----	12,004.45	38,903.99	37,861.69	13,490.25	443.50
Park -----	16,673.18	78,639.02	67,547.48	27,859.46	94.74
Phillips -----	68,091.68	143,614.46	128,682.83	83,739.14	715.83
Pitkin -----	8,999.16	26,958.46	31,940.16	8,184.59	4,167.13
Prowers -----	44,834.60	297,601.32	295,979.02	60,648.34	14,191.44
Pueblo -----	192,308.64	1,080,462.85	1,066,282.80	237,089.39	30,600.70
Rio Blanco -----	22,070.32	71,988.65	61,685.51	32,926.85	553.39
Rio Grande -----	44,658.69	338,277.21	306,384.69	94,343.55	17,792.34
Routt -----	69,720.04	221,183.22	195,489.54	101,345.31	5,931.59
Saguache -----	29,052.31	159,421.50	190,399.49	37,207.67	39,133.35
San Juan -----	11,474.03	22,492.38	27,464.46	6,586.42	84.47
San Miguel -----	15,248.47	53,504.11	81,045.18	17,151.89	29,444.49
Sedgwick -----	62,663.50	161,241.24	135,622.96	89,942.11	1,660.33
Summit -----	15,012.71	26,365.18	31,512.36	14,793.03	4,927.50
Teller -----	28,581.58	74,301.13	70,101.51	33,083.61	302.41
Washington -----	126,879.30	275,064.76	215,354.90	188,728.63	2,139.47
Weld -----	470,486.64	1,527,773.93	1,440,507.62	599,369.73	41,616.78
Yuma -----	108,005.98	297,845.14	260,142.23	145,745.49	36.60
State -----	\$ 4,446,267.35	\$ 21,997,348.65	\$ 21,538,623.09	\$ 5,868,291.90	\$ 963,298.99

*In one school district only total disbursements were available.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1936, 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	\$ 776,815	\$ 83,440	\$ 8,700	\$ 868,955
Alamosa	467,503	59,000	5,700	532,203
Arapahoe	1,105,775	155,008	400	1,261,183
Archuleta	144,040	26,888	17,475	188,403
Baca	354,455	37,150	5,875	397,480
Bent	296,268	36,980	2,900	336,148
Boulder	1,477,338	161,974	.....	1,639,312
Chaffee	276,000	37,870	600	314,470
Cheyenne	230,400	53,300	9,500	293,200
Clear Creek	152,635	12,050	.....	164,685
Conejos	339,475	60,450	3,800	403,725
Costilla	82,975	13,675	.....	96,650
Crowley	304,600	36,450	5,450	346,500
Custer	51,930	9,250	1,100	62,280
Delta	623,005	60,574	2,830	686,409
Denver	19,949,132	2,076,402	15,523	22,041,057
Dolores	21,395	2,350	.....	23,745
Douglas	174,553	27,740	1,500	203,793
Eagle	158,925	43,020	1,800	203,745
Elbert	317,232	37,160	2,250	356,642
El Paso	3,030,371	296,031	15,300	3,341,702
Fremont	828,110	84,078	4,570	916,758
Garfield	1,050,595	166,155	4,000	1,220,750
Gilpin	49,615	3,300	.....	52,915
Grand	87,400	17,082	.....	104,482
Gunnison	354,142	37,555	.....	391,697
Hinsdale	9,400	1,080	.....	10,480
Huerfano	596,120	165,855	9,785	771,760
Jackson	26,800	7,000	.....	33,800
Jefferson	976,718	128,156	1,500	1,106,374
Kiowa	199,675	12,100	1,450	213,225
Kit Carson	379,588	70,951	8,100	458,639
Lake	120,183	31,304	.....	151,487
La Plata	768,888	63,622	400	832,910
Larimer	1,464,891	137,383	9,700	1,611,974
Las Animas	1,022,761	129,582	2,550	1,154,893
Lincoln	369,548	48,217	2,400	420,165
Logan	787,892	127,134	25,100	940,126
Mesa	1,153,436	195,003	18,550	1,366,989
Mineral	8,300	1,300	.....	9,600
Moffat	205,220	34,175	.....	239,395
Montezuma	211,700	37,050	.....	248,750
Montrose	544,975	72,013	4,800	621,788
Morgan	882,697	102,224	26,713	1,011,634
Otero .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	65,447	12,851	1,000	79,298
Park	85,675	10,045	.....	95,720
Phillips	207,000	15,090	1,600	223,690
Pitkin	49,700	15,990	.....	65,690
Prowers	586,619	57,704	17,400	661,723
Pueblo	4,212,185	465,148	12,433	4,689,766
Rio Blanco	150,465	18,622	.....	169,087
Rio Grande	422,168	58,150	27,101	507,419
Routt	539,208	67,482	3,275	609,965
Saguache	260,200	52,090	18,800	331,090
San Juan	65,000	1,000	.....	66,000
San Miguel	185,985	12,548	2,000	200,533
Sedgwick	399,114	52,938	3,673	455,725
Summit	115,235	14,559	.....	129,794
Teller	122,575	10,825	2,000	135,400
Washington	367,702	61,555	3,000	432,257
Weld	3,173,766	271,519	111,850	3,557,135
Yuma	394,000	41,000	10,000	445,000
State	\$53,835,520	\$ 6,238,197	\$ 434,453	\$60,508,170

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

The principal universities, colleges and professional schools of the state devoted to higher education, their location, and the year of opening are as follows:

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 Teachers	Alamosa	1925
College of Education	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.

Receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the latest date for which comparative figures are available, for 17 universities, colleges and professional schools as shown in an accompanying table, were \$5,410,550. Of that amount \$4,243,952 was for educational and general (current) purposes and \$1,166,598 from athletics and other auxiliary enterprises, non-educational purposes, extension of physical plant and increase of permanent funds.

Receipts of publicly controlled institutions from student fees amounted to \$703,792 and from privately controlled institutions \$588,157, a total of \$1,291,949 or 30.4 per cent of all educational and general receipts. Student receipts from the publicly controlled institutions were 21.9 per cent of the total and from privately controlled institutions 56.8 per cent. In both classes the percentage of student re-

ceipts was higher than the average for the 1,357 institutions in the United States reporting, the national percentage for the publicly controlled being 17.9 and privately controlled 51.2 per cent.

Auxiliary enterprises yielded \$512,323, of which \$177,405 was from athletics and \$334,918 from residence and dining halls, student health service, dramatic clubs, etc. Expenditures on athletics amounted to \$181,585 or \$4,180 more than receipts.

Expenditures of the 17 institutions reporting for 1933-34 aggregated \$4,917,217, of which \$4,166,853 was for educational and general (current) purposes and \$750,364 for auxiliary, non-educational and other purposes.

Receipts, expenditures and value of property, by class and by institutions, for the school year of 1933-34 are shown in three accompanying tables.

The number of students enrolled in the colleges and universities included in this survey for the regular school year 1935-1936, by sex, was as follows:

Name	Male	Female	Total
University of Colorado	2,418	1,173	3,591
State college	1,326	491	1,817
School of Mines	603	...	603
Western State college	200	166	366
Adams State Normal	90	182	272
College of Education	565	904	1,469
Fort Lewis School	59	44	103
Colorado college	358	232	590
Regis college	145	...	145
Colorado Woman's college	...	242	242
University of Denver	1,881	2,085	3,966
Loretto Heights college	...	156	156
Iliff School of Theology	65	8	73
Westminster Law School	65	4	69
Totals	7,775	5,687	13,462

The number of students enrolled in the colleges and universities included in this survey for the regular school year of 1936-1937 is as follows:

Name	Male	Female	Total
University of Colorado	2,680	1,317	3,997
State college	1,350	527	1,877
School of Mines	659	...	659
Western State college	195	185	380
Adams State Normal	116	175	291
College of Education	625	914	1,539
Fort Lewis School	53	53	106
Colorado college	408	297	705
Regis college	166	...	166
Colorado Woman's college	...	284	284
University of Denver	2,063	2,043	4,106
Loretto Heights college	...	150	150
Iliff School of Theology	72	7	79
Westminster Law School	65	3	68
Totals	8,452	5,955	14,407

The numbers of teachers employed in the colleges and universities included in this survey for the regular school year 1936-1937, by sex, are as follows:

Name	Male	Female	Total
University of Colorado	205	43	248
State college	113	24	137
School of Mines	62	...	62
Western State college	20	13	33
Adams State Normal	16	9	25
College of Education	59	42	101
Fort Lewis School	5	8	13
Colorado college	45	11	56
Regis college	19	...	19
Colorado Woman's college	8	19	27
University of Denver	150	56	206
Loretto Heights college	...	23	23
Bliff School of Theology	7	...	7
Westminister Law School	8	...	8
Totals	717	248	965

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 50 are parochial, four are academies for girls and five are orphanages for boys and girls; 25 high schools, of which 17 are parochial, six are academies for boys and girls and two are orphanages; and one seminary.

The total enrollment in the 85 schools for 1936-1937 was 13,854, of whom 6,719 were male and 7,135 were female. The above figures are exclusive of Regis college and Loretto Heights, both of which are included in the chapter on universities and colleges.

The institutions, exclusive of Regis and Loretto Heights, employed 505 teachers of whom 63 were male and 442 female.

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.

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.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE

The State College at Fort Collins (Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts) is one of land-grant colleges of the country to which federal aid is given. Receipts of the college for the year ending June 30, 1936, as reported by the federal office of education, were as follows:

Source	Amount
Student fees	\$ 154,034
Land-grant fund	22,982
Federal Government:	
Morrill funds	70,000
Hatch-Adams funds	30,000
Smith-Lever funds	64,388
Additional co-operative extension funds	32,500
Smith-Huges funds	6,967
Purnell funds	60,000
Capper-Ketchum funds	24,774
Bankhead-Jones funds	5,671
Temporary funds (WPA, AAA, FCD, etc.)	68,423
State appropriations and tax levies	391,599
Sales and services	83,434
Auxiliary enterprises	65,755
Miscellaneous	3,230
	<u>\$1,083,757</u>

Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1936, including \$286,804 for salaries of staff and \$84,870 in other wages, were as follows:

	Amount
General administration	\$ 85,590
Resident instruction	399,477
Organized research	227,408
Libraries	23,611
Operation and maintenance	107,088
Auxiliary enterprises and activities	63,765
Non-educational expenses	35,342
Capital outlays	42,442
Total	<u>\$984,723</u>

The congressional act by which land grant colleges were established requires these institutions to offer "military tactics" along with agricultural and mechanic arts, but in accordance with rulings and interpretation of the act, state legislatures have authority to prescribe the manner in which the several subjects shall be taught. A war department report as of March, 1934, gives the military enrollment (Reserve Officers Training corps) at the State College as 472.

EDUCATIONAL: RECEIPTS, BY SOURCES, OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1933-34

Note.—These data are taken from "Statistics of Higher Education," of the Office of Education, of the United States Department of the Interior. Some of the material is a partial duplication of figures given elsewhere in this volume, particularly of state educational institutions, but is published in this form for the purpose of giving a summary of all activities of all institutions in the state devoted to higher education.

INSTITUTIONS	Educational and General (Current)							Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities			Receipts For		
	Student fees	Income from endowment	Federal Government	State or local government	Private gifts and grants	Sales services and of educational departments	Receipts from other sources	Total	Athletics	Other activities	Noneducational purposes	Extension of physical plant	Increase of permanent funds
Publicly controlled:													
School of Mines	\$ 47,565	---	---	\$ 199,563	---	---	\$ 8,701	\$ 255,829	\$ 9,108	\$ 9,723	\$ 1,748	---	\$ 465
State College	75,569	---	---	401,059	---	---	12,752	682,509	54,674	11,805	---	568	---
Fort Lewis School	3,748	512	---	54,645	---	---	3,347	75,767	26,582	55,046	8,945	---	---
University of Colorado	400,920	---	---	834,076	\$ 2,000	---	33,322	1,471,698	---	---	---	528,000	---
Total	\$ 527,802	\$ 23,951	\$ 244,162	\$ 1,489,843	\$ 2,000	\$ 230,313	\$ 58,122	\$ 2,575,693	\$ 90,364	\$ 76,634	\$ 10,693	\$ 528,568	\$ 465
Privately controlled:													
Colorado College	\$ 119,934	\$ 62,683	---	---	\$ 61,745	---	\$ 7,567	\$ 251,929	\$ 20,407	\$ 44,103	\$ 10,763	---	\$ 18,465
Hill School of Theology	647	14,190	---	---	3,232	---	333	18,402	---	---	553	---	---
Loretto Heights College	1,167	---	---	---	51,533	---	9,153	61,863	---	---	---	---	---
Regis College	23,577	1,460	---	56,826	---	---	5,320	87,183	---	---	---	---	---
University of Denver	378,052	47,853	\$ 6,733	---	95,073	---	5,267	544,211	45,135	41,024	36,223	17,565	16,229
Westminster Law School	8,722	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,722	---	---	---	---	---
Total	\$ 532,099	\$ 126,186	\$ 6,733	\$ 268,409	\$ 11,283	\$ 11,283	\$ 27,640	\$ 972,300	\$ 65,542	\$ 116,349	\$ 49,289	\$ 23,453	\$ 34,694
TEACHERS COLLEGES													
Publicly controlled:													
Adams State Normal College of Education	\$ 8,402	---	---	\$ 57,235	---	---	---	\$ 65,637	---	\$ 3,897	---	---	---
Western State College	132,368	---	---	286,685	---	---	---	419,053	\$ 14,499	34,094	---	47	---
Total	\$ 162,095	---	---	\$ 452,970	---	---	---	\$ 615,065	\$ 21,499	\$ 79,991	---	\$ 4,600	---
JUNIOR COLLEGES													
Publicly controlled:													
Grand Junction*	\$ 9,000	---	---	\$ 4,000	---	---	---	\$ 13,000	---	---	---	---	---
Trinidad	4,895	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,895	---	---	---	---	---
Privately controlled:													
Colorado Woman's College	\$ 54,150	\$ 775	---	---	\$ 3,493	---	\$ 2,307	\$ 60,725	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,276
Denver Junior College	1,908	251	---	---	115	---	---	2,274	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Total	\$ 1,291,949	\$ 151,163	\$ 250,895	\$ 1,946,313	\$ 274,017	\$ 241,546	\$ 88,069	\$ 4,243,952	\$ 177,405	\$ 334,918	\$ 60,172	\$ 556,608	\$ 37,435

*Figures of 1931-32.

EDUCATIONAL: EXPENDITURES OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1933-1934

Note.—These data are taken from "Statistics of Higher Education," of the Office of Education, of the United States Department of the Interior. Some of the material is a partial duplication of figures given elsewhere in this volume, particularly of state educational institutions, but is published in this form for the purpose of giving a summary of all activities of all institutions in the state devoted to higher education.

INSTITUTIONS	Educational and General					Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities			Capital Outlay				
	Administration and general control	Resident instruction and non-budgeted research Colleges, schools, and departments	Organized search separately budgeted	Extension	Libraries	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Total (including unitemized expenditures)	Athletics	Other activities	Other noneducational expenditures	Buildings and grounds	Equipment	Total
Publicly controlled:													
School of Mines	\$ 62,500	\$ 140,295	\$ 16,158	\$ 4,234	\$ 27,282	\$ 250,469	\$ 9,506				\$ 1,834	\$ 5,043	\$ 5,043
State College	51,999	263,912	199,532	20,089	92,258	839,149	59,225	15,757			10,380	10,380	12,214
Fort Lewis School	11,743	40,691		1,604	7,388	61,426		6,831			4,103	4,258	8,361
University of Colorado	98,367	768,381		68,513	145,139	1,451,722	26,582	45,310			442	3,493	3,835
Total	\$224,609	\$1,213,279	\$215,690	\$ 94,440	\$272,067	\$2,602,766	\$ 95,313	\$ 67,898			\$ 6,379	\$23,174	\$29,653
Privately controlled:													
Colorado College	\$ 32,272	\$ 111,541		\$ 16,688	\$ 51,484	\$ 211,985	\$ 26,130	\$ 47,210			\$ 4,032	\$ 2,082	\$ 6,114
Hill School of Theology	1,987	14,016		615	3,795	20,413		405					
Loretto Heights College	11,100	28,300		5,368	6,959	8,434		14,760					
Regis College	17,992	36,281		4,725	18,387	77,385	3,374	19,162					
University of Denver	68,554	370,868	\$ 9,920	22,458	45,679	533,899	35,588	35,695			12,326	5,239	17,665
Westminster Law School	3,760	4,040		400		8,200							
Total	\$135,665	\$ 565,046	\$ 9,920	\$ 50,254	\$126,304	\$ 903,609	\$ 65,092	\$110,806			\$16,358	\$ 7,321	\$23,679
TEACHERS COLLEGES													
Publicly controlled:													
Adams State Normal	\$ 9,192	\$ 40,385		\$ 3,687	\$ 7,792	\$ 61,388		\$ 3,807					
College of Education	77,867	235,877		14,056	45,643	390,922	14,180	30,250					
Western State College	19,573	78,585		4,200	17,500	122,718	7,000	42,000			\$ 5,000	\$ 465	\$ 5,465
Total	\$106,632	\$ 354,847		\$ 20,409	\$ 70,935	\$ 575,038	\$ 21,180	\$ 76,057			\$ 5,000	\$ 465	\$ 5,465
JUNIOR COLLEGES													
Publicly controlled:													
Trinidad	\$ 919	\$ 2,964		\$ 1,012	*	\$ 4,895		\$ 474					
Privately controlled:													
Colorado Woman's College	\$ 41,139	\$ 28,002		\$ 1,439	\$ 4,018	\$ 74,598		\$ 39,906					
Denver Junior College	1,382	2,445			2,090	5,947							
Grand Total	\$510,346	\$2,166,613	\$225,610	\$254,753	\$475,414	\$4,166,883	\$181,585	\$295,141	\$156,244	\$27,737	\$30,960	\$58,697	

*Not charged as part of junior college expense.

EDUCATIONAL: VALUE OF PROPERTY OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1933-34

Note—These data are taken from "Statistics of Higher Education" of the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior. Some of the material is a partial duplication of figures given elsewhere in this volume, particularly of state educational institutions, but is published in this form for the purpose of giving a summary of all activities of all institutions in the state devoted to higher education.

	Number of Bound Volumes in Library	Value of Physical Property				Endowment and Other Nonexpendable Funds				Total Value of Property
		Grounds	Buildings	Equipment	Total	Endowment	Annuity Funds	Loan Funds	Total	
INSTITUTIONS										
Publicly controlled:										
School of Mines-----	27,360	\$ 148,691	\$ 476,673	\$ 562,945	\$ 1,188,309	-----	-----	\$ 11,908	\$ 11,908	\$ 1,200,217
State College-----	78,829	350,000	3,375,500	482,000	4,207,500	\$ 477,924	-----	2,708	480,632	4,688,132
Fort Lewis School-----	4,967	105,900	390,000	66,990	562,890	-----	-----	*500	*500	563,390
University of Colorado-----	275,000	510,214	5,681,875	1,635,334	7,827,423	295,811	-----	72,781	368,592	8,196,015
Total -----	386,156	\$ 1,114,805	\$ 9,924,048	\$ 2,747,269	\$13,786,122	\$ 773,735	-----	\$ 87,897	\$ 861,632	\$14,647,754
Privately controlled:										
Colorado College-----	101,000	\$ 378,054	\$ 1,017,554	\$ 315,725	\$ 1,711,333	\$2,539,317	-----	\$ 17,668	\$ 2,556,985	\$ 4,268,318
Hill School of Theology-----	17,000	27,500	122,500	25,000	175,000	263,960	-----	-----	263,960	438,960
Loreto Heights College-----	13,000	105,000	1,027,500	151,616	1,284,116	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,284,116
Regis College-----	34,000	51,300	483,100	157,102	691,502	39,629	-----	-----	39,629	731,131
University of Denver-----	82,615	195,112	1,044,832	361,575	1,601,519	2,173,652	\$ 8,253	19,732	2,201,637	3,803,156
Total -----	247,615	\$ 756,966	\$ 3,695,486	\$ 1,011,018	\$ 5,463,470	\$5,016,558	-----	\$ 37,400	\$ 5,062,211	\$10,525,681
TEACHERS COLLEGES										
Publicly controlled:										
Adams State Normal-----	7,851	\$ 18,614	\$ 213,920	\$ 39,318	\$ 271,852	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 271,852
College of Education-----	87,250	-----	1,538,567	417,149	1,955,716	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,955,716
Western State College-----	16,500	10,000	500,000	44,500	554,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	554,500
Total -----	111,601	\$ 28,614	\$ 2,252,487	\$ 500,967	\$ 2,782,068	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 2,782,068
JUNIOR COLLEGES										
Privately controlled:										
Colorado Woman's College-----	6,000	\$ 95,998	\$ 397,619	\$ 75,431	\$ 569,048	\$ 97,707	-----	\$ 2,995	\$ 100,702	\$ 669,750
Denver Junior College-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,640	-----	-----	11,640	11,640
Grand Total-----	751,372	\$ 1,996,383	\$16,269,640	\$ 4,394,685	\$22,600,708	\$5,899,640	-----	\$128,292	\$ 6,036,185	\$28,636,893

*Figures for 1932.

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	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	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	
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	

	1930		1920	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
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	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	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	

LARGEST VALVE

There was installed on January 30, 1937, just outside the west portal of the Moffat water tunnel under James peak, west of Denver, what is credited with being the largest valve of its kind in the world. It controls the entire flow of water in the trans-mountain diversion through the tunnel to Denver. It is known as a rotovalve, constructed entirely of steel and bronze, being 12½ feet long, 10 feet 2 inches wide, and 10½ feet high and weighs 34 tons. The valve must resist a pressure of 110 pounds per square inch or a total pressure of 311,000 pounds.

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 children	Denver
Insane hospital.....	Pueblo
Home and training school for mental defectives.....	Grand Junction
Home and training school for mental defectives	Ridge
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
University of Colorado.....	Boulder
Western state college.....	Gunnison
Adams teachers college.....	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.

Total disbursements, by fiscal years, of all state institutions, with amount and per cent of increase over the preceding years, are as follows:

Year	Total	Increase	Per Cent
1922.....	\$5,208,613		
1923.....	6,379,229	\$1,170,616	22.47
1924.....	7,078,407	699,178	10.96
1925.....	6,467,010	-611,397	-8.64
1926.....	6,459,402	-7,608	-0.12
1927.....	6,709,394	249,992	3.87
1928.....	6,856,759	147,365	2.20
1930*.....	7,738,190	881,431	12.85
1931.....	7,502,065	-236,125	-3.05
1932.....	7,507,867	5,802	0.08
1933.....	6,215,532	-1,292,335	-17.21
1934.....	5,919,420	-296,112	-4.76
1935.....	6,352,313	432,893	7.31
1936.....	7,378,979	1,026,666	13.91

(—) Denotes decrease.

*End of fiscal year changed from Nov. 30 to June 30 in 1929.

The disbursement of educational institutions in 1935 amounted to \$4,203,197.74, or 66.2 per cent of total for all institutions; penal and reform institutions, \$780,862.38, or 12.3 per cent; and eleemosynary institutions, \$1,

368,253.35, or 21.5 per cent. Accompanying tables show these disbursements, by institutions and items, for the fiscal years of 1934 and 1935, and total disbursements by institutions by years.

The inventory value on June 30, 1936, of land, buildings and equipment of the above named institutions, as reported by the public examiner, was \$26,946,013, which compares with \$24,852,261 in 1934; \$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 institutions 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 under the direct supervision of the governor through the division of public welfare of the executive department. Roy Best, warden, is in charge of the institution.

The inventory value of the institution on June 30, 1936, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 135,450
Buildings and improvements...	1,639,279
Machinery	197,952
Tools and equipment.....	58,773
Furniture and fixtures.....	6,675
Libraries, etc.....	500
Autos, etc.....	18,706
General supplies.....	43,649
Livestock	21,646
Rights in land.....	26,715
Cash	4,953
Total	\$2,154,298

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.....	1,103	16	1,124

Year	Male	Female	Total
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
1936.....	1,175	30	1,205
1937.....	1,229	31	1,260

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
1936.....	504	17	521
1937.....	594	19	613

Disbursements on account of the penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1935, 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 maintenance cost of the penitentiary for the two years ending November 30, 1936, was \$787,764.19. This was equal to an annual cost of \$393,882.09, or \$32,823.51 per month and \$1,094.12 per day. The per capita annual maintenance cost was \$329.61; monthly, \$27.32; and daily, 91 cents.

Of 1,113 prisoners received during the two years ending November 30, 1936, every county in the state with the exception of three was represented. Sixty-one were foreign born and 1,052 were native born. Every state in the Union, including the District of Columbia, was represented among the native born. The foreign born came from 17 countries.

The states with the largest representation of prisoners received in the biennial periods ending November 30 of the years named are as follows:

	1936	1934	1932
Colorado	291	276	248
Missouri	86	83	115
Kansas	62	64	102
New Mexico.....	68	97	65
Illinois	49	58	62
Oklahoma	48	55	60
Texas	63	53	49
Nebraska	57	58	40
Iowa	40	38	40
New York.....	23	23	30
All others*.....	326	317	337
Total	1,113	1,122	1,148

*Includes foreign born.

The occupations of the 1,113 prisoners received during the two years were distributed among 154 trades and professions. The principal ones in their ranking order are as follows:

Laborers, 199; farmers, 190; cooks, 61; truck drivers, 51; miners, 46; ranchers, 36; mechanics, 33; salesmen, 30; clerical workers, 30; bakers, 23; housewives, 20; tailors, 20; painters, 19; barbers, 18; auto mechanics, 18; carpenters, 18. There were no lawyers, only two doctors, one minister and one reporter.

Crimes for which the 1,113 prisoners were incarcerated were distributed among 116 classifications, of which 51 included robbery, burglary, larceny and other forms of theft of property. The latter comprised 714, or 64 per cent of all prisoners. More than half, or 55.3 per cent, of all the prisoners received were between the ages of 20 and 30 years. The average minimum sentence of prisoners received was four years and 29 days and the average maximum was six years, 10 months and three days. Those serving their first term numbered 777 or 69.8 per cent; second term, 18.7 per cent; third term, 6.4 per cent; fourth term, 1.1 per cent. Of all prisoners received, only 3.9 per cent had no education, 60.5 per cent were educated in the common schools; 28.6 per cent went to high school; and 6 per cent had some college education. Of 1,180 outgoing prisoners 1,030 were paroled, 104 were discharged upon expiration of sentence, 13 escaped, 21 died at the prison, four were executed and the remainder were discharged by court order, transferred or pardoned. The latter included only one prisoner pardoned.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

The Colorado state hospital is located at Pueblo. It is under the direct supervision of the governor through the division of public welfare of the executive department. Dr. F. H. Zimmerman is superintendent in charge.

The value of the state hospital for the insane at Pueblo on June 30, 1936, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 227,200
Buildings and improvements...	2,321,630
Machinery	125,000
Tools and equipment	121,500
Furniture and fixtures.....	124,000
Libraries, etc.....	900
Autos, etc.....	4,500
General supplies.....	21,125
Livestock	39,938
Rights in lands.....	19,725
Cash	1,000

Total\$3,006,518

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
1936.....	2,122	1,839	3,961
1937.....	2,214	1,867	4,081

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.....	238	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
1936.....	430	275	705
1937.....	437	259	696

Disbursements on account of the hospital in 1935, in detail, and totals by years, are given in separate tables

under the headings "Disbursements of State Institutions."

One hundred and thirty-two occupations and professions were represented among the 1,407 patients received during the two years ending November 30, 1936. The principal occupations in their ranking order were as follows: Housewives, 294; laborers, 152; farmers, 135; domestics, 68; miners, 59; carpenters, 30; farm laborers, 26; students, 25.

Of the total number received during the period, 1,167 were citizens of the United States by birth, 131 were citizens by naturalization, 72 were aliens and 37 citizenship unknown. Two hundred and forty-two patients out of the 1,407 admitted during the period were 70 years old or more at time of admission; 155 were between the ages of 30 and 34 years; 135 were between 35 and 39; 117 between 45 and 49; 110 between 25 and 29; 106 between 50 and 54 and 7 were under 15 years. Thirty-five countries other than the United States and all the states of the Union, with the exception of four, were represented among the patients received.

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-eight states had ratified the amendment up to June 30, 1937. 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.

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

(November 30 of Years Named)

INSTITUTION	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1919
Industrial school for boys	161	189	181	204	197	246	266	237	247	33
Industrial school for girls	165	144	143	149	141	147	141	130	135	13
Reformatory	137	150	132	145	153	207	230	215	155	15
Home and training schools:										
Grand Junction	365	281	273	279	278	273	270	263	260	--
Ridge	263	210	178	200	199	199	187	148	108	7
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	174	161	134	194	162	177	118	230	185	15
Insane hospital	4,081	3,961	3,729	3,450	3,293	3,184	3,025	2,944	2,898	1,92
Penitentiary	1,260	1,205	1,198	1,175	1,076	1,149	1,142	1,124	1,061	57
Workshop for blind	28	27	31	29	28	27	36	27	27	1
Home for dependent and neglected children	322	358	409	383	382	394	314	309	198	19
Totals	6,956	6,686	6,408	6,208	5,909	6,003	5,729	5,627	5,274	3,56

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(From Report of Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Educational:						
Agricultural college	\$ 917,072	\$ 890,008	\$1,190,640	\$1,403,255	\$1,455,709	\$1,431,295
Fort Lewis school	83,206	76,618	78,888	104,376	97,361	101,130
Adams State Normal	64,075	61,397	66,758	80,704	132,268	160,717
School of Mines	305,669	279,473	300,287	338,527	357,144	362,196
Teachers college	511,894	462,910	553,762	701,836	728,820	645,618
University of Colorado	2,014,626	1,968,363	1,828,296	2,262,231	2,213,464	2,226,005
Western State college	143,559	142,159	163,494	181,777	216,223	266,276
Deaf and Blind school	163,097	155,275	166,184	273,230	186,237	213,773
Total	\$4,203,198	\$4,036,203	\$4,348,309	\$5,345,936	\$5,387,226	\$5,407,010
Eleemosynary:						
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 96,892	\$ 124,688	\$ 109,863	\$ 94,410	\$ 112,341	\$ 93,944
Insane Hospital	1,026,395	784,903	744,707	839,361	735,269	821,893
Mental Defectives (Ridge)	49,470	40,733	53,860	51,265	47,158	63,730
Mental Defectives (Grand Junction)	84,542	74,463	95,336	179,321	95,751	128,145
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	64,254	64,726	69,970	84,512	106,456	115,342
Workshop for Blind	46,701	32,375	36,618	43,046	48,228	53,028
Total	\$1,368,254	\$1,121,888	\$1,110,354	\$1,291,915	\$1,145,203	\$1,276,082
Penal and Reform:						
Penitentiary	\$ 513,772	\$ 484,096	\$ 419,304	\$ 494,063	\$ 657,429	\$ 690,738
Industrial School, boys	139,644	152,247	93,383	109,931	163,156	167,072
Industrial School, girls	65,142	58,360	177,185	205,615	59,072	70,403
Reformatory	62,303	66,626	66,997	60,407	89,979	126,885
Total	\$ 780,861	\$ 761,329	\$ 756,869	\$ 870,016	\$ 969,636	\$1,055,098
Recapitulation:						
Educational	\$4,203,198	\$4,036,203	\$4,348,309	\$5,345,936	\$5,387,226	\$5,407,010
Eleemosynary	1,368,254	1,121,888	1,110,354	1,291,915	1,145,203	1,276,082
Penal and reform	780,861	761,329	756,869	870,016	969,636	1,055,098
Grand total	\$6,352,313	\$5,919,420	\$6,215,532	\$7,507,867	\$7,502,065	\$7,738,190

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934
(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	\$ 609,220.86	68.4	\$ 183,589.81	20.6	\$ 10,251.54	1.2	\$ 14,008.18	1.6	\$ 72,987.96	8.2	\$ 890,008.35
Fort Lewis School	44,098.25	57.6	27,987.06	36.5	282.09	0.4	3,862.77	5.0	378.15	0.5	76,618.32
Adams State Normal	55,620.80	90.6	4,493.58	7.2	1,194.90	1.8	-----	-----	228.20	0.4	61,397.48
School of Mines	204,260.96	73.1	46,447.79	16.6	3,205.16	1.1	-----	-----	25,599.35	9.2	273,478.26
Teachers College	332,098.58	71.7	55,977.41	12.1	-----	-----	378.36	0.1	74,516.04	16.1	462,910.39
University of Colorado	1,081,591.29	53.4	420,604.85	21.4	4,228.24	0.2	387,980.05	19.7	103,998.67	6.3	1,968,363.10
Western State College	101,353.13	11.3	22,341.57	15.7	465.70	0.3	423.25	0.3	17,613.25	12.4	142,158.90
Deaf and Blind	111,042.65	71.5	42,177.28	27.2	-----	-----	220.92	0.1	1,834.27	1.2	155,275.12
Total	\$2,509,148.52	62.2	\$ 808,529.35	19.9	\$ 19,547.63	0.5	\$ 406,823.53	10.0	\$ 297,155.89	7.4	\$4,086,204.92
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 164,745.83	34.0	\$ 189,584.11	39.2	\$ 3,344.48	0.7	\$ 101,672.05	21.0	\$ 24,799.55	5.1	\$ 484,096.02
Reformatory	33,676.77	50.6	29,799.08	44.7	1,815.00	2.7	-----	-----	1,334.65	2.0	66,625.50
Boys' Industrial School	59,986.82	39.4	91,504.40	60.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	756.25	0.5	152,247.47
Girls' Industrial School	27,819.84	47.7	29,068.26	49.8	633.06	1.1	-----	-----	839.17	1.4	58,360.33
Total	\$ 286,229.26	37.6	\$ 339,905.85	44.6	\$ 5,792.54	0.8	\$ 101,672.05	13.4	\$ 27,729.62	3.6	\$ 761,329.32
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 38,044.07	30.5	\$ 59,786.64	47.9	\$ 6,228.55	5.0	\$ 20,294.77	16.3	\$ 323.71	0.3	\$ 124,687.74
Hospital for Insane	307,647.00	39.2	379,329.62	48.3	3,065.98	0.4	89,214.60	11.4	5,646.25	0.7	784,908.45
Mental Defectives, Ridge	21,081.47	51.7	18,597.99	45.7	1,000.00	2.5	-----	-----	100.00	0.1	40,783.46
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	26,263.24	35.3	42,591.67	57.2	-----	-----	5,507.46	7.4	54.00	0.1	74,403.12
Soldiers and Sailors Home	26,733.20	41.4	36,142.86	55.8	1,819.48	2.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	64,725.54
Workshop for Blind	15,608.45	48.2	16,742.62	51.7	24.00	0.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	32,375.07
Total	\$ 485,407.43	38.8	\$ 553,201.40	49.3	\$ 12,138.01	1.1	\$ 115,016.83	10.3	\$ 6,124.71	0.5	\$1,121,888.38
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$2,509,148.52	62.2	\$ 808,529.35	19.9	\$ 19,547.63	0.5	\$ 406,823.53	10.0	\$ 297,155.89	7.4	\$4,086,204.92
Penal and reform	286,229.26	37.6	339,905.85	44.6	5,792.54	0.8	101,672.05	13.4	27,729.62	3.6	761,329.32
Eleemosynary	485,407.43	38.8	553,201.40	49.3	12,138.01	1.1	115,016.83	10.3	6,124.71	0.5	1,121,888.38
Grand total	\$3,280,785.21	54.6	\$1,696,636.60	28.7	\$ 37,478.18	0.6	\$ 623,512.41	10.5	\$ 331,010.22	5.6	\$5,919,422.62

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935
(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	\$ 641,532.73	70.0	\$ 181,971.48	19.8	\$ 9,237.63	1.0	\$ 10,563.48	1.2	\$ 73,766.56	8.0	\$ 917,071.88
Fort Lewis School	42,375.72	50.9	38,171.60	45.9	797.56	0.9	1,715.10	2.1	145.00	0.2	83,205.98
Adams State Normal	57,624.50	89.9	6,402.74	10.0	47.30	0.1	47.30	0.1			64,074.54
School of Mines	209,858.61	68.6	60,597.32	19.8	3,546.70	1.2	5,660.76	1.1	31,666.84	10.4	305,669.47
Teachers College	353,041.49	69.9	58,744.24	11.5	4,801.30	0.9	239,332.64	11.9	89,646.38	17.5	511,894.17
University of Colorado	1,267,348.05	62.9	397,701.04	19.7	2,171.53	0.1	3,568.10	0.7	108,072.42	5.4	2,014,625.68
Western State	102,705.96	70.1	30,842.54	21.5	5,398.10	3.8	1,054.03	0.7	3,558.65	2.5	143,559.28
Deaf and Blind	114,272.93	70.1	46,503.31	28.5	188.80	0.1	338.68	0.2	1,793.02	1.1	163,096.74
Total	\$2,788,759.99	66.3	\$ 820,934.27	19.5	\$ 26,141.62	0.6	\$ 258,711.99	6.2	\$ 308,649.87	7.4	\$4,203,197.74
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 178,109.17	34.7	\$ 232,473.14	45.2	\$ 36,946.82	7.2	\$ 31,547.92	6.1	\$ 34,694.87	6.8	\$ 513,771.92
Reformatory	30,039.93	48.2	29,627.80	47.6	-----	-----	1,045.29	1.7	1,590.13	2.5	62,303.15
Boys' Industrial School	74,175.36	53.1	64,539.98	46.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	928.99	0.7	139,644.33
Girls' Industrial School	28,272.54	43.4	35,850.98	55.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,019.46	1.6	65,142.98
Total	\$ 310,597.00	39.8	\$ 362,491.90	46.4	\$ 36,946.82	4.7	\$ 32,593.21	4.2	\$ 38,233.45	4.9	\$ 750,862.38
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 37,134.14	38.3	\$ 59,416.87	61.3	\$ 341.29	0.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 96,892.30
Hospital for Insane	320,154.40	31.2	393,055.00	38.3	594.84	-----	\$ 307,673.54	30.0	\$ 4,916.73	0.5	1,026,394.51
Mental Defectives, Ridge	21,645.21	43.6	27,825.44	56.2	-----	-----	4,480.92	99.27	99.27	0.2	49,469.92
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	28,773.10	34.0	50,291.01	59.5	-----	-----	1,385.45	5.3	75.65	0.1	84,541.95
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	25,288.72	39.4	37,100.40	57.7	479.06	1.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	64,253.63
Workshop for Blind	18,108.46	38.8	28,402.58	60.8	190.00	0.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	46,701.04
Total	\$ 451,004.03	33.0	\$ 596,091.30	43.5	\$ 2,526.46	0.2	\$ 313,539.91	22.9	\$ 5,091.65	0.4	\$1,368,253.35
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$2,788,759.99	66.3	\$ 820,934.27	19.5	\$ 26,141.62	0.6	\$ 258,711.99	6.2	\$ 308,649.87	7.4	\$4,203,197.74
Penal and reform	310,597.00	39.8	362,491.90	46.4	36,946.82	4.7	32,593.21	4.2	38,233.45	4.9	750,862.38
Eleemosynary	451,004.03	33.0	596,091.30	43.5	2,526.46	0.2	313,539.91	22.9	5,091.65	0.4	1,368,253.35
Grand total	\$3,550,361.02	55.9	\$1,779,517.47	28.0	\$ 65,614.90	1.0	\$ 604,845.11	9.5	\$ 351,974.97	5.6	\$6,352,333.43

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY, JUNE 30, 1936
(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 Teachers	\$ 18,614	\$ 244,250	\$ 8,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 18,568	\$ 125	---	---	\$ 1,457	\$ 306,014
Fort Lewis School	102,400	325,000	55,000	25,500	5,500	3,500	12,000	---	---	529,900
Agricultural College	350,000	3,509,300	264,740	48,350	261,258	11,244	23,169	\$ 335,430	18,342	4,821,883
Deaf and Blind School	45,800	950,000	56,800	67,600	2,100	3,500	7,000	---	284	1,132,984
School of Mines	162,139	491,746	367,124	119,558	100,199	1,200	---	---	20,000	1,261,966
University of Colorado	517,464	5,380,106	608,430	220,765	706,446	21,591	---	---	430,177	7,879,979
Teachers College	210,000	1,331,168	30,500	339,456	50,000	2,500	---	---	1,000	1,964,624
Western State College	10,952	518,195	11,735	67,147	21,100	1,534	---	---	8,591	634,254
Penitentiary	135,450	1,639,279	300,374	6,675	500	18,706	21,646	26,715	4,953	2,154,298
Reformatory	42,000	325,000	29,000	10,000	2,000	2,500	17,500	11,500	1,152	2,140,652
Industrial School, Boys	63,000	550,000	70,000	10,000	2,500	4,500	14,000	9,000	1,650	724,650
Industrial School, Girls	10,050	275,300	33,798	1,028	166	1,075	796	4,950	3,187	380,350
Dependent and Neglected Children	53,920	237,170	42,340	18,392	---	650	6,837	---	---	360,309
Hospital for the Insane	227,200	2,321,630	267,625	124,000	900	4,500	39,938	19,725	1,000	3,006,518
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	18,000	294,756	28,065	60,000	390	1,000	5,967	1,680	500	410,358
Mental Defectives, Ridge	62,000	327,123	21,340	15,603	450	1,570	4,438	7,700	---	440,124
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	37,000	359,000	81,500	24,800	900	1,000	7,650	8,000	1,000	520,850
Workshop for the Blind	---	8,500	16,750	200	---	---	---	---	900	26,350
Capitol Managers	1,000,000	6,000,000	143,558	320,398	---	---	---	---	---	7,463,956
Game and Fish Department	669,070	416,430	25,000	2,500	---	13,292	1,180,000	---	---	2,806,292
Highway Commission	10,000	79,161,155	17,500	24,000	---	615,018	---	---	34,500	79,862,173
Land Board	31,821,016	2,500	1,200	4,243	500	1,000	---	100,000,000	69	131,830,528
Military Department	163,000	521,290	850	1,000	---	800	---	---	100	687,040
State Fair	22,490	204,870	7,276	800	---	---	---	---	1,052	236,488
Miscellaneous Departments	---	713	79,950	181,047	621,977	12,456	---	---	---	2,421,582
Totals	\$35,751,565	\$105,389,481	\$2,563,455	\$1,708,862	\$1,795,454	\$723,261	\$1,340,941	\$100,424,700	\$21,056,353	\$270,754,072

INVENTORY VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY

(From Report of State Examiner)

Note.—Another table shows inventory as of June 30, 1936, classified as to institutions and departments.

CLASSIFICATION	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1932	June 30, 1930	Nov. 30, 192
Lands -----	\$ 35,751,565	\$ 34,504,420	\$ 45,817,678	\$ 50,338,029	\$ 45,988,87
Buildings and improvements----	105,389,481	90,985,874	81,776,956	62,801,535	57,840,57
Machinery -----	1,370,899	1,247,882	1,276,187	610,414	651,44
Tools and equipment-----	881,721	905,121	717,216	1,216,291	1,860,85
Furniture and office equipment--	1,708,862	1,668,898	1,809,258	1,819,111	1,617,70
Libraries and collections-----	1,795,454	1,645,415	1,580,210	1,270,087	1,364,06
Automobiles, trucks, etc.-----	723,261	552,539	630,631	686,756	186,28
General supplies-----	310,835	336,019	495,623	307,119	292,56
Livestock -----	1,340,941	1,242,244	1,246,439	246,771	239,04
Land, water and mineral rights	100,424,700	100,128,890	100,105,175	100,067,275	100,045,74
Cash in funds, institutions and departments -----	21,056,353	10,654,765	12,241,392	10,712,715	7,192,43
Totals -----	\$270,754,072	\$243,872,067	\$247,696,765	\$230,076,103	\$217,279,61

CREDIT UNIONS

Co-operative 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.

The first organization in the state formed under the law was the Utah Junction Employes Credit Union, which received its charter on May 27, 1931. It began operations with 339 shareholders. There were 40 credit unions in the state as of January 1, 1933, reporting to the bank commissioner, of which 31 were in Denver, three in Pueblo, two in Colorado Springs and one each in Alamosa, Wray, Utah Junction and Greeley. Among the unions so formed are credit unions for employes of the state, of the city and county of Denver, the postoffice and mint in Denver, the public schools of Denver, Pueblo and Wray, the state university medical school and numerous private industrial and public utility companies.

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.

Highways and Highway Revenues

COLORADO has an elaborate highway system consisting of approximately 75,000 miles of roads of all types and descriptions, exclusive of streets in cities and towns, which reach into every community in the state. The construction and maintenance of the system is carried on by several separate and distinct governmental agencies, all of which co-operate in the general program and most of which participate to some extent in sharing the cost.

The state highway department constructs and has supervision over all roads designated as state and federal-aid highways. The maintenance of the federal-aid system is in charge of the state highway department. The maintenance of the state highways other than those part of the federal-aid system is conducted by the counties in which they are located and at the county's expense. An exception is that several of the counties which have little or no federal-aid roads are compensated by the state for 50 per cent of the cost of maintaining the state highways.

The county commissioners of the several counties have absolute jurisdiction over the construction and maintenance of county roads which are not a part of the state and federal-aid systems. The funds for this work come out of county revenues.

The bureau of public roads of the United States department of agriculture constructs the highways in and adjacent to the national forests and national parks and monuments which have been designated as parts of the forest highway or national park systems. The cost is paid by the national forest service and the national park service out of federal appropriations. The co-operative agreement provides for the maintenance of these roads by the bureau of public roads for two years after completion. Thereafter the state highway department becomes responsible for maintenance, doing the work itself if the roads are federal-aid highways and seeing that it is done if they are state highways. Where state and federal-aid highways run through the national forests the construction costs may be jointly shared. The bureau of public roads also has joint authority with the state highway department over construction of the federal-aid system. The federal agency also

has under its jurisdiction certain types of construction in and outside of municipalities for which PWA funds are allotted.

The streets in municipalities are built and maintained by the cities and towns in which they are located, except that where state and federal-aid highways go through municipalities there are provisions for contributory funds.

The highway system of the state comprises 74,549 miles of road of all classes and divisions, exclusive of streets in municipalities, according to the latest figures available. This total is based on the reports of the state highway department as of December 31, 1937, for roads designated as state and federal-aid highways and of the bureau of public roads as of January 1, 1935, for the county highways. Later figures on county highways are awaiting completion of an extensive fact-finding survey begun in 1935 by the bureau of public roads in co-operation with the state highway department under the provisions of the Hayden-Cartwright act of 1934. This survey is a comprehensive study of the highway system, the economic factors involved, the physical condition and mileage of roads under all classifications and future requirements to meet the needs of the commonwealth.

The total of 74,549 miles includes 9,420 miles of state highways and 65,129 miles of county highways. Within the state highway system are 3,608 miles designated as federal-aid 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	162.2
Graded	3,120.0
Surfaced	2,983.1
Oiled	2,618.7
Paved	536.2
Total	*9,420.2

*Includes 3,608.8 miles designated as federal-aid projects.

Because of topographic barriers, the total number of feet of ascent and descent of many of Colorado's most popular highways far exceed the averages in other states. An analysis of 4,260 miles on 14 of the state's principal highways from Denver west shows that the average ascent on each is 9,325 feet, east to west, and the average descent 9,520 feet. An extreme in this particular is found on U. S. 160, west from Denver to the Utah state line, where the aggregate rise is 15,650 feet and the fall 14,840 feet. On U. S. 85, Wyoming to New Mexico, the total ascent is 7,150 feet and the descent 5,975 feet.

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. These warrants were issued and sold late in 1936. In order to carry out this program, the legislature made the highway department a body corporate, with the governor and the seven members of its advisory board as trustees.

Approximately \$265,000,000 was expended in the state by all agencies engaged in highway construction and maintenance from 1910 to 1937, inclusive, with county expenditures in 1937 estimated. Of that amount \$143,031,369 was expended by the state and the remainder by the counties, national park service and national forest service. Street construction in cities and towns is not included. An accompanying table shows the expenditures for the period 1924 to 1937, inclusive, by years and agencies.

The state highway department consists of the governor, 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 eight divisions.

The personnel of the state highway department is as follows:

STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER
Charles D. Vail
ADVISORY BOARD

Dist.

1	Warwick M. Downing.....	Denver
2	William Weiser.....	Grand Junction
3	I. F. Beauchamp, Vice-Chairman	
	.....	Trinidad
4	Martin Walter, Jr.....	Pueblo
5	Cady L. Daniels.....	Colorado Springs
6	A. R. Glassburn.....	Craig
7	Glenn S. White.....	Fort Morgan

GENERAL OFFICE

O. T. Reedy...	Senior Assistant Engineer
Fred H. Young.....	Office Engineer
Douglas N. Stewart.....	Supt. of Maint.
J. P. Donovan.....	Maintenance Engineer
John S. Marshall.....	Chief Draftsman
Paul S. Bailey.....	Bridge Engineer
K. C. Vail.....	Materials Engineer
Edwin Mitchell.....	Auditor
Floyd A. Crowfoot.....	Purchasing Agent
Roy F. Smith.....	Chief Clerk
W. M. Williams.....	
.....	Public Relations Inspector
J. E. Furlong.....	Highway Planning Survey
C. M. Babb.....	Traffic Supervisor

DIVISION ENGINEERS

Div.

1	E. E. Montgomery.....	Denver
2	J. J. Vandemoer.....	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 J. Randall.....	Greeley
8	W. A. Whitney.....	Salida

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	J. P. Solan, Jr.	Denver
2	J. R. Shea.....	Durango
3	Darrell G. Vail.....	Grand Junction
4	Chas. E. Shumate.....	Pueblo
5	Axel Swanson.....	Denver
6	F. M. Drescher.....	Craig
7	C. M. Terrel.....	Alamosa

The United States bureau of public roads has headquarters in Denver for District No. 3, comprising Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The personnel of the district, except those assigned to New Mexico and Wyoming, is as follows:

- B. W. Matteson.....District Engineer
- Roy A. Klein.....Federal Aid Engineer
- H. P. Martin.....Colorado Federal Aid
- J. E. Williams.....Colorado Federal Aid
- L. F. Copeland.....Bridge Engineer
- W. D. Ross.....Materials Engineer
- A. V. Williamson.....
.....Forest and Park Engineer
- C. E. Learned.....
.....Ass't Forest and Park Engineer
- L. A. Hamilton...Forest Office Engineer
- R. H. Naylor.....Asst. Office Engineer
- R. C. Jones.....F. A. Office Engineer
- R. S. Corlew.....Maintenance Engineer

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 status of state highway funds for 1937 is as follows:

Balance Dec. 31, 1936:	
Highway fund	\$ 4,156,928.15
Supplementary fund	16,553,642.10
Total	\$20,710,570.25
Receipts	10,678,027.85
Balance and receipts.....	\$31,388,598.10
Disbursements	\$22,063,271.49
Balance Dec. 31, 1937:	
Highway fund	4,922,847.80
Supplementary fund	4,402,478.81
Total	\$31,388,598.10

The status of state highway funds for 1936 is as follows:

Balance Jan. 1, 1936.....	\$ 916,079.48
Receipts	35,897,748.16
Total	\$36,813,827.64
Disbursements	\$15,503,257.39
Government advance re- turned	600,000.00
Balance Dec. 31, 1936.....	20,710,570.25
Total	\$36,813,827.64

Tables published herewith are as follows:

Disbursements for construction, maintenance, administration, etc., of highways by all agencies, by years.

Sources of state highway department funds, by years.

Disbursements of state highway funds, by years.

County revenue for highway purposes for 1936, by counties and sources.

County revenue for highway purposes for 1935, by counties and sources.

Disbursements by counties for highway purposes in 1936.

Disbursements by counties for highway purposes in 1935.

Mileage of all highways, by class and counties.

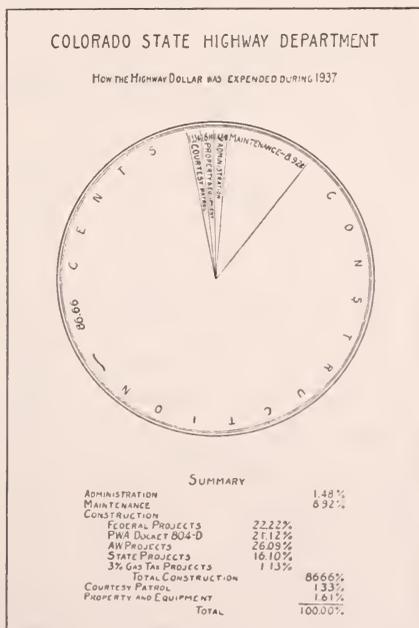
Status of funds and construction, United States bureau of public roads for Colorado, fiscal year of 1937.

Chart showing how the dollar was expended in 1937 by the state highway department.

State highway department receipts and disbursements of federal-aid funds, with percentages, by years.

Chart showing boundaries of state highway districts.

Receipts and expenditures of the state highway department 1910 to 1937, inclusive.



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	3,652,743	1,550,450	446,368	13,268,708
1936 -----	15,502,257	4,780,614	699,550	(b) 31,035	21,013,456
1937 -----	22,063,271	(a)	596,794	(b) 106,078	22,766,143
Total -----	\$117,764,421	\$ 63,041,892	\$ 9,869,434	\$ 4,050,380	\$194,726,127

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

(a) No report for 1937.

(b) Mesa Verde national park only.

SOURCES OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FUNDS, BY YEARS

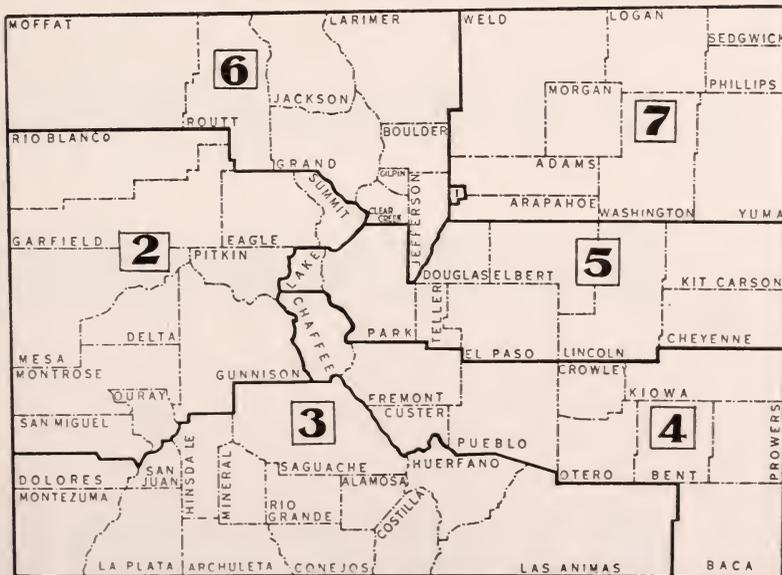
SOURCE	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Taxes:						
Gasoline tax -----	\$ 5,114,700	\$ 4,714,000	\$4,138,350	\$ 2,980,720	\$3,663,800	\$3,790,6
U. S. Government:						
Federal aid -----	4,519,279	4,956,328	3,761,500	6,424,322	4,259,993	2,102,8
Internal improvement...	81,400	50,800	28,200	40,100	25,000	20,30
NRA Gov't advances....	-----	-----	-----	600,000	-----	-----
Highway receipts -----	334,311	-----	97,391	97,979	64,372	164,6'
Bus tax -----	104,625	97,201	68,354	59,436	40,700	39,15
Private carrier tax....	71,793	72,663	43,219	43,233	15,354	24,70
Commercial carrier tax...	105,806	90,994	29,741	-----	-----	-----
Motor vehicle fees....	1,050,940	921,390	72,245	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous -----	-----	90,595	510	-----	-----	17,08
Transfer from 3% tax fund	-----	-----	-----	200,000	-----	-----
Auto theft -----	15,225	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Premium anticipation war- rants -----	-----	101,277	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue anticipation war- rants -----	-----	25,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total -----	\$11,398,079	\$36,095,248	\$8,239,510	\$10,445,790	\$8,069,219	\$6,159,45

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FUNDS, BY YEARS

PURPOSE	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Federal aid projects.....	\$ 4,889,431	\$ 7,836,309	\$4,558,255	\$ 6,851,459	\$5,298,909	\$3,467,475
State projects	3,540,463	1,974,833	777,704	1,192,966	773,502	828,724
PWA projects	4,646,994	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance	1,547,638	1,388,616	1,418,662	1,247,164	1,230,987	1,388,820
Maintenance equipment and repairs.....	476,351	563,601	103,157	451,342	71,007	242,675
Property and equipment.....	324,831	133,529	54,667	27,149	27,282	8,208
Surveys	26,915	77,156	125,206	54,550	29,090	52,160
Road signs and traffic census	67,643	59,220	36,168	31,290	64,331	99,360
Administration	330,795	273,368	236,984	218,757	203,309	200,123
Compensation insurance.....	-----	91,462	-----	36,407	27,298	21,470
Courtesy patrol	284,198	220,537	73,129	-----	-----	-----
Planning survey	154,190	169,079	11,239	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	2,316	-----	10,035	3,025	2,500	3,177
Civil works relief.....	-----	-----	-----	34,560	8,873	-----
Drouth relief	-----	-----	13,941	220,441	28,188	-----
Transfer to 3% tax fund.....	-----	-----	200,000	-----	-----	-----
Auto theft	14,160	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Laboratory	16,301	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Anticipation warrants projects	5,741,045	2,667,603	-----	-----	-----	-----
Warrant account	-----	44,136	-----	-----	-----	-----
County audit	-----	3,808	-----	-----	-----	-----
NRA Gov't advance re- turned	-----	600,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$22,063,271	\$16,103,257	*\$7,619,147	\$10,369,110	\$7,765,276	\$6,307,197

*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



COUNTY REVENUE FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936
(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	Total Available Funds, 1936	Total Available Funds, 1935
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adams	21,352.30	22,907.20	26,057.78	24,835.71	28.65	1,512.11	96,723.75	110,458.64
Alamosa	13,100.57	7,769.61	7,769.61	24,061.42	---	2,069.29	47,000.89	38,262.21
Arapahoe	7,162.70	27,855.83	23,732.41	20,343.44	4,097.63	1,554.44	84,726.71	71,977.80
Archuleta	6,007.21	5,070.79	3,772.96	18,340.75	482.36	41,774.18	41,774.18	31,376.75
Baca	665.68	5,010.58	5,687.49	44,458.03	6,801.65	---	62,623.43	61,404.87
Bent	6,158.18	5,890.89	20,794.06	---	---	540.61	33,383.74	31,833.47
Boulder	1,885.81	47,484.30	34,843.32	27,867.76	76,140.19	7,373.62	195,595.00	122,439.10
Chaffee	5,167.99	4,101.62	5,028.95	17,814.20	8,561.34	444.37	41,118.47	39,199.57
Cheyenne	8,328.33	4,954.02	24,605.99	41,594.99	4,175.08	2,475.08	41,594.99	37,459.86
Clear Creek	3,096.66	12,032.20	3,014.10	21,363.54	3,052.97	13.50	42,573.06	29,199.42
Conejos	7,478.88	1,355.35	7,690.22	25,066.68	224.60	529.20	42,344.93	37,886.96
Costilla	4,656.15	3,282.84	2,661.66	24,412.30	---	2,162.15	37,054.30	35,606.47
Crowley	3,074.58	9,382.13	4,038.80	13,240.16	---	4,282.60	33,988.27	31,173.66
Custer	4,611.75	1,138.61	3,680.38	18,329.78	22,300.69	660.96	41,478.67	22,005.88
Delta	159.97	37,409.61	25,431.38	12,141.41	2,399.30	6,235.00	83,776.67	70,053.40
Denver	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores	2,433.25	---	---	---	---	28,663.99	30,907.24	18,489.78
Douglas	23,447.41	22,142.62	5,309.13	25,929.14	---	1,155.07	31,088.55	2,689.61
Eagle	4,903.58	17,930.24	6,189.18	27,573.78	2,023.38	6,007.51	64,627.67	52,045.40
Elbert	12,855.13	13,803.94	4,691.59	24,988.88	---	26,447.38	33,794.99	43,794.99
El Paso	1,864.55	130,182.14	49,926.68	47,437.93	11,617.97	8,241.68	249,270.95	181,612.98
Fremont	---	---	18,463.76	35,200.77	8,474.40	591.66	62,730.59	55,906.24
Garfield	19,653.87	24,615.78	10,502.99	30,126.76	---	6,586.13	91,435.53	89,826.45
Gilpin	2,706.55	7,036.57	1,865.16	5,651.78	---	340.14	24,438.95	25,740.24
Grand	3,821.77	3,301.06	3,119.44	36,344.51	5,850.64	---	52,417.42	50,174.02
Gunnison	145.06	---	---	---	---	66,146.89	66,001.83	63,313.09
Hinsdale	1,867.11	777.90	295.78	9,328.07	3,426.76	1,027.16	16,722.78	17,723.95
Huerfano	23,485.03	49,086.35	10,252.50	31,909.90	1,323.09	---	69,086.81	40,911.56
Jackson	16,807.46	1,830.73	1,565.16	26,176.99	56,459.55	1,409.41	104,249.30	42,612.02
Jefferson	---	71,675.03	26,413.35	48,715.41	3,250.72	5,126.01	155,210.52	130,400.68
Kiowa	21,009.82	---	5,482.07	28,041.71	34,301.44	2,426.11	91,261.15	30,862.59
Kit Carson	1,191.46	---	6,500.00	35,600.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	55,791.46	17,336.43

DISBURSEMENTS BY COUNTIES FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936
(Supplied by the United States Bureau of Public Roads)

COUNTY	Construction and Maintenance	Overhead, Administration and Engineering	Interest Payments on Road and Bridge and Notes	Miscellaneous Road Operating Expenses	Total Road and Bridge Expenditures	Funds Transf. to St. for Co. Aid on State Roads and Bridges	Total Disbursements, 1936	Total Disbursements, 1935
Adams	\$ 77,227.93				\$ 77,227.93		\$ 77,227.93	\$ 94,120.58
Alamosa	38,495.32			338.78	38,829.10		38,829.10	25,161.64
Arapahoe	74,702.73				74,702.73		74,702.73	64,815.10
Archuleta	40,316.25				40,316.25		40,316.25	25,369.54
Baca	37,443.40				37,443.40	\$ 25,180.03	62,623.43	60,739.19
Bent	28,699.11			5.02	28,704.13		28,704.13	25,675.29
Boulder	163,476.53				163,476.53		163,476.53	124,324.93
Chaffee	41,864.49				41,864.49		41,864.49	34,031.58
Cheyenne	37,731.99				37,731.99		37,731.99	29,131.53
Clear Creek	38,288.37				38,288.37		38,288.37	26,102.76
Comerio	36,735.27			1,390.53	38,125.80	4,000.00	42,125.80	30,406.05
Costilla	33,626.93				33,626.93		33,626.93	30,406.05
Crowley	25,340.38	\$ 389.44			27,183.73		27,183.73	20,707.63
Custer	43,756.28	\$ 606.93	\$ 85.26		44,448.47		44,448.47	26,617.63
Delta	81,692.19				81,692.19		81,692.19	69,898.43
Dolores	23,551.11				23,551.11		23,551.11	16,236.53
Douglas	34,784.84			17,989.48	52,774.32		52,774.32	26,137.02
Eagle	55,841.84			1,409.53	57,251.37		57,251.37	47,141.82
Elbert	61,390.03				61,390.03		61,390.03	56,650.12
El Paso	169,912.67			70,339.73	240,252.40		240,252.40	179,748.43
Fremont	58,181.01	1,486.10		621.37	60,288.48		60,288.48	56,658.97
Garfield	78,965.58				78,965.58		78,965.58	70,172.58
Gilpin	20,701.49		423.03	2,370.13	23,494.65		23,494.65	23,033.69
Grand	35,431.87			22,794.13	58,226.00		58,226.00	46,352.25
Gunnison	52,080.00			13,865.37	65,945.37		65,945.37	63,458.15
Hinsdale	1,863.55	170.79		12,972.35	15,006.69		15,006.69	15,856.84
Huerfano	123,316.40	11,923.04			135,239.44		135,239.44	63,396.59
Jackson	74,887.09	1,950.00		8,000.00	84,837.09	5,000.00	89,837.09	35,804.56
Jefferson	193,304.58				193,304.58		193,304.58	138,140.76
Kiowa	79,770.15			4,534.65	84,304.80		84,304.80	9,852.77
Kit Carson	55,300.00				55,300.00		55,300.00	17,144.97

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, BY YEARS, FROM 1910 TO 1937, INCLUSIVE

Year	Receipts			Disbursements			Total	Balance
	Administration	Construction	Maintenance	Equipment, Supplies, Property and Miscellaneous				
1910	\$ 40,352.54	\$ 30,926.77			\$ 40,352.54			
1911-1912	36,767.16	9,573.23		8,977.21	36,767.16			
1913	521,420.25	447,410.78			461,165.85	\$ 60,254.40		
1914	255,270.58	15,422.77			301,274.38	14,250.60		
1915	217,754.73	14,505.75			212,597.14	19,408.19		
1916	717,816.02	14,929.07			623,133.27	114,090.94		
1917	734,582.46	26,830.29			720,993.83	127,679.57		
1918	1,126,743.45	34,610.55			1,174,974.03	79,448.99		
1919*	1,396,112.69	58,100.63		163,814.40	1,555,559.25	-79,997.57		
1920*	3,473,435.99	89,866.02	\$	366,437.16	3,896,945.39	-503,506.97		
1921*	4,119,150.61	117,766.86		106,543.23	4,053,853.21	-438,209.57		
1922*	9,333,225.66	167,780.53		173,481.20	6,735,882.75	2,159,133.34		
1923*	5,658,437.47	173,696.32		707,570.32	5,453,446.63	2,264,124.18		
1924*	4,985,181.69	183,480.68		838,204.89	5,664,567.18	1,584,738.69		
1925*	4,378,946.91	134,524.81		804,727.01	4,587,089.57	1,376,596.03		
1926*	5,105,240.90	124,600.89		806,472.52	4,809,052.02	1,672,784.91		
1927*	3,831,134.51	101,593.13		71,112.20	4,164,805.03	1,339,114.39		
1928*	5,315,226.94	115,394.41		566,789.96	5,916,002.28	738,339.05		
1929†	6,359,531.37	174,024.36		493,661.52	5,769,234.36	1,328,636.06		
1930	6,674,898.35	172,947.10		322,335.30	7,099,270.84	904,263.57		
1931	9,285,220.83	196,133.58		436,789.99	10,128,143.83	61,340.57		
1932	6,159,450.90	221,597.89		1,383,820.42	6,307,197.62	-86,406.15		
1933	8,069,218.74	203,309.24		1,230,987.49	7,765,276.28	217,586.36		
1934	10,445,790.23	218,761.21		1,247,164.40	10,369,109.88	294,216.71		
1935	8,239,509.90	236,933.96		627,542.36	7,619,147.13	914,579.38		
1936	36,095,248.16	273,367.83		1,388,615.68	\$16,103,622.39	20,710,570.25		
1937	10,678,027.85	330,795.33		1,547,637.91	22,063,271.49	9,325,326.61		
Totals	\$4153,155,196.89	\$ 3,412,485.77	\$ 18,409,955.23	\$ 8,308,416.57	\$143,632,375.28	\$ 9,522,826.61		

*Fiscal year ending November 30.
 †13 months ending December 31, 1929.
 ‡\$1,500.00 deducted from One Mill levy collections in year ended Nov. 30, 1921, to establish Revolving Fund.
 Minus sign (-) denotes deficit.
 †Includes \$600,000 NRA advance returned.

MILEAGE OF STATE AND COUNTY HIGHWAYS IN COLORADO, BY TYPES AND COUNTIES

Note—Data on mileage of state highways are from the records of the State Highway Department as of December 31, 1937, and on county highways from the records of the United States Bureau of Public Roads as of January 1, 1935. Later figures on county highway mileage are not available pending the completion of a survey of the county system being made jointly by the state highway department and the bureau of public roads. The table does not include forest service roads or streets in cities and towns.

COUNTY	STATE HIGHWAYS					COUNTY HIGHWAYS				Total State and County
	Graded	Surfaced	Oiled	Paved	Total *State	Surfaced	Graded	Unimproved and Partly Graded	Total County	
Adams	13.2	27.5	61.0	26.9	128.6	824.0	205.0	1,206.0	2,235.0	2,363.6
Alamosa	69.6	2.0	35.3	0.2	115.6	121.0	----	339.0	460.0	575.6
Arapahoe	4.0	37.5	60.8	13.7	116.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	500.0	616.0
Archuleta	47.2	4.2	48.8	---	100.2	15.0	100.0	291.7	406.7	506.9
Baca	123.7	65.5	46.4	0.7	236.3	15.0	1,019.0	238.5	1,272.5	1,508.8
Bent	29.2	4.2	21.9	15.6	70.9	15.0	410.5	374.5	800.0	870.9
Boulder	11.9	34.8	66.2	33.0	145.9	431.0	80.0	31.0	542.0	687.9
Chaffee	17.7	36.4	36.3	---	90.4	23.0	189.0	44.4	256.4	346.8
Cheyenne	16.3	43.8	68.3	---	128.4	10.0	305.0	300.0	615.0	743.4
Clear Creek	18.9	47.7	38.6	1.9	111.1	---	8.0	98.0	106.0	217.1
Conejos	79.0	28.2	22.6	---	129.8	20.0	517.0	50.0	587.0	716.8
Costilla	58.8	---	64.4	---	126.2	132.0	50.0	---	182.0	308.2
Crowley	19.2	31.3	13.3	---	63.8	174.0	100.0	400.0	†674.0	737.8
Custer	87.0	8.5	---	---	95.5	51.5	249.0	400.0	700.5	796.0
Delta	63.9	41.8	25.0	---	130.7	58.0	12.0	405.5	475.5	606.2
Denver	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores	40.8	27.1	---	---	67.9	10.0	146.0	---	156.0	223.9
Douglas	5.5	111.3	1.4	36.4	154.6	420.0	80.0	---	500.0	654.6
Eagle	55.4	29.2	58.4	---	143.0	10.0	11.0	249.8	270.8	413.8
Elbert	54.1	20.5	54.2	---	128.8	350.0	900.0	1,500.0	2,750.0	2,878.8
El Paso	47.5	82.7	62.2	55.2	253.6	361.7	928.0	1,770.3	3,060.5	3,314.1
Fremont	63.7	37.6	62.7	0.9	180.9	---	122.0	50.0	†172.0	352.9
Garfield	31.8	53.9	59.9	1.1	146.7	15.0	15.0	1,325.0	1,355.0	1,501.7
Gilpin	33.6	4.3	---	---	45.2	---	33.0	32.0	65.0	110.2
Grand	48.4	63.6	75.1	---	187.2	---	112.0	20.0	132.0	319.2
Gunnison	140.5	46.3	55.6	---	265.6	20.0	108.0	108.0	236.0	501.6
Hinsdale	48.6	---	---	---	48.6	27.0	60.0	---	87.0	135.6
Huerfano	77.8	13.0	60.0	---	157.2	25.0	324.0	176.0	525.2	682.4
Jackson	35.4	97.2	3.7	---	136.3	---	20.2	230.0	250.0	386.3
Jefferson	52.3	71.0	85.7	20.5	252.3	6.5	584.5	500.0	†1,091.0	1,343.3
Kiowa	38.4	80.9	26.9	---	146.2	48.0	---	615.0	†663.0	809.2
Kit Carson	46.2	65.9	63.9	---	176.0	---	241.0	1,264.0	1,505.0	1,681.0
Lake	21.0	15.3	37.6	---	73.9	---	23.0	27.0	50.0	123.9
La Plata	31.1	15.4	82.5	---	129.0	53.0	22.0	1,347.0	1,422.0	1,551.0
Larimer	39.9	79.3	117.9	25.5	262.6	335.0	4.0	735.0	1,074.0	1,336.6
Las Animas	97.0	64.2	71.8	28.3	276.3	90.0	162.5	5,494.5	5,747.0	6,023.3
Lincoln	196.5	68.5	43.4	1.0	309.4	11.0	16.0	952.0	979.0	1,288.4
Logan	8.5	78.5	34.1	52.0	173.1	389.0	372.0	3,000.0	3,761.0	3,934.1
Mesa	114.2	10.0	87.0	6.2	217.4	122.0	1,256.0	1,257.0	2,635.0	2,852.4
Mineral	23.6	40.5	---	---	64.1	18.0	7.0	15.0	40.0	104.1
Moffat	---	55.7	112.1	1.1	168.9	6.0	39.0	891.0	936.0	1,104.9
Montezuma	49.2	22.0	75.0	---	146.2	6.2	516.8	587.0	1,110.0	1,256.2
Montrose	146.5	39.4	48.7	0.7	235.3	7.0	553.0	400.0	960.0	1,195.3
Morgan	8.0	67.2	18.2	35.0	128.4	253.0	583.0	---	836.0	964.4
Otero	13.9	29.0	48.8	28.3	120.0	136.2	817.5	533.0	1,486.7	1,606.7
Ouray	8.6	38.0	2.9	0.5	50.0	52.0	107.0	107.0	266.5	316.5
Park	53.2	111.4	21.9	---	190.7	150.0	426.0	32.0	608.0	798.7
Phillips	17.5	49.5	32.9	---	99.9	470.0	305.0	225.0	1,000.0	1,099.9
Pitkin	73.0	12.7	---	---	85.7	---	91.3	120.7	212.0	297.7
Prowers	52.0	48.3	79.7	6.8	186.8	312.0	800.0	100.0	†1,212.0	1,398.8
Pueblo	48.3	37.8	85.7	42.2	214.0	606.8	2,084.0	310.0	3,000.8	3,214.8
Rio Blanco	160.0	50.6	---	---	216.1	---	168.0	91.0	259.0	475.1
Rio Grande	18.4	20.2	42.0	2.0	82.6	---	250.0	250.0	500.0	582.6
Routt	83.9	31.5	55.8	1.5	183.3	7.0	1,745.0	---	1,752.0	1,940.3
Saguache	45.7	118.2	---	---	163.9	61.0	438.3	600.0	1,099.3	1,263.2
San Juan	9.0	35.1	---	---	48.6	4.0	88.7	---	92.7	141.3
San Miguel	115.8	13.3	---	---	134.1	---	---	200.0	200.0	334.1
Sedgwick	11.5	42.6	---	23.8	77.9	246.0	20.0	250.0	516.0	593.9
Summit	31.8	58.6	---	---	92.7	---	15.0	18.0	33.0	125.7
Teller	10.0	57.8	21.8	---	101.9	15.0	---	241.0	256.0	357.9
Washington	97.0	113.1	39.9	7.4	257.4	5.0	62.0	2,787.0	†2,854.0	3,111.4
Weid	55.3	143.2	135.9	67.8	402.7	1,603.0	2,490.0	1,907.0	6,000.0	6,402.7
Windsor	---	198.3	44.5	---	242.8	225.0	675.0	700.0	1,600.0	1,842.8
State	3,120.0	2,983.1	2,618.7	536.2	9,420.2	8,465.9	21,266.3	35,396.9	65,129.1	74,549.3

*Includes projected highway mileage as follows: Alamosa, 8.5; Clear Creek, 4.0; Costilla, 3.0; El Paso, 4.0; Fremont, 16.0; Grand, 0.1; Gilpin, 7.3; Gunnison, 23.2; Huerfano, 6.4; Jefferson, 22.8; Las Animas, 15.0; Park, 4.2; Rio Blanco, 5.5; Routt, 15.6; San Juan, 4.5; San Miguel, 5.0; Summit, 2.3; Teller, 12.3; Weid, 0.5.
†1933 figures.

HIGHWAYS: STATUS OF FUNDS AND CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR COLORADO, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937
(From the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads)

	Public Works, 1934-35	Federal Aid, 1936-38	Works Program		Total Federal Funds	Estimated Total Cost
			Highways	Grade Crossings		
Funds allotted to projects completed during fiscal year 1937:						
Federal aid outside municipalities-----	\$12,137	\$1,709,229	-----	\$ 667,577	\$2,388,943	\$3,845,734
Federal aid in municipalities-----	-----	-----	\$ 633,864	215,000	848,864	904,116
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities-----	-----	-----	46,418	-----	46,418	46,966
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities-----	-----	-----	577,230	240,592	817,822	919,645
Total-----	\$12,137	\$1,709,229	\$1,257,512	\$1,123,169	\$4,102,047	\$5,716,461
Funds paid to state during fiscal year-----	\$365,775	\$2,114,067	\$1,050,860	\$ 621,073	\$4,151,775	-----
Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1937:						
Federal aid outside municipalities-----	\$10,880	\$1,980,282	\$ 50,929	\$ 329,654	*\$2,381,605	\$3,967,347
Federal aid in municipalities-----	-----	80	8,200	-----	8,280	8,348
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities-----	-----	-----	-----	645,814	645,814	645,815
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities-----	-----	-----	38,667	-----	*45,675	52,684
Total-----	\$10,880	\$1,980,362	\$ 97,796	\$ 975,468	*\$3,081,374	\$4,674,194
Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1937:						
Federal aid outside municipalities-----	-----	\$ 51,102	-----	-----	\$ 51,102	\$ 92,912
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 24,765	24,765	55,910
Total-----	-----	\$ 51,102	-----	\$ 24,765	\$ 75,867	\$ 148,822
Unobligated balances of funds available for allotment to new projects on June 30, 1937-----						
	\$10,087	\$2,331,756	\$1,472,138	\$ 339,301	†\$5,260,982	-----
Mileage of projects completed during fiscal year 1937:						
Federal aid outside municipalities-----	-----	120.1	-----	11.4	131.5	-----
Federal aid in municipalities-----	-----	-----	18.0	0.4	18.4	-----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities-----	-----	-----	1.5	-----	1.5	-----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities-----	-----	-----	32.8	1.3	34.1	-----
Total-----	-----	120.1	52.3	13.1	185.5	-----
Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1937:						
Federal aid outside municipalities-----	-----	119.5	-----	1.6	121.1	-----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities-----	-----	-----	-----	0.8	0.8	-----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities-----	-----	-----	6.0	-----	6.0	-----
Total-----	-----	119.5	6.0	2.4	127.9	-----
Mileage of projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1937:						
Federal aid outside municipalities-----	-----	3.3	-----	-----	3.3	-----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities-----	-----	-----	-----	0.2	0.2	-----
Total-----	-----	3.3	-----	0.2	3.5	-----

*Includes \$7,008 federal aid secondary or feeder; \$9,860 federal aid grade crossings.

†Includes \$460,203 federal aid secondary or feeder roads and \$647,497 federal aid crossings.

HIGHWAYS: RECEIPTS OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON FEDERAL-AID PROJECTS, BY YEARS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

YEAR	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
	Amount	Per Ct.	Amount	Per Ct.
1927	\$ 1,148,156	30.0	\$ 2,522,026	60.6
1928	1,730,450	32.1	3,650,829	61.7
1929	1,879,435	30.0	3,218,109	55.8
1930	2,298,636	34.4	4,343,773	61.2
1931	4,793,420	51.6	7,213,340	71.2
1932	2,102,812	34.1	3,467,475	55.0
1933	4,259,993	52.8	5,298,909	68.2
1934	6,442,322	61.7	6,851,459	66.1
1935	3,761,500	45.7	4,558,255	59.8
1936	4,956,328	13.7	7,836,309	48.7
1937	4,519,279	39.6	4,889,431	22.2
Total.....	\$37,892,331	33.9	\$53,849,915	52.1

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 the city and county of Denver are issued by the motor vehicle bureau of the manager of revenue's office in the municipal 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.

An initiated constitutional amendment providing that the general assembly shall enact laws classifying motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and requiring the payment of a graduated specific ownership tax thereon was adopted at the general election on No-

vember 3, 1936. This tax is in addition to any fees collected for the registration of titles or for licenses issued to owners, operators or chauffeurs, and takes the place of former ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles.

The laws required by the amendment were enacted by the 31st general assembly and approved April 14, 1937. The county clerks and recorders of the several counties, except Denver, were authorized to collect the ownership tax along with registrations and the issuance of licenses, except in Denver the manager of revenue was made the agent. The act classified motor vehicles under two divisions. Class A includes all motor vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers used in serving the public in the business of transportation, and Class B includes all motor vehicles not used for hire and not included under Class A. The amount of the tax is based on factory prices and the number of years in which the vehicle has been in service. The specific ownership tax, through this plan, becomes payable in advance of general taxes. Since it replaces the former tax on motor vehicles formerly levied by county assessors through the state tax commission, the commission is given jurisdiction over the funds.

The public carrier act, approved May 29, 1937, places all persons or concerns using the highways of the state for the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire under the jurisdiction of the state public utility commission. It provides for a tax, in addition to the regular license fees or taxes upon motor vehicles, upon all public carriers not oper-

ated exclusively within the limits of an incorporated town or city. The tax is for both freight and passenger service. The commission is authorized to make rules and regulations and to require a cash deposit to insure compliance therewith. Certificates of convenience and necessity must be secured from the commission for the operation of all such motor vehicles. Another act, approved as of the same date, places private carriers operating motor vehicles for compensation or hire under regulation by the commission. A third act approved as of the same date provides for the regulation of commercial carriers.

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
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
1936.....	27,983	13.9	3,583	12.6
1937.....	20,288	7.1	785	2.5

(—) Denotes decrease.

Receipts for the registration of motor vehicles from 1913 to 1937, inclusive, aggregate \$29,832,059. In 1937 there was one passenger car registered in Colorado for every 3.4 persons in the state on the basis of the 1930 census, or more than 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.

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
Montrose	21
Baca	22
Rio Grande.....	23
Garfield	24
Conejos	25
Kit Carson.....	26
Washington	27
Routt	28
Bent	29
Alamosa	30
Chaffee	31
Montezuma	32
Lincoln	33
Elbert	34
Saguache	35
Crowley	36
Phillips	37
Costilla	38
Sedgwick	39
Gunnison	40
Lake	41
Moffat	42
Teller	43
Eagle	44
Kiowa	45

County	Key No.	County	Key No.
Cheyenne	46	Jackson	59
Douglas	47	Gilpin	60
Archuleta	48	Summit	61
Rio Blanco	49	Mineral	62
San Miguel	50	Hinsdale	63
Clear Creek	51		
Custer	52		
Grand	53		
Park	54		
San Juan	55		
Ouray	56		
Pitkin	57		
Dolores	58		

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 1937 by counties.

REGISTRATION AND RECEIPTS BY YEARS SINCE STATE ASSUMED CONTROL OF LICENSING

Year	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Motor-cycles	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
1936	284,131	32,013	1,108	....	2,048,596.82
1937	304,419	32,798	1,316	....	2,215,830.47
Total					\$29,832,059.15

*Trucks included with passenger cars for these years.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND FEES COLLECTED, 1937, BY COUNTIES
(From the Records of the State Motor Vehicle Supervisor)

COUNTY	Passen- gers	Trucks and Trailers	Dealers	Motor- cycles	Reissues	Replac- ments and Misc.	Fees Collected
Adams -----	6,525	1,266	49	16	1,555	179	\$ 53,831.73
Alamosa -----	2,474	392	50	12	620	182	19,614.77
Arapahoe -----	8,589	696	90	50	2,070	149	57,162.68
Archuleta -----	699	92	8	--	145	36	4,873.47
Baca -----	1,937	358	20	8	452	80	15,660.58
Bent -----	2,116	186	34	3	546	118	14,280.22
Boulder -----	11,561	1,265	138	67	2,544	391	81,738.15
Chaffee -----	2,048	200	34	4	427	153	14,280.13
Cheyenne -----	914	82	10	1	181	24	6,210.85
Clear Creek -----	1,378	142	17	1	302	23	9,449.52
Conejos -----	1,884	330	14	2	472	78	14,591.08
Costilla -----	823	178	1	--	190	94	6,670.97
Crowley -----	1,366	204	17	3	377	27	10,208.02
Custer -----	655	106	--	--	150	28	4,990.20
Delta -----	4,098	591	52	12	946	126	30,085.60
Denver -----	89,203	6,513	831	458	20,627	4,297	621,301.01
Dolores -----	286	36	--	1	51	6	1,818.00
Douglas -----	1,257	140	9	1	290	95	9,147.55
Eagle -----	1,294	140	13	2	269	27	8,987.66
Elbert -----	1,702	152	6	2	371	30	11,462.52
El Paso -----	17,401	1,227	187	90	3,793	599	118,038.05
Fremont -----	5,324	570	75	23	1,350	118	37,876.11
Garfield -----	2,677	355	52	10	523	201	20,202.31
Gilpin -----	650	65	3	3	124	30	4,367.73
Grand -----	1,022	167	14	3	198	35	7,634.13
Gunnison -----	1,717	172	25	6	315	123	11,524.90
Hinsdale -----	75	14	--	--	6	--	544.99
Huerfano -----	3,165	251	40	10	733	70	20,945.14
Jackson -----	621	112	10	4	121	29	4,747.95
Jefferson -----	9,235	836	54	34	2,158	312	62,624.16
Kiowa -----	942	106	5	3	204	20	6,876.66
Kit Carson -----	2,018	168	32	7	322	118	13,472.83
Lake -----	1,862	118	30	8	393	233	11,711.31
La Plata -----	3,241	353	64	7	772	147	23,406.36
Larimer -----	10,861	1,605	118	70	2,791	328	82,867.16
Las Animas -----	6,567	884	85	25	1,571	147	53,400.58
Lincoln -----	1,921	164	37	5	468	60	13,002.36
Logan -----	5,193	1,022	76	5	1,312	120	43,140.05
Mesa -----	8,988	1,034	122	55	2,352	445	65,052.34
Mineral -----	213	43	--	--	49	3	1,713.31
Moffat -----	1,353	206	23	11	301	89	10,609.79
Montezuma -----	2,199	395	31	7	579	63	17,124.59
Montrose -----	3,675	537	56	5	820	229	27,593.56
Morgan -----	4,931	934	70	14	1,137	125	40,106.43
Otero -----	6,001	830	110	25	1,628	75	46,019.51
Ouray -----	556	62	4	1	107	28	3,868.35
Park -----	1,496	180	22	3	346	52	10,946.09
Phillips -----	1,596	264	29	4	439	22	13,206.76
Pitkin -----	465	48	5	2	105	16	3,243.51
Prowers -----	3,424	440	60	11	990	112	26,482.45
Pueblo -----	17,087	1,458	203	126	4,641	614	117,995.20
Rio Blanco -----	772	85	8	1	175	89	5,393.00
Rio Grande -----	3,375	708	59	5	895	100	29,296.64
Routt -----	2,621	282	43	3	537	83	17,840.01
Saguache -----	1,469	283	23	2	400	48	12,322.04
San Juan -----	411	39	1	--	68	28	2,664.88
San Miguel -----	721	69	13	3	126	34	4,691.78
Sedgwick -----	1,522	336	24	2	411	25	13,209.11
Summit -----	339	47	--	1	81	16	2,572.20
Teller -----	1,973	194	10	4	441	104	13,679.62
Washington -----	2,412	300	17	--	625	45	17,430.91
Weld -----	18,090	3,837	159	70	4,745	623	155,463.20
Yuma -----	3,429	397	50	5	892	90	24,557.70
Totals -----	304,419	*34,266	†3,492	1,316	72,629	†11,991	§\$2,215,830.47

*Includes 32,798 trucks and 1,468 trailers. †Includes 3,298 auto dealers, 166 truck dealers and 28 motorcycle dealers. ‡Includes 4,005 replacements and 7,986 special permits. §Includes \$1,808 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. Upon expiration of the special levy, the tax reverted to its former status. The department is operated as the motor fuel tax division of the state treasurer's office. Taxes are paid by dealers directly to the department.

Collections, tax only, exclusive of inspection fees, for calendar years, are as follows:

			% 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
1936		7,855,299	15.3
1937		8,659,029	10.2
Total		\$77,879,932	....

(—) 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
1936	205,917,013	15.42
1937	222,297,891	7.95

(—) Decrease.

Colorado refineries supplied 33,305,394 gallons of gasoline out of the total of 222,297,891 gallons consumed in the state in 1937. That was 14.9 per cent, as compared with 16.4 per cent in 1936. In addition Colorado refiners export considerable gasoline to other states.

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	5,701,883	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
1936	33,855,471	16.45
1937	33,305,394	14.98

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
1936	167,049,065	38,867,948	23.27
1937	171,287,236	51,010,655	29.78

Year	Amount
1935	\$ 809,973
1936	1,042,474
1937	1,200,874

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
1936	544.3
1937	545.9

In addition to the gallonage imported in 1937 by tank truck, a total of 6,050,301 gallons represented intrastate truck shipments.

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

An accompanying table shows gasoline consumption and road taxes distributed, by counties, for 1937, 1936 and 1935. 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	-----
1936	1,808,100	4,688,000	200,600	-----
1937	1,954,500	5,067,000	217,200	-----

*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)

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Arkansas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31,657
Colorado	33,305,394	33,855,471	30,801,215	30,814,168	28,670,241	26,493,205
Indiana	54	-----	-----	6,367	-----	-----
Kansas	60,183,269	58,319,908	45,116,415	44,260,842	36,439,264	32,392,835
Louisiana	232,355	-----	15,818	47,367	-----	-----
Missouri	-----	-----	-----	7,918	-----	-----
Nebraska	723,406	973,248	306,895	67,669	113,999	140,376
New Mexico	5,431,118	5,143,617	4,313,295	3,582,277	2,967,349	2,546,815
Oklahoma	39,573,857	36,744,598	34,619,721	36,999,085	36,524,991	34,191,164
Texas	16,902,178	14,574,268	9,983,977	7,472,107	7,143,356	15,203,080
Utah	20,217	18,665	468	232,187	169,361	14,300
Wyoming	65,833,538	56,282,238	53,235,902	43,125,019	43,784,017	44,708,198
Unknown	92,505	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	222,297,891	205,917,013	178,393,706	166,615,006	155,812,578	155,721,630

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION, IN GALLONS, AND ROAD TAX DISTRIBUTED, BY AND TO COUNTIES, IN 1937, 1936, AND 1935
(From Motor Fuel Tax Division Reports)

COUNTY	Gallons Consumed			Road Tax Distributed		
	1937	1936	1935	1937	1936	1935
Adams	7,124,019	5,790,510	4,388,902	\$ 27,971.97	\$ 22,794.41	\$ 20,193.23
Alamosa	4,764,935	3,937,574	2,673,387	24,167.02	22,311.87	19,583.38
Arapahoe	2,243,137	2,140,713	2,051,430	23,310.02	20,458.94	17,940.15
Archuleta	193,234	243,529	160,942	19,693.30	18,451.62	16,093.63
Baca	2,053,814	2,512,548	2,028,737	49,400.43	45,839.55	40,234.17
Bent	1,034,859	1,056,549	773,796	14,843.10	13,857.96	12,163.39
Boulder	8,666,472	8,408,811	7,871,014	30,334.35	28,005.72	24,801.15
Chaffee	3,392,280	3,032,822	3,065,729	19,421.42	17,930.55	15,534.53
Cheyenne	576,581	750,745	456,955	26,696.68	24,743.70	21,717.98
Clear Creek	981	2,216	---	23,017.22	21,346.76	18,617.70
Conejos	911,770	596,275	498,764	27,302.95	25,206.98	22,124.50
Costilla	398,999	332,570	284,754	26,445.74	24,589.34	21,582.49
Crowley	655,743	627,686	447,151	13,337.97	12,313.94	10,808.14
Custer	87,839	106,297	97,464	19,964.98	18,432.37	16,178.39
Delta	2,230,510	1,864,094	1,756,686	27,323.89	25,573.72	22,446.43
Denver	66,124,283	62,194,048	56,383,800	---	---	---
Dolores	13,218	30,720	115,506	14,822.20	13,684.30	12,010.97
Douglas	738,497	532,387	480,149	32,278.63	29,800.47	26,156.40
Eagle	473,778	424,631	371,487	29,686.22	27,503.73	24,140.52
Elbert	626,415	607,801	538,655	26,968.35	24,936.79	22,277.09
El Paso	13,837,392	13,216,180	11,656,413	53,079.72	47,711.75	41,775.69
Fremont	2,386,172	2,574,918	2,185,086	37,943.99	35,397.78	31,069.21
Garfield	2,755,342	2,433,296	2,053,394	32,947.43	30,302.29	26,512.18
Gilpin	100,564	54,090	68,358	7,546.92	6,967.52	6,115.62
Grand	829,372	991,428	901,983	39,490.95	36,613.83	32,559.96
Gunnison	280,692	427,531	435,860	56,069.22	51,899.98	42,826.07
Hinsdale	---	---	---	10,160.22	9,380.28	8,233.16
Huerfano	3,326,315	2,556,105	2,245,057	33,052.00	30,514.66	26,884.87
Jackson	520,211	417,634	303,858	28,515.51	26,326.26	23,073.21
Jefferson	1,307,542	1,037,291	608,575	52,515.42	48,715.41	42,843.00
Kiowa	695,414	839,623	705,893	30,564.16	28,198.65	24,750.40
Kit Carson	2,430,270	2,399,222	2,124,034	36,794.20	33,911.62	29,764.87
Lake	1,618,513	1,613,076	1,065,528	15,449.40	14,186.15	12,451.33
La Plata	2,310,415	1,977,579	1,518,934	26,968.57	25,013.89	21,955.16
Larimer	8,604,083	7,930,022	6,581,501	55,985.76	52,208.88	48,619.76
Las Animas	5,126,139	4,673,601	3,993,358	57,950.78	53,887.99	47,281.41
Lincoln	2,664,089	2,560,460	2,056,505	65,079.67	60,083.51	52,905.75
Logan	4,775,121	4,545,540	4,026,708	36,647.78	33,834.52	29,713.96
Mesa	5,734,200	5,012,745	4,134,023	45,449.10	41,979.33	37,252.49
Mineral	59,721	70,873	71,152	13,630.57	12,584.12	11,045.33
Moffat	1,379,519	1,434,162	1,154,820	35,957.88	34,413.44	30,205.25
Montezuma	1,902,531	1,521,416	1,034,725	31,254.08	26,133.37	23,107.07
Montrose	2,406,757	2,243,839	1,751,115	48,794.17	45,164.08	39,641.24
Morgan	4,604,933	4,318,012	3,744,449	27,386.59	25,071.88	22,565.00
Otero	4,680,635	4,688,725	4,062,055	25,066.07	23,141.69	20,277.17
Ouray	46,850	60,735	54,949	10,222.98	9,534.64	8,385.61
Park	120,170	---	---	40,515.46	37,636.74	32,695.48
Phillips	2,299,839	2,259,720	1,961,810	20,989.50	19,088.54	16,754.28
Pitkin	86,130	59,576	63,205	18,083.60	16,695.25	14,704.54
Prowers	3,363,726	3,256,523	2,746,982	38,801.23	35,552.17	31,204.71
Pueblo	16,339,263	13,522,411	11,661,571	44,842.83	41,400.41	36,337.77
Rio Blanco	51,883	20,951	25,806	42,856.90	39,470.22	34,643.66
Rio Grande	2,317,778	1,875,739	1,709,902	17,268.21	16,039.08	14,077.75
Routt	1,331,212	1,006,454	860,070	38,215.86	35,359.25	31,153.98
Saguache	709,305	692,876	513,187	34,996.30	32,290.33	28,799.08
San Juan	148,060	115,413	57,509	10,160.24	9,380.11	8,233.15
San Miguel	196,631	170,541	229,740	28,034.73	26,056.28	24,225.11
Sedgwick	1,484,167	1,497,296	1,316,936	16,327.33	15,093.24	13,247.63
Summit	---	---	---	19,379.62	17,891.99	15,704.03
Teller	592,011	710,438	685,761	21,010.39	19,918.56	17,482.72
Washington	1,404,715	1,150,820	1,046,098	53,999.63	49,854.14	43,757.73
Weld	12,143,400	12,133,582	10,493,857	84,166.70	77,743.88	64,730.31
Yuma	2,922,940	2,654,044	2,037,631	51,741.89	47,769.57	41,928.26
Unknown	92,505	---	---	---	---	---
State	222,297,891	205,917,013	178,393,706	\$1,972,900.00	\$1,818,200.00	\$1,596,100.00

Federal Social Security and State Public Welfare

THE federal social security act, which was devised to provide safeguards against the insecurity of modern life through co-operative action by the federal and state governments, was approved August 14, 1935. The act deals with a number of distinct, though related measures for social security. It provides a program for the consideration of local economic and social problems existing within the states, while maintaining a national unity of purpose.

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 in carrying out the program is rendered through state welfare organizations set up to meet certain requirements of the federal government, and the state agencies in turn operate through organizations set up in the several counties of the state. The Colorado agencies which tie in with the federal program are discussed later in this chapter.

A brief summary of the activities of the board under the federal Social Security act is as follows:

Old Age Assistance—The federal government makes grants to states on a 50-50 basis for assistance to aged individuals up to \$30 per month, but does not contribute more than \$15 per month per individual. In addition the federal government pays for administrative expenses an amount equal to 5 per cent of the sum granted to the state. The grants are on the basis of need with respect to individuals 65 years or older who are not inmates of public institutions. A state, to participate in this plan, 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 the selection of personnel, etc.) for efficient operation of the plan; submit reports in required form to the Social Security board; and provide for certain requirements as to age and qualifications of beneficiaries and for appeals and recovery. No payments to individuals are made by the federal government under this section of the act, but all assistance to the aged goes through the state welfare organization.

Old Age Benefits—Under this plan benefits are paid to qualified individuals as a matter of right out of an "old age reserve account" set up in the federal treasury. A qualified individual is one who is at least 65 years of age who received total wages from employment after December 31, 1936, and before attaining 65 years of age, of not less than \$2,000, and who has been employed in some five different calendar years after December 31, 1936, before attaining the age of 65 years.

The "wages" on which benefits are based do not include, for instance, wages received for agricultural labor; domestic service in a private home; casual labor; services on a vessel registered under the laws of the United States or any foreign country; service for federal or state governments or their political subdivisions; and services for non-profit literary, religious, scientific, charitable and educational organizations.

A qualified individual is entitled to benefits from the day he reaches 65 or on January 1, 1942, whichever is later. Benefits will be paid at regular stated intervals at prescribed rates with a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$85 monthly benefits. Employees whose total wages or length of employment, as defined in the act, prior to their attaining the age of 65, are not sufficient to qualify them for benefits will be entitled to a lump sum payment of 3½ per cent of their wages upon reaching that age. Receipt of a lump-sum payment or annuity under the federal old age benefits will not disqualify a person from receiving aid under the state old age assistance plan. The benefits terminate with the employe's death and his estate is entitled to 3½ per cent of the total wages paid to such individual under the provisions of the act.

Old age benefit payments are strictly a federal function, payments being made direct to the individual through the United States treasury. The methods for providing revenues for the old age benefit fund are described under the sub-heading "taxes."

Unemployment Compensation—This section of the act provides a plan for federal assistance to the states in the administration of their unemployment compensation laws. The law provides for weekly payments to qualified workers who are laid off or lose their jobs. These payments come from a fund

made up by contributions collected by the state for the purpose. A state must qualify under the requirements of the Social Security board under the federal-state program and provide a state agency for the collection and disbursement of compensation funds. The subject is further discussed under the sub-heading "taxes" and under "State Unemployment Compensation," a division of the Industrial Commission, the latter being the state agency charged with the administration of unemployment compensation in Colorado.

Aid to Dependent Children—This is a federal-state program in which the federal government under the Social Security act grants assistance to the states with approved agencies and laws for carrying out the provisions of the act. The federal government pays to each state an amount equal to one-third of the sums expended by the state under such approved plan, but payment in excess of \$18 per month for the first child and \$12 for each additional child in the same family is not counted in determining federal aid. A dependent child may be defined broadly as a child under the age of 16 who has been deprived of parental support through death, absence or incapacity of a parent and who is living in a private home maintained by immediate relatives. The state department of public welfare is the Colorado agency for carrying out this program.

Maternal and Child Welfare—This is a federal-state program for mother and child health service, especially in rural areas. The federal government makes grants equal to one-half of the total amount expended in this service by the state agency. The Social Security act appropriated \$3,800,000 for each fiscal year beginning June 30, 1936, for this program, the entire sum to be used exclusively for carrying out state plans for furthering and strengthening state and local health services to mothers and children and extending maternal and child health service in rural areas. The state plan must be approved by the secretary of labor and the federal agency designating the grants to be made is the children's bureau of the department of labor. The state board of health is the Colorado agency for maternal and child welfare activities.

Services to Crippled Children—This is a federal-state program which provides for federal grants to states for medical care and other services to crippled children under the administration of the children's bureau of the department of labor. The amount of \$20,000 is allotted to each state with

other allotments on the basis of need, to equal one-half of the amount expended by the state agency which operates under an approved plan. The state board of health is the Colorado agency for this program.

Child Welfare Service—This is a federal-state program which under the administration of the children's bureau of the department of labor makes grants to states toward the protection and care of homeless, dependent and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Grants to states are allotted by the secretary of labor to states primarily on the basis of rural population. The amount so allotted shall be expended for payment of part of the cost of district, county and other local child welfare services in areas predominantly rural. The state department of public welfare is the Colorado agency for the administration of this program.

Vocational Rehabilitation—The Social Security act carried an appropriation of \$841,000 for the fiscal year 1937 and \$1,938,000 annually thereafter, to be distributed as grants-in-aid to the states for vocational rehabilitation purposes in addition to appropriations already made under existing laws. The state board of vocational education, under the department of education, is the Colorado agency that administers these benefits.

Public Health Service—The Social Security act appropriated \$8,000,000 annually for federal aid to the states for extending state health services and for assistance to counties and other governmental units in maintaining adequate public health programs. Allotments to the states are made by the surgeon general of the United States public health service with the approval of the secretary of the treasury on the basis of population, special health problems and the financial needs of the respective states. The state board of health is the Colorado agency participating in this program.

Aid to the Blind—This is a federal-state program in which the federal grants are made under an approved plan to the states on the basis of one-half the total expenditures by the state for these purposes, with a limit of \$15 per month per individual from the government, plus an additional 5 per cent for administrative purposes. The assistance is for needy individuals who are blind. The state department of public welfare is the Colorado participating agency.

Taxes—The Social Security act provides for three separate and distinct taxes, the proceeds of which are paid into the treasury of the United States. These taxes are collected through the federal bureau of internal revenue. The Colorado district has its headquarters in Denver.

One of these is an income tax on employes, based on the amount of wages. The employer collects this tax by deducting it from the wages of his employe. It goes through the internal revenue office into the old age benefit reserve account in the United States treasury. The amount of the tax levied is 1 per cent of the wages paid in the calendar years of 1937, 1938 and 1939; 1½ per cent in 1940, 1941 and 1942; 2 per cent in 1943, 1944 and 1945; 2½ per cent in 1946, 1947 and 1948; and 3 per cent after December 31, 1948.

The second tax, which also is for the old age benefit fund is an excise tax on employers, based on the amount of their pay rolls. The percentages are the same as those imposed on employes. Payments are made through the federal bureau of internal revenue.

The third tax is imposed on all employers who have eight or more individuals in their employ for at least some portion of a day, on each of some 20 days during the taxable year, each day being in a different calendar week. This tax amounts to 1 per cent for the calendar year of 1936; 2 per cent for 1937; and 3 per cent each calendar year thereafter. The money provides a fund for state aid under the unemployment program. Against this tax, based on wages, the employer may credit the amount of contributions paid during the taxable year into a state unemployment fund under a state law approved by the Social Security board, up to 90 per cent of the federal tax. Colorado has qualified under the act and has set up its own unemployment compensation department under the state industrial commission.

Certain services are excluded from the above. Among these are wages for agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, certain maritime employment, service in the employ of the federal and state governments and political sub-divisions and services for religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational institutions of a non-profit nature.

The foregoing summary is confined to the provisions of the federal Social Security act, with references to state agencies which participate in and have been approved by the federal board. The state agencies, in most instances, operate under laws adopted by the

state legislature or other qualified authority and have separate rules and regulations. Additional information concerning the state programs is given under their respective designations.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Colorado took steps early in 1936 to qualify for federal-state cooperation under the provisions of the federal Social Security act. The Welfare Organization act of 1936, adopted by a special session of the legislature, was approved March 28, 1936, and became effective April 1, 1936. The old age assistance (pensions) act was approved March 31, 1936, and as of the same date the Aid to the Blind act and Aid to Dependent Children act became effective.

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 Department of Public Welfare began to function as of April 1, 1936. Transfers to the welfare fund included \$789,243 accumulated sales tax; \$415,332 unexpended balance of the old age pension fund in the various counties; \$15,099 unexpended balance in the state blind benefit fund; and \$1,100,750, first allotment of federal funds to the state. Receipts from all sources for the period April 1 to December 31, 1936, amounted to \$9,856,363, and expenditures were \$8,635,742. For the calendar year of 1937 the receipts were \$16,935,596, and expenditures were \$15,379,361, both exclusive of balances.

A table is published herewith showing the financial operations of the welfare department for the nine months of 1936 and the full year of 1937. The statement of receipts gives the sources from which revenues are obtained for the welfare fund and the statement of expenditures gives the amounts expended on account of the various activities under its supervision.

Another table shows the amounts of state and federal funds allotted to the counties in 1937 for welfare purposes and a third gives the expenditures of counties for welfare purposes during 1937 from county funds only.

Additional information on welfare activities under the jurisdiction of the department of public welfare are discussed in this chapter under sub-headings.

Old Age Assistance—The first old age pension law in Colorado was enacted in 1927. It provided that the county commissioners of any county by a two-thirds affirmative vote might establish an old age pension system in that county, to be financed by county appropriations, to be based on needs and limited to \$1 per day for persons 70 years or older.

This law was superseded in 1931 by a legislative act making it mandatory upon counties to establish old age pen-

sion systems, and make adequate appropriations. It was to be administered by county judges and the minimum age was reduced to 67 years.

No actual payments to old people were made under either of the above acts and subsequently it was declared unconstitutional on the ground that it conferred judicial powers upon the county commissioners.

In 1933 another act was passed by the legislature making the county commissioners trustees for the funds with the county judges as administrators. This measure provided for state aid to the counties with a limit of \$30 per month on pensions to each person, based on need.

In 1935 the general assembly appropriated \$100,000 per month out of the sales tax to be placed in the old age pension fund and in the same year, in anticipation of congressional action looking to federal-state aid, the legislature established the Official Colorado State Relief committee as the co-operating agency. This act failed to win the approval of the Social Security board on account of the administration of the act being in the hands of the county judges.

The legislature was called in a second special session in 1936. The Welfare Organization act, creating the department of public welfare to handle all welfare matters, was approved March 28. It became the successor of the Official Colorado State Relief committee. An old age assistance act also was approved on March 31. It met the requirements of the federal Social Security board and was approved, effective April 1, 1936. This act placed the minimum age limit at 65 years, provided that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States and must have resided in Colorado for five years out of the last nine years. The last year must be continuous. Pension payments were based on the resources and needs of the individual, with a limit of \$30 per month per person. It also provided for funeral expenses of a pensioner, not to exceed \$100. Under this act the state's share of pensions was provided out of 50 per cent of the welfare fund. The welfare fund received all of the sales tax, liquor tax, use tax and an additional 10 per cent of inheritance taxes and 10 per cent of incorporation fees.

A constitutional amendment, placed on the ballot by petition, was adopted at the general election on November 3, 1936, providing for an old age pension fund and establishing a new age limit and a minimum for pension payments. The sources of the pension fund as

established in the amendment are: 85 per cent of all retail sales tax; 85 per cent of use tax; 85 per cent of all liquor license fees and taxes; an additional 10 per cent of all inheritance taxes and 10 per cent of all incorporation fees. The age limit for pensions was reduced to 60 years under certain qualifications to be set up by the legislature and the minimum pension placed at \$45 per month. The "jack pot," any amount left in the pension fund at the end of the year, is to be distributed on a pro rata basis to the pensioners. This fund, created as of January 1, 1937, provided for pensions under the old law until September 1, 1937, when the qualifying act of the legislature, approved May 14, went into effect. This act set up a requirement of 35 years continuous residence of persons between 60 and 65 years of age and five years out of nine, the last year continuous, for persons 65 or older. The new law was approved by the federal Social Security board on August 4, 1937. On September 1 all previous awards were cancelled and new awards were made under the new regulations. The lack of space prevents the publication here of the details of the requirements now in effect to make a person eligible for a pension.

On December 7, 1937, the state board of public welfare adopted a method of proration if, and when, there are insufficient funds to pay the full amount of the old age pension awards. There is no variation in the amount deducted from authorized awards, inasmuch as each person eligible for the pension is awarded \$45 in the case of no income,

or the amount which, if added to the income in cash or kind, totals \$45. The method was approved by the Social Security board. 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 exact amount paid out in 1935 and first three months of 1936, when the law was administered by the county judges, is not determinable, but the legislature appropriated \$100,000 per month for aid to counties, which is believed to represent the total and is the amount used as an estimate in the following table.

Payments made on account of old age pensions in Colorado, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1933	\$ 172,481
1934	1,256,190
1935 (est.).....	1,200,000
1935 (3 mos.).....	300,000
1936 (9 mos.).....	5,160,569
1937	11,197,331
Total	\$19,286,571

A table published herewith shows the status of the old age pension fund for 1937. The number of recipients of old age pensions, amount paid, and average per recipient by months from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, as reported by the department of public welfare, is as follows:

Month	Number Recipients	Average Per Recipient	Amount Paid
January	27,096	\$27.66	\$ 749,571.55
February	27,709	27.68	767,105.62
March	28,236	27.68	781,499.07
April	28,614	27.65	791,166.16
May	28,819	27.59	795,130.56
June	28,991	27.57	799,425.31
July	29,194	27.57	804,805.70
August	29,115	27.58	802,975.95
September	26,913*	40.09	1,078,985.13*
October	30,279*	39.83	1,206,086.68*
November	32,518*	39.73	1,291,864.36*
December	34,250*	39.61	1,356,756.75*

*Includes the following number of recipients between the ages of 60 and 65, who received state funds exclusively, and the amounts paid to them.

September	172	.....	\$ 6,867.95
October	887	.....	34,977.53
November	1,551	.....	60,628.48
December	2,116	.....	82,402.65

Aid to Dependent Children—This activity is under the division of public assistance of the state department of public welfare which assumed the administration of aid to dependent children on April 1, 1936. The legislation replaced the Mothers' Compensation act of 1913 with provisions on a much broader basis. It provides for grants-in-aid to children in their own homes or in the homes of certain named relatives. Expenditures of the state department of public welfare, April 1 to December 31, 1936, for this activity amounted to \$231,779. Expenditures in 1937 were \$1,156,875.55, of which \$771,249.53 consisted of state and federal funds allotted to the counties. Expenditures by the counties from county funds only for aid to dependent children amount to \$385,625.

Child Welfare—Child welfare activities in Colorado date back to 1874, with the founding of the Colorado institute for deaf mutes, and were continued through various agencies down to April 1, 1936, when they were placed under the child welfare division of the department of public welfare. Included in its program are the following functions: To provide boarding-home care for children outside their homes or housekeeper service in their homes; to protect neglected children from mistreatment or exploitation; to assist mental defectives; to safeguard children of illegitimate birth; to investigate and provide services to courts in cases involving children; to co-operate with community organizations in programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and to assist in the development of child guidance clinics in the state. The plan for the child welfare service of the state department was approved by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor on August 8, 1936. The department by December 1, 1937, had developed a staff and was engaged in this activity. During 1937 the expenditures amounted to \$6,346 from state funds and \$16,695 from federal funds.

Aid to the Blind—The payment of blind benefits was transferred to the state department of public welfare on April 1, 1936, through legislative enactment. That department took over the investigation and the making and paying of awards for the blind. The blind commission continued in force in obtaining work for the blind and operating workshops, etc. Assistance under the act can be given to a needy blind person who is 18 or more years of age, a citizen of the United States, who became or shall become blind while a

bona fide resident and continues to reside in the state or shall have resided here five years out of nine immediately preceding filing of application; and who has not sufficient income or other resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. The state department reimburses the counties for 75 per cent of funds expended for awards, medical treatment and burials for persons approved for aid to the blind. The amount of assistance is determined by the county department, but the law states that \$30 is the maximum amount a person may receive from the state. An applicant, however, may earn not to exceed \$15 per month if he has no dependents and not to exceed \$30 a month if he has dependents, above the \$30 maximum allowed by law. In December, 1937, there were 579 recipients under the act and the average award was \$27.11. State and federal funds allotted to counties in 1937 for aid to the blind amounted to \$146,673 and expenditures by counties out of county funds amounted to \$48,488.

General Relief—The department of public welfare, as successor to the Official Colorado State Relief committee, allocates funds to the counties on the basis of need to assist them in meeting their relief problem. These funds are deposited in a special fund in the counties known as "the special state relief fund." No part of the fund may be used for administrative purposes, and no part may be expended in connection with any county-owned farm or hospital or any other county institution. All of the fund must be expended for relief. In the period April 1 to December 31, 1936, allotments to counties out of state and federal funds for unemployable relief amounted to \$2,674,149, and in 1937 the allotments were \$2,511,647. The counties disbursed for general relief in 1937 from county funds a total of \$1,474,436.

State funds expended by counties for relief were distributed as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Cash relief.....	\$1,490,049.08	51.23
Food and household expense	668,393.24	22.96
Shelter	90,653.11	3.12
Fuel, light and water	110,902.61	3.81
Hospitalization	*252,497.21	8.68
Medical care.....	183,110.19	6.29
Burials	34,434.27	1.18
Clothing and dry goods	31,345.82	1.08
Miscellaneous	47,948.51	1.65
Total	\$2,909,334.04	100.00

*The amount expended for hospitalization includes the amount paid for convalescent and nursing care.

For general relief the counties expended county funds in the amount of \$1,474,435.81 in 1937. These expenditures were as follows:

Salaries of county doctors and nurses, and expense of county health units...\$	90,125.77
Medical and dental care, drugs, glasses, etc., for indigent persons.....	85,081.81
Hospitalization	683,494.68
Transportation of indigents	4,027.69
Maintenance of county hospitals and farms.....	273,056.60
Food, shelter, and home care	120,744.49
Clothing	5,102.63
Burials of indigent persons.	15,680.41
Fuel, light, and water for indigents	23,696.06
Administrative expenditures	27,740.27
Undistributed	145,685.40
Total	\$1,474,435.81

Division of Tuberculosis—The voters at the general election on November 3, 1936, adopted a law providing the sum of \$50,000 yearly for public assistance to indigent residents who are afflicted with tuberculosis. The fund thus provided became available on July 1, 1937. The assistance and treatment in approved hospitals and sanatoria are given under the direction of the state director of tuberculosis, who was appointed by the state board of public welfare. He is assisted by a state advisory committee. Applications for assistance are made to the department of public welfare in the county of residence. The purpose of the program is to aid in the control and ultimate elimination of tuberculosis in the state. Expenditures for this purpose by the state department in 1937 were \$4,927.

Civilian Conservation Corps—The state department of public welfare makes selections for enrollment in the corps, following which the war department representatives make the physical examinations and assignments to camps. Colorado is in the eighth corps area, which includes Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. In December, 1937, Colorado and Wyoming were combined into one district with a regular army officer in command. The district in December comprised 47 companies, of which 34 are in Colorado. Each company occupies one camp, and the strength of each company is approximately 175 boys.

Surplus Commodity Division—The department of public welfare has charge of the distribution of surplus commodities furnished by the federal and state governments, through the county welfare boards. The wholesale

monetary value of food, clothing and household goods distributed in 1937 was \$972,784. Commodities distributed in eligible cases included 6,633,615 pounds of food; 79,920 dozens of eggs; 468,269 items of wearing apparel and 138,780 pieces of household articles, including blankets, comforters, mattresses, sheets, etc.

Other Activities—Included in the functions of the state department are the investigations of eligibles for WPA projects, national youth administration and CCC; purchase of materials for WPA sewing projects; and sponsoring WPA sewing and canning projects in the state.

State agencies other than the department of public welfare which tie in with the federal agencies under the Social Security program are discussed in separate chapters under their respective headings.

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 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."

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, CALENDER YEAR 1937 AND APRIL 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1936

Note.—The welfare organization act became effective March 28, 1936, taking over activities of the old Official Colorado Relief committee. Transfer of various funds took place as of April 1, 1936.

	1937		*1936	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Unobligated Balance, January 1-----	\$ 1,196,900.52	---	†\$ 29,204.44	---
RECEIPTS				
Sales Tax -----	\$ 6,527,696.75	38.55	\$ 5,358,506.40	54.36
Liquor Taxes -----	2,433,886.41	14.37	1,129,821.63	11.46
Use Tax -----	94,989.19	.56	31,396.30	.32
Inheritance Tax (10%)-----	66,625.02	.39	53,839.25	.55
Incorporation Fees (10%)-----	1,315.00	.01	1,635.65	.02
Recoveries, Old Age Assistance-----	20,103.89	.12	1,136.23	.01
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor)-	32,918.52	.19	-----	---
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief ----	1,900,000.00	11.22	-----	---
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund -----	25,000.00	.15	-----	---
Federal Grants in Aid-----	5,811,241.70	34.31	2,842,419.19	28.84
Dividend—Compensation Insurance -----	20,370.95	.12	-----	---
Returned from Counties-----	-----	---	415,332.22	4.21
Refund—Purchase of Commodities-----	-----	---	7,025.46	.07
Balance of Blind Commission Fund-----	-----	---	15,098.56	.16
Miscellaneous Refunds -----	1,448.81	.01	152.13	---
Total Receipts -----	\$16,935,596.24	100.00	\$ 9,856,363.02	100.00
Grand Total -----	\$18,132,496.76	---	\$ 9,885,567.46	---
EXPENDITURES				
Old Age Pensions (including Burials)-----	\$11,296,425.83	73.45	\$ 5,160,568.78	59.77
Aid to Dependent Children-----	771,249.53	5.01	231,779.35	2.68
Aid to Blind (including Burials and Treatment)	145,387.57	.95	77,143.44	.89
Old Age Assistance Recoveries paid Federal Government -----	8,801.66	.06	768.60	.01
Child Welfare Service—State Expense-----	6,346.41	.04	58.07	---
Child Welfare Service—Federal Expense--	16,695.40	.11	3,033.98	.03
Allotments for Unemployable Relief-----	2,511,647.42	16.33	2,674,149.00	30.97
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities -----	120,829.43	.79	54,528.76	.63
Tuberculosis Expenditures -----	4,927.84	.03	-----	---
State Administrative Expense -----	100,645.86	.65	65,914.69	.76
State's Share of County Administration Expense -----	395,925.77	2.57	228,860.27	2.65
Maternal and Child Health and Public Health -----	-----	---	80,156.13	.93
Vocational Rehabilitation-----	-----	---	8,683.58	.10
Crippled Children Services-----	-----	---	50,097.57	.58
Miscellaneous Expense -----	478.25	.01	-----	---
Total Expenditures -----	\$15,379,360.97	100.00	\$ 8,635,742.22	100.00
Unobligated Balance, December 31-----	2,753,135.79	---	1,249,825.24	---
Grand Total -----	\$18,132,496.76	---	\$ 9,885,567.46	---

*From April 1, to December 31, 1936.

†April 1, 1936, Balance.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED
TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, 1937

COUNTY	Unem- ployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Adminis- tration	Total
Adams -----	\$ 23,080.00	\$ 152,071.62	\$ 1,311.27	\$ 12,412.62	\$ 5,168.03	\$ 194,043.54
Alamosa -----	8,972.00	65,386.06	652.50	4,739.32	1,474.37	81,224.25
Arapahoe -----	43,040.50	315,351.50	3,028.12	25,526.33	8,247.34	395,193.79
Archuleta -----	8,862.50	50,616.50	202.50	1,276.67	2,267.51	63,225.69
Baca -----	23,045.00	119,144.02	232.50	6,164.66	4,755.39	153,341.57
Bent -----	18,107.50	107,619.69	677.25	4,539.65	4,122.63	135,066.72
Boulder -----	59,904.50	284,509.29	3,683.27	24,341.46	11,643.80	384,082.32
Chaffee -----	21,574.00	84,536.27	1,699.50	9,217.98	3,337.14	120,364.89
Cheyenne -----	7,283.00	62,057.49	396.00	571.34	1,980.30	72,288.13
Clear Creek -----	6,362.00	29,424.18	1,170.00	2,048.66	1,064.60	40,069.44
Conejos -----	25,771.50	131,069.12	1,640.63	9,060.68	3,809.07	171,351.00
Costilla -----	31,530.00	91,529.56	804.39	677.33	3,441.31	127,982.59
Crowley -----	8,896.50	77,425.33	1,164.00	3,853.31	2,196.55	93,535.69
Custer -----	3,256.50	34,958.60	1,288.24	1,411.98	1,441.10	42,356.42
Delta -----	20,875.50	147,782.29	3,879.72	14,315.67	5,201.24	192,054.42
Denver -----	913,081.32	3,034,373.07	31,731.71	246,201.35	112,815.53	4,338,202.98
Dolores -----	4,796.00	21,946.64	-----	1,921.34	958.33	29,622.31
Douglas -----	4,178.00	38,995.15	537.00	4,039.33	1,555.91	49,305.39
Eagle -----	10,117.50	49,879.71	93.75	4,443.17	1,979.67	66,513.80
Elbert -----	4,314.00	58,194.54	471.75	4,115.33	2,613.27	69,708.89
El Paso -----	105,732.00	625,865.09	10,419.75	26,057.53	18,244.47	786,318.84
Fremont -----	49,906.00	235,277.60	4,743.58	11,729.99	4,980.84	306,638.01
Garfield -----	18,709.00	122,378.33	2,586.24	10,290.50	5,165.40	159,129.47
Gilpin -----	3,389.00	16,679.55	-----	1,610.05	981.24	22,659.84
Grand -----	2,999.50	25,157.67	345.00	668.00	1,145.49	30,315.66
Gunnison -----	11,415.00	46,116.75	711.00	4,064.65	1,964.35	64,271.75
Hinsdale -----	1,802.50	3,316.60	-----	50.60	296.65	5,466.33
Huerfano -----	83,458.50	239,136.34	3,315.00	1,685.34	9,441.81	337,036.99
Jackson -----	771.00	13,889.38	-----	1,150.69	348.62	16,159.69
Jefferson -----	*45,548.72	247,076.01	4,686.63	29,541.43	6,607.26	333,460.05
Kiowa -----	9,589.50	50,046.92	269.41	2,519.99	2,364.35	64,790.11
Kit Carson -----	17,468.00	135,304.96	483.75	9,148.48	3,083.95	165,489.11
Lake -----	12,654.00	40,893.16	1,532.40	1,018.64	1,666.07	57,764.27
La Plata -----	27,551.50	169,964.01	2,675.23	8,729.35	5,236.38	214,156.47
Larimer -----	99,350.00	453,128.18	3,277.50	23,833.98	16,512.94	596,102.66
Las Animas -----	128,517.50	417,361.05	11,851.13	22,752.65	20,873.80	601,356.11
Lincoln -----	13,027.00	100,138.43	1,553.25	4,124.01	2,290.41	121,133.10
Logan -----	27,938.00	158,310.73	2,966.25	12,315.33	4,022.27	205,552.55
Mesa -----	28,513.00	191,925.84	4,675.95	3,442.66	6,413.32	234,970.77
Mineral -----	1,367.50	9,966.84	-----	354.03	319.50	12,007.87
Moffat -----	8,356.50	53,967.63	-----	4,109.21	1,666.57	68,099.99
Montezuma -----	12,662.50	97,162.04	1,083.75	4,548.04	2,400.40	117,856.73
Montrose -----	19,752.50	143,942.78	2,116.50	5,355.66	3,886.60	175,054.04
Morgan -----	25,336.50	182,118.74	1,976.25	10,190.66	3,832.19	223,454.34
Otero -----	50,675.00	271,262.63	3,688.08	19,312.01	12,901.03	357,838.77
Ouray -----	4,336.00	32,671.36	270.00	1,762.00	832.15	39,871.51
Park -----	3,684.50	28,165.56	-----	1,275.66	1,098.14	34,223.86
Phillips -----	9,522.00	45,787.19	108.75	3,534.68	1,043.69	59,996.33
Pitkin -----	5,802.50	34,524.34	1,473.75	1,864.00	1,280.46	44,945.00
Prowers -----	33,617.50	171,924.27	1,998.00	13,466.81	7,000.68	228,007.22
Pueblo -----	160,655.10	733,562.00	11,622.00	33,598.68	22,935.07	962,372.88
Rio Blanco -----	4,044.00	27,950.87	269.70	3,634.66	1,239.16	37,138.33
Rio Grande -----	12,188.00	114,837.67	1,112.24	7,518.33	2,863.83	138,520.00
Routt -----	13,274.00	86,550.88	836.25	9,272.00	2,724.38	112,657.51
Saguache -----	6,339.50	72,902.18	330.00	1,890.63	2,085.33	83,547.64
San Juan -----	2,936.50	12,042.85	-----	531.30	579.00	16,089.65
San Miguel -----	5,563.00	32,588.60	840.00	439.44	1,105.77	40,536.81
Sedgwick -----	5,436.50	41,345.48	-----	2,563.33	1,694.27	51,039.58
Summit -----	3,347.00	17,600.68	-----	60.00	769.86	21,777.54
Teller -----	12,777.00	73,598.65	1,847.73	2,194.00	1,510.59	91,927.97
Washington -----	14,224.00	99,046.59	1,501.50	8,218.32	3,438.40	126,428.81
Weld -----	136,044.00	559,902.29	3,559.49	50,398.01	21,819.82	771,723.61
Yuma -----	24,342.50	148,000.74	1,282.50	8,309.34	4,301.52	186,236.60
Totals -----	\$ 2,511,671.64	\$ 11,340,260.09	\$ 146,672.66	\$ 750,012.85	\$ 395,041.12	\$ 15,143,658.36

*Includes \$24.22 reimbursement for Tuberculosis Aid.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY, 1937

COUNTY	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Adminis- trative Expense	Assistance to Indigent Tubercu- lars	General Relief	Total
Adams -----	\$ 6,107.60	\$ 437.09	\$ 6,431.41	-----	\$ 3,572.37	\$ 16,548.47
Alamosa -----	2,428.66	217.50	1,990.59	-----	1,889.92	6,026.67
Arapahoe -----	13,745.15	1,020.63	9,759.94	-----	34,801.28	59,327.00
Archuleta -----	652.33	75.00	2,770.61	-----	284.05	3,781.99
Baca -----	3,235.00	77.50	5,660.85	\$ 170.06	9,061.12	18,204.53
Bent -----	2,373.50	231.50	5,286.17	-----	6,088.11	13,979.28
Boulder -----	12,524.35	1,168.19	14,932.37	-----	36,626.90	65,251.81
Chaffee -----	4,759.00	553.25	4,087.85	-----	4,616.10	14,016.20
Cheyenne -----	354.33	132.00	2,335.19	-----	1,574.21	4,395.73
Clear Creek -----	1,074.00	382.50	1,153.55	-----	7,531.34	10,171.39
Conejos -----	4,754.00	545.00	5,077.13	-----	1,259.42	10,376.13
Costilla -----	349.17	275.75	3,832.87	-----	2,569.29	5,717.21
Crowley -----	2,137.66	389.25	2,934.13	-----	3,509.92	8,030.33
Custer -----	699.33	436.91	2,060.42	-----	-----	6,706.58
Delta -----	7,548.00	1,309.11	6,865.12	-----	17,577.21	33,299.44
Denver -----	125,543.66	10,148.76	134,750.59	-----	661,327.60	931,770.61
Dolores -----	971.67	-----	1,062.54	-----	197.39	2,231.60
Douglas -----	2,049.33	180.00	1,855.24	-----	4,361.83	8,446.40
Eagle -----	2,250.41	25.00	2,375.99	-----	8,883.49	13,534.89
Elbert -----	2,041.00	168.75	3,093.17	-----	5,541.37	10,844.29
El Paso -----	14,294.85	3,413.75	24,056.89	901.91	66,538.21	109,205.61
Fremont -----	6,218.49	1,565.88	6,067.69	-----	23,245.53	37,097.59
Garfield -----	5,213.16	868.50	7,115.62	-----	8,428.18	21,625.46
Gilpin -----	854.69	-----	1,236.72	-----	4,296.22	6,387.63
Grand -----	372.00	142.50	1,383.20	-----	10,946.58	12,844.28
Gunnison -----	2,094.33	237.00	2,661.27	-----	9,500.40	14,493.00
Hinsdale -----	25.30	-----	326.91	-----	573.79	926.00
Huerfano -----	857.67	1,167.50	11,081.31	-----	7,522.21	20,628.69
Jackson -----	602.67	-----	520.10	-----	555.52	1,678.29
Jefferson -----	14,787.39	1,582.21	7,752.58	91.93	24,035.08	48,249.19
Kiowa -----	1,312.17	89.61	2,970.03	-----	3,929.20	8,301.01
Kit Carson -----	4,645.05	217.57	3,796.08	-----	11,146.26	19,804.96
Lake -----	531.67	495.89	2,732.43	-----	5,417.45	9,177.35
La Plata -----	4,367.16	847.13	6,438.34	-----	14,851.78	26,504.41
Larimer -----	12,096.65	1,122.50	20,029.10	-----	155,341.60	188,589.85
Las Animas -----	11,022.66	3,922.00	23,726.30	-----	10,933.79	49,604.75
Lincoln -----	2,170.00	534.00	2,848.64	-----	7,474.87	13,027.51
Logan -----	6,212.33	1,007.50	5,373.67	-----	14,887.11	27,480.61
Mesa -----	1,796.00	1,556.75	8,065.56	-----	24,615.00	36,033.31
Mineral -----	180.00	-----	381.18	-----	1,736.44	2,297.62
Moffat -----	2,036.86	-----	2,066.37	-----	7,800.54	11,903.77
Montezuma -----	2,456.00	367.50	3,525.78	-----	1,468.78	7,818.06
Montrose -----	2,335.16	694.25	4,325.07	135.15	7,057.38	15,047.01
Morgan -----	5,310.33	653.75	5,345.36	-----	14,538.81	25,848.25
Otero -----	10,004.32	1,223.61	15,968.36	-----	6,638.43	33,834.72
Ouray -----	937.00	105.00	1,017.89	-----	3,566.80	5,626.69
Park -----	666.58	-----	1,713.56	-----	5,150.79	7,530.93
Phillips -----	1,894.00	46.25	1,199.71	-----	3,311.13	6,451.09
Pitkin -----	962.00	477.38	1,514.68	-----	1,555.20	4,509.26
Prowers -----	7,148.97	642.25	8,710.53	363.36	6,665.88	23,530.99
Pueblo -----	17,493.98	3,887.75	30,534.40	-----	70,842.68	122,758.81
Rio Blanco -----	1,841.33	22.50	1,810.88	-----	6,489.95	10,164.66
Rio Grande -----	3,878.00	364.50	4,237.04	370.37	3,025.35	11,875.26
Routt -----	4,652.83	287.50	3,281.81	-----	3,850.23	12,072.37
Saguache -----	979.23	105.00	2,571.90	-----	912.08	4,563.21
San Juan -----	284.67	-----	677.75	-----	5,434.48	6,396.90
San Miguel -----	231.00	285.00	1,359.92	56.70	3,995.99	5,928.61
Sedgwick -----	1,332.00	-----	2,084.55	4.50	5,330.38	8,751.43
Summit -----	46.00	-----	912.99	-----	3,707.06	4,666.05
Teller -----	1,114.67	610.66	1,958.81	64.35	6,834.79	10,583.28
Washington -----	4,269.16	509.25	4,029.38	-----	14,260.59	23,068.38
Weld -----	25,803.50	1,237.75	27,354.67	*769.52	60,522.87	115,688.31
Yuma -----	4,195.00	423.75	5,547.10	-----	14,727.48	24,893.33
Totals -----	\$385,624.98	\$ 48,487.54	\$488,657.86	\$ 2,927.85	\$1,474,435.81	\$2,400,134.04

*These expenditures do not include County Funds used for sponsorship of W.P.A. Projects.

**OLD AGE PENSION FUND: REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
BALANCES, 1937**

(State Department of Public Welfare)

	Amount	Per Cent
Balance on hand, January 1, 1937.....	\$ 668,018.99	....
REVENUES		
Sales Tax	\$ 5,379,269.23	71.57
Liquor Taxes	1,965,363.28	26.14
Use Tax	76,703.76	1.02
Inheritance Taxes (10%)	63,293.77	.84
Incorporation Fees (10%)	1,249.24	.02
Beer and Liquor Licenses—Cities	31,279.05	.41
Total State Revenue.....	\$ 7,517,158.33	100.00
Recoveries and Adjustments.....	\$ 12,229.59	....
Federal Grants in Aid.....	5,049,182.09	....
Total all Revenues.....	\$12,578,570.01	....
Grand Total	\$13,246,589.00	....
EXPENDITURES		
Pensions	\$11,197,331.24	99.12
Burials	99,094.59	.88
Total Expenditures	\$11,296,425.83	100.00
Balance December 31, 1937.....	* \$ 1,950,163.17	....
Grand Total	\$13,246,589.00	....

*This sum includes \$64,913.05 federal funds to be used in matching state funds for the following quarter.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION**

The unemployment compensation act of Colorado was approved by the governor on November 20, 1936, and by the federal Social Security board on November 27, 1936. The division of unemployment compensation under the state industrial commission was set up on December 1, 1936. This act was amended, largely for the purpose of simplifying the accounting and reporting procedure, effective September 1, 1937.

Unemployment compensation is a federal-state program which provides for weekly payments under established rules and regulations to qualified workers who are laid off or lose their jobs. Benefits under the act do not begin in Colorado until after January 1, 1939.

Title IX of the federal Social Security act levies an excise tax upon the pay rolls of employers having eight or more individuals in employment. Certain types of employment are exempt. The proceeds of the federal tax are deposited in the United States treasury as general revenue.

The federal law makes no provisions for the payment of unemployment benefits to individuals. This is exclusively a state function. The Colorado law levies a tax upon employers' pay rolls

in the state at rates corresponding to those in the federal act. The proceeds of the levy, including interest on the trust fund, penalties and interest on delinquencies, make up an unemployment compensation trust fund which can be used only for the payment of benefits accruing to unemployed workers in the state. This fund is deposited in the United States treasury and can be withdrawn only for the payment of benefits after January 1, 1939. No part of the fund can be used for state administrative purposes.

The state division of unemployment compensation is located in the Midland Savings building in Denver and is in charge of an executive director, and a staff of assistants, accountants and statisticians. The executive director is subject to the supervision of the industrial commission. The personnel is appointed by the industrial commission, subject to the civil service law and regulations. The amount of compensation to the unemployed, the conditions upon which payments are to be made and other details of procedure, including the collection of the tax, are covered by rules and regulations of the state division which have been approved by the federal agency.

The activities of the state division up to the present have been confined

to organization and to the accumulation of contributions to the trust fund.

This fund, as of December 31, 1937, representing cash actually received rather than accruals, amounted to \$4,692,177, of which \$1,576,552 was contributions in 1936 and \$3,079,205 contributions in 1937 the remainder being interest received. The net appropriation for administrative expenses by the Social Security board as of December 31, 1937, was \$130,920, and total expenditures were \$116,236.

The division in its first report to the governor, as of December 31, 1937, shows that in December, 1937, there were 18,098 employers in the state registered under the unemployment compensation act, and these had 175,926 defined employes. Of these numbers 4,314 employers representing 141,164 employes were subject to the tax and 13,784 employers and 34,762 employes were not subject. The division in its report states that while there has been little experience in unemployment compensation administration in this country upon which to base estimates, it believes that under normal condi-

tions approximately \$5,000,000 per annum will be paid to workers in Colorado in the form of benefits after January 1, 1939. Normal income, based on results in 1936 and 1937, will equal or exceed that amount.

A table published herewith shows that in 1937 wages to the amount of \$152,808,633 were subject to the tax and that contributions to the trust fund for the year amounted to \$2,787,000. This compares with \$175,317,658 in wages in 1936 and \$1,576,968 in contributions. The trade group, which includes wholesale and retail merchants, retail automotive dealers, food and apparel and general merchandise, came first with a pay roll of \$37,127,505. Manufacturing ranked second and transportation third.

Tax collected by the federal internal revenue department under Title IX of the Social Security act in Colorado up to June 30, 1937, amounted to \$174,970. The unemployment trust fund for Colorado in the United States treasury on June 30, 1937, amounted to \$2,309,943, of which \$2,295,234 represented deposits and \$14,709 earnings.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: WAGES SUBJECT TO CONTRIBUTIONS IN COLORADO AND CONTRIBUTIONS AND INTEREST RECEIVED, CALENDAR YEARS 1937 AND 1936

(Unemployment Compensation Division, State Industrial Commission)

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	Wages Subject to Contributions		Contributions	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Mining and Quarrying-----	\$ 16,205,776.75	\$ 15,659,318.52	\$ 291,799.21	\$ 140,796.62
Contract Construction -----	7,739,874.70	8,660,669.57	139,396.15	77,297.67
Manufacturing -----	33,855,388.04	32,508,974.71	609,501.72	292,091.63
Transportation -----	26,059,546.25	31,350,969.41	504,636.40	282,638.82
Communication -----	5,523,866.07	5,920,209.66	99,429.25	53,282.61
Utilities -----	3,769,856.03	5,077,424.68	67,861.36	45,690.33
Trade -----	37,127,505.66	43,130,029.71	668,804.65	388,460.23
Finance -----	1,762,879.71	2,361,532.80	31,811.34	21,238.33
Insurance -----	2,654,587.20	3,090,146.59	47,744.40	27,814.45
Real Estate -----	1,034,378.81	1,226,487.22	18,504.57	10,913.12
Combination Group -----	432,839.97	523,475.09	7,706.43	4,720.20
Administrative Offices and Auxiliary Units -----	4,106,072.92	1,267,442.02	73,915.22	11,199.52
Service -----	10,706,747.40	12,576,611.46	192,903.29	113,586.29
Professional Services-----	796,990.10	755,062.24	14,382.10	6,732.14
Miscellaneous -----	1,032,324.21	11,209,304.68	18,604.01	100,506.36
Total -----	\$152,808,633.82	\$175,317,658.36	\$2,787,000.10	\$1,576,968.82

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 survey as of June 1, 1938, shows that 134 departments, bureaus and divisions of the federal government have administrative offices in Denver and vicinity. These, with a very few exceptions, are agencies of regular establishments of the government and are on a permanent basis except for normal routine changes. A classification of these agencies shows that 96 of the 134, or 71.6 per cent, are national or regional in territorial jurisdiction and point to the recognition in Washington of Denver as the center of federal activities in the western part of the United States. Only 38, or 28.4 per cent of these agencies are state and local in territorial jurisdiction.

Nine of the 134 establishments are general in character. These include the Reclamation Service, which has its field headquarters for the United States in Denver; the control methods research laboratory of the Biological Survey, which is general for the United States; the office of Supervisor of Surveys for the general land office, which includes all public domain states and Alaska; reservation law enforcement agency of the Indian Field Service, which includes all Indian reservations in the United States; and such general establishments as the Air Corps Technical school, Fort Logan military post and the Fitzsimons general hospital.

The 87 regional offices include those regions or districts which extend beyond the boundaries of Colorado, of which several take in the entire west-

ern half of the United States, and most of which cover from three to 17 states.

The distribution of the federal agencies by regions or districts is as follows:

Type of Agency	Number
Local	16
Colorado	22
Regional	87
General	9
Total	134

An accompanying table gives the names of departments, bureaus and divisions of the agencies of the federal government in Denver and vicinity as of June 1, 1938, with the region or district covered by each.

The number of persons employed in the various agencies and the amount of the annual payroll is not definitely known, but that the first is between 8,000 and 10,000 persons and the latter is at least \$15,000,000 annually is a conservative estimate. The only survey covering those features in recent years was made in 1936 by the National Emergency Council under the direction of Thomas A. Duke, state director. It canvassed the number of employes and payroll for the month of October of that year for 82 agencies. This report showed that the 82 agencies in that month had 7,503 full-time employes and 560 part-time employes, a total of 8,063. The payroll for October, 1936, was \$1,173,202 or at the rate of \$14,078,424 annually. This survey did not include employes of the Farm Credit administration the Federal Reserve bank, the Agricultural Extension service, officers and enlisted men at Fort Logan, post offices outside of Denver, members of the national guard who receive drill pay from the federal government or state co-operative agencies which receive federal funds for allocation, but which are not federal administrative units. Neither did it include Works Progress Administration workers nor Civil Conservation Corps enrollees. The total of 82 agencies included in the 1936 survey compares with 134 as of June 1, 1938.

Although there has been an increase since the date of the first survey, the difference between 82 and 134 does not necessarily mean a net gain of 52 agencies in the intervening period, but rather a more extended scope in the later canvass. One of the most important changes contributing to the in-

crease is the establishment of the Air Corps Technical school at Denver. It is estimated that it will have a permanent payroll of at least \$40,000 a month and that during the period of construction, which will extend over several years, the average will be around \$105,000 per month.

An accompanying table gives a summary of the survey made by the National Emergency Council.

The federal government not only has the largest number of employes and the largest individual payroll in the state, but is by far the largest property owner. The inventory value of the government's property in Colorado is not definitely known. Estimates and figures from official sources show, however, that the total is around \$4,800,000,000, including land, buildings and cash assets in the Denver mint. This total is based on the following figures:

Cash assets, Denver mint, June 30, 1937.....	\$3,853,397,078
Public domain.....	14,371,500
National forests.....	70,000,000
Reclamation projects.....	18,000,000
Coal land.....	722,450,000
Indian land.....	3,545,000
Shale land.....	21,000,000
Oil reserves.....	3,173,000
Parks and monuments.....	2,025,000
Power, water and other reserves.....	25,000,000
Government buildings.....	26,845,000
Military property used by the national guard.....	2,500,000
Total.....	\$4,762,306,578

The above total does not include federal airway routes, land, buildings and equipment, operating funds of various government agencies, properties employed in federal emergency programs or federal buildings under construction. The building program for the next few years is expected to be large. It includes the expansion of facilities at Fort Logan, the Fitzsimons general hospital and the Veterans hospital; the continuation of the construction of the Air Corps Technical school, the construction of a federal prison near Denver and a new parcel post building for the Denver postoffice, and improvements of other properties. Appropriations and allotments of funds for these purposes so far made indicate at least \$18,000,000 of new construction in the near future. Large irrigation projects such as the Colorado-Big Thompson trans-mountain water diversion are not included in any of these figures as the cost of these projects ultimately is to be borne by the beneficiaries, who become the owners.

Lack of space prevents a description in detail of all federal operations in Colorado, but additional information

concerning the more important, such as the mint, Fitzsimons hospital, the Air Corps Technical school, etc., will be found in accompanying chapters under sub-headings.

FEDERAL AID TO COLORADO

Expenditures of the federal government made directly to the state of Colorado under co-operative agreements and within the state in the form of grants for relief, work relief, and other aids, amounted to \$51,849,915.93 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. The figures are taken from the annual report of the secretary of the treasury.

Direct payments to the state under co-operative agreements, and the departments under which they were made, are as follows:

Dept. of Agriculture:	
Agricultural experiment stations.....	\$ 101,215.48
Agricultural extension work.....	237,751.12
Forest funds, etc.....	114,994.04
Highways.....	1,551,360.78
Dept. of Interior:	
Colleges for agricultural and mechanic arts.....	74,222.32
Payments from receipts under mineral leasing act.....	45,749.42
Payments under certain special funds.....	4,242.12
Co-operative vocational education and rehabilitation.....	94,775.19
Office of Education.....	44,680.56
Dept. of Labor:	
U. S. Employment service.....	25,476.72
Dept. of Treasury:	
Blind education.....	726.45
Independent Offices:	
Under federal water power act.....	321.29
Homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.....	8,314.23
Under Social Security act.....	4,708,296.17
Total (direct).....	\$7,012,125.89

Payments made within the state for relief, work relief and other aids, exclusive of loans, are as follows:

Dept. of Agriculture:	
Highways:	
Forest service.....	\$ 659,262.74
Bureau of public roads.....	2,807,683.88
Agricultural Adjustment.....	6,869,294.71
Farm Security Adm.....	4,620,510.66
War Department:	
National guard.....	544,391.47
Independent Offices:	
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	6,877,637.92
PWA grants.....	2,287,839.03
Works Progress Adm.....	20,171,169.63
Total (within state).....	\$44,837,790.04
Grand total.....	\$51,849,915.93

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF JUNE 1, 1938

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
Department of Agriculture:	
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:	
Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates:	
District office.....	Colorado
Regional office.....	Seventeen western states
Federal Grain Supervision.....	Colo., Wyo. (part), N. Mex (part)
Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service.....	Colorado
Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service.....	Only permanent office between Kansas City and Sacramento
Hay, Feed and Seed:	
Seed Reporting Service.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont. (part)
Seed Verification.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Livestock Market News Service.....	Regional, no defined area
Land Utilization Division.....	Mont., Wyo., No. Dak., So. Dak., N. E. Colo.
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
Field Division.....	Colorado
Meat Inspection Division.....	Local
Packers and Stockyards Division.....	Colo., Utah (part)
Pathological Division.....	Western half of United States
Bureau of Biological Survey:	
Regional office (Region 2).....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Ida., Mont.
Division of Wild Life Research:	
Section of Food Habits.....	Territory west of Mississippi river, exclusive of Calif., Wash. and Ore., and from Mexico to Canada
Section of Distribution and Migration of Birds.....	Central flyway from Mexico to Canada and Great Plains-Rocky Mountain area
Division of Game Management:	
Regulatory Work—Migratory Bird Treaty Act.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Ida., Mont.
Wild Life Refuges.....	Central flyway (see above)
Predatory Animal and Rodent Control.....	Colorado
Control Methods Research Laboratory.....	General for the United States
Division of Land Acquisition.....	Colo., Ore., Wash., Ida., Mont., Calif., Nev., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex., Wyo., Tex., Okla.
Farm Security Administration:	
Regional Director (Region 10).....	Mont., Wyo., all Colo. except 14 south-eastern counties
Resettlement Division.....	Same as Region 10
Rural Rehabilitation Division.....	Same as Region 10
Business Management Division.....	Same as Region 10
Finance and Control Division.....	Same as Region 10
Information Division.....	Same as Region 10
Labor Relations Division.....	Same as Region 10
Regional Custodian.....	Same as Division 10
Office of Solicitor.....	Same as Region 10
Personnel Division.....	Same as Region 10
Bureau of Public Roads.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Food and Drug Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, Mont. (part), Texas (part)
Forest Service.....	Colo. and parts of Wyo., So. Dak., and Nebr.
Soil Conservation Service:	
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	Indian Res. west of Mississippi river
Weather Bureau, Forecast District.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Department of Commerce:	
Bureau of Standards.....	All states west of the Mississippi except Calif., Wash. and Ore.
Bureau of Air Commerce:	
Aero Inspection.....	Colorado
Maintenance Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Nebr.
Radio Communications.....	Local
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	Local

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF JUNE 1, 1938—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
Department of the Interior:	
Bureau of Mines:	
Health and Safety Branch-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex. and parts of Texas and So. Dak.
Mineral Production and Economics Division-----	Colo., Wyo., So. Dak., N. Mex., Texas and Alaska
Coal Experimental Station-----	Colo., Wyo., No. Dak., Texas, Wash., Mont., N. Mex.
Bureau of Reclamation -----	Field headquarters for the U. S.
General Land Office:	
Supervisor of Surveys-----	All public domain states and Alaska
District Cadastral Engineer-----	Colo., Wyo., Nebr., So. Dak.
District Land Office-----	Denver land district
Indian Field Service:	
Reservation Law Enforcement-----	All Indian reservations in the U. S.
Geological Survey:	
Minerals Classification Division-----	Rocky Mountain states from western Kans. to central Nev. and Mexico to Canada
Oil and Gas Leasing Division-----	Colorado
Mining Division-----	Colo., Wyo. (part), Nebr., Kans., N. Mex., Ark., La., Ala.
Water Resources Branch-----	Colo., Nebr. and parts of Wyo. and So. Dak.
Water Power Division-----	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Distribution Office-----	Local
National Bituminous Coal Commission:	
District 16-----	Northern Colorado
District 17-----	Southern Colorado and northern N. Mex.
National Park Service:	
Park Superintendent-----	Rocky Mt. National Park
State Park Inspection-----	Colo., Wyo., Mont., So. Dak. (part)
Procurement Office-----	Colorado
Recreational Study-----	Colo., Wyo.
Office of Education:	
Vocational Education and Rehabilitation Administration-----	Colorado
Department of Justice:	
District Attorney-----	Colorado
District Court-----	Colorado
Marshal-----	Colorado
Circuit Court of Appeals-----	Colo., Wyo., Kans., Okla., Utah, N. Mex.
Commissioner-----	Local
Probation Department-----	Colo., Utah
Bureau of Investigation-----	Colo., Wyo.
Special Assistant to Attorney General-----	General
Department of Labor:	
Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	Colo. and parts of Wyo., Nebr.
Employment Service-----	Colorado
Navy Department:	
Navy Recruiting Station-----	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Nebr.
Marine Recruiting Station-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex. (part)
Postoffice Department:	
Denver Postoffice and District Departments-----	Denver
Railway Mail Service-----	Colo., Nebr., Wyo.
Postoffice Inspection Service-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah
Department of the Treasury:	
Bureau of Internal Revenue:	
Agent in Charge-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Income Tax Agents-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Estates Tax Agents-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Engineer Revenue Agent-----	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Collector of Internal Revenue-----	Colorado
Alcohol Tax Unit-----	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Accounts and Collection Division-----	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Mont., Ida.
Intelligence Unit-----	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex., Ariz.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF JUNE 1, 1938—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
Department of the Treasury—Continued:	
Bureau of Narcotics.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Collector of Customs.....	Colorado
Customs Inspection Service.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Secret Service.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Mint.....	General
Division of Disbursements.....	Colo., Wyo. and areas of agencies for which it makes audits
Custodian Service.....	Local
War Department:	
Army Recruiting Station.....	Colo., Ariz., N. Mex., Okla., Texas
Air Corps Technical School.....	General
Fort Logan Military Post.....	General
Fitzsimons General Hospital.....	General
Construction Quartermasters Office.....	Denver and vicinity, including Lowry Field, Fort Logan and others by assignment
Headquarters, 103rd Division.....	Colo., Ariz., N. Mex., Okla., Texas
Independent Establishments:	
Civil Service Commission.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	Colo., Wyo.
Farm Credit Administration:	
Regional Agricultural Corporation.....	Colo., Kans., Okla., N. Mex.
Production Credit Corporation.....	Colorado
Federal Communications Commission.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Mont. (part)
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works:	
Division of Investigation.....	Local
Resident Project Auditor.....	Colorado
Federal Housing Administration:	
State Director.....	Colorado
Federal Power Commission:	
Regional Office, Region 4.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., No. Dak., So. Dak., Nebr., Kans., N. Mex., Okla., Texas
Bureau of Engineering.....	Same as Region 4
Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates.....	Same as Region 4
Home Owners Loan Corporation.....	Colorado
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Bureau of Locomotive Inspection.....	Colo., Western Nebr., Western So. Dak. Southern Wyo.
Bureau of Service.....	Colo., Wyo., Kans., Nebr., Utah, part of N. Mex.
Bureau of Valuation.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex., part of Texas
Bureau of Motor Carriers.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
National Emergency Council.....	Colo., Wyo.
National Labor Relations Board.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, N. Mex.
National Resources Committee:	
Colorado State Planning Commission.....	Colorado
National Youth Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Ida., Utah, Wash. Ore., Calif., Ariz., Nev., N. Mex.
State Office.....	Colorado
Reconstruction Finance Corp.....	Colo., Northern N. Mex.
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex., Nebr., Kans. No. Dak., So. Dak.
Superintendent of Documents.....	Agent, local
Social Security Board:	
Regional Director (Region 11).....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, Ida., Ariz.
Bureau of Public Assistance.....	Same as Region 11
Bureau of Public Assistance Statistics.....	Same as Region 11
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.....	Same as Region 11
Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.....	Northeast Colo., Pueblo and Grand Junction
Regional Attorney's Office.....	Same as Region 11
Regional Auditor's Office.....	Same as Region 11
Regional Information Service.....	Same as Region 11
Denver Field Office.....	Local
Veterans' Administration.....	Colorado
Works Progress Administration:	
Sub-regional Office.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah
State Office.....	Colorado

**FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS IN COLORADO:
EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL FOR OCTOBER, 1936**

Note—This table is made up from the report of a special survey made by the National Emergency Council, under the direction of Thomas A. Duke, state director, for the month of October, 1936, covering 82 departments, bureaus and divisions of the federal government. The figures do not include employees of the Farm Credit administration, which is largely farmer-owned; the Federal Reserve bank, which is owned by member banks; the Extension service; officers and enlisted men at Fort Logan; members of the national guard who receive drill pay from the federal government; state co-operative agencies which receive federal funds for allocation; WPA workers and CCC enrollees; departments, bureaus or agencies established subsequent to the month covered by the survey; nor postoffice employes outside of the Denver district.

AGENCY	Full-time Employes	Part-time Employes	Total Employes	Payroll Oct., 1936
Bureau of Reclamation.....	1,284	44	1,328	\$ 229,800.00
Forest Service.....	431	...	431	73,341.00
Bureau of Public Roads.....	135	167	302	38,800.00
Home Owners Loan Corporation.....	70	1	71	10,390.00
National Reemployment Service.....	77	0	77	7,621.19
Soil Conservation Service.....	178	1	179	29,330.00
Works Progress Administration.....	1,471	0	1,471	192,167.11
Civil Conservation Corps.....	485	0	485	52,734.55
Resettlement Administration.....	469	0	469	55,988.38
Veterans' Administration.....	370	11	381	52,965.49
Public Works Administration.....	101	0	101	22,124.47
Departments not included in the above:				
Department of Agriculture.....	134	13	147	26,051.09
Department of the Interior.....	86	139	225	24,008.79
Social Security Board.....	27	0	27	5,600.00
Internal Revenue Department.....	190	0	190	38,313.36
Department of Justice.....	45	6	51	11,226.29
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11	1	12	2,891.28
Department of Labor.....	2	0	2	503.32
Department of Commerce.....	7	0	7	1,133.34
Department of War.....	476	0	476	34,280.75
Department of the Treasury.....	392	15	407	60,179.01
Postoffice Department (Denver).....	790	142	932	148,418.55
Miscellaneous Departments.....	272	20	292	55,334.60
Total	7,503	560	8,063	\$1,173,202.57

**PENSIONS AND WAR
COMPENSATION**

There was distributed in Colorado by the federal government through the Veterans' administration in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, approximately \$8,259,372 to 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. This amount is exclusive, however, of adjusted service (bonus) payments made during the year.

There were 5,470 living veterans of the World war and dependents of 1,183 deceased veterans resident in Colorado on June 30, 1937, receiving benefits and the amount accruing to them during the fiscal year was \$3,432,044 for the living veterans and \$444,646 for de-

pendents of deceased veterans of that war.

There were only two dependents of deceased veterans of the war of 1812 in the country, one of whom resides in New York and the other in Oklahoma. Two dependents of deceased veterans of the Mexican war residing in Colorado received benefits from the government during 1937. There were 58 veterans of the Indian wars and dependents of 63 deceased veterans on the rolls from this state.

Living veterans of the civil war in Colorado are decreasing steadily and only 87 were receiving pensions at the close of the 1937 fiscal year. In 1936 there were 113 and in 1935 there were 147. The number on June 30, 1934, was 219. The Spanish-American war ranked next to the World war and of the first named 1,797 were on the pension rolls in 1937.

The total amount paid by the government in Colorado to the veterans

of all wars and their dependents is not available. However, such figures as have been segregated indicate that \$45,984,313 was paid for pensions for wars other than the World war in the past 20 years. A grand total of \$123,024,943 is shown in all payments for a varying number of years to Colorado beneficiaries in a table given below. These figures, however, cover only three to six years for some classifications and the table covering the longest period goes back for only 20 years.

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
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
1936.....	4,575	2,181,204
1937.....	4,446	2,215,480
Total.....		\$45,984,313

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
1936.....	1,155	436,137
1937.....	1,183	444,646
Total.....		\$5,522,574

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
1936.....	5,044	3,332,390
1937.....	4,922	3,203,743
Total.....		\$58,316,056

Disability allowances for non-service connected 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
1936.....	466	159,489
1937.....	514	167,714
Total.....		\$2,387,785

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
1936.....	33	62,989
1937.....	34	60,587
Total.....		\$1,196,798

Figures for certain other branches of the service were not segregated by states prior to 1934. Figures for available years are given below.

Military and naval insurance disbursed to Colorado men in fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1934.....	1,894	\$1,339,083
1935.....	1,854	1,298,422
1936.....	1,829	1,216,255
1937.....	1,772	1,141,560
Total.....		\$4,995,320

Payments made on account of adjusted service and dependent pay by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934.....	\$13,073
1935.....	9,275
1936.....	9,017
1937.....	10,974
Total.....	\$42,339

Payments on adjusted service certificates matured by death for years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934	\$198,332
1935	258,809
1936	203,557
*Total	\$660,698

*Not segregated for 1937. Action taken on adjustment during the year for the United States amounted to \$3,760,693,871.

Disbursements allotted to Colorado for administration for fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934	\$ 816,321
1935	899,243
1936	824,838
1937	800,088
Total	\$3,340,490

Disbursements allotted to Colorado for construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities and services by years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934	\$312,644
1935	49,291
1936	2,055
1937	214,580
Total	\$578,570

Total disbursements in Colorado on account of the administration of veteran affairs by years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934	\$ 7,763,514
1935	8,434,586
1936	8,427,931
1937	8,259,372
Total	\$32,885,403

Recapitulation of amounts paid out in Colorado for number of specified years, as shown by the above tables, exclusive of adjusted compensation (bonus) payments in 1937, is as follows:

Pensions (20 yrs.).....	\$ 45,984,313
Death compensation (19 yrs.)	5,522,574
Disability compensation (19 yrs.)	58,316,056
Disability allowance (7 yrs.)	2,387,785
Retired emergency officers pay (7 yrs.)	1,196,798
Military and naval insurance (4 yrs.)	4,995,320
Adjusted service pay (4 yrs.)	42,339
Adjusted service certificates (3 yrs.)	660,698
Administration (4 yrs.)	3,340,490
Construction (4 yrs.)	578,570
	<hr/>
	\$123,024,943

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 1,033 veterans remaining under hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Colorado hospitals and facilities on June 30, 1937, of which number 537 were residents of Colorado. In addition, there were 240 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, 1937, a total of 974, of whom 361 were incompetents and 613 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.

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.	1,838
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

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING PROGRAM

On December 1, 1938, there were either constructed or under construction at 18 state institutions public buildings with a total value of \$7,300,000, designed to meet the pressing needs of the institutions. Of the total cost about \$3,000,000 was paid by grants from the Public Works Administration, the rest coming from funds raised by a continuing mill levy enacted for that purpose.

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)

	1937		1936	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
WORLD WAR				
Living veterans:				
Service-connected (war time)-----	4,922	\$3,203,743	5,044	\$3,332,390
Non-service connected-----	514	167,714	466	159,489
Emergency officers' retirement pay-----	34	60,587	33	62,989
Totals:				
Living veterans-----	5,470	\$3,432,044	5,543	\$3,554,868
Deceased veterans-----	1,183	444,646	1,155	436,137
Grand total, World War-----	6,653	\$3,876,690	6,698	\$3,991,005
OTHER WARS				
Mexican War:				
Deceased veterans-----	2	\$ 744	2	\$ 441
Indian War:				
Living veterans-----	58	33,100	60	34,253
Deceased veterans-----	63	23,096	65	23,368
Civil War:				
Living veterans-----	87	111,217	113	142,215
Deceased veterans-----	923	456,323	1,044	520,959
Spanish-American War:				
Living veterans-----	1,797	1,012,203	1,829	970,085
Deceased veterans-----	446	157,509	421	143,848
Totals:				
Living veterans-----	1,942	\$1,156,520	2,002	\$1,146,553
Deceased veterans-----	1,434	637,672	1,532	688,616
Grand total, other wars-----	3,376	\$1,794,192	3,534	\$1,835,169
Peace time:				
Living veterans-----	961	\$ 388,288	943	\$ 316,406
Deceased veterans-----	109	33,000	98	29,629
Total, peace time-----	1,070	\$ 421,288	1,041	\$ 346,035
Grand total:				
Living veterans-----	8,373	\$4,976,852	8,488	\$5,017,827
Deceased veterans-----	2,726	1,115,318	2,785	1,154,382
Total-----	11,099	\$6,092,170	11,273	\$6,172,209
Military and naval insurance-----	1,772	\$1,141,560	1,829	\$1,216,255
Adjusted service and dependent pay-----	----	10,974	----	9,017
Adjusted service certificates matured by death-----	----	-----	----	203,557
Administration-----	----	800,088	----	824,838
Construction-----	----	214,580	----	2,055
Total disbursements-----	----	\$8,259,372	----	\$8,427,931

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. 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. The majority of these loans had no security

other than the character of the signers of the notes. The provisions of the act expired by limitation March 31, 1937. On February 2, 1938, loans under Title I were revived with modifications under which "catastrophe" loans were eligible for insurance up to June 30, 1939.

On December 31, 1937, there were 5,954 modernization notes outstanding in Colorado to the amount of \$3,040,274, and of these 203 for \$44,897 were in default and the claims had been paid out of the insurance fund. The defaults in the state amounted to only 1.48 per cent of the total.

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.

Gross mortgages accepted for insurance in 1937 on property located in Colorado are as follows:

	Number	Amount
New homes.....	392	\$1,634,644
Existing homes.....	589	1,669,200
Total	981	\$3,303,844

Net mortgages accepted for insurance, cumulative through December 31, 1937, on homes located in Colorado are as follows:

	Number	Amount
New homes.....	614	\$2,500,774
Existing homes.....	1,238	3,392,394
Total	1,852	\$5,893,168

The majority of all the loans accepted for insurance in Colorado were in the Denver metropolitan district. From the time the act went into effect to December 31, 1937, 64.5 per cent of the total loans insured in the state were on homes in the Denver metropolitan area. These are distributed as follows:

	Number	Amount
Gross for 1937.....	597	\$2,212,880
Through Dec. 31, 1937.....	1,073	3,805,240

The final figures for mortgages accepted for insurance in Colorado in 1937, including some commitments not included in the table on gross mortgages given in the first table in this chapter, were 986 in number and \$3,332,000 in amount. Three-fourths or 75.8 per cent of these were accepted by local mortgagees. The distribution is as follows:

	Number	Amount
Local mortgagees....	807	\$2,527,000
Out-of-state mortgagees	179	805,000
Total	986	\$3,332,000

Mortgages on properties in Colorado financed by local and outside mortgagees in 1937 were accepted for insurance by the following groups:

Mortgagee	Amount
National banks.....	\$1,150,000
State banks.....	501,000
Building and loan assns.....	649,000
Insurance companies*.....	141,000
Mortgage companies*.....	336,000
All others.....	555,000
Total	\$3,332,000

*Out-of-state mortgagees.

Colorado is in Zone 5 of the regions set up by the housing administration, this zone including 11 western states. A state director's office for Colorado is located in Denver.

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. It is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the securities act of 1933, as amended; the securities exchange act of 1934, as amended, and the public utility holding company act of 1935.

The main objective of the commission under the securities act is 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.

Under the securities exchange act 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 exchanges and other persons doing business through exchanges.

The public utilities holding company act is designed to provide for the regulation of gas and electric utility holding company systems.

A regional office of the commission is located in the Patterson building in Denver. Colorado is in the sixth zone and the states under the jurisdiction of the Denver regional office are Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah. All applications for the registration of securities in the sixth zone are made to the regional office at Denver.

Two stock exchanges—Denver and Salt Lake City—in the sixth zone were registered under the stock exchange act. The Colorado Springs stock exchange is exempt from the registration of securities.

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 co-operatives. 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 co-operatives, 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 co-operatives 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 co-operative 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' co-operative 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 bor-

rower 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. The loans are amortized over a long period of time, extending to as much as 33 years.

In the period 1917 to 1937, inclusive, the Federal Land bank and the land bank commissioner (Federal Farm Mortgage corporation) made 21,712 loans in Colorado aggregating \$59,493,600. These loans include land bank commissioners' loans from August 23, 1933, to the end of 1937. Outstanding

on December 31, 1937, were 16,494 loans aggregating \$38,926,311.

An accompanying table shows the number of applications received, loans closed and loans outstanding at the end of the year, by years, 1934 to 1937, inclusive. There were pronounced decreases in applications and in the number and amount of loans in the last four years, indicating diminishing requirements for the refinancing of farmers under stress of the depression. The number of loans dropped from 5,527 in 1934 to 693 in 1937 and the amount of loans decreased from \$11,377,000 to \$1,714,700.

The percentages of loan proceeds used for various purposes in Colorado in 1937 are as follows:

	Per Cent
Land Bank loans:	
Refinancing indebtedness.....	74.4
Purchase of land and redemption from foreclosure.....	15.8
General agricultural uses, includ- ing buildings and improvements	3.5
National farm loan association stock	5.0
Loan fees.....	1.3
	100.0
Land Bank commissioner loans:	
Refinancing indebtedness.....	75.3
Purchase of land and redemption from foreclosure.....	21.1
General agricultural uses, includ- ing improvements.....	2.9
Loan fees.....	.7
	100.0

There were 9,958 land bank loans outstanding in Colorado on December 31, 1937, of which 6,525, or 65.5 per cent, had all matured installments paid in full; 981, or 9.9 per cent, with all matured unpaid installments extended; and 2,452, or 24.6 per cent, classified as delinquent, loans with matured installments unpaid or unextended.

There were 6,536 commissioners' loans outstanding on the same date, of which 4,566, or 69.9 per cent, had all matured installments paid in full; 42, or 0.6 per cent, with no delinquencies in extensions; and 1,928, or 29.5 per cent, classed as delinquent.

Another table given herewith shows the number of farms owned by the Federal Land bank in Colorado, the investment in same and the carrying value at the end of calendar years, including sheriffs' certificates and judgments.

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 agri-

cultural 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, 1937, by type and institution, are as follows:

	Amount
Production credit associations	\$3,035,714
Other	764,293
Total	\$3,800,007

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 production credit associations issue two classes of capital stock. Class A stock is non-voting, but preferred as to assets upon liquidation, and is purchased principally by the Production Credit corporation and also is available for purchase by private investors. Class B stock may be purchased only by the farmer-borrower and has all voting rights. This part of the stock is paid in as loans are made, each borrower being required to own Class B stock to the amount of his loan.

There are eight production credit associations in Colorado with a total authorized capital of \$3,260,000, the number and capital having remained unchanged from 1934 to 1937, inclusive. The paid-in capital at the end of 1937 was \$1,767,610, of which \$1,444,150 was Class A stock and \$323,460 Class B

stock. The number of Class B stockholders in the state on December 31, 1937, was 1,751.

An accompanying table shows the number and amount of applications, loans closed and loans outstanding for Colorado for calendar years.

Banks for Co-operatives—The central bank for co-operatives and 12 district banks were established in 1933 pursuant to the farm credit act of that year to extend credit on a business basis to farmers' co-operative associations. The central bank has its headquarters at Washington and the bank for the ninth district, in which Colorado is located, is at Wichita, Kansas.

To be eligible to borrow from a bank for co-operatives, a co-operative association must be one in which farmers act together in:

Processing, preparing for market, handling or marketing farm products; purchasing, testing, grading, processing, distributing or furnishing farm supplies; or furnishing farm business service. To be eligible, an association must be operated for the mutual benefit of its members; must not do business with non-members in an amount greater in value than its business with members, and no member may have more than one vote in an association or be entitled to dividends in excess of 8 per cent a year.

The banks may make loans to co-operatives 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 co-operative, 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. Co-operatives performing farm business services also are eligible for loans.

Loans outstanding in Colorado on December 31 of specified years are as follows:

	Number	Amount
1935	14	\$ 387,580
1936	17	999,861
1937	20	1,054,589

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations—These corporations were organized under the emergency relief act of 1932 under charters from the

Reconstruction Finance corporation, to meet the pressing need of short-term agricultural credit, particularly in the livestock industry. After production credit associations began to function, offering permanent sources of this type of credit, these temporary credit corporations were placed in orderly liquidation on May 1, 1934.

Colorado is in the Ninth Farm Credit district, with regional corporation at Wichita, Kansas. There were 4,340 loans aggregating \$8,414,153 outstanding in Colorado on April 30, 1934. These had been reduced to 168 loans for \$473,811 on December 31, 1935, a decrease in amounts of 94.4 per cent.

Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Offices—This section is under the jurisdiction and control of the Production Credit division of the Farm Credit administration and its purpose is to make loans to farmers for crop production, harvesting and summer fallowing and for the purchase of feed for livestock. The loans are restricted to applicants unable to make loans from any other agency and who show their willingness to co-operate in crop control programs, and to emergency purposes in drouth- and storm-stricken areas.

Loans made in Colorado, by years, are as follows:

	Number	Amount
1921-1935	28,448	\$4,360,344
1936	1,864	239,595
1937	2,432	396,205

Balances outstanding, and per cent of loans made, on December 31, 1937, for Colorado, are as follows:

Loans made in—	Amount Outstanding	Per Cent
1921-1935	\$2,255,417	51.7
1936	131,842	55.0
1937	305,549	77.1

There were 7,408 drouth relief loans made in Colorado in 1934-35 aggregating \$2,333,062, of which \$1,640,139, or 70.3 per cent, was outstanding on December 31, 1937.

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 existing 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 made considerable progress toward liquidation in 1937. The gross assets were reduced 17.7 per cent from \$7,942,120 to \$6,536,731. Bonds and notes payable were reduced 22.5 per cent from \$5,789,178 to \$4,484,500. Mortgage loans outstanding were reduced from \$4,982,070 to \$3,527,813, equal to 29.2 per cent.

A statement of condition as of December 31, 1937, shows:

ASSETS	
Mortgage loans (net).....	\$3,453,155
Purchase money mortgages, contracts, etc. (net).....	1,301,397
Cash and securities.....	333,021
Real estate, sheriffs' certificates and judgments.....	1,264,954
Other (net).....	78,539
Total	\$6,431,066

LIABILITIES	
Farm loan bonds.....	\$4,484,500
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	269,931
Capital stock.....	1,184,800
Surplus, reserves and undivided profits	491,835
Total	\$6,431,066

Federal Credit Unions—Federal credit unions are authorized by the federal credit union act, approved June 26, 1934, which charges the governor of the Farm Credit administration with the duty of chartering, regulating and examining such organizations. Colorado had 20 organizations chartered up to December 31, 1937, of which charters were granted to one in 1935, eight in 1936 and 11 in 1937. These are of the type in which the required bonds of the association are predominantly occupational.

As of September 30, 1937, 14 unions in Colorado reported 1,566 members; share balance, \$41,885; total loans made, \$69,835; loans outstanding, \$38,866.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION: APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER, LOANS CLOSED, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

YEAR	Applications received during the year	Loans Closed during the year	Loans outstanding at end of year
May 1, 1933, through December 31, 1933:			
Number	7,944	.....	.....
Amount	\$27,776,500	.....	.....
1934:			
Number	5,751	5,527	14,601
Amount	\$27,027,200	\$11,377,000	\$34,488,270
1935:			
Number	2,840	2,721	16,570
Amount	\$12,383,300	\$ 6,886,400	\$39,573,349
1936:			
Number	1,581	1,258	16,597
Amount	\$ 7,328,500	\$ 3,218,000	\$39,514,545
1937:			
Number	1,000	693	16,494
Amount	\$ 4,467,300	\$ 1,714,700	\$38,926,311

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION: FARMS OWNED OUTRIGHT AND SHERIFFS' CERTIFICATES HELD IN COLORADO BY THE FEDERAL LAND BANK, DECEMBER 31, OF SPECIFIED YEARS

Note.—Figures in this table are for the Federal Land bank exclusive of the commissioner of the Federal Farm Mortgage corporation. The latter on December 31, 1937, had 143 farms owned outright (subject to prior liens) and 50 sheriffs' certificates and judgments.

	Number	Acres	Investment	Carrying value
FARMS OWNED OUTRIGHT:				
1934	269	*	*	\$ 824,179
1935	379	170,320	\$1,537,475	1,142,987
1936	819	347,637	2,915,204	2,065,034
1937	1,002	401,256	3,230,858	2,362,741
SHERIFFS' CERTIFICATES AND JUDGMENTS:				
1934	61	*	*	\$ 228,245
1935	486	186,764	\$1,749,868	1,264,529
1936	353	138,700	1,314,746	1,009,194
1937	214	85,974	710,466	560,866

*Not reported.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION: NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS, LOANS CLOSED AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

YEAR	Applications received	Loans closed	Loans outstanding end of year
1934:			
Number	5,103	1,021	.....
Amount	\$ 9,544,560	\$ 1,521,565	\$ 2,109,178
1935:			
Number	3,902	1,717	1,380
Amount	\$ 7,716,860	\$ 5,013,841	\$ 2,874,124
1936:			
Number	3,189	1,741	1,215
Amount	\$ 8,346,933	\$ 7,019,857	\$ 3,244,933
1937:			
Number	2,473	1,580	1,164
Amount	\$ 8,531,605	\$ 6,842,471	\$ 3,139,532

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The Federal Home Loan Bank board was created by an act of congress approved July 22, 1932, primarily to concentrate its activities in the field of thrift and home finance. The responsibilities of the board were materially increased by subsequent congressional enactments. It conducts its operations through four separate agencies, as follows:

(1) The Federal Home Loan Bank system, a permanent credit reserve structure, the members of which are thrift and home-financing institutions—which consist of savings and loan associations, co-operative banks, home-stead associations, life-insurance companies and mutual savings banks, either state or federally chartered.

(2) The Home Owners' Loan corporation, to relieve mortgage distress by making loans directly to urban home owners during a 3-year period, which expired in June, 1936.

(3) The Savings and Loan division, which advises with existing thrift and home-financing institutions concerning membership in the federal home loan bank system, insurance of share accounts or conversion to federal charter, and with new groups in relation to the organization of federal savings and loan associations.

(4) The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance corporation, established in 1934, to renew confidence in savings and loan associations and to encourage sound and economical home-financing by protecting against loss the savings of the people through federal associa-

tions or through such state-chartered institutions of the savings, building and loan type as become insured.

A review of the activities of the separate agencies in Colorado is given herewith under their respective heads.

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 members in the tenth district, in which Colorado is located, is 3 per cent.

There were 39 institutions in Colorado members of the system on June 30, 1937, an increase of one since 1935. The amount of bank stock to which the Colorado members had subscribed on that date was \$153,200, as against \$123,500 on the same date in 1936 and \$109,200 in 1935.

There were 31 borrowing members in Colorado on June 30, 1937, which compares with 33 in 1936. The balance of advances of Colorado members outstanding on the same date was \$1,193,216 compared with \$945,843 on June 30, 1936, and \$584,457 in 1935.

The borrowing capacity of the Colorado members on June 30, 1937, was \$7,368,000, as against \$3,799,817 on the same date in 1936. The Topeka bank had total assets of \$10,218,955 as of June 30, 1937, and liabilities of \$1,348,740, exclusive of capital. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$220,714.

The following is a list of Colorado members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system. Federal savings and loan associations are indicated in italics. Member institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance corporation are indicated by the prefix (*):

Alamosa—**San Luis Valley Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Brighton—**Brighton Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Canon City—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Colorado Springs—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Craig—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Del Norte—**Del Norte Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Delta—The Delta Savings & Building Association.

Denver—The Capitol Building & Loan Association, **Colorado Federal Savings & Loan Association, *Denver Federal Savings & Loan Association, *The Empire Savings Building & Loan Association, *First Federal Savings & Loan Association, *Industrial Federal Savings & Loan Association, The Midland Savings & Loan Co., Silver State Building & Loan Association.*

Durango—The Durango Savings & Building Association.

Englewood—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Florence—The Florence Building & Loan Association.

Fort Collins—**Fort Collins Federal Savings & Loan Association, *Home Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Fort Morgan—**Morgan County Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Glenwood Springs—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Golden—The Golden Building & Loan Association.

Grand Junction—**Mesa Federal Savings & Loan Association, The Modern Building & Loan Association, *The Mutual Savings & Building Association, *Valley Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Greeley—The Northern Colorado Building & Loan Association, **Old Colony Building & Loan Association.*

La Junta—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Otero Loan & Building Association.*

Lamar—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Longmont—**Longmont Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Loveland—**The Loveland Building & Loan Association.*

Monte Vista—The Monte Vista Building Association.

Oak Creek—**Routt County Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Pueblo—**First Federal Savings & Loan Association.*

Rocky Ford—**Rocky Ford Federal Savings & Loan Association of Colorado.*

Salida—**The Salida Building & Loan Association.*

Trinidad—**The Century Building & Loan Association.*

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 was 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. No applicant was eligible for a loan on his home who could secure the necessary financial aid elsewhere.

The lending activities of the corporation ended June 12, 1936. Most of the loans made were to be repaid on a monthly basis over a period of 15 years, and the organization, of necessity, will continue intact for many years in the management of the property under its jurisdiction, collection of loans and liquidating properties which come into its possession through foreclosures. Subsequent to the closing of its lending activities on June 12, 1936, it was found that the average mortgage on the homes refinanced was more than two years in default in principal and the owner in arrears on taxes from two to three years.

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.

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 state office for Colorado is located in Denver. In the period from June 13, 1933, to the close of its lending activities on June 12, 1936, the corporation had applications for 19,726 loans on Colorado homes. Of these 8,100, or 41.1 per cent, were withdrawn or rejected and 11,626 loans for an aggregate of \$22,922,421 were closed. This was equal to 12 per cent of the 96,552 non-farm owned homes in Colorado mortgaged to the corporation. Applications were received from every county in the state. Loans were made in all but seven counties, namely, Dolores, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Mineral, Pitkin, San Juan and Summit. Denver ranked first with 4,340 loans for \$9,935,940. Grand county was lowest with one loan for \$813. Counties in which loans of more than \$1,000,000 were made, other than Denver, were El Paso, 698 loans, \$1,236,109; Larimer, 427 loans, \$1,025,328; Pueblo, 1,934 loans, \$3,305,815. The average loan for Colorado was \$1,972.

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. 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 federal savings and loan associations in the state increased from 17 on December 31, 1934, to 23 on June 30, 1937. A summary of their activities shows a considerable gain in building operations in 1936 and 1937. Loans made by Colorado members in year ending June 30, 1937, amounted to \$4,022,500, an increase of 96.2 per cent over loans in 1936. Of that amount \$2,848,700 went into the construction and purchase of homes.

The total assets of the Colorado members on June 30, 1937, were \$10,088,360, an increase of 47.5 per cent over 1936, and mortgage loans outstanding were \$7,846,664, an increase of 63.8 per cent.

A list of Colorado members is given in a preceding chapter under the Federal Home Loan Bank system. A table is published herewith showing the status of Colorado members by years, and another gives the amounts and distribution of loans in Colorado, by years.

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.

Institutions in Colorado insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation are designated with a prefix (*) in the list of Colorado members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system published above.

**FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: SUMMARY OF LOANS MADE
BY COLORADO MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK
SYSTEM, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(From Reports of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

	1937	1936	*1935
Construction	\$1,549,100	\$ 440,511	\$ 62,928
Home purchase	1,299,600	460,202	64,299
Refinancing†	705,100	717,166	209,952
Repairs and reconditioning.....	214,300	75,000	70,442
Other purposes	254,400	357,139	50,928
Total	\$4,022,500	\$2,050,018	\$458,549

*Six months only.

†Refinancing of associations' own mortgages includes only the amount of increase in the mortgage for 1937 and does not include refinancing of their own mortgages in 1936.

**FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: SUMMARY, BY YEARS,
STATUS OF COLORADO MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL
HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM**

(From Reports of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

	June 30, 1937	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1935	Dec. 31, 1934
Number of associations chartered	23	22	20	17
Number of shareholders.....	6,834	4,875	2,249	1,953
Assets	\$10,088,360	\$6,840,444	\$2,417,244	\$2,134,282
Private investment	5,737,021	4,775,139	1,722,648	1,608,506
U. S. Treasury and H. O. L. C. investment	2,368,000	722,000	250,500	115,000
Federal Home Loan bank advances	765,934	506,795	102,100	89,700
Mortgage loans outstanding...	7,846,664	4,789,883	1,766,826	1,475,876

**FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE**

The United States Employment service was created by the Wagner-Peyser act, approved by the President on June 6, 1933. It provides for the inauguration of a nation-wide system of federal-state public employment offices. 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.

Thirty-six employment offices are maintained in Colorado by the federal-state service, including the Denver and six district offices. These are located in the principal population centers of the state. In the period from July, 1933, to December, 1937, inclusive, a total of 274,425 placements were made. These included both temporary and permanent jobs.

The offices maintain active files which contain the names of all persons seeking work through the employment service. Applications remain in the files until placements are made or they expire by limitation. They are cancelled at the end of 60 days in the Denver office and 30 days in offices elsewhere in the state. The active files are indicative of employment con-

ditions. At the end of January, 1937, there were 66,189 persons in the active files in Colorado. The number gradually decreased each month until the low, 45,378, were reported at the end of October. There were increases in November and December and a further gain in January, 1938, when there were 64,754 applications in the active files.

There were 48,014 persons placed in jobs in Colorado through the service in the nine-months period April to December, 1937, of whom 38,765 were men and 9,249 were women. Of these, 29,479 were placed in private industry, 18,238 in public works jobs and 297 in work relief jobs. The major industrial groups into which they were placed are as follows:

	Number	
	Men	Women
Agriculture and forestry	10,688	696
Building and construction	18,315	31
Manufacturing and mining	1,165	591
Professional, commercial, and mechanical services	990	495
Distribution	1,824	689
Personal service, hotels, restaurants and amusements	3,489	6,541
Governmental service	432	36
Transportation, communications and public utilities	814	39
Work-relief projects	1,048	131
Total	38,765	9,249

Published herewith are two tables giving the number of placements in Colorado in specified periods and the number of men and women in the active files on specified dates.

FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN IN ACTIVE FILES OF JOINT SERVICE IN COLORADO ON SPECIFIED DATES

Note.—The active file represents the total number of persons actively seeking work through the employment service at a given date. Applications remain in the active file until a placement is made or the application is cancelled, at the expiration of 60 days in the Denver office and 30 days in offices outside of Denver. Beginning with May, 1935, by agreement with the WPA, certified relief recipients are registered and are included in the active file.

DATE	Men	Women	Total
1934:			
June 30	65,711	5,980	71,691
1935:			
December 31	62,007	13,701	75,708
1936:			
July 31	59,505	16,064	75,569
August 31	60,948	16,624	77,572
September 30	60,741	17,416	78,157
October 31	60,124	17,232	77,356
November 30	62,633	17,503	80,136
December 31	50,377	12,628	63,005
1937:			
January 31	53,061	13,128	66,189
February 28	51,057	12,152	63,209
March 31	46,841	11,581	58,422
April 30	46,445	12,401	58,846
May 31	42,960	12,376	55,336
June 30	42,099	12,653	54,752
July 31	38,468	11,940	50,408
August 31	37,081	11,334	48,415
September 30	35,896	11,271	47,167
October 31	34,153	11,225	45,378
November 30	40,882	11,579	52,461
December 31	46,750	12,276	59,026
1938:			
January 31	51,857	12,897	64,754

FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT, TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, IN COLORADO, THROUGH THE FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN SPECIFIED PERIODS

(From Reports of the United States Employment Service)

PERIOD	Private industry	Public works	Work-relief	Total
July, 1933-June, 1934.....	*	*	*	74,627
July, 1934-June, 1935.....	13,087	19,784	.....	32,871
July, 1935-June, 1936.....	15,262	21,220	46,777	83,259
July, 1936-March, 1937.....	15,879	18,375	1,400	35,654
April, 1937-December, 1937.....	29,479	18,238	297	48,014

*Not segregated.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES 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. The primary purpose of the corporation was 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 11,324,901 pounds of foodstuffs, 809,037 yards of materials, 1,198,160 comforters, blankets and sheets, and other products including coal, coats and livestock feed.

The charter of the corporation was amended on November 18, 1935, and its name was changed to its present designation, the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation. Its policies and activities were vested in officials of the department of agriculture and the primary emphasis in its activities was placed on the encouragement of domestic consumption by diversion of surplus farm products from normal channels of trade and commerce, rather than upon procurement for supplying direct relief to the needy and unemployed.

Among the commodities purchased in Colorado in the calendar year of 1936 by the Agricultural Adjustment administration and donated to the

corporation for distribution were cauliflower, beans, beets, cabbages, carrots, corn, peas, Swiss chard and tomatoes.

Distribution of commodities in Colorado in the same period was as follows: Dry skim milk, 80,000 pounds; enriched oat cereal, 40,000 pounds; rolled oats, 160,000 pounds; fresh apples, 990,000 pounds; dried beans, 506,323 pounds; cauliflower, 1,000 crates; citrus fruit, 1,112,400 pounds; onions, 315,000 pounds; dried peaches, 60,000 pounds; pears, 5,472 boxes; dried peas, 225,060 pounds; fresh peas, 1,963 hampers; dried prunes, 720,000 pounds; cotton (raw baled), 150,000 pounds; cotton (ticking), 34,994 yards.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) was created under the provisions of the national industrial recovery act on June 16, 1933. Its purpose was to provide employment through the building of public works. The funds allocated for distribution by the PWA were derived through congressional appropriations and the resale of securities purchased from states, municipalities and other public bodies. Allotments were made for non-federal projects in the form of loans and grants. The difference between total costs and allotments was made up by the bodies receiving the grants and providing their own share of costs from other sources. Allotments also were made to departments of the federal government for strictly federal projects.

Allotments of federal funds were made for 248 projects in Colorado up to July 13, 1938, of which 135 were non-federal and 113 were federal projects. As of that date 210 projects had been completed, 27 were under construction and 11 had not been started.

The estimated cost of the 135 non-federal projects in the state is \$47,-

806,797, for which federal loans of \$1,072,695 and grants of \$15,097,357 had been approved. Allotments for the 113 federal projects within the state amounted to \$15,369,059, making a total of \$63,175,856 up to July 13, 1938.

The above figures do not in any way relate to the Works Progress administration, an entirely separate organization, which was established in 1935, and which down to June 30, 1937, had placed in operation 1,984 projects in Colorado to cost approximately \$52,983,560. Information concerning WPA projects is given in a separate chapter in this publication.

The projects under PWA for which allotments were made to departments and bureaus of the federal government have all been completed. These included highways, trails and improvements in the national forests, public lands highways, state highways, improvements in the Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde national parks, improvements at Fort Logan, in the

Consolidated Ute Indian reservation, postoffices in four cities, water surveys, irrigation studies, land surveys, communications systems and other works on government property, the total cost of which was \$15,369,059.

The non-federal projects, of which there were 135, estimated cost \$47,806,797, included schools, court houses, municipal water systems, filter plants, hospitals and other public works.

Projects approved for Denver, including the city and county and the state office building, have an estimated cost of \$16,049,303, and federal loans and grants amount to \$6,765,738. These are allotments approved up to July 13, 1938, and include waterworks improvements, sewage disposal plant, amphitheatre, nurses home and other municipal improvements.

A table is published herewith giving the number of projects, the amount of federal funds allotted and total estimated costs under the original act and supplemental and extension acts.

PUBLIC WORKS ALLOTMENTS: NON-FEDERAL PWA PROJECTS IN COLORADO UNDER THE SEVERAL ACTS THROUGH JULY 13, 1938

Note.—Data in this table include allotments under the National Industrial Recovery Act and Emergency Appropriation act for fiscal year 1935 through July 13, 1938; the Emergency Relief act of 1935, through July 13, 1938; supplemental allotments under the 1935 act from July 31, 1936, to July 13, 1938; the First Deficiency Appropriation act, fiscal year 1936 through July 13, 1938; the Public Works Administration Extension act of 1937 through July 13, 1938; and the Public Works Administration Appropriation act of 1938, through July 13, 1938.

Class of Allotments	Number of Projects	Federal Funds			Total Estimated Project Costs
		Loan	Grant	Total	
N. I. R. A.-----	40	\$ 812,195	\$ 2,608,127	\$ 3,420,322	\$ 8,609,421
E. R. A. '35-----	36	119,000	2,944,294	3,063,294	6,557,668
E. R. A. '35 Supplemental-----	8	-----	169,313	169,313	376,253
F. D. A. '36-----	18	141,500	6,106,282	6,247,782	24,998,247
P. W. A. E. '37-----	17	-----	1,438,646	1,438,646	3,196,996
P. W. A. A. '38-----	16	-----	1,830,695	1,830,695	4,068,212
Total, non-federal-----	135	\$1,072,695	\$15,097,357	\$16,170,052	\$47,806,797
Allotments to federal departments and bureaus-----	113	-----	-----	15,369,059	15,369,059
Grand total-----	248	\$1,072,695	\$15,097,357	\$31,539,111	\$63,175,856

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 fur-

ther 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 in the week ending February 15, 1934, and total wages earned by those employed in the state through to April 5, 1934, amounted to \$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.

Expenditures by Colorado state and local administrations for relief in the period from January 1, 1933, to December 31, 1935, amounted to \$46,509,880. Of that amount, \$39,269,117, or 84.4 per cent, was from federal funds; \$2,100,257, or 4.5 per cent, was from state funds; and \$5,140,506, or 11.1 per cent, was from local funds.

Most of the activities of the emergency relief program were taken over late in 1935 and early in 1936 by other organizations. The federal social security act was approved August 14, 1935, and the Colorado Welfare Organization Act was approved March 28, 1936. The Works Progress administration was established by executive proclamation on May 6, 1935. In this period the National Youth administration, the Resettlement administration and other federal and state agencies gradually absorbed the relief, work and special programs formerly carried on through the emergency organizations. Statistics for the transition period are not comparable and are not

given here, but summaries of the activities of the successor organizations are described in separate chapters.

In the period from July 1, 1933, to December 31, 1935, the number of persons in Colorado receiving emergency relief reached a maximum of 247,567 in March, 1935. The minimum number was 10,969 in December, 1935, when the program was drawing to a close. An accompanying table shows the number of cases and persons receiving emergency and work relief and the amount of obligations by months for this period.

The trend in the number of families and persons receiving public relief in one form or another was 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.

Another table published herewith gives the sources of public emergency relief funds for Colorado expended by state and local administrations, by quarters, for 1933 to 1935, inclusive.

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 co-operative 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 5,988,000 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.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION: SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN COLORADO FOR PERIOD 1933-1935, INCLUSIVE

Note.—This table contains revised data on activities in Colorado under the federal emergency relief program. Activities under the Civil Works program, November, 1933, to April 5, 1934, work relief program conducted by local administration prior to April, 1934, and the PWA program are not included. (See "Civil Works Administration.") By the end of 1935 the Federal Relief activities were being merged into other organizations.

DATE	General Relief Program			Number cases receiving Work Relief program earnings	Amount of earnings of cases employed on emergency work
	Number cases receiving emergency relief	Number persons receiving emergency relief	Amount of obligations incurred		
1933					
July	37,098	138,517	\$ 371,346	.....	.....
August	33,352	119,638	369,065	.....	.....
September	31,395	108,213	348,902	.....	.....
October	32,662	112,954	308,797	.....	.....
November	34,880	120,929	432,028	.....	.....
December	41,712	141,029	594,824	.....	.....
1934					
January	30,314	100,707	\$ 155,367	.....	.....
February	38,762	134,202	401,515	.....	.....
March	46,049	169,098	554,372	.....	.....
April	52,579	197,507	817,334	7,459	\$ 172,647
May	51,667	203,774	1,206,744	18,164	565,269
June	52,922	197,813	1,214,772	24,941	740,721
July	56,213	206,597	1,334,133	28,613	853,357
August	59,487	219,909	1,457,539	31,960	974,848
September	59,983	214,019	1,563,803	32,894	998,469
October	58,164	209,781	1,309,284	30,430	807,503
November	56,048	203,644	1,345,343	27,386	752,400
December	60,776	221,872	1,488,071	27,602	746,033
1935					
January	65,559	242,291	\$ 1,830,433	34,613	\$ 1,028,474
February	66,116	244,344	1,711,296	35,907	918,946
March	67,086	247,567	1,814,600	37,428	1,037,348
April	62,150	225,554	1,506,123	27,994	468,228
May	60,560	219,631	1,546,019	30,616	793,516
June	54,775	194,917	1,453,201	28,177	794,747
July	46,843	166,618	1,201,828	25,836	634,769
August	41,496	152,157	1,225,366	26,909	818,254
September	38,503	141,002	872,138	23,292	469,888
October	36,655	133,741	936,210	5,718	99,585
November	30,952	111,940	577,719	1,460	26,573
December	4,768	10,969	87,360	17	158
Total.....	.....	.....	\$30,035,532	.....	\$13,701,733

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	85.2	-----	---	\$ 305,936	14.8	\$ 2,070,56
Second quarter-----	1,848,725	88.5	\$ 3,354	0.2	236,016	11.3	2,088,06
Third quarter-----	808,267	67.6	5,572	0.5	381,983	31.9	1,195,82
Fourth quarter-----	1,249,975	86.1	5,466	0.4	195,283	13.5	1,450,72
Total -----	\$ 5,671,565	83.4	\$ 14,392	0.2	\$ 1,119,218	16.4	\$ 6,805,17
1934							
First quarter-----	\$ 1,077,493	70.5	\$ 181,962	11.9	\$ 268,031	17.6	\$ 1,527,48
Second quarter-----	3,318,314	78.2	446,430	10.5	478,416	11.3	4,243,16
Third quarter-----	4,688,545	79.3	634,178	10.7	588,516	10.0	5,911,23
Fourth quarter-----	4,737,922	80.8	383,130	6.5	741,887	12.7	5,862,93
Total -----	\$13,822,274	78.3	\$ 1,645,700	9.4	\$ 2,076,850	11.8	\$17,544,82
1935							
First quarter-----	\$ 6,372,194	88.8	\$ 163,604	2.3	\$ 638,401	8.9	\$ 7,174,19
Second quarter-----	7,134,674	91.6	104,537	1.3	550,732	7.1	7,789,94
Third quarter-----	4,320,175	85.3	91,181	1.8	648,801	12.9	5,060,15
Fourth quarter-----	1,948,235	91.2	80,843	3.8	106,504	5.0	2,135,58
Total -----	\$19,775,278	89.2	\$ 440,165	2.0	\$ 1,944,438	8.8	\$22,159,88
Grand total----	\$39,269,117	84.4	\$ 2,100,257	4.5	\$ 5,140,506	11.1	\$46,509,88

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established by executive order on May 6, 1935, under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation act of 1935. It was empowered to investigate wages, hours and working conditions and to provide employment for persons in need of relief.

WPA projects cover a wide variety of activities. The projects, with a limited number of exceptions, are initiated by local public bodies such as states, counties and cities, which as sponsors provide a portion of the funds required for project operations. These funds are used chiefly for materials, supervision, supplies and equipment and other non-labor costs.

Projects proposed by sponsors are reviewed first by the district and state administrators and then by the control WPA office in Washington before they are submitted to the President for final approval. The office of state administrator is located in Denver as is also a sub-regional office which has jurisdiction in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.

From the establishment of WPA in 1935 down to June 30, 1937, 1,984 projects of an estimated cost of \$52,983,560 had been placed in operation in Colorado. Of these, 1,499 projects costing \$30,349,052 had been completed and 485 projects estimated to cost \$22,634,508 were active at the close of the fiscal year.

The distribution of projects in the various sections of the United States is closely related to the number of employable persons in need of relief. In metropolitan centers, where the occupational skills of an appreciable number of persons on relief rolls are of a non-manual character, a larger proportion of the work undertaken involves clerical and other "white-collar" projects than in other sections.

Approximately one-fifth of all Colorado projects are in the Denver metropolitan area. There were 171 of these, of an estimated cost of \$10,306,893, in the Denver metropolitan area to June 30, 1937, of which 134 projects costing \$5,604,758 were completed and 37, to cost approximately \$4,702,135, were active.

Of the total estimated cost of \$52,983,560 for all projects to June 30,

1937, \$44,416,113, or 83.8 per cent, was from federal funds and \$8,567,447, or 16.2 per cent, was sponsors' funds. A summary of the divisions of cost of the 1,984 projects in Colorado is as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Labor cost:		
Federal funds.....	\$37,454,703	96.6
Sponsors' funds.....	1,315,354	3.4
Total	\$38,770,057	100.0
Non-labor cost:		
Federal funds.....	\$ 6,961,410	49.0
Sponsors' funds.....	7,252,093	51.0
Total	\$14,213,503	100.0
All funds:		
Labor	\$38,770,057	73.2
Non-labor	14,213,503	26.8
Total	\$52,983,560	100.0

	Amount	Per Cent
All cost:		
Federal funds.....	\$44,416,113	83.8
Sponsors' funds.....	8,567,447	16.2
Total	\$52,983,560	100.0

Highways, roads and streets accounted for \$19,685,800, or 37.2 per cent of the estimated cost of all projects in the state. Sewing, canning and other goods projects came second, with \$8,421,372, or 15.9 per cent of total estimated cost. Conservation came third for \$5,357,042, or 10.1 per cent.

Published herewith are two tables showing distribution of active and completed projects and type of operations, with cost and percentages for the state and for the Denver metropolitan district.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION IN DENVER TO JUNE 30, 1937

Type of Project	Active Projects		Completed Projects		All Projects		
	No.	Estimated Total Cost	No.	Estimated Total Cost	No.	Estimated Total Cost	
						Amount	Pct.
Highways, roads, and streets---	2	\$ 279,082	6	\$ 284,958	8	\$ 564,040	5.5
Public buildings -----	1	6,753	13	140,134	14	146,887	1.4
Parks and other recreational facilities -----	2	752,785	18	654,782	20	1,407,567	13.7
Conservation -----	--	-----	7	887,907	7	887,907	8.6
Power systems and other utilities	1	467,576	3	472,620	4	940,196	9.1
Airports and other transportation -----	2	384,717	2	233,544	4	618,261	6.0
White-collar projects-----	19	810,694	72	900,057	91	1,710,751	16.6
Goods projects -----	4	1,414,641	5	1,920,543	9	3,335,184	32.3
Sanitation and health-----	--	-----	1	6,120	1	6,120	0.1
Miscellaneous -----	6	585,887	7	104,093	13	689,980	6.7
Total -----	37	\$ 4,702,135	134	\$ 5,604,758	171	\$10,306,893	100.0
Recapitulation:							
Construction projects:							
New construction -----	3	\$ 869,130	17	\$ 1,521,708	20	\$ 2,390,838	23.2
Repairs and improvements---	5	1,021,783	35	1,158,493	40	2,180,276	21.2
Total -----	8	\$ 1,890,913	52	\$ 2,680,201	60	\$ 4,571,114	44.4
Other types of projects-----	29	\$ 2,811,222	82	\$ 2,924,557	111	\$ 5,735,779	55.6
Grand total-----	37	\$ 4,702,135	134	\$ 5,604,758	171	\$10,306,893	100.0

Note.—Includes data for all of Denver county.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION IN COLORADO TO JUNE 30, 1937

Type of Project	Active Projects		Completed Projects		Total		
	No.	Estimated Total Cost	No.	Estimated Total Cost	No.	Estimated Total Cost	
						Amount	Pct
Highways, roads and streets:							
Highways, primary roads-----	4	\$ 329,695	6	\$ 277,406	10	\$ 607,101	
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads-----	67	4,897,576	229	6,260,284	296	11,157,860	2
Streets and alleys-----	19	976,617	84	2,128,519	103	3,105,136	
Sidewalks, curbs, and paths--	14	380,518	42	762,164	56	1,142,682	
Roadside improvements-----	6	85,243	10	245,749	16	330,992	
Bridges and viaducts-----	13	458,334	82	1,647,812	95	2,106,146	
Grade-crossing elimination---	--	-----	1	40,178	1	40,178	
Others* -----	12	585,400	32	610,305	44	1,195,705	
Total -----	135	\$ 7,713,383	486	\$11,972,417	621	\$19,685,800	37
Public buildings:							
Administrative -----	16	\$ 283,996	18	\$ 172,727	34	\$ 456,723	
Charitable, medical and mental institutions-----	1	69,230	7	249,669	8	318,899	
Educational -----	26	491,939	153	1,215,756	179	1,707,695	
Social and recreational-----	28	552,286	48	855,273	76	1,407,559	2
Federal (including military and naval) -----	5	499,022	5	21,280	10	520,302	1
Improvement of grounds-----	5	22,032	18	202,728	23	224,760	
Housing and demolition-----	--	-----	1	14,185	1	14,185	
Others* -----	1	7,861	5	59,060	6	66,921	
Total -----	82	\$ 1,926,366	255	\$ 2,790,678	337	\$ 4,717,044	8
Parks and other recreational facilities:							
Playgrounds and athletic fields	6	\$ 169,811	31	\$ 489,435	37	\$ 659,246	1
Parks -----	8	806,737	30	849,072	38	1,655,809	3
Others* -----	8	268,006	16	359,228	24	627,234	1
Total -----	22	\$ 1,244,554	77	\$ 1,697,735	99	\$ 2,942,289	5
Conservation:							
Forestation -----	--	-----	---	-----	---	-----	--
Erosion control and land utilization-----	--	-----	3	\$ 9,190	3	\$ 9,190	
Irrigation and water conservation-----	10	\$ 2,768,528	53	2,510,587	63	5,279,115	10
Plant, crop and livestock conservation-----	1	8,650	2	11,347	3	19,997	
Other* -----	---	-----	3	48,740	3	48,740	0
Total -----	11	\$ 2,777,178	61	\$ 2,579,864	72	\$ 5,357,042	10
Sewer systems and other utilities:							
Water purification and supply	19	\$ 443,336	71	\$ 1,349,883	90	\$ 1,793,219	3
Sewer systems-----	10	577,315	59	1,234,091	69	1,811,406	
Electric utilities-----	---	-----	3	43,193	3	43,193	0
Others* -----	---	-----	2	14,388	2	14,388	
Total -----	29	\$ 1,020,651	135	\$ 2,641,555	164	\$ 3,662,206	6

*Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

†Less than 0.05 per cent.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION IN COLORADO TO JUNE 30, 1937—Continued

Type of Project	Active Projects		Completed Projects		*Total		
	No.	Estimated Total Cost	No.	Estimated Total Cost	No.	Estimated Total Cost	
						Amount	Pct.
Airports and other transportation:							
Airports and airways-----	6	\$ 462,170	9	\$ 431,843	15	\$ 894,013	1.7
White-collar projects:							
Educational -----	6	\$ 569,443	6	\$ 511,458	12	\$ 1,080,901	2.0
Recreational -----	1	195,722	8	234,611	9	430,333	0.8
Professional and clerical-----	60	1,223,101	175	1,273,533	235	2,496,634	4.7
Total -----	67	\$ 1,988,266	189	\$ 2,019,602	256	\$ 4,007,868	7.5
Goods projects:							
Sewing -----	49	\$ 2,892,704	65	\$ 3,584,004	114	\$ 6,476,708	12.2
Canning -----	7	229,059	4	123,189	11	352,248	0.7
Others* -----	16	842,144	23	750,272	44	1,592,416	3.0
Total -----	72	\$ 3,963,907	97	\$ 4,457,465	169	\$ 8,421,372	15.9
Sanitation and health:							
Others* -----	17	\$ 394,870	33	\$ 403,584	50	\$ 798,454	1.5
Miscellaneous -----	44	\$ 1,143,163	157	\$ 1,354,309	201	\$ 2,497,472	4.7
Grand total-----	485	\$22,634,508	1,499	\$30,349,052	1,984	\$52,983,560	100.0
Capitalization:							
State -----	472	\$22,118,211	1,387	\$29,874,099	1,859	\$51,992,310	98.1
Federal nationwide†-----	13	516,297	112	474,953	125	991,250	1.9
Total, all programs-----	485	\$22,634,508	1,499	\$30,349,052	1,984	\$52,983,560	100.0

*Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

†Classified under professional and clerical.

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 the Colorado district from all sources in the 25-year period ending June 30, 1937, amounted to \$360,060,539. The annual amounts vary from a minimum of \$943,793 in 1913 to a maximum of \$35,727,957 in 1920. Following this maximum there were decreases in succeeding years, with three exceptions, until the total reached \$5,394,271 in 1932. A very substantial increase in 1935, to \$26,326,156, was due principally to the collection of processing taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment act. These taxes, which subsequently were declared unconstitutional, amounted to more than half the total for that year.

Colorado has 0.83 per cent of the total population, including Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. The state's proportion of total revenue collected in 1937 was 0.71 per cent.

Total revenue receipts from all

sources for the Colorado district, with percentages of increase or decrease over preceding years, by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Per Cent Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
1913	\$ 943,793	....
1914	1,079,884	+13
1915	1,509,773	+28
1916	1,665,031	+9
1917	3,184,643	+48
1918	25,004,665	+87
1919	21,621,109	-14
1920	35,727,957	+39
1921	34,214,956	-4
1922	19,956,650	-42
1923	15,988,678	-30
1924	15,228,016	-5
1925	14,215,162	-7
1926	14,830,350	+4
1927	13,473,226	-9
1928	11,879,300	-12
1929	11,539,236	-3
1930	12,468,450	+8
1931	15,667,230	+26
1932	5,394,271	-66
1933	5,704,332	+6
1934	*13,462,548	+57
1935	*26,326,156	+96
1936	*16,816,561	-36
1937	22,158,562	+32

*Include Agricultural Adjustment taxes, subsequently declared unconstitutional, as follows: \$2,958,791 in 1934, \$13,758,931 in 1935 and \$993,383 in 1936.

The largest proportion of internal revenue generally comes from the tax 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	34.1	65.9
1935	27.3	72.7
1936	55.5	44.5
1937	68.8	31.2

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
1936	5,067,541	4,272,565	9,340,106
1937	7,655,956	7,594,004	15,249,960

A table published herewith shows total receipts of internal revenue in the Colorado district by sources for the fiscal years of 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934 and 1929.

Another table gives the number of each class of occupations subject to special taxes in Colorado for fiscal years from 1929 to 1937, inclusive. This shows an increase from 4,990 in 1929 to 8,157 in 1937. This increase is 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. Wholesale and retail dealers in distilled spirits increased from 32 in 1929 to 2,030 in 1937, and brewers and wholesale and retail dealers in fermented malt liquors numbered 1,290 in 1937 against none in 1929.

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. These analyses of incomes usually are not published until two or three years later. The last issued was the statistics of income for 1934.

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 net income in 1933 was \$74,445,866, the smallest in any calendar year over a period of 18 years. There was a recovery in 1934 to 31,232 returns and a net income of \$94,502,319.

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.

The average tax per return was \$238 in 1916, the maximum over a period of 19 years. The minimum was \$43 per return in 1924. The average in 1934 was \$105.

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 1934 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. There was a recovery to \$111,411,000 in 1934.

Wages and salaries account for the largest proportion of gross income, being 51.9 per cent in 1934, 52.2 per cent in 1933, 54.8 per cent in 1932 and 35.8 per cent in 1929. All other sources of income showed gains in 1934 over 1933, but were still under the 1929 figures, except for interest on government obligations.

An accompanying table shows the sources of income and deductions allowed by law for the calendar years of 1934, 1933, 1932 and 1929. Another table gives the percentages of incomes from various sources for the calendar years 1929 to 1934, 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 1934, 1933 and 1929.

Only 2.95 per cent of the population in Colorado filed returns in 1934, indicating that 97.05 per cent of the people in the state were not subject to tax on their incomes. A comparison of the distribution of incomes of individuals from 1929 to 1934, inclusive, shows a considerable shifting in the distribution. In 1929 only 39.8 per cent of the net incomes were reported by those whose income was less than \$5,000. This increased each year until 69.9 per cent of total net income was reported in that classification in 1932. There was a decrease to 68.6 per cent in 1933 and a further decrease to 64.1 in 1934. A more pronounced shifting took place among those reporting net incomes of \$25,000 or more. In 1929, 39.8 per cent of all incomes came within that classification. There was a marked drop in the three years following, to only 7.6 per cent in 1932. There

were gains to 9.1 per cent in 1933 and 9.9 per cent in 1934.

The number of returns, the net income, and per cent of total income of persons reporting net income of less than \$5,000, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Number returns	Net income	Per cent
1929.....	23,595	\$63,216,228	39.8
1930.....	23,191	59,332,858	47.1
1931.....	21,104	51,365,381	53.1
1932.....	28,146	56,721,493	69.9
1933.....	26,571	51,076,974	68.6
1934.....	28,157	60,576,715	64.1

The number of returns, the net income, and per cent of total income of persons reporting net income of \$25,000 or more, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Number returns	Net income	Per cent
1929.....	560	\$31,861,012	39.8
1930.....	301	19,069,602	15.2
1931.....	192	10,526,935	10.9
1932.....	118	6,245,789	7.6
1933.....	141	6,774,776	9.1
1934.....	171	9,358,791	9.9

The number of returns, the net income, and per cent of total income of persons reporting net income of \$100,000 or more, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Number returns	Net income	Per cent
1929.....	52	\$10,419,588	6.6
1930.....	36	7,751,337	6.2
1931.....	20	4,257,159	4.4
1932.....	10	1,846,495	2.2
1933.....	9	1,451,795	2.0
1934.....	13	3,057,221	3.2

Only one person in Colorado reported an income of \$500,000 or more in 1934. There were none in 1933 and 1932; one reported in 1931, one in 1930 and three in 1929.

The distribution of income, by amounts, for the calendar years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, is shown in a separate table.

Corporation income taxes collected in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, amounted to \$7,655,956, or 50.2 per cent of all income taxes for that year and 34.5 per cent of all internal revenue collections. This compares with \$2,034,444 in 1933, an increase of 276.3 per cent. The maximum collection over the same period was in 1931, the amount being \$11,935,132.

The report of income issued annually by the collector of internal revenue makes a more complete breakdown of the corporation tax figures. The last report published contains the statistics for 1934, when there were 1,559 corporations making returns which showed a net profit and 3,851 returns showing a deficit. There is published herewith a table showing

the number of returns of corporations, gross income and net income for those reporting net incomes and the number of returns, gross incomes and deficits for those reporting no net income.

The 1,559 returns reporting net incomes in 1934 compares with 980 in 1932, the year reporting the minimum number over a period of 19 years. This was an increase of 37.1 per cent. In 1928, the year for the maximum number of returns showing a net profit, there were 3,342 in that class. The decrease between 1928 and 1934 was 53.2 per cent.

The gross income of the 1,559 corporations in 1934 was \$385,308,000, which compares with 980 returns and a gross income of \$191,260,000 in 1932, an increase of 50.4 per cent. The gross income in 1934, compared with \$941,131,878 in 1928, shows a decrease of \$555,833,872, or 59.1 per cent. The comparative years are the years of maximum and minimum gross profits.

The net income of the corporations

in 1934 was \$32,985,000 as against \$14,283,000 in 1932, an increase of 56.6 per cent. The 1934 net compares with \$96,761,318 in 1928, a decrease of 65.9 per cent. The 1917 net was the maximum over the 19-year period, and the 1932 figures were the minimum for those reporting net income.

In 1920 there were 3,836 corporations reporting no net income, and showing a deficit of \$134,544,456. This was the year of maximum losses in the 19-year period. In 1934, 3,851 corporations reported a deficit of \$24,175,000, a decrease from the 1920 figures of 82 per cent. The year of minimum deficits was in 1918, when 3,897 corporations reported a deficit of \$11,030,270, or \$13,144,730—54.4 per cent less than in 1934.

Another table published herewith shows corporation net income and returns reporting no net income by major industrial groups for 1929 to 1934, inclusive.

OCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL TAXES IN COLORADO
(For Fiscal Years Ending June 30)

CLASS	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1929
Distilled Spirits:								
Rectifiers -----	2	3	3	2	---	---	---	---
Retail dealers-----	1,974	1,991	2,130	2,022	468	36	36	28
Wholesale dealers-----	56	68	77	70	12	6	6	4
Wines:								
Retail dealers-----	61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fermented Malt Liquors:								
Brewers -----	6	5	5	7	4	---	---	---
Wholesale dealers-----	111	99	80	120	135	---	---	---
Retail dealers-----	1,160	1,166	907	936	1,676	---	---	---
Temporary dealers-----	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oleomargarine:								
Manufacturers -----	1	1	1	---	2	1	2	2
Wholesale dealers-----	14	12	13	13	6	11	24	25
Retail dealers-----	2,315	2,153	2,221	1,307	1,210	1,762	2,087	2,461
Mixed flour manufacturers--	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1
Opium, Cocoa, etc.:								
Wholesale dealers-----	29	31	23	27	33	35	30	37
Retail dealers-----	575	575	548	511	472	561	539	525
Practitioners, hospitals, etc.	1,778	1,757	1,821	1,676	1,682	1,690	1,818	1,811
Dealers in untaxed narcotics	62	77	82	58	78	66	67	96
Totals -----	8,157	7,938	7,911	6,750	5,779	4,169	4,610	4,990

INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE FROM COLORADO BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note.—Changes in internal revenue laws from time to time prevent the figures for any one year being strictly comparable with other years. Included in this table are processing taxes collected in 1934, 1935 and 1936 under the Agricultural Adjustment act. This act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and where claims were filed the tax was refunded. They are included here as a matter of information.

SOURCES	1937	1936	1935	1934	1929
Income, individuals, partnerships and corporations.....	\$15,249,960	\$ 9,340,106	\$ 7,199,016	\$ 4,586,089	\$11,037,690
Excess profits.....	247,108	145,220	105,407	30,962	-----
Unjust enrichment.....	3,626	-----	-----	-----	-----
Capital stock.....	957,053	681,373	658,935	603,239	-----
Dividends.....	-----	337	5,258	311,926	-----
Estates, transfer of gifts.....	995,270	2,439,309	1,340,354	1,777,796	150,095
Distilled spirits.....	421,809	485,104	564,378	286,016	25,457
Wines (special tax stamps).....	69,322	81,167	1,385	4,383	-----
Fermented malt liquors.....	1,397,178	1,278,174	1,196,378	1,201,306	-----
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2,886	3,687	4,462	5,406	25,284
Narcotics.....	5,086	9,567	4,346	4,207	5,578
Oleomargarine.....	18,934	17,292	16,305	11,134	24,449
Stamp taxes:					
Stamps sold by postmasters.....	38,693	35,792	30,006	27,883	-----
Stamps sold by collectors.....	115,996	94,279	91,784	96,633	-----
Capital stock transfer.....	28,670	29,483	13,584	17,290	15,126
Issues and transfers of bonds, stocks, conveyances, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	99,918
Future delivery, sales of produce on exchange, etc.....	6	608	727	943	357
Silver bullion transfers.....	296	357	1,188	-----	-----
Playing cards.....	161	192	195	164	683
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Lubricating oils.....	6,610	3,795	489	505	-----
Gasoline.....	90,448	70,791	64,123	51,226	-----
Tires.....	160,417	141,734	130,808	225,174	-----
Inner tubes.....	31,753	30,463	45,388	62,501	-----
Automobile parts and accessories, truck chassis, bodies, motorcycles.....	32,881	23,665	21,980	23,108	-----
Electrical energy.....	279,065	273,281	262,188	264,241	-----
Toilet preparations.....	7,828	5,868	5,637	3,471	-----
Furs.....	3,087	2,913	1,102	2,832	-----
Jewelry, etc.....	2,014	6,858	4,977	7,218	-----
Sporting goods.....	5,698	4,368	4,901	3,064	-----
Firearms, shells, and cartridges.....	3	-----	11	-----	-----
Candy.....	67	292	338	18,234	-----
Soft drinks.....	-----	-----	104	11,490	-----
Crude petroleum produced, processed, or recovered.....	1,132	1,478	2,515	-----	-----
Cocoonut oil from the Philippines.....	-----	-----	1,330	-----	-----
Admissions to theatres.....	105,351	105,353	127,164	81,082	3,818
Club dues and initiation fees.....	48,482	51,913	47,032	45,277	76,809
Telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages.....	455,028	394,693	359,183	335,811	-----
Leased wires.....	9,757	6,951	5,653	575	-----
Payroll taxes:					
Railroad employees compensation.....	11,762	223	-----	-----	-----
Railroad employees representatives tax.....	534	-----	-----	-----	-----
Social Security:					
Title VIII 2 per cent payroll.....	1,156,659	-----	-----	-----	-----
Title IX wages paid to 8 or more.....	175,106	-----	-----	-----	-----
Leases of safe deposit boxes.....	21,971	19,923	19,446	18,980	-----
Checks, etc.....	-----	378	228,820	382,796	-----
Transportation of oil by pipe line.....	132	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	723	*36,191	328	795	73,971
Agricultural Adjustment taxes.....	-----	993,383	13,758,931	2,958,791	-----
Total, all sources.....	\$22,158,562	\$16,816,561	\$26,326,156	\$13,462,548	\$11,539,235

*\$36,089.41 of this amount was abrogated by Supreme Court decision May 18, 1936.

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	84
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
1934	31,232	94,502,319	3,026	3,281,526	105

Note.—Changes in the revenue acts affect the comparability of the above figures.

SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL INCOMES FOR COLORADO IN PERCENTAGES BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

Sources of Income	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Income:	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wages and salaries	52.0	52.2	54.8	44.4	40.0	35.8
Business profit	14.9	12.7	10.8	14.9	16.8	17.8
Partnership profit	4.4	4.7	3.7	4.6	4.8	5.3
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*	---	3.8	0.9	1.6	3.0	8.0
Capital net gain	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.8
Rents and royalties	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.9
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dividends on stocks of domestic corporation	13.0	10.2	12.6	16.8	17.7	16.3
Fiduciary	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
Interest and other income	8.5	10.2	11.2	10.4	9.7	8.9
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Change in law in 1934.

SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL INCOMES FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

Sources of Income and Deductions	1934	1933	1932	1929
Income:				
Wages and salaries-----	\$ 57,895,000	\$ 47,546,000	\$ 55,260,000	\$ 68,499,794
Business profit-----	16,602,000	11,614,000	10,871,000	34,136,489
Partnership profit-----	4,893,000	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-----	2,156,000	448,000	108,000	3,466,098
Rents and royalties-----	4,012,000	3,556,000	4,361,000	9,275,488
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax-----	502,000	347,000	305,000	379,105
Dividends on stocks of domestic corporations-----	14,527,000	9,324,000	12,714,000	31,178,737
Fiduciary-----	1,338,000	1,246,000	1,299,000	1,925,385
Interest and other income-----	9,486,000	9,326,000	11,333,000	17,048,729
Total income-----	\$111,411,000	\$ 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 part- nership-----	\$ 926,000	806,000	1,020,000	-----
Net capital loss-----	1,288,000	-----	-----	-----
Contributions-----	1,595,000	1,355,000	1,858,000	2,876,721
All others (includes taxes and interest paid)-----	13,100,000	11,797,000	13,468,000	25,393,937
Total deductions-----	\$ 16,909,000	\$ 16,645,000	\$ 18,833,000	\$ 32,552,766
Net income-----	\$ 94,502,000	\$ 74,446,000	\$ 82,078,000	\$158,751,528

*Change in law in 1934.

**INDIVIDUAL INCOMES: NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOMES BY SEX AND FAMILY
RELATIONSHIP FOR COLORADO, BY YEARS**
(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

	1934		1933		1929	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Joint returns of hus- bands and wives-----	16,966	\$61,120,000	15,510	\$48,228,000	17,656	\$105,447,250
Single men—heads of families-----	2,056	4,977,000	1,872	4,171,000	2,253	8,755,738
Single women—heads of families-----	1,088	2,616,000	1,210	2,430,000	814	3,744,157
Single men—not heads of families-----	6,717	13,878,000	6,212	10,555,000	6,892	21,528,213
Single women—not heads of families-----	3,774	8,836,000	3,401	7,180,000	2,925	11,896,278
Wives filing separate returns from hus- bands-----	631	3,075,000	520	1,882,000	728	7,379,892
Total-----	31,232	\$94,502,000	28,725	\$74,446,000	31,268	\$158,751,528
Per cent of population filing returns-----	2.95	-----	2.73	-----	3.02	-----
Per cent of income for U. S.-----	----	0.74	----	0.67	----	0.64
Average net income per return for Colo- rado-----	----	\$ 3,025.82	----	\$ 2,591.68	----	\$ 5,077.12
Average net income per return for U. S.-----	----	\$ 3,125.42	----	\$ 2,956.48	----	\$ 6,132.22

INDIVIDUAL NET INCOMES IN COLORADO, DISTRIBUTED AS TO AMOUNTS
(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

Income in Thousands of Dollars	1934		1933		1929	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Under 5.....	28,157	\$ 60,576,715	26,571	\$ 51,076,974	23,595	\$ 63,216,228
5 under 10.....	2,211	14,734,424	1,588	10,513,910	5,123	34,788,933
10 under 25.....	693	9,832,389	425	6,080,206	1,990	28,885,355
25 under 50.....	127	4,309,072	106	3,640,076	379	12,867,963
50 under 100.....	31	1,992,498	26	1,682,905	129	8,573,461
100 under 150.....	7	843,187	8	*	30	3,543,260
150 under 200.....	1	*	---	---	7	1,152,403
200 under 250.....	1	*	---	---	3	638,187
250 under 400.....	2	*	1	*	7	1,986,485
400 under 500.....	1	*	---	---	2	842,565
500 under 750.....	1	*	---	---	2	*
750 under 1,000.....	---	---	---	---	1	*
Classes grouped*	---	2,214,034	---	1,451,795	---	2,256,688
Total	31,232	\$ 94,502,319	28,725	\$ 74,445,866	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	134,544,456
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	176,895,200	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
1934	1,559	385,308,000	32,985,000	3,851	203,087,000	24,175,000

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. Interest received on Liberty bonds, etc., in 1934 was deducted from gross income so that gross income will contain the same items as in prior years.

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	384	174	\$ 804,239	156	\$ 1,541,702	54
1930	363	180	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
1934	306	44	58,413	227	1,488,378	35
Mining and Quarrying:						
1929	1,042	169	6,997,848	368	5,881,677	505
1930	996	168	3,853,005	346	4,514,288	482
1931	993	132	2,090,399	380	10,783,017	481
1932	965	111	2,333,995	409	7,466,502	445
1933	952	103	2,334,000	403	5,818,000	441
1934	1,070	146	3,868,739	464	3,140,514	460
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
1934	169	67	12,076,010	87	321,933	15
Textiles and their products:						
1929	38	18	125,449	20	113,938	---
1930	38	9	10,793	23	256,938	1
1931	37	5	19,321	23	266,558	4
1932	44	3	73,779	40	242,958	1
1933	35	9	151,000	26	80,000	---
1934	37	15	66,160	19	46,784	3
Leather and manufactures:						
1929	12	5	15,736	7	23,333	---
1930	12	3	5,513	9	30,245	---
1931	10	1	(b)	9	190,151	---
1932	13	1	(b)	11	122,232	1
1933	11	5	8,000	4	8,000	2
1934	10	6	111,944	4	5,239	---
Rubber products:						
1929	5	3	557,299	2	915	---
1930	6	1	(a)	3	15,833	2
1931	2	2	197,302	---	---	---
1932	2	1	(b)	---	---	1
1933	1	1	(b)	---	---	---
1934	5	1	(b)	2	(b)	2
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	(b)	26	384,312	1
1933	30	4	4,000	24	1,585,000	2
1934	34	4	5,672	26	97,242	4
Paper, pulp, and products:						
1929	6	3	32,797	3	11,299	---
1930	5	3	42,060	2	(a)	---
1931	6	3	21,782	3	46,969	---
1932	6	1	(b)	5	(b)	---
1933	5	3	12,000	2	(b)	---
1934	8	2	(b)	4	22,774	2

(a) Grouped with other states to conceal identity of taxpayer.

(b) Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. These figures are included in state totals.

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	
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
1934 -----	123	36	2,297,789	79	103,225	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
1934 -----	60	14	211,915	37	113,277	9
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
1934 -----	51	12	1,713,096	34	305,035	5
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
1934 -----	122	27	1,252,657	75	171,492	20
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
1934 -----	49	8	59,063	26	253,173	15
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	83	316,000	14
1934 -----	108	16	139,634	72	177,857	20
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
1934 -----	288	72	3,341,109	162	7,949,404	54
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
1934 -----	1,736	594	5,181,591	1,036	2,269,058	106
Service: Professional, amusements, hotels, etc.:						
1929 -----	585	285	1,245,857	193	1,012,437	107
1930 -----	628	269	957,284	244	888,164	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
1934 -----	733	138	435,976	405	1,379,742	190

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	
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
1934 -----	1,716	354	2,053,969	1,078	6,322,822	284
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	(b)	14	12,000	148
1934 -----	199	3	480	14	2,232	182
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
1934 -----	6,824	1,559	32,985,428	3,851	24,174,683	1,414

(b) Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. These figures are included in state totals.

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
1934 -----	44	5,049,719	114,766

RECORD GOLD MOVEMENT

The greatest single movement of gold in the history of the world up to that time, 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. At the end of the year when these shipments were concluded there was stored at the Denver mint gold bullion and gold coins at bullion value to the amount of \$3,171,095,477. This was equal to 42.8 per cent of all the gold in government mints and assay offices at that time. The New York assay office stood second to Denver with a total of \$2,785,021,409.

The record established by the Denver movement was broken during the first six months of 1937 when the treasury department transferred approximately \$5,500,000,000 in bullion from the New York assay office and the Philadelphia mint to a newly constructed bullion depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The gold storage in the mints, assay offices and gold depositories on June 30, 1937, was \$12,318,071,154, of which \$3,766,177,283, or 30.6 per cent of the total in the United States, was in the Denver mint. The gold in the Denver mint is approximately five times greater in value than all the gold mined in Colorado since the first discovery.

The world gold stocks at the end of 1936, authenticated and unauthenticated, amounted to \$23,147,255,000, of which the United States held \$11,257,626,000; Great Britain, \$3,003,857,000; and France, \$2,995,283,000.

UNITED STATES MINT

One of the three mints owned and operated by the United States government is located in Denver. The other two are at Philadelphia and San Francisco. Electrolytic refineries for refining gold and silver also are operated at the Denver and San Francisco mints and at the New York assay office. 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 occupied it in September of that year. The coinage of money began in 1906. The total investment in the building, machinery and equipment is approximately \$2,000,000, of which \$60,000 was for the site, \$812,679 for the original building and \$440,000 for an extension completed in 1937.

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 the calendar year 1937 amounted to 1,268,526,479 pieces with a value of \$474,385,684.

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	59,092,300	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

Denominations, value and number of pieces manufactured in calendar years subsequent to 1935 are as follows:

	1936 Value	Pieces
Half dollars....	\$2,242,769	4,485,538
Quarters	1,343,500	5,374,000
Dimes	1,613,200	16,132,000
Nickels	1,240,700	24,814,000
Cents	406,200	40,620,000
Total.....	\$6,846,369	91,425,538

1937

	Value	Pieces
Half dollars.....	\$ 854,512.50	1,709,025
Quarters	1,797,400	7,189,600
Dimes	1,414,600	14,146,000
Nickels	891,300	17,826,000
Cents	504,300	50,430,000
Total.....	\$5,462,112.50	91,300,625

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 manufacture of cents has shown a big increase in recent years. This is credited principally to the traffic in beverages, slot machine vending, sales taxes, social security deductions, etc. In 1929 the Denver mint manufactured only 4,173,000 cents. In the period 1930 to 1937, inclusive, the number was 227,776,000.

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.

Special commemorative half dollars minted in 1937 were Oregon Trail, 12,008; Arkansas Centennial, 5,505; Texas Centennial, 8,006; Daniel Boone bi-centennial, 7,506.

The Denver mint had 209 employees on June 30, 1937. The total revenue for the year ending on that date was \$4,378,283.10. This income is from charges made for smelting, parting and refining gold and silver, and from other sources arising out of handling the metals, seignorage, etc. Total expenses were \$667,099.77 for the year.

The cash assets of the Denver mint as of December 31, 1936, amounted to \$3,527,412,694.49, distributed as follows:

Gold bullion	\$3,448,586,027.50
Silver bullion	19,209,470.01
Silver coin	58,949,192.75
Minor coin	238,001.25
Paper currency	301,200.00
Minor coinage metal....	53,165.64
Reimbursable losses on melted coin	38,802.98
Checking credit with U.S. Treasurer	36,834.36
Total	\$3,527,412,694.49

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 George A. H. Fraser. 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; Orie L. Phillips, of Denver; Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, N. M.; and Robert L. Williams of Durante, Okla. 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 Pierce Butler, of Minnesota, 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 table published herewith gives a record of cases before the district court and their disposition, bankruptcy proceedings, and expenses of the judicial district, by fiscal years.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT: RECORD OF CASES IN COLORADO
DISTRICT, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(From Reports of the Attorney General of the U. S.)

	1937	1936	1935	1934
CIVIL CASES				
Commenced	73	122	120	69
Terminated	76	174	145	132
Pending close of year.....	54	57	133	124
CRIMINAL CASES				
Commenced	193	236	387	233
Terminated	208	278	320	315
Convictions	151	218	273	250
Acquittals	9	27	9	5
Nol. pros., etc.	106	117	42	40
Pending close of year.....	57	72	114	47
PRIVATE CASES				
Commenced	129	123	133	125
Terminated	190	143	88	135
Pending close of year.....	112	173	169	197
BANKRUPTCY CASES				
Cases pending beginning of year	513	477	395	435
Cases filed during year.....	448	479	522	378
Cases concluded during the year..	428	443	440	418
Gross assets realized (less expenses of conducting business)	\$ 365,626	\$ 1,391,845	\$ 2,612,537	\$ 602,124
Fees, expenses of administration	36,844	147,945	145,723	64,082
Paid on account of exemptions..	565	592	853	802
Paid secured creditors.....	229,646	652,319	2,152,369	282,343
Paid priority creditors.....	19,717	28,990	113,843	45,187
Paid unsecured creditors.....	66,017	88,121	72,854	209,421
Other payments, balances	12,838	473,878	126,895	286
EXPENSES OF JUDICIAL DISTRICT				
Fees of jurors and witnesses...	\$ 20,589	\$ 35,456	\$ 24,131	\$ 18,584
Support of U. S. prisoners.....	21,211	30,399	23,345	16,036
Miscellaneous expenses	12,902	12,135	12,894	13,045
Salaries and expenses of district attorney	25,872	25,553	22,825	20,898
Salaries, expenses and fee of marshal	35,730	37,056	35,363	30,065
Probation system	4,758	4,463	2,962	475
Pay of bailiffs	612	917	206	464
Expenses of circuit and district judges	1,470	1,471	1,797	1,854
Salary and expenses of clerks..	28,399	28,690	28,243	25,659
Fees of commissioners	1,251	1,842	2,631	1,633
Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation	103	206	.....	.....
Total.....	\$ 152,897	\$ 178,188	\$ 154,397	\$ 128,713

CONSULS IN DENVER

Eleven foreign countries have official representation in Denver, these being members of the consular corps. The list as of April 1, 1938, is as follows:

ITALY—Cav. Remigio D. Grillo, 812 Patterson Bldg., Consul.

MEXICO—Emilio Calderon Puig, Mercantile Bldg., Vice Consul.

THE NETHERLANDS — Vacancy due to the death of G. J. Rollandet.

HUNGARY—Coleman Jonas, 1037 Broadway.

GERMANY—Wilhelm F. Godel, American National Bank Bldg.

DENMARK—W. C. Hansen, 329 Sixteenth street.

BELGIUM—J. F. Constantine, 329 Kittredge Bldg.

PANAMA—Edwin L. Apperson, 1325 E. Seventh avenue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—R. A. Rodriguez, Majestic Bldg.

SWITZERLAND—Paul Weiss, American National Bank Bldg.

EL SALVADOR—Edward Kay, 840 Seventeenth street.

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
1936	4,498
1937	4,626

Distribution of permits in years 1934 to 1937, inclusive, is as follows:

	1937	1936	1935	1934
Wholesale dealers	29	35	30	31
Retail dealers	545	519	543	522
Class 4*	1713	1664	1882	1550
Class 5†	2339	2230	2429	2239

*Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners and hospitals, sanatoria, etc. †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	353.6
1935	2	285.1
1936	2	313.7
1937	1	9.9

Convictions, aggregate sentences and fines imposed for violations of the narcotic laws by fiscal years are as follows:

	Number Convictions	Aggregate Sentences, Years	Fines Imposed
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
1936	16	34	3,100
1937	24	28	1,600

AIR CORPS TECHNICAL SCHOOL

An act of congress authorizing the war department to establish an Air Corps Technical school at Denver as a branch of the school at Rantoul, Illinois, was signed by President Roosevelt on August 27, 1937. Prior to this action a board of army officers had recommended the removal of the Rantoul school to Denver and the city and county of Denver had agreed to acquire and donate to the government certain land and buildings to form the nucleus of the new establishment. This offer included the site and buildings of the Agnes Memorial sanitarium, 960 acres of land nearby for an auxiliary flying field and 64,000 acres at a location to be chosen by the Air corps for a bombing field.

In September, 1937, the president approved a bill carrying an appropriation of \$2,275,000 for the initial outlay by the war department in inaugurating construction of the school. The Denver city council authorized the sale of an issue of \$750,000 general obligation bonds, dated November 1, 1937, under an ordinance adopted in 1934, offering the land and buildings to the government. The sanitarium buildings and site were purchased for \$200,000 on December 8, 1937, and the acquisition of the additional land was begun. Total expenditures by the city up to the end of 1937 were \$319,644 under the terms of the grant, and the acquisition of the land is still in progress.

The work of rehabilitating the 17 buildings of the sanitarium, constructing runways, temporary hangars and other facilities and the installation of sewage and electric light systems was begun on October 4, 1937. The site for the bombing field was chosen on February 9, 1938, and the first classes in the new school were begun on February 28. The 64,000-acre bombing field is located about 20 miles southeast of the school in Arapahoe and Elbert counties, and the auxiliary landing

field is immediately east of the school. The two fields are to be connected with a corridor one mile wide. The areas of the auxiliary field, the corridor and the bombing field are closed to all civilian activities. The first authorized unit of the school consisted of 100 enlisted men, 150 students, 16 student officers, 18 permanent officers and a number of civilian instructors, along with the quartermaster detachment of enlisted men and civilian personnel. Increases in the personnel of the school proper and of the civilian forces subsequently were made as facilities were available and construction progressed.

The building program for the next four years was approved by the chief of the Air corps on June 14, 1938. It includes the construction of approximately 100 buildings. Among these are barracks to house 850 men; officers' quarters, to house 80 families; four hangars (350 by 300 feet); warehouse, gas and oil storage buildings, two school buildings for the photographic and armament divisions; quarters to accommodate 200 non-commissioned officers and their families; a post exchange, recreational buildings, a fire station, guard house and other permanent facilities.

The supervision of the school is under the control of the chief of the Air corps of the army, with a commandant in charge. The instruction is under six departmental heads, namely, mechanics, armament, photography, communications, basic instruction and clerical instruction. The flying field has been named "Lowry Field" in honor of Francis Brown Lowry of Denver, who was killed in action in France. The payroll is expected to average around \$40,000 per month on a permanent basis and \$105,000 a month average during the several years' period of construction. Ultimate cost may go as high as \$10,000,000, contingent upon future plans and appropriations. Funds and appropriations available in July, 1938, exclusive of the original appropriation of \$2,275,000, include \$1,535,000 war department regular appropriation; \$1,044,750 Works Progress Administration allotment; and \$1,125,000 Public Works Administration allotment, a total of \$3,704,750. This makes a grand total of \$6,729,750 appropriated and allotted by all agencies to July, 1938.

The air school is to the Air corps what West Point is to the army and Annapolis to the navy, and when the program is fully developed it is ex-

pected to be second to no other school of its kind in the world.

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, and is known as the Fitzsimons General hospital. The plant is situated on a tract of 595 acres donated to the government and includes 160 buildings with an official bed capacity of 1,185. Construction began April 29, 1918, and the first unit of 48 buildings was dedicated October 13, 1918. The name was changed from Base Hospital No. 21 to Fitzsimons General hospital on July 1, 1920, by an order of the war department, in honor of Lieut. William Thomas Fitzsimons, the first officer of the United States army killed in the world war.

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; nurses, 100; 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.

In June, 1938, the war department allocated \$3,020,000 from WPA funds, to be supplemented with funds from the federal board of hospitalization, for the construction of a new main building and other improvements.

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 Administration, Washington, D. C., in connection with the hospitalization of male veterans of any war, occupation or ex-

pedition and service connected peacetime ex-service patients.

The site comprises 1,140 acres 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, nine medical officers, two dental officers, and approximately 290 employees, with a bed capacity of 805, all for neuropsychiatric patients, to which type of disease the hospital has been devoted since July, 1934.

On February 9, 1931, a building of modern construction, costing approximately \$300,000, was opened. A new clinical building, to accommodate 200 patients, together with mess facilities, was opened in May, 1934. Two new buildings, a continued treatment ward and a recreational building, were opened February 22, 1938.

FORT LOGAN MILITARY POST

Fort Logan, one of the three army posts in Colorado (the others being the Fitzsimons General hospital and Lowry field, Denver branch of the Air Corps technical school), is located near Denver. The post comprises a military reservation of 1,000 acres, upon which are 151 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 lo-

cated in Denver. This reserve includes 2,870 men, mostly officers, residing principally in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

From the inception of the Civilian Conservation corps until October 1, 1935, Fort Logan was the headquarters of the Colorado District.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

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.

Under the arrangement which makes the guard a part of the military arm of the federal government, the United States pays the expenses of equipment and caretakers, the maintenance and expenses of all summer camps, payroll for armory drill and other items of maintenance. The organization of the national guard in general is the same as that prescribed for the regular army of the United States.

Colorado is in the Eighth corps area of the national guard of the United States, the area comprising Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. The maximum strength of the Colorado guard as authorized by the military bureau of the war department as of June 30, 1937, was 2,068 men, consisting of 177 commissioned officers, two warrant officers, and 1,889 enlisted men. The actual strength as of the same date was 160 commissioned officers, two warrant officers and 1,833 enlisted men, a total of 1,995 men or 73 less than the allotted 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.

The state's portion of the cost of maintaining the guard is provided by a levy of .07 of a mill. The cost to the state annually, as reported by the public examiner, is as follows:

1930	\$109,070
1931	105,205
1932	101,460
1933	78,429
1934	76,049
1935	84,400

The amounts expended and obligated under federal national guard appropriations for fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

1931	\$359,166
1932	353,465
1933	405,785
1934	256,198
1935	218,803
1936	335,131
1937	544,391

The state national guard has its headquarters at Third and Logan streets in Denver in a building which is being purchased by the state and known as the national guard headquarters building. The guard also owns 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 inventory value of the state-owned property, exclusive of the headquarters building in Denver, as of June 30, 1936, is \$687,040, as reported by the public examiner. The federal

property is appraised at approximately \$2,500,000.

The air service has headquarters at 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, 1936, at a projected 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.

BUREAU OF MINES FIELD STATION

An act of congress approved May 15, 1936, authorized the United States bureau of mines to conduct certain studies, experiments and investigations on the utilization of lignite and sub-bituminous coals. A field station to conduct experiments with coals from Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, Texas, Washington, Montana and New Mexico, has been established at Golden and occupies a building on the campus of the School of Mines constructed by the state. The laboratory is being equipped to study the properties of the lower rank coals as related to combustion and processing, and of devices and appliances for domestic utilization of the untreated coals and the carbonized residue.

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	3,230,473	4.87
Privately owned (assessed)	37,816,292	57.00

	Acres	Per Cent of Total Area
Unaccounted for, survey errors, etc.	620,806	0.94
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 overlapping 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

	Acres
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.....	4,142,233
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.

The withdrawal order was amended May 20, 1935, so as to make it applicable to all lands in the designated states upon the cancellation or release of prior entries, selections or claims, or upon the revocation of prior withdrawals, unless expressly otherwise provided in the order of revocation, so as to authorize the secretary of the interior to accept title to land offered in exchange under the provisions of the Taylor grazing act. It again was amended on November 26, 1935, to permit sales under section 14 and the issuance of leases under section 15 of the Taylor act so as not to debar the recognition or allowance of bona fide nonmetalliferous mining claims.

It is not 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 by the general land office. 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 last 12 years before the withdrawal order, 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.

	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	158,611
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
Ouray	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
Rio 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. This was the first law ever passed by congress to regulate grazing on the public domain. The law was amended June 26, 1936, increasing the 80,000,000-acre limit to 142,000,000 acres, permitting an additional 62,000,000 acres of public land to be included in grazing districts.

The division of grazing is under the secretary of the interior. The president, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the director in charge. Others of the personnel are appointed by the secretary of the interior from the civil service lists. Each district has an advisory board elected by the cattlemen and sheepmen within the district. Regional headquarters for the Colorado district are at Grand Junction. Applications for grazing licenses are made to the district land offices at Denver and Pueblo. They are then referred to the advisory board of the district in which the applicant seeks a permit, for its recommendation, and then go to the regional office.

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 cre-

ated in Colorado up to June 30, 1937. 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.

A range survey was inaugurated in March, 1936, to determine the carrying capacity and proper seasonal use of the public range. The survey

has been completed and licenses for 10-year periods are being inaugurated in 1938. There is also a definite program of wildlife conservation within the districts in co-operation with other agencies.

Grazing licenses to the number of 1,861 were issued in the Colorado districts in 1936 and these provided for the grazing of 811,085 cattle, horses, sheep and goats.

An accompanying table shows the number of licenses issued in 1936 in Colorado, by districts, and number of animals grazed in each district.

Receipts of license fees from grazing districts in Colorado for the year ending June 30, 1937, were as follows:

	Amount
District No. 1.....	\$17,854.65
District No. 2.....	3,002.85
District No. 3.....	13,056.83
District No. 4.....	7,741.83
District No. 6.....	8,157.70
Total	\$49,813.86
Under Sec. 15.....	1,748.36
State total	\$51,562.22

Under the provisions of the Taylor act the states within which the lands are located receive 50 per cent of the receipts, and 25 per cent thereof when appropriated by congress may be expended for construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements within the grazing district from which the receipts came.

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT: NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED FOR GRAZING OF LIVESTOCK ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN IN COLORADO, 1936, AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN EACH DISTRICT

(From Reports of the Secretary of the Interior)

	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Number of Licenses	Number of Stock
District No. 1.....	53,173	3,419	154,362	79	478	211,033
District No. 2.....	31,049	629	42,762	---	218	74,440
District No. 3.....	66,735	2,656	188,814	349	663	258,554
District No. 4.....	20,541	715	142,653	423	338	164,332
District No. 6.....	7,023	983	94,690	30	164	102,726
	178,521	8,402	623,281	881	1,861	811,085

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.

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. No segregation of funds from this source by states has been published separately in recent years.

Receipts under the Taylor Grazing act are distributed 50 per cent to the states within which the lands are situated, and 25 per cent thereof, when appropriated by congress, may be expended for construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements within the grazing districts from which the receipts came.

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, 1937, 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
1934	.....	.....
1935	.....	.....
1936	.....	36,963
1937	.....	45,749

Note—Receipts from Colorado have not been published since 1933.

Development of the minerals on public lands under the various leasing acts from the date of passage to June 30, 1937, show the following totals:

Coal—There were outstanding in Colorado on June 30, 1937, 87 leases on federal land, comprising an aggregate of 11,665 acres; 28 prospecting permits covering a total of 12,589 acres, and 13 licenses to operate on 510 acres. One hundred and one mines were operated on these holdings during the year, of which 22 were shipping mines and 79 were wagon mines supplying local demand.

Production, in tons, since passage of the leasing act, and royalties and bon-

uses 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
1936	536,349	64,611
1937	597,299	75,425
Total	7,015,987	\$740,455

Oil and Gas—There were 32 oil and gas leases on federal land outstanding in Colorado on June 30, 1937, covering 24,625 acres, and 691 permits to prospect on 1,172,082 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
1936	1,141,737	92,748
1937	1,156,234	89,126
Total	9,798,455	\$698,938

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
1936	82,405	2,243,987
1937	88,858	2,679,558

Potash and Sodium—There was one permit to prospect for potash on public land in Colorado in effect on June 30, 1937, covering 2,150 acres. One sodium lease on 120 acres was outstanding on the same date.

Grazing—There were 1,861 permits under the Taylor grazing act issued in

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. Receipts are as follows:

Year	Amount
1937	\$51,562

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.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps was organized April 17, 1933, under the Emergency Conservation act approved March 31, 1933. The purpose of the corps is to provide employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who are unemployed and in need of employment, and to a limited extent for war veterans and Indians, through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country. A new enabling act was approved June 28, 1937, changing the name of Emergency Conservation work to Civilian Conservation Corps and extending the program to June 30, 1940.

The age limit for enrollees as set forth in the enabling act is 17 to 23 years, inclusive. Enrollments are for a period of six months and not to exceed two years. Continuous service is not required where enrollee attends

an educational institution. Cash payments are \$30 per month, maximum, except for certain assistants, and this payment in part is assigned to dependents of the enrollee or retained for him until his discharge. Subsistence, quarters, medical care, etc., are provided without expense to the enrollee.

Although the corps is a civil and not a military organization, the war department is charged primarily with organization and administration. The departments of agriculture and of the interior are primarily charged with technical supervision of work projects.

The work performed by the corps includes the construction of telephone lines, building roads, trails and bridges, grade-crossing elimination, 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.

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

The average number of camps in Colorado by types of service in the fiscal years ending June 30, were as follows:

	1937	1936
	National forests.....	10	10
Private forests.....	1	1
Soil conservation.....	10	9
National parks and monuments	6	6
State parks	5	7
Division of grazing.....	4	5
Bureau of reclamation.....	3	3
Total	38	41

The number enrolled in the camps in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, ranged from a maximum of 5,163 in August, 1935, to a minimum of 2,639 in March, 1936. In the 1937 fiscal year the range was from a maximum of 3,805 in January, 1937, to a minimum of 2,173 in September, 1936.

Postoffices and Postal Operations

THE operations of the federal post-office department in Colorado constitute the most all-inclusive service and one of the largest businesses in the

state. There were 660 offices in Colorado on July 1, 1937, serving as many cities, towns and villages, and 330 rural routes covering 15,348 miles,

through which practically every person and community in the state is served with postal facilities. All means of transportation from horse-and-buggy to airplanes are used in this service.

The number and classes of post-offices in the state on July 1 of the years named are as follows:

	1937	1936
First class	9	8
Second class	47	44
Third class	123	125
Fourth class.....	481	485
Total.....	660	662

An accompanying table gives the names of all first and second class postoffices in the state, with receipts by calendar years and another table shows all of the third and fourth class offices and the counties in which they are located as of January 1, 1938.

The gross postal receipts of all offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, amounted to \$6,871,956. The principal expenses consisted of \$653,868 compensation for postmasters; \$1,234,002 for city delivery service; and \$885,039 for rural delivery service.

The Colorado postoffices issued 2,598,071 domestic money orders in the year ending June 30, 1937, of the value of \$23,284,115, and 11,806 international money orders of the value of \$140,727. There were 3,078,360 domestic money orders to the amount of \$27,401,641, and 1,538 international money orders to the value of \$24,086 paid out during the year in the postoffices in the state.

Domestic money orders issued by Colorado postoffices in 1937 increased 231,231 in number and \$2,874,015 in value as compared with 1936. The excess of money orders paid in 1937 over those issued was 480,289 in number and \$4,117,526 in value. The excess in 1936 was 544,594 in number and \$4,171,089 in value.

The figures on international money orders do not indicate any large volume of money flowing out of Colorado into foreign countries. The excess of foreign money orders issued over those paid in 1937 was 10,268 in number and \$116,641 in value. The excess in 1936 was 9,135 and \$96,751.

Newspapers and periodicals of a total weight of 11,329,192 pounds were mailed at pound rates in the state in the year ending June 30, 1937. Of that quantity 10,693,519 pounds were subscribers' copies at pound rates and 603,126 were subscribers' copies mailed free in counties of publication. Sample copies mailed at pound rates

amounted to 32,547 pounds. Total postage collected on these mailings was \$185,454.

Postal receipts are considered indicative of business trends. Through the co-operation of the postoffice department and the postmasters the Planning commission makes an annual canvass of receipts for calendar years.

The postal receipts of Colorado first and second class postoffices, by calendar years, are 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
1936	5,801,911
1937	6,185,685

Postal receipts by third and fourth class postoffices, by years, follow:

Year	Amount
1925	\$764,235
1926	729,681
1927	709,200
1928	684,508
1929	714,966
1930	641,278
1931	601,802
1932	548,272
1933	601,315
1934	688,020
1935	760,883
1936	781,908
1937	772,380

Total receipts by all offices in the state, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Per cent Increase
1925	\$5,601,980	...
1926	6,030,705	7.1
1927	6,317,486	4.5
1928	6,384,514	1.0
1929	6,775,521	5.8
1930	6,562,019	-3.2
1931	5,936,036	-9.5
1932	5,437,277	-8.4
1933	4,728,454	-13.0
1934	4,995,723	5.3
1935	6,085,432	17.9
1936	6,583,819	7.6
1937	6,958,065	5.4

(—) Denotes decrease.

There were 30 postoffice buildings in Colorado owned by the government, including three under construction, on January 1, 1938. The cost of these, exclusive of equipment, was \$5,814,870. The locations of these postoffices with the cost of sites and buildings are shown in a separate table.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL RECEIPTS

Postoffice	Postal Receipts					
	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Akron -----	\$ 11,839	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,105	(a)	\$ 9,497	\$ 7,636
Alamosa -----	38,235	36,348	32,546	\$ 29,315	26,987	27,306
Arvada -----	11,610	11,285	10,512	10,211	8,399	8,958
Boulder -----	109,137	103,430	96,621	90,021	80,348	90,437
Brighton -----	17,098	17,472	16,891	14,852	14,492	12,677
Brush -----	15,567	14,842	13,442	12,254	10,935	11,668
Burlington -----	11,792	13,081	14,247	11,572	11,015	12,651
Canon City -----	41,621	38,573	35,697	32,675	33,342	35,879
Cheyenne Wells -----	3,494	10,636	9,494	7,685	7,478	8,627
Colorado Springs -----	352,062	326,434	288,324	244,618	254,881	256,495
Craig -----	14,387	14,874	12,694	11,307	10,369	11,844
Cripple Creek -----	10,144	11,596	11,292	11,154	9,500	8,414
Delta -----	25,610	25,119	23,392	19,733	19,711	19,340
Del Norte -----	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6,770
Denver -----	4,160,987	3,886,872	3,559,630	2,757,648	2,630,739	3,306,932
Durango -----	40,498	37,430	33,868	32,029	27,901	32,686
Estes Park -----	20,609	16,330	15,757	13,545	10,356	10,909
Florence -----	18,808	17,065	15,613	14,206	13,147	13,261
Fort Collins -----	83,986	73,390	74,982	60,643	55,357	66,933
Fort Lupton -----	9,478	8,662	8,420	8,078	7,510	7,833
Fort Morgan -----	28,962	27,646	26,031	23,463	21,021	22,337
Glenwood Springs -----	21,682	20,589	19,188	16,087	16,665	16,782
Golden -----	23,668	21,700	21,095	18,922	16,354	17,464
Grand Junction -----	105,814	97,504	90,284	82,200	75,988	84,067
Greeley -----	102,783	101,554	89,142	80,213	73,112	81,775
Gunnison -----	19,152	18,553	17,954	16,939	12,748	11,677
Holly -----	7,325	7,581	7,580	7,004	6,125	6,184
Holyoke -----	9,991	10,179	9,598	8,775	7,159	8,698
Idaho Springs -----	15,170	15,767	10,922	9,098	6,235	5,559
Julesburg -----	11,515	11,194	10,889	8,485	8,200	7,591
La Junta -----	41,192	36,570	33,885	31,062	30,282	31,056
Lamar -----	30,287	30,248	29,568	25,388	26,965	27,707
Las Animas -----	16,109	15,505	15,222	14,832	14,735	15,540
Leadville -----	26,319	23,363	19,160	18,860	15,646	14,271
Limon -----	9,568	(a)	9,466	7,425	6,002	5,646
Littleton -----	24,568	23,821	19,309	16,213	13,212	14,053
Longmont -----	33,930	31,108	29,097	24,972	26,038	27,503
Loveland -----	26,688	26,066	23,377	6,231	17,546	20,000
Manitou Springs -----	15,585	16,782	13,496	11,209	8,675	10,706
Meeker -----	9,931	9,843	9,702	8,243	6,420	6,479
Monte Vista -----	22,043	21,426	19,388	16,054	14,284	15,273
Montrose -----	32,350	30,330	27,307	25,601	22,457	6,699
Oak Creek -----	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6,204	6,860
Paonia -----	11,657	11,320	11,257	9,706	5,826	7,400
Pueblo -----	291,181	269,795	256,335	238,869	235,627	246,628
Rifle -----	10,856	10,010	9,531	8,846	8,742	8,630
Rocky Ford -----	25,755	23,961	24,524	21,490	20,336	23,191
Salida -----	25,434	23,881	22,689	21,461	19,971	20,168
Springfield -----	9,965	11,346	10,534	9,885	7,939	9,072
Steamboat Springs -----	15,281	14,806	13,631	12,066	10,769	9,908
Sterling -----	47,716	44,609	41,483	38,199	35,377	38,062
Trinidad -----	65,304	59,644	55,971	46,770	52,524	69,190
Victor -----	(a)	(d) 10,563	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Walsenburg -----	24,348	21,862	19,360	19,751	16,557	16,854
Wray -----	15,156	12,749	13,223	11,226	9,720	9,955
Yuma -----	10,938	10,937	10,324	10,612	9,354	8,764
Total -----	\$6,185,685	\$5,801,911	\$5,324,549	\$4,307,703	\$4,127,139	\$4,889,005

(a) No report.

(b) Changed to third class in 1933.

(c) Changed to third class July 1, 1934.

(d) Changed to second class July 1, 1936.

(e) Changed to third class July 1, 1931.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES

(Corrected to January 1, 1938)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Abarr	Yuma	Cameo	Mesa	³ Edgewater ²	Jefferson
Ackmen	Montezuma	Campo ²	Baca	Edler	Baca
Adams City	Adams	Capulin	Conejos	Edwards	Eagle
⁵ Adena ²	Morgan	³ Carbondale ²	Garfield	Eggers	Larimer
Agate	Elbert	Carlton	Prowers	Egnar	San Miguel
Aguiar ²	Las Animas	Carr	Weld	Elba	Washington
Alamo	Huerfano	Cascade	El Paso	Elbert ²	Elbert
Alcreek	Las Animas	Castle Rock ²	Douglas	Eldora ⁴	Boulder
Allenspark	Boulder	Cedar	San Miguel	Eldorado Springs	Boulder
Allison	La Plata	³ Cedaredge ²	Delta	Elizabeth ²	Elbert
Alma ²	Park	Cedarwood	Pueblo	Elk Springs	Moffat
Almont	Gunnison	Center ²	Saguache	Emma	Pitkin
Amherst	Phillips	³ Central City ²	Gilpin	Empire ²	Clear Creek
Amity	Prowers	Chama	Costilla	³ Englewood ² (Branch of Denver)	Arapahoe
Amy	Lincoln	Chandler	Fremont	Erie ²	Weld
Andrix	Las Animas	Cheneycenter	Prowers	Escalante Forks	Mesa
Antlers	Garfield	Cheraw	Otero	³ Eureka ²	San Juan
Anton	Washington	Chipita Park ⁴	El Paso	Evans	Weld
⁵ Antonito ²	Conejos	Chivington	Kiowa	Evergreen ²	Jefferson
⁵ Arapahoe ²	Cheyenne	Chromo	Archuleta	Fairplay ²	Park
Arboles	Archuleta	Cimarron	Montrose	Falcon	El Paso
Arickaree	Washington	Clark	Routt	Falfa	La Plata
Arlington	Kiowa	³ Clifton ²	Mesa	Fall Creek	San Miguel
Armel	Yuma	Climax ²	Lake	Farisita	Huerfano
Arova	Cheyenne	Coal Creek ²	Fremont	Farr	Huerfano
Arriba ²	Lincoln	Coaldale	Fremont	Firestone	Weld
⁵ Aspen ²	Pitkin	Coalmont	Jackson	Firstview	Cheyenne
Association Camp ⁴	Larimer	Cokedale	Las Animas	Fitzsimons ²	Adams
Atchee	Garfield	³ Collbran ²	Mesa	Flagler ²	Kit Carson
Atwood	Logan	Colona	Ouray	Fleming ²	Logan
⁵ Ault ²	Weld	Columbine	Routt	Florissant	Teller
Aurora ²	Arapahoe	Como ²	Park	Fondis	Elbert
Austin ²	Delta	Conejos	Conejos	Forder	Lincoln
Avalo	Weld	Cope ²	Washington	Fort Garland	Costilla
Avon	Eagle	Copper Spur	Eagle	Fort Logan ²	Arapahoe
Avondale	Pueblo	Cornish	Weld	Fort Lyon ²	Bent
Axial	Moffat	Cortez ²	Montezuma	Fosston	Weld
Ayer	Otero	Cory	Delta	Fountain ²	El Paso
Bailey	Park	³ Cotopaxi ²	Fremont	³ Fowler ²	Otero
Baldwin	Gunnison	Cowdrey	Jackson	Foxton	Jefferson
Barr Lake	Adams	Cragmor	El Paso	Franktown	Douglas
Basalt ²	Eagle	Crawford ²	Delta	Fraser ²	Grand
Bayfield ²	La Plata	³ Creede ²	Mineral	³ Frederick ²	Weld
Bear River	Routt	³ Crested Butte ²	Gunnison	Frisco	Summit
Bedrock	Montrose	Crestone	Saguache	³ Fruita ²	Mesa
Beecher Island	Yuma	Critchell	Jefferson	Galatea	Kiowa
Bellvue	Larimer	Crook ²	Logan	Galeton	Weld
Bennett ²	Adams	Cross Mountain	Moffat	Garcia	Costilla
Berthoud ²	Larimer	Crowley ²	Crowley	Gardner	Huerfano
Bethune	Kit Carson	Cuchara Camps ⁴	Huerfano	Garfield	Chaffee
Beulah	Pueblo	Cumbres	Conejos	Garo	Park
Blackhawk ²	Gilpin	Dacona	Weld	Gary	Morgan
Blaine	Baca	Dailey	Logan	Gateway	Mesa
Blanca ²	Costilla	Dalrose	Las Animas	Genoa ²	Lincoln
Bloom	Otero	³ De Beque ²	Mesa	³ Georgetown ²	Clear Creek
Bonanza ²	Saguache	³ Deepcreek ²	Routt	Gilcrest	Weld
Boncarbo	Las Animas	Deertrail	Arapahoe	Gill	Weld
Bond	Eagle	Delagua ²	Las Animas	Gilman ²	Eagle
Boone ²	Pueblo	Delcarbon	Huerfano	Glade Park	Mesa
Bovina	Lincoln	Delhi	Las Animas	Glendevey	Larimer
Bowie	Delta	³ Del Norte ²	Rio Grande	Glentivar	Park
Boyer	Lincoln	De Nova	Washington	Glen Haven	Larimer
Brandon	Kiowa	Derby	Baca	Gold Hill	Boulder
Branson ²	Las Animas	Dillon	Adams	Goodrich	Morgan
³ Breckenridge ²	Summit	Divide	Summit	Gorham	Boulder
Breen	La Plata	Dolores ²	Teller	Graft	Baca
Briggisdale ²	Weld	Dolores ²	Montezuma	³ Granada ²	Prowers
³ Bristol ²	Prowers	Dotsero	Eagle	Graby ²	Grand
Broadhead	Las Animas	Dove Creek	Dolores	³ Grand Lake ²	Grand
Brook Forest	Jefferson	Doyleville	Gunnison	Grand Mesa ⁴	Delta
Brookvale	Clear Creek	Drake	Larimer	³ Grand Valley ²	Garfield
Broomfield	Boulder	Dumont	Clear Creek	Granite	Chaffee
Buckingham ²	Weld	Dunkley	Routt	Great Divide	Moffat
⁵ Buena Vista ²	Chaffee	Dunton	Dolores	Greenland	Douglas
Buffalo Creek	Jefferson	Dupont	Adams	Green Mountain Falls	El Paso
Buford	Rio Blanco	Dyke	Archuleta	Greystone	Moffat
Burdett	Washington	³ Eads ²	Kiowa	Grover ²	Weld
Burns	Eagle	Eagle ²	Eagle	Guffey	Park
³ Byers ²	Arapahoe	East Lake	Adams	Gulnare	Las Animas
Caddoa ²	Bent	³ Eaton ²	Weld	Gypsum ²	Eagle
Cahone	Dolores	Eckert ²	Delta		
Calhan ²	El Paso	Eckley ²	Yuma		

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1938)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Hahns Peak	Routt	Lewis	Montezuma	Otis ²	Washington
Hale	Yuma	Lily	Moffat	³ Ouray ²	Ourray
Hamilton	Moffat	Lime	Pueblo	Overland Park	Denver
Hardin	Weld	Lindland	Jackson	³ Ovid ²	Sedgwick
Harrisburg	Washington	London	Washington	Oxford	La Plata
³ Hartman ²	Frowers	Livermore	Larimer	Padroni	Logan
Hartsel	Park	Lodere	Moffat	Pagoda	Routt
Hastings	Las Animas	Logcabin	Larimer	Pagosa Junction	Archuleta
Hasty	Bent	Loma ²	Mesa	³ Pagosa Springs ²	Archuleta
Haxwell ²	Kiowa	Longs Peak	Larimer	³ Palisade ²	Mesa
Haxtun ²	Phillips	Loretto	Arapahoe	Palmer Lake	El Paso
Haybro	Routt	³ Louisville ²	Boulder	Pando	Eagle
³ Hayden ²	Routt	Louviers	Douglas	Paoli	Phillips
Heartstrong	Yuma	Loyd	Moffat	Paradox	Montrose
Henderson	Adams	Lucerne	Weld	Parkdale	Fremont
Hereford	Weld	Ludlow ²	Las Animas	Parker	Douglas
Hesperus ²	La Plata	Lycan	Baca	Parlin	Gunnison
Hillrose ²	Morgan	Lyons ²	Boulder	Parshall	Grand
Hillside	Fremont	McClave	Bent	Patt	Las Animas
Hill Top	Douglas	McCoy	Eagle	Pawnee	Morgan
Hoehne	Las Animas	McGregor	Routt	Pectz ²	Logan
Home	Larimer	McPhee ²	Montezuma	Penrose ²	Fremont
Homelake	Rio Grande	³ Mack ²	Mesa	Pershing	Routt
Hooper ²	Alamosa	Maher	Montrose	Peyton	El Paso
³ Hotchkiss ²	Delta	Maitland	Huerfano	³ Phippsburg ²	Routt
Hot Sulphur Springs ²	Grand	Malta	Lake	Pierce	Weld
Howard	Fremont	Manassa ²	Conejos	Pikeview	El Paso
Howardsville	San Juan	³ Mancos ²	Montezuma	Pine	Jefferson
Hoyt	Morgan	³ Manzanola ²	Otero	Pinecliff	Boulder
Hudson ²	Weld	³ Marble ²	Gunnison	Pinnacle	Routt
Hughes	Yuma	Marshall Pass	Saguache	Pitkin	Gunnison
³ Hugo ²	Lincoln	Masonville	Larimer	Placerville	San Miguel
Hyde	Washington	Masters	Weld	Plainview	Jefferson
Hygiene	Boulder	³ Matheson	Elbert	Plateau City	Mesa
Idalia	Yuma	Maybell	Moffat	Platner	Washington
Idedale	Jefferson	Mead	Weld	³ Platteville ²	Weld
Ignacio ²	La Plata	Mercedith	Pitkin	Poncha Springs ²	Chaffee
Iliff	Logan	Merino ²	Logan	Portland ²	Fremont
Independence ²	Teller	Mesa ²	Mesa	Powderhorn	Gunnison
Indian Hills	Jefferson	Mesa Verde National Park	Montezuma	Price Creek	Moffat
Iola	Gunnison	Mesita	Costilla	Pritchett ²	Baca
Ione	Weld	Messex	Washington	Proctor	Logan
Jamestown	Boulder	Mildred	Yuma	Fryor	Huerfano
Jansen	Las Animas	Milliken	Weld	Purcell	Weld
Jarosa	Costilla	Milner	Routt	Radium	Grand
Jefferson	Park	Mindeman	Otero	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison
Joes	Yuma	Mineral Hot Spgs.	Saguache	Rago	Washington
³ Johnstown ²	Weld	Minturn ²	Eagle	Ramah ²	El Paso
Juniper Springs	Moffat	Model	Las Animas	Rand	Jackson
Karval	Lincoln	Moffat	Saguache	Rangely	Rio Blanco
Keensburg ²	Weld	Molina	Mesa	Rattlesnake Butte	Huerfano
Kendrick	Lincoln	Montezuma	Summit	Raven	Garfield
Keota	Weld	Monument	El Paso	Ravenwood	Huerfano
Kersey	Weld	Morley	Las Animas	³ Redcliff ²	Eagle
Kim ²	Las Animas	Mosca	Alamosa	Red Feather Lakes	Larimer
Kings Canyon	Jackson	³ Mount Harris ²	Routt	Redmesa	La Plata
Kiowa ²	Elbert	Mount Morrison ²	Jefferson	Redstone	Pitkin
Kirk ²	Yuma	Mount Princeton Hot Springs	Chaffee	Redvale	Montrose
Kit Carson ²	Cheyenne	Mustang	Huerfano	Red Wing	Huerfano
Kittredge	Jefferson	Mystic	Routt	Rico ²	Dolores
Kline	La Plata	Nathrop	Chaffee	Ridge	Jefferson
Kokomo ²	Summit	Naturita ²	Montrose	³ Ridgway ²	Ourray
Kremmling ²	Grand	Nederland ²	Boulder	Riland	Garfield
Kutch	Elbert	³ New Castle ²	Garfield	Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco
³ Lafayette ²	Boulder	New Raymer ²	Weld	River Bend	Elbert
La Garita	Saguache	Ninaview	Bent	Roach	Larimer
Laird	Yuma	Niwot	Boulder	Rockvale ²	Fremont
³ La Jara ²	Conejos	North Avondale	Pueblo	Rockwood	La Plata
Lake City ²	Hinsdale	Northdale	Dolores	Roggen	Weld
Lake George	Park	³ Norwood ²	San Miguel	Rollinsville	Gilpin
Lakewood	Jefferson	³ Nucla ²	Montrose	Romeo	Conejos
Laporte	Larimer	Nunn ²	Weld	Rosita	Custer
Larkspur	Douglas	³ Oak Creek ²	Routt	Routt	Routt
La Salle ²	Weld	Officer	Las Animas	Ruedi	Eagle
Lascar	Huerfano	Ohio	Gunnison	Rugby	Las Animas
La Veta ²	Huerfano	³ Olathe ²	Montrose	Rush	El Paso
Lawson	Clear Creek	Olney Springs ²	Crowley	Russell Gulch	Gilpin
Lay	Moffat	Ophir	San Miguel	Rye	Pueblo
Lazear ²	Delta	Orchard ²	Morgan	Saguache ²	Saguache
Leader	Adams	Ordway ²	Crowley	Saint Elmo	Chaffee
Lebanon	Montezuma	Ortiz	Conejos	Sams	San Miguel
Leonard	San Miguel			San Acacio ²	Costilla
				Sanford ²	Conejos
				San Isabel	Custer

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1938)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
San Luis ² -----	Costilla	Tabernash ² -----	Grand	Virginia Dale -----	Larimer
San Pablo -----	Costilla	Tacoma -----	La Plata	Vona ² -----	Kit Carson
Sapinero -----	Gunnison	Tacony -----	Pueblo	Vroman -----	Otero
Sargents -----	Saguache	Tarryall -----	Park	Wages -----	Yuma
Sedalia -----	Douglas	³ Telluride ² -----	San Miguel	Wagon Wheel Gap -----	Mineral
Sedgwick ² -----	Sedgwick	Tennessee Pass -----	Lake	Waitley -----	Washington
Segundo -----	Las Animas	Tercio -----	Las Animas	Walden ² -----	Jackson
³ Seibert ² -----	Kit Carson	Texas Creek -----	Fremont	Walsh ² -----	Baca
Serene -----	Weld	Thatcher -----	Las Animas	Ward ² -----	Boulder
Severence -----	Weld	Thurman -----	Washington	Watkins -----	Adams
Shaw -----	Lincoln	Tiffany -----	La Plata	Waunita Hot Springs -----	Gunnison
Shawnee -----	Park	Tiger -----	Summit	Weldona ² -----	Morgan
Sheephorn -----	Eagle	Tigiwon ⁴ -----	Eagle	² Wellington ² -----	Larimer
Sheridan Lake -----	Kiowa	Timmath -----	Larimer	² Westcliffe ² -----	Custer
Sidney -----	Routt	Timpas -----	Otero	Westminster -----	Adams
Siloam -----	Pueblo	Tioga -----	Huerfano	West Creek -----	Douglas
Silt ² -----	Garfield	Tobe -----	Las Animas	Weston ² -----	Las Animas
Silver Cliff -----	Custer	Tolland -----	Gilpin	West Plains -----	Logan
Silver Plume -----	Clear Creek	Toltec -----	Huerfano	West Portal ² -----	Grand
³ Silverton ² -----	San Juan	Toponas -----	Routt	Wetmore -----	Custer
³ Simla -----	Elbert	Towaco -----	Montezuma	Wheatridge ² -----	Jefferson
Simpson -----	Adams	Towner -----	Kiowa	Whitewater -----	Mesa
Skull Creek -----	Moffat	Trail Ridge ¹ -----	Larimer	³ Wiggins ² -----	Morgan
Skyway ⁴ -----	Mesa	Trinchera -----	Las Animas	Wild Horse ² -----	Cheyenne
Slater -----	Moffat	Troublesome -----	Grand	Wiley ² -----	Prowers
Sligo -----	Weld	Trout Creek -----	Routt	Willard -----	Logan
Snowmass -----	Pitkin	Troutville -----	Eagle	Willow Creek -----	Routt
Snyder -----	Morgan	Troy -----	Las Animas	³ Windsor ² -----	Weld
Somerset ² -----	Gunnison	Tungsten ² -----	Boulder	Winnewiew -----	Arapahoe
Sopris ² -----	Las Animas	Turret -----	Chaffee	Wolcott -----	Eagle
South Fork -----	Rio Grande	Twain Lakes -----	Lake	Woodland Park -----	Teller
Spicer -----	Jackson	Two Buttes ² -----	Baca	Woodman ² -----	El Paso
³ Spivak ² -----	Jefferson	Tyrone -----	Las Animas	Woodrow -----	Washington
Starkville ² -----	Las Animas	Ute -----	Montrose	Woody Creek -----	Pitkin
Stone City -----	Pueblo	Utleyville -----	Baca	Yampa ² -----	Routt
Stoneham -----	Weld	Valdez -----	Las Animas	Yellow Jacket -----	Montezuma
Stoner -----	Montezuma	Valleroso -----	Las Animas	Yoder -----	El Paso
Stonington ² -----	Baca	Vanadium -----	San Miguel		
³ Strasburg ² -----	Arapahoe	Vernon -----	Yuma		
³ Stratton ² -----	Kit Carson	³ Victor ² -----	Teller		
Sugar City ² -----	Crowley	Vilas -----	Baca		
Sugar Loaf -----	Boulder	Villagrove -----	Saguache		
Summitville -----	Rio Grande	Villagreen -----	Las Animas		
Sunbeam -----	Moffat	Vim -----	Weld		
Superior -----	Boulder				
Swallows -----	Pueblo				
³ Swink ² -----	Otero				

¹ Do not issue money orders.
² International money order offices.
³ Postal Savings Depositories.
⁴ Summer offices.

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 14 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 124, and of that number, 37, or about 30 per cent, have carried, and 87, 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	10
1920	4	6	10
1922	2	8	10

Year	Won	Lost	Total
1924	3	3	6
1926	7	7	14
1928	1	4	5
1930	2	2	4
1932	5	5	10
1934	2	5	7
1936	5	4	9
1938	3	3	6
Totals	37	87	124

Of the total number submitted, 70 were proposed amendments to the constitution, of which number 33 were submitted by the legislature and 37 by popular petition. Thirty-eight proposed statutes were submitted by petition. Of that number 14 were carried and 24 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 pro-

viding 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 12 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 three measures have been referred since 1916.

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 four of the 14 elections none of the measures submitted to popular vote carried, and in one election—that of 1918—all proposed measures were adopted.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO AS OF JANUARY 1, 1938

(Compiled by U. S. Treasury Department)

(Includes only those under the control of the Treasury)

Location	Character	Cost of Site	Cost of Building	Remarks
Alamosa-----	Post Office-----	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 49,790.43	
Boulder-----	Post Office-----	24,540.98	136,562.33	
Canon City-----	Post Office-----	14,000.00	83,151.25	
Canon City-----	Post Office (old)----	11,000.00	-----	Surplus site sold May 27, 1937.
Colorado Springs--	P. O. & Court House--	65,066.89	241,582.98	
Delta-----	Post Office-----	5,000.00	-----	Construction contract for \$92,760 awarded.
Denver-----	Custom House (old)---	65,825.17	602,425.97	
Denver-----	Custom House (new)---	300,000.00	1,677,326.08	
Denver-----	Mint Building-----	85,261.71	1,152,154.83	
Denver-----	Post Office-----	486,879.62	2,004,254.31	
Durango-----	Post Office-----	10,000.00	129,010.00	
Englewood-----	Post Office-----	9,487.00	-----	Construction contract for \$63,400 awarded.
Florence-----	Post Office-----	7,500.00	57,076.61	
Fort Collins-----	Post Office-----	12,000.00	87,893.74	
Fort Morgan-----	Post Office-----	9,785.00	47,412.99	
Glenwood Springs--	Post Office-----	9,500.00	83,951.96	
Grand Junction---	Post Office-----	9,800.00	180,314.67	
Greeley-----	Post Office-----	24,737.36	136,472.47	
Gunnison-----	Post Office-----	6,500.00	57,950.98	
La Junta-----	Post Office-----	1.00	84,934.84	
Lamar-----	Post Office-----	9,589.00	65,027.69	
Las Animas-----	Post Office-----	3,550.00	-----	Construction contract for \$49,158.74 awarded.
Leadville-----	Post Office-----	12,084.34	71,469.97	
Longmont-----	Post Office-----	7,850.00	55,518.47	
Loveland-----	Post Office-----	8,250.00	61,580.71	
Monte Vista-----	Post Office-----	3,900.00	102,185.95	
Montrose-----	Post Office-----	15,000.00	140,517.99	
Pueblo-----	Post Office-----	26,008.07	454,097.52	
Rocky Ford-----	Post Office-----	4,000.00	52,327.00	
Salida-----	Post Office-----	9,250.00	55,830.88	
Sterling-----	P. O. & Court House--	15,000.00	208,023.92	
Trinidad-----	Post Office-----	68.65	76,971.35	
Walsenburg-----	Post Office-----	9,500.00	46,792.92	
Total-----	-----	\$1,289,934.79	\$8,202,610.81	

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. Valle (R)..... *1919-1927
 S. Harrison White (D)..... 1927-1928
 Charles B. Timberlake (R).... 1915-1933
 Guy O. 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
 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
 Melville B. Gerry..... 1888-1889
 Victor A. Elliott..... 1889-1895
 Charles D. Hayt..... 1889-1898
 Luther M. Goddard..... 1891-1901
 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
 Charles C. Butler..... 1927-1937
 E. V. Holland..... 1933-1939
 Haslett P. Burke..... 1919-____
 Benjamin C. Hilliard..... 1931-____
 Francis E. Bouck..... 1933-____
 John C. Young..... 1935-____
 Norris C. Bakke..... 1937-____
 William L. Knous..... 1937-____
 Otto Bock..... 1939-____

Justices of Court of Appeals

George Q. Richmond..... 1891-1893
 Julius B. Bissell..... 1891-1893
 Gilbert B. 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..... 1913-1916

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. Shafroth.....	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.....	1937-1939
Ralph L. Carr.....	1939

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.....	1937-1939
John C. Vivian.....	1939

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 E. 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. Blsbane.....	1889-1891
James N. Carlile.....	1891-1893
Albert Nance.....	1893-1895
Harry E. Mulinx.....	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. Mulinx.....	1919-1921
Arthur M. Stong.....	1921-1923
Harry E. Mulinx.....	1923-1925
William D. MacGinnis.....	1925-1927
Harry E. Mulinx.....	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.....	1937-1939
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1939

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. Schwanbeck.....	1889-1891
John M. Henderson.....	1891-1893
F. M. Goodykoontz.....	1893-1895
Clifford C. Parks.....	1895-1897
John W. Lowell.....	1897-1899
George W. Temple.....	1899-1901
Charles W. Crowter.....	1901-1903
John A. Holmberg.....	1903-1905
Alfred E. Bent.....	1905-1907
George D. Statler.....	1907-1909
Roady Kenehan.....	1909-1911
Michael A. Leddy.....	1911-1913
Roady Kenehan.....	1913-1915
Harry E. Mulinx.....	1915-1917
Charles H. Leckenby.....	1917-1919
Arthur M. Stong.....	1919-1921
Harry E. Mulinx.....	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.....	1937-1939
Homer F. Bedford.....	1939

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.....	1895-1939

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—

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.....	1889-1894
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—

COLORADO'S VOTE BY YEARS FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

Year	President		Governor	
	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
1876	.....	.....	13,316	14,154
1878	.....	.....	14,396	11,673
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
1938	.....	.....	246,848 (a)	193,700 (a)

* 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.

(a) Unofficial.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Based on United States Census for 1930 and State Tax Commission Reports for 1936)

Counties in Representative District	No. of Representatives	Area in Square Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Value
Denver	15	58	287,861	\$ 363,132,370
Pueblo	4	2,433	66,038	57,232,049
Weld	4	4,022	65,097	65,732,650
El Paso	3	2,121	49,570	52,091,910
Las Animas	2	4,809	36,008	28,110,260
Boulder	2	764	32,456	35,210,063
Larimer, Jackson.....	2	4,261	34,523	37,606,627
Arapahoe, Elbert.....	2	2,699	29,227	28,083,982
Crowley, Otero.....	2	2,067	30,324	27,051,205
Mesa	2	3,163	25,908	20,682,100
Delta	1	1,201	14,204	10,287,395
Huerfano	1	1,500	17,062	9,261,575
Jefferson	1	808	21,810	21,649,770
Logan	1	1,822	19,946	21,051,290
Morgan	1	1,286	18,284	17,626,634
Adams	1	1,262	20,245	22,123,260
Washington	1	2,521	9,591	9,838,128
Yuma	1	2,367	13,613	10,345,430
Kit Carson.....	1	2,159	9,725	10,751,343
Prowers	1	1,630	14,762	14,298,780
Baca	1	2,552	10,570	8,059,520
Routt, Moffat, Grand.....	1	8,833	16,321	22,839,035
Montrose, Ouray.....	1	2,783	13,526	11,208,976
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma..	1	4,382	11,394	8,526,472
La Plata, San Juan.....	1	2,304	14,910	12,781,233
Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache....	1	7,283	12,226	16,037,501
Rio Grande, Mineral.....	1	1,764	10,593	8,955,140
Conejos, Archuleta.....	1	2,472	13,007	9,495,637
Alamosa, Costilla.....	1	1,912	14,381	11,025,192
Fremont, Custer.....	1	2,304	21,020	16,947,034
Park, Teller, Douglas.....	1	3,634	9,691	19,500,630
Lake, Chaffee.....	1	1,454	13,025	13,358,458
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin	1	3,810	10,048	20,628,519
Rio Blanco, Garfield.....	1	6,330	12,955	15,837,590
Sedgwick, Phillips.....	1	1,219	11,377	14,290,670
Cheyenne, Lincoln.....	1	4,347	11,573	17,601,690
Kiowa, Bent.....	1	3,322	12,920	16,257,736
Total	65	103,658	1,035,791	\$1,105,517,854

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 1936)

District	Representa- tion	For Each Senator			For Each Representative		
		Sq. Miles	Pop.	Valuation	Sq. Miles	Pop.	Valuation
Denver.....	8 Sen. 15 Rep.	7.25	35,983	\$45,391,546	3.9	19,191	\$24,208,825
Pueblo.....	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	1,216	33,019	28,616,024	608	16,510	14,308,012
El Paso.....	2 Sen. 3 Rep.	1,060	24,785	26,045,955	707	16,523	17,363,970
Boulder.....	2 Rep.	---	---	---	382	16,228	17,605,031
Las Animas.....	2 Rep.	---	---	---	2,405	18,004	14,055,130
Crowley and Otero.....	2 Rep.	---	---	---	1,034	15,162	13,525,602
Arapahoe and Elbert.....	2 Rep.	---	---	---	1,350	14,614	14,041,991
Weld.....	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	2,011	32,549	32,866,325	1,006	16,274	16,433,163
Mesa.....	2 Rep.	---	---	---	1,582	12,954	10,341,050
Larimer and Jackson.....	2 Rep.	---	---	---	2,131	17,262	18,803,313

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 1936)

District	No. of Senators	Counties	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Valuation
1st.....	8	Denver	58	287,861	\$ 363,132,370
2nd.....	2	Pueblo	2,433	66,038	57,232,049
3rd.....	2	El Paso.....	2,121	49,570	52,091,910
4th.....	1	Las Animas.....	4,809	36,008	28,110,260
5th.....	1	Boulder	764	32,456	35,210,063
6th.....	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin, and Clear Creek.....	4,394	17,686	26,821,856
7th.....	2	Weld	4,022	65,097	65,732,650
8th.....	1	Jefferson and Douglas.....	1,653	25,308	29,270,190
9th.....	1	Fremont and Custer.....	2,304	21,020	16,947,034
10th.....	1	Larimer	2,629	33,137	35,096,670
11th.....	1	Delta, Gunnison, and Hinsdale.....	5,351	20,180	19,826,170
12th.....	1	Logan, Sedgwick, and Phillips.....	3,041	31,323	35,341,960
13th.....	1	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand.....	13,688	20,687	29,272,537
14th.....	1	Huerfano, Costilla, and Alamosa.....	3,412	31,443	20,286,767
15th.....	1	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Conejos.....	6,149	26,646	22,163,294
16th.....	1	Mesa	3,163	25,908	20,682,100
17th.....	1	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, and Dolores.....	5,114	17,122	15,658,776
18th.....	1	Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa.....	8,304	25,084	35,408,735
19th.....	1	San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata, and Archuleta.....	5,575	25,912	19,644,114
20th.....	1	Washington and Yuma.....	4,888	23,204	20,183,558
21st.....	1	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake, and Pitkin.....	6,766	21,555	30,959,376
22nd.....	1	Arapahoe and Elbert.....	2,699	29,227	28,083,982
23rd.....	1	Otero and Crowley.....	2,067	30,324	27,051,205
24th.....	1	Adams and Morgan.....	2,548	38,529	39,749,894
25th.....	1	Bent, Prowers, and Baca.....	5,706	34,466	31,560,334
Total....	35		103,658	1,035,791	\$1,105,517,854

COLORADO STATE OFFICIALS FOR 1939-1941

United States Senators

Edwin C. Johnson...Dem.Term: January 3, 1937, to January 3, 1943
 Alva B. Adams.....Dem.Term: January 3, 1939, to January 3, 1945
 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, 1941. The salary is \$10,000 per annum.

Executive State Officers

GovernorRalph L. Carr.....Rep.Denver
 Lieutenant-GovernorJohn C. Vivian.....Rep.Golden
 Secretary of State.....George E. Saunders.....Dem.Fort Collins
 TreasurerCharles M. Armstrong.....Rep.Denver
 AuditorHomer F. Bedford.....Dem.Greeley
 Attorney General.....Byron G. Rogers.....Dem.Las Animas
 Supt. Public Instruction.....Inez Johnson Lewis.....Dem.Colorado Springs
 Terms of state executive officials expire in January, 1941. 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

Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem., Denver, Chief Justice
 Haslett P. Burke, Rep., Sterling Francis E. Bouck, Dem., Leadville
 John C. Young, Dem., Colorado Springs Norris C. Bakke, Dem., Sterling
 Otto Bock, Denver William L. Knous, Dem., Montrose
 The justices of the supreme court receive salaries of \$6,500 per annum and are elected for terms of ten years.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Note—Terms of District Judges and District Attorneys expire in January, 1941. Salary of District Judges is \$5,000 per annum.

District	Judge	Party	District Attorney	Party	Address
First—Gilpin, Clear Creek, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Adams	Johnson, Samuel W. Bock, Otto	D D	Behm, Harry Carroll, John A.	D D	Brighton Denver
Third—Baca, Bent, Huerfano, Las Animas, Prowers	East, John L. Ralston, David M.	D D	Mabry, John N.	D	Trinidad
Fourth—Cheyenne, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Teller.....	Little, John E. 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 R	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 Spg
Tenth—Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Pueblo.....	Leddy, Harry Taylor, French L.	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, Wash- ington, Yuma.....	Munson, H. E. Taylor, Arlington	R R	Paynter, William	R	Brush
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt	Herrick, Charles E.	D	Monson, Ray	D	Steamboat Spg

COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT

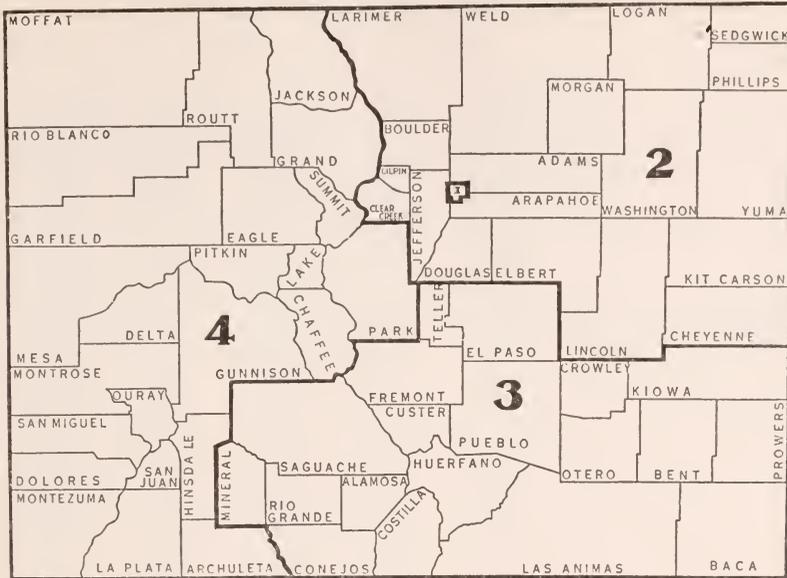
The cost payments for the operation and maintenance of general departments of the Colorado state government for the year ending June 30, 1937, aggregated \$30,926,094 as reported by the census bureau. That is exclusive of \$346,824 interest on general obligations, \$221 interest on floating debt, and \$17,881,798 for capital outlays. The largest payments were \$13,712,034 for charities, \$5,675,417 for highways, and \$4,480,685 for education, all inclusive of apportionments to counties.

The per capita cost for all departments was \$28.93 in 1937 and \$13.15 in 1932. Under charities the per capita costs were 8 cents in 1937 for apportionments to minor civil divisions, none reported in 1932; and \$12.75 for all other purposes as against 40 cents

in 1932. Under highways, apportionments to minor civil divisions were \$2.47 in 1937 and \$1.72 in 1932; and all other purposes \$2.84 against \$2.36. Under education the costs were 67 cents per capita in 1937 and 64 cents in 1932 for apportionments to minor civil divisions and \$3.51 and \$3.29 for all other purposes.

Per capita costs for other departments (1932 figures in parentheses) were: general government, \$1.53 (.93); protection to person and property, 91 cents (.66); conservation of health and sanitation, 29 cents (.14); development and conservation of natural resources, \$1.05 (.96) hospitals, \$1.64 (\$1.16); correction, 76 cents (.67); recreation, .01 cent (less than 1/20 of 1%); miscellaneous, 42 cents (.19).

COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



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.

MARIHUANA CONTROL

The increasing growth of and traffic in marihuana (*Cannabis sativa*) resulted in congress passing an act approved August 2, 1937, placing the plant and its products, insofar as use for other than medicinal or scientific purposes is concerned, in substantially the same class as other contraband narcotic drugs. This enabled the bureau of narcotics of the United States treasury department to co-operate more fully with states already having control and prohibitive laws. Colorado is one of the states which controls production, possession and sale of the plant. Among the first cases tried under the new federal act were two at Denver which involved the transportation of marihuana from other states. In the last three months of 1937 following the enactment of the statute federal enforcement officers made 15 seizures in Colorado.

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	2,830
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, 1939

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1941)

COUNTY	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	SHERIFF
dams	Arlie J. Tripp (D)	H. L. Prather (D)	E. G. Waymire (D)	Lewis E. Ballard (R)
lamosa	C. M. Van Fleet (D)	E. P. Joyce (D)	Olof Bergman (D)	Maurice Smith (D)
rapahoe	E. E. Anderson (R)	Charles B. Sinclair (R)	W. W. Hanson (D)	E. E. Monzingo (R)
rachuleta	Philip R. Johnson (D)	William E. Clark (D)	Kenneth D. Hill (D)	Earl Crouse (R)
aca	Walter P. Powell (R)	Mrs. Hannah Baker (D)	Jack Patterson (D)	M. R. Jackson (D)
ent	Myrtle V. Johnson (D)	Arthur S. Dean (D)	C. N. Troup (R)	L. C. Coffelt (D)
oulder	Ed Adams (D)	H. A. Lennartz (D)	A. A. Smith (R)	Geo. A. Richart (R)
haffee	A. W. Samson (R)	Chas. C. White (D)	Wm. Aby (R)	H. J. Swain (R)
heyenne	Thos. H. McKown (D)	Lee Ross (R)	W. S. Pursley (R)	F. B. Fletcher (R)
lear Creek	Kenneth E. Moscript (R)	Robert W. Harvey (R)	Edmund Rowse (R)	William J. Harvey (R)
onejos	J. A. Rivera (R)	Reginaldo Garcia (R)	Victor Garcia (R)	Amado Trujillo (R)
ostilla	Abel Trujillo (D)	S. Eben Smith (D)	Margarito Medina (D)	Manuel Espinoza (D)
rowley	E. A. Shaffer (D)	Philo G. Strever (R)	Raymond Forcher (R)	Henry Adam (D)
uster	Lewis L. Abbott (D)	Pauline Beardsley (R)	Wm. H. Spoon (R)	Chas. H. Jones (D)
elta	O. A. Ehr Gott (R)	Clement A. Bowle (R)	J. B. Drake (D)	Ray R. Lockhart (R)
enver*	Albert C. Monson (R)	F. E. Wilson (R)	F. E. Wilson (R)	Wm. E. Guthrie (R)
olores	Rowena E. Snyder (D)	Harald G. Keown (R)	E. E. Ballenger (D)	J. Fred Allison (D)
ouglas	Chas. A. Prescott (D)	Robert T. Jones (D)	J. Carroll Hier (D)	S. H. Buckner (R)
agle	Mae Cox (R)	Forrest W. Cave (D)	N. E. Buchholz (D)	W. M. Wilson (R)
lbert	Loyd L. Moreland (D)	J. W. Worrall (R)	Orley Crouch (R)	G. R. Brown (R)
l Paso	Charles Ozias (D)	J. W. Ward (D)	A. W. Sparkman (R)	Samuel J. Deal (D)
remont	Katherine Komfala (D)	Thos. M. Warner (D)	J. W. Haymaker (R)	Foster Ransom (R)
arfield	Walter J. Frost (D)	J. H. Durant (R)	Bert Brenton (R)	Roy Terrell (R)
ilpin	A. C. Thomas (D)	Iugh L. Lawry (R)	William O. Ziege (D)	Oscar Williams (R)
rand	R. O. Throckmorton (R)	Charles W. Bloom (D)	Victor C. Huffaker (D)	Mark E. Fletcher (D)
unnison	Sam C. Hartman (R)	M. J. Fisher (D)	Chas. F. Whinnery (R)	Ed Lindsley (R)
insdale	Mabel B. Rawson (R)	Pearl McCloughan (R)	W. E. Vernon (D)	Hugh Coburn (D)
uerfano	Damacio Vigil (Ind.)	F. H. Danford (R)	Frank Cordova (D)	Claude Swift (D)
ackson	L. F. Mitchell (D)	Florence A. Wilkins (D)	John E. Stephens (D)	John D. Bulis (R)
efferson	W. T. Marsh (R)	Samuel Bolitho (R)	Henry W. Wilmore (R)	Willis Morris (R)
owa	Art Bradbury (R)	Wm. E. Rose (R)	Mark Clay (R)	C. A. Wood (D)
it Carson	Orville Swaim (R)	Claus Rose, Jr. (R)	Robert L. Wilkinson (R)	R. W. Plummer (R)
ake	John Gregory (D)	Frank E. Kendrick (D)	John J. Bohlen (D)	Charles E. Calvert (D)
la Plata	Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	Herbert McGregor (D)	R. Bruce Sullivan (R)
arimer	Stanley A. Curtis (R)	C. S. Ickes (R)	W. Ed Wright (R)	Ted Schaffer (R)
as Animas	Edward G. Hower (D)	Forest E. Dunlavy (D)	Mark Wade (D)	Ray Marty (D)
incolin	John Abell (D)	Orville C. Meink (R)	Guy W. Hicks (R)	Merlin H. Koerner (R)
rgan	Harley Beery (D)	W. F. Alexander (D)	J. H. Berkstresser (R)	Ray P. Powell (D)
esa	C. Bond (R)	W. S. Meek (D)	R. T. Ellington (D)	Chas. Lumley (R)
eneral	H. D. Barnhart (D)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	John J. Weaver (D)	Wm. H. Swinehart (R)
offat	E. D. Davis (D)	Chester James (R)	W. O. Miner (D)	George Krieger (R)
ontezuma	Chas. B. Reid (D)	Claude H. Wilson (D)	J. G. Dunning (D)	Jesse H. Robinson (D)
ontrose	Ira C. Foster (R)	Frank E. Spencer (R)	Harry V. Monell (D)	Frank Hovey (D)
organ	Loyal C. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	J. Walt Daniels (R)	Rufus A. Johnston (D)
ero.	Frank Hamer (D)	Edw. T. Oberling (R)	Mac V. Danford (Ind.)	John Armstrong (D)
aray	Eva K. Moule (R)	Harry E. Stark (D)	Patricio Stealey (D)	Jess M. Wood (D)
ark	Harry L. Moyer (R)	Glen L. Young (D)	James T. Witcher (D)	S. H. Law (R)
illips	Emna S. Kramer (D)	Ray E. Crosby (R)	B. A. Stephenson (R)	H. M. Clements (D)
lkin	Melburn M. Neihardt (R)	Robert S. Killely (D)	Chas. D. Hart (R)	Frank Bruin (D)
owers	Donald M. Klein (R)	Fred Clark (D)	W. C. Wilson (D)	W. C. McGuin (R)
nebo	A. G. Kocheberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	Sam P. McCoun (D)	Lewis Worker (R)
o Blanco	J. W. C. Shepherd (D)	Geo. E. Aicher (D)	Frank W. Hossack (R)	Chester I. Mead (R)
o Grande	Ira H. Mitchener (D)	Wm. F. McClure (D)	Edward E. Goodding (D)	Clyde D. Phillips (D)
out	John D. Crawford (D)	Thomas W. Poulson (D)	Eugene Steele (D)	Fred Foster (R)
guache	W. E. Witten (R)	W. L. Hammond (D)	Harry Burnham (R)	Ed Paul (R)
n Juan	Edna G. Gibbs (D)	Ida L. Grimes (R)	Norman F. Bawden (D)	Fred Patterson (D)
n Miguel	Wilma L. Piele (D)	Chas. L. Spillman (D)	Gale H. Patterson (D)	L. G. Warrick (R)
gdwick	Foster Parker (D)	Frank F. Stevens (D)	L. J. Bennett (R)	Joy Lohnsberry (R)
mmitt	Hugh Earl Smith (R)	George Robinson (D)	Edward T. Stuard (D)	John H. Lee (D)
llier	Mamie Wells (D)	M. W. Kessey (D)	Blanche A. Cassady (D)	Cecil A. Markley (D)
ashington	H. G. Potter (R)	Chester Kincheloe (D)	H. H. Holt (R)	W. H. Meredith (D)
eld	Walter F. Morrison (R)	Harvey E. Witver (R)	C. M. Whiteside (R)	Gus G. Anderson (R)
ima	Ray F. Morgan (D)	Robert L. Sheverbush (D)	B. H. Yount (D)	Raymond Van Horn (D)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican. (Ind.) Independent.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1939—Continued
(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1941)

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CORONER	SURVEYOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Adams	Homer G. Preston (D)	John S. Brooker (D)	Leo Coffey (D)	Grace S. Miller (I)
Alamosa	D. W. Kirkpatrick (R)	Glen Miracle (D)	H. S. Rines (D)	Mabel O'Laughlin (I)
Arapahoe	Henry Bruce Teller (D)	Jay M. Hatfield (R)	John W. Black (R)	Mary H. Peterson (I)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	Dr. J. G. McKinley (R)		Lena Archuleta (I)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Dr. W. P. Verity (R)	B. G. Chandler (R)	Zelma J. Eckles (I)
Bent	Herman A. Bailey (D)	Geo. W. Powell (R)	D. E. Heizer (R)	Hazel Martin (I)
Boulder	E. J. Ingram (D)	Geo. W. Howe (R)	Carl A. Belsler (D)	Chas. E. Davis (I)
Chaffee	W. S. Buchanan (D)	Joseph Stewart (D)	J. M. Cuenin (R)	Bessie M. Shewalter (I)
Cheyenne	R. A. Martinson (R)	A. H. Brentlinger (R)	D. H. Zuck (R)	Jeanette Baughman (I)
Clear Creek	George D. Criley (D)	Freeman D. Fowler (R)	C. L. Harrington (D)	Vida S. Frederick (I)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Earl Haynie (D)		Gasper Garcia (I)
Costilla	J. C. Valdez (D)	Dr. R. C. Diaz (R)	A. H. Martin (D)	Amadeo Vigil (I)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud (D)	J. E. Jeffery (R)	J. Logan Tucker (R)	N. E. Nordby (I)
Custer	Edward L. Mott (R)	Chas. A. Menzel (R)	Frank H. Wagner (R)	Georgianna Kettle (I)
Delta	W. Guy Merritt (D)	A. R. McCormick (R)	A. B. Hunsicker (R)	Dorothy M. Johnson (I)
Denver	Chas. E. Kettering (D)	Carl Ph. Schwalb (R)	Albion K. Vickery (R)	Angela G. Herstrom (I)
Dolores	George E. Hicks (D)	A. L. Black (D)	Percy R. Krantz (R)	Gladys Bishop (I)
Douglas	John Briscoe (D)	Samuel E. Livingston (D)	Henry H. Curtis (R)	Shirley E. Pouppirt (I)
Eagle	Mabel A. Ethel (D)	Hugh Young (D)	Wm. H. Lea (D)	Georgia H. Clark (I)
Elbert	F. D. Hart (R)	Dale O. Groves (R)	Forrest L. Head (R)	Jessie D. Wedemeyer (I)
El Paso	James F. Sanford (R)	Dr. J. Thos. Coghlan (D)	R. M. Cannon (R)	H. H. Hadley (I)
Fremont	Kent L. Eldred (D)	Dr. W. T. Little (R)	Otis Witcher (D)	Jos. W. Stoner (I)
Garfield	Carl W. Fulghum (R)	J. L. Burdge (R)	W. H. Trumbor (D)	Alma M. Harris (I)
Gilpin	Chas. L. Patterson (D)	Arthur N. Mitchell (D)	John L. Robinson (R)	Elizabeth Parfet (I)
Grand	Jacob N. Pettingell (R)	D. I. Cox (R)	F. I. Huntington (R)	Carrie D. Schnoor (I)
Gunnison	Clyde Welch (D)	Alex Campbell (D)	F. R. LaPlante (R)	Emma L. Hards (I)
Hinsdale	John R. Liska (D)	Arthur P. Griffiths (R)	Geo. D. Jordan (D)	Lillie May Carlin (I)
Huerfano	Joseph Barron (D)	Dan Unfug (R)	J. H. P. Fisk (R)	John A. Green (I)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)	Dr. M. A. Durham (D)	Frank DeLyndon (D)	Hazel Turner (I)
Jefferson	Osmer E. Smith (R)	O. A. Saunders (R)	D. H. M. Strong (R)	Naomi K. Olson (I)
Kiowa	William M. Ramsdale (D)	F. H. Reynolds (R)	Gene Kelley (R)	H. B. Amyx (I)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	Orin P. Penny (R)	Oscar Olson (R)	Laura Payne (I)
Lake	Thomas Evans (D)	James J. Corbett (D)	Fred J. McNair (D)	Luch Cramer (I)
La Plata	Thomas E. Higgins (D)	Charles L. Mason (R)	A. L. Kroeger (R)	Korleen Davies (I)
Larimer	Harry H. Hartman (R)	Orville W. Miller (R)	Sidney W. Cooper (R)	Florence A. Irwin (I)
Las Animas	J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	Ed. Toupal (D)	Frank C. Clocheto (D)	W. H. Haxby (I)
Lincoln	C. M. Somerville (D)	Wm. M. Deits (D)	James W. Pershing (R)	Eddy Webb (I)
Logan	H. Lawrence Hinkley (R)	A. D. Jackson (R)	J. E. Youngquist (R)	Faith Taylor (I)
Mesa	Adair J. Hotchkiss (D)	Alene Krohn (R)	R. E. Meserve (R)	Sadie E. Hogsett (I)
Mineral	J. M. French (D)	Walter Waldo (D)	Don C. LaFont (D)	(a)
Moffat	J. W. Self (R)	I. J. Robacker (D)	Herman Fegert (D)	Mamie Hagglund (I)
Montezuma	I. M. Brumley (D)	J. W. Ertel (R)	H. L. Owens (R)	Lotta Manauha (I)
Montrose	Earl J. Herman (D)	Isaiah Knott (D)	J. E. McDaniel (R)	Helen Brown (I)
Morgan	A. W. Dulweber (D)	E. H. Robinson (R)	Neill McNeill (D)	Rose B. Glassey (I)
Otero	E. W. McDaniel (D)	Carl M. Ustick (R)	Harry Ireland (D)	William H. Hogsett (I)
Ouray	Helen H. Downer (D)	Leo Flor (D)	Franklin Shafer (D)	Cora A. Orendorf (I)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	Dr. John A. Pollice (R)	G. F. Galloway (R)	Mayme R. O'Mailia (I)
Phillips	Avery T. Searle (D)	H. B. Radford (D)	C. A. Guernsey (D)	Gladys Hofmeister (I)
Pitkin	Wm. R. Shaw (R)	Walter J. Acheson (D)	F. J. Willoughby (R)	Lettie L. Brand (I)
Prowers	E. R. Jones (R)	C. T. Knuckey (R)	Frank W. Smith (R)	Bernice Wilmoth (I)
Pueblo	Hubert Glover (D)	Dr. C. N. Caldwell (D)	Hugh C. Wetmore (D)	Nettie S. Freed (I)
Rio Blanco	John E. Wix (R)	Edna Colescott (D)	Roy C. Graham (R)	Josephine Holland (I)
Rio Grande	Manlius T. Hancock (D)	Myrtle C. Woods (R)	Glen O. Cochran (R)	Ruth M. Mathias (I)
Routt	John W. Cole (D)	Albert W. Heyer (D)	Stanley Dismuke (D)	Anna A. Prella (I)
Saguache	Birt Clare (D)	Ray Buckley (D)	Liall Clare (D)	Ruth H. Noffsinger (I)
San Juan	Wm. Palmquist (D)	Wm. E. Maguire (D)	A. W. Harrison (R)	Anna C. Bell (I)
San Miguel	C. E. Dill (D)	Dr. J. J. Parker (D)	John Foster (D)	Kath. A. Ferguson (I)
Sedgwick	B. D. Parker, Jr. (R)	Dr. C. H. Folsom (R)	Chas. Slusser (R)	Veta Stalcup (I)
Summit	Martin J. Waltz (R)	Lester C. Owens (D)	Frank F. Brown (R)	Ada S. Miller (I)
Teller	Donald B. Latta (D)	Dr. A. C. Denman (D)	Malcolm E. Burns (D)	Loretta S. Davis (I)
Washington	James G. Holsclaw (R)	Walter T. Gough (R)	E. E. Hickman (R)	Rose Allen (I)
Weld	Benjamin Woodcock (D)	Dr. T. C. Wilmoth (D)	L. L. Stimson (R)	Wm. E. Hunt (I)
Yuma	I. L. Barker (R)	Paul E. Morris (R)	W. J. Walsh (R)	Marian Cramer (I)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican. (Ind.) Independent.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

(a) To be appointed.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1939

Adams—Geo. S. Kemp (R), Geo. A. Welsh (D), Frank Larson (R).
 Alamosa—S. B. Collins (D), R. C. Mullings (D), J. A. Meehan (D).
 Arapahoe—W. C. Giggall (R), C. O. Sevier (D), C. D. Courtright (D).
 Archuleta—Fred Catchpole (D), R. M. Farrow (D), Dailey Hott (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—Dr. C. L. Smith (D), Elmer Hetzer (D), Joe Carlson (R).
 Chaffee—S. L. Taber (D), John Mundlein (D), J. R. Rawlings (R).
 Cheyenne—Elmer Pearson (R), F. H. Hadley (R), C. F. Kibbee (R).
 Clear Creek—Geo. H. Curnow (R), A. G. Klein (D), Wm. F. Buckley (D).
 Conejos—Manuel Chavez (R), Frank W. Russell (D), W. Fred Haynie (D).
 Costilla—W. S. Parrish, Sr. (D), Jerry L. Morris (D), Albertano Trujillo (D).
 Crowley—E. G. Clatworthy (R), H. H. Dillon (R), B. Q. Norris (R).
 Custer—H. E. Schwab (R), J. B. Overfelt (R), Albert Lehrer (D).
 Delta—Ed H. Crawford (D), H. S. Wood (R), Wm. F. Blaine (R).
 Denver—Harry W. Risley (D), F. E. Wilson (R), Geo. E. Cranmer (D).
 Dolores—Edward Baer (D), Milton Hughes (D), Roy West (R).
 Douglas—David N. Gilbert (D), Underwood Jewell (D), Chas. H. Lowell (D).
 Eagle—Alfred M. Sloss (D), H. A. Nottingham (D), Wayne T. Jones (R).
 Elbert—R. W. Lambert (R), Dewey Carnahan (D), E. F. Ager (R).
 El Paso—Emmett R. Knight (D), Chas. N. Ellis (R), J. Z. McCullough (D).
 Fremont—Finis Parks (R), W. R. Griffiths (R), Frank Zavislan (D).
 Garfield—Otto Hahnewald (D), James Conto (D), Kenneth A. Baillie (R).
 Gilpin—A. M. Fairchild (D), Geo. McLaughlin (D), W. T. Sterling (R).
 Grand—Arthur M. Wold (D), James E. Quinn (D), George Dean (R).
 Gunnison—W. H. Whalen (D), H. L. Corder (D), B. H. Jorgensen (D).
 Hinsdale—Chas. H. Harkness (R), Ivan O. Vickers (D), James Davies, Jr. (D).
 Huerfano—C. M. Johnson (D), W. E. Smith (D), Sabino Archuleta (D).
 Jackson—William Simpson (R), John A. Peterson (R), M. P. Cloonan (R).
 Jefferson—George W. Parfet (R), James G. Biggins, Jr. (R), George J. Devinny (R).
 Kiowa—P. O. Myer (D), H. H. Hooker (R), A. F. Wenger (D).

Kit Carson—Harley Rhoades (R), Tom Kennedy (R), G. M. Baxter (R).
 Lake—Charles E. Slavin (D), Thomas J. Starr (D), B. A. Swanson (D).
 La Plata—W. I. Gifford (R), Peter Scott (R), R. E. Nixon (D).
 Larimer—H. S. McClelland (D), William Quigg (R), Ernest Fischer (R).
 Las Animas—John Kancilia, Jr. (D), Don Vigil (D), Bill Robinson (D).
 Lincoln—R. E. Bucklen (R), J. S. Neff (R), T. H. McCallum (R).
 Logan—Dewey Harman (D), Ray E. Rieke (D), Tom F. Moore (D).
 Mesa—W. F. Perkins (D), Grady Puett (D), E. A. Burch (D).
 Mineral—Wm. J. Russell (D), W. Wallace Wright (D), B. C. Hossekus (D).
 Moffat—Walter Barnes (D), Van A. James (R), C. C. Dolan (D).
 Montezuma—J. L. Martin (D), Frank Philley (D), Harry Rogers (R).
 Montrose—H. E. Magraw (D), C. C. Sheats (R), Fred Sullivan (R).
 Morgan—O. B. Schooley (R), Walter Hoechstebach (R), Scott Crook (R).
 Otero—D. P. McClaren (D), J. R. Cole (D), Frank Ritchie (R).
 Ouray—Wm. McCullough (D), Buel H. Adams (R), G. U. Brown (D).
 Park—Wilbur C. Lewis (R), A. L. Archer (R), Can Richardson (D).
 Phillips—S. J. Meakins (D), Arthur Falk (R), D. F. Sagehorn (R).
 Pitkin—George B. Brown (D), Orest A. Gerbaz (D), Boyd R. King (D).
 Prowers—Ray McGrath (R), W. H. Straney (R), E. E. Vincent (R).
 Pueblo—J. W. Goss (D), Pete Hughes (D), John E. Hill (D).
 Rio Blanco—Thomas Franks (R), James Coordes (D), Hugh Caldwell (R).
 Rio Grande—William C. Lewis (D), Oscar A. Lindstrom (R), Russell S. Loser (D).
 Routt—Claude A. Luekens (D), Henry J. Summer (D), Joseph F. Long (D).
 Saguache—Geo. H. Curtis (R), W. E. Gardner (R), Jacob Barsch (D).
 San Juan—D. E. Smith (D), Louis Dalla (R), Lewis E. Loback (D).
 San Miguel—Wm. Finnegan (D), Paul Cornforth (R), Forest White (D).
 Sedgwick—Oscar Franson (R), Frank Austin (R), G. H. Austin (D).
 Summit—Charles Bradley (D), Albert Lindstrom (R), Henry Recen (D).
 Teller—W. B. Moore (D), William P. Asbury (R), Alf Coulson (R).
 Washington—Ray L. Sergeant (D), Ray S. Stanley (D), Vern Beck (R).
 Weld—A. Ross Riggs (D), Fred Arens (D), Fred Ford (D).
 Yuma—R. E. Veal (D), W. A. Thompson (R), Frank D. Catchpole (R).

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

Banks and Banking

THERE were 144 banks in Colorado at the close of 1937 as shown by the reports of the state bank commissioner and the federal reserve system. Of that number, 138 banks were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, an agency of the federal government. Of the insured banks 78 were national banks members of the federal reserve system, 10 were state banks members of the federal reserve system, and 50 were banks not mem-

bers of the federal reserve system. These include all commercial banks and the Denver branch of the federal reserve system and the joint-stock land bank.

A table is published herewith showing the assets and liabilities in detail, with classifications, of all insured banks in the state on December 31, 1937. An explanation of insured banks is given under a separate heading,

"Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation."

In a period of 20 years from 1916 to 1937, inclusive, the maximum in deposits was reached in 1936, when the total was \$337,350,933, 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 revised figures of the federal reserve system show that in 1933 a total of 59 banks with deposits of \$12,787,000 were suspended in Colorado. Of that number 26 were national banks with deposits of \$9,085,000, and 33 were non-member banks with deposits of \$3,702,000. These included banks suspended before the banking holiday (March 4-15, 1933), licensed banks suspended or placed on a restricted basis following the banking holiday, and unlicensed banks placed in liquidation or receivership. From the end of 1933 to the end of 1937 no banks suspended in Colorado.

The business census of 1935 reported upon the personnel and payroll of 168 banks in Colorado, of which 81 were national banks, 77 were state banks, eight were industrial banks and two were federal reserve and joint-stock banks. A summary of the census for Colorado is as follows:

	Number	Payroll
Executive and salaried corporation officers....	522	\$1,475,792
All other employees.....	1,387	1,806,084
Total	1,909	\$3,281,876

The average pay of executive and salaried corporation officers was \$2,827 for the year and for all other employees, \$1,302.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation had capital investment in 51 banks in the state to the amount of \$2,992,000 on December 31, 1937, of which \$2,256,000 was in 29 national banks members of the federal reserve system, \$223,000 was in two state banks members of the federal reserve system and \$513,000 was in 20 banks not members. This compares with a total of \$4,658,000 on the same date in 1934.

Bank clearings in Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs in 1937 aggregated \$1,733,735,023, an increase of

10.6 per cent over 1936. This was a decrease of \$455,688,377 from the clearings in 1929, the year of maximum clearings over a period of 18 years.

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 1936 and 1937.

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 system. The district includes Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, 19 counties in western Missouri, 13 counties in northern New Mexico and 69 counties in northwestern Oklahoma. The district bank is located at Kansas City and branch banks at Denver, Oklahoma City and Omaha. The territory served by the Denver branch includes Colorado and northern New Mexico. The federal reserve banks do not transact business with the general public, but are banks for member banks, under the supervision of a board of governors. The system is not owned by the government, but by the member banks. 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. The reserve bank for District No. 10 had total assets on December 31, 1937, of \$461,371,000. Deposits on the same date were \$248,312,000.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

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. 10, which includes besides this state, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. The headquarters for the district are at Kansas City. The corporation is under the control of the federal government, which subscribed \$150,000,000. The remainder of the capital was subscribed by members of the federal reserve system.

There were 138 banks in Colorado, all but six of all banks in the state, insured by the insurance corporation on December 31, 1937. These banks had assets of \$348,232,000 and deposits of \$314,882,000 on that date, or 95.3 per cent of all banks operating in the state. Further information concerning same is given in the chapter on "Banks and Banking" and an accompanying table showing assets and liabilities of all insured banks in Colorado.

The Federal Deposit Insurance corporation had an income in 1937 of \$48,148,408, of which \$38,813,549 was paid by insured banks in the form of premiums. Its assets at the end of the year amounted to \$385,340,146. Liabilities were \$2,191,008; capital stock, \$289,290,556; surplus, \$93,849,491.

There were 13,795 insured banks in the country on December 31, 1937, with total assets of \$54,221,369,000 and total deposits of \$47,191,415,000.

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
1936	1,480,896,087	35,727,764	33,601,466	1,550,225,317	+15.2
1937	1,665,837,015	33,528,057	34,845,151	1,734,210,223	+10.6

(-) Denotes decrease.

**BANKS AND BANKING: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN
COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937**

(From Reports of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

	All Banks	National Banks-Mem- bers Federal Reserve System	State Banks Mem- bers Federal Reserve System	Banks Not Members Federal Re- serve Sys- tem
Number of banks-----	138	78	10	50
ASSETS				
Cash balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection:				
Coin and currency-----	\$ 6,460,000	\$ 4,604,000	\$ 1,002,000	\$ 854,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks-----	40,007,000	34,291,000	5,716,000	-----
Balances with private banks and American branches of foreign banks-----	561,000	561,000	-----	-----
Other demand balances with banks in the United States:				
In New York City-----	16,740,000	15,183,000	821,000	736,000
Elsewhere-----	48,030,000	35,879,000	3,532,000	8,619,000
Other time balances with banks in the United States-----	5,086,000	4,485,000	-----	601,000
Balances with banks in foreign countries-----	28,000	28,000	-----	-----
Cash items in process of collection-----	14,673,000	13,283,000	1,145,000	250,000
Total-----	\$131,590,000	\$108,314,000	\$ 12,216,000	\$ 11,060,000
Direct obligations of the United States Government:				
Bonds-----	\$ 56,936,000	\$ 52,270,000	\$ 2,378,000	\$ 2,288,000
Treasury notes-----	19,961,000	17,577,000	1,726,000	658,000
Treasury bills-----	875,000	875,000	-----	-----
Total-----	\$ 77,772,000	\$ 70,722,000	\$ 4,104,000	\$ 2,946,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	\$ 155,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 25,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	3,615,000	2,195,000	737,000	683,000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation-----	7,376,000	6,104,000	702,000	570,000
Total-----	\$ 11,146,000	\$ 8,399,000	\$ 1,469,000	\$ 1,278,000
Other securities:				
Obligations of:				
Federal Land banks-----	\$ 1,128,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 41,000	\$ 207,000
Federal Intermediate Credit banks-----	620,000	620,000	-----	-----
States and their political subdivisions-----	15,009,000	10,712,000	2,574,000	1,723,000
Territorial and insular possessions of the United States-----	241,000	193,000	29,000	19,000
Railroads-----	4,616,000	3,882,000	131,000	603,000
Public utilities-----	4,428,000	3,493,000	184,000	751,000
Real estate corporations-----	401,000	89,000	217,000	95,000
Other domestic corporations*-----	3,329,000	2,597,000	111,000	621,000
Stock of Federal Reserve banks-----	672,000	599,000	73,000	-----
Stock of other domestic corporations-----	161,000	143,000	-----	18,000
Foreign securities—public and private-----	1,414,000	935,000	273,000	206,000
Total-----	\$ 32,019,000	\$ 24,143,000	\$ 3,633,000	\$ 4,243,000
Total securities-----	\$120,937,000	\$103,264,000	\$ 9,206,000	\$ 8,467,000
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)				
Commercial paper bought in open market-----	\$ 3,160,000	\$ 2,714,000	-----	\$ 446,000
Loans to banks-----	184,000	184,000	-----	-----
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities:				
In New York City-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elsewhere-----	768,000	578,000	\$ 190,000	-----
Loans on farm land-----	2,242,000	1,729,000	120,000	393,000
Loans on other real estate-----	8,802,000	7,056,000	889,000	867,000
Agricultural loans (excluding loans on farm land)-----	23,729,000	16,998,000	2,574,000	4,167,000
Commercial and industrial loans†-----	1,572,000	-----	-----	1,572,000
All other loans:				
On securities-----	11,742,000	9,554,000	1,650,000	538,000
Otherwise secured and unsecured-----	37,518,000	31,090,000	4,286,000	2,142,000
Overdrafts-----	36,000	30,000	1,000	5,000
Total-----	\$ 89,753,000	\$ 69,933,000	\$ 9,710,000	\$ 10,110,000

*Includes obligations of Joint Stock Land banks.

†For national banks and state banks members of the Federal Reserve System amounts are not reported separately and are included with "All Other Loans."

BANKS AND BANKING: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937—Continued

(From Reports of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

	All Banks	National Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Members Federal Reserve System	Banks Not Members Federal Reserve System
Miscellaneous assets:				
Banking house, furniture and fixtures-----	\$ 4,268,000	\$ 3,382,000	\$ 348,000	\$ 538,000
Other real estate owned-----	762,000	373,000	93,000	296,000
Other assets-----	922,000	802,000	106,000	14,000
Total -----	\$ 5,952,000	\$ 4,557,000	\$ 547,000	\$ 848,000
Total assets-----	\$348,232,000	\$286,068,000	\$ 31,679,000	\$ 30,485,000
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Demand deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations-----	\$163,640,000	\$134,340,000	\$ 15,413,000	\$ 13,887,000
United States Government-----	461,000	435,000	12,000	14,000
State and their political subdivisions-----	15,763,000	11,910,000	2,067,000	1,786,000
Cash letters of credit, certified, officers' and travelers' checks outstanding, and amounts due to Federal Reserve banks-----	4,410,000	3,223,000	1,006,000	181,000
Total -----	\$184,274,000	\$149,908,000	\$ 18,498,000	\$ 15,868,000
Time deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
Individual, partnership, and corporations:				
Evidenced by savings pass books-----	\$ 83,869,000	\$ 65,939,000	\$ 7,765,000	\$ 10,165,000
Certificates of deposit-----	4,903,000	3,325,000	399,000	1,179,000
Open accounts-----	125,000	125,000	-----	-----
Christmas savings and similar accounts--	236,000	151,000	33,000	52,000
Postal savings-----	431,000	373,000	3,000	50,000
States and their political subdivisions-----	290,000	209,000	12,000	69,000
Total -----	\$ 89,854,000	\$ 70,127,000	\$ 8,212,000	\$ 11,515,000
Interbank deposits:				
Banks in the United States-----	\$ 40,707,000	\$ 39,102,000	\$ 1,462,000	\$ 143,000
Banks in foreign countries-----	47,000	47,000	-----	-----
Total -----	\$ 40,754,000	\$ 39,149,000	\$ 1,462,000	\$ 143,000
Total deposits-----	\$314,882,000	\$259,184,000	\$ 28,172,000	\$ 27,526,000
Miscellaneous liabilities:				
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money†-----	\$ 427,000	\$ 427,000	-----	-----
Dividends declared but not yet payable§-----	156,000	147,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 2,000
Other liabilities-----	904,000	687,000	194,000	23,000
Total -----	\$ 1,487,000	\$ 1,261,000	\$ 201,000	\$ 25,000
Total liabilities (excluding capital account) -----	\$316,369,000	\$260,445,000	\$ 28,373,000	\$ 27,551,000
Capital account:				
Capital stock, notes, and debentures-----	\$ 14,575,000	\$ 11,498,000	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 1,852,000
Surplus-----	10,451,000	8,481,000	1,220,000	750,000
Undivided profits, net-----	4,476,000	3,505,000	723,000	248,000
Reserve for contingencies and undeclared dividends§-----	2,179,000	2,020,000	113,000	46,000
Retirement fund for preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures-----	182,000	119,000	25,000	38,000
Total -----	\$ 31,863,000	\$ 25,623,000	\$ 3,306,000	\$ 2,934,000
Total liabilities and capital account----	\$348,232,000	\$286,068,000	\$ 31,679,000	\$ 30,485,000

†Includes agreements to repurchase securities sold and obligations on industrial advances to Federal Reserve banks.

§Dividends declared but not yet payable includes for national banks, amounts set aside for dividends not declared, and for state banks members of the Federal Reserve System, amounts set aside for dividends not declared and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures.

COLORADO BANK STATISTICS

COUNTY	December 31, 1937			December 31, 1936		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams -----	\$ 89,047	\$ 432,281	\$ 472,284	\$ 63,407	\$ 469,260	\$ 504,296
Alamosa -----	652,198	2,561,868	2,759,428	537,941	2,662,211	2,842,992
Arapahoe -----	1,299,712	2,434,261	2,710,818	1,048,898	2,134,955	2,370,257
Archuleta -----	59,176	205,751	243,865	36,242	198,751	237,784
Baca -----	140,151	421,773	512,156	170,237	486,861	576,303
Bent -----	378,069	958,007	1,101,331	401,612	898,991	1,046,699
Boulder -----	2,681,487	7,360,239	8,164,465	2,433,521	7,658,142	8,413,565
Chaffee -----	170,513	1,326,717	1,537,631	166,906	1,180,814	1,377,620
Cheyenne -----	73,196	195,452	246,120	57,172	200,661	249,308
Clear Creek -----	52,219	308,190	346,147	37,503	333,192	368,582
Conejos -----	223,971	621,279	704,015	231,752	791,245	866,087
Costilla -----	64,493	99,304	128,836	46,626	129,757	159,039
Crowley -----	73,556	474,099	511,199	128,340	436,730	518,459
Custer -----	-----	-----	-----	85,254	210,782	251,722
Delta -----	648,173	2,276,529	2,493,283	566,887	2,149,229	2,367,964
Denver -----	50,704,687	181,455,499	200,605,784	46,060,304	198,540,885	217,840,298
Dolores -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Douglas -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eagle -----	227,421	530,742	604,445	206,220	506,358	577,403
Elbert -----	222,384	534,748	617,112	233,773	505,218	589,327
El Paso -----	7,237,614	21,965,511	23,806,446	6,090,636	23,245,502	25,105,992
Fremont -----	299,991	3,435,854	3,787,527	634,977	3,309,438	3,643,748
Garfield -----	725,982	2,530,993	2,768,355	694,516	2,519,969	2,770,807
Gilpin -----	-----	440,338	479,634	148,705	468,942	524,203
Grand -----	132,515	440,338	479,634	148,705	468,942	524,203
Gunnison -----	419,793	1,425,596	1,571,360	422,030	1,392,386	1,539,146
Hinsdale -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huerfano -----	541,365	1,898,030	2,136,825	529,205	1,992,601	2,234,561
Jackson -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jefferson -----	258,687	867,632	970,000	131,078	491,639	526,179
Kiowa -----	88,385	258,774	322,934	62,096	279,912	342,006
Kit Carson -----	317,919	694,850	811,836	288,369	732,910	848,355
Lake -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
La Plata -----	810,792	3,379,144	3,760,891	587,963	3,222,352	3,579,091
Larimer -----	3,231,127	5,802,687	6,720,492	2,314,757	6,164,517	6,840,324
Las Animas -----	752,795	4,479,137	4,947,972	659,138	4,532,320	4,999,165
Lincoln -----	489,981	1,008,520	1,164,659	516,045	915,450	1,063,328
Logan -----	1,473,793	2,581,827	2,915,365	1,103,896	2,813,191	3,123,715
Mesa -----	1,444,942	4,883,174	5,285,127	1,087,295	4,802,023	5,180,410
Mineral -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Moffat -----	137,214	437,087	472,862	124,292	397,496	432,762
Montezuma -----	544,178	790,813	902,297	409,266	785,575	890,443
Montrose -----	896,270	2,482,337	2,858,037	801,744	2,398,200	2,745,111
Morgan -----	2,083,687	2,802,764	3,353,851	1,713,709	3,000,853	3,382,424
Otero -----	1,242,048	3,168,248	3,550,081	1,209,291	2,815,735	3,183,891
Ouray -----	130,763	377,069	414,528	118,965	319,142	353,639
Park -----	159,979	409,782	449,824	158,433	339,428	391,462
Phillips -----	231,959	816,413	925,546	186,170	906,272	1,012,262
Pitkin -----	51,485	404,331	445,399	47,932	415,762	460,614
Prowers -----	508,287	1,488,557	1,700,458	406,009	1,561,073	1,767,437
Pueblo -----	1,595,044	28,182,164	30,620,262	2,056,010	30,268,527	32,637,692
Rio Blanco -----	156,917	486,316	511,242	123,675	418,324	494,236
Rio Grande -----	296,425	670,456	768, 019	198,569	503,312	538,675
Routt -----	398,800	1,022,194	1,106,948	368,223	903,373	978,329
Saguache -----	293,009	1,066,659	1,194,241	198,853	1,177,370	1,294,457
San Juan -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Miguel -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sedgwick -----	335,801	635,145	746,851	294,781	698,416	803,475
Summit -----	-----	-----	-----	8,087	43,755	70,427
Teller -----	211,563	2,329,557	2,430,788	157,675	2,194,560	2,286,149
Washington -----	335,512	751,791	859,622	289,581	731,100	835,243
Weld -----	3,948,911	9,462,666	10,530,161	2,863,347	9,636,323	10,629,363
Yuma -----	594,022	1,604,003	1,819,898	493,873	1,458,843	1,660,635
State -----	\$ 90,138,008	\$317,177,158	\$350,869,257	\$ 80,011,836	\$337,350,933	\$370,227,961

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
1936	153	80,011,836	337,350,933	370,227,961
1937	144	90,138,008	317,177,158	350,869,257

Colorado Banks

(As of December 31, 1937)

Adams County

Brighton State Bank-----Brighton

Alamosa County

Alamosa National Bank-----Alamosa
 American National Bank-----Alamosa
 First State Bank of Alamosa-----Alamosa

Arapahoe County

Byers State Bank-----Byers
 First National Bank-----Englewood
 Littleton National Bank-----Littleton
 First National Bank-----Strasburg

Archuleta County

Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs-----Pagosa Springs

Baca County

First National Bank-----Springfield
 Bank of Baca County-----Two Buttes
 Colorado State Bank-----Walsh

Bent County

Bent County Bank-----Las Animas
 First National Bank-----Las Animas
 McClave State Bank-----McClave

Boulder County

First National Bank-----Boulder
 Mercantile Bank & Trust Co.-----Boulder
 National State Bank-----Boulder
 First National Bank-----Longmont
 Longmont National Bank-----Longmont
 First State Bank of Louisville-----Louisville

Chaffee County

First National Bank-----Salida

Cheyenne County

Kit Carson State Bank-----Kit Carson

Clear Creek County

Bank of Idaho Springs-----Idaho Springs

Conejos County

First National Bank-----La Jara
 Colonial State Bank-----Manassa

Costilla County

San Luis State Bank-----San Luis

Crowley County

First National Bank-----Ordway

Custer County

No Banks.

Delta County

First National Bank-----Cedaredge
 Crawford State Bank-----Crawford
 Colorado Bank & Trust Co.-----Delta
 First State Bank-----Hotchkiss
 First National Bank-----Paonia

Denver County

American National Bank-----Denver
 Colorado State Bank of Denver-----Denver
 Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.-----Denver
 Colorado National Bank-----Denver
 Denver National Bank-----Denver
 First National Bank-----Denver
 International Trust Co.-----Denver
 National City Bank-----Denver
 Union National Bank-----Denver
 United States National Bank-----Denver

Dolores County

No Banks.

Douglas County

No Banks.

Colorado Banks—Continued

(As of December 31, 1937)

Eagle County		Mesa County	
First National Bank.....	Eagle	Stockman's Bank.....	Collbran
Elbert County		Bank of DeBeque.....	DeBeque
Elbert County State Bank.....	Elbert	First National Bank.....	Grand Junction
Kiowa State Bank.....	Kiowa	Palisade National Bank.....	Palisade
El Paso County		United States Bank.....	Grand Junction
Colorado Savings Bank.....	Colorado Springs	Mineral County	
Colorado Springs National Bank.....	Colorado Springs	No Banks.	
Exchange National Bank.....	Colorado Springs	Moffat County	
First National Bank.....	Colorado Springs	Moffat County Bank.....	Craig
Bank of Manitou.....	Manitou	Montezuma County	
Farmers State Bank.....	Calhan	J. J. Harris & Company, Bankers.....	Dolores
Fremont County		Citizens State Bank.....	Cortez
First National Bank.....	Canon City	Montrose County	
Fremont County National Bank.....	Canon City	First National Bank.....	Montrose
First National Bank.....	Florence	Montrose National Bank.....	Montrose
Garfield County		First National Bank.....	Olathe
First National Bank.....	Glenwood Springs	Morgan County	
New Castle State Bank.....	New Castle	Farmers State Bank.....	Brush
First National Bank.....	Rifle	First National Bank.....	Brush
Gilpin County		Farmers State Bank.....	Fort Morgan
No Banks.		First National Bank.....	Fort Morgan
Grand County		Otero County	
Bank of Kremmling.....	Kremmling	Fowler State Bank.....	Fowler
Gunnison County		First National Bank.....	Fowler
First National Bank.....	Gunnison	Colorado Savings & Trust Co.....	La Junta
Gunnison Bank & Trust Co.....	Gunnison	La Junta State Bank.....	La Junta
Hinsdale County		J. N. Beatty & Company, Bankers.....	Manzanola
No Banks.		Rocky Ford National Bank.....	Rocky Ford
Huerfano County		Ouray County	
First National Bank.....	Walsenburg	Citizens State Bank.....	Ouray
Guaranty State Bank.....	Walsenburg	Park County	
Jackson County		Bank of Fairplay.....	Fairplay
No Banks.		Phillips County	
Jefferson County		Haxtun State Bank.....	Haxtun
First National Bank.....	Arvada	First National Bank.....	Holyoke
First National Bank.....	Golden	Paoli State Bank.....	Paoli
Kiowa County		Pitkin County	
First National Bank.....	Eads	Aspen State Bank.....	Aspen
Kit Carson County		Prowers County	
Bank of Burlington.....	Burlington	American State Bank.....	Granade
First National Bank.....	Flagler	First National Bank.....	Holly
First National Bank.....	Stratton	First National Bank.....	Lamar
Lake County		Valley State Bank.....	Lamar
No Banks.		Bank of Wiley.....	Wiley
La Plata County		Pueblo County	
Burns National Bank.....	Durango	First National Bank.....	Pueblo
First National Bank.....	Durango	Minnequa Bank of Pueblo.....	Pueblo
Ignacio State Bank.....	Ignacio	Pueblo Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	Pueblo
Larimer County		Rio Blanco County	
Berthoud National Bank.....	Berthoud	First National Bank.....	Meeker
Estes Park Bank.....	Estes Park	Rio Grande County	
First National Bank.....	Fort Collins	Rio Grande County Bank.....	Del Norte
Poudre Valley National Bank.....	Fort Collins	Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	Monte Vista
First National Bank.....	Loveland	Routt County	
Las Animas County		Routt County State Bank.....	Steamboat Springs
First National Bank.....	Trinidad	Saguache County	
Trinidad National Bank.....	Trinidad	First National Bank.....	Center
Lincoln County		Saguache County National Bank.....	Saguache
First National Bank.....	Hugo	San Juan County	
First National Bank.....	Limon	No Banks.	
Logan County		San Miguel County	
First National Bank.....	Fleming	No Banks.	
Iliff State Bank.....	Iliff	Sedgwick County	
Commercial Savings Bank.....	Sterling	First National Bank.....	Julesburg
Security State Bank.....	Sterling	First National Bank.....	Sedgwick

Colorado Banks—Continued

(As of December 31, 1937)

Summit County		Erie Bank.....Erie
No Banks.		Fort Lupton State Bank.....Fort Lupton
		First National Bank.....Greeley
		Greeley National Bank.....Greeley
		Weld County Savings Bank.....Greeley
		Hereford State Bank.....Hereford
		First National Bank.....Johnstown
		First National Bank.....Windsor
Teller County		
First National Bank.....Cripple Creek		
Washington County		
Citizens National Bank.....Akron		
First National Bank.....Otis		
Weld County		Yuma County
Farmers National Bank.....Ault		Eckley State Bank.....Eckley
Briggsdale State Bank.....Briggsdale		First State Bank.....Kirk
Bank of Eaton.....Eaton		First National Bank.....Wray
		National Bank.....Wray
		Farmers State Bank.....Yuma

Theatres and Motion Picture Industry

THERE were 223 motion picture theatres, with a seating capacity of 107,001 persons, in Colorado on January 1, 1938. Of these, 89 theatres, with a seating capacity of 55,817, were classed as "circuit" theatres and 134, with a seating capacity of 51,234, were independent. The circuits included 45 theatres, with a seating capacity of 37,166, that were affiliated and 44, with a seating capacity of 18,651, unaffiliated.

The theatres included in this tabulation were located in 130 cities and towns in the state, which compares with 106 cities and towns with theatres on January 1, 1935. Denver heads the list with 41 theatres with a seating capacity of 39,936, an increase in two years of five theatres and 3,363 in seating capacity. Colorado Springs had 10 theatres with a capacity of 6,044 persons and Pueblo had nine theatres with a capacity of 6,802.

Denver is a key city for the distribution of films, with 22 exchanges. There are three producing companies in the state, two in Denver and one at Colorado Springs.

The "silent" movie has entirely disappeared in Colorado and all theatres are now wired for sound.

The theatres discussed above include all classes. The census of business for 1935 excludes all enterprises exhibiting pictures for religious, educational and fraternal purposes, portable theatres and seasonal theatres at summer resorts. That canvass listed 133 theatres with receipts in 1935 of \$3,755,000. They employed an average of 885 persons and the pay roll in 1935 amounted to \$826,000.

Federal internal revenue from Colorado from admissions to theatres un-

der all classifications amounted to \$105,351. Of that amount \$99,542 was from the tax of one cent for each 10 cents admission charged in excess of 40 cents. There is no tax for admissions under 41 cents.

An accompanying table shows the results of the canvass of places of amusement in Colorado for 1935. The incompleteness of these returns are accounted for in a note accompanying the table.

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 department of agriculture co-operates 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 1937-38 co-operative predatory animal control accounted for 5,750 coyotes, 390 bobcats and 62 stock-killing bear.

In co-operative rodent control campaigns a total of 232,629 pounds of poisoned bait has been distributed for the control of prairie dogs and ground squirrels. This poisoned bait was used in treating 879,776 acres for the control of prairie dogs and 308,494 acres for the control of ground squirrels. In addition to this there was 3,420 pounds of poisoned bait placed for the control of rats, pocket gophers, jack rabbits, woodchucks and various kinds of other rodents.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT: ESTABLISHMENTS, RECEIPTS, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, COLORADO, 1935

Note.—This table, compiled from the 1935 business census, includes establishments charging admission or receiving fees for the use of recreational facilities, and excludes places operated by educational institutions, municipalities or other government agencies, or fraternal or religious organizations. Incompleteness of coverage is particularly pronounced in amusement parks, professional baseball and football clubs, circuses, theatrical productions and orchestras. Incompleteness also is affected by night clubs and other amusemen enterprises in which the preponderance of receipts were derived from meals and/or merchandise, which were classified as retail establishments.

Kind of Business	No. of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time) Average for Year	Payroll*	
					Total	Part-Time Only
Amusement parks.....	3	\$ 6,000	2	15	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000
Bands and orchestras.....	7	9,000	9	33	7,000	6,000
Billiard and pool parlors, and bowling alleys.....	178	601,000	188	198	110,000	19,000
Circulating libraries (commercial)....	4	6,000	5	--	-----	-----
Dance halls, studios, and academies....	73	157,000	74	260	64,000	36,000
Riding academies.....	14	15,000	16	5	2,000	-----
Skating rinks.....	3	20,000	3	16	6,000	5,000
Swimming pools (not including municipal).....	13	18,000	8	8	4,000	1,000
Theaters, motion picture (including motion pictures with vaudeville)....	133	3,755,000	71	885	826,000	22,000
Other amusements.....	24	274,000	20	108	86,000	43,000
Total	452	\$4,861,000	396	1,528	\$1,109,000	\$ 133,000
Total, 1933	431	\$3,475,000	437	901	\$ 899,000	\$ 69,000

*Adjusted to the nearest thousands.

STRIKES IN COLORADO

Colorado was comparatively free from important strikes and lockouts in the 10-year period from 1927 to 1936, inclusive, as shown by the reports of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor. There were 48 strikes begun in the state in that period, an average of 4.8 strikes per year. These involved 18,116 workers, or an average of 377 for each strike. The number of workers involved exceeded one per cent of those on strike in the United States in one year only, in 1927, when there were six strikes involving 4,856 workers or 1.5 per cent of the total for the country. In all other years of the period Colorado's proportion was less than one per cent.

The strikes in 1927 resulted in 233,293 man-days of idleness during the year, or 0.9 per cent of the total for the United States. The low record of Colorado in comparison to the country as a whole also prevailed in man-days of idleness of workers involved.

An accompanying table shows the number of strikes in Colorado 1927 to 1936, inclusive, the number of workers involved and man-days idle, with

percentages of the totals for the United States.

There were 401 strikes and lockouts reported for Colorado in the 25-year period, 1881-1905, in which 97,499 workers were involved. Seventeen states reported a larger number of strikes than Colorado in that period and one state had the same number. Fourteen states had a larger number of workers involved. No statistics were compiled for the period from 1905 to 1914, but in the last named year the bureau for the first time attempted the compiling of data on strikes throughout the country. The only data available from 1914 to 1926 related to the number of strikes by states. The numbers of strikes reported in Colorado for these years are as follows:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1914.....	10	1921.....	27
1915.....	6	1922.....	7
1916.....	17	1923.....	3
1917.....	48	1924.....	5
1918.....	32	1925.....	10
1919.....	31	1926.....	5
1920.....	22		

The gathering of more complete data as shown in the accompanying table began with 1927.

STRIKES: NUMBER BEGINNING IN COLORADO IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1927 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE DURING THE YEAR

(United States Department of Labor)

Note.—See text for number of strikes in Colorado prior to 1927.

YEAR	Number of Strikes Beginning in Year	Workers Involved			Man-Days Idle During Year	
		Number	Percentage of Total for All States	Average Per Strike	Number	Percentage of Total for All States
1927 -----	6	4,856	1.5	809	233,293	0.9
1928 -----	5	480	0.2	96	168,421	1.3
1929 -----	1	45	*	45	315	*
1930 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931 -----	4	105	*	26	224	*
1932 -----	3	340	0.1	113	3,810	*
1933 -----	4	499	*	125	3,630	*
1934 -----	12	1,914	0.1	160	13,947	0.1
1935 -----	5	8,170	0.7	1,634	56,764	0.4
1936 -----	8	1,707	0.2	213	13,084	0.1
Total -----	48	18,116	--	377	493,488	--

*Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

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—Frank R. Holloran, Pueblo, president; Paul Ambrose, Patterson building, Denver, secretary.

Colorado Manufacturers and Merchants Association—W. O. Mussey, Sr., Denver, president; L. R. Bach, Denver, executive secretary; office, 222 Colorado building, Denver.

The following table of commercial organizations by counties is revised to April 1, 1938.

COLORADO COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Adams County

Aurora—Chamber of Commerce; G. H. Hughes, president; John McMillan, secretary.

Arapahoe County

Byers—Commercial Association; W. T. Day, president; Walter L. Best, secretary.

Englewood—Chamber of Commerce; N. S. Nielson, president; E. B. Cartwright, secretary.

Littleton—Civic and Commercial Association; G. A. Seaman, president; Fred M. Moore, secretary.

Bent County

Las Animas—Chamber of Commerce; K. R. Shaw, president; G. G. Caldwell, secretary.

Boulder County

Boulder—Chamber of Commerce; G. R. A. Hall, president; Francis W. Reich, secretary.

Longmont—Chamber of Commerce; Everett J. Lee, president; T. G. Thompson, secretary.

Chaffee County

Salida—Chamber of Commerce; Wm. C. Alexander, president; Wilbur B. Foshay, secretary.

Clear Creek County

Empire—Commercial Association; G. H. Anderson, president; E. E. Koch, secretary.

Conejos County

Antonito—Chamber of Commerce; G. A. Jenkins, president; John I. Green, secretary.

Crowley County

Sugar City—Service Club; Emmons Ringle, president; J. H. Bieser, secretary.

Custer County

Westcliffe—Chamber of Commerce; Elmer R. Gunther, president.

Delta County

Crawford—Chamber of Commerce; C. E. Drexel, president; T. W. Allyn, secretary.

Delta—Chamber of Commerce; Theodore Douglas, president; James F. Weeland, secretary.

Paonia—Chamber of Commerce; E. M. Oliver, president; D. C. Hawkins, secretary.

Denver County

Denver—Chamber of Commerce; Henry Van Schaack, president; George Collison, secretary.

Denver—Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.; John Huntington, president; Clarence Werthan, secretary.

El Paso County

Colorado Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Irl Foard, president; S. K. Tompkins, secretary.

Fremont County

Canon City—Chamber of Commerce; H. B. Brown, president; H. S. Kaltenbach, secretary.

Florence—Chamber of Commerce; J. W. Martin, president; Lynn Smith, secretary.

Garfield County

Glenwood Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Earl Garland, president; C. W. McFadden, secretary.

Rifle—Chamber of Commerce; Quince Hutton, president; Reuben E. Bills, secretary.

Grand County

Hot Sulphur Springs—Grand County Commercial Club; H. O. Gray, president; N. O. Huffaker, secretary.

Gunnison County

Gunnison—Chamber of Commerce; Edward Grout, president; Sam C. Hartman, secretary.

Jefferson County

Arvada—Chamber of Commerce; Harry W. Newton, president; Ben E. Dunlap, secretary.

Kiowa County

Eads—Lions Club; J. C. La Velle, president; C. A. Petrie, secretary.

Kit Carson County

Flagler—Community Club; G. M. Baxter, president; Gust Westman, secretary.

Lake County

Leadville—Chamber of Commerce; James H. Vose, president; H. D. Leonard, secretary.

La Plata County

Durango—Chamber of Commerce; E. H. Bader, president; J. P. Channell, secretary.

Larimer County

Fort Collins—Chamber of Commerce; Roy Maxwell, president; D. L. Anderson, secretary.

Loveland—Chamber of Commerce; Elmer Ivers, president; E. R. Palmer, secretary.

Las Animas County

Trinidad—Trinidad-Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce; I. L. Jacobsen, president; W. E. Inglis, secretary.

Lincoln County

Hugo—Lions Club; Carlos M. Allen, president; J. N. Quinn, secretary.

Logan County

Sterling—Chamber of Commerce; S. I. Fredregill, president; R. M. Thompson, secretary.

Mesa County

Fruita—Chamber of Commerce; D. M. Brunbaugh, president; Elmer L. Smith, secretary.

Grand Junction—Chamber of Commerce; J. J. Pitman, president; W. M. Wood, secretary.

Moffat County

Craig—Lions Club; W. O. Miner, president; M. C. Morris, secretary.

Montezuma County

Cortez—Chamber of Commerce; Henry Wilson, president.

Mancos—Chamber of Commerce; H. E. Gollogher, president; J. P. Piccone, Jr., secretary.

Montrose County

Montrose—Chamber of Commerce; Frank M. Brown, president; Mrs. N. M. Fleming, secretary.

Morgan County

Brush—Civic Club; P. H. Kastler, president; R. H. Stenback, secretary.

Fort Morgan—Chamber of Commerce; Glen C. Rowell, president; Carl E. Wagner, secretary.

Otero County

La Junta—Chamber of Commerce; L. E. Fletcher, president; F. R. Brown, secretary.

Manzanola—Commerce Club; L. J. Mikow, president; A. W. Warner, secretary.

Ouray County

Ouray—Chamber of Commerce; A. C. Schneider, president; Irvin G. Stafford, secretary.

Prowers County

Granada—Promotion Club; O. D. Baldwin, president; A. L. McDonald, secretary.

Holly—Commercial Club; K. G. Braley, president; Russell Morich, secretary.

Lamar—Chamber of Commerce; H. R. Husted, president; Arnold Bauer, secretary.

Pueblo County

Pueblo—Chamber of Commerce; Sam T. Jones, Jr., president; P. A. Gray, secretary.

Rye—Chamber of Commerce; M. I. Raley, president; C. W. Miller, secretary.

Rio Blanco County

Meeker—Rio Blanco Commercial Club; Ellis Wilson, president; J. E. Sexon, secretary.

Rio Grande County

Monte Vista—Commercial Club; Chas. R. Corlett, president; J. H. Beatty, secretary.

Routt County

Hayden—Hayden Lions Club; E. A. Erwin, president; Paul D. Helwig, secretary.

Steamboat Springs—Commercial Club; H. A. Luekens, president; L. L. Brown, secretary.

Sedgwick County

Ovid—Chamber of Commerce; R. E. Palmquist, president; F. H. Rose, secretary.

Teller County

Cripple Creek—Motor and Commercial Club; Paul House, president.
Victor—Commercial Club; Glenn R. Chaffee, president; Dan Harrington, secretary.

Weld County

Greeley—Chamber of Commerce; L. L. Wilkenson, president; E. H. Folbrecht, secretary.
Milliken—Community Club; F. C. Eberle, president; O. L. Altvater, secretary.

Yuma County

Wray—Commercial Club; D. M. Grigsby, president; N. Dean Henry, secretary.
Yuma—Chamber of Commerce; Webb Martin, president; L. E. Fitzgerald, secretary.

COLORADO TRADE EXECUTIVES' INSTITUTE

The following is a list of active 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 July 1, 1938, is as follows:

Colorado Association of Master Barbers—Chas. L. Faubion, secretary, 1117 So. Ogden Street.

Colorado Association of Dairy Products Manufacturers—David Thomas, secretary, Room 1, 1622 Arapahoe Street.

Colorado Association of Highway Contractors—James B. Kenney, secretary-treasurer, 300 Flatiron Building.

Colorado-Wyoming Clay Products Association—Earle W. Devalon, secretary, 521 Cooper Building.

Colorado Education Association—W. B. Mooney, secretary, 1512 Stout Street.

Colorado Food Brokers Association—Horace Lee, secretary, % Lovell & Lee, Inc., Sugar Building.

Colorado Pharmaceutical Association—Chas. J. Clayton, secretary, 1042 E. Colfax Avenue.

Colorado Press Association—Edwin A. Bemis, secretary, Littleton, Colorado.

Colorado Retail Dry Goods Association—Cliff Snyder, secretary, 4535 E. 18th Avenue.

Colorado Manufacturers and Merchants Association—E. C. Dawson, 612 California Building.

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.

Electric League of Colorado—Geo. E. Lewis, manager, 334 Gas & Electric Bldg.

Greater Broadway District Association—J. B. Savell, secretary, 522 Symes Bldg.

Metal Mining Association—Robert S. Palmer, secretary, 402 State Office Bldg.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—Allan T. Flint, secretary, 407 Tramway Building.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—J. V. Smith, 407 Tramway Bldg.

Portland Cement Association—Wm. B. Check, District Manager, 5th floor Denver National Building.

Retail Grocers & Meat Dealers Association—Harry Chrysler, secretary, 704 Interstate Trust Building.

Retail Lumbermens Association—Leslie V. Cocks, secretary, 312 Tramway Building.

Retail Merchants Bureau of Denver—Geo. A. Flannigan, secretary, 517 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.—Clarence Werthan, manager, 1509 Cheyenne Place.

Rocky Mountain Millwork Distributors—Sam Block, secretary, P. O. Box 2246.

State Association of Commercial Organizations—Elmore Petersen, secretary, % University of Colorado, Boulder.

U. S. Chamber of Foreign Relations—E. R. Pettus, 214 Chamber of Commerce Building.

COST OF LIVING IN COLORADO

All estimates of the cost of living are of necessity based upon average retail prices for food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house furnishings and miscellaneous items which enter into the daily requirements of the average family or individual. It is apparent that variations in prices in different communities, in the size of families and living standards and all factors used in making estimates prevent the determination of any arbitrary figures. Certain standards have been set up, however, by the United States department of labor which furnish a base upon which estimates may be made with reasonable assurance that the figures indicate the trend and changes in the cost of living and the actual costs for designated types.

The department of labor compiles at regular intervals the average retail prices in 51 large cities and data on all items entering into the cost of living. The information thus obtained for key cities throughout the country furnishes the basis upon which estimates are compiled. Through the use of weighted averages and the establishment of index numbers there is obtained a reasonably accurate picture of actual trends. Denver is the key city for Colorado in the compilation of the data. The Denver figures thus obtained in turn form a base upon which estimates for other cities and towns in the state may be made.

A study of these figures clearly establishes the fact that it is no more expensive to live in Colorado than in other parts of the country. On the contrary, the cost is shown to be less in many communities than the average for 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 73 commodities. For the purpose of com-

parison with former years, prices used here are for the 42 commodities based on the average retail price on October 15 or the nearest date thereto.

The aggregate cost of one unit (pound, dozen or can) of each of the 42 articles for 51 cities in the United States on October 12, 1937, based on the average retail price, was \$9.12. The average price for the same items in Denver on the same date was \$9.05. With the single exception of 1936, the Denver aggregate price in 1929 and subsequent years has been under that for the United States. It is noted, however, that the retail prices of food throughout the country are gradually becoming more uniform and have shown less variation from year to year. The spread between Denver and the other cities in 1926 was \$1.16. This has decreased until in 1937 there was a difference of only 7 cents.

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 or the nearest date thereto for the years named are 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
1936.....	8.64	8.51	.13
1937.....	9.05	9.12	.07

A table is published herewith which shows the combined cost of one unit of each of the 42 articles of food at the average retail prices in Denver and 17 other typical cities on October 12, 1937, with comparisons for the approximate same date in other specified years. Eleven of the 17 cities showed lower prices than Denver in 1937. In 1929, 1930 and 1931 Denver had the lowest aggregate of all the cities with which comparisons are made. This table also gives the percentage of decrease between 1929 and 1937 for all cities in the group.

The cost of living in Denver, per family per year, on the basis of goods purchased at the average retail price as of December 15, 1937, for wage earners and low-salaried workers, as estimated by the department of labor, was \$1,140. The average purchase price of the same items in 1923-1925 was \$1,335. The 1923-1925 averages are used as the base for determining changes in the cost of living in subsequent years and are given the index

number of 100. The index number for Denver for December 15, 1937, is 85.4, or that percentage of the 1923-1925 costs.

The index cost of living in Denver, including food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house furnishings and miscellaneous items, the 1923-1925 figures equalling 100, on specified dates, is as follows:

	Index Number	Total Cost
1926—December	100.2	\$1,338
1927—December	96.4	1,287
1928—December	96.3	1,286
1929—December	96.7	1,291
1930—December	91.1	1,216
1931—December	82.9	1,107
1932—December	75.5	1,008
1933—December	76.1	1,016
1934—November	79.0	1,055
1935—October	80.8	1,078
1936—December	83.1	1,100
1937—December	85.4	1,140

An accompanying table shows the distribution of the above totals for specified dates from 1926 to 1937, inclusive, and the average for 32 cities for comparative purposes on September 15, 1937.

Another table shows the average retail price of 42 products of food in Denver on specified dates from 1929 to 1937, inclusive, and comparisons with the average on the same dates for the United States.

Denver, being the key city for Colorado in which the department of labor makes intensive studies of the cost of living, the statistics for this city form the base upon which costs in other cities of the state may be estimated. An independent agency made a detail canvass of seven Colorado cities in January, 1938, to determine the relative cost of living in those cities as compared to Denver. The canvass covered the cost in each city of the items used in the department of labor estimates for Denver as of December 15, 1937. The averages were then weighted to obtain their relative costs. Denver was given the index number of 100 for all items.

The results of this investigation showed that on all items the cost of living in Alamosa, Boulder, Fort Collins, Grand Junction and Salida was less than in Denver and higher in Leadville and Sterling, the latter being only slightly above Denver. Alamosa and Leadville were higher than Denver on food costs, Leadville and Salida were higher on clothing costs; Alamosa, Fort Collins, Grand Junction and Sterling were higher on rentals, all seven cities were higher on fuel and light costs, house furnishings were the same in all seven cities, and

all seven cities were lower than Denver on miscellaneous items.

An accompanying table shows the estimated cost of living for all items in Denver and the seven cities with relative comparisons as shown by index numbers based on the Denver index as 100 for all costs.

A cost-of-living study to determine a fair and reasonable wage in Colorado for women under the state's minimum wage law was made in the fall of 1937 by the minimum wage division of the state industrial commission. The investigation, which was made with the co-operation of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor, covered 13 cities, including Denver, to ascertain the cost of living for a single, self-supporting woman in Colorado.

While the survey showed some variations in the costs in and out of Denver, it concluded with a total estimate of \$900.13 per annum, or \$17.31 per week, average for the state as a whole. These costs are distributed as follows:

Item	Amount
Clothing	\$177.57
Food	148.72
Shelter	294.84
Transportation	61.00
Personal service.....	35.00
Medical and dental.....	38.00
Insurance	30.00
Personal advancement.....	115.00
Total	\$900.13

Coal—The average retail prices of bituminous coal, prepared sizes, per ton of 2,000 pounds for household use in Denver on September 15, 1937 and 1936 and October 15, 1929, with comparative prices for typical cities on the same dates, are as follows:

	1937	1936	1929
Denver	\$ 7.79	\$ 7.43	\$10.31
Atlanta	7.14	6.89	7.78
Birmingham	6.30	6.23	7.61
Dallas	10.21	10.29	12.83
Kansas City.....	6.31	5.82	7.28
Los Angeles.....	17.00	16.87	16.50
Omaha	9.14	8.80	9.67
Pittsburgh	4.82	4.89	5.30
Portland, Ore.....	13.04	12.05	13.38
St. Louis.....	5.64	5.48	6.77
Salt Lake City....	7.16	6.32	7.93
Seattle	10.56	10.18	10.68

Note—Prices for 1936 and 1937 include 2 per cent sales tax in Denver, Birmingham, Kansas City, St. Louis, Salt Lake City and Seattle, and 3 per cent in Los Angeles.

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 as of December 15, 1937, 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 Service—The department of labor publishes statistics on the costs of electric service in the key cities upon which cost of living figures are based, including Denver. The federal power commission makes an annual state-wide survey of the costs of electric energy in Colorado and because of its more comprehensive figures, its data is given in an accompanying chapter under "Electric Service."

Cost Changes—A table published herewith shows the percentages of changes in the cost of living in Denver and 12 other cities of the United States between December, 1917, and September 15, 1937.

Changes in 1938—Percentage changes in the cost of living in Denver from December 15, 1937, to March 15, 1938, amounted to 1.6 per cent decrease in the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers. The decreases are as follows: food, 4.2 per cent; clothing, 1.0; rent, 0.1; fuel and light (increase), 1.7; house-furnishing goods, 1.9; miscellaneous, 0.3.

AGGREGATE COST OF 42 UNITS OF FOOD AT AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND 18 TYPICAL CITIES ON OCTOBER 12, 1937, WITH COMPARISONS

(Compiled from U. S. Department of Labor Statistics)

	Percentage Decrease Oct. 12, 1937, Compared with 1929	Aggregate Cost 42 Units of Food						
		1937 Oct. 12	1936 Oct. 13	1935 Oct. 15	1934 Oct. 15	1933 Oct. 15	1930 Oct. 15	1929 Oct. 15
United States* -----	16.33	\$9.12	\$8.51	\$8.57	\$7.75	\$6.96	\$10.21	\$10.90
Denver -----	8.21	9.05	8.64	8.37	7.52	6.65	9.30	9.86
Atlanta -----	20.23	9.03	8.65	8.69	7.65	7.01	10.31	11.32
Birmingham -----	23.28	8.60	8.41	8.29	7.54	6.69	10.38	11.21
Butte† -----	17.61	8.56	8.15	7.94	7.20	6.49	9.57	10.39
Chicago -----	14.66	9.49	8.81	8.91	7.74	7.08	10.60	11.12
Columbus -----	17.48	9.16	9.02	8.75	7.65	6.89	10.46	11.10
Dallas -----	24.27	8.77	8.59	8.69	7.91	7.05	10.70	11.58
Detroit -----	17.57	9.01	8.68	8.55	7.52	6.84	10.06	10.93
Indianapolis -----	21.15	8.76	8.38	8.35	7.40	6.83	10.35	11.11
Kansas City -----	18.32	8.65	8.28	8.38	7.50	6.69	9.86	10.59
Los Angeles -----	18.77	8.83	8.46	8.31	7.53	7.03	9.79	10.87
Minneapolis -----	14.20	8.76	8.47	8.08	7.28	6.61	9.72	10.21
Omaha -----	18.64	8.47	8.17	8.29	7.30	6.60	9.67	10.41
Pittsburgh -----	19.74	9.31	8.51	8.67	7.83	7.07	10.75	11.60
Portland, Ore. -----	15.70	8.75	8.32	7.94	7.24	6.74	9.41	10.38
St. Louis -----	13.88	9.06	8.44	8.41	7.48	6.85	9.75	10.52
Salt Lake City -----	12.27	9.08	8.52	8.38	7.33	6.62	9.71	10.35
Seattle† -----	14.55	9.10	8.54	8.52	7.65	6.66	9.93	10.65

*51 cities combined.

†Oleomargarine is not included in Montana or Washington. Average retail price of that commodity should be added for comparative purposes.

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER, 1926 TO DECEMBER 15, 1937

(Compiled from Department of Labor Reports)

Note.—Average costs in 1923-25 equal 100.

	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-Furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous
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
1936—Jan. 15 -----	81.5	85.9	76.2	57.1	77.9	84.5	97.3
July 15 -----	83.0	90.7	76.1	59.0	74.8	83.3	97.1
Dec. 15 -----	83.1	89.5	76.9	60.9	75.3	84.1	96.8
1937—Mar. 15 -----	85.0	93.9	77.8	61.3	75.3	88.4	97.3
Sept. 15 -----	85.8	89.7	80.7	63.7	77.8	93.4	100.6
Dec. 15 -----	85.4	87.8	80.3	64.4	78.1	94.0	100.5
Average 32 cities Sept. 15, 1937 -----	85.0	85.8	84.0	68.1	86.0	86.7	98.1

COST OF LIVING: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF 42 FOOD PRODUCTS IN DENVER ON SPECIFIED DATES, COMPARED WITH UNITED STATES

(U. S. Department of Labor)

Article	Average for Denver					Average for U. S.				
	1937 Oct. 12	1936 Oct. 13	1935 Oct. 15	1930 Oct. 15	1929 Oct. 15	1937 Oct. 12	1936 Oct. 13	1935 Oct. 15	1930 Oct. 15	1929 Oct. 15
Sirloin steak (lb.)-----	37.1	34.4	35.0	36.4	42.1	46.1	38.4	40.2	44.5	50.3
Round steak (lb.)-----	37.5	33.3	33.6	33.1	37.4	41.9	34.7	36.5	39.3	44.5
Rib roast (lb.)-----	28.3	26.4	25.7	28.3	30.1	36.1	29.3	31.5	32.5	37.0
Chuck roast (lb.)-----	24.5	20.9	21.8	22.8	26.1	28.3	22.5	24.5	25.4	30.0
Plate beef (lb.)-----	13.8	13.8	13.5	14.2	17.1	18.7	14.7	17.3	17.2	21.0
Pork chops (lb.)-----	37.3	34.4	37.3	36.9	38.4	37.2	35.9	39.2	37.9	38.9
Bacon (lb.)-----	46.0	41.4	45.4	41.3	42.2	45.5	40.6	46.3	42.6	43.7
Ham (sliced) (lb.)-----	56.5	54.8	53.0	52.6	53.3	53.1	49.4	51.9	53.1	55.1
Lamb (lb.)-----	28.5	26.7	25.9	28.9	36.1	31.0	28.2	28.2	32.8	38.5
Hens (lb.)-----	31.7	26.6	28.4	26.2	31.3	36.5	31.1	30.9	33.8	38.4
Salmon, canned† (lb.)-----	27.8	24.7	23.3	33.8	33.2	26.8	25.1	24.0	34.0	31.9
Milk, fresh (qt.)-----	11.7	10.8	10.9	11.3	12.0	12.5	12.2	11.5	14.0	14.4
Milk, evaporated-----	7.9	8.2	6.7	9.9	9.9	7.6	7.9	6.8	9.9	10.6
Butter (lb.)-----	41.9	39.3	33.1	42.9	49.3	42.3	40.2	33.9	47.8	55.7
Oleomargarine (lb.)-----	21.2	21.3	21.2	23.2	24.5	17.9	18.6	19.0	25.0	27.0
Cheese (lb.)-----	31.7	30.3	27.2	36.1	39.0	29.4	29.6	26.8	34.2	37.9
Lard (lb.)-----	19.1	17.6	22.5	17.5	18.4	17.1	16.5	21.9	17.7	18.3
Vegetable lard substitute (lb.)-	22.4	22.0	20.6	20.3	20.9	21.1	21.5	22.0	24.1	24.7
Eggs, strictly fresh (doz.)---	36.1	44.1	43.2	40.0	53.3	42.1	43.6	44.2	44.8	58.0
Bread (lb.)-----	6.8	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.6	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.9
Flour (lb.)-----	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.3	5.2
Corn meal (lb.)-----	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.3
Rolled oats (lb.)-----	6.4	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.6	8.8
Corn flakes‡-----	7.5	7.9	7.7	9.7	9.5	7.7	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.5
Wheat cereal£-----	23.4	22.6	23.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.3	24.3	25.4	25.5
Macaroni (lb.)-----	16.9	16.2	16.4	19.7	19.4	15.2	15.2	15.5	19.1	19.7
Rice (lb.)-----	8.5	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.7
Beans, navy (lb.)-----	8.5	7.8	6.2	9.9	13.1	8.1	8.1	6.0	11.3	14.2
Potatoes (lb.)-----	1.5	2.9	1.4	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.9	1.7	3.1	3.8
Onions (lb.)-----	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	5.3
Cabbage (lb.)-----	2.3	3.5	1.7	2.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.6	4.5
Beans, baked-----	7.5	7.2	7.2	10.7	11.6	8.1	7.2	7.0	10.8	11.7
Corn, canned (No. 2 can)-----	12.6	13.1	10.6	14.4	14.1	12.4	13.0	11.9	15.2	15.8
Peas, canned (No. 2 can)-----	15.6	16.6	16.3	15.3	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.4	16.0	16.7
Tomatoes, canned (No. 2 can)-	9.7	10.0	10.1	12.8	12.9	9.1	9.6	9.4	12.1	12.6
Sugar, granulated (lb.)-----	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.7
Tea (lb.)-----	89.5	85.8	75.6	71.9	68.7	73.0	70.7	68.2	77.1	77.6
Coffee (lb.)-----	29.2	29.3	29.7	41.6	50.1	26.0	24.4	24.4	39.1	49.1
Prunes (lb.)-----	10.4	10.8	10.9	15.3	19.6	10.5	10.1	10.6	14.5	17.1
Raisins (lb.)-----	10.4	10.4	9.9	11.5	12.1	10.3	9.9	9.7	11.7	12.2
Oranges (doz.)-----	50.8	37.5	31.2	61.5	37.2	44.9	37.8	33.6	66.8	44.9
Bananas (doz.)-----	*7.9	*8.1	*7.6	*8.4	*11.1	*6.3	*6.2	*6.2	29.4	32.4

*Per lb.

†Red salmon only.

‡8-ounce package.

£25-ounce package.

COST OF LIVING: COST OF FOOD, CLOTHING, RENT, FUEL AND LIGHT, HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FOR WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER WITH COMPARISONS WITH SEVEN OTHER COLORADO CITIES, JANUARY, 1938

Note.—Items entering into the determination of the cost of living in Denver, with amounts, were supplied by the United States Department of Labor as of December 15, 1937. In the first half of January, 1938, a survey by personal canvass was made in seven Colorado cities to obtain the average retail prices in those cities of the principal items used in the Denver compilation. From the results of these canvasses, by weighting the averages, there were obtained index numbers which gave the relative cost in each of the seven cities as compared to Denver. The index numbers thus obtained were then applied to the Denver items to determine the cost of living in the cities canvassed. See text for further explanation.

CITY	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
Denver -----	\$343.21	\$166.62	\$157.65	\$ 63.66	\$ 71.49	\$337.46	\$1,140
Alamosa -----	355.22	151.96	181.61	77.41	71.49	278.40	1,116
Boulder -----	297.22	148.96	153.24	71.11	71.49	336.45	1,078
Fort Collins-----	312.66	137.79	198.01	76.77	71.49	341.34	1,138
Grand Junction-----	337.03	150.96	170.26	63.85	71.49	331.39	1,124
Leadville -----	435.88	207.78	117.45	100.65	71.49	338.65	1,272
Salida -----	323.99	197.11	132.27	70.60	71.49	293.25	1,089
Sterling -----	319.19	145.46	182.87	83.20	71.49	344.63	1,147
WEIGHTED COMPARISON							
Denver -----	30.60	14.58	13.57	5.53	6.18	29.54	100.00
Alamosa -----	31.67	13.30	15.63	6.72	6.18	24.37	97.87
Boulder -----	26.50	13.03	13.19	6.18	6.18	29.45	94.53
Fort Collins-----	28.87	12.06	16.96	6.67	6.18	29.09	99.83
Grand Junction-----	30.04	13.20	14.65	5.55	6.18	29.01	98.63
Leadville -----	38.86	18.18	10.11	8.74	6.18	29.50	111.57
Salida -----	28.88	17.25	11.38	6.13	6.18	25.67	95.49
Sterling -----	28.45	12.73	15.74	7.23	6.18	30.27	100.60

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1937
(Department of Labor)

CITY	Percentage Increase or Decrease in Cost Over December, 1917						
	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous
Denver-----	+6.6	-10.5	- 6.5	+17.5	+ .7	+16.8	+37.0
Atlanta-----	-2.9	-22.0	- 8.1	+ 3.4	+ .5	+13.9	+27.0
Birmingham-----	-6.7	-23.4	- 7.0	-10.4	+16.7	- 2.9	+17.0
Cincinnati-----	+7.5	-14.0	-12.3	+13.4	+46.3	+19.8	+49.5
Indianapolis-----	+2.7	-16.4	- 9.0	- 6.2	+22.0	+10.6	+41.4
Kansas City-----	- .4	-17.0	- 5.9	- 9.4	+12.9	- 3.7	+35.2
Memphis-----	+2.2	-22.0	- 2.9	+ 0.6	+45.9	+15.9	+30.6
Minneapolis-----	+3.6	-10.2	-11.9	+ 1.6	+30.5	+13.6	+28.3
New Orleans-----	+3.6	-16.1	- 1.8	+12.1	+ 2.9	+26.8	+36.7
Pittsburgh-----	+6.2	-15.7	- 6.2	+15.8	+83.6	+12.2	+40.2
Richmond-----	+2.4	-21.3	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	+24.7	+32.6	+35.1
St. Louis-----	+5.6	-11.3	- 8.1	+ 5.0	+12.3	+18.1	+38.5
Scranton-----	+8.2	-15.1	+ 3.1	+20.2	+29.2	+24.5	+48.5

TOTAL NET MONTHLY BILL AND PRICES PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET AND PER THERM FOR SPECIFIED AMOUNTS OF NATURAL GAS FOR DENVER ON DECEMBER 15, 1937, 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 bills 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 825 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.

For comparison with prices on October 15, 1935, see page 343, 1935-1936 Year Book.

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 Water Heater, 30.6 Therms		Range, Automatic Water Heater and Refrigerator, 40.6 Therms	
		Cubic Feet	Bill	Cubic Feet	Bill	Cubic Feet	Bill	Cubic Feet	Bill
Denver*	825	1,280	\$2.18	2,380	\$3.35	3,710	\$4.20	4,920	\$4.84
Atlanta	980	1,080	1.78	2,000	2.70	3,120	3.77	4,140	4.38
Butte	850	1,250	1.11	2,310	1.59	3,600	2.17	4,780	2.70
Cincinnati	865	1,230	0.91	2,270	1.63	3,540	2.45	4,690	3.16
Cleveland	1,100	960	0.75	1,780	0.89	2,780	1.43	3,690	1.93
Columbus	1,050	1,010	0.75	1,870	1.03	2,910	1.60	3,870	2.13
Dallas	1,050	1,010	1.26	1,870	1.84	2,910	2.54	3,870	3.19
Kansas City*	1,040	1,020	1.33	1,880	2.12	2,940	3.05	3,900	3.88
Los Angeles	1,100	960	1.25	1,780	1.81	2,780	2.42	3,690	2.95
Louisville†	900	1,180	0.92	2,180	1.43	3,400	2.06	4,510	2.63
Memphis	980	1,080	1.51	2,000	2.48	3,120	3.60	4,140	4.21
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	3.27	3,540	4.16	4,690	4.86
San Francisco	1,150	920	1.27	1,700	1.82	2,660	2.49	3,530	3.10

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 Automatic Water Heater Consuming 30.6 Therms	Range, Automatic 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 Automatic Water Heater Consuming 30.6 Therms	Range, Automatic Water Heater, and Refrigerator Consuming 40.6 Therms
Denver*	\$1.70	\$1.41	\$1.13	\$0.98	Cents 20.6	Cents 17.1	Cents 13.7	Cents 11.9
Atlanta	1.65	1.35	1.21	1.06	16.8	13.8	12.3	10.8
Butte	0.89	0.69	0.60	0.57	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.7
Cincinnati	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.67	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.8
Cleveland	0.78	0.50	0.51	0.52	7.1	4.5	4.7	4.8
Columbus	0.74	0.55	0.55	0.55	7.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Dallas	1.25	0.98	0.87	0.82	11.9	9.4	8.3	7.9
Kansas City*	1.31	1.13	1.04	1.00	12.6	10.8	10.0	9.6
Los Angeles	1.30	1.01	0.87	0.80	11.8	9.2	7.9	7.3
Louisville†	0.78	0.66	0.61	0.58	8.7	7.3	6.7	6.5
Memphis	1.40	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	16.7	13.6	12.0
San Francisco	1.38	1.07	0.94	0.88	12.0	9.3	8.1	7.6

*Prices include 2 per cent sales tax.

†Prices include 3 per cent sales tax.

ELECTRIC SERVICE

Under the provisions of section 311 of the federal power act, the federal power commission made its first survey of electric rates in the United States as of January 1, 1935. Included in the survey were 69 cities and towns in Colorado on which it issued a state bulletin on domestic and residential rates in effect on that date. 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 did 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.

Another and a more comprehensive survey for Colorado was made as of January 1, 1937. In this report it presented rates that were being charged as of that date, to residential, commercial light, commercial power and industrial consumers of electricity in the state. Charges are shown for residential service in communities of 250 population or more, for commercial service in communities of 2,500 population or more and for industrial service in communities of 10,000 population or more.

Three tables taken from this report are published herewith. One shows the lowest bills and amount and highest bills and amount, with the percentage of difference, for all communities in the state with a population of 1,000 or more for 25, 100 and 250 kilowatt-hours. Another table presents the amounts of bills in 69 cities and towns for the use of electricity under the three classifications and their ranks among the communities of the state from low to high rates. A third table contains examples of typical monthly bills and average incremental charges for residential service for 22 communities on January 1, 1937. Lack of space prohibits the publication of rates for commercial and industrial service and in the smaller communities, but the commission's report will be found available at the principal public libraries. For the same reason rates presented in the 1935 survey are

not repeated in this volume, but for comparative purposes they may be found in the 1935-1936 edition of the Year Book.

The commission points out that it makes no attempt to determine the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the rates as shown in its report, nor does it enumerate the factors which determine the price level. During the two-year interval between January 1, 1935 and 1937, rate changes affecting typical bills for residential customers were made in 110 communities in Colorado, or 57 per cent of the 193 communities of 250 population or more for which bills are shown. These residential rate changes were made by 34 utilities, or 55.7 per cent of the 61 utilities operating in these communities.

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.

ELECTRIC SERVICE IN COLORADO: EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS AND AVERAGE INCREMENTAL CHARGES FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1937

(Federal Power Commission)

COMMUNITY	Population	Average Charge in Cents Per kwh for—							
		Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances, and Refrigeration	Lighting, Etc., Refrigeration, and Cooking	Lighting, Etc., Refrigeration, and Water Heating	25 kwh Typical Bill (Principally Lighting)	Incremental Charge Between		
							25 and 100 kwh Typical Bills (Principally Refrigeration)	100 and 250 kwh Typical Bills (Principally Cooking)	250 and 500 kwh Typical Bills (Principally Water Heating)
25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	500 kwh						
Alamosa -----	5,107	\$ 1.90	\$ 5.20	\$ 8.20	\$13.20	7.60	4.40	2.00	2.00
Brighton -----	3,394	1.97	5.26	9.09	14.09	7.88	4.39	2.55	2.00
Canon City -----	5,938	2.20	4.70	8.70	†11.20	8.80	3.33	2.67	†1.00
Colorado Springs* --	33,237	1.35	3.65	7.30	11.05	5.40	3.07	2.43	1.50
Crested Butte* -----	1,251	3.75	10.35	†25.80	†47.10	15.00	8.80	†10.30	†8.52
Denver -----	287,861	1.50	4.80	9.30	16.80	6.00	4.40	3.00	3.00
Durango£ -----	5,400	1.75	4.00	7.25	11.00	7.00	3.00	2.17	1.50
Englewood£ -----	7,980	1.25	5.00	8.75	15.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50
Fort Collins* -----	11,489	1.50	4.10	7.10	†9.60	6.00	3.47	2.00	†1.00
Fort Morgan* -----	4,423	1.20	2.70	6.40	11.40	4.80	2.00	2.47	2.00
Grand Junction ----	10,247	1.90	5.00	9.00	†11.50	7.60	4.13	2.67	†1.00
La Junta -----	7,193	2.20	4.70	8.70	†11.20	8.80	3.33	2.67	†1.00
Leadville§ -----	3,771	2.07	5.45	9.60	14.60	8.28	4.51	2.77	2.00
Littleton£ -----	2,019	1.25	5.00	8.75	15.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50
Loveland* -----	5,506	1.90	4.15	6.90	10.65	7.60	3.00	1.83	1.50
Manitou* -----	1,205	1.35	3.65	7.30	11.05	5.40	3.07	2.43	1.50
Meeker -----	1,069	4.00	14.00	18.25	23.25	16.00	13.33	2.83	2.00
Pueblo -----	50,096	1.75	4.30	8.25	†10.75	7.00	3.40	2.63	†1.00
Rocky Ford -----	3,426	2.20	4.70	8.70	†11.20	8.80	3.33	2.67	†1.00
Salida -----	5,065	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.60	4.40	2.00	2.00
Trinidad -----	11,732	2.06	4.95	9.00	†15.75	8.24	3.85	2.70	†2.70
Walsenburg -----	5,503	2.06	4.95	9.00	†15.75	8.24	3.85	2.70	†2.70

*Denotes community served by publicly operated utility.

†Denotes bill for 500 kwh has been computed under a rate which limits the use of water-heating devices.

£Indicates "objective rate," which is available in whole or in part according to the conditions of the utility's rate plan to those customers who increase their consumption over that of the corresponding month of a previous year.

†Bill for 500 kwh has been computed using a rate which limits the size of the water-heating elements to less than 100 watts per gallon of tank capacity, thereby necessitating a larger tank or smaller heating elements than required under standard specifications.

†No customers are served under this service classification.

§Bills shown for consumptions up to and including 100 kilowatt-hours are based on rates effective during the period from October 1 to April 30.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CHARGES FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY IN SPECIFIED COLORADO COMMUNITIES, BASED ON RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1937

(Compiled from Federal Power Commission's Electric Rate Survey)

Note.—The commission's survey covered 193 cities and towns with a population of 250 or more in Colorado. The following table was compiled to indicate how wide a spread there is between the minimum and maximum charges in communities of 1,000 population or more. Example: Colorado Springs has the lowest typical bills (\$1.35) for 25 kilowatt-hours among cities of 25,000 population or more, and Pueblo has the highest (\$1.75), a difference of 29.6 per cent. For 250 kilowatt-hours, Colorado Springs has the lowest (\$7.30), and Denver the highest (\$9.30), a difference of 27.4 per cent.

COMMUNITIES OF 25,000 POPULATION OR MORE

Kilo-watt-hours	Lowest Bills	Amount	Highest Bills	Amount	Per Cent Difference
25	Colorado Springs*-----	\$1.35	Pueblo -----	\$1.75	29.6
100	do* -----	3.65	Denver -----	4.80	31.5
250	do* -----	7.30	do -----	9.30	27.4

COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION

25	Fort Collins*-----	\$1.50	Trinidad -----	\$2.06	37.3
100	do* -----	4.10	Grand Junction -----	5.00	22.0
250	do* -----	7.10	{ Grand Junction } { Trinidad }-----	9.00	26.8

COMMUNITIES OF 5,000 to 10,000 POPULATION

25	Englewood -----	\$1.25	{ Canon City } { La Junta }-----	\$2.20	76.0
100	Durango -----	4.00	{ Alamosa } { Salida }-----	5.20	30.0
250	Loveland* -----	6.90	Walsenburg -----	9.00	30.4

COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 5,000 POPULATION

25	Fort Morgan*-----	\$1.20	Rocky Ford-----	\$2.20	83.3
100	do* -----	2.70	Brighton -----	5.26	94.8
250	do* -----	6.40	Leadville -----	9.60	50.0

COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION

25	Littleton -----	\$1.25	Meeker -----	\$4.00	220.0
100	Manitou* -----	3.65	do -----	14.00	283.6
250	do* -----	7.30	Crested Butte*-----	†25.80	253.4

*Denotes community served by publicly operated utility.

†No customers are served under this service classification.

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, 1937

(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. For comparison of rates with those in effect on January 1, 1935, see page 344 in 1935-1936 Year Book.

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*-----	\$ 1.35	1	\$ 3.65	1	\$ 7.30	1
Denver -----	1.50	2	4.80	3	9.30	3
Pueblo -----	1.75	3	4.30	2	8.25	2

COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION

Boulder -----	\$ 1.72	2	\$ 4.54	3	\$ 7.54	3
Fort Collins-----	1.50	1	4.10	1	7.10	1
Grand Junction-----	1.90	4	5.00	5	9.00	4
Greeley -----	1.75	3	4.45	2	7.45	2
Trinidad -----	2.06	5	4.95	4	9.00	4

COMMUNITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION

Alamosa -----	\$ 1.90	4	\$ 5.20	9	\$ 8.20	5
Canon City-----	2.20	9	4.70	5	8.70	7
Durango -----	1.75	2	4.00	1	7.25	3
Englewood -----	1.25	1	5.00	8	8.75	9
La Junta -----	2.20	9	4.70	5	8.70	7
Longmont*-----	2.00	7	4.10	2	7.10	2
Loveland*-----	1.90	4	4.15	3	6.90	1
Salida -----	1.90	4	5.20	9	8.20	5
Sterling -----	1.78	3	4.56	4	7.56	4
Walsenburg -----	2.06	8	4.95	7	9.00	10

COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 5,000 POPULATION

Brighton -----	\$ 1.97	6	\$ 5.26	9	\$ 9.09	8
Delta -----	1.75	2	4.00	2	7.25	2
Fort Morgan*-----	1.20	1	2.70	1	6.40	1
Lamar*-----	2.13	8	5.00	5	7.50	4
Las Animas-----	2.00	7	5.00	5	9.00	7
Leadville†-----	1.76	4	5.13‡	7	9.60	9
Monte Vista-----	1.90	5	5.20	8	8.20	5
Montrose -----	1.75	2	4.00	2	7.25	2
Rocky Ford -----	2.20	9	4.70	4	8.70	6

COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION

Aguilar -----	\$ 2.25	23	\$ 4.95	13	\$ 9.00	20
Akron -----	2.65	32	5.90	34	10.80	35
Arvada -----	2.13	15	5.63	29	10.13	31
Aurora -----	2.05	11	5.50	23	10.00	28

*Municipally owned and operated plant.

†Bill shown is based on rate effective during the period from May 1 to Sept. 30. Bill for 25 kwh is \$2.07 under rate effective during the period from October 1 to April 30.

‡Bill shown is based on rate effective during the period from May 1 to September 30. Bill for 100 kwh is \$5.45 under rate effective during the period from October 1 to April 30.

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, 1937

(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. For comparison of rates with those in effect on January 1, 1935, see page 344 in 1935-1936 Year Book.

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—Continued						
Brush -----	\$ 1.96	10	\$ 4.72	9	\$ 7.72	4
Burlington* -----	3.50	39	7.75	39	11.00	37
Center -----	2.30	24	5.75	30	8.75	12
Craig -----	2.75	34	5.60	26	9.20	21
Crested Butte*-----	3.75	40	10.35	41	25.80£	42
Cripple Creek-----	2.35	27	4.90	10	8.90	18
Delagua -----	1.75	6	5.60	26	10.85£	36
Del Norte-----	2.30	24	5.75	30	8.75	12
Eaton -----	1.88	8	4.63	5	7.63	3
Edgewater -----	2.05	11	5.50	23	10.00	28
Florence -----	2.20	20	4.70	6	8.70	9
Fort Lupton-----	1.50	3	5.10	16	8.85	16
Fruita -----	2.15	16	5.25	18	9.25	24
Glenwood Springs-----	1.67	5	3.78	2	7.83	5
Golden -----	1.50	3	5.10	16	8.85	16
Gunnison* -----	2.35	27	7.00	38	10.72	33
Haxtun* -----	2.75	34	6.05	35	11.65	38
Holyoke* -----	2.65	32	5.50	23	10.00	28
Idaho Springs-----	1.90	9	4.90	10	9.20	21
Julesburg* -----	1.80	7	4.59	3	8.64	8
Lafayette -----	2.19	18	5.28	20	9.28	26
Limon -----	2.60	31	5.80	33	10.60	32
Littleton -----	1.25	1	5.00	14	8.75	12
Louisville -----	2.19	18	5.28	20	9.28	26
Manitou* -----	1.35	2	3.65	1	7.30	1
Meeker -----	4.00	42	14.00	42	18.25	41
Oak Creek*-----	2.53	30	5.28	20	8.50	7
Ordway -----	2.20	20	4.70	6	8.70	9
Rifle -----	2.15	16	5.25	18	9.25	24
Saguache -----	2.30	24	5.75	30	8.75	12
Silverton -----	2.95	38	6.58	36	13.33	39
South Canon City-----	2.20	20	4.70	6	8.70	9
Springfield§ -----	3.75	40	6.90	37	14.40	40
Steamboat Springs-----	2.75	34	5.60	26	9.20	21
Victor -----	2.35	27	4.90	10	8.90	18
Windsor -----	2.05	11	4.60	4	7.60	2
Wray* -----	2.05	11	5.05	15	8.05	6
Yuma* -----	2.81	37	10.05	40	10.75	34

*Municipally owned and operated plant.

§Bill shown is that reported for January 1, 1935. The utility failed to submit data for January 1, 1937.

£No customers are served under this service classification.

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
1936.....	696,601	841,029,421
1937.....	712,240	886,279,902

There were 514 companies, associations, exchanges and societies operating in Colorado on December 31, 1937. This number compares with 510 on the same date in 1936, 493 in 1934, and 521 in 1932. The classification of companies on the date named for 1937 and 1929 is as follows:

	1937	1929
Fire and marine (stock).....	232	268
Fire and marine (mutual).....	35	32
Life—legal reserve.....	73	94
Casualty and miscellaneous.....	107	144
County mutual fire and hail....	6	5
Assessment health and accident	3	3
Reciprocal exchanges.....	17	24
Fraternal societies.....	41	50
Totals.....	514	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	15,188,697
1932.....	38,422,937	16,106,796
1933.....	34,374,041	14,352,571
1934.....	36,933,856	14,877,811
1935.....	38,843,597	13,633,109
1936.....	44,341,000	15,082,787
1937.....	47,260,739	17,039,243

Losses paid by all companies over periods of years named below aggregate \$360,579,163, distributed as follows:

Class	
Fire and marine.....1882-1937	\$ 80,444,610
Life—legal reserve.....1882-1937	169,157,433
Casualty.....1882-1937	61,040,281
County mutual.....1910-1937	953,042
Assessment-health, etc.....1893-1937	4,099,198
Reciprocal.....1916-1937	1,497,572
Colorado assess-ment-hail.....1921-1927	483,033
Foreign assess-ment-hail.....1910-1925	1,143,333
Fraternal.....1916-1937	41,798,752
Total.....	\$360,617,254

The following table shows premium receipts and loss payments by all of the companies operating in the state for specified years as shown by their reports filed with the state insurance commissioner:

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
Fire and Marine.....1882	\$ 600,919	\$ 300,680	
1900	2,000,451	750,828	
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	
1936	5,988,826	1,856,540	
1937	6,812,864	2,381,080	

Legal Reserve Life.....	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	23,904,887	9,006,203	
1935	24,171,831	8,872,382	
1936	28,185,000	8,579,938	
1937	29,279,902	9,348,507	

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	6,968,870	2,622,985	
1929	6,693,712	2,842,452	
1930	4,462,038	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	
1936	7,716,273	3,015,195	
1937	8,653,755	3,731,720	

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	
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	
1936	81,967	45,548	
1937	97,901	54,405	
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	
1936	234,577	77,425	
1937	279,153	103,216	
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	2,884,645	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	
1936	2,040,504	1,476,615	
1937	2,042,054	1,385,846	
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	53,857	67,102	
1933	64,765	49,083	
1934	86,043	69,218	
1935	86,548	45,812	
1936	93,854	31,526	
1937	95,106	34,471	
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.

Receipts of the insurance department in the year ending June 30, 1936, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., amounted to \$754,481.73 and disbursements were \$27,623.21. Transfers to the general fund were \$728,188.73.

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 there-in 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 ninth year of crop protection service. During this time it has received hail risks from growers in the amount of \$5,075,526 on 837,934 acres of crops, for which the indemnity tax authorized was \$516,694 and the gross losses incurred amounted to \$278,320.

The surpluses are from time to time invested in federal and Colorado general obligation bonds. This investment account on December 31, 1937, amounted to \$64,454.

Risks were written on crops in 35 out of the 63 counties in the state in 1937.

An accompanying table shows the amount of insurance written, the gross tax levied and losses paid, by calendar years.

FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS

In 17 years, 1917-1935, inclusive, 57,310 farm mortgages aggregating \$181,834,311 were recorded in 11 selected Colorado counties as shown by a survey made by the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics and the Works Progress administration. The purpose was to obtain basic data essential in analyzing trends in farm financing. Averages which follow are based on the totals for the 11 Colorado counties. Individuals formed the largest lending group for the period, accounting for a maximum of 76 per cent in 1918 and a minimum of 25 per cent in 1935. Insurance companies accounted for 1 to 7 per cent, the maximum being in 1925. National and state banks were the second largest group. Average interest rates ranged from a maximum of 7.5 per cent in 1921 to a minimum of 5.4 per cent in 1935.

HAIL INSURANCE: INSURANCE WRITTEN, GROSS TAX LEVIED, AND LOSSES PAID, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(From Reports of the State Hail Commissioner)

YEAR	Insurance Written	Gross Tax Levied	Losses Paid
1929	\$ 545,181.55	\$ 57,495.57	\$ 26,045.03
1930	1,426,041.00	146,429.00	65,335.68
1931	780,671.53	77,691.88	51,907.18
1932	228,997.19	22,042.30	24,007.15
1933	128,337.95	13,020.88	13,753.31
1934	178,589.34	20,126.98	24,396.19
1935	483,679.48	56,447.91	29,294.50
1936	586,755.87	57,042.88	11,927.35
1937	717,272.90	66,397.00	30,753.63
Total	\$5,075,526.81	\$ 516,694.40	\$ 278,320.02

Colorado Vital Statistics

COLORADO is in the registration area in which the division of vital statistics of the United States bureau of the census compiles birth and death statistics. The area includes all of the 48 states and the District of Columbia. States are admitted on the basis of the approximate complete and proper registration of deaths and births. Colorado was included in the registration area for mortality statistics for the first time in 1906 and for birth statistics in 1928. The state board of health works in co-operation with the national agency in compiling the data for Colorado.

The normal increase in the population of the state through an excess of births over deaths runs from 4,605 to 5,703 a year for the nine-year period in which comparative figures are available. An accompanying table shows the number of births and deaths, rate per 1,000 population, excess of births over deaths, number of deaths of infants under one year old and the number of still births in the calendar years of 1928 to 1936, inclusive.

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.

The number of deaths in Colorado by years and the rate per 1,000 estimated population, exclusive of stillbirths, 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
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.....	13,032	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	11.0
1935.....	13,134	12.4	.....
1936.....	13,674	12.8	.....

*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	227.7
1934.....	2,237	211.4	239.9
1935.....	2,550	240.1	244.9
1936.....	2,665	250.0	....

Tuberculosis (all forms) ranked second among the principal causes of death in Colorado for many years, but in 1932 it dropped to third place. In 1933 it took fourth place and in 1934 it went to fifth place. It occupied sixth place in 1935 and 1936. The death rate has shown a pronounced downward tendency in recent years, dropping from 226 per 100,000 population in 1920 to 76.2 in 1936, this being the lowest in a period of 17 years. 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	85.2	59.5
1934.....	819	77.5	56.6
1935.....	815	76.8	...
1936.....	813	76.2	....

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 the rate went to 110.1, an all time high. The record again was broken in 1935 and 1936, the rate in the last named year being 116.7. In 1934, 1935 and 1936 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	103.6	102.2
1934.....	1,165	110.1	106.2
1935.....	1,192	112.2	107.9
1936.....	1,244	116.7	....

Deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors are more prevalent among females than males as shown by the following table for specified years:

Year	Male	Female
1925.....	438	464
1930.....	483	552
1935.....	588	607
1936.....	595	649

The largest number of deaths in Colorado according to age usually occur annually to persons under one year of age. In 1936, however, this record was broken by the number of deaths of persons of ages of 70 to 74, inclusive. Four centenarians died in the state in 1936 and eight in 1935. Deaths in 1936 and 1935, by age, are as follows:

Age	Number	
	1936	1935
Under 1 year.....	1,354	1,370
1 to 4 years.....	384	437
5 to 9 years.....	186	239
10 to 14 years.....	189	229
15 to 19 years.....	262	283
20 to 24 years.....	351	305
25 to 29 years.....	403	404
30 to 34 years.....	400	413

Age	Number	
	1936	1935
35 to 39 years.....	488	525
40 to 44 years.....	571	538
45 to 49 years.....	637	650
50 to 54 years.....	759	779
55 to 59 years.....	908	879
60 to 64 years.....	1,099	975
65 to 69 years.....	1,315	1,217
70 to 74 years.....	1,361	1,302
75 to 79 years.....	1,331	1,162
80 to 84 years.....	925	802
85 to 89 years.....	492	424
90 to 94 years.....	140	159
95 to 99 years.....	42	19
100 years and over.....	4	8
Age unknown.....	13	15
Total	13,674	13,134

Deaths by sex in 1936 and 1935 are as follows:

	Number	
	1936	1935
Males	7,935	7,839
Females	5,739	5,295
Total	13,674	13,134

There were 18,279 births, exclusive of stillbirths, in Colorado in 1936, of which 9,431 were males and 8,848 were females. There were 583 more males than females born in that year. The excess of male births has continued consistently for a number of years not only in Colorado, but in the nation. The predominance of male over female births is not confined to any one classification or area, but applies rather uniformly to urban and rural communities and to 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. The rate per 1,000 born alive in Colorado was 72.7 in 1935 compared to 55.7 for the registration area; 72.6 to 59.9 in 1934; 68.9 to 58.1 in 1933 and 71.5 to 57.6 in 1933.

In 1936 of all births 9.1 per cent took place in July and 7.5 in February, these two months representing the maximum and minimum. In the same year the month of maximum deaths was December, the per cent being 9.5 per cent of all deaths during the year, and July was the month for the minimum number of deaths, or 7.0 per cent of the total.

Additional information on vital statistics is contained in accompanying tables as follows:

Summary of births and deaths, rate per 1,000 population, excess of births over deaths, etc., for the state, by years.

Summary of birth statistics for the state by sex, color, age of mother, plural births, illegitimate births and stillbirths, by years.

Number of deaths and rate per 100,000 population by causes and years.

Number and causes of death of infants under one year of age, by years.

Number of births and deaths, excess of births over deaths and infant mortality figures in 1936 by counties and principal cities and towns.

Deaths by homicide, suicide, alcoholism, automobile accidents and other specific causes are discussed under separate headings in this chapter.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

YEAR	Number		Rate Per 1,000 Population		Excess Births Over Deaths	Births Per 100 Deaths	Number Deaths Infants Under 1 Year Old	Number Still Births
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths				
1928 -----	19,155	14,077	18.8	13.8	5,078	136	1,712	---
1929 -----	17,939	12,874	17.4	12.5	5,065	139	1,640	632
1930 -----	18,814	13,207	18.1	12.7	5,607	142	1,775	597
1931 -----	18,513	12,470	17.7	11.9	6,043	148	1,500	571
1932 -----	17,613	12,599	16.8	12.0	5,014	140	1,259	559
1933 -----	17,180	11,961	16.3	11.4	5,219	144	1,183	547
1934 -----	17,849	12,497	16.9	11.8	5,352	143	1,298	572
1935 -----	18,837	13,134	17.7	12.4	5,703	143	1,370	539
1936 -----	18,279	13,674	17.1	12.8	4,605	134	1,354	*

*Figures not available.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS, CAUSE AND RATE FOR 1936, 1935, 1934 AND 1933

(Compiled from Census Reports)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1936	1935	1934	1933
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	33	37	52	53	3.1	3.5	4.9	5.0
Smallpox	1	---	---	6	0.1	---	---	0.1
Measles	7	105	88	1	0.7	9.9	8.3	0.1
Scarlet fever	76	125	42	26	7.1	11.8	4.0	2.1
Whooping cough.....	44	44	124	44	4.1	4.1	11.7	4.1
Diphtheria	36	42	35	18	3.4	4.0	3.3	1.1
Influenza	346	345	270	380	32.5	32.5	25.5	36.1
Dysentery	24	14	24	12	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.1
Erysipelas	29	43	22	28	2.7	4.0	2.1	2.1
Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis	15	12	4	4	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.1
Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis	11	7	8	18	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	30	23	17	23	2.8	2.2	1.6	2.1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	813	815	819	897	76.2	76.8	77.5	85.1
Syphilis†	94	78	146	112	8.8	7.3	8.0	6.0
Malaria	---	1	---	2	---	0.1	---	0.1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1,244	1,192	1,165	1,091	116.7	112.2	110.1	103.0
Rheumatism and gout.....	33	46	40	37	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.1
Diabetes mellitus	196	171	146	138	18.4	16.1	13.8	13.1
Pellagra	5	5	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Pernicious anemia	---	---	43	43	---	---	9.5	10.1
Diseases of the blood and blood making organs.....	*88	83	---	---	8.3	7.8	---	---
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)....	44	22	36	30	4.1	2.1	3.4	2.1
Meningitis (nonepidemic).....	---	---	18	24	---	---	22.0	18.1
Other diseases of nervous system and of organs of special sense	†290	226	---	---	27.2	21.3	---	---
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, and softening.....	901	856	868	833	84.5	80.6	82.0	79.1
Hemiplegia, other paralysis, cause not specified.....	32	44	14	30	3.0	4.1	1.3	2.1
Diseases of the heart.....	2,665	2,550	2,237	2,134	250.0	240.1	211.4	202.1
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.....	291	272	238	357	27.3	25.6	22.5	33.1
Bronchitis	45	35	20	34	4.2	3.3	1.9	3.1
Pneumonia (all forms).....	1,400	1,202	1,135	1,003	131.3	113.2	107.3	95.1
Respiratory diseases other than bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms)	122	152	127	154	11.4	14.3	12.0	14.1
Ulcer of the stomach and duo- denum	---	---	106	84	---	---	34.0	31.1
Diarrhea and enteritis: Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	252	183	219	189	23.6	17.2	20.7	17.1
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	44	44	64	57	4.1	4.1	6.0	5.1
Appendicitis	213	220	245	242	20.0	20.7	23.2	23.1
Hernia, intestinal obstruction....	150	159	138	151	14.1	15.0	13.0	14.1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	54	83	51	42	5.1	7.8	4.8	4.0
Other diseases of the digestive system	‡371	379	---	---	34.8	35.7	---	---
Nephritis	899	837	881	716	84.3	78.8	83.3	68.1
Other diseases of the genitouri- nary system.....	151	153	---	---	14.2	14.4	---	---
Puerperal septicemia.....	68	67	58	50	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.1

*1936 and 1935, combined with pernicious anemia.

†1936 and 1935, combined with meningitis.

‡1936 and 1935, combined with ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.

§Includes tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia) and general paralysis of the insane.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS, CAUSE AND RATE FOR 1936, 1935, 1934 AND 1933—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1936	1935	1934	1933
Puerperal causes other than puerperal septicemia.....	61	71	76	57	5.7	6.7	7.2	5.4
Diseases of female genital organs (not specified as venereal)....	58	51	---	---	5.4	4.8	3.1	3.6
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.....	645	686	645	572	60.5	64.6	61.0	54.3
Suicide	217	235	242	261	20.4	22.1	22.9	24.8
Homicide	82	64	77	81	7.7	6.0	7.3	7.7
Accidental and unspecified external causes:								
Burns (conflagration excepted)£	51	46	58	44	4.8	4.3	5.5	4.2
Accidental drownings£.....	53	63	55	74	5.0	5.9	5.2	7.0
Accidental shooting.....	42	29	32	26	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.5
Accidental falls£.....	409	348	232	215	38.4	32.8	22.0	20.4
Excessive heat (burns excepted)	2	2	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other external causes.....	540	510	569	569	50.7	50.8	53.9	54.2
All other defined causes.....	324	302	964	929	30.4	28.4	91.2	88.7
Unknown or ill-defined causes....	73	55	44	67	6.8	5.2	4.2	6.4
||Total deaths, all causes....	13,674	13,134	12,497	11,961	1,282.7	1,236.7	1,181.2	1,135.9
Supplemental:								
Mine and quarry accidents.....	60	54	40	37	5.6	5.1	3.8	3.5
Machinery accidents	14	20	17	10	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.0
Railroad accidents:								
Collision with automobile.....	19	15	6	16	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.5
Other railroad accidents.....	44	38	32	26	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.5
Street car accidents:								
Collision with automobile.....	4	4	8	3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3
Other street car accidents.....	7	2	2	6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6
Automobile accidents (excluding collision with railroad trains and street cars).....	363	312	328	298	34.1	29.4	31.1	28.3
Other transportation accidents§..	35	31	36	37	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.6

||Exclusive of still births.

£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.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS IN COLORADO, BY YEARS, SEX, COLOR, ETC.
(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1936	1935	1933	1932	1931
Births (exclusive of still births):					
Male -----	9,431	9,651	8,713	9,050	9,580
Female -----	8,848	9,186	8,467	8,563	8,933
Total -----	18,279	18,837	17,180	17,613	18,513
Cities of 10,000 or more -----	8,097	8,177	6,947	7,144	7,446
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000 -----	*	*	2,166	2,050	2,690
Rural -----	10,182	10,660	8,067	8,419	8,377
Whites only, both parents:					
Native -----	*	*	13,775	14,052	14,765
Foreign -----	*	*	591	621	743
By color:					
White -----	18,039	18,572	15,803	16,218	17,163
Negro -----	130	164	123	139	120
Indian -----	†	†	24	7	5
Chinese -----	†	†	6	2	5
Japanese -----	†	†	44	74	69
Other -----	110	101	1,180	1,173	1,151
Age of mother:					
10 to 14 years -----	12	17	11	18	15
15 to 19 years -----	2,439	2,502	1,999	2,260	2,381
20 to 24 years -----	6,054	6,157	5,475	5,644	5,903
25 to 29 years -----	4,697	4,818	4,336	4,248	4,572
30 to 34 years -----	2,705	2,811	2,701	2,819	2,880
35 to 39 years -----	1,555	1,661	1,627	1,769	1,811
40 to 44 years -----	535	587	630	591	655
45 to 49 years -----	58	58	59	54	66
50 to 54 years -----	1	1	---	1	2
Unknown -----	223	225	342	209	228
Number of child in order of birth:					
First child -----	†	†	5,670	5,859	6,478
Second child -----	†	†	4,171	4,134	4,374
Third child -----	†	†	2,467	2,481	2,649
Fourth child -----	†	†	1,513	1,646	1,600
Fifth child -----	†	†	982	1,052	1,097
Sixth child -----	†	†	676	694	713
Seventh child -----	†	†	397	510	463
Eighth child -----	†	†	311	355	312
Ninth child -----	†	†	237	221	173
Tenth child -----	†	†	121	135	106
Eleventh child -----	†	†	69	77	50
Twelfth child -----	†	†	34	55	37
Thirteenth child -----	†	†	10	34	14
Fourteenth child -----	†	†	8	19	8
Fifteenth child -----	†	†	4	11	4
Sixteenth child -----	†	†	1	4	1
Seventeenth child -----	†	†	1	1	1
Eighteenth child -----	†	†	---	2	---
Nineteenth child -----	†	†	---	1	---
Not stated -----	†	†	508	322	433
Plural births:					
Twins:					
Both living -----	189	180	54	175	187
One living -----	6	9	3	12	9
Both stillborn -----	---	---	2	4	9
Total twins -----	195	189	59	191	205
Triplets:					
All living -----	3	1	---	1	---
Two living -----	---	---	---	1	---
All stillborn -----	---	---	---	---	---
Total triplets -----	3	1	---	2	---
Illegitimate births:					
Number -----	*	*	371	451	419
Per 1,000 total births -----	---	---	21.6	25.6	22.6
Stillbirths:					
Number -----	*	539	547	559	571
Rate per 100 live births -----	*	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1

*Data not available.

†Not available for 1936 and 1935.

‡Combined under "Other."

VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY, BY CITIES AND COUNTIES, 1936

(Compiled from Census Reports)

AREA	Number		Excess Births Over Deaths*	Infant Mortality	
	Births	Deaths		No. Deaths Under 1 Year Old	Number Per 1,000 Live Births
Adams	211	332	-121	16	75.8
Alamosa	217	140	77	38	175.1
Arapahoe	166	240	-74	9	54.2
Archuleta	49	18	31	2	40.8
Baca	137	41	96	6	43.8
Bent	158	114	44	16	101.3
Boulder	644	502	142	36	55.9
Rural part	488	332	156	30	61.5
Boulder	156	170	-14	6	38.5
Chaffee	118	142	-24	6	50.8
Cheyenne	60	24	36	5	83.3
Clear Creek	20	12	8	1	50.0
Conejos	116	50	66	15	129.3
Costilla	63	21	42	5	79.4
Crowley	87	62	25	9	103.4
Custer	29	19	10	1	34.5
Delta	299	181	118	20	66.9
Denver (coextensive)	5,503	4,673	830	345	62.7
Dolores	14	3	11	---	---
Douglas	11	17	-6	---	---
Eagle	65	54	11	8	123.1
Elbert	69	26	43	1	14.5
El Paso	882	892	-10	37	42.0
Rural part	85	243	-158	3	35.3
Colorado Springs	797	649	148	34	42.7
Fremont	315	228	87	20	63.5
Garfield	212	137	75	12	56.6
Gilpin	18	10	8	---	---
Grand	40	24	16	3	75.0
Gunnison	123	62	61	7	56.9
Hinsdale	6	6	---	---	---
Huerfano	296	183	113	37	125.0
Jackson	30	10	20	2	66.7
Jefferson	162	217	-55	5	30.9
Kiowa	52	26	26	1	19.2
Kit Carson	181	48	133	6	33.1
Lake	87	120	-33	14	160.9
La Plata	333	200	133	20	60.1
Larimer	590	385	205	33	55.9
Rural part	516	272	244	30	58.1
Fort Collins	74	113	-39	3	40.5
Las Animas	590	429	161	105	178.0
Rural part	363	281	82	64	176.3
Trinidad	227	148	79	41	180.6
Lincoln	106	46	60	4	37.7
Logan	408	176	232	30	73.5
Mesa	543	369	174	45	82.9
Rural part	261	160	101	15	57.5
Grand Junction	282	209	33	30	106.4
Mineral	18	10	8	3	166.7
Moffat	72	47	25	6	83.3
Montezuma	239	115	124	20	83.7
Montrose	278	144	134	26	93.5
Morgan	439	195	244	18	41.0
Otero	435	301	134	48	110.3
Ouray	39	45	-6	5	128.2
Park	50	43	7	8	160.0
Phillips	104	44	60	5	48.1
Pitkin	16	31	-15	---	---
Prowers	302	141	161	25	82.8
Pueblo	930	1,028	-98	61	65.6
Rural part	279	495	-216	20	71.7
Pueblo	651	533	118	41	63.0
Rio Blanco	37	17	20	---	---
Rio Grande	239	197	42	50	209.2
Routt	125	94	31	11	88.0
Saguache	80	63	17	11	137.5
San Juan	34	23	11	2	58.8
San Miguel	37	34	3	2	54.1
Sedgwick	126	48	78	4	31.7
Summit	15	12	3	1	66.7
Teller	90	86	4	5	55.6
Washington	129	42	87	5	38.8
Weld	1,232	591	641	110	89.3
Rural part	825	297	528	71	86.1
Greeley	407	294	113	39	95.8
Yuma	203	84	119	8	39.4
Total	18,279	13,674	4,605	1,354	74.1

*A minus sign (—) indicates an excess of deaths over births.

**INFANT MORTALITY: DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) IN COLORADO FROM
VARIOUS CAUSES, IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, BY YEARS**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

CAUSE	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Measles	1	25	27	1	5
Scarlet fever.....	2	3	---	1	1
Whooping cough	31	33	70	26	25
Diphtheria	3	3	4	1	5
Influenza	39	48	41	79	89
Dysentery	10	7	11	4	5
Erysipelas	7	18	4	5	1
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2	2	3	1	1
Tetanus	---	---	---	---	---
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	---	4	3	1	3
Tuberculosis of the meninges, etc.....	4	4	4	2	2
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	2	3	---	1	3
Syphilis	13	16	10	14	11
Convulsions	1	1	5	1	2
Bronchitis	6	7	3	8	4
Broncho-pneumonia	200	140	148	155	135
Lobar and unspecified pneumonia.....	56	59	48	55	59
Diseases of the stomach.....	7	8	4	3	4
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	212	162	187	146	173
Intestinal obstruction.....	10	17	10	16	11
Congenital malformations	102	91	94	96	100
Congenital debility, icterus, sclerema.....	65	55	63	49	35
Premature birth.....	332	365	329	278	334
Injury at brth.....	91	108	103	85	80
Other diseases of early infancy.....	46	53	46	58	65
External causes.....	34	38	24	18	32
Unknown or ill-defined diseases.....	14	11	10	18	15
All other causes.....	64	89	47	61	59
Total deaths under 1 year.....	1,354	1,370	1,298	1,183	1,259

**DEATHS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE
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 1936 of any year for which records are available. The number of deaths in 1936 was 388, which compares with the former maximum of 343 in 1934. The increase between the minimum and maximum number of deaths in a period of 11 years was 148.7 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	239	28.1	25.7
1930	236	27.6	26.7
1931	340	32.6	28.5
1932	302	28.8	25.1
1933	321	30.5	...
1934	343	32.6	...
1935	334	31.5	...
1936	388	36.4	...

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	20.8
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	31.0	26.9
1935	312	29.4	...
1936	363	34.1	...

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	Motorcycles
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
1935	15	4	3
1936	19	4	2

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 36.4 from motor vehicle accidents in Colorado alone in 1936.

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 beginning with 1934 more than 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.

Additional information on this subject is given under the title "Motor Vehicle Accidents."

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

There is a wide variation in the number of deaths by suicide in Colorado, ranging over a period of 18

years from a minimum of 113 in 1917 to a maximum of 261 in 1933. It is particularly noticeable that the number of deaths from this cause increases or decreases in marked regularity with changes in economic conditions. In 1913, the year before the World war, when the country was in the midst of a depression, the death rate by suicide in the state was 21.2 per 100,000 population. There was a decrease in succeeding years until 1916, when the country began to feel the effects of war inflation. In that year the rate was 13.3, the lowest over a period of 24 years. There was comparatively little change until 1922, the year of post-war deflation, when the rate went to 18.0 per 100,000 population. It dropped to 16.3 in 1929, when the country was at the height of its prosperity until October. From 1930 to 1933, inclusive, the rate increased, the maximum of 24.8 over the long period being reached in 1933. From 1933 to the end of 1936 there was a steady decline to a rate of 20.4 in the last named year.

The rate for death by suicide in Colorado has been rather uniformly higher than that for the registration area over a period of 22 years, except that in 1916 the rate for the area exceeded that of Colorado, the comparative figures being 14.2 to 13.3. 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, and a trend corresponding to that in Colorado occurred in the several years following 1929. 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	..	19.2	16.6
1915	..	18.8	16.7
1916	..	13.3	14.2
1917	113	13.7	13.4
1918	..	14.6	12.2
1919	132	14.2	11.4
1920	149	15.7	10.2
1921	..	14.8	12.6
1922	176	18.0	11.9
1923	137	14.2	11.6

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
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
1935	235	22.1	...
1936	217	20.4	...

Approximately 64 per cent of the deaths by suicide in the state in 1936 and 1935 were in the cities and towns. The figures for these two years are as follows:

	1936	1935
Rural (number).....	78	83
Urban	139	152
Total	217	235

Approximately 75 to 80 per cent of the suicides in the state are of the male sex. The number in 1936 and 1935, by sex, are as follows:

	1936	1935
Male	175	177
Female	42	58
Total	217	235

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 by homicide in Colorado vary extensively in number and rate from year to year and the annual figures do not show any apparent trends. The maximum number of deaths by this cause in a period of 22 years was 115 in 1921 and the minimum for the same period was 64 in 1935. The rate per 100,000 population varied from 11.8 in 1921 to 6.0 in 1935. On the contrary the rate for the registration area is much more uniform and varies over a period of 20 years from 6.8 per 100,000 population in 1918 to 9.6 in 1933. The figures for the area have shown a trend upward in recent years. This increase is credited by the bureau of the census to the addition to the registration area of states with a large

colored population. The term "homicide" as here used includes murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide and incendiaryism, but not legal executions.

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	115	11.8	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
1935	64	6.0	..
1936	82	7.7	..

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.

Homicidal deaths uniformly are more numerous among males than females. The numbers in Colorado, by sex, for specified years are as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Male	68	50	57
Female	20	14	20
Total	88	64	77

The figures regarding death by homicide have an indirect bearing only in the relation of murder to social conditions. Additional information on that subject will be found in another chapter in this volume under "Prisoners and Crime Conditions" and the chapter on the state penitentiary.

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. The sale of intoxicating liquors in the state again was legalized by an act of the general assembly approved April 12, 1935, following the repeal of the 18th amendment to the federal constitution.

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.

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

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
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
1935	22	2.1	..
1936	44	4.1	..

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Accidents, including automobile, railroad and street car accidents, traumatism (deaths from wounds or injuries), legal executions and other external violence, have caused the death of 941 to 1,097 persons annually in Colorado in recent years. The number from these causes, by sex and by years, is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1929	..	..	980
1930	..	..	973
1931	668	275	943
1932	668	283	951
1933	650	278	928
1934	691	250	941
1935	718	280	998
1936	764	333	1,097

Additional information on accidents in industry will be found elsewhere in this volume in the chapter "Industrial Commission."

GRADE-CROSSING ACCIDENTS: TRAIN AND TRAIN SERVICE CASUALTIES IN COLORADO ON STEAM RAILROADS WHERE RAILROAD TRACKS INTERSECT HIGHWAYS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(From Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission)

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of accidents.....	40	39	25	34
Casualties:				
Killed	17	14	5	13
Injured	50	44	31	42
Total	67	58	36	55
Casualties in which automobiles were involved:				
Number of accidents.....	39	39	24	32
Casualties:				
Killed	17	14	5	13
Injured	49	44	31	40
Total	66	58	36	53
Casualties per 10,000 automobiles registered:				
Killed .....	.54	.49	.18	.53
Injured	1.55	1.55	1.09	1.64

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS: TRAIN AND TRAIN-SERVICE CASUALTIES IN COLORADO ON STEAM RAILROADS SUBJECT TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(From Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission)

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of accidents.....	193	121	85	72
Killed:				
Non-trespassers	36	25	10	19
Trespassers	15	16	19	11
Total	51	41	29	30
Injured:				
Non-trespassers	215	167	174	181
Trespassers	24	22	22	32
Total	239	189	196	213
Total casualties.....	290	230	225	243

Crime Conditions, Judicial Statistics and Prisoners in County Jails

INFORMATION on the activities of law enforcement agencies in Colorado is made available through a number of state and federal channels. Police departments in 19 cities in the state co-operate with the federal bureau of investigation (FBI) in compiling statistics of offenses known to the police and the number of prisoners arrested and held for prosecution. These data include lesser offenses and misdemeanor cases as well as a record of the major crimes. The information is intended to show to what extent crime is prevalent, the nature of the offenses committed and other data of a material nature as recorded through municipal law enforcement agencies.

The federal bureau of the census, under authorization of congress, compiles annual data on the number of prisoners before courts of criminal jurisdiction, the disposition of these defendants and the nature of the crimes committed. This information primarily has to do with defendants charged with felonies which are definitely brought before the courts, and does not include minor offenses and misdemeanors charged in inferior courts.

The state planning commission makes an annual survey of prisoners received in the county jails of the state and the number of prisoners in the jails at the beginning and end of the fiscal years. The prisoners thus reported upon include those arrested for investigation, held for other law

enforcement agencies, or charged with offenses of minor or major importance and those who are sentenced in inferior courts to jail sentences.

The distinction in the reports of the various agencies is pointed out for the purpose of avoiding misinterpretation of the several sets of figures. The judicial statistics, for example, show 2,138 defendants definitely before the courts in 1935, while the FBI statistics show 54,862 persons charged with law violations in Denver in 1937. Of the 54,862 persons charged with offenses in Denver, 45,366 were for violation of traffic and motor vehicle laws and did not appear before courts of general criminal jurisdiction, but were handled in the inferior courts. The sheriffs, as a further example, reported 12,730 prisoners received in the county jails of the state in 1937. Likewise, the great majority of these cases never reach the courts which report on the major offenses.

The three surveys of law enforcement activities are discussed in separate chapters which follow under "Crime Conditions," "Judicial Criminal Statistics," and "Prisoners in County Jails."

Additional information on this and related subjects will be found in chapters on the state penitentiary, the operations of the United States district attorney's office, narcotic operations and motor vehicle accidents in Colorado.

CRIME CONDITIONS

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, a system for collecting and compiling data on crime conditions in the United States. This work was taken over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the United States department of justice on September 1, 1930, the police chiefs appointing an advisory committee to assist in the work.

Prior to the inauguration of this program statistics on crime conditions were of little practical value, due to the lack of any uniform system. Crime detection and punishment is handled by a variety of agencies, including federal, state, county and municipal authorities. There was no central agency to eliminate duplications, report upon disposition of prisoners and classify crimes according to type.

The federal bureau has undertaken the compiling of data on the basis of 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, citizens, prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise.

The police departments of the principal cities in Colorado co-operate with the bureau of investigation and supply monthly reports to that agency under the uniform classifications. The number of cities making these reports increased from 14 in 1933 to 19 in 1937.

A table published herewith gives the number of cities reporting, the rate per 100,000 population of offenses known to the police under the various classifications, and the number of offenses known to the police of Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, by calendar years.

Larceny and theft rank first among the known offenses in Colorado as well as in the nation. In 1937 19 cities reported 898.7 offenses per 100,000 population, a slight increase compared with 1936, but considerably below the peak in 1934, when 14 cities reported 1,298.3 offenses known per 100,000 population. Burglary, including breaking into or entering buildings, comes second, and auto stealing comes third, with robbery ranking fourth and rape and murder coming close for fifth place.

Denver reported a minimum of 622 auto thefts in 1937 and a maximum of 1,586 in 1934. Denver, Colorado

Springs and Pueblo reported a total of 793 auto thefts in 1937, and 1,853 in 1934. The federal bureau reported 31,382 autos stolen in 1937 in 139 cities, of which 29,576 or 94.2 per cent were recovered. The same agency estimated the number of major crimes in the United States in 1937 at 1,415,816.

The average number of employees of police departments in Colorado cities and the number per 1,000 inhabitants, as reported by the federal bureau for 1936, are as follows:

	Av. No. employees	No. per 1,000 population
Denver	3.99	1.4
Pueblo .....	.45	.9
Colorado Springs.....	.35	1.0
Boulder .....	.10	.9
Fort Collins.....	.7	.6
Grand Junction.....	.11	1.0
Greeley .....	.11	.9
Trinidad .....	.10	.9
Alamosa .....	.4	.8
Canon City.....	.4	.7
Durango .....	.5	.9
Englewood .....	.7	.9
Fort Morgan.....	.5	1.1
La Junta .....	.4	.6
Lamar .....	.4	.9
Longmont .....	.7	1.2
Loveland .....	.4	.7
Monte Vista.....	.3	1.1
Montrose .....	.3	.8
Rocky Ford.....	.3	.9
Salida .....	.4	.8
Sterling .....	.4	.6

A comparison of the above figures with the country as a whole shows that Colorado cities as a rule have smaller police departments than the average of cities in the United States in the same classes. Denver, for instance, has 1.4 employees per 1,000 population as against 2.1 average for 37 cities with a population of more than 250,000. Pueblo has only 0.9 employees per 1,000 population as against 1.3 average for 103 cities in the same class. Colorado Springs shows 1.0 as compared with 1.2 average for 186 cities. In 555 cities ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 population the average is 1.0 per 1,000 population. Grand Junction is the only city in that group up to the average, Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley and Trinidad being below the average. The remaining Colorado cities are in the class composed of less than 10,000 population. Fort Morgan, Longmont and Monte Vista are the only cities in the group up to the average, the remainder being below the average of 1.1 employees per 1,000 population in 1,223 cities in that class reporting to the bureau.

The FBI seeks to avoid the disclosure of information which points to the efficiency or non-efficiency of police department of individual cities by

grouping cities into nine geographical divisions for the purpose of reporting the number and percentage of known offenses cleared by arrest. Totals of all offenses known in all cities in each group are reported with the percentage of clearance for all cities in the group. Denver, however, because of its size and geographical location, can be compared with the aggregates for the cities in the nine groups. This indicates that the Denver police department ranks very high in efficiency. In 1937, out of 18 murder and non-negligent manslaughter offenses known to the Denver police department, 17, or 94.4 per cent, were cleared by arrests. This was the highest percentage of clearance compared with the grouped totals for 998 cities in the United States. Denver had 100 per cent clearance, the highest record possible, in all rape and aggravated

assault cases. The nearest approach to that record was 96.5 per cent for rape and 88.2 per cent clearance for aggravated assault in groups of cities reporting on these offenses. Denver cleared 94 out of 205 known robbery offenses, or 45.9 per cent. Five groups showed a lower per cent and four were higher. Denver was highest in percentage of clearance of burglary, larceny-theft and auto theft. It reported 661 out of 1,373 known burglary offenses or 50 per cent cleared. The lowest among the groups was 21.1 per cent. Out of 1,805 larceny-theft offenses known, Denver cleared 900 or 49.9 per cent. The lowest group cleared only 18.6 per cent of the offenses. Out of 622 auto thefts known, Denver cleared 232 or 37.3 per cent. The lowest group reported a clearance by arrest of only 13.7 per cent.

CRIME CONDITIONS: NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN DENVER AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation)

OFFENSE CHARGED	1937		1936	
	Number of Persons Charged	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Number of Persons Charged	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter.....	13	4.4	12	4.1
Manslaughter by negligence.....	7	2.4	3	1.0
Robbery	53	18.1	34	11.6
Aggravated assault.....	18	6.1	74	25.2
Other assaults	11	3.8	9	3.1
Burglary, breaking or entering.....	133	45.4	124	42.3
Larceny, theft	304	103.7	899	306.6
Auto theft.....	33	11.3	39	13.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	64	21.8	41	14.0
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing..	--	--	--	--
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	13	4.4	8	2.7
Rape	26	8.9	21	7.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	*	*	*	*
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)...	22	7.5	7	2.4
Narcotic drug laws.....	50	17.1	74	25.2
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	58	19.8	83	28.3
Offenses against family and children.....	2	0.7	10	3.4
Liquor laws.....	31	10.6	24	8.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	407	138.8	458	156.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	45,366	15,472.7	35,596	12,140.5
Disorderly conduct	1,606	547.7	2,510	856.1
Drunkenness	2,918	995.2	2,955	1,007.8
Vagrancy	1,852	631.7	2,165	738.4
Gambling	183	62.4	152	51.8
All other offenses.....	1,692	577.1	358	122.1
Total	54,862	18,711.4	45,656	15,571.6

*Figures for prostitution and commercialized vice were not listed separately, but are combined with vagrancy cases.

CRIME CONDITIONS: RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION AND NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN COLORADO AND UNITED STATES AND SPECIFIED CITIES, BY CALENDAR YEARS

Note.—These statistics are taken from the uniform crime reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The term "offenses known to the police" includes crimes under the designated classifications occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, citizens, prosecuting or court officials or otherwise. Included are the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes, except that attempted murders are reported as aggravated assaults. Complaints found to be groundless upon investigation are not included. Number of cities reporting are specified thus (19).

YEAR AND NUMBER OF CITIES REPORTING	Murder, Non-Negligent Man-slaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary, Breaking or Entering	Larceny—Theft	Auto Theft
COLORADO							
(Rate)							
1933 (14) -----	6.6	6.2	149.8	15.7	769.2	1,172.6	303.4
1934 (14) -----	5.4	4.8	155.8	20.3	784.3	1,298.3	441.9
1935 (16) -----	7.0	6.1	113.1	21.2	617.7	1,071.9	238.8
1936 (18) -----	7.5	9.6	53.7	17.5	317.3	827.2	208.3
1937 (19) -----	4.9	*	65.9	22.2	407.5	898.7	204.7
UNITED STATES							
(Rate)							
1933 (1,264) -----	7.1	5.9	102.5	50.7	379.2	762.0	320.4
1934 (1,285) -----	6.7	6.4	81.6	49.4	334.8	771.0	287.3
1935 (1,423) -----	6.0	7.2	66.4	45.7	310.0	747.0	241.8
1936 (1,658) -----	6.2	7.9	55.7	46.2	311.5	716.7	213.7
1937 (1,809) -----	6.1	8.5	59.8	45.5	325.4	780.0	215.6
DENVER							
(Number of Offenses)							
1932 -----	21	15	640	72	2,472	2,061	1,150
1933 -----	14	16	568	54	2,783	2,708	1,362
1934 -----	14	15	646	51	2,845	3,471	1,586
1935 -----	21	13	448	84	2,360	2,824	703
1936 -----	28	21	178	65	1,050	1,592	640
1937 -----	18	*	205	60	1,323	1,825	622
PUEBLO							
(Number of Offenses)							
1930 -----	*	*	74	11	288	500	242
1931 -----	4	*	53	12	371	637	201
1932 -----	5	*	57	10	301	671	205
1933 -----	1	*	63	12	339	748	181
1934 -----	6	*	52	7	349	524	176
1935 -----	3	*	37	8	259	476	124
1936 -----	4	2	39	7	129	70	66
1937 -----	2	*	46	20	213	392	106
COLORADO SPRINGS							
(Number of Offenses)							
1930 -----	1	*	11	2	74	491	93
1931 -----	3	*	18	--	59	634	92
1932 -----	4	*	15	--	52	767	104
1933 -----	2	*	12	--	76	718	103
1934 -----	--	*	7	--	89	647	91
1935 -----	--	*	8	2	102	562	78
1936 -----	--	6	6	4	103	585	67
1937 -----	1	*	5	--	126	651	65

*Not reported.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The need for a continuous record of the activities of law enforcement agencies was so clearly developed in numerous crime surveys conducted in various parts of the country in the last decade that the bureau of the census, under the authority of an act of congress inaugurated in 1930 an annual collection of uniform judicial criminal statistics by states. The first of these statistics were collected in 1932 in 16 states. Colorado was organized for participation in the annual survey in 1933 and the first state-wide statistics on the disposition of defendants in criminal cases became available for 1934. Figures presented in this chapter are for the years 1934 and 1935.

The survey statistics for Colorado are obtained through the voluntary co-operation of court clerks, who make their reports upon two uniform tally sheets, one of which relates to procedural disposition and the other to sentences imposed on convicted offenders.

A state official supervises the collection of the data for the census bureau.

The statistics concern defendants who appear before courts of general criminal jurisdiction for the trial of felonies. No attempt is made to compile data on inferior courts such as justice, police and other courts which hear only misdemeanor cases, although defendants who appeal from the decisions of the lower courts are included.

There were 2,138 defendants before Colorado courts of general criminal jurisdiction in 1935. Disposition was made of 1,843 of these, of whom 702 were disposed of without conviction and 1,141 were found guilty and sentenced. Of the 1,141 defendants found guilty and sentenced, 27.8 per cent were for burglary and 23.5 per cent for larceny, except auto theft. Robbery came third and accounted for 7.8 per cent.

Two accompanying tables show the disposition of defendants definitely before the courts, the number found guilty and sentenced and a classification of the offenses for the state for 1934 and 1935.

CRIME CONDITIONS: COLORADO JUDICIAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Bureau of the Census)

Note.—These data relate to cases before courts of general jurisdiction and do not include cases before inferior courts involving minor offenses, such as police and justice of the peace courts. See text for further explanation of method of gathering the statistics.

PROCEDURAL OUTCOME	1935			1934		
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Distribution	Number	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Distribution
Defendants before the court:						
Cases carried over.....	525	---	---	552	---	---
New cases.....	1,613	---	---	2,178	---	---
Total	2,138			2,730		
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF						
Dismissed by prosecution.....	485	26.3	69.1	676	29.2	67.5
Dismissed on motion of defense.....	18	1.0	2.6	61	2.6	6.1
Jury waived, acquitted by court.....	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.2
Acquitted by jury.....	109	5.9	15.5	149	6.4	14.9
Never in custody.....	46	2.5	6.6	49	2.1	4.9
Others	43	2.3	6.1	64	2.8	6.4
Total without conviction.....	702	38.1	100.0	1,001	43.2	100.0
Plea guilty.....	825	44.8	79.9	973	42.0	79.8
Jury waived, court finds guilty.....	22	1.2	2.2	20	0.9	1.6
Jury verdict guilty.....	185	10.0	17.9	227	9.8	18.6
Total found guilty of offense charged	1,032	56.0	100.0	1,220	52.7	100.0
Plea guilty.....	74	4.0	67.9	68	2.9	71.6
Jury waived, court finds guilty.....	7	0.4	6.4	1	0.1	1.1
Jury verdict guilty.....	28	1.5	25.7	26	1.1	27.8
Total found guilty of lesser offense.....	109	5.9	100.0	95	4.1	100.0
Grand total disposed of.....	1,843	100.0	---	2,316	100.0	---

CRIME CONDITIONS: NUMBER OF PRISONERS DISPOSED OF BY COLORADO COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, NUMBER FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED AND PERCENTAGES, BY OFFENSES, FOR CALENDAR YEARS

(Bureau of the Census)

Note.—This table is supplementary to table of Colorado judicial statistics. See note accompanying same, also text.

OFFENSES	1935			1934		
	Number	Guilty and Sentenced	Per Cent Found Guilty	Number	Guilty and Sentenced	Per Cent Found Guilty
Murder	71	38	3.3	55	24	1.8
Manslaughter	22	12	1.1	21	8	0.6
Robbery	106	89	7.8	74	55	4.2
Aggravated assault	80	34	3.0	142	83	6.3
Other assault	30	11	1.0	40	16	1.2
Burglary	407	318	27.8	540	404	30.6
Larceny, except auto theft	389	269	23.5	471	323	24.6
Auto theft	44	39	3.4	30	27	2.1
Embezzlement and fraud	173	98	8.6	202	95	7.2
Stolen property	47	16	1.4	36	12	0.9
Forgery	73	46	4.0	98	60	4.6
Rape	122	69	6.0	104	60	4.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	---	---	2	1	0.1
Other sex offenses	30	18	1.6	28	6	0.5
Violating drug laws	2	1	0.1	2	2	0.2
Carrying weapons, etc.	1	1	0.1	---	---	---
Nonsupport or neglect	40	13	1.1	59	15	1.1
Violating liquor laws	12	4	0.4	38	8	0.6
Driving while intoxicated	6	3	0.3	9	3	0.2
Road and driving laws	2	1	0.1	2	2	0.2
Other motor vehicle laws	6	---	---	10	3	0.2
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	17	---	---	19	1	0.1
Vagrancy	---	---	---	1	---	---
Gambling	26	9	0.8	17	11	0.8
All other offenses	136	52	4.6	316	96	7.3
Total	1,843	1,141	100.0	2,316	1,315	100.0

PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS

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
1933	11,161	767	11,928
1934	11,621	831	12,452
1935	10,845	931	11,776
1936	10,937	878	11,815
1937	12,730	782	13,512

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
1936	92.56	7.44
1937	94.21	5.79

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

Year	Male	Female	Total
1930	849	64	913
1931	571	48	619
1932	550	48	598
1933	502	18	520
1934	516	15	531
1935	478	29	507
1936	660	33	693
1937	1,065	53	1,118

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. Also see chapter on "Crime Conditions."

PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30
(From Records of County Sheriffs)

COUNTY	Prisoners Received						Number of Prisoners at End of Year			
	1937			1936	1935	1934	1937	1936	1935	1934
	Male	Female	Total							
Adams	354	10	364	356	360	289	5	5	5	4
Alamosa	130	---	130	93	79	73	3	1	1	2
Arapahoe	280	34	314	257	197	110	3	1	7	4
Archuleta	30	---	30	12	27	22	2	2	---	---
Baca	25	---	25	39	39	45	---	5	2	---
Bent	67	1	68	87	64	52	62	15	3	1
Boulder	588	12	600	509	596	464	20	8	13	12
Chaffee	77	2	79	70	89	80	3	5	5	2
Cheyenne	51	7	58	7	15	*	---	---	---	8
Clear Creek	86	7	93	75	51	50	10	5	4	*
Conejos	45	1	46	23	50	60	2	2	7	5
Costilla	6	1	7	6	3	12	2	1	*	4
Crowley	91	---	91	62	71	37	---	2	3	---
Custer	---	---	---	8	2	1	---	---	---	1
Delta	78	---	78	80	76	85	1	5	4	2
Denver	4,612	362	4,974	4,901	5,037	6,137	284	316	239	290
Dolores	4	---	4	3	7	*	4	---	7	1
Douglas	15	3	18	26	26	9	1	---	---	---
Eagle	75	3	78	42	73	78	4	1	7	8
Elbert	18	1	19	10	7	10	2	2	15	---
El Paso	555	73	628	510	500	475	24	15	13	6
Fremont	92	3	95	93	142	117	7	13	7	9
Garfield	145	3	148	127	117	111	7	1	4	10
Gilpin	18	---	18	15	10	22	---	---	---	2
Grand	27	3	30	44	42	20	---	---	---	---
Gunnison	41	---	41	31	35	47	3	---	2	1
Hinsdale	---	1	1	---	6	4	---	---	---	---
Huerfano	104	5	109	109	126	124	4	5	3	6
Jackson	---	---	---	---	2	*	---	---	---	1
Jefferson	561	8	569	506	466	378	12	12	7	3
Kiowa	---	18	18	17	19	*	---	1	2	*
Kit Carson	60	2	62	10	61	61	65	7	5	1
Lake	467	20	487	134	158	120	395	124	3	10
La Plata	116	13	129	103	153	176	9	4	4	11
Larimer	145	4	149	125	6	297	2	6	9	16
Las Animas	539	42	581	498	333	283	13	14	3	11
Lincoln	5	---	5	24	14	*	---	---	---	*
Logan	144	8	152	153	137	114	7	3	3	---
Mesa	253	18	271	199	177	168	23	3	14	10
Mineral	2	---	2	12	---	7	---	---	---	---
Moffat	35	5	40	27	22	29	---	---	---	---
Montezuma	70	5	75	47	51	50	15	3	5	1
Montrose	111	1	112	49	37	58	11	3	5	1
Morgan	215	15	230	214	235	236	8	6	4	14
Otero	287	12	299	*	*	362	12	*	*	7
Ouray	26	---	26	10	12	11	---	---	1	1
Park	29	1	30	50	40	6	---	3	1	---
Phillips	46	4	50	57	50	49	3	1	1	---
Pitkin	15	---	15	7	3	*	---	---	---	*
Prowers	225	12	237	175	207	207	4	1	5	3
Pueblo	482	26	508	623	503	497	26	27	38	38
Rio Blanco	16	1	17	36	27	*	---	2	---	*
Rio Grande	181	5	186	122	109	78	6	6	4	---
Routt	46	1	47	70	71	36	2	6	5	---
Saguache	145	4	149	70	91	97	5	---	---	---
San Juan	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	---
San Miguel	32	2	34	38	4	14	2	---	---	1
Sedgwick	115	6	121	78	46	75	3	1	6	6
Summit	---	---	---	---	7	5	---	---	1	---
Teller	*	*	*	103	58	133	*	4	3	7
Washington	39	1	40	29	46	38	2	1	---	---
Weld	668	13	681	584	440	353	39	44	39	11
Yuma	40	3	43	50	51	*	---	1	---	---
State	12,730	782	13,512	11,815	11,776	12,452	1,118	693	507	531

*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.

LIBRARY SERVICE

In response to a request by President Roosevelt, the advisory committee on education, which he appointed in 1936, made a report to him early in 1938 on the subject of federal relationship to state and local conduct of education with special reference to library service. It was based on the acceptance as axiomatic that the library is an essential and integral part of the educational system of the nation.

The committee uses the Leslie L. Chism estimates for taxpaying ability of the several states in 1932, in which table Colorado ranks 23rd among the states, its tax-paying ability being placed at \$55.82 per capita as against \$51 for the United States. Colorado library expenditures are given as 31 cents per capita, which compares with 37 cents for the United States. The report states that Colorado will require a total sum of \$1,036,000 annually to maintain a library program amounting to \$1 per capita and that federal aid for such a program would require \$358,000 from the government.

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 the 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	75 ½
*Brush	7,730	16,499	1,898	1,706	25 ½
*Brighton	8,074	33,699	1,583	2,342	30
*Buena Vista	2,600	3,000	120	1,507	25 ½
*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 the 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 Extension Division Colorado State Library)

	Volumes	Periodicals	Borrowers
Publicly controlled:			
Adams State Teachers.....	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. Moffat, 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, Samuel M. January, 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 operates it as a trans-mountain water diversion project that transports 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 Mid-

land 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 coun-

ties, 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 \$386,421. 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.

The secretary of state, as the administrative officer, is given broad powers by the intoxicating liquors act, which authorizes him to make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the advisory council, governing the operations of the authority and in the granting or refusal of licenses.

The various kinds of licenses issued by the authority and the receipts from same, for the calendar year of 1937, are shown in the following table:

Receipts from License Fees:	Amount
3.2% Retail Beer.....	\$ 26,000.00
3.2% Wholesale Beer.....	6,500.00
3.2% Manufacturer's Beer	500.00
Wholesale Repeal Beer...	40,000.00
Manufacturer's Repeal Beer	1,750.00
Distillers and Rectifiers..	2,000.00
Wholesale Liquor.....	42,000.00
Drug Store Retail.....	22,250.00
Liquor Store Retail.....	21,900.00

	Amount
Hotel and Restaurant Retail Beer and Wine.....	\$ 7,100.00
Hotel and Restaurant Retail Beer, Wine and Spirituous	17,450.00
Club	1,775.00
Dining Car.....	1,075.00
Total	\$ 190,300.00
Receipts from Excise Tax:	
Non-Intoxicating Liquor Stamps	\$ *92,076.55
Intoxicating Liquor Stamps	†2,273,522.00
Tax Liability Receipts...	5,346.95
Total	\$2,370,945.50
Receipts from Sale of Report Books.....	\$758.50
Receipts in Payment of Audit Fees.....	\$275.00
Miscellaneous Receipts....	\$11.99
Total Receipts.....	\$2,562,290.99

*Exclusive of \$24,566.53 in refunds.
 †Exclusive of \$31,879.92 in refunds.
 ‡These funds go directly into the 5 per cent administrative fund.

Of the \$2,562,290.99 total receipts shown in the above table for 1937, \$2,433,183.26 was apportioned to the state public welfare fund, which receives

95 per cent, and \$129,107.73 was apportioned to the 5 per cent administrative fund of the department. The expenses for the year were \$116,779.37, leaving an excess of \$12,328.36 over the expense allotment.

The per capita consumption of liquors in Colorado in 1937, as reported by the authority, was as follows:

Beer	10.48 gals.
Wine	1.03 gals.
Spirituous liquors.....	1.05 gals.

A table published herewith shows the consumption of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors in Colorado and the revenue therefrom for the calendar years 1936 and 1937, as reported by the authority.

Another table gives the receipts from all sources in 1934 to 1937, inclusive.

Information on the manufacture of beer in Colorado is given in a separate chapter under "Beer Manufacture," and the manufacture of distilled liquors in the state, materials used, stocks in bonded warehouses, etc., as reported by the federal bureau of internal revenue, is given under "Distilled Spirits."

INTOXICATING LIQUORS: RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE FEES AND EXCISE TAXES BY CALENDAR YEARS

(From Reports of State Liquor Licensing Authority)

Year	Miscellaneous Receipts	Receipts from License Fees	Receipts from Excise Tax	Total Receipts
1934		\$ 156,380.50	\$ 813,284.74	\$ 969,665.24
1935	\$ 214.00	163,209.56	1,866,210.46	2,029,634.02
1936	905.00	220,075.00	2,296,408.62	2,517,388.62
1937	1,045.49	190,300.00	2,370,945.50	2,562,290.99

CONSUMPTION OF MALT, VINOUS AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN COLORADO AND REVENUE THEREFROM FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1936 AND 1935

(State Liquor Licensing Authority)

	1937		1936	
	Consumption in Gallons	Receipts from Excise Tax	Consumption in Gallons	Receipts from Excise Tax
Beer, 3.2 per cent.....	3,069,217	\$ 92,076.55	3,399,312	\$ 101,979.40
Beer, repeal.....	8,104,034	243,121.07	7,179,845	215,395.33
Wine, 14 per cent and under.....	159,354	19,122.74	128,200	15,384.30
Wine, over 14 per cent.....	935,915	224,619.96	941,384	225,932.85
Spirituous liquors.....	1,120,001	1,792,005.18	1,086,073	1,737,716.74
Totals	13,388,521	\$2,370,945.50	12,734,814	\$2,296,408.62
MONTHLY AVERAGE				
Beer, 3.2 per cent.....	255,768	\$ 7,673.05	283,276	\$ 8,498.28
Beer, repeal.....	675,336	20,260.09	598,320	17,949.61
Wine, 14 per cent and under.....	13,279	1,593.56	10,683	1,282.02
Wine, over 14 per cent.....	77,993	18,718.33	78,448	18,827.73
Spirituous liquors.....	93,333	149,333.76	90,506	144,809.72
Totals	1,115,709	\$ 197,578.79	1,061,233	\$ 191,367.36

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 pro-

duction began in 1935, when one distillery began operations.

The internal revenue service has two bonded warehouses in the state in which distilled spirits are stored under federal supervision.

A table published herewith shows distilled spirits and malt liquor operations in the state for specified fiscal years, the production of whiskey, grain used in its manufacture, withdrawals of spirituous liquors from bonded warehouses, and a summary of brewery operations in the state.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS OPERATIONS IN COLORADO FOR SPECIFIED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Compiled from Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	1937	1936	1935	1934
DISTILLED SPIRITS				
Distilleries operated.....	1	1	1	.....
Production (tax gallons)				
Whiskey	179,879	53,742	35,522	.....
Grains used (bushels):				
Corn	29,082	10,303	7,121	.....
Rye	6,240		23	.....
Malt	6,240	2,576	1,820	.....
Other grains.....	.....	.....	72	.....
Total	41,562	12,879	9,036	.....
Internal Revenue bonded warehouses:				
Number	2	2	1	1
Withdrawals, tax-paid (tax-gallons):				
Whiskey	71,984	96,262	120,607	9,568
Rum	166	.....	178	92
Gin .....	.....	679	5,790	.....
Total	72,150	96,941	126,575	9,660
Stocks remaining in warehouses end of fiscal year:				
Whiskey	228,562	84,933	51,352	2,660
Rum .....	.....	191	191	381
Gin .....	.....	.....	709	.....
Total	228,562	85,124	52,252	3,041
Losses in warehouses from leakage and evaporation:				
Whiskey	5,832	5,762	2,199	247
Rum	25	.....	13	3
Gin .....	.....	29	35	.....
Total	5,857	5,791	2,247	250
MALT LIQUORS:				
Breweries operated.....	5	5	5	5
Production (barrels).....	289,468	275,950	240,470	263,663
Withdrawals:				
Tax-paid	273,775	248,965	236,854	225,599
Tax-free	2,096	2,114	2,000	.....
Losses	6,530	3,514	4,485	.....
On hand June 30.....	73,293	66,015	44,388	47,257
Materials used (pounds):				
Malt	12,093,990	12,285,373	10,487,565	11,361,584
Corn and corn products.....	867,220	667,580	692,500	640,490
Sugar and syrups.....	28,492	90,132	438,351	889,429
Rice	1,931,200	1,578,550	748,780	459,500
Hops and hops extract.....	158,214	157,764	125,528	136,001

BEER MANUFACTURE

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. The acts of the general assembly of Colorado permitting the manufacture of 3.2 per cent beer was approved April 11, 1935, and the act authorizing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state was approved April 12, 1935.

The census of manufactures for 1935 shows that in that year the manufacture of beer in the state had almost reached its pre-prohibition proportions. The census figures on beer manufactures for 1914, 1933 and 1935 are shown in a separate table. Another table, made from internal revenue reports, gives additional information on distilled and malt liquors operations and shows that beer production increased in 1936 and 1937. This table, published herewith, also gives information as to the quantities of materials used in the manufacture of beer for specified years, production in barrels, tax-paid withdrawals, and the number of breweries operated.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY OF MALT LIQUORS (BREWERY) INDUSTRY FOR CENSUS YEARS OF 1935, 1933 AND 1914

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Census of 1915, covering operations in 1914, was the last taken before the enactment of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Census of 1933 discloses operations of manufacturers of malt liquors in anticipation of the repeal of the 18th amendment to the federal constitution.

	1935	1933	1914
Number of establishments.....	4	4	11
Salaried officers and employes.....	49	*	88
Wage earners (average number).....	288	260	451
Salaries	\$ 108,857	*	\$ 221,964
Wages	426,360	\$ 301,099	404,000
Cost of materials, etc.....	1,199,515	968,542	1,197,000
Value of products.....	2,729,183	2,943,537	3,023,000
Value added by manufacture.....	1,529,668	1,974,995	1,826,000

*Not called for on schedule.

CENSUS OF BUSINESS

A nation-wide census of business was taken during 1936 by the United States bureau of the census. It was the largest project of its kind ever undertaken in this or any other country and covered the calendar year of 1935. The regular biennial census of manufactures also fell in that year and these, with customary annual reports covering various lines of business and industry, have made it possible to obtain for a single year the most extensive summaries of numerous activities in Colorado ever compiled.

The various lines of business in Colorado canvassed in this census are discussed under separate headings in following pages. Exceptions include chapters where information for years later than 1935 is available, which are given elsewhere in this volume and

combined with data of more recent date.

While the 1935 census of business is more extensive and complete than any heretofore undertaken, and covers all of the major activities, there are a number of businesses and professions for which there is no information available. Also, it was necessary in some instances where only a comparatively few establishments operate in a state to omit the volume of business transacted to avoid the disclosure of information regarding individual concerns. Some of the businesses canvassed likewise are more interstate than intrastate in their activities and segregation of information concerning these by states was not undertaken. These omissions have to be taken into consideration in making use of state figures presented herein.

A table published herewith shows that the volume of business transacted in the state in 1935 is considerably in

excess of one billion dollars. This figure is indicative only, as it does not include banks, motor bus transportation, railroads, public utilities, advertising agencies, financial institutions other than banks, insurance, and several others.

The chapter on the Colorado payroll is more inclusive and indicates that the annual payroll for the state exceeds \$194,120,000 annually. This total represents the compensation re-

ceived in 1935 for 232,000 persons employed, both full-time and part-time. The extensive data available through the business census also make possible for the first time an exhaustive study of seasonal employment in Colorado.

The data shows that the wholesale business is the largest business in volume in the state, with the retail distribution coming second and manufactures based on the value of products, third.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF INDICATED TURNOVER OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN COLORADO FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1935

Note.—It is practically impossible to compile data covering the volume of business handled in any one year by all classes of business and industry, due to incompleteness of figures, wide variety of bases upon which statistics are gathered, lack of information on a number of professions and businesses and the overlapping of functions of many establishments. This table is intended only to indicate the volume of business and is not conclusive. More extended information concerning all businesses and industries listed here are given elsewhere in this volume.

	Amount
Manufactures (value of products).....	\$176,581,000
Agriculture (farm value of crops).....	62,693,000
Retail distribution (net sales).....	302,559,000
Wholesale distribution (net sales).....	324,382,000
Mining (value of products, including coal).....	44,413,000
Radio broadcasting (net revenue 12 stations).....	593,000
Construction industry (value of work done).....	13,713,000
Hotels (receipts).....	7,682,000
Service establishments (receipts).....	15,790,000
Places of amusement (receipts).....	4,861,000
Public warehousing (revenue).....	317,000
Motor trucking for hire.....	4,317,000
Tourist camps (receipts):	
Without filling stations.....	563,000
With filling stations.....	218,000
Total	\$958,682,000

The Colorado Payroll

A SURVEY made by the state planning commission shows that the Colorado payroll exceeds \$194,120,000 annually. That amount includes business, industry and certain public utilities and professions for which official data are available or for which reliable estimates can be made, but excludes other lines of activity for which no dependable information is obtainable. Just how much greater the annual payroll would amount to if these items could be included, it is impossible to determine. It is reasonably certain, however, that the total would run considerably above \$200,000,000 annually.

The data includes information obtained from the census of business

and manufacturing, to which are added supplementary statistics on salaries and wages paid by the public school system, the state government, the city and county of Denver, the railroads and certain other public utilities, and estimates on the payroll of regular federal establishments. Cities and towns other than Denver, farm labor, domestic help, religious and charitable institutions and other activities not specified in the accompanying table are excluded.

The data is confined to the year 1935 for the reason that more information for that year is available than for any other. No complete statistics concerning the total payroll have ever

been compiled. The information is of value principally in disclosing the annual turnover of labor and service in relation to the volume of business transacted each year.

The total of \$194,200,000 includes the payroll covering 232,000 persons in 1935, plus the number of state employees and employees of the city and county of Denver, for which no estimate is made. The salaries and wages of full-time and part-time employees are included. The total is equal to \$183 per capita, based on the estimated population of the state for July 1, 1935.

The largest payroll is of that of manufacturing, which amounted to \$33,498,000 in 1935. Retail trade is second, with a payroll of \$29,498,000. The railroads occupy third place, with a total of \$28,325,890. The railroads do not segregate the number of employees and payroll by states, but the figure given here is obtained by using Colorado's per cent of the total mileage for the United States and applying that per cent to the number of employees and payroll for the entire country as reported by the interstate commerce commission. The per cent is 1.9, but on account of the less dense population of Colorado, the figure used in arriving at the totals for the state is 1.7 per cent.

The public utilities of the state, including the railroads, gas and electric and telephone companies, when considered as a group, rank first in total payroll and second to manufacturing in the number of employees. These figures are segregated in the accompanying table. The figures for the Bell telephone system would not be increased materially if the data for connecting systems were added. The Public Service company figures are for that company's operations in the state only and do not include other gas and electric companies. The utilities included in the survey show a total of 22,252 employees and a payroll in 1935 of \$35,251,614, which would place them as a group in first position as to payroll and next to manufactures in the number of employees.

Farm labor is of such a nature that reliable figures are not available. The census bureau, in order to show the relationship of farm labor to other industries, uses the number of farm operators. The farm operators in Colorado on January 1, 1935, numbered 63,644. However, the same census shows family labor employed in 1935 as 92,431 persons and hired help on the farms the first week in January of that year as 15,228. A figure of value in considering farm labor is that of

the census of 1929, not included in this tabulation, which shows \$21,550,000 paid out in that year for farm labor, exclusive of household work.

The salaries and wages of teachers, principals and others in the public schools of the state for the year ending June 30, 1935, amounted to \$10,656,000, or nearly twice the \$5,572,000 paid out by the state government in salaries for all employees, including the state educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions and all departments and bureaus of the state government.

An accompanying table gives the number of active proprietors and employees and payroll of business and industry covered by the census of 1935, amounting to 113,539 employees and a payroll of \$124,457,000. Supplementary data, with explanatory notes, is given in the same table to show the figures upon which the grand total for the state is based.

Another table gives the number of employees and payroll in manufacturing, wholesale and retail business, mines and quarries and other lines of business and industry by counties, with the rank of counties in payroll for all industries included. It shows Denver ranking first, with Pueblo, El Paso, Weld, Boulder, Las Animas, Larimer, Teller and Morgan counties coming next in the order named.

LARGEST SELF-SUPPORTING PIPE

The metal pipe which carries sewage across the Platte river to Denver's new sewage disposal works, which were constructed in 1936 at a cost of \$1,564,000, is believed to be the longest self-supporting pipe span in the world. It consists of two spans of 105 feet each and is sufficiently large in diameter for a man to walk erect through it.

A description of the pipe by G. H. Garrett, chief engineer for the Thompson Manufacturing Company, which designed, fabricated and erected it, is as follows:

"The pipe is 78 inches in diameter, and ranges in thickness from five-eighths-inch to one and one-eighth inches. The stiffener ring at the center pier is a 12-inch per 40 lb. I beam rolled edgewise. The legs on this ring are rigidly fastened to the center pier. The stiffener rings at the ends of the pipe are 10-inch per 30 lb. I beams. The legs on these rings rest on patented rollers. An expansion joint in the wall at each end allows the pipe to expand both ways from the center. Each span was installed with a camber of one inch which is equal to the calculated deflection.

PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL: NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1935 BY SPECIFIED GROUPS

Note.—This table is compiled from the census of business. Amounts of payroll are adjusted to the nearest thousand. The payroll includes full-time and part-time workers and salaried employees, but no compensation for active proprietors. A discrepancy between totals in this table and a county table published herewith is due to the exclusion of certain figures in the county table which might disclose information concerning individual operations. The limitation on determining a complete payroll for the state is discussed in the accompanying text. Under "supplementary" is given certain data of value in determining the approximate payroll of the state.

Industry or Business	Number of Active Proprietors	Number of Employees	Payroll
Manufactures .....	.....	28,060	\$ 33,498,000
Retail Trade.....	13,231	34,049	29,971,000
Wholesale Trade.....	830	10,102	15,064,000
Insurance, Real Estate, and Finance:			
Insurance Carriers—Home Offices.....	.....	774	844,000
Insurance Branch Offices.....	.....	1,566	2,302,000
Insurance Agencies and Brokerage Offices	266	578	794,000
Insurance Real Estate Offices.....	327	425	530,000
Real Estate Agencies.....	91	45	53,000
Banks .....	.....	1,909	3,282,000
Financial Institutions Other than Banks	100	1,385	2,482,000
Total	784	6,682	\$ 10,287,000
Mines and Quarries.....	.....	15,580	\$ 17,265,000
Service Establishments.....	5,476	4,980	4,125,000
Construction	512	2,763	3,059,000
Hotels	652	3,249	1,959,000
Miscellaneous:			
Places of Amusement.....	396	1,528	1,109,000
Motor Trucking for Hire.....	490	1,323	1,499,000
Motor Bus Transportation.....	9	334	439,000
Public Warehousing.....	15	125	137,000
Advertising Agencies.....	5	32	67,000
Radio Broadcasting.....	.....	165	242,000
Tourist Camps.....	436	154	63,000
Administrative Offices.....	.....	1,434	3,091,000
Other Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,979	2,582,000
Total	1,351	8,074	\$ 9,229,000
Grand Total.....	22,836	113,539	\$124,457,000
Supplementary			
*Public Schools.....	.....	9,277	\$ 10,656,000
State Institutions, Departments and Bureaus	.....	†	5,572,000
Farm Operators (census of 1935).....	.....	63,644	.....
‡Farm Hired Help.....	.....	15,228	.....
§Federal Departments, Bureaus and Divisions .....	.....	8,063	14,078,000
xRailroads .....	.....	17,232	28,325,890
‡City and County of Denver.....	.....	.....	4,105,402
zBell Telephone System.....	.....	3,080	4,234,378
Public Service Company of Colorado (1935).....	.....	1,940	2,691,346

*Includes teachers, principals, supervisors and superintendents for all public schools for year ending June 30, 1935.

†No official figures or reliable estimate available on number of employes. Payroll includes elected officials, employes under civil service, employes not under civil service, teachers, professors and officials of state educational institutions and employes of all state institutions, for year ending June 30, 1935.

‡Number on farms first week in January, 1935.

§Estimate based on canvass of 82 agencies for month of October, 1936, by the Federal Emergency Council.

‡Includes office solicitors, frequently considered independent contractors. Covers employment and pay roll unsegregated by counties.

¶Covers employment and pay roll unsegregated by counties.

||Does not include radio networks or experimental stations.

‡Exclusive of Water Department and Local Improvements Expenditures.

xEstimated on basis of 1.7% of total for the United States for 1935.

zMountain States and American Telephone & Telegraph Companies combined.

PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL: NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND PAYROLL IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1935 BY SPECIFIED GROUPS AND BY COUNTIES, AND COUNTY RANK

Note.—This table is compiled from the 1935 census of business. Amounts of payroll are adjusted to the nearest thousand. Number employed includes salaried officers and employees and full-time and part-time workers. The table is intended to show the relative importance of counties from the standpoint of both employment and payroll. Certain phases of employment are not included for lack of information. Among these are domestic services, transportation (except motor and bus trucking), communications (telephone and telegraph), public services (federal, state, county and municipal), public utilities, institutions (prisons, reformatories, hospitals, etc.), religious and charitable organizations and boarding and lodging houses. Under "Miscellaneous" are included places of amusement, motor trucking for hire, bus transportation, public warehousing, advertising agencies, radio broadcasting, tourist camps and chain store warehouses.

COUNTY	Manufacturers		Retail		Wholesale		Insurance, Real Estate, and Finance		Mines and Quarries		Service		Construction		Hotels		Miscellaneous		Total			
	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Employees	Payroll	Number of Active Proprietors†	Number of Employees	Payroll	
																					Amount	Rank in State
Adams	663	\$ 334,000	216	\$ 212,000	39	\$ 41,000	4	\$ 4,000	•	•	20	\$ 11,000	2	\$ 2,000	•	•	20	\$ 6,000	353	964	\$ 1,110,000	16
Alamosa	122	171,000	396	292,000	51	62,000	28	31,000	•	•	29	22,000	6	6,000	27	\$ 14,000	29	35,000	226	688	633,000	25
Arapahoe	335	415,000	330	276,000	33	37,000	25	27,000	•	•	24	13,000	4	2,000	1	•	38	24,000	358	790	794,000	21
Archuleta	17	11,000	48	40,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	2,000	•	•	•	•	12	5,000	38	80	58,000	58
Baca	•	•	•	85,000	16	19,000	11	11,000	•	•	21	11,000	•	•	7	2,000	6	2,000	192	185	130,000	49
Bent	55	32,000	148	117,000	15	12,000	16	19,000	•	•	14	6,000	6	3,000	•	•	20	7,000	145	274	196,000	41
Boulder	594	601,000	1,179	1,007,000	82	96,000	72	105,000	1,325	1,320,000	122	89,000	27	37,000	46	19,000	122	82,000	797	3,569	3,356,000	5
Chaffee	86	84,000	273	220,000	9	11,000	18	19,000	111	79,000	31	14,000	1	1,000	21	11,000	26	16,000	221	576	455,000	32
Cheyenne	•	•	59	32,000	9	7,000	2	3,000	•	•	1	•	•	•	12	3,000	12	3,000	105	83	45,000	60
Clear Creek	•	•	118	93,000	•	•	•	•	454	145,000	9	4,000	•	•	3	1,000	28	19,000	86	612	562,000	28
Conchos	5	4,000	76	62,000	14	11,000	10	10,000	•	•	2	6,000	•	•	1	•	26	13,000	127	141	106,000	52
Costilla	•	•	22	18,000	9	8,000	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	21	15,000	88	53	41,000	62
Crowley	103	82,000	83	58,000	3	3,000	11	6,000	•	•	4	2,000	•	•	•	•	5	1,000	103	209	152,000	46
Custer	•	•	23	19,000	•	•	3	5,000	7	2,000	15	7,000	•	•	•	•	14	10,000	62	62	43,000	61
Delta	200	234,000	248	206,000	61	47,000	25	32,000	75	86,000	23	13,000	•	•	6	2,000	19	11,000	271	657	611,000	27
Denver	14,744	18,269,000	15,740	11,873,000	7,431	11,907,000	4,835	7,648,000	45	27,000	2,848	2,644,000	1,506	1,844,000	1,787	1,186,000	5,643	7,139,000	6,942	54,579	65,537,000	1
Dolores	•	•	9	6,000	•	•	•	•	54	73,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	4	2,000	24	67	81,000	56
Douglas	123	171,000	34	28,000	•	•	•	•	9	2,000	4	2,000	•	•	•	•	15	11,000	93	192	217,000	39
Eagle	42	46,000	62	43,000	•	•	•	•	354	513,000	7	4,000	•	•	7	3,000	18	15,000	121	490	624,000	26
Elbert	•	•	41	36,000	13	16,000	8	8,000	19	8,000	5	2,000	•	•	•	•	13	9,000	110	99	79,000	57
El Paso	542	715,000	2,212	1,958,000	368	495,000	257	435,000	•	•	250	207,000	255	257,000	433	304,000	1,140	1,574,000	1,385	5,507	5,945,000	3
Fremont	229	277,000	471	417,000	33	21,000	29	42,000	912	818,000	38	25,000	•	•	10	4,000	62	42,000	373	1,784	1,676,000	12
Garfield	41	40,000	212	199,000	21	27,000	16	25,000	71	60,000	18	12,000	10	8,000	14	10,000	22	8,000	279	455	389,000	33
Gilpin	•	•	40	30,000	7	10,000	•	•	467	409,000	2	1,000	•	•	•	•	17	20,000	45	533	470,000	30
Grand	43	38,000	73	53,000	6	7,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37	21,000	154	197	145,000	17
Gunnison	58	52,000	127	115,000	6	10,000	11	20,000	740	740,000	12	9,000	•	•	15	6,000	31	25,000	156	988	968,000	18
Hinsdale	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9	4,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	1,000	20	12	5,000	63
Huerfano	28	27,000	292	223,000	37	46,000	32	43,000	1,106	1,068,000	41	24,000	•	•	16	7,000	32	32,000	269	1,584	1,470,000	13
Jackson	•	•	29	28,000	•	•	•	•	37	41,000	4	3,000	•	•	5	2,000	49	50,000	47	124	124,000	50
Jefferson	494	597,000	364	307,000	7	10,000	11	9,000	207	263,000	29	21,000	•	•	25	16,000	52	15,000	368	1,180	1,238,000	15
Kiowa	•	•	52	34,000	11	10,000	•	•	•	•	3	3,000	•	•	3	1,000	6	6,000	102	75	54,000	59
Kit Carson	7	5,000	127	88,000	23	29,000	12	11,000	•	•	14	13,000	4	3,000	6	2,000	9	4,000	190	202	155,000	45
Lake	353	358,000	183	167,000	8	12,000	4	6,000	668	1,273,000	12	8,000	•	•	19	15,000	27	16,000	140	1,274	1,855,000	10
La Plata	107	116,000	345	312,000	52	66,000	37	59,000	119	119,000	31	26,000	4	4,000	18	15,000	24	23,000	232	737	740,000	22
Larimer	812	1,026,000	970	787,000	57	53,000	100	99,000	71	54,000	134	90,000	16	13,000	105	56,000	87	52,000	841	2,352	2,231,000	7
Las Animas	205	214,000	701	569,000	87	116,000	26	45,000	1,538	1,522,000	65	52,000	21	27,000	23	11,000	62	56,000	437	2,728	2,612,000	6
Lincoln	•	•	117	22,000	26	31,000	14	17,000	•	•	19	17,000	•	•	10	4,000	13	11,000	247	199	172,000	42
Logan	227	299,000	543	474,000	99	107,000	32	52,000	•	•	42	38,000	4	1,000	18	8,000	40	40,000	373	1,005	1,019,000	17
Mesa	223	272,000	842	704,000	243	346,000	65	75,000	124	110,000	103	82,000	110	100,000	52	25,600	133	109,000	625	1,995	1,823,000	11
Mineral	•	•	9	7,000	•	•	•	•	107	126,000	2	•	•	•	6	3,000	6	3,000	38	130	139,000	48
Moffat	61	105,000	108	97,000	7	10,000	10	•	15	12,000	9	10,000	•	•	7	3,000	7	24,000	102	238	266,000	37
Montezuma	151	116,000	143	105,000	20	22,000	9	7,000	51	41,000	26	14,000	•	•	10	4,000	14	9,000	178	421	318,000	36
Montrose	47	56,000	319	308,000	51	44,000	31	39,000	22	3,000	37	22,000	20	12,000	11	5,000	41	7,000	190	579	506,000	29
Morgan	315	409,000	482	408,000	42	43,000	35	50,000	•	•	48	29,000	8	8,000	13	6,000	35	13,000	386	978	966,000	19
Otero	1,163	1,278,000	666	547,000	66	67,000	56	61,000	•	•	76	48,000	21	22,000	70	43,000	83	47,000	445	2,201	2,113,000	9
Dunay	•	•	37	27,000	2	1,000	3	3,000	109	146,000	6	3,000	•	2,000	25	15,000	25	15,000	79	184	197,000	40
Park	25	13,000	78	62,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	16	9,000	•	•	16	7,000	26	19,000	128	824	931,000	20
Phillips	10	10,000	108	82,000	49	35,000	10	12,000	659	820,000	15	10,000	4	1,000	•	•	23	17,000	169	220	168,000	43
Pitkin	•	•	30	21,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prowers	242	184,000	403	315,000	85	66,000	4	5,000	114	57,000	4	3,000	•	•	•	•	26	13,000	53	178	99,000	54
Pueblo	4,306	4,963,000	2,220	1,710,000	520	699,000	440	765,000	21	13,000	317	223,000	626	694,000	167	73,000	542	473,000	1,301	9,150	3,513,000	2
Rio Blanco	9	15,000	54	46,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	5	5,000	•	•	4	3,000	21	20,000	63	98	95,000	55
Rio Grande	67	57,000	287	235,000	46	32,000	7	6,000	•	•	39	29,000	2	1,000	13	4,000	315	303,000	242	776	667,000	24
Routt	28	32,000	189	190,000	7	8,000	10	10,000	1,015	1,055,000	27	14,000	•	•	9	4,000	25	15,000	176	1,310	1,328,000	14
Saguache	4	3,000	64	38,000	21	18,000	12	10,000	52	37,000	18	11,000	•	•	•	•	13	5,000	140	184	122,000	51
San Juan	•	•	24	23,000	•	•	•	•	307	437,000	5	2,000	•	•	1	•	5	4,000	39	342	466,000	31
San Miguel	•	•	41	41,000	•	•	•	•	244	259,000	3	•	•	•	3	1,000	24	18,000	70	312	319,000	35
Sedgewick	129	181,000	150	109,000	13	14,000	12	11,000	•	•	18	8,000	•	•	6	3,000	15	6,000	159	343	332,000	34
Summit	•	•	15	11,000	•	•	•	•	159	140,000	3	2,000	•	•	•	•	7	4,000	41	184	157	

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO

The first comprehensive survey of seasonal employment in Colorado industries is made possible through an extensive census of business taken by the United States bureau of the census for the calendar year 1935, combined with a census of manufacturing and another of the coal industry covering the same period. The compilation is based on the total number of persons on the payroll nearest the 15th day of each month in 1935 in 12 industries. The industries included in the survey for Colorado are retail business, hotels, service establishments, advertising agencies, insurance offices, insurance and real estate offices, radio broadcasting, manufacturing, places of amusement, the construction industry, wholesale business and coal mining.

The figures show that October is the month of maximum employment in Colorado in the 12 industries combined. On the date nearest to October 15, 1935, there were 97,085 persons on the payroll in these industries. February is the month of minimum employment, there being 81,510 persons on the payroll in that month. There was a decline from the maximum to the minimum of 16.1 per cent. October also is the month of maximum employment for the same industries in the United States, and January is the month of minimum employment. The spread between the maximum and minimum for the country is 10.2 per cent as against 16.1 per cent for Colorado.

Coal mining showed the greatest variation in employment, there being 9,576 persons on the payroll in Colorado in December and 5,665 in July, a decline of 40.8 per cent between maximum and minimum. The spread for the same industry for the United States was only 13.0 per cent, with the months of maximum and employment being the same as in Colorado.

Seasonal employment in the construction industry showed a much wider spread for the United States as a whole than for Colorado. In this state the decline was 24.9 per cent as against 44.2 per cent for the entire country. October is the month of maximum employment in Colorado and August for the United States, with February the month of minimum employment for both.

Colorado shows a wider monthly variation in employment than the United States in 10 of the 12 industries. The only other of the group with a greater decline in the United

States than in Colorado, outside of coal mining is insurance and real estate offices. In Colorado the spread in that group was only 4.2 per cent against 5 per cent for the United States.

The retail business in Colorado reached a maximum of 37,972 persons employed in December and a minimum of 31,207 in February, a decline of 17.8 per cent. December and January are the maximum and minimum months for the United States, with a decline of 15 per cent against Colorado's 17.8 per cent. The widest spread in the retail business in both the United States and Colorado is in the general merchandise group, the decline for Colorado being 41.2 per cent, and for the United States 32.7 per cent. The general stores with food had the smallest decline of any group in the retail business in Colorado and next to the smallest in the United States, being 9.5 and 8.1 per cent. August is the month for maximum employment in Colorado in the general stores with food, the automotive, filling stations, lumber-building-hardware, and eating and drinking places.

An accompanying table shows the months of maximum and minimum employment, the number on the payroll and the per cent decline from maximum to minimum for the 12 industries in Colorado, with the percentage of decline in the same industries in the United States. The same table gives a break-down in the retail business to show the seasonal variation in employment in the 12 principal groups in that industry.

While manufacturing as a whole showed a spread of 28.6 per cent between the maximum and minimum months for Colorado, a distribution among 71 groups of the industry discloses a much wider variance. This ranges from a spread of 4.7 per cent in the newspaper and periodical publishing business to 91.4 per cent for heating and cooking apparatus and steam fitting group. The last group, however, is relatively small, with a range of from 63 to seven persons employed. The next highest group is canning and preserving, which had a maximum of 2,415 persons on the payroll in August and a minimum of 251 in February, a spread of 89.6 per cent. Beet sugar manufacturing group came third. It had 5,414 persons on the payroll in November, the month of maximum employment, and 636 in June, the month of minimum employment, a spread of 88.3 per cent.

Groups in the manufacturing indus-

try employing an average of 250 or more persons during the year of 1935 and the per cent decline in number employed from the maximum to minimum months of employment, are as follows:

Group	Per cent
Bread and other bakery products...	7.1
Butter	25.4
Canning and preserving.....	89.6
Confectionery	30.5
Prepared feeds.....	42.3
Flour and other grain-mill products.	16.7
Liquors, malt.....	20.3
Meat packing.....	23.0
Sugar, beet.....	83.3
Men's cotton collars, shirts, night-wear, and work clothing.....	20.9
Men's, youths', and boys' clothing.....	20.2
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	21.9

Group	Per cent
Lumber and timber products.....	49.3
Newspaper and periodical.....	4.7
Book, music, and job.....	6.2
Clay products (other than pottery) —and non-clay refractories.....	41.3
Steel works and rolling mill products	20.7
Smelting and refining, copper.....	26.7
Foundries	15.0
Machinery not elsewhere classified.	21.4
Steam-railroad repair shop.....	11.5

A table is published herewith showing the number on the payroll nearest the 15th of each month for the calendar year of 1935 in the manufacturing industry in Colorado, distributed among 71 groups in that industry.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT: MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM NUMBER EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO IN 1935, AND PER CENT OF DECLINE FROM MAXIMUM TO MINIMUM, WITH COMPARISON WITH SAME INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Note.—This table is compiled from the census of business and the census of manufactures for 1935 for the purpose of showing seasonal variations in employment. Employment by months in the several industries, upon which this table is based, is shown in a separate table. Another table gives the breakdown by industries for manufactures.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Maximum Number Employed		Minimum Number Employed		Per Cent Decline Maximum to Minimum	
	Month	Number	Month	Number	Colo.	U. S.
RETAIL DISTRIBUTION:						
Food stores.....	Sept.	6,020	Jan.	5,449	10.1	6.6
General stores (with food).....	Aug.	804	Jan.*	728	9.5	8.1
General merchandise group.....	Dec.	8,167	Feb.	4,804	41.2	32.7
Apparel group.....	Dec.	2,333	Jan.	1,926	17.4	18.7
Automotive group.....	Aug.	4,370	Jan.	3,911	10.5	9.2
Filling stations.....	Aug.	2,263	Feb.	1,840	18.7	11.2
Furniture-household group.....	Dec.	1,386	Aug.	1,160	16.3	9.1
Lumber-building-hardware group....	Aug.	1,725	Feb.	1,495	13.3	11.7
Eating and drinking places.....	Aug.	6,280	Jan.	4,803	23.5	13.8
Drug stores.....	Dec.	1,977	Jan.	1,726	12.7	6.0
Other retail stores.....	Dec.	3,084	June	2,594	15.9	11.1
Second-hand stores.....	Sept.	353	Feb.	300	15.0	13.5
Total	Dec.	37,972	Feb.	31,207	17.8	15.0
Hotels	Aug.	4,019	Feb.	2,912	27.5	12.8
Service establishments	Aug.	5,394	Feb.	4,439	17.7	13.7
Advertising agencies.....	Dec.	37	Jan.	29	21.6	7.8
Insurance offices.....	Oct.	600	Jan.	562	6.3	3.2
Insurance and real estate offices.....	July†	432	Jan.	414	4.2	5.0
Radio broadcasting.....	Dec.	194	Feb.‡	149	23.2	12.1
Manufacturing	Oct.	28,183	Jan.	20,114	28.6	10.5
Places of amusement.....	July	1,767	Jan.	1,303	26.3	13.8
Construction industry.....	Oct.	2,434	Jan.	1,865	24.9	44.2
Wholesale distribution.....	Nov.	10,579	Feb.	9,667	8.6	5.8
Coal mining.....	Dec.	9,576	July	5,665	40.8	13.0
Grand total.....	Oct.	97,085	Feb.	81,510	16.1	10.2

*Same number in February and March.

†Same number in July, October, November and December.

‡Same number in March.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT: AVERAGE NUMBER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1935 AND NUMBER ON THE PAYROLL NEAREST THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—This table is not intended to show the total number of employees in industry in Colorado, but only those in the specified groups. Elsewhere in this volume are tables on the number of employees and the amount of the payroll, which is more inclusive.

Kind of Business	Average Number for Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
RETAIL DISTRIBUTION:													
Food stores-----	5,818	5,449	5,510	5,547	5,616	5,708	5,865	5,969	6,029	6,062	6,020	5,985	6,051
General stores (with food)-----	769	728	728	728	740	750	786	800	804	792	788	783	801
General merchandise group-----	5,682	4,986	4,804	5,001	5,287	5,197	5,410	5,558	5,617	5,834	5,167	6,352	8,167
Apparel group-----	2,113	1,926	1,955	2,016	2,125	2,063	2,132	2,069	2,064	2,188	2,243	2,244	2,333
Automotive group-----	4,178	3,911	3,915	3,967	4,048	4,159	4,258	4,350	4,370	4,331	4,306	4,252	4,269
Filling stations-----	2,062	1,843	1,840	1,867	1,914	1,990	2,158	2,249	2,263	2,224	2,183	2,119	2,100
Furniture-household group-----	1,265	1,250	1,227	1,234	1,225	1,224	1,226	1,231	1,160	1,300	1,359	1,381	1,386
Lumber-building-hardware group-----	1,620	1,503	1,495	1,524	1,567	1,611	1,645	1,676	1,725	1,704	1,723	1,654	1,608
Eating and drinking places-----	5,588	4,803	4,855	4,953	5,082	5,374	5,797	6,135	6,280	6,157	5,912	5,859	5,857
Drug stores-----	1,803	1,726	1,733	1,746	1,750	1,776	1,835	1,847	1,850	1,829	1,775	1,789	1,977
Other retail stores-----	2,819	2,874	2,845	2,870	2,733	2,692	2,594	2,625	2,648	2,934	2,860	3,033	3,034
Second-hand stores-----	332	302	300	314	321	333	336	343	349	353	348	342	339
Total-----	34,049	31,281	31,207	31,767	32,408	32,877	34,072	34,852	35,159	35,708	35,451	35,793	37,972
Hotels-----	3,249	2,928	2,912	2,920	2,965	3,003	3,427	3,867	4,019	3,498	3,151	3,146	3,151
Service establishments-----	4,950	4,498	4,439	4,712	4,748	4,779	4,872	5,116	5,394	5,333	5,364	5,284	5,233
Advertising agencies-----	32	29	30	32	33	33	31	31	30	32	34	35	37
Insurance offices-----	578	562	563	564	564	565	574	589	581	591	600	586	582
Insurance and Real Estate Offices-----	425	414	419	421	421	418	430	432	429	425	432	432	432
Radio broadcasting-----	165	150	149	149	155	155	159	163	168	172	181	183	194
Manufacturing-----	23,210	20,114	20,317	20,772	20,926	21,879	22,022	23,928	24,693	24,126	28,183	26,793	24,768
Places of amusement-----	1,528	1,303	1,307	1,356	1,427	1,533	1,697	1,767	1,720	1,698	1,528	1,475	1,474
Construction industry-----	2,157	1,865	1,972	2,134	2,137	2,036	2,127	2,187	2,405	2,265	2,484	2,184	2,059
Wholesale distribution-----	10,102	9,758	9,667	9,679	9,750	9,850	9,876	10,145	10,298	10,545	10,541	10,579	10,566
Coal mining-----	8,127	9,203	8,528	8,236	7,209	6,407	5,655	6,665	8,017	8,017	9,136	9,519	9,576
Grand Total-----	88,602	82,105	81,510	82,739	82,743	83,558	85,111	88,742	91,450	92,410	97,085	96,019	96,064

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT: NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE PAYROLL NEAREST DATE TO THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH IN 71 GROUPS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN COLORADO IN 1935
(Compiled from Census Reports)

INDUSTRY	Average Number Employed During Year	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Beverages, nonalcoholic	93	84	90	92	95	111	121	108	93	76	70	69	
Bread and other bakery products	1,678	1,647	1,660	1,660	1,674	1,688	1,719	1,724	1,730	1,704	1,671	1,651	
Butter	282	253	260	262	271	312	331	338	302	281	268	258	
Cheese	21	21	19	21	23	22	20	17	22	21	21	20	
Canning and preserving	948	251	299	347	399	471	1,702	2,415	2,302	2,131	492	307	
Confectionery	276	285	269	258	264	249	251	235	297	299	306	338	
Prepared feeds	342	271	251	297	351	427	435	339	305	404	353	367	
Flour and other grain-mill products	431	395	410	417	433	425	434	459	474	461	450	414	
Miscellaneous food preparations	123	107	112	120	134	136	145	144	121	120	118	118	
Ice cream	98	78	81	81	100	124	135	136	105	90	86	81	
Ice, manufactured	134	99	106	129	138	155	168	179	172	140	114	102	
Liquors, malt	288	266	252	259	306	313	315	316	308	301	272	276	
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	57	57	60	58	55	56	53	56	57	59	59	58	
Meat packing	1,677	1,662	1,616	1,641	1,642	1,604	1,622	1,602	1,582	1,598	1,796	2,054	
Sugar, beet	1,742	718	761	774	757	636	703	815	1,096	5,402	5,414	3,096	
Fabricated textiles, except clothing	75	46	51	80	158	108	97	74	53	60	50	44	
House furnishings	52	33	43	70	26	24	42	47	52	71	74	61	
Men's cotton collars, shirts, nightwear, and work clothing	316	342	277	330	350	296	337	338	296	324	284	325	
Men's furnishings goods	59	40	39	38	41	41	41	69	30	90	89	89	
Men's, youths' and boys' clothing	273	229	278	279	285	268	267	274	280	286	287	283	
Women's, misses' and children's apparel	41	34	37	45	46	44	45	43	39	41	40	40	
Boxes, wooden, except cigar boxes	64	63	50	57	65	63	62	81	91	65	53	45	
Caskets, coffins, burial cases, etc.	56	57	59	58	59	56	54	56	54	53	54	56	
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	251	210	244	236	239	245	252	264	268	269	268	261	
Lumber and timber products	580	423	389	403	475	577	735	767	729	727	676	624	
Planing-mill products	132	111	99	120	108	119	144	183	160	151	139	128	
Converted paper products	122	134	109	127	119	103	121	127	130	120	136	106	
Newspaper and periodical	976	955	971	991	974	974	962	973	964	991	981	1,002	
Book, music, and job	666	650	654	660	670	693	657	661	656	664	673	687	
Bookbinding and blank-book making	43	37	41	42	44	49	49	49	44	40	40	42	
Photo-engraving	37	36	37	39	37	37	35	37	35	35	36	37	
Chemicals	55	52	52	43	44	45	52	62	61	62	68	63	
Compressed and liquefied gases	58	56	58	52	56	60	61	63	61	59	57	55	

Drugs and medicines-----	41	35	37	42	40	41	40	42	44	46	42
Grease and tallow-----	47	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	52	50	46
Paints, pigments, and varnishes-----	41	38	38	39	43	44	43	44	41	38	51
Manufactured gas-----	24	25	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25
Petroleum refining-----	129	122	120	121	138	132	139	131	126	124	129
Saddlery, harness, and whips-----	69	65	64	66	67	68	70	68	70	73	81
Trunks, suitcases and bags-----	131	102	125	109	131	127	123	105	158	151	163
Leather goods not elsewhere classified-----	28	21	22	27	29	31	27	29	36	36	28
Clay products (other than pottery) and non-clay refractories-----	472	333	340	368	416	502	567	552	541	525	505
Pottery, including porcelain ware-----	194	165	173	175	178	191	197	207	206	225	219
Concrete products-----	21	14	19	14	16	11	15	38	57	26	18
Stone, cut and shaped-----	105	94	96	101	102	104	101	101	111	121	124
Minerals and earths-----	27	18	22	20	24	26	29	30	36	37	31
Stamped and pressed metal products-----	54	45	52	57	54	62	59	51	50	53	53
Steel-works and rolling-mill products-----	2,537	2,663	2,631	2,611	2,237	2,570	2,652	2,302	2,297	2,537	2,821
Heating and cooking apparatus and steam fittings-----	25	22	22	13	7	6	21	23	34	63	70
Structural and ornamental metal work-----	116	85	97	113	118	111	117	120	138	133	129
Jewelry-----	36	37	36	35	36	37	37	35	36	36	37
Lighting equipment-----	16	13	15	14	13	15	20	21	17	16	18
Nonferrous-metal alloys, non-ferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified-----	92	90	102	102	88	89	83	93	93	93	80
Sheet-metal work-----	155	125	137	147	152	143	136	150	166	189	194
Smelting and refining, copper-----	278	239	244	255	287	286	269	281	286	326	322
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies-----	44	35	39	34	37	42	41	47	54	58	48
Foundry and machine-shop products:-----											
Boiler shops-----	62	54	52	56	71	66	71	66	57	58	60
Foundries-----	286	300	295	286	285	291	293	301	256	266	266
Machine shops-----	140	126	138	126	131	136	154	154	146	154	133
Machinery not elsewhere classified-----	698	611	693	624	676	732	767	707	718	712	734
Motor-vehicle bodies and parts-----	72	63	56	64	74	80	77	75	59	71	66
Electric-railroad repair shops-----	152	155	154	151	151	154	146	145	152	154	153
Steam-railroad repair shop-----	2,127	2,005	2,060	2,152	2,224	2,248	2,246	2,109	2,025	1,990	2,057
Brooms-----	97	89	94	94	95	90	87	86	101	110	112
Dentists' equipment and supplies-----	11	14	14	12	7	9	8	10	11	13	14
Instruments and apparatus-----	54	40	45	44	48	50	59	60	60	63	67
Mattresses and bed springs-----	109	106	99	112	128	111	108	104	110	103	100
Signs and advertising novelties-----	116	105	101	106	111	124	125	121	117	116	121
Sporting and athletic goods-----	72	64	64	76	64	91	76	74	54	74	65
Surgical and orthopedic goods-----	15	15	16	15	14	15	13	17	23	15	10
All others-----	2,471	2,311	2,284	2,391	2,453	2,569	2,730	2,468	2,426	2,421	2,398
Total-----	23,210	20,114	20,317	20,772	20,926	22,022	23,928	24,126	28,183	26,793	24,768

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION

Wholesale distribution is the largest business in Colorado as shown by the federal census of business for 1935, in which year net sales amounted to \$324,380,000 for 1,884 establishments employing an average of 10,102 persons. It held the same relative position in 1929, when sales were \$539,626,000, but in 1933, when sales were \$232,374,000, the retail business exceeded the wholesale business by \$640,000.

Colorado ranked 28th among the states in 1935 in the volume of wholesale business, there being 27 states reporting a larger total and 21, including the District of Columbia, showing less. The high rank of the wholesale business in comparison with other lines is due to the large territory served by the establishments in Colorado. This state ranked first among the eight states

comprising the mountain district and the net sales in 1935 amounted to 38.3 per cent for the district, which includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Colorado's proportion of the total wholesale business in the country was 0.76 per cent. The net sales of wholesale establishments in 1935 showed an increase of 39.6 per cent over 1933 and a decrease of 39.9 per cent as compared with 1929.

There is published herewith a table giving a summary of wholesale distribution by all phases of the business for 1935, 1933 and 1929.

Another table gives the sales, expenses, personnel and payroll by types of operation, for 1935.

Another table shows the number of establishments, net sales, personnel and payroll by counties and for cities of more than 5,000 population, for 1935.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO: SUMMARY OF ALL PHASES OF WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN THE STATE FOR 1935, 1933 AND 1929

(Census of Business)

Note.—The census of business for 1935 was more extensive than in 1933 and 1929, and included considerable data not taken in the last named years. Comparable figures are not available on items for which no data is given in this table.

	1935	1933	1929
Number of establishments.....	1,884	1,814	2,075
Net sales.....	\$324,382,000	\$232,374,000	\$539,626,000
Per cent increase 1935 over 1933...	39.6	.....	.....
Per cent decrease 1935 over 1929...	39.9	.....	.....
Sales by type of operation (per cent of total):			
Full-service and limited function wholesalers.....	35.7	43.0	41.6
Manufacturers' sales branches.....	19.1	£	£
Manufacturers' sales offices.....	6.2	£19.6	£15.2
Bulk tank stations.....	7.9	¶17.3	3.7
Agents and brokers.....	24.9	20.1	23.0
Assemblers.....	6.2	.....	11.1
Operating expense, including payroll...	\$ 30,868,000	\$ 32,975,000	\$ 48,352,641
Number of employees*.....	10,283	11,917	13,869
Per cent of women†.....	16.2	.....	15.8
Active proprietors and firm members‡.....	830	.....	.....
Total payroll.....	\$ 15,345,000	\$ 15,157,000	\$ 23,947,000
Per cent to sales.....	4.7	6.5	4.4
Average weekly wage rate (full-time employees):§			
Office and clerical employees.....	23.12	.....	.....
Outside selling employees.....	35.99	.....	.....
Inside selling employees.....	24.03	.....	.....
Warehouse employees.....	18.90	.....	.....
Other employees.....	20.41	.....	.....
Stocks on hand, end of year, at cost.....	\$ 18,782,000	\$ 23,358,000	\$ 37,448,597
Retail stores per wholesale establishment§.....	19.3	.....	.....
Retail sales, per cent of wholesale sales§.....	261.3	.....	.....
Per cent of wholesale sales to—			
Retailers.....	47.1	.....	.....
Household consumers.....	1.2	.....	.....
Industrial users.....	15.4	.....	.....
Other wholesalers.....	36.2	.....	.....
Buyers in foreign countries.....	0.1	.....	.....

*Figures for 1935 and 1933 are monthly averages, while those for 1929 are quarterly averages.

†Based upon figures for one week.

‡Active proprietors and firm members are not counted as employees, nor is any allowance for their compensation included in payroll.

§Full-service and limited-function wholesale only.

¶Manufacturers' sales offices and branch offices combined for 1929.

‡Includes other classifications not separable.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO: SALES, EXPENSES, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL,
BY TYPES OF OPERATION, 1935

(Census of Business)

TYPE	Number of Establishments	Net Sales	Operating Expenses (Including Payroll)	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time) Av. for Year	Payroll* (Full-Time and Part-Time)
FULL-SERVICE AND LIMITED-FUNCTION WHOLESALEERS:						
Wholesale merchants-----	696	\$110,524,000	\$ 14,700,000	440	5,741	\$ 7,879,000
Industrial distributors-----	6	2,046,000	322,000	---	145	204,000
Drop shippers or desk jobbers-----	9	1,422,000	102,000	5	17	40,000
Wagon distributors-----	24	1,435,000	150,000	23	66	88,000
All others†-----	3	381,000	15,000	3	4	8,000
Total -----	738	\$115,808,000	\$ 15,289,000	471	5,973	\$ 8,219,000
MANUFACTURERS' SALES BRANCHES (With stocks)-						
	135	\$ 61,817,000	\$ 6,925,000	2	1,601	\$ 3,056,000
MANUFACTURERS' SALES OFFICES (Without stocks)-						
	47	\$ 19,973,000	\$ 1,434,000	---	304	\$ 588,000
BULK TANK STATIONS (PETROLEUM):						
Independent stations-----	77	\$ 5,686,000	\$ 664,000	61	239	\$ 354,000
Chain-operated stations-----	307	16,320,000	2,628,000	7	810	1,254,000
Commissions stations-----	98	3,653,000	691,000	---	†	†
Total -----	482	\$ 25,659,000	\$ 3,983,000	68	†	†
AGENTS AND BROKERS:						
Brokers -----	45	\$ 20,816,000	\$ 539,000	37	130	\$ 289,000
Commission merchants-----	35	44,546,000	763,000	26	212	377,000
Manufacturers' agents-----	80	9,411,000	265,000	70	90	115,000
Selling agents-----	15	5,626,000	525,000	4	132	278,000
Other agents‡-----	5	514,000	15,000	5	16	11,000
Total -----	180	\$ 80,913,000	\$ 2,107,000	142	580	\$ 1,070,000
ASSEMBLERS:						
Country buyers of farm products-----	81	\$ 2,643,000	\$ 186,000	81	117	\$ 84,000
Cream stations-----	54	296,000	6,000	31	29	4,000
Co-operative marketing associations-----	41	9,408,000	373,000	---	156	193,000
Elevators (grain)-----	113	6,900,000	386,000	26	218	181,000
Packers and shippers-----	13	965,000	179,000	9	75	59,000
Total -----	302	\$ 20,212,000	\$ 1,130,000	147	595	\$ 521,000
Total, state-----	1,884	\$324,382,000	\$ 30,868,000	830	†10,102	†\$15,064,000

*Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business.

†Inasmuch as it was impracticable to obtain employment and payroll for commission bulk tank stations, these data are not included.

‡Includes 1 importer and 2 mail-order wholesale.

£Includes 4 auction companies and 1 export agent.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, NET SALES, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, 1935, BY COUNTIES AND CITIES OF MORE THAN 5,000 POPULATION

Note—Numbers after counties and cities indicate the number of commission bulk stations. Employment and payroll for these are not included in county and city figures, but estimates of same are included in the state totals.

COUNTY	Number of Establishments	Net Sales	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees Full-Time and Part-Time (Av. for Year)	Payroll† (Full-Time and Part-Time)
Adams (4)-----	20	\$ 938,000	10	39	\$ 41,000
Alamosa (3)-----	28	1,506,000	13	51	62,000
Arapahoe (2)-----	17	534,000	6	33	37,000
Archuleta -----	1	*	--	*	*
Baca (2)-----	14	352,000	3	16	19,000
Bent (2)-----	10	250,000	5	15	12,000
Boulder (6)-----	36	2,092,000	9	82	96,000
Chaffee (2)-----	11	327,000	4	9	11,000
Cheyenne (1)-----	9	244,000	3	9	7,000
Clear Creek-----	2	*	--	*	*
Conejos (1)-----	7	264,000	--	14	11,000
Costilla -----	5	97,000	3	9	8,000
Crowley (1)-----	5	55,000	1	3	3,000
Custer (1)-----	3	33,000	1	*	*
Delta (3)-----	28	903,000	11	61	47,000
Denver (1)-----	835	261,593,000	425	7,431	11,907,000
Dolores -----	1	*	--	*	-----
Douglas (2)-----	3	59,000	--	*	*
Eagle (1)-----	3	88,000	--	*	*
Elbert (1)-----	15	850,000	3	13	16,000
El Paso (1)-----	72	7,789,000	34	368	495,000
Fremont (2)-----	15	978,000	8	33	21,000
Garfield (3)-----	18	646,000	8	21	27,000
Gilpin -----	3	52,000	--	7	10,000
Grand (1)-----	6	159,000	--	6	7,000
Gunnison -----	6	255,000	2	6	10,000
Hinsdale -----	1	*	--	*	*
Huerfano (2)-----	19	843,000	10	37	46,000
Jackson -----	1	*	--	*	*
Jefferson -----	4	141,000	--	7	10,000
Kiowa -----	8	168,000	3	11	10,000
Kit Carson (3)-----	22	553,000	1	23	29,000
Lake (1)-----	8	228,000	4	8	12,000
La Plata (1)-----	17	1,436,000	9	52	66,000
Larimer (7)-----	43	1,365,000	21	57	53,000
Las Animas (2)-----	24	2,893,000	12	87	116,000
Lincoln (3)-----	18	603,000	3	26	31,000
Logan (2)-----	40	2,317,000	13	99	107,000
Mesa (1)-----	52	6,087,000	23	243	346,000
Mineral -----	1	*	--	*	*
Moffat (2)-----	5	311,000	--	7	10,000
Montezuma (1)-----	12	409,000	7	20	22,000
Montrose (2)-----	17	700,000	5	51	44,000
Morgan (5)-----	27	1,138,000	10	42	43,000
Otero (5)-----	37	1,059,000	18	66	67,000
Ouray -----	3	21,000	3	2	1,000
Park -----	2	*	--	*	*
Phillips (2)-----	22	915,000	7	49	35,000
Pitkin -----	1	*	--	*	*
Prowers (2)-----	26	1,258,000	4	85	66,000
Pueblo (1)-----	91	11,995,000	48	520	699,000
Rio Blanco-----	1	*	--	*	*
Rio Grande (1)-----	24	1,169,000	16	46	32,000
Routt -----	7	140,000	1	7	8,000

*Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, NET SALES, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, 1935, BY COUNTIES AND CITIES OF MORE THAN 5,000 POPULATION—Continued

Note—Numbers after counties and cities indicate the number of commission bulk stations. Employment and payroll for these are not included in county and city figures, but estimates of same are included in the state totals.

COUNTY	Number of Establishments	Net Sales	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees Full-Time and Part-Time (Av. for Year)	Payroll† (Full-Time and Part-Time)
Saguache (1)-----	11	\$ 406,000	5	21	\$ 18,000
San Juan (1)-----	2	*	--	*	*
San Miguel (1)-----	3	67,000	--	*	*
Sedgwick (1)-----	11	397,000	6	13	14,000
Summit -----	1	*	--	*	*
Teller -----	3	56,000	--	3	3,000
Washington (1)-----	10	354,000	3	14	14,000
Weld (10)-----	86	6,100,000	23	206	258,000
Yuma -----	51	900,000	26	46	27,000
Total, state-----	1,884	\$324,382,000	830	10,102	\$ 15,064,000
CITIES					
Alamosa (3)-----	24	\$ 1,418,000	13	45	\$ 53,000
Boulder (2)-----	13	543,000	3	36	40,000
Canon City (2)-----	8	763,000	4	11	10,000
Colorado Springs (1)---	58	7,261,000	31	342	460,000
Durango (1)-----	15	*	*	*	*
Englewood -----	3	98,000	2	9	9,000
Ft. Collins (2)-----	18	692,000	12	28	27,000
La Junta (3)-----	14	397,000	4	16	23,000
Grand Junction (1)---	33	4,648,000	13	193	277,000
Greeley (2)-----	25	3,961,000	12	125	176,000
Longmont (2)-----	11	1,065,000	1	31	38,000
Loveland (3)-----	9	277,000	3	9	10,000
Pueblo (1)-----	81	11,524,000	41	483	670,000
Salida (1)-----	8	246,000	4	*	*
Sterling (2)-----	20	1,975,000	8	82	90,000
Trinidad (2)-----	21	2,779,000	8	85	114,000
Walsenburg (2)-----	17	*	*	*	*

*Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

There were 14,273 retail stores in Colorado in 1935, with sales amounting to \$302,559,000, 34,049 employees and a payroll of \$29,971,000. Retailing ranked second in volume of business, being exceeded only by wholesale distribution, and was first in the number of employes. It was exceeded in the amount of the payroll for that year only by the manufacturing industry. It occupied first place in 1933 in volume of sales and second place in 1929.

Retail sales in 1935 showed an increase of 29.8 per cent over 1933 and a decrease of 35.2 per cent under 1929. The volume of sales in 1933 was 50.1 per cent under 1929. All retail groups showed gains over 1933 and only eating places and filling stations exceeded 1929, these two groups having not only a larger number of stores than in the last named year, but larger sales than in the first year of the depression.

Food stores led all other groups in retail distribution in 1935, with sales amounting to \$70,230,000. The automotive group came second, with sales of \$51,108,000, and the general merchandise group ranked third, with total sales of \$43,112,000. Filling stations came fourth with \$23,554,000 in sales.

The independents had 13,169 stores or 92.2 per cent of all retail stores in the state in 1935; the chains, 795 or 5.6 per cent; and all other types 156 stores or 2.2 per cent of all stores. The percentage of independent stores in Colorado is larger than in the United States as a whole, while the proportion of chain stores and stores of other types is smaller. The independents showed percentage increases in the number of stores in census years from 1929 to 1935, while the chains and others showed decreases. On the contrary, the per cent of total sales for the independents decreased from 79.3 per cent in 1929 to 75.3 per cent in

1935 and the chains increased from 15.9 per cent in 1929 to 22.3 per cent in 1935. The independent stores doing a business of less than \$10,000 in 1935 had sales amounting to 60.49 per cent of total sales for the state. The average sales of the independents in 1935 were \$17,295; chains, \$84,769; others, \$23,974.

There were 56 chains domiciled in Colorado (having their administrative or home offices in the state), and these operated 375 retail units with total sales of \$16,048,000. These units, however, are not all located in the state in which the chains are domiciled.

The independents in 1935 had almost as many active proprietors and firm members as there were stores, or 13,018 out of 13,169 stores. They are not classed as employes and no compensation for them is included in the payroll figures. The chains had 19 active proprietors and firm members, and the other types 194.

Thirty-five per cent of total sales in Colorado in 1935 were credit sales, which compares with 32 per cent for

the United States. Of these 23 per cent for Colorado and 21 per cent for the United States were open account sales, and 12 per cent for Colorado and 11 per cent for the United States were installment sales.

Tables on retail distribution published herewith are as follows:

Number of stores and sales, by kinds of business, 1935, 1933 and 1929.

Standard summary of facts regarding retail distribution in Colorado for 1935, 1933 and 1929.

Stores, sales, personnel and payroll of retail stores in 1935, by types, with per cent of total sales of each type for 1935, 1933 and 1929.

Standard summary of retail facts showing credit, expense, sales and kind of business group ratios for Colorado for 1935, 1933 and 1929, with comparative figures for the United States.

Stores, sales, personnel and payroll of retail businesses by types of stores, for 1935.

Retail distribution in Colorado by counties and specified cities for 1935, 1933 and 1929.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF STORES AND SALES, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS, IN COLORADO, 1935, 1933 AND 1929

(Census of Business)

KIND OF BUSINESS	1935		1933		1929	
	Stores	Sales	Stores	Sales	Stores	Sales
Food stores.....	3,601	\$ 70,230,000	3,439	\$ 57,984,000	3,453	\$ 93,811,000
Eating and drinking places..	1,936	17,627,000	1,706	11,043,000	1,169	17,232,000
General stores (with food)..	490	10,734,000	656	10,528,000	776	23,669,000
General merchandise group..	356	43,112,000	415	41,979,000	493	66,732,000
Apparel group.....	663	16,047,000	606	13,195,000	822	29,768,000
Automotive group.....	1,351	51,108,000	1,624	32,215,000	1,681	90,268,000
Filling stations.....	2,266	23,554,000	1,838	15,590,000	1,349	21,764,000
Furniture, household, radio..	376	9,706,000	337	7,402,000	511	22,181,000
Lumber, building, hardware..	668	16,446,000	821	13,201,000	946	37,377,000
Drug stores.....	599	16,359,000	623	12,149,000	648	18,273,000
Other stores (including liquor stores)	1,967	27,636,000	1,635	17,728,000	2,145	45,884,000
Total	14,273	\$302,559,000	13,700	\$233,014,000	13,993	\$466,959,000

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: STANDARD SUMMARY OF RETAIL FACTS FOR COLORADO, 1935, 1933 AND 1929

(Census of Business)

	1935	1933	1929
Number of stores.....	14,273	13,700	13,993
Total sales.....	\$302,559,000	\$233,014,000	\$466,959,000
Total employees (full-time and part-time)	34,049	32,439	44,760
Proprietor-owners (not included above)	13,231	14,583	13,361
Total payroll (exclusive of proprietors' compensation)	\$ 29,971,000	\$ 27,174,000	\$ 50,731,000
Average weekly wage of full-time employees*	\$ 18.55	.....	.....
Average annual earnings of full-time employees .....	.....	\$ 971.00	\$ 1,249.00
Total operating expenses (exclusive of proprietors' compensation).....	\$ 63,745,000	\$ 60,044,000	\$100,599,000

*Weekly wage for a single week rather than average annual earning was reported in 1935.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: STORES, SALES, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, BY TYPE OF OPERATION, IN COLORADO, 1935, WITH PERCENT OF TOTAL SALES FOR 1935, 1933 AND 1929

(Census of Business)

Note—The census reports on types of operation which contain a break down to 26 classes of business is available in most public libraries. This table is confined to a general state summary for lack of space.

TYPE OF OPERATION	Number of Stores	Sales	Percent of Total Sales			Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time) Av. for Year	†Total Payroll
			1935	1933	1929			
Independents	13,169	\$227,760,000	75.3	76.0	79.3	13,018	25,411	\$22,474,000
Chains	795	67,391,000	22.3	19.6	15.9	19	7,524	6,503,000
All other types:								
Leased departments, independents	29	794,000	0.3	*	---	29	99	81,000
Leased departments, chains	11	307,000	0.1	*	0.1	---	54	52,000
Utility-operated stores....	36	1,568,000	0.5	0.4	0.6	---	161	183,000
Direct selling (house to house)	57	988,000	0.3	0.2	0.4	43	394	387,000
Commissaries or company stores	20	1,502,000	0.5	0.3	0.1	2	188	163,000
Other types.....	156	2,249,000	0.7	3.5	3.6	120	218	178,000
Total	309	\$ 7,408,000	2.4	4.4	4.8	194	1,114	\$ 994,000
Grand total, all types..	14,273	\$302,559,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	13,231	34,049	\$29,971,000

*Included in "other types."

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED CITIES, IN 1935, 1933 AND 1929

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Payroll includes no compensation for proprietors of unincorporated business. Number of employees includes full-time and part-time employees for 1935 and full-time employees only for 1933 and 1929.

Counties and Specified Areas	Number of Stores			Net Sales (Thousands of Dollars, 000 Omitted)			Number Employees			Total Payroll (Full and Part-Time) (Thousands of Dollars, 000 Omitted)		
	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929
				\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$
Adams County-----	223	204	204	2,718	2,483	3,778	216	176	247	212	198	307
Brighton-----	61	66	79	1,250	1,125	2,238	101	96	168	114	103	218
Remainder of county-----	162	138	125	1,468	1,358	1,540	115	80	79	98	95	89
Alamosa County-----	144	111	110	3,356	2,133	4,238	396	204	336	292	207	473
Alamosa-----	122	94	87	3,181	2,011	3,697	381	198	284	284	201	418
Remainder of county-----	22	17	23	175	122	541	15	6	52	8	6	55
Arapahoe County-----	256	313	278	4,087	3,022	7,079	330	323	484	276	306	609
Englewood-----	112	98	104	2,270	1,291	2,494	187	99	174	158	128	201
Remainder of county-----	144	215	174	1,817	1,731	4,585	143	224	310	118	178	408
Archuleta County-----	25	24	26	529	325	673	48	27	47	40	29	73
Baca County-----	136	130	82	1,388	1,162	3,077	124	90	145	85	84	189
Bent County-----	92	76	85	1,366	1,058	2,679	148	96	133	117	90	166
Las Animas-----	61	50	57	1,184	938	2,305	135	91	122	107	87	151
Remainder of county-----	31	26	28	182	120	374	13	5	11	10	3	15
Boulder County-----	561	552	618	11,170	7,420	15,324	1,179	751	1,168	1,007	764	1,416
Boulder-----	248	211	272	6,121	3,686	7,543	670	411	669	608	435	813
Longmont-----	112	133	154	3,177	2,306	5,546	315	230	352	261	238	464
Remainder of county-----	201	208	192	1,872	1,428	2,235	194	110	147	138	91	149
Chaffee County-----	132	140	142	2,453	1,750	3,687	273	179	298	220	181	295
Salida-----	99	98	110	2,113	1,507	3,323	234	160	264	195	159	265
Remainder of county-----	33	42	32	345	243	364	39	19	34	25	22	30
Cheyenne County-----	71	61	54	625	426	901	59	43	59	32	30	54
Clear Creek County-----	54	45	61	1,221	586	931	118	54	99	93	53	92
Conjcos County-----	34	54	33	1,046	684	1,844	76	51	121	62	50	136
Costilla County-----	59	55	69	453	319	613	22	21	23	18	16	21

Drowley County	75	78	77	935	621	1,669	83	60	99	58	46	180
Custer County	29	30	31	286	178	418	23	16	21	19	15	24
Delta County	167	169	136	2,753	2,158	4,312	248	177	353	206	187	404
Delta	67	71	59	1,618	1,342	2,553	174	129	153	140	125	233
Remainder of county	100	98	77	1,135	816	1,759	74	48	161	66	62	171
Denver County (coextensive with Denver City)	4,184	4,133	4,426	127,497	109,853	194,163	15,740	13,522	19,404	14,873	14,478	25,587
Dolores County	20	13	24	184	87	286	9	5	20	6	6	21
Douglas County	51	54	58	512	367	808	34	27	31	28	19	34
Eagle County	82	67	61	847	584	866	62	31	63	43	31	62
Elbert County	63	63	65	797	554	1,276	41	33	72	36	31	82
El Paso County	839	833	846	16,850	15,568	28,843	2,212	2,008	2,740	1,958	2,136	3,512
Colorado Springs	563	619	574	14,944	14,107	25,679	2,001	1,881	2,440	1,813	2,012	3,218
Remainder of county	276	214	272	1,906	1,461	3,164	211	127	300	145	124	294
Fremont County	274	242	294	4,318	3,041	7,147	471	294	537	417	293	635
Canon City	122	127	152	2,816	1,979	4,529	303	198	349	279	194	389
Remainder of county	152	115	142	1,502	1,062	2,618	168	96	188	138	99	246
Garfield County	163	151	142	2,555	1,674	3,361	242	174	231	199	170	269
Gilpin County	33	28	23	366	144	301	40	16	20	30	14	18
Grand County	70	78	41	865	553	661	73	36	41	53	37	46
Gunnison County	88	70	70	1,516	1,035	1,865	127	84	125	115	98	134
Hinsdale County	9	6	15	45	23	77	---	---	2	---	---	1
Huerfano County	191	156	184	2,584	1,931	5,184	292	215	363	223	192	477
Walsenburg	135	108	134	1,382	1,354	3,951	227	153	289	172	128	370
Remainder of county	56	48	50	602	577	1,233	65	62	74	51	64	107
Jackson County	23	23	22	340	288	534	29	19	27	28	21	33
Jefferson County	274	304	204	3,602	2,735	4,051	364	219	289	307	242	336
Kiowa County	69	52	59	542	298	676	52	12	40	34	14	33
Kit Carson County	120	135	129	1,530	1,365	3,512	127	95	165	88	101	207
Lake County	96	80	59	1,671	1,517	1,972	183	133	161	167	158	199
Leadville	74	69	55	1,413	1,402	1,807	155	125	154	140	151	186
Remainder of county	22	11	4	258	115	165	28	8	7	27	7	13

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED CITIES, IN 1935, 1933 AND 1929—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—Payroll includes no compensation for proprietors of unincorporated business. Number of employees includes full-time and part-time employees for 1935 and full-time employees only for 1933 and 1929.

Counties and Specified Areas	Number of Stores			Net Sales (Thousands of Dollars, 000 Omitted)					Number Employees				Total Payroll (Full and Part-Time) (Thousands of Dollars, 000 Omitted)		
	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929
				\$	\$	\$							\$	\$	\$
La Plata County-----	153	140	178	3,200	2,860	5,779	345	218	374	312	233	510	283	216	482
Durango-----	112	99	121	2,792	2,976	5,015	303	203	348	283	17	28	29	17	28
Remainder of county-----	41	41	57	488	284	761	42	15	26	29	17				
Larimer County-----	495	510	457	9,670	6,589	13,449	970	586	998	787	687	1,301	529	454	891
Fort Collins-----	197	207	221	6,031	3,951	8,142	620	386	671	529	454	891	160	161	298
Loveland-----	118	125	100	2,074	1,581	3,301	210	129	221	160	72	112	98	72	112
Remainder of county-----	180	178	136	1,565	1,207	2,006	140	71	106	98					
Las Animas County-----	314	385	372	6,259	4,310	11,630	701	493	971	569	469	1,194	484	398	940
Trinidad-----	175	201	219	4,855	3,445	8,556	570	430	767	484	398	940	85	71	254
Remainder of county-----	139	134	153	1,424	874	3,083	131	63	204	85	71	254			
Lincoln County-----	138	120	106	1,418	914	2,345	117	66	129	92	64	143			
Logan County-----	253	210	229	6,125	3,673	8,348	543	313	517	474	313	705	424	277	635
Sterling-----	150	135	139	5,150	3,093	6,761	469	277	459	424	36	70	50	36	70
Remainder of county-----	103	75	90	975	580	1,587	74	36	58	50					
Mesa County-----	372	317	319	8,201	5,279	10,694	842	502	902	704	556	1,154	614	502	1,048
Grand Junction-----	209	179	203	6,581	4,220	8,868	717	449	807	614	502	1,048	90	54	106
Remainder of county-----	163	138	116	1,620	1,059	1,826	125	53	95	90					
Mineral County-----	18	14	16	189	76	204	9	5	5	7	6	14			
Moffat County-----	63	69	64	1,170	870	1,589	108	54	102	97	64	125			
Montezuma County-----	100	72	85	1,593	971	2,233	143	70	126	105	80	153			
Montrose County-----	129	105	111	3,371	2,112	3,577	319	199	240	308	206	326			
Montrose-----	86	65	78	2,893	1,810	3,011	281	180	211	278	186	289			
Remainder of county-----	43	40	33	478	302	566	38	19	29	30	20	37			
Morgan County-----	239	175	189	4,879	2,883	7,726	482	305	478	408	281	630			
Fort Morgan-----	80	66	83	2,554	1,639	4,802	270	203	311	231	174	416			
Remainder of county-----	159	109	106	2,325	1,244	2,924	212	102	167	177	107	214			

Otero County-----	317	266	307	6,333	4,114	10,024	666	347	781	547	384	882
La Junta-----	131	96	132	3,439	2,120	5,152	398	202	493	325	216	551
Rocky Ford-----	87	81	82	1,731	1,290	2,835	167	96	194	152	114	210
Remainder of county-----	99	89	93	1,163	704	2,037	101	49	94	70	54	121
Ouray County-----	40	38	43	399	311	514	37	27	27	27	26	28
Park County-----	83	60	34	938	493	307	78	40	14	62	49	20
Phillips County-----	91	80	85	1,410	897	2,375	108	73	131	82	62	169
Pitkin County-----	33	27	24	287	165	323	30	17	24	21	16	21
Prowers County-----	201	182	171	3,533	2,004	6,514	403	207	405	315	207	579
Lamar-----	107	76	89	2,473	1,347	4,792	280	141	313	237	149	463
Remainder of county-----	94	106	82	1,060	657	1,722	123	66	92	78	58	116
Pueblo County-----	869	810	773	16,507	13,693	29,134	2,220	1,513	2,604	1,710	1,595	3,327
Pueblo-----	733	674	706	13,776	12,866	26,944	2,136	1,440	2,441	1,655	1,518	3,126
Remainder of county-----	136	136	67	731	827	2,190	84	73	163	55	77	201
Rio Blanco County-----	36	35	33	652	440	836	54	43	52	46	40	56
Rio Grande County-----	140	133	132	2,654	1,678	4,033	287	169	235	235	162	335
Monte Vista-----	80	77	76	1,697	1,126	2,904	199	118	170	172	115	248
Remainder of county-----	60	56	56	957	552	1,129	88	51	65	63	47	87
Routt County-----	120	117	132	2,171	1,476	3,252	189	128	197	190	140	259
Saguache County-----	86	60	83	769	439	1,388	64	29	97	38	27	119
San Juan County-----	21	32	53	323	299	664	24	21	55	23	29	73
San Miguel County-----	40	38	36	447	288	564	41	30	33	41	31	41
Sedgwick County-----	88	77	74	1,546	935	2,496	150	83	129	109	76	155
Summit County-----	23	23	27	201	200	418	15	7	19	11	11	23
Teller County-----	105	95	74	1,396	1,060	1,539	156	84	104	126	100	148
Washington County-----	99	83	71	1,131	824	1,870	91	65	94	63	50	107
Weld County-----	671	789	785	12,298	9,301	22,161	1,200	798	1,330	965	792	1,822
Greeley-----	212	241	242	6,973	5,086	11,559	800	507	825	651	526	1,204
Remainder of county-----	459	548	543	5,325	4,215	10,602	400	291	505	314	266	618
Yuma County-----	179	158	152	2,477	1,709	4,158	216	133	202	155	121	237
State-----	14,273	13,700	13,993	\$302,559	\$236,314	\$466,959	\$4,049	25,816	39,339	\$ 29,971	\$ 27,174	\$ 50,731

**RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: STANDARD SUMMARY OF RETAIL FACTS FOR COLORADO,
IN PERCENTAGES, 1935, 1933 AND 1929, WITH COMPARISONS
FOR THE UNITED STATES**

(Census of Business)

	1935		1933		1929	
	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.
CREDIT RATIOS:						
Open account sales to total sales	23	21	--	--	--	21
Installment sales to total sales	12	11	--	--	--	13
Total credit sales to total sales	35	32	31	28	39	*34
EXPENSE RATIO:						
Total reported expense (except value of proprietors' services) percent to sales	21.07	22.89	25.77	25.97	21.54	21.12
Payroll, except proprietors' services, percent to sales	9.91	10.92	11.66	11.62	10.86	10.57
Rent per \$100 of sales in leased premises	3.23	3.91	---	---	3.70	4.17
SALES RATIOS:						
No. of stores under \$10,000—percent to total	60.49	64.02	63.40	64.36	42.77	43.66
Proportion of their sales	12.74	14.13	12.95	13.85	5.33	5.69
No. of stores of \$10,000 to \$30,000, percent to total	26.19	24.92	24.02	24.19	30.99	31.51
Proportion of their sales	25.45	25.27	23.39	24.93	16.60	17.59
No. of stores of \$30,000 to \$100,000, percent to total	11.13	9.07	10.69	9.49	20.74	19.80
Proportion of their sales	30.99	26.62	31.44	28.31	32.82	31.55
No. of stores of \$100,000 to \$300,000, percent to total	1.80	1.61	1.53	1.62	4.49	4.05
Proportion of their sales	15.91	15.47	13.46	15.03	21.69	20.06
No. of stores of more than \$300,000, percent to total	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.34	1.01	0.98
Proportion of their sales	14.91	18.51	18.76	17.88	23.56	25.11
SALES BY TYPES OF OPERATION:						
No. of independent stores, percent of total	92.2	89.1	90.6	88.4	86.8	83.9
Proportion of their sales	75.3	73.1	76.0	71.3	79.3	77.5
No. of chain stores, percent of total	5.6	7.7	7.9	9.3	8.4	9.4
Proportion of their sales	22.3	22.8	19.6	25.4	15.9	20.0
No. of stores of other types, percent of total	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.3	4.8	6.7
Proportion of their sales	2.4	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.8	2.5
SALES BY KIND OF BUSINESS GROUPS:						
Food stores	23.2	25.2	24.5	27.1	21.0	22.1
Eating and drinking places	5.8	7.2	4.7	5.7	3.7	4.3
General stores, with food	3.6	3.3	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.5
Department stores	10.4	10.0	13.0	10.2	10.7	8.9
General merchandise, dry goods, variety stores	3.8	4.0	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.3
Apparel group	5.3	8.0	5.6	7.7	6.4	8.6
Automotive group	16.9	13.9	13.5	11.6	19.3	16.0
Filling stations	7.8	5.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	3.6
Furniture, household group	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.8	5.6
Lumber, building, hardware group	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	8.0	7.8
Drug stores	5.4	3.7	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.4
Liquor stores (packaged beer, wines, liquors)	0.9	1.0	---	---	---	---
Other retail stores	8.3	8.3	5.7	6.6	6.6	7.9

*1929 percent based on major sample as published in 1929 census.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: STORES, SALES, PERSONNEL, PAYROLL AND EXPENSE, BY DETAILED KINDS OF BUSINESS, IN COLORADO, 1935,

(Census of Business)

Note—State totals are affected by incomplete coverage in Denver, especially in department store, motor vehicle dealer, automotive accessories store and family clothing stores classification.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores	Sales	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time). Av. for Year	Total Payroll*	Operating Expenses (Including Payroll)†
Food stores:						
Candy and confectionery stores	285	\$ 1,790,000	283	379	\$ 255,000	\$ 543,000
Dairy products stores and milk dealers	85	1,282,000	73	218	205,000	357,000
Egg and poultry dealers	54	234,000	56	30	15,000	35,000
Delicatessen stores	19	196,000	22	22	11,000	29,000
Fruit stores and vegetable markets	154	1,575,000	161	208	147,000	274,000
Grocery stores (without meats)	906	10,450,000	890	705	587,000	1,308,000
Combination stores (groceries and meats)	1,764	50,542,000	1,630	3,798	3,327,000	6,975,000
Meat markets	138	3,155,000	136	280	247,000	466,000
Fish markets, seafood	10	112,000	8	10	10,000	24,000
Bakeries and caterers	119	470,000	114	91	47,000	129,000
Other food stores	67	424,000	65	77	63,000	134,000
Total	3,601	\$ 70,230,000	3,438	5,818	\$ 4,914,000	\$ 10,274,000
General stores (with food)	490	\$ 10,734,000	501	769	\$ 633,000	\$ 1,301,000
General merchandise group:						
Dry goods and general merchandise stores	224	\$ 5,198,000	162	608	\$ 477,000	\$ 951,000
Department stores	46	31,565,000	2	3,655	3,341,000	7,353,000
Variety, 5-and-10, and to-a-dollar stores	86	6,349,000	49	1,419	691,000	1,855,000
Total	356	\$ 43,112,000	213	5,682	\$ 4,509,000	\$ 10,159,000
Apparel group:						
Men's furnishings stores	33	\$ 442,000	27	50	\$ 50,000	\$ 127,000
Men's clothing-furnishings stores	128	3,177,000	113	308	354,000	833,000
Family clothing stores	69	1,955,000	53	223	242,000	494,000
Women's ready-to-wear stores	174	6,243,000	146	842	851,000	1,832,000
Furriers and fur shops	5	340,000	2	63	78,000	148,000
Millinery stores	55	467,000	44	109	77,000	204,000
Custom tailors	56	459,000	55	105	106,000	191,000
Accessories—other apparel stores	43	298,000	46	114	62,000	105,000
Shoe stores	95	2,666,000	52	299	298,000	743,000
Total	663	\$ 16,047,000	538	2,113	\$ 2,118,000	\$ 4,677,000
Automotive group:						
Motor vehicle dealers (new)	358	\$ 42,240,000	289	2,974	\$ 3,533,000	\$ 6,595,000
Used-car dealers	62	1,315,000	65	110	98,000	208,000
Accessories, tire and battery dealers	149	3,084,000	115	402	467,000	951,000
Garages	769	4,403,000	844	679	562,000	1,176,000
Other automotive	13	66,000	14	13	8,000	20,000
Total	1,351	\$ 51,108,000	1,327	4,178	\$ 4,668,000	\$ 8,950,000
Filling stations	2,266	\$ 23,554,000	2,147	2,062	\$ 1,685,000	\$ 3,659,000
Furniture-household group:						
Furniture stores	147	\$ 5,109,000	128	531	\$ 696,000	\$ 1,663,000
Floor coverings, drapery stores	16	431,000	14	114	86,000	162,000
Household appliance and radio stores	135	3,607,000	75	517	533,000	1,296,000
Radio dealers	39	317,000	33	42	48,000	91,000
Other home furnishings stores	39	242,000	37	61	37,000	73,000
Total	376	\$ 9,706,000	292	1,265	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 3,285,000

*Includes full-time and part-time employees, but no compensation for active proprietors and firm members.

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

**RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: STORES, SALES, PERSONNEL, PAYROLL AND EXPENSE, BY
DETAILED KINDS OF BUSINESS, IN COLORADO, 1935—Continued**
(Census of Business)

Note—State totals are affected by incomplete coverage in Denver, especially in department store, motor vehicle dealer, automotive accessories store and family clothing stores classification.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores	Sales	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time), Av. for Year	Total Payroll*	Operating Expenses (Including Payroll)†
Lumber-building-hardware group:						
Lumber and building material dealers-----	273	\$ 8,530,000	80	838	\$ 1,106,000	\$ 1,980,000
Hardware stores-----	187	3,635,000	176	308	358,000	753,000
Hardware and farm implement dealers-----	118	2,948,000	102	262	277,000	561,000
Heating and plumbing equipment dealers-----	37	495,000	36	118	128,000	178,000
Paint, glass, wall-paper stores-----	44	743,000	38	82	96,000	177,000
Electrical supply stores-----	9	95,000	11	12	8,000	20,000
Total-----	668	\$ 16,446,000	443	1,620	\$ 1,973,000	\$ 3,669,000
Eating and drinking places:						
Restaurants, cafeterias, lunch rooms-----	1,280	\$ 12,936,000	1,341	4,407	\$ 2,438,000	\$ 6,325,000
Lunch counters, refreshment stands-----	238	1,135,000	238	324	158,000	393,000
Drinking places-----	418	3,556,000	428	857	494,000	1,090,000
Total-----	1,936	\$ 17,627,000	2,007	5,588	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 7,808,000
Drug stores:						
Drug stores with fountain-----	537	\$ 15,427,000	431	1,705	\$ 1,606,000	\$ 3,141,000
Drug stores without fountain-----	62	932,000	55	98	109,000	211,000
Total-----	599	\$ 16,359,000	486	1,803	\$ 1,715,000	\$ 3,352,000
Other retail stores:						
Bicycle shops-----	10	\$ 58,000	12	11	\$ 9,000	\$ 14,000
Book stores-----	41	672,000	33	167	138,000	222,000
Cigar stores and cigar stands-----	120	904,000	129	81	59,000	173,000
Florists-----	71	624,000	67	116	93,000	223,000
Fuel and ice dealers-----	386	6,016,000	387	807	799,000	1,515,000
Gift, novelty, souvenir shops-----	72	321,000	70	38	26,000	79,000
Hay, grain, feed stores (without groceries)-----	109	4,029,000	88	170	182,000	389,000
Hay, grain and feed stores (with groceries)-----	4	276,000	2	9	10,000	16,000
Farm and garden supply stores-----	88	2,771,000	71	223	254,000	563,000
Jewelry stores-----	146	2,750,000	127	319	442,000	979,000
Luggage stores-----	8	160,000	5	19	20,000	51,000
News dealers-----	28	130,000	25	35	18,000	36,000
Sporting goods stores-----	33	563,000	33	58	58,000	133,000
Beer and liquor stores (packaged)-----	210	2,826,000	200	164	127,000	364,000
Other classifications-----	292	3,765,000	254	602	725,000	1,314,000
Total-----	1,618	\$ 25,865,000	1,503	2,819	\$ 2,960,000	\$ 6,071,000
Second-hand stores:						
Second-hand stores, clothing and shoes-----	54	\$ 83,000	53	11	\$ 5,000	\$ 21,000
Second-hand furniture-----	95	364,000	96	48	32,000	83,000
Second-hand tires, accessories and parts-----	112	616,000	111	146	134,000	221,000
Pawn shops-----	26	292,000	25	20	18,000	78,000
Second-hand stores, other-----	62	416,000	51	107	67,000	137,000
Total-----	349	\$ 1,771,000	336	332	\$ 256,000	\$ 540,000
Total, state-----	14,273	\$302,559,000	13,231	34,049	\$ 29,971,000	\$ 63,745,000

*Includes full-time and part-time employees, but no compensation for active proprietors and firm members.

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

There were 5,466 service establishments in Colorado reported in the census of business for 1935. The receipts of these establishments amounted to \$15,790,000. They employed an average of 4,980 persons and their payroll was \$4,125,000. The number of employees and the amount of the payroll does not include active proprietors and firm members, of whom there were 5,476. The large number of active proprietors and firm members indicates that a comparatively small percentage of the service establishments are incorporated businesses.

Only recognized places of business are considered establishments for census purposes. A place of business to be classified as a service establishment must have been primarily engaged in providing service—that is, 50 per cent or more of the revenue of the establishment must have been derived from the sale of service. If more than 50 per cent of the total revenue of the establishment represented receipts from the

sale of merchandise, it was included in the census of retail business.

Only 19 of the 5,466 establishments in the state had receipts in 1935 of \$50,000 or more, the total receipts of this group being \$1,761,000. The largest number of establishments fell in the range which had receipts of from \$1,000 to \$2,999. In this classification were 2,154 establishments, with receipts of \$3,671,000. The smallest group, those having receipts of less than \$1,000, numbered 1,992 establishments, with receipts of \$1,064,000.

The census reports of service establishments for 1933 and 1929 are not strictly comparable with 1935, due to a revision of classifications, and no attempt is made here to give figures for those years.

Two tables giving details on service establishments for Colorado are published herewith. One of these shows the number, receipts, personnel and payroll for 1935, by classes of service, for the state as a whole, and the other gives a summary of all classes by counties, and by cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, RECEIPTS, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, FOR COUNTIES AND CITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE INHABITANTS, 1935
(Census of Business)

Note—The data in this table shows totals only for counties of 2,500 or more population for all service establishments. A distribution of service establishments by various classifications for the state as a whole is shown in a separate table.

COUNTY	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors	Employees*	Total Payroll*
Adams -----	75	\$ 97,000	79	20	\$ 11,000
Alamosa -----	35	104,000	39	29	22,000
Arapahoe -----	68	114,000	73	24	13,000
Archuleta -----	8	8,000	7	3	2,000
Baca -----	34	48,000	33	21	11,000
Bent -----	26	45,000	28	14	6,000
Boulder -----	153	429,000	157	122	89,000
Chaffee -----	43	95,000	43	31	14,000
Cheyenne -----	15	18,000	15	1	†
Clear Creek -----	18	35,000	17	9	4,000
Conejos -----	26	30,000	26	9	6,000
Costilla -----	12	8,000	12	1	†
Crowley -----	21	24,000	22	4	2,000
Custer -----	17	26,000	20	15	7,000
Delta -----	70	117,000	71	23	13,000
Denver -----	2,120	8,487,000	2,052	2,848	2,644,000
Dolores† -----	---	---	---	---	---
Douglas -----	18	16,000	19	4	2,000
Eagle -----	20	34,000	21	7	4,000
Elbert -----	32	40,000	32	5	2,000
El Paso -----	280	861,000	278	250	207,000
Fremont -----	69	145,000	65	38	25,000
Garfield -----	55	101,000	58	18	12,000
Gilpin -----	8	14,000	8	2	1,000
Grand -----	18	32,000	20	12	9,000
Gunnison and Hinsdale† -----	26	56,000	28	18	15,000
Huerfano -----	52	118,000	54	41	24,000

*Payroll includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business. Number of employees includes both full-time and part-time employees (average for year).

†Less than \$500.

‡Combined to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

**SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, RECEIPTS, PERSONNEL
AND PAYROLL, FOR COUNTIES AND CITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE INHABITANTS, 1935**

—Continued

(Census of Business)

Note—The data in this table shows totals only for counties of 2,500 or more population for all service establishments. A distribution of service establishments by various classifications for the state as a whole is shown in a separate table.

COUNTY	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors	Employees*	Total Payroll*
Jackson -----	10	\$ 14,000	9	4	\$ 3,000
Jefferson -----	61	112,000	66	29	21,000
Kiowa -----	19	19,000	18	3	3,000
Kit Carson -----	44	63,000	43	14	13,000
Lake -----	28	78,000	30	12	8,000
La Plata -----	42	143,000	45	31	26,000
Larimer -----	186	413,000	194	134	90,000
Las Animas -----	70	197,000	71	65	52,000
Lincoln -----	56	94,000	60	19	17,000
Logan -----	83	208,000	84	42	38,000
Mesa -----	127	357,000	130	103	82,000
Mineral -----	7	4,000	7	2	†
Moffat -----	16	38,000	17	9	10,000
Montezuma -----	44	79,000	44	26	14,000
Montrose -----	46	125,000	48	37	22,000
Morgan -----	98	191,000	103	48	29,000
Otero -----	91	216,000	94	76	48,000
Ouray -----	17	25,000	19	6	3,000
Park -----	24	51,000	22	16	9,000
Phillips -----	53	75,000	56	15	10,000
Pitkin -----	11	13,000	11	4	3,000
Prowers -----	59	145,000	63	41	26,000
Pueblo -----	269	857,000	266	317	223,000
Rio Blanco -----	13	20,000	13	5	5,000
Rio Grande -----	48	124,000	46	39	29,000
Routt -----	42	67,000	40	27	14,000
Saguache -----	26	45,000	25	18	11,000
San Juan -----	10	15,000	11	5	2,000
San Miguel and Dolores ‡	17	37,000	16	16	13,000
Sedgwick -----	37	71,000	37	18	8,000
Summit -----	8	9,000	9	3	2,000
Teller -----	30	47,000	33	13	8,000
Washington -----	43	40,000	44	10	5,000
Weld -----	346	591,000	357	185	123,000
Yuma -----	66	105,000	68	19	10,000
Total, State -----	5,466	\$15,790,000	5,476	4,980	\$ 4,125,000
CITIES					
Alamosa -----	35	\$ 104,000	39	29	\$ 22,000
Boulder -----	80	260,000	81	64	59,000
Brighton -----	16	35,000	16	9	4,000
Canon City -----	38	98,000	36	27	19,000
Colorado Springs -----	224	812,000	217	234	199,000
Delta -----	33	79,000	33	21	12,000
Durango -----	29	129,000	29	29	25,000
Englewood -----	31	62,000	35	14	7,000
Fort Collins -----	82	222,000	87	90	62,000
Fort Morgan -----	30	98,000	31	29	18,000
Grand Junction -----	81	291,000	81	92	75,000
Greeley -----	80	251,000	83	98	72,000
La Junta -----	33	107,000	28	45	33,000
Lamar -----	36	115,000	38	30	24,000
Las Animas -----	23	41,000	25	13	6,000
Longmont -----	39	124,000	42	38	22,000
Loveland -----	44	105,000	45	23	15,000
Monte Vista -----	28	81,000	27	27	19,000
Montrose -----	30	107,000	32	31	19,000
Pueblo -----	252	831,000	249	302	213,000
Rocky Ford -----	35	75,000	39	21	10,000
Salida -----	35	87,000	35	28	13,000
Sterling -----	37	162,000	37	38	34,000
Trinidad -----	48	173,000	49	52	46,000
Walsenburg -----	37	103,000	39	34	22,000

*Payroll includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business. Number of employees includes both full-time and part-time employees (average for year).

†Less than \$500.

‡Combined to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, RECEIPTS, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, CALENDAR YEAR 1935
(Census of Business)

Note—Totals shown are not comparable with those included under Service Establishments in the 1933 survey, due to a reclassification of some phases; exclusion of certain services, such as advertising agencies, broadcasting stations, tourist camps, etc., which were included in 1933 and discussed under a separate classification in 1935; and a wider distribution of some of the items.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time) Avg. for Year	Payroll*		
					Total	Full-Time	Part-Time
Personal services:							
Barber shops.....	1,024	\$ 1,739,000	1,055	722	\$ 479,000	\$ 441,000	\$ 38,000
Barber and beauty shops.....	60	218,000	70	102	79,000	76,000	3,000
Beauty parlors.....	603	1,507,000	613	680	488,000	462,000	26,000
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration and repair shops.....	399	839,000	409	217	125,000	101,000	24,000
Funeral directors, embalmers and crematories.....	123	2,150,000	109	309	450,000	425,000	25,000
Laundries (not including power laundries).....	60	86,000	64	50	21,000	16,000	5,000
Photographic studios.....	114	425,000	116	104	82,000	71,000	11,000
Rug cleaning and repairing shops.....	5	10,000	5	2	1,000	1,000	†
Shoe repair shops and shoe shine parlors (including hat cleaning).....	543	991,000	551	242	145,000	132,000	13,000
Other personal services.....	47	188,000	44	57	41,000	34,000	7,000
Business services:							
Adjustment and credit bureaus, and collection agencies.....	52	536,000	25	242	294,000	287,000	7,000
Dental laboratories.....	24	207,000	27	46	60,000	52,000	8,000
Duplicating, addressing, mailing and mailing list service.....	18	72,000	20	45	21,000	18,000	3,000
Employment agencies.....	16	51,000	12	21	28,000	26,000	2,000
Linen, coat, apron, and overall supply service.....	7	131,000	4	50	48,000	47,000	1,000
Sign painting shops.....	43	147,000	43	43	45,000	41,000	4,000
Window cleaning service.....	3	33,000	4	24	20,000	20,000	---
Other business services.....	195	1,681,000	138	589	671,000	606,000	65,000
Repair services and custom industries:							
Automotive repairs and services (excluding general repair garages):							
Automobile paint shops.....	23	65,000	22	21	15,000	11,000	4,000
Automobile radiator shops.....	17	34,000	17	10	6,000	5,000	1,000
Automobile rental service.....	12	151,000	9	30	29,000	29,000	†
Automobile storage garages.....	56	391,000	51	121	107,000	95,000	12,000
Automobile top and body repair shops.....	68	402,000	73	127	122,000	105,000	17,000
Battery and ignition repair shops.....	26	102,000	25	21	16,000	13,000	3,000
Parking lots.....	63	166,000	54	56	32,000	29,000	3,000
Tire repair shops.....	27	46,000	27	8	5,000	5,000	†
Other automotive repairs.....	17	74,000	15	24	18,000	16,000	2,000
Other repair services (except apparel and shoes):							
Blacksmith shops.....	255	368,000	261	53	40,000	29,000	11,000
Electrical appliance repair shops.....	15	37,000	17	11	6,000	3,000	3,000
Harness and leather goods repair shops.....	47	55,000	48	6	3,000	2,000	1,000
Locksmith and gunsmith shops.....	18	43,000	18	9	6,000	6,000	†

*Include no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

†Less than \$500.

**SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, RECEIPTS,
PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, CALENDAR YEAR 1935—Continued**

(Census of Business)

Note—Totals shown are not comparable with those included under Service Establishments in the 1933 survey, due to a reclassification of some phases; exclusion of certain services, such as advertising agencies, broadcasting stations, tourist camps, etc., which were included in 1933 and discussed under a separate classification in 1935; and a wider distribution of some of the items.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time) Avg. for Year	Payroll*		
					Total	Full-Time	Part-Time
Other repair services (except apparel and shoes)—Continued:							
Radio repair shops-----	49	\$ 78,000	48	24	\$ 17,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 2,000
Upholstery and furniture repair shops-----	48	115,000	49	36	29,000	26,000	3,000
Watch, clock and jewelry repair shops-----	103	226,000	107	35	32,000	30,000	2,000
Other repair services-----	123	299,000	121	69	56,000	52,000	4,000
Custom industries:†							
Cabinetmaking shops (including woodworking)-----	21	37,000	23	7	4,000	1,000	3,000
Grist mills-----	14	18,000	15	4	2,000	1,000	1,000
Hemstitching, embroidering, and buttonholing shops-----	7	9,000	7	4	1,000	-----	1,000
Machine shops-----	48	122,000	51	40	29,000	24,000	5,000
Mattress renovating and repair shops-----	11	28,000	11	8	5,000	4,000	1,000
Printing and publishing shops-----	194	455,000	192	143	78,000	66,000	12,000
Saw mills and planing mills	152	229,000	167	142	70,000	69,000	1,000
Threshing, corn shelling, hay baling, and other agricultural services-----	458	442,000	501	133	71,000	33,000	38,000
Tinsmith shops-----	18	49,000	18	16	8,000	6,000	2,000
Welding shops-----	48	154,000	52	36	37,000	34,000	3,000
Other industries-----	148	444,000	131	137	137,000	119,000	18,000
Miscellaneous services-----	44	140,000	37	54	46,000	43,000	3,000
State Total-----	5,466	\$15,790,000	5,476	4,980	\$4,125,000	\$3,727,000	\$398,000

*Include no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

†Includes custom industries, and small manufacturing plants not included in the Census of Manufactures for the reason that the value of product of each establishment is less than the minimum necessary to be classed as a manufacturing plant.

**INSURANCE: HOME OFFICES, BRANCH OFFICES, AND AGENCIES AND
BROKERAGE OFFICES IN COLORADO, NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL, 1935**

(Census of Business)

Note—Office solicitors are independent contractors who solicit insurance on a commission basis and maintain no establishments of their own.

	Home Offices	Branch Departmental and Managerial Offices	Agencies and Brokerage Offices	
			Insurance	Insurance and Real Estate
Number	37	71	287	353
Active proprietors and firm members .....	....	....	266	327
Employees (average full-time and part-time)	774	777	573	425
Payroll:				
Full-time	\$ 773,000	\$1,622,000	\$ 746,000	\$ 500,000
Part-time	71,000	1,000	48,000	30,000
Total	\$ 844,000	\$1,623,000	\$ 794,000	\$ 530,000
Office Solicitors:				
Number .....	....	789	....	....
Commissions .....	....	\$ 679,000	....	....

HOTELS IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF GUEST ROOMS, RECEIPTS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL, 1935

(Census of Business)

Note—The term hotels includes, principally, establishments designating themselves as hotels and providing hotel accommodations as their major activity. Establishments reporting a total of less than six guest rooms or receipts less than \$500, apartment houses, residential hotels catering exclusively to permanent guests, boarding and lodging houses, tourist camps, resorts, Y. M. C. A.s, Y. W. C. A.s, dude ranches, and other similar establishments are not considered hotels for census purposes. Tourist camps are discussed in a separate chapter.

	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Guest Rooms	Receipts*	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time) Av. for Year	Total Payroll*
Year round-----	636	23,506	\$7,176,000	598	3,105	\$1,873,000
Seasonal -----	60	2,282	506,000	54	144	86,000
All hotels -----	696	25,788	\$7,682,000	652	3,249	\$1,959,000
By Counties:						
Adams -----	3	45	\$ 3,000	3	---	\$ -----
Alamosa -----	5	191	76,000	6	27	\$ 14,000
Arapahoe -----	3	40	4,000	3	1	†
Baca -----	5	97	16,000	4	7	2,000
Boulder -----	17	567	103,000	17	46	19,000
Chaffee -----	9	222	55,000	9	21	11,000
Clear Creek -----	6	99	11,000	5	3	1,000
Delta -----	5	68	16,000	4	6	2,000
Denver -----	254	13,126	4,197,000	224	1,787	1,186,000
Douglas -----	3	34	22,000	4	7	3,000
Eagle -----	7	85	24,000	10	7	3,000
El Paso -----	54	2,336	1,064,000	43	483	304,000
Fremont -----	6	143	25,000	7	10	4,000
Garfield -----	9	307	51,000	6	14	10,000
Grand -----	12	434	110,000	10	37	21,000
Gunnison -----	7	197	40,000	8	15	6,000
Huerfano -----	5	159	30,000	4	16	7,000
Jackson -----	4	64	12,000	6	5	2,000
Jefferson -----	4	198	93,000	4	25	16,000
Kiowa -----	3	54	4,000	3	3	1,000
Kit Carson -----	6	154	23,000	7	6	2,000
Lake -----	5	216	43,000	4	19	15,000
La Plata -----	10	270	62,000	10	18	15,000
Larimer -----	28	1,243	329,000	25	105	56,000
Las Animas -----	12	362	68,000	17	23	11,000
Lincoln -----	7	132	18,000	7	10	4,000
Logan -----	12	339	54,000	11	18	8,000
Mesa -----	17	362	134,000	20	52	25,000
Mineral -----	3	76	16,000	3	6	3,000
Moffat -----	5	66	16,000	4	7	3,000
Montezuma -----	6	222	24,000	5	10	4,000
Montrose -----	8	144	29,000	8	11	5,000
Morgan -----	6	132	38,000	6	13	6,000
Otero -----	9	277	117,000	6	70	43,000
Park -----	5	90	40,000	5	16	7,000
Phillips -----	3	73	14,000	2	5	2,000
Prowers -----	11	229	63,000	11	28	11,000
Pueblo -----	42	1,135	315,000	39	167	73,000
Rio Blanco -----	3	67	8,000	2	4	3,000
Rio Grande -----	6	131	30,000	7	13	4,000
Routt -----	14	333	25,000	10	9	4,000
San Juan -----	3	77	5,000	3	1	†
San Miguel -----	5	43	21,000	6	3	1,000
Sedgwick -----	3	102	13,000	4	6	3,000
Teller -----	4	99	6,000	5	6	3,000
Weld -----	10	232	45,000	11	18	8,000
Yuma -----	6	118	29,000	6	15	6,000
Remainder of State-----	26	598	141,000	28	70	22,000
Total, State-----	696	25,788	\$7,682,000	652	3,249	\$1,959,000
Cities of 10,000 or more population:						
Boulder -----	7	341	\$ 65,000	6	28	\$ 14,000
Denver -----	254	13,126	4,197,000	224	1,787	1,186,000
Fort Collins -----	10	366	86,000	9	33	14,000
Grand Junction -----	12	293	123,000	15	50	28,000
Greeley -----	3	123	18,000	3	6	4,000
Pueblo -----	40	1,112	310,000	37	167	72,000
Year Round Hotels of 25 guest rooms or more:						
1929 -----	354	20,651	\$10,689,000	---	3,389	\$2,555,000
1933 -----	296	17,611	4,600,000	---	2,424	1,498,000
1935 -----	316	18,586	6,420,000	---	2,843	1,786,000

*Adjusted to the nearest thousands.
†Less than \$500.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The 1935 census of business shows that there were 564 establishments in Colorado engaged in the construction industry in 1935 and that the value of the work performed during the year by these amounted to \$13,713,000. Of that number 503 establishments also reported on personnel and payroll. The latter reported the value of work performed as \$9,382,000; active proprietors and firm members, 512; average number of employes for the year, 2,763; and payroll, exclusive of compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business, \$3,059,000. Sixty-one establishments, not reporting on personnel and payroll,

performed work to the value of \$4,331,000.

An accompanying table shows the total for the state for all establishments reporting and for establishments reporting personnel and payroll for 1935, by kinds of business.

The census of the construction industry in 1929 was on a slightly different basis from that reported upon in 1935, but for comparative purposes figures were taken for establishments reporting in both years. These compare as follows:

	1935	1929
No. of establishments....	78	78
Value of work performed (000 omitted).....	\$6,457	\$8,542
Per cent of total reported in 1929.....	....	37.1
Per cent of 1929.....	75.6	....

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO, WORK PERFORMED, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, 1935
(Census of Business)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Total for All Reporting Establishments		Establishments Reporting Work Performed, Personnel, and Payroll				
	Number of Establishments	Value of Work Performed (add 000)	Number of Establishments	Value of Work Performed (add 000)	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Employees (Avg. for Year)	Payroll† (add 000)
GENERAL CONTRACTORS:							
Building* -----	38	\$ 1,919	24	\$ 1,096	30	320	\$ 351
Highway -----	15	3,660	9	2,903	6	853	893
Heavy construction-----	13	3,807	12	1,524	12	653	702
Total -----	66	\$ 9,386	45	\$ 5,523	48	1,826	\$ 1,946
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS:							
Carpentering -----	44	\$ 167	44	\$ 107	45	20	\$ 14
Concreting -----	5	32	5	32	5	12	11
Electrical -----	72	688	62	622	57	177	262
Excavating and/or foundation-----	1	‡	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
Heating and plumbing group:							
Heating and piping-----	14	120	12	92	11	21	32
Heating and piping with sheet metal-----	36	300	36	300	34	67	76
Heating, piping, plumbing-----	96	1,339	92	1,198	93	256	302
Heating, piping, plumbing with sheet metal-----	8	277	7	275	7	51	68
Plumbing, plumbing with sheet metal-----	85	380	79	346	84	86	68
Roofing and sheet metal group:							
Roofing-----	9	206	8	172	7	45	40
Sheet metal, roofing and sheet metal-----	35	177	35	177	40	40	38
Masonry -----	6	‡	1	‡	‡	‡	---
Painting, paperhanging and decorating-----	68	299	62	274	68	93	98
Plastering -----	4	‡	3	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tile and mantel-----	6	133	4	110	3	30	31
Other -----	9	166	7	135	3	29	62
Total -----	498	\$ 4,327	458	\$ 3,859	464	937	\$ 1,113
Grand total-----	564	\$13,713	503	\$ 9,382	512	2,763	\$ 3,059

*Includes Operative Builders.

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated business.

‡Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

The census of business included advertising agencies in its canvass for 1935, the first time such a census was taken. Establishments covered in this report are limited to those that contract for space or other advertising media and place the advertising for clients on commission or fee basis. Establishments which write advertising copy, do commercial art work, etc., but do not place the advertising with media, are excluded from this report.

The data for Colorado are as follows:

Number of establishments.....	10
Active proprietors and firm members	5
Employees (full and part-time).....	32
Payroll:	
Full-time	\$64,000
Part-time	3,000
Total	\$67,000

PUBLIC WAREHOUSING

The public warehousing census was limited to those individuals and companies whose primary business consisted of serving the public with storage facilities. If less than 50 per cent of the 1935 revenue of an establishment was derived from public warehousing, such establishment was not classified as a public warehouse, but as that kind of business which accounted for the major portion of annual revenue. Storage of goods by manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and service agencies in their own or rented buildings, lofts, rooms, etc., and in connection with their regular industrial and commercial operations was not included as a part of the census of public warehousing unless the space was rented from a public warehouseman.

Additional information on this subject will be found in another chapter entitled "Cold Storage Facilities."

The census of warehousing reported 20 establishments in Colorado in 1935. Their revenue was \$317,000. They had 15 active proprietors, 125 average number of employes, and a payroll of \$137,000. Expenses other than payroll amounted to \$141,000.

MOTOR TRUCKING FOR HIRE

There were 490 concerns in Colorado engaged in motor trucking for hire in 1935. They employed 1,430 vehicles, had revenues aggregating \$4,317,000, employed an average of 1,296 persons, and had a payroll of \$1,471,000

A summary of the industry for 1935 is as follows:

Number of concerns:	
Local	267
Intrastate	192
Interstate	31
Total	490
Number of vehicles:	
Local	689
Intrastate	493
Interstate	248
Total	1,430
Revenue:	
Local	\$1,789,000
Intrastate	1,515,000
Interstate	1,013,000
Total	\$4,317,000
Active proprietors:	
Local	264
Intrastate	197
Interstate	29
Total	490
Employees:	
Local	689
Intrastate	356
Interstate	251
Total	1,296
Payroll:	
Local	\$ 811,000
Intrastate	363,000
Interstate	297,000
Total	\$1,471,000
Other expenses:	
Local	\$ 684,000
Intrastate	774,000
Interstate	545,000
Total	\$2,003,000

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN BANKS

The 1935 census of business covered financial institutions other than banks, including security brokers and dealers, building and loan associations, mortgage and farm mortgage companies, installment finance companies, personal finance companies and a miscellaneous group. Statistics for banks for Colorado are included in a separate chapter under "Banks and Banking," covering national, state, industrial and private banks. Information on institutions other than banks is confined to the number of establishments, number and annual compensation of executives and number and annual compensation of employes other than executive.

The census reports 295 institutions other than banks operating in Colorado in 1935, including all types. These had 100 active proprietors, 337 executive and corporation officers and 1,048 other employes. The total payroll was \$2,482,169.

A summary of the number of institutions, personnel and payroll for 1935 for all financial institutions other than banks in Colorado, by kinds of business, is given in an accompanying table.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN BANKS: SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS,
PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL FOR COLORADO, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS, 1935
(Census of Business)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Establishments Reporting‡	Active Proprietors and Firm Members	Executives and Salaried Corporation Officers		All Other Employees		Total Number of Employees (Full-Time and Part-Time)	
			Number*	Payroll	Number*	Payroll	Number*	Payroll†
SECURITY BROKERS AND DEALERS:								
Single unit.....	113	58	113	\$ 447,842	416	\$ 531,091	529	\$ 978,933
Multi-unit	17	9	14	150,579	197	325,354	211	475,933
Total	130	67	127	\$ 598,421	613	\$ 856,445	740	\$1,454,866
FEDERAL AND STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'NS:								
Federal Savings and Loan Associations..	21	--	32	\$ 53,320	20	\$ 18,954	52	\$ 72,274
State Building and Loan Associations..	29	--	54	127,863	87	134,871	141	262,734
Total	50	--	86	\$ 181,183	107	\$ 153,825	193	\$ 335,008
INSTALLMENT FINANCE COMPANIES:								
Single unit.....	45	14	54	\$ 156,195	89	\$ 92,594	143	\$ 248,789
Multi-unit	3	--	2	4,545	105	141,963	107	146,508
Total	48	14	56	\$ 160,740	194	\$ 234,557	250	\$ 395,297
PERSONAL FINANCE COMPANIES:								
Single unit.....	22	12	21	\$ 46,463	36	\$ 36,218	57	\$ 82,681
Multi-unit	5	--	4	1,440	17	19,646	21	21,086
Total	27	12	25	\$ 47,903	53	\$ 55,864	78	\$ 103,767
MORTGAGE AND FARM MORTGAGE COMPANIES	17	1	19	‡	32	‡	51	‡
MISCELLANEOUS	23	6	24	\$ 105,349	49	\$ 87,882	73	\$ 193,231
Total, State.....	295	100	337	\$1,093,596	1,048	\$1,388,573	1,385	\$2,482,169

*Count of employees as of December, 1935.

†Includes no compensation for proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

‡Payroll combined to avoid disclosing confidential information.

‡Units of branch systems considered as separate establishments.

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 (dis-

tance 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	968	...
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
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

Fourteen radio broadcasting stations were operating in Colorado on January 1, 1938, under licenses from the federal government. Colorado is in the fifth of the zones into which the country is divided for 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.

The classification of the 14 Colorado stations is as follows:

	Number
Clear (no other stations operating on the same frequency)	1
Regional:	
Unlimited time	3
Share time and specified hours	4
Local:	
Unlimited time	3
Share time and specified hours	3
Total	14

In addition to the broadcasting stations there were 470 amateur stations in the state on June 30, 1937, operating under licenses granted by the commission and a number of other stations connected with municipal police departments, the airway service and United States army operations. There are three stations operated in connection with the airway service at the Denver municipal airport, another at Colorado Springs and another at Pueblo. The army station is at the Fitzsimons general hospital at Aurora.

Seven of the Colorado broadcasting stations are affiliated with 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, particularly the "red" network. Stations KVOD in Denver and KGHF in Pueblo are 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 national service. Stations KFEL in Denver and KFKA in Greeley are affiliated with the Mutual system.

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. It is one of 32 "clear" stations in the United States which operate on unlimited time with no other station on the same frequency.

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.

Station KPOF, owned and operated by the Pillar of Fire society, is wholly non-commercial and is devoted to religious, educational and benevolent activities. It has been on the air since the spring of 1928. The transmitter is located on the campus of Belleview Junior college, four miles north of Denver. A modern 250-foot tower, illuminated with red lights and beacon, is part of its equipment.

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.

Twelve radio Stations in Colorado canvassed by the bureau in the 1935 census reported a net revenue of \$593,000 from the sale of time during

that year. Of that amount, \$229,000 was revenue from the sale of national, regional, network and spot time, and \$364,000 from the sale of local time. The average number of employes (full- and part-time) for the year was 165, and the payroll was \$242,000, of which \$213,000 was for full-time employes and \$29,000 for part-time.

The commercial stations, exclusive of the networks, had 192 employes on the payrolls for a typical week and the weekly payroll amounted to \$4,754. The distribution, on the weekly basis, is as follows:

	Number	Payroll
Executives and super- visors	13	\$ 840
Office and clerical.....	39	655
Technicians	44	1,551
Artists	39	647
Announcers	30	483
Others	27	578
Total	192	\$4,754

LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1938

Location	Call Signal	Owner	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilocycles	Time
Alamosa -----	KGIW	Leonard E. Wilson-----	100	1,420	Shares with KIDW
Colorado Springs-----	KVOR	Out West Broadcasting Co.	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	San Juan Broadcasting Co.	100	1,370	Unlimited
Grand Junction-----	KFXJ	Western Slope Broadcast- ing Co.-----	100	1,200	Unlimited
Greeley -----	KFKA	Midwestern Radio Corp.-----	‡1,000	880	Shares with KPOF
La Junta-----	KOKO	Southwest Broadcasting Co.	100	1,370	Unlimited
Lamar -----	KIDW	Southwest Broadcasting Co.	100	1,420	Shares with KGIW
Pueblo -----	KGHF	Curtis P. Ritchie-----	500	1,320	Unlimited
Sterling -----	KGEK	Beeler Electrical Equip- ment Co.-----	100	1,200	Specified hours

*Transmitter location.
‡5,000 for day, 500 for night.
‡1,000 for day, 500 for night.

AIRWAYS, AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS

The airways in Colorado over which planes operate on regular schedules run north and south through the center of the state and east and west through Denver. The north and south lines intersect the four transcontinental federally lighted airways running east and west across the continent at Cheyenne,

Wyoming, and Billings, Montana, on the north and at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas, on the south.

The federally lighted airway system which serves Colorado extends from Cheyenne through Denver to Pueblo. Commercial routes which are not a part of the federal system continue on

north from Cheyenne to Great Falls, Montana, and south from Pueblo, through Santa Fe and Albuquerque, to El Paso. The east-west commercial route through Denver branches off from the federal system at Grand Island, Nebraska, and rejoins that system west of Laramie, Wyoming.

The federal system in Colorado is equipped for the 100 miles between Denver and Cheyenne with airway rotating beacons at 10 to 15-mile intervals to outline the route for night flying, and includes an intermediate landing field at Dover equipped with a 24-inch rotating beacon light and boundary, approach and obstruction lights. The 103-mile route between Denver and Pueblo is similarly equipped and includes an intermediate field, equipped with a 24-inch rotating beacon, approach, boundary and obstruction lights, at Castle Rock. A third intermediate landing field was established by the bureau of air commerce in 1937 in connection with the inauguration of transcontinental flights through Denver. This is at Milliken. It is equipped with a 24-inch rotating beacon and boundary and approach lights.

The bureau of air commerce maintains radio communicating systems at the Pueblo and Denver airports for broadcasts of weather information to aircraft in flight and to airports not located on the airways. This service is operated in connection with the weather bureau, which has branches of the Denver station at the Denver and Pueblo airports. Denver and Pueblo also have radio range beacons which provide directive signals to mark the courses of flying when visibility is poor, and similar installations are being made at Grand Island, Hayes Center, and Akron in connection with the new transcontinental route through Denver.

The first transcontinental air service through Denver was inaugurated on May 15, 1937, by the United Air Lines & Transport corporation. One of the schedules provides for a non-stop service between New York and San Francisco except for Denver and Chicago. Schedule time between Denver and Chicago is 4 hours and 50 minutes and between Denver and New York, 9 hours and 30 minutes.

Airway mileages (distance by air line) between cities of Colorado and connecting systems include the following as of January 1, 1938, as reported by the bureau of air commerce:

Cities	Airway Miles
Denver-Cheyenne	96
Denver-Chicago	913
Denver-New York	1,635
New York-San Francisco (via Denver)	2,639
Denver-Great Falls	668
Denver-Pueblo	103
Denver-El Paso	622

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
1938 (Jan. 1)	72	20	92

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
1938 (Jan. 1)	4

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
1938 (Jan. 1)	130

The distribution of pilots as of January 1, is as follows:

	1938	1936	1935
Transport	57	44	51
Limited commercial	12	7	3
Private	52	29	22
Amateur	9	7	8
Total	130	87	84

There were 33 airports and landing fields in Colorado as of January 1, 1938, of which 12 were municipal, four were commercial, three were intermediate and 14 were auxiliary. Their location and description are as follows:

Akron—Akron field, commercial; beacon, boundary, approach and obstruction lights.

Alamosa—Alamosa airport, auxiliary.

Antonito—Antonito airport, auxiliary.

Burlington—Burlington airport, municipal.

Castle Rock—Department of Commerce intermediate field, beacon, boundary, approach and obstruction lights.

Cheyenne Wells—Cheyenne Wells airport, auxiliary.

Colorado Springs—Colorado Springs airport, municipal; beacon, boundary, approach, obstruction and landing area flood lights.

Craig—Craig airport, auxiliary.

Delta—Delta airport, municipal.

Denver—Park Hill airport, commercial.

Denver—Denver airport, municipal. Alt. 5,301 feet; beacon, boundary, approach, obstruction and landing area flood-lights; low-powered radio station. Used as operating base Colorado national guard.

Dover—Department of commerce intermediate field; beacon, boundary, approach and obstruction lights.

Durango—Durango airport, municipal.

Florence—Florence field, auxiliary.

Fort Collins—Fort Collins airport, commercial.

Grand Junction—Grand Junction 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, commercial.

Mancos—Mancos airport, auxiliary.

Milliken—Department of Commerce intermediate field; beacon, boundary, and approach lights.

Monte Vista—Monte Vista airport, municipal.

Montrose—Montrose airport, municipal.

Pueblo—Pueblo airport, municipal; beacon, boundary, obstruction and approach lights. Dept. of Commerce radio station and radio range identifying signal.

Rocky Ford — Zimmerman airport, auxiliary.

Saguache — Saguache airport, auxiliary.

Sterling—Sterling airport, municipal.

Trinidad — Holloway airport, municipal.

Walden—Walden airport, auxiliary.

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 employers; the factory in-

spection department, the boiler inspection department, the department of wage claims, and, due to recent social security legislation, the unemployment insurance program.

The Colorado unemployment compensation act was approved June 3, 1937, and provides for the setting up of machinery for the state to participate in the use of federal funds provided by a tax on the payrolls of employers under the federal social security program. Unemployment benefits in Colorado will become payable on and after January 1, 1939. The act sets up two agencies, the state employment service division and the state unemployment compensation division, both under the supervision of the industrial commission. Further details concerning this activity are given under the title "State Unemployment Compensation."

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, 1936, a total of 394,289 accidents in industry was reported, of which the largest number, 29,647, was reported in 1936, and the smallest, 11,358, was reported in 1919. Arising out of these accidents there were 95,023 claims, or 24.1 per cent claims to accidents, filed between August 15, 1915, and November 30, 1936. Of all claims filed as a result of accidents to the end of the 1936 fiscal year, 91,643 or 96.4 per cent were on account of accidents to males and 3,380, or 3.5 per cent, were females. Fatal claims (death) aggregated 3,396 for the period, of which 1,136 or 33.4 per cent were in the coal industry; 637 or 18.7 per cent were in the metal industry, and 1,623 or 47.8 per cent were in miscellaneous industries. The commission to November 30, 1936, has made 12,828 awards, 30,258 awards were made by the referee, and 77,775 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 un-

der 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. From 1915 to 1936, inclusive, premiums paid by the employers to the various agencies aggregated \$34,963,612 and losses paid aggregated \$18,139,311. An accompanying table shows premium income and losses paid in Colorado by years.

ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30

(From Reports of the Industrial Commission)

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1915 1916
Number of accidents-----	29,647	25,127	25,233	18,850	18,540	21,132	22,973	394,289
Number of all claims-----	5,174	4,608	4,353	3,829	3,856	4,502	5,150	95,023
Death claims-----	152	137	114	107	116	108	151	3,396
Non-fatal-----	5,022	4,471	4,239	3,722	3,740	4,394	4,999	92,534
Average weekly wage-----	\$21.44	\$19.94	\$18.21	\$19.24	\$22.06	\$24.66	\$26.10	\$23.18
Average weekly compensation---	†\$9.50	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.65	\$ 8.92	\$10.24	\$11.00	\$11.56	\$ 9.81

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(For Years Ending December 31)

	*1936	1935	1934	1933
RECEIPTS:				
Cash on hand January 1..	\$ 101,958.54	\$ 326,655.80	\$ 111,491.20	\$ 92,914.46
Premiums written.....	1,251,490.10	1,474,421.46	864,788.78	639,478.97
Interest received.....	137,506.79	141,523.93	111,037.62	122,062.69
Sale and redemption of bonds and warrants..	85,021.73	592,719.24	78,802.33	555,143.52
Miscellaneous .....	.....	1,358.91	.....	.....
Premiums due.....	225,820.72	170,470.05	142,971.45	158,712.83
Total	\$1,801,797.88	\$2,707,149.39	\$1,309,091.38	\$1,568,312.47
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Dividends paid.....	\$ 219,324.72	\$ 174,138.51	\$ 118,890.17	\$ 144,355.96
Compensation and benefits paid	787,016.58	716,591.18	546,396.38	542,273.95
Operating expense.....	95,989.00	92,075.82	64,073.76	61,005.13
Bonds and warrants pur- chased	215,489.12	1,396,427.54	217,740.07	552,669.20
Miscellaneous	2,684.71	137.08	.....	9,600.00
Reinsurance premiums...	.....	.....	5,786.37	3,945.58
Premiums due.....	235,710.45	225,820.72	48,772.70	142,971.45
Cash on hand.....	245,583.30	101,958.54	307,431.93	111,491.20
Total	\$1,801,797.88	\$2,707,149.39	\$1,309,091.38	\$1,568,312.47

*For 11 months ending November 30.

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	1,001,537.78	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	1,433,121.00
1933	518,321.00	197,971.00	635,432.00	1,351,724.00
1934	698,422.00	222,349.00	1,071,251.00	1,992,022.00
1935	688,411.00	293,835.00	1,474,421.00	2,456,667.00
Total	\$16,286,588.33	\$ 7,005,008.70	\$11,672,014.60	\$34,963,611.63
Net Losses Paid:				
*1915	\$ 1,738.02	\$ 2,637.46	\$ 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
1934	426,975.00	145,498.00	594,829.00	1,167,302.00
1935	389,273.00	160,772.00	716,591.00	1,266,636.00
Total	\$ 9,015,915.55	\$ 2,668,659.75	\$ 6,449,735.72	\$ 18,134,311.02

*August 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

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 City park. 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. The Colorado Museum of Natural History association was organized in December, 1900, to buy the Carter collection with funds provided by subscriptions of \$1,000 each. Contracts were made November 18, 1901, for part of the building. This unit was completed in June, 1903, and the main building was finished in July, 1908 at a total cost of \$107,934. The Standley Memorial Wing, costing \$66,250, was next completed. The James wing, costing \$84,975, was finished in 1929. Other construction costs brought the total up to \$270,918 as of January 1, 1937. The cost of exhibits, cases, library and furniture up to the last named date was \$580,489, making a total of \$851,407.

The museum, which is supported in part by the city and in part by donations and endowment funds, has a large staff of scientists constantly engaged in the collection and preparation of new and rare specimens and in this work has sent expeditions to Alaska, Central America, South America and other countries.

The number of visitors to the museum is as follows:

Year	Number
1912 to 1927.....	3,083,000
1928	246,698
1929	199,255
1930	222,525
1931	218,910
1932	193,735
1933	207,505
1934	233,580
1935	241,445
1936	266,900
1937	299,490
Total	5,413,043

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. Addi-

tions 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
1934	8,783.23
1935	10,041.54

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. Among the art exhibits is the Junius Flagg Brown collection of 35 French and American paintings donated to the museum for permanent preservation as a separate exhibit. The museum maintains an unusually fine exhibit of Indian art. Chappell house, which sends out traveling exhibits and supplements the work of the museum, is conducted as a part of the organization.

The Cody Memorial Museum is located on Lookout mountain near Golden, in Denver's mountain park system, 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 at Boulder had its beginning in a small way in 1902, when Prof. Junius Henderson (1865-1937) was appointed curator. The expanding requirements for the housing of the exhibits resulted in the construction in 1937 of a museum building, which was made possible with a federal grant of funds. It was opened to the public on November 16, 1937. At the time of the removal of the collections to the museum building, the number of specimens exceeded a million.

The city 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 ranks among the most attractive in the west. A feature of the zoo, which is one of the first and finest of its kind, is a replica of a mountain fully enclosed and planted with native shrubbery, to form a natural habitat for its inhabitants. It was constructed at a cost of \$100,000. The population of the zoo includes 138 species and 1,384 specimens, exclusive of approximately 33 species and 248 specimens of small wild life such as squirrels, etc., living in the park. These are distributed as follows:

	Species	Specimens
Mammals	27	148
Birds	102	1,132
Reptiles	3	4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Colorado is an attractive field for archaeological exploration, and expeditions sent out at frequent intervals by the country's principal museums of natural history discover in the state many ruins and relics of past ages which furnish valuable information concerning the early American races. Some of the recent discoveries have attracted international attention.

One of the largest 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 conducted extensive exploration work in 1925 on Chimney Rock mesa, 22 miles west of Pagosa Springs, which resulted in 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.

In 1931 the society sent out an expedition under Dr. Paul S. Martin to explore the area southwest of the Mesa Verde national park. This resulted in the discovery of Lowry Pueblo and evidences of other ruins to the north. Subsequently Dr. Martin went with the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and in 1937 he headed an expedition from that museum which spent several months exploring the high ridges to the north in the vicinity of Ackmen, 60 miles northwest of Mesa Verde. Nearly 200 individual building sites were discovered and mapped. While smaller and not as well preserved as the cliff dwellings at Mesa

Verde, they indicated a center of population 400 to 500 years older.

A camp of "Folsom men," believed to have been occupied by the ancient Americans at least 1,500 years ago, was excavated in 1935 at a location 65 miles west of Fort Collins by an expedition headed by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian institute. Much evidence of how the Folsom men lived was uncovered, but no human bones or skulls were discovered.

An expedition under the direction of Dr. Barnum Brown, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, spent several months in 1937 in the vicinity of Cedaredge, in Delta county, excavating for dinosaur bones. A train load of fossils was shipped back to New York, many of which were rare specimens. Included in the discovery were a skeleton of a dinosaur 20 feet long, by five feet thick and four feet high, which resembled a mammoth horned toad; part of a skeleton of a duck-bill dinosaur, and skeletons of some smaller species. One of the discoveries was the footprints of what is believed to be one of the largest reptiles that ever lived. The footprints, excavated from a coal mine, indicated the beast had a stride of 15 feet. Each rock containing a footprint weighed four tons. From the measurements of these prints and a foreleg bone it is estimated that the reptile was at least 34 feet high.

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.

Colorado's opportunities for discoveries of relics of the past are not confined to the more scientific minded. There are numerous Indian battlefields and camps throughout the state where arrowheads, pottery and other evi-

dences of Indian occupation are to be found and the principal libraries have guide books giving information concerning their location. There are many valuable collections of Indian relics in the museums and private homes in the state.

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 arrive 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

Nineteen cities and towns in Colorado issued permits for construction and repairs in 1937 to the amount of \$12,395,231, compared with \$11,473,160 for 20 cities and towns in 1936. In a period covering 14 years the maximum

was in 1924, when 20 cities reported permits amounting to \$33,157,975, and the minimum was in 1933, when the total dropped to \$2,782,412.

The following table gives the number of towns reporting and the value of permits, by calendar years.

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	21,575,638
1930.....	20	11,707,791
1931.....	19	9,127,502
1932.....	20	4,363,398
1933.....	19	2,782,412
1934.....	18	3,747,310
1935.....	20	7,176,981
1936.....	20	11,473,160
1937.....	19	12,395,231

An accompanying table shows the value of permits by cities and towns and by years.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found a summary of the census of the construction industry for Colorado in 1935 with comparisons with 1929.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

TOWN	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1929
Boulder -----	\$ 209,215	\$ 657,372	\$ 257,860	\$ 73,419	\$ 205,760	\$ 216,510
Colorado Springs-----	626,856	579,514	373,444	559,468	132,505	1,030,025
Denver -----	8,890,342	8,337,479	5,223,616	2,663,411	2,166,491	16,633,300
Durango -----	117,126	266,776	36,856	17,920	11,773	162,352
Eads -----	2,045	6,450	4,450	-----	-----	15,000
Eaton -----	12,230	3,000	35,775	300	2,400	12,900
Englewood -----	92,457	142,000	40,440	15,660	11,744	148,097
Fort Collins -----	270,874	328,113	98,024	45,205	33,509	276,578
Fort Morgan -----	109,201	745,952	34,601	11,723	16,391	199,965
Grand Junction -----	571,737	269,188	282,305	76,706	15,153	316,938
Greeley -----	473,645	257,735	289,690	35,964	59,806	453,527
Lafayette -----	5,728	6,355	5,265	5,770	9,562	1,500
La Junta -----	25,575	94,400	6,400	4,200	9,000	1,040
Littleton -----	16,910	4,135	500	5,165	9,650	30,000
Longmont -----	140,820	81,122	68,653	20,075	5,815	127,515
Manitou -----	47,815	52,000	23,998	*4,804	6,725	25,295
Platteville -----	-----	1,000	2,250	-----	375	23,869
Pueblo -----	647,845	233,899	298,894	165,617	73,319	1,572,521
Sterling -----	93,560	65,375	16,700	29,872	6,434	123,705
Trinidad -----	41,250	41,295	79,260	12,031	6,000	205,000
Totals -----	\$12,395,231	\$11,473,160	\$ 7,176,981	\$ 3,747,310	\$ 2,782,412	\$21,575,638

*Period April 1, 1934 to January 18, 1935.

†Excluding \$166,000 for addition to Court House and City Fire House and Jail.

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, 1937, lists 39 approved hospitals in the state,

of which 34 are fully approved and one 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 35 hospitals approved in 1937 had a bed capacity of 6,600, 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.

In 1930 the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons, on the advice of its committee on the treatment of malignant diseases, announced its policy of emphasizing the necessity of making the benefits of contemporary knowledge of cancer available to each and every cancer patient in the country. Two hospitals of 100 beds or more in Colorado have met the minimum requirements for cancer clinics in general hospitals. These are the Colorado General hospital and St. Luke's hospital, both in Denver.

The college also has established a minimum standard for medical service in industry, and eight concerns in Colorado, seven of which are in Denver and one in Pueblo, were approved as of October 1, 1937. These are the Colorado & Southern Railway company, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad company, the Denver Tramway company, the Gates Rubber company, Montgomery Ward & Company, the Public Service Co. of Colorado, Swift & Company and the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

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. Included in the system are 25 parks, exclusive of a number of small tracts unnamed. The best known of the parks are Lookout Mountain, Bergen, Cub Creek, Daniels, Dedisse, Echo Lake, Filius, Genessee, Turkey Creek and the Garden of the Red Rocks.

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 charter amendment empowering Denver to acquire and maintain the parks was adopted in May, 1912. The land owned by the city in the mountain parks aggregated 11,236 acres as of January 1, 1937. The inventory value of the system on that date was \$1,355,531, of which \$842,707 was the estimated value of the land; \$465,938, value of improvements, and \$46,886, value of equipment.

Expenditures by the city and county of Denver on the mountain parks from 1912 to 1937, inclusive, aggregated \$2,664,304.15. These disbursements, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
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
1936	51,194.42
1937	65,496.76
Total	\$2,664,304.15

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1937

LOCATION AND NAME	Type	Ownership	Control	Bed Capacity
Boulder: Boulder-Colorado sanitarium and hospital Community hospital	General General	Seventh Day Adventists Community	Trustees Board of Directors	107 56
Colorado Springs: Beth-El General hospital Glockner sanitarium and hospital National Methodist Episcopal Sanatorium for Tuberculosis St. Francis hospital and sanatorium	General General Tuberculosis General	Methodist Episcopal Church Church Methodist Episcopal Church Church	Board of Directors Sisters of Charity Board of Directors Sisters of St. Francis	139 163 75 140
Denver: Beth Israel hospital Children's hospital Denver General hospital Fitzsimons General hospital Mercy hospital Mt. Airy sanitarium National Jewish hospital Presbyterian hospital St. Anthony's hospital St. Joseph's hospital St. Luke's hospital Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives, Re- lief Society University of Colorado hospitals: Colorado General hospital Colorado Psychopathic hospital	General Children General General General Mental Tuberculosis General General General General General Tuberculosis General Mental	Community Community City and County Federal Church Private Community Presbyterian Church Church Church Episcopal Church Community University University	Board of Directors Board of Directors Health department Army Sisters of Mercy Owner Trustees Trustees Sisters of St. Francis Sisters of Charity Managers Trustees Regents Regents	65 220 515 1,062 213 61 250 175 182 260 255 300 178 78
Durango: Mercy hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Mercy	58
Fort Lyon: Veterans Administration hospital	General	Federal	Veterans Administration	643
Grand Junction: St. Mary's hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	71

Greeley:									
Greeley hospital	General	County	Board of Commissioners	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	100
La Junta:									
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad hospital	Industrial	Railroad hospital association	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	36
Mennonite hospital and sanitarium	General	Board of Missions and Charities	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	80
Longmont:									
Longmont hospital	General	Private	Owner	Owner	Owner	Owner	Owner	Owner	40
Pueblo:									
Corwin hospital	Industrial	Corporation	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	247
Parkview hospital	General	Community	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	98
St. Mary's hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	150
Woodcroft hospital	Mental	Private	Clinic	Clinic	Clinic	Clinic	Clinic	Clinic	130
Salida:									
Denver and Rio Grande Western hospital	Industrial	Railway Employees' Association	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	87
Sterling:									
*St. Benedict hospital	General	Church	Sisters of St. Benedict	41					
Trinidad:									
Mt. San Rafael hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	Sisters of Charity	75
Woodmen:									
Modern Woodmen of America sanatorium	Tuberculosis	Fraternal (Woodmen of America)	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	Trustees	250

* Provisionally approved.

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.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

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:

Length383 feet 11 inches
 Width313 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

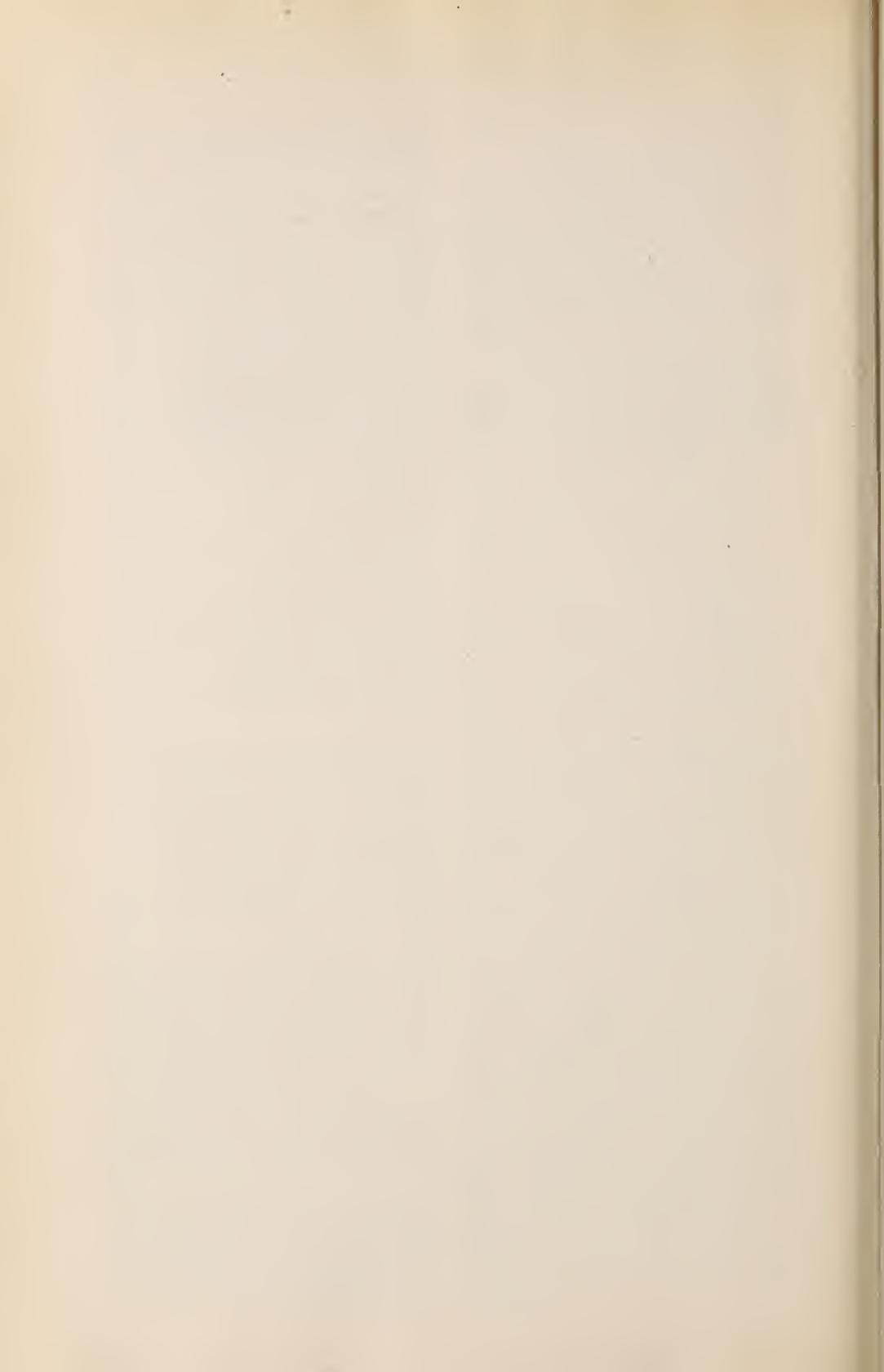
The cornerstone contains a copy of the Bible, an American flag, constitutions of Colorado and the United States, the Declaration of Independence, census reports, numerous documents and public addresses of officials, a number of souvenirs, copies of the newspapers of that day and gold and silver coins 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.

In 1938 the state, with the aid of a PWA grant, commenced the construction of a new office building on the southwest corner of Colfax and Sherman, which will be occupied in 1939.



INDEX

	Page
A	
Accidents (See Mortality Statistics)	
automobile	64-67, 454
coal mines	277
grade crossings	457, 458
industrial	506-508
railroads	65, 455
street cars	455
Acreage (See Area)	
Actors, number of	34
Advertising, income from	162
Advertising agencies	501
Agricultural College (See Education, State Institutions)	
agricultural extension service	139-140
Agricultural Experiment station	138-139
Agricultural implements, value of (See Vol. II)	196
Agricultural lands (See Assessments, Land)	
acreage assessed, by years	192-195, 232A
area by counties	14A
assessed value	196
general description	7
Agriculture (See Vol. II, products by name)	
crop insurance	446, 447
co-operative marketing associations	140-146
crop acreage, production and valuation	127, 129, 131
farm income	126
internal revenue from	381
persons engaged in	32, 33
rank of counties in	18
Regional Credit corporation	366
relation to mining and manufactures	9
relation of state to U. S. in	16
statistics of	123-133
under federal reclamation projects	96, 100
Aid to blind (See Public Welfare)	
Aid to dependent children (See Public Welfare)	
Air Corps Technical school	395
Airports, aircraft, pilots and routes	504-506
Alamosa	
cost of living in	438, 441
service establishments in	496
wholesale business in	485
Alcohol, industrial, manufacture of	165-166
Alcoholism, deaths from (See Mortality Statistics)	456
Alfalfa (See Vol. II)	
Alfalfa seed (See Vol. II)	
Alien population (See Population)	28
Altitudes	
high and low points	10
highest bridge	90
highest postoffice	54
highway passes	60
of lakes and reservoirs	49
of mountains	10, 42-49
of mountain passes	51-53
of state, general	6
of towns and cities	
folder in pocket	90-91, 93
of weather stations	90-91, 93
Amusement establishments (See Tourist Attractions)	
number and receipts	430
theaters and motion picture industry	429
Apples (See Vol. II)	
acreage, production, value	127
number of trees	133
Apricots (See Vol. II)	
Archaeological	510
Architects, number of	34
Area (See Land)	
of agricultural land	14A
of cities and towns	folder in pocket
of coal lands	14A
of state	4, 14, 14A
of counties	14, 14A
of dry farming land	14A
of farms	124
of farm land assessed by years	192-195, 232A
of federal lands	14, 14A
of fruit lands	14A, 232A
of grazing lands	14A, 232A
of hay lands	14A, 232A
of irrigated land	14A, 89, 90
of national forests	14, 14A, 68
of national parks	9, 14, 14A
of patented land	14, 14A
of public domain	14, 14A
of state land	14, 14A
rank of counties in	18
rank of state in	15
Argo tunnel	469
Artists, number of	34
Art exhibits (See Museums)	508
Assessments (See Taxation)	
abstract of, 1936, 1937	177-178
agricultural land, distribution, by counties, 1936, 1937	192-195
agricultural land, distribution, by years	232A
average values, farm land by types, by counties, by years	208-210
average value, livestock, by kinds, by counties, by years	220-225
comparative, by years	230
dairy cattle, by counties, 1936, 1937	214, 226-229
detail table, by years, by classes	233
distribution of 1936	176
dry farming land, acreage, by counties by years	202
farm land, acres, by counties and years	181, 206
farm property, by counties, 1936, 1937	196-199
farm property, by counties, by years	200
foxes, by counties, 1936, 1937	217, 226-229
fruit land, by counties, by years	205
grazing land, by counties, by years	203
goats, by counties, 1936, 1937	218, 226-229
horses, by counties, 1936, 1937	211, 226-229
increases and decreases	235
irrigated land, acreage, by counties, by years	201, 207
motor vehicles	177, 186, 233
mules, by counties, 1936, 1937	212, 226-229
natural hay land, by counties, by years	204
poultry, by counties, 1936, 1937	219
public utilities	234
railroads, telephone and telegraph, by counties, 1936, 1937	190-191
railroads, telegraph and telephone, by years	234
range cattle, by counties, 1936, 1937	213, 226-229
sheep, by counties, 1936, 1937	215, 226-229
summaries, by counties and classes, 1936, 1937	184-187
swine, by counties, 1936, 1937	216, 226-229
totals, by years	175
totals, by counties, 1936, 1937	188-189
Authors, number of	34

	Page		Page
Automobiles (See Motor Vehicles)		Building operations and permits.....	15, 361, 362, 486, 494, 500, 512
Auto accidents (See Mortality Statistics, Accidents)		corp. income from.....	390
Aviation	384	WPA projects.....	378-381
B			
Bakery products (See Manufacturing)		Bulb farms (See Vol. II)	
Banks		Bureau of Mines (U. S.) field station.....	398
assets and liabilities of.....	424-425	Busk-Ivanhoe tunnel.....	469
bank for co-operatives.....	366	Bus lines (See Motor Vehicles)	
clearings of principal cities.....	423	Business (See Census of Business, Industries and Groups by Individual Names)	
deposit insurance.....	423, 424-425	rank of state in.....	15
deposits, assessed value.....	233	retail sales tax collected from, by classified groups.....	240-242
deposits by towns..... folder in pocket		Butter and cheese (See Manufacturing, Dairying)	
deposits by years.....	427	production and value.....	136, 137, 161
deposits, per capita.....	23	rank of state in.....	15
deposits, rank of counties in.....	18	C	
deposits, rank of state in.....	17	Cabbage (See Vol. II)	
federal intermediate credit bank.....	365	acreage, production, value.....	127, 131
federal land bank.....	364, 368	Cancer (See Mortality Statistics)	
federal reserve bank.....	422	Canning and preserving industries.....	172-173
general data.....	421-429, 502	Canon City	
internal revenue from.....	391	cost electric service.....	441
joint-stock land bank.....	367	retail business in.....	489
names and location of.....	427-429	wholesale business in.....	485
statistics by counties.....	426	Cantaloupes (See Vol. II)	
Barley (See Vol. II)		acreage, production, value.....	127
acreage, production, value.....	127, 129	Capitals of Colorado.....	62
Beans (See Vol. II)		Capitol buildings.....	516
acreage, production, value.....	127, 131	Carrots (See Vol. II)	
Beer, manufacture of.....	472, 473	acreage, production, value.....	127
license fees from.....	470	Cattle (See Livestock, Vol. II)	
Bees and honey.....	135	assessed value.....	213, 214, 222, 223, 226-229
Beets (See Vol. II)		drought relief program.....	284
Colorado's relation to U. S.....	16	in federal grazing districts.....	402
acreage, production, value.....	127, 129	in national forests.....	72
Berries (See Vol. II)		rank of counties in.....	18
Bicycles, assessed value of.....	233	slaughtered.....	170
accidents.....	65	value, number.....	130
Biological survey.....	73, 429	Cauliflower (See Vol. II)	
Birds, state and others.....	121	acreage, production, value.....	127
Birth, state of, Colorado population.....	28	Causes of death (See Mortality Statistics)	
Births and rates (See Mortality Statistics)		Celery (See Vol. II)	
Blackberries (See Vol. II)		acreage, production, value.....	127
Black Canon National Monument (See National Parks and Monuments)		Cement (See Mines and Minerals)	
Blind, assistance to (See Public Welfare)		Census of Business	
Blue River-South Platte project.....	99	advertising agencies.....	501
Bonded Indebtedness		Colorado payroll.....	474-475, 476, 476A
farm mortgages.....	446	construction industry.....	500
mill levies for.....	231, 232, 236	financial institutions.....	501-502
mortgage insurance.....	367	hotels.....	499
of counties, 1938.....	41	indicated turnover of business and industry.....	474
of school districts.....	41, 299, 303	insurance.....	498
of towns and cities..... folder in pocket		motor trucks for hire.....	501
rank of state.....	17	persons employed in industry and business.....	476, 476A
school fund loans, by counties.....	63	public warehousing.....	501
summary.....	41	radio broadcasting.....	502-503
(See folder in pocket)		retail distribution	
Book and job printing.....	161-163	chain and independent stores.....	487
Bonded warehouses.....	472	Colorado compared to U. S. in percentages.....	492
Boulder		counties, towns and years.....	488-491
births and deaths in.....	453	number establishments, sales, employees, etc.....	485-494
cost of living in.....	438	personnel, payroll and expenses, by kinds.....	498-499
hospitals.....	514	seasonal employment, by industries and months.....	477-481
hotels, number, receipts, etc.....	499	service establishments.....	495-498
illiteracy in.....	314	summaries, tables, etc., by industries and groups.....	473-502
manufacturing in.....	159	wholesale distribution	
retail business.....	488	establishments, sales, employees, etc.....	482-485
retail price electric energy.....	443	summary by counties.....	484-485
service establishments in.....	496	Chambers of Commerce (See Commercial organization)	
water supply.....	120, 121	Chain stores (See Census of Business)	
wholesale business in.....	485	Charity, contributions deducted from income tax.....	244
Boundaries of Colorado.....	4, 106		
Bread and bakery products (See Manufacturing)			
Brick (See Clay Products)			
Bridge, Royal Gorge.....	90		
Brighton			
cost electric service.....	441		
retail business.....	489		
Breweries, malt liquors.....	472, 473		
Broadcasting stations.....	503-504		
Broom corn (See Vol. II)			

Page	Page
Charts	
clear and cloudy days.....	117
Colorado congressional districts.....	417
Colorado, comparative size of.....	4
comparing manufactures, mines and agriculture.....	9
distribution of highway costs.....	325
electric power plants.....	119
farms and area irrigated.....	90
game refuges.....	83
highway districts.....	327
highway expenditures.....	325
hours of daylight.....	116
location of farms.....	125
manufacturing progress.....	148
mean altitude of Colorado.....	381
mineral areas.....	255
mineral production.....	258
oil production.....	283
population gainfully employed.....	32, 33
rainfall in Denver.....	105
rainfall in towns and cities.....	114
relative humidity of cities.....	101
temperature in Denver.....	105
thermal springs.....	54A
value metals mined.....	258
Cheese (See Manufactures)	
production and value.....	136
Chemists, number of.....	34
Cherries (See Vol. II)	
acreage, production, value.....	127
number of trees.....	133
Chickens (See Poultry)	
Child labor amendment.....	317
Child Welfare Service (See Public Welfare)	
Chinese population.....	20, 21
Christmas trees.....	69
Church population and statistics.....	17
Cigar manufacturing.....	168
Cities (See Towns and Cities)	
Citizenship of population.....	28
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	348, 355, 404
Civil Works Administration.....	375
Clay deposits.....	164, 272
Clay products, manufacture of.....	164, 165, 166
Clergymen, number of.....	34
Cliff Dwellers (See Archaeological, National Parks)	
Climatological data	
characteristics.....	101
data for 1937.....	108, 109
Denver weather conditions.....	104
general description.....	10, 101-117
glaciers.....	104
hours of daylight.....	116
hours of sunshine.....	113, 116, 117
humidity.....	102
length of growing seasons.....	106, 115
precipitation.....	101, 108-109, 110, 112, 113
rainfall chart.....	114
relative humidity of cities.....	102
snowfall.....	103, 111
temperatures.....	101, 107-109
thunder storms.....	103
velocity of winds.....	103, 113
weather in 1937.....	105, 110, 113
Clover (See Vol. II)	
Coal (See Mines and Minerals)	
average retail price.....	435
coal lands.....	14A, 273
coal mine accidents.....	277
coal reserves.....	398-400
general description.....	272-274
highest mine.....	295
production by counties.....	275, 276
production and value, by years.....	274
production on federal lands.....	403
rank of counties in mining.....	18
rank of state in reserves.....	16
state coal lands.....	62
state's resources of.....	273
tonnage shipped by rail and truck.....	273, 277
U. S. Bureau of Mines field station.....	398
Cody memorial museum.....	509
Coke production.....	278
Cold storage facilities.....	39
Colleges (See Education)	
Colorado (See History, Political, Climatological data, state lands, Institutions, Taxation, Highways)	
aliens in and citizenship.....	28
altitude.....	6
assessed valuation of all property.....	233
bonded indebtedness.....	41
boundaries of.....	4, 106
brief land history.....	11
capitol buildings.....	516
capitals of.....	62
center of.....	28
compensation insurance fund.....	507
constitutional convention.....	74
cost of living in.....	433-444
cost of state government, 1937.....	416
counties and county seats.....	24
drainage and water supply.....	8
early history.....	6
earthquakes in.....	511
educational system.....	296-314
elected officials, executive and legislative (See Political, Officials)	
forests (See National Forests)	
game reserves.....	83, 84
general description.....	4
history of counties.....	13
hospitals in.....	512, 514
land classification.....	7, 14, 14A
land grants.....	63
land history.....	11
latitude and longitude.....	502-503
legal holidays.....	87
libraries in.....	465-467
museums in.....	508-510
national guard.....	397
natural divisions of.....	5
permanent school funds.....	61-62, 63
poet laureate.....	404
political sub-divisions.....	11
population (See Population)	
rank among states.....	15
rank in mineral production.....	252
relation to agriculture in U. S.....	16
representatives of foreign governments in.....	394
revenues and disbursements state government.....	174, 176, 178-180, 182-183
rivers and drainage.....	8
school land.....	14, 14A, 60-62
social security (See Public Welfare)	
standard time in.....	106
state bird.....	121
state courtesy patrol.....	64
state flag.....	13
state flower.....	348
state funds for relief.....	350
state game and fish commission.....	82
state institutions (See Institutions)	
state mill levies, by classes, by years.....	235-236
state museum.....	509
state seal and motto.....	17
state song.....	32
total wealth.....	245-247
trees of.....	58
troops in world war.....	17, 348
value state property.....	245, 321, 322
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	98
Colorado Industrial Commission.....	506
Colorado museum of natural history.....	509
Colorado national monument (See National parks and monuments)	
Colorado payroll.....	474-476
Colorado Springs	
births and deaths in.....	453
bank clearings.....	423
cost electric service.....	441-444
crime statistics.....	461
hospitals in.....	514
hours of daylight.....	116
illiteracy in.....	314
manufactures.....	159
occupational statistics.....	32, 34

	Page		Page
persons engaged in professional services	34	governmental cost payments and revenue receipts	174
police, number of	459	highway mileage and classification	333
retail business in	489	highway revenues	328-329
retail price, electric service	441-444	hotels, number, receipts, etc.	499
service establishments in	496	illiteracy, by	314
water supply of	120, 121	irr. areas, irr. enterprises, investments in	14A, 91-93
wholesale business in	485	land classification, area, homesteads in, etc.	14, 14A
Colorado State Planning Commission, personnel	1	livestock, assessed value, by kind, by number, by years	211-225, 226-229
Colorado Trade Executives' Institute	433	manufacturing in	155-158
Colorado year book, Foreword	3	mill levies	188, 189
Colorado yule marble	295	mineral output	266, 267
Commercial feed control	141	motor vehicle registrations	336, 338
Commercial organizations	431-433	officials of	419-421
Trade Executives' Institute	433	oil wells drilled, 1936, 1937	284
Commissioners, county	421	old age assistance	350
Compensation, Workmen's	305-307	per capita statistics of population by	23
Compensation, war veterans	359, 364	per cent taxes collected	237
Condensed Milk (See Manufacturing, Dairying)		personnel and payroll of	476A
Congressional districts	417	business and industry in	476A
Congressmen (See Officials Elected)		population, composition, and characteristics of	20, 22
Constitutional Convention, state	74	prisoners in jails of	463-464
Construction business (See Building Permits, Public Works Adm.)		public welfare receipts and expenditures	350, 351
establishments, value work done, etc.	500	railroad and telegraph mileage in	190, 191
income from	390	rank in area, pop., assessed valuation, bank deposits, agriculture, livestock, manufacturing, automobiles, highways, railroads, etc.	18-19
Consuls, foreign, in Colorado	394	receipts from forest service	73, 75
Co-operative marketing associations	140-146	representation in senate and house	413-415
bank for co-operatives	366	retail business in	488-490
Co-operation self-help movement	317	retail sales tax	243
Co-operative societies (credit unions)	322	revenue and levies (See Taxation)	
Copper (See Mines and Minerals)		school expenses and indebtedness	302, 303, 306, 307
history of industry	261	school fund loans	63
prices	254	school population, teachers	304
production to the end of 1936	270-271	school revenues	230A, 230B
production by counties	266, 267, 268-269	tax distribution	230A, 230B
production by years	270-271	service establishments in	495
Corn (See Vol. II)		service tax	251
acreage, production and value	127, 129, 131	taxes (See Taxation)	
Corporations (See Taxation)		unemployment census	37
internal revenue from	388, 399, 391	value of school property	302, 308
Cost of living		wholesale business in	484-485
aggregate cost 42 units	434, 436, 437	County extension agents	140
changes in	434, 436, 438	County officials	419-421
electric service	440	County seats, pop., and distance from Denver	24
general summary	433-444	Courtesy patrol	64
in cities and towns	438	Courts, federal	393, 394
indexes, all items	436	state (See Elected Officials)	
retail prices of coal	435	Cows (See Vol. II)	
retail prices, natural gas	435, 439	average value, by years	214, 223
Counties (See Taxation and Revenue, Assessments)		number milked	132
acres farm land assessed	181, 201-205	rank of counties in	18
acres irrigated land assessed	14A, 201	Creameries (See Vol. II)	
area of	14, 14A	Credit unions	322
assessed valuation per capita	23	Crime conditions	
assessed valuation	184, 186	cases in federal courts	394
average salaries of teachers	305	general summary	458-464
average value land assessed	207-210	judicial criminal statistics	462, 463
bank deposits, per capita	23	lynching record	54
banks and banking statistics	426, 427-429	narcotic operations	384, 395, 417
births and deaths in	453	number police employees in cities and towns	459
bonded indebtedness of	41	offenses known to police, rates, Colo., U. S. and specified cities	461
coal production in	275, 276	penitentiary statistics	315
commercial organizations in	431-433	persons arrested and held for prosecution in Denver	460
county commissioners	421	prisoners in county jails	463, 464
county seat, railroad distances, population	24	Crops (See Vol. II)	
disbursements for highways	326, 330-331	insurance of	446, 447
drainage enterprises in	95	on federal projects	100
early history of	13	rank of state in	16
elected officials	415	Crude oil (See Oil and Natural Gas)	
election returns by	418	Cucumbers (See Vol. II)	
families and dwellings in	27	Currants (See Vol. II)	
farm property values	128, 196-199, 200		
farms, number, size and tenure	128		
fish planted in streams	86		
gasoline consumption in	341		
gasoline taxes	340, 341		

D	Page
Dairying (See Vol. II)	
butter production	132, 136
cheese production and value	136
dairy cattle	18, 132
milk produced	132
rank of state in	15
summary	136, 137
Daylight, hours of, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs	116
Death rates (See Mortality Statistics)	
Debt, public (See Bonded Indebtedness)	
Debt, farm	134
Denmark, consul	394
Dentists, number of	34
Denver art museum	509
Denver land districts, U. S.	400
Denver mint	392
record gold movement	391
Denver weather conditions	104
Denver	
actors and showmen living in	34
births and deaths in	453
bank clearings	423
cost electric service	441-444
cost of living in	433-444
credit unions in	322
crime statistics	461
distances to cities of world	361, 503
distances to county seats	24
federal operations in	354, 356-359
hospitals in	514
hotels, number, receipts, etc.	499
hours of daylight	116
illiteracy in	314
largest pipe span	475
manufactures	159
mountain parks	513
municipal airport	504
museums	508-510
police, number	459
occupational statistics	32
persons engaged in professional services	34
rainfall chart	105
retail business in	489
retail prices in, food, coal, natural gas (See Cost of Living)	
state or country of birth of citizens	29
unemployment census of	38
water supply of	120, 121
weather conditions	104
zoo	510
Department of Public Welfare (See Public Welfare)	
Dependent children (See Public Welfare)	
Dewberries (See Vol. II)	
Dinosaur national monument (See National Parks and Monuments)	
Director of Markets	140
Diseases (See Mortality Statistics)	
Distances	
between Denver and county seats	24
between towns in state, folder in pocket of cities of the world from Denver	361, 503
Distilled spirits (See Intoxicating Liquors)	
number dealers licensed	384
summary federal operations	472
Districts, political	414, 415, 416
District attorneys and district judges (See Officials Elected)	
Divorce (See Marriages and Divorces)	
Donations of taxpayers	244
Dotsero cutoff	40
Drainage enterprises (See Irrigation)	94-95
Drainage and rivers of state	8
Dry farming land	
acreage assessed	192, 194, 202
area in counties	14A
average value, by years	208
Dry goods, wholesale and retail business in (See Census of Business)	
Ducks (See Vol. II)	

	Page
Durango	
cost electric service	441-444
wholesale business in	485
retail business in	490
service establishments in	496
Dwellings and families	21, 26, 27, 124

E

Earthquakes	511
Education (See Institutions)	
agricultural extension service	139-140
agricultural experiment station	138-139
average salary of teachers	305
colleges and universities	309, 315
college presidents and professors	34
Colorado's educational system	296-314
cost per capita, by years	299, 301
cost, by counties	302
county funds from forest service	73, 75
county supt. of schools	420
disbursements, state institutions	318-320
distribution state levies	230A, 231A, 231, 232, 235-237
enrollment by years in schools, colleges and universities	296, 298, 309
federal grants	310
illiteracy	15, 314
instructors in schools, colleges and universities, by years	297, 304, 310
land grant colleges	310
nurse-training schools	310
parochial schools	310
permanent school fund	61-62, 63, 299
libraries in state	465-467
private schools	310
rank of counties in school property	19
rank of state in school property	17
receipt, expenditures, public schools	299, 300, 301, 306, 307
receipts and expenditures, universities and colleges	311-312
school bonds outstanding	41, 299, 303
school districts, schools and buildings	298-299, 304
school population, teachers	304
school revenues by counties	230A, 230B
school tax distribution	230A, 230B
school taxes (See Taxation)	
state educational institutions	315, 318-320
value college and university property	313, 321
value school property	299, 308
Eggs (See Poultry)	
value, number produced	132, 134
Egg law	146
Election returns (See Political)	
Electric power	
cost of	435, 440, 441-444
development in state	118
distribution (map)	119
electric utilities municipally owned	122, 441-444
production of	121, 122
rank of state in	17
Elevations (See Altitude)	
Emergency crop and feed loans	367
Employment (See Occupations, Population, Census of Business, Manufactures)	
Employment, seasonal	477-481
Employment Service, U. S.	372-374
Engineers, number of	34
estates, transfer of	244
Ethyl alcohol	166
Executions in Colorado	39
Extension service	139-140
Experiment station	138-139
Express companies, assessed valuation	184-187

F

Families, income of	387
Families in Colorado (See Population)	21, 25, 26

Page	Page
Families on relief (See Federal Emergency Relief Adm.)	Fort Collins.....See folder in pocket
Farms (See Vol. II)	cost of living in.....438
assessed value of land.....181, 196	hotels, number, receipts, etc.....499
drainage.....94, 95	illiteracy in.....314
farm income.....126	manufactures.....159
location of (map).....125	retail business in.....490
land classified as to use.....129	retail price electric service.....441-444
livestock, number, value.....130	service establishments in.....496
mortgage debt of.....134, 446	water supply of.....120, 121
movement of population to and from	wholesale business in.....485
number irrigated and area.....89, 93, 94, 100	Fort Logan.....397
number, size, tenure and value of	Fort Morgan
.....124, 128	cost electric service.....441-444
rank of state in.....16	retail business in.....490
tax delinquency.....237	service establishments in.....496
tenure.....21, 26, 124	Foxes.....217, 226-229
Farm Credit Administration.....364-369	Frosts, first and last.....106, 115
Farm drainage.....94	Fruit land, area.....14A
Farm property, value.....128, 196-200	Fruits and fruit trees (See Vol. II)
rank of state in.....15	Fruit and vegetable canning.....172-173
Farm tenure.....21, 26, 124	Fruit and vegetables, carlot shipments
Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association.....140-146	.....172
Federal aid projects (See Highways, United States government)	Fruit and vegetable inspection.....146
Federal courts in Colorado.....393, 394	
Federal Credit unions.....367	G
Federal departments in Colorado (See United States government).....356, 359	Gainful occupations, persons engaged in (See Population).....30-34
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....423, 424-425	Game, wild
Federal Emergency Relief.....374-378	fish hatcheries.....83
Federal expenditures in Colorado.....355	fish, record catches.....87
Federal fruit and inspection.....146	fishery licenses.....85
Federal grazing districts.....401	fish and game department.....82-87
Federal Home Loan Bank system.....369-372	hunting licenses.....85
Federal Housing Administration.....362	in national forests.....72, 73
Federal income taxes (See Internal Revenue)	predatory animal control.....73
Federal Intermediate Credit bank.....365	state game refuges.....83, 84
Federal Land bank.....364, 368	trout planted.....84, 86
Federal land grants.....63	Gardens, farm (See Vol. II)
Federal lands and reserves.....14A, 398-400	Gas, natural (See Oil and Natural Gas)
water power sites.....399	Gasoline consumption, rank of counties in.....19
Federal land districts.....400	Gasoline plants.....292
Federal operations in Colorado (See United States government)	Gasoline tax.....339-341
Federal Power Commission.....118	Gasoline, source of supply.....339, 340
Federal pensions and war compensation.....359-361	Gasoline shipments by truck.....339-340
Federal property in Colorado.....245-247, 410	Geese (See Vol. II)
Federal reclamation projects.....96-100	General relief (See Public Welfare)
Federal Reserve bank.....422	Geographical center of state.....28
Federal savings and loan associations.....371	Geography of state.....4-6
Federal Savings and Loan Corp.....371	Geological formations of state (See Oil, Mining).....40
Federal Savings & Loan Insurance.....371	Germany, consul.....394
Federal social security (See Public Welfare)	Gifts of taxpayers.....244
Federal-State Employment Service.....372-374	Glaciers.....104, 120
Federal Surplus Commodity Corp.....374	Goats (See Vol. II).....218, 226-229
Federal Surplus Relief Corp.....374	Gold (See Mines and Minerals)
Filling stations (See Oil and Natural Gas)	coined at Denver mint.....392
Fire insurance (See Insurance)	history of industry.....259
Fire control in forests.....70	production by counties.....266, 267, 268-269
Fish and Game (See Game)	production by years.....270-271
Fish hatcheries.....83	production to end of 1936.....270-271
Fish, record catches.....87	record movement of.....391
Fitzsimons (army) hospital.....396	Gooseberries (See Vol. II)
Flag, state.....13	Government land (See federal land and reserves, United States)
Floriculture (See Vol. II)	Governors (See Officials elected)
Flour mills (See Manufacturing)	of state.....411, 415
Flower, state.....348	vote for.....413
Fluorspar (See Mines and Minerals)	Grade crossings accidents.....457, 458
enterprises, persons engaged, etc.....265	Grand Junction (See Towns and Cities)
Food inspection service.....141	births and deaths in.....453
Food products, cost of.....434-444	cost electric service.....441-444
Foreign governments, representatives of.....394	cost of living in.....438
Forest products, income from.....389	hotels, number, receipts, etc.....499
Forests (See National forests)	illiteracy in.....314
native trees.....58	manufactures.....159
Forest fires.....70	retail business in.....490
Forestry, persons engaged in.....32, 33	retail price electric service.....441-444
	service establishments in.....496
	wholesale business in.....485
	Grand Valley reclamation project.....96, 100
	Granite (See Stone)
	Grants, land.....63

Page	Page
Grapes (See Vol. II)	
number of vines.....133	
production, value.....127, 133	
Grazing land (See Vol. II)	
acres assessed.....14A	
area in counties.....14A	
in federal districts.....401	
in national forests.....72	
state grazing land.....62	
Great Sand Dunes national monument (See National parks and monu- ments)	
Greeley (See Towns and Cities)	
births and deaths in.....453	
hotels, number, receipts, etc.....499	
illiteracy in.....314	
manufactures.....159	
retail business in.....491	
retail price electric energy.....441-445	
service establishments in.....496	
water supply of.....120, 121	
wholesale business in.....485	
Greenhouses (See Vol. II)	
Growing seasons (See Climatological data)	
Gunnison tunnel.....468	
H	
Hail insurance.....446, 447	
Hatcheries, fish.....83, 84	
Hay and hay land (See Vol. II)	
acreage assessed.....14A, 204, 232A	
acreage, production, value.....127, 129	
Health (See Climatological data, Mor- tality statistics)	
Helium, production and history of...293	
Hens (See Vol. II)	
Highways	
chart, highway dollar.....325	
chart, state highway districts.....327	
county receipts from forest serv- ice.....73, 75	
county revenue for.....328	
disbursements, all agencies, by years.....326	
disbursements, by counties for...330	
disbursements, state highway de- partment funds, by years.....327	
federal aid projects.....326, 327, 335	
grade crossing accidents.....457-458	
highest in state.....10	
highway courtesy patrol.....64	
in national forests.....70	
mileage, state and county highways and types of.....323, 333	
mill levies for.....231, 232, 236	
national forest service.....325	
organization and personnel highway system.....323-325	
over mountain passes.....59	
rank of counties in mileage.....19	
rank of state in.....17	
receipts and expenditures state highway department, by years.....232	
road tax distribution, gasoline....341	
state highway department funds, sources, by years.....326	
Trail Ridge road.....60	
U. S. bureau of public roads	
personnel of.....325	
roads constructed by.....334	
status of funds of.....334	
High and low points.....10	
highest bridge.....90	
highest coal mine.....295	
highest postoffice.....54	
History	
archaeological.....510	
constitutional convention.....74	
irrigation development.....87-95	
land history.....11	
museums.....508	
of counties.....13	
of manufacturing.....147	
of mining.....252	
of state, general.....6	
Hogs (See Vol. II, Swine)	
Holidays, legal.....87	
Holy Cross national monument (See National parks and monuments)	
Home Owners Loan Corp.....370, 372	
Home Rule cities.....440	
Homcs (See Dwellings, Population)	
federal loans on.....369-372	
home loan bank.....372	
Homestead land	
general description.....399	
Homicides (See Mortality statistics)	
relation to legal execution.....39	
Honey.....135	
Honeydew melons (See Vol. II)	
Horses (See Livestock, Vol. II)	
assessed value.....211, 226-229	
in federal grazing districts.....402	
number, value, receipts.....130	
value by years.....220	
Horticulture, floriculture and seed growing	
assessed valuation.....232A	
acreage assessed, fruit land.....205	
area fruit land, by counties.....14A	
summary of.....133	
Hospitals in state.....512, 514-515	
Fitzsimons hospital.....396	
Insane hospital.....317	
U. S. Veterans.....396	
Hotels in Colorado	
in national forests.....71	
number, capacity, receipts, etc....499	
Hot Springs (See Thermal Springs)	
Hovenweep national monument (See National parks and monuments)	
Humidity (See Climatological data)	
Hunting and fishing licenses.....85	
Hydro-electric power (See Water Power Resources)	
I	
Ice cream (See Dairying)	
Illiteracy of population.....15, 314	
Income, farm.....126	
Income taxes (See Internal revenue)	
Indians	
agencies and population.....20, 35	
land treaties with.....12	
Industrial accidents (See Mortality statistics, Accidents).....506-508	
Industrial alcohol.....165-166	
Industrial commission.....506-508	
Industrial schools (See Institutions)	
Inheritance taxes.....238	
Infant mortality (See Mortality Sta- tistics)	
Initiative and referendum.....409	
Insane hospital (See Institutions)	
Institutions, state	
building activities.....361	
educational	
296, 298, 309, 311-313, 315, 318-321	
hospital for insane.....317, 318-321	
land grant college.....310	
libraries in.....467	
penal, eleemosynary and educa- tional.....315-321	
penitentiary.....315	
population.....318	
receipts, disbursements.....318-320	
tax levies and receipts for...235-236	
value inventory.....321	
Insurance statistics	
federal mortgage insurance....362, 371	
hail.....446, 447	
of bank deposits.....423, 424-425	
summary of.....445-447	
workmen's compensation.....506-508	
Insurance agencies (See Census of Business)	
Intoxicating liquors	
alcohol, manufacture of.....165-166	
beer, manufacture of.....472, 473	
consumption of.....471	
distilled spirits.....384, 472	
internal revenue from.....385	

	Page		Page
Marriages and divorces.....	21	production all minerals by years...	256-257, 258
Marketing associations.....	140-146	radium	263
Masonic membership.....	106	rank among states.....	16, 252
Maternal and child welfare (See Public Welfare)		rank of counties in.....	18
Meat packing (See Manufacturing)		receipts from federal operations..	402-403
Melons (See Vol. II)		record gold movement.....	391
Mesa Verde national park (See National parks and monuments)		sand and gravel.....	280
Mesa Verde park museum.....	509	silver	260
Metal production (See Mines and Minerals)		stone	278
Mexican population.....	20, 21	non-metals	272
Mexican land grants.....	516	tungsten	264
Mexico, consul.....	394	value of production by years.....	252
Mica production.....	254	vanadium	265
Mileage		zinc	262
airplane routes.....	504-506	Mineral waters (See Thermal Springs)	
between county seats and Denver..	24	Mint at Denver.....	392
between Denver and principal cities..	361	record gold movement.....	391
between towns.....	folder in pocket	Moffat tunnel.....	468
railroads	10, 17	Mohair clipped	132
rank of counties in.....	18	Molybdenum (See Mines and Minerals)	
rank of state in.....	17	production, enterprises, etc.....	264
state highways.....	323, 333	Monuments, national (See National parks and monuments)	
telephone and telegraph wires.....	10, 17	Mortality statistics.....	447-458
Military		accidental deaths (See Accidents)	
air corps technical school.....	395	ages at death.....	448
Colorado troops in world war.....	17, 348	births and deaths, by counties.....	453
military age of population.....	322	births, stillbirths and infant mortality	449, 452-454
national guard.....	17	coal mine accidents.....	277
pensions and war compensation.....	359-362	deaths from auto accidents.....	64-67, 454, 457-458
U. S. army post.....	397	deaths from strong drink.....	456
Milk (See Dairying, Vol. II)		deaths, number, causes, rates.....	447-448, 458
produced on farms.....	132, 136	homicides	39, 456
Millet (See Vol. II)		industrial accidents (See Accidents)	
Millionaires, number.....	391	legal executions	39
Mines and Minerals (See principal minerals by name)		lynchings	54
accidents, deaths (See Accidents)		rank of state in death rates.....	17
acreage mineral land.....	14A	summary births, by years.....	452
assessed value improvements.....	233	suicides	455
average price metals.....	254	Mortgages (See Bonded Indebtedness)	
biggest shot fired.....	40	Motion picture industry.....	429, 431
bureau of mines station.....	398	Motor busses (See Motor Vehicles)	
capital investment in.....	253	Motor trucking for hire.....	501
chart, mineral output by years.....	258	Motor vehicles	
clay and clay-working industries.....	164, 165, 166	accidents	64-67
coal	272-277	assessed valuation.....	177, 186, 233
coke, production.....	278	courtesy patrol.....	64
copper	261	deaths from auto accidents.....	64, 65, 66, 67, 454
deepest mines in state.....	10	fees received by counties.....	321-328
enterprises, persons engaged, etc.....	253	licenses required.....	335
federal income from.....	253	number visiting forests and parks.....	71, 77-79
federal reserves.....	399	rank of counties in.....	18
fluorspar	265	registration and receipts by years.....	336, 337, 338
gold	259	shipments by trucks (See Truck lines)	
helium	293	trucking for hire.....	501
highest coal mine.....	295	wholesale and retail business in (See Census of Business)	
internal revenue from.....	389	Motto, state.....	17
largest block of marble.....	295	Mountains, altitude, locations.....	10, 42-49
largest silver nugget.....	40	Mountaineering in Colorado.....	81
lead	262	Mountain parks, Denver.....	513
marble	295	Mountain passes, location, altitudes.....	51-53, 59
metals found in state.....	259	Mountains, snowfall in.....	103
metal production, by counties.....	266, 267, 268-269	Mountain time.....	106
metal production, by years.....	270-271	Mules (See Vol. II)	
mica production.....	254	assessed value.....	212, 226-229
mineral resources, history, production and progress.....	252-295	average value by years.....	221
mineral waters.....	54, 55	number, value.....	130
minerals found in state.....	272	Municipalities (See Towns and Cities)	
mining compared with agriculture and manufactures.....	9	Municipal ownership	
mining upon public domain.....	399, 402-404	electric utilities.....	441-444
molybdenum	264	Murders (See Homicides)	
oil and gas.....	280-292	Museums in Colorado.....	508-510
oil shale	294	archaeological	510
operations on school land.....	61	Musicians, number of.....	34
persons engaged in extraction of minerals	32, 33		
precious stones	81		

N	Page	Page
Narcotic law operations.....	384, 395, 417	
National forests		
area by counties.....	14, 14A	
distribution of receipts to counties.....	73, 75	
general description.....	9, 68-74	
fires in.....	70	
fish and game in.....	84	
grazing in.....	72	
highway construction in.....	70, 326	
rank of state in.....	15	
timber in.....	68	
trout planted in.....	73	
value.....	246	
visitors in.....	17, 71	
National guard.....	17, 397	
National parks and monuments		
area.....	15, 76	
disbursements for highways.....	326	
general description.....	9, 76-79	
museums in.....	509	
number of visitors in.....	17, 76-79	
rank of state in.....	15	
Native trees.....	58	
Nativity Colorado population.....	28	
Natural gas (See Oil and Natural Gas)		
Natural gasoline plants.....	292	
Negro population.....	20, 21	
Newhouse tunnel.....	469	
Newspapers and printing.....	161-167	
Non-taxable wealth in Colorado.....	245-247	
Notable structures built of Colorado marble.....	295	
Nurseries (See Vol. II)		
Nurses, number of.....	34	
O		
Oats (See Vol. II)		
acreage, production, value.....	127, 129	
Occupations, persons in gainful.....	30-34	
unemployment census.....	35-38	
Officials, elected		
county.....	419-421, 421	
courts.....	411, 415, 416	
district judges and attorneys.....	416	
historical record of.....	411-413	
state.....	415	
towns and cities.....	folder in pocket	
U. S. senators and representatives.....	411, 415	
Oil and natural gas		
chart, production, by years.....	283	
deepest well in state.....	10	
drilling operations, by years.....	285	
federal reserves.....	399	
filling stations.....	288, 478, 483, 486, 493	
gainful workers, retail sales, filling stations, etc.....	240, 288	
gas, natural, production, value and transportation of.....	289-292	
gasoline consumption.....	339-341	
gasoline plants.....	292	
gravity of crudes.....	287	
history and development of.....	280-292	
natural gas.....	288-292	
natural gasoline production.....	292	
oil shale.....	294	
pipe lines.....	282	
producing oil fields.....	287	
production and value, by years.....	282	
production, by fields, by years.....	283	
production 1937, by fields, by months.....	286	
rank of state in.....	16	
refineries.....	287	
retail price of natural gas.....	435, 439	
royalties.....	402-403	
source of gasoline supply.....	339-340	
state land leases.....	61	
wells drilled, completed or abandoned in 1936, 1937.....	284-285	
wholesale and retail business in.....	288	
Oil shale		
federal reserves.....	399	
history and development of.....	294	
Old age pensions (See Public Welfare)		
Oleomargarine manufacture.....	160	
number manufacturers and dealers licensed.....	384	
Onions (See Vol. II)		
Osteopaths, number of.....	34	
P		
Packing house industry (See Manufacturing)		
cold storage facilities.....	39	
Parks (See National Parks)		
Denver mountain.....	513	
Parochial schools (See Education)		
Passes, mountain.....	51-53	
highway.....	59	
Patented land (See Land)		
area assessed.....	14, 14A	
per cent of total area.....	14	
Payroll		
in business and industry.....	15, 474-476	
rank of counties.....	19	
Peaches (See Vol. II)		
acreage, prod., value.....	127	
number of trees.....	133	
Pears (See Vol. II)		
acreage, prod., value.....	127	
number of trees.....	133	
Peas (See Vol. II)		
acreage, prod., value.....	127	
Penitentiary, state (See Institutions)		
disbursements and value.....	315, 318-321	
population of.....	315, 318	
Pensions and war compensation paid in Colorado.....	359-361, 362	
old age assistance (See Public Welfare)		
Per capita statistics		
assessed valuation.....	23, 175	
bank deposits.....	23	
cost of education.....	299, 301	
population.....	23	
retail sales tax.....	243	
service tax.....	251	
taxes of counties.....	23	
Percentages		
all tax revenues.....	230A, 230B	
assessed valuation changes.....	175	
Colorado resources to U. S. resources.....	15-17	
farms irrigated.....	94	
land classification.....	14	
population born in other states or countries.....	28-29	
population gainfully occupied.....	31	
population increase.....	7	
tax distribution.....	230A, 230B	
taxes collected.....	237	
Permanent school fund (See Education)		
Persons on relief (See Federal emergency relief adm., Public Welfare)		
Persons gainfully occupied.....	30-34	
Petroleum (See Oil and Natural Gas)		
Pine river project.....	99	
Pipe lines (See Oil and Natural Gas)		
Photo-engraving.....	163	
Physicians and surgeons, number of.....	34	
Pike's Peak.....	106	
Pilots, airplane.....	504-506	
Planes (See Airports)		
Planing mills.....	167, 168	
kind of trees.....	167	
Planning Commission, state, personnel.....	1	
Poet Laureate of Colorado.....	404	
Police, number of.....	459	
Political (See Officials elected)		
data on legislative representation and districts.....	414, 415	
government and political record.....	411-421	
initiative and referendum.....	409	
qualification of voters.....	417	
state constitutional convention.....	74	

	Page
Plums and prunes	
number of trees	133
state officials, 1939-1941	415
sub-divisions of state	11
vote for president and governor	413, 418
Population	
alien	28
by years and classification	7, 21, 22
church	17
cities and towns (see towns)	
citizenship of	28
county seats	24
distribution and per capita	23
dwellings, homes	26, 27
families	21, 25, 26, 27
incorporated towns	folder in pocket
Indian	20, 21, 35
marital condition of	21
movement of	35
of counties, composition and characteristics	20
of military age	322
per square mile	15, 21, 23
persons engaged in gainful occupations	21, 30-34
political subdivisions	414, 415
rank of counties in	18
rank of state in	15
school population	304
senatorial and representative districts	414, 415
state, increase of	7
state institutions	318
state or country of birth of	28
unemployment census	35-38
Postoffices in Colorado	
airmail routes	504-506
highest postoffice	54
postoffices and postal operations	404-409
buildings and projects	405, 410
postal receipts	405, 406
Potatoes (See Vol. II)	
acreage, prod., value	127, 129
Poultry (See Vol. II)	
assessed value	219
eggs produced	132, 134
number raised	132, 134
Power (See Water Power, Electric Power)	17
used in manufacturing	150
Precipitation (See Climatological data)	
Predatory animal control	73, 429
President, vote for	413, 418
Printing and publishing (See Manufacturing)	
income from	390
status and progress	161-163
Prisoners (See Crime Conditions)	
Prisoners in county jails	463, 464
Production Credit Corp.	366, 369
Professional services, persons engaged in	34
Prohibition (See Mortality statistics, intoxicating liquors)	
Public Health Service (See Public Welfare)	
Public lands (See United States government)	
Public libraries	465-467
Public schools (See Educational)	
Public utilities (See Railroads, Telephone and Telegraph Companies, Power, Motor Busses)	
assessed valuation of	177, 184-187, 191, 234
internal revenue from	390
of towns and cities	folder in pocket
operating water power plants	118
retail prices of electric energy	440-444
retail prices of natural gas	435, 439
retail sales taxes from	241
Public warehousing	501
Public Welfare (See Retail sales tax, liquor tax, institutions, United States government)	

	Page
aid to blind	343, 347
aid to dependent children	343, 347
child welfare service	343, 347
civilian conservation corps	348
department of public welfare, organization	344
expenditures from county funds	351
Federal Social Security act	342-344
general relief	347, 377
maternal and child welfare	342
old age assistance	342, 345
old age benefits	342
old age pension fund	352
public health service	343
receipts and disbursements	346, 349, 350, 351, 352
service to crippled children	343
state and federal funds to counties	350, 378
surplus commodity division	348, 374
taxes under social security act	344, 385
tuberculosis division	348
unemployment census	35-38
unemployment compensation	342, 352, 353
vocational rehabilitation	343
Public Works administration	374-375
Pueblo	
bank clearings	423
births and deaths in	453
crime statistics	461
hospitals	515
hotels, number, receipts, etc.	499
hours of daylight in	116
illiteracy in	314
manufactures	159
occupational statistics	32, 34
police, number of	459
retail business in	491
retail prices of electric energy	441-444
state or county population, born in	29
water supply of	120, 121
wholesale business in	485
Pueblo land district, U. S.	400
Pullman Co., assessed valuation of	184-187

R

Radio development and statistics	17, 503-504
Radium development	263
Railroads	
accidents, deaths	65, 455
assessed value	177, 184-187, 190, 191, 234
coal transported by	273
distances, between Denver and county seats	24
Dotsero cutoff	40
grade crossing accidents	457-458
mileage and value by counties	184, 186, 190, 191
mileage by roads	10
Moffat tunnel	468
persons engaged in transportation	32, 33
rank of counties in mileage	18
rank of state in	17
right-of-way acreage	14A
value of equipment	17
Rainfall (See Climatological data)	
Rank	
of counties in area, pop., agriculture, bank deposits, mining, manufacturing, livestock, automobiles, highways, railroads, etc.	18-19
of manufacturing industries	15, 147
of state in farm and farm production	16
of state, general	15-17
of state in livestock	130
of state in population	15
of state in sheep feeding	376
of state, mining	16, 252
Raspberries (See Vol. II)	
Reclamation projects	96-100
Recreation (See Tourist attractions)	
Referendum, initiative and	409

	Page		Page
Refineries, petroleum	287	Shoshone tunnel	469
Reforestation (See National Forests)		Silver (See Mines and Minerals)	
Refuges, game	83, 84	coined at Denver mint.....	392
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.....	366	history of industry.....	260
Relief programs (See United States		largest nugget	40
government, Public Welfare)		prices	254
Representatives (See Officials elected)		production by counties.....	266, 267, 268-269
Reservoirs (See Irrigation)		production by years	270-271
location and altitude of.....	49	production to end of 1936.....	270-271
Retail distribution (See Census of		Size of farms (See Farms)	
Business)		Snowfall (See Climatological data).....	103
coal, retail prices.....	435	in cities and towns.....	111
electric energy, retail prices of.....	433-444	Social security (See Public Welfare)	
natural gas, retail prices of.....	435, 439	Song, state	32
petroleum products	288	Sorghums (See Vol. II)	
rank of state.....	17	acreage, prod., value.....	127, 129
Retail sales tax		Soybeans (See Vol. II)	
by business groups, by years.....	240-242	Spanish land grants (See Mexican	
receipts, disbursements, by years.....	239	land grants)	
summaries, tables, etc.....	238-242	Spinach (See Vol. II)	
total and per capita, by counties		Stamp sales (See Postoffices)	
and special groups.....	243	Standard time in Colorado.....	106
Revenue, governmental units (See		State (See Colorado)	
Taxation)		State compensation fund.....	507
Rivers of Colorado.....	8	State capitols	62
Roads (See Highways)		State capitol buildings	516
Rocky Ford		State flower	348
cost electric service.....	441-444	State highway department (See High-	
service establishments in.....	496	ways)	
Rocky Mountain National Park (See		State lands	
National parks and monuments)		areas unappropriated	14, 14A
Rodent control	73, 429	coal	62
Roosevelt tunnel	470	general description	60-62
Royal Gorge bridge	90	per cent in counties.....	14
Royalties from government opera-		permanent school funds.....	61-62
tions	402-403	State officials, elected (See Officials,	
Rubber products manufactures.....	148	Political)	
Ruins, archaeological (See National		State, penal, eleemosynary and educa-	
parks, National monuments)		tional institutions (See Institu-	
discoveries in state.....	510	tions)	
Runoff of streams.....	96	State bird	121
Rye (See Vol. II)		State flag	13
acreage, prod., value.....	127, 129	State game and fish commission.....	82
S			
Sales tax (See Retail Sales tax)		State game refuges	84
Salida		State highway courtesy patrol.....	64
cost of electric service.....	441-444	State poet laureate	404
cost of living in.....	438	State seal and motto.....	17
retail business in.....	488	State song	32
service establishments in.....	496	States with straight-line boundaries.....	106
wholesale business in.....	485	Sterling	
Sand and gravel industries.....	280	cost of living in.....	438
Sandstone (See Stone)		retail business in	490
Sanitariums (See Hospitals)		wholesale business in	485
Scenic attractions (See Tourist attrac-		Still births (See Mortality statistics)	
tions)		Stock exchanges (See Securities Ex-	
Schools (See Education)		change Com.)	
School lands (See State lands)		Stockraising (See Livestock)	
Seasonable employment.....	477-481	Stone	278-279
Seal, state	17	Storage (cold) facilities	39
Securities and Exchange Com.....	363	Strawberries (See Vol. II)	
Seed crops (See Vol. II)		Strikes and lockouts.....	430, 431
Senatorial and representative dis-		Sudan grass (See Vol. II)	
tricts	411-414	Sugar beets (See Vol. II)	
Senators (See Officials elected)		Sugar industry (See Manufacturing)	
Service establishments (See Census		relation of Colorado to U. S.....	15
of Business)		Suicides in state.....	455
Service Tax		Summer schools (See Education)	
collections, by service groups.....	249-250	Sunshine (See Climatological data)	
collections, by counties	251	Supreme court	411, 415
description, summaries, tables		Sweet potatoes (See Vol. II)	
etc.	247-251	Swine (See Vol. II)	
per capita	251	rank of counties in.....	18
Service to crippled children (See		value	216, 225, 226-229
Public Welfare)		value, number	130
Shale (See Oil Shale)		slaughtered	170
Sheep (See Vol. II)		Switzerland, consul	394
assessed value	215, 224, 226-229	T	
in federal grazing districts.....	402	Taxable and non-taxable property	
in national forests.....	72	.....	245-247
number on feed.....	376	Taxation and Revenue (See Assess-	
number shorn	132	ments, Internal Revenue)	
rank of counties in.....	18	abstract of assessment, 1936-1937	
slaughtered	170	177, 178	
value, number, etc.....	130	anticipated revenues, totals, by	
Sheriffs (See Officials elected)		years	176

Page	Page
assessed valuations, totals, by years	175
assessment all property, by classes, by years	233
contributions deducted from income tax	244
county mill levies, exclusive of general	236A
disbursements by state, by activities, 1934, 1935, 1936	180
distribution agricultural land, by counties, 1936, 1937	192-195
distribution assessed valuations, 1936	176
disbursements by state, distribution by activities, by classification, 1935	182-183
distribution of general taxes, by counties, classes and percentages, 1936, 1937	230A
disbursements of state, by years	178
federal income tax (See Internal Revenue)	
forest service revenue to counties, 73, 75	
gasoline taxes	339-341
general summaries, tables, levies, etc., begin on	174
how taxes are levied and collected	174
inheritance taxes	238
intoxicating liquors	470
manufacturers excise tax (federal)	385
mileage, value, railroad, telephone, telegraph, by counties, 1936, 1937	190-191
mill levies, county, town, school and state, 1936, 1937	188-189, 231, 232
motor vehicles	335-338
per cent taxes collected, by years, by counties	237
public utilities, assessed value, by years	234
rank of counties in	19
receipts state government, by sources, 1934, 1935, 1936	179
retail sales tax, tables, summaries, etc.	238-243
service tax, tables, summaries, etc.	247-251
state levies, by classes, by years and revenue therefrom	235-236
summaries, revenues and cost-payments all civil divisions	174
taxable and non-taxable property	245-247
taxes paid by federal income tax payers	245
under social security act	344
use tax	248
wages subject to unemployment tax	352-353
Taylor grazing act	401
Taylor Park reservoir	97
Teachers (See Education)	
Telegraph companies (See Telephone)	
Telephone and telegraph companies mileage and valuation	10, 177, 184-187, 190, 191, 234
rank of state in	17
tax on messages	385
Temperature (See Climatological data)	
Tenure, homes and farms	21, 26, 124
Terra cotta (See Clay Products)	
Theaters, motion picture	429, 430
Thermal Springs in Colorado description	54
map of	54A
table of	55-57
Thunder storms in Colorado	103
Timber acreage, land assessed	14A
in national forests	68
native trees	58
lumber, timber and planing mills	167, 168
wholesale and retail business in (See Census of Business)	
retail sales tax collected	241
Time, standard in Colorado	106
Timothy (See Vol. II)	
Tobacco cigars manufactured	168
Tomatoes (See Vol. II) acreage, prod., value	127, 131
Tomb of unknown soldier	295
Topography of Colorado	5
Tourist attractions (See National Forests, National Parks and monuments, Climatological data)	
commercial organizations	431-433
fish and game	82-87
general description	79
hotels in national forests	71
hotels in state	499
mountaineering in Colorado	81
Pike's peak	106
recreation in national forests	71
Royal Gorge bridge	90
visitors to state	71, 77-79
Towns and cities (See Postoffices, county seats)	
airports in	505-506
altitude of	90-91, 93, folder in pocket area
area	14A
average number clear days	105, 113
bank clearings of	423
births and deaths in	453
bonded indebtedness of folder in pocket building permits	512
cost of living in	433-444
electric utilities municipally owned	
first and second class postoffices	406
gazetteer, valuations, locations, population, officers, etc. folder in pocket growing seasons	115
highest in state	10
home rule cities	440
hospitals in	514
hotels, number, receipts, etc.	499
illiteracy in	314
libraries in	466-467
manufacturing in	159
movement of population to and from	35
normal temperature of	107-109, 110
of highest and lowest altitudes	10
police, number in	459
rainfall in	108, 112
relative humidity of	102
retail business in	488-491
revenue receipts and cost payments	174
service establishments in	496
snowfall in	111, 113
summary, retail business of (See Census of Business)	
tax distribution	230A, 230B
tax valuation and levies	188, 189
towns, lots, assessed value	167
unemployment census of	38
water supply of	120, 121
weather in 1937	108-109, 110
wholesale business in	484-485
Trade Executives' Institute	433
Trail Ridge road	60
Transportation (See Railroads, Motor Vehicles, Truck Lines)	
air routes	504-506
internal revenue from	390
persons engaged in	32, 33
natural gas	291
Travertine	278
Trees, native to state	58
Christmas	69
fruit trees, number	133
used in industry	168
Trinidad	
births and deaths in	453
cost electric service	441-444
illiteracy in	314
manufacturers	159
retail business in	490
service establishments in	496
water supply of	120, 121
wholesale business in	485
Troops in world war	17, 348

Page	Page
Trout (See Game)	
Truck lines (See Motor Vehicles)	
coal handled by.....273	
gasoline shipments by.....339-340	
number trucks registered.....336-337	
trucking for hire.....501	
Tuberculosis (See Mortality statistics)	
deaths, from, number and rates....448	
state aid for patients.....348	
Tungsten.....264	
Tunnels in Colorado.....468-470	
Turkeys (See Vol. II)	
number and value.....132	
turkey grading.....146	
Twin and triplet births.....452	
U	
Uncompahgre reclamation project.....97, 100	
Unemployment compensation (See Public Welfare)	
wages subject to contribution to...353	
Unemployment	
census of.....35-38	
federal-state service.....373	
rank of counties.....19	
United States government (See National Parks and Monuments, National Forests)	
agencies in Colorado.....354, 356	
agricultural experiment station.....	
.....138, 139	
air corps technical school.....395	
area of land and reserves in state.....	
14, 14A, 398-400	
bank for co-operatives.....366	
biological survey.....73, 429	
bureau of public roads.....325	
bureau of mines field station.....398	
Civil Works Administration.....375	
child labor amendment.....317	
civilian conservation corps.....	
348, 355, 404	
co-operative self-help movement.....317	
departments of in Colorado.....356-359	
distilled spirits, operations in.....472	
emergency crop and feed loans.....367	
employment service.....372, 374	
expenditures of in state.....355	
Farm Credit Administration.....364-369	
federal aid projects (See Highways)	
federal courts in Colorado.....393, 394	
Federal Credit Unions.....367	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	
423, 424-425	
Federal Emergency Relief.....374-378	
Federal Home Loan Bank system.....	
369-372	
federal grants for education.....310	
Federal Housing Administration.....362	
Federal Intermediate Credit bank.....365	
Federal Land bank.....364, 368	
federal land grants.....63	
federal land reserves.....398-402	
Federal Power Commission.....118	
Federal Reserve bank.....422	
Federal Savings and Loan associations.....371	
Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation.....371	
Federal Social Security (See Public Welfare)	
federal-state employment service.....	
372-374	
Federal Surplus Commodity Corp.....374	
Federal Surplus Relief Corp.....374	
Fitzsimons general army hospital.....396	
Fort Logan.....397	
fruit and vegetable inspection.....146	
grazing districts.....401	
Home Owners Loan Corp.....370	
income tax, federal (See Internal Revenue)	
industrial alcohol.....165-166	
internal revenue from Colorado (See Internal Revenue)	
Joint-Stock Land bank.....367	
land districts.....400	
marihuana control.....417	
mint.....391, 392	
narcotic law operations.....384, 395, 417	
national guard.....397	
oil royalties.....403	
pensions and war compensation paid.....359-361	
postoffice operations and receipts.....	
404-409	
predatory animal control.....73, 429	
Production Credit Corp.....366, 369	
property in Colorado.....245-247, 410	
Public Works Administration.....374-375	
receipts from public land.....402-404	
reclamation projects.....96-100	
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.....	
366	
relations of Colorado to U. S.....15-17	
Securities and Exchange Commission.....363	
social security (See Public Welfare)	
summaries of operations in Colorado.....begin on 354	
Taylor grazing act.....401	
turkey grading.....146	
veterans' compensation.....359, 362	
Veteran's hospital.....396	
water power licenses.....100	
Works Progress Administration.....379-381	
Universities (See Education)	
Use tax.....248	
V	
Vanadium.....265	
Vegetables, carlot shipments.....172	
Vegetables used in canning.....172-173	
Vegetable inspection.....146	
Veterans' compensation.....359-364	
Veteran's hospital.....396	
Veterinary surgeons.....34	
Visitors (See National parks and monuments, National forests, Tourist attractions)	
Vital statistics (See Mortality statistics)	
Vocational rehabilitation (See Public Welfare)	
Voters, qualifications of.....417	
Votes for elected officials (See Political)	
W	
Wages and wage earners (See Manufacturing, Mineral Resources, Coal, Service Establishments, Internal Revenue, Census of Business, Unemployment Compensation)	
War	
national guard.....14, 307	
pensions and compensation.....	
359-361, 362	
population of military age.....322	
troops in.....17, 348	
warehouse, cold storage facilities.....39	
Watermelons (See Vol. II)	
acreage, production, value.....127, 131	
Waters, mineral.....54	
Water, state's supply of.....8	
area of water surface of state.....15	
consumption in Denver.....121	
for irrigation (See Irrigation Development)	
for municipalities.....120, 121	
runoff of streams.....96	
Water power	
plant capacity.....122	
federal sites and reserves.....117	
Federal Power Commission.....118	
general information.....117	
rank of state in.....17	
runoff of streams.....96	
snowfall.....103, 111	
Water supply and drainage of state.....8	
Water supplies, industrial utility of.....120	
Water surface of state.....15	
Wealth of state.....245-247	
Weather (See Climatological data)	

	Page
Wheat (See Vol. II)	
acreae, production, value.....	127, 129
rank of Colorado in.....	16
used in mills.....	152
Wheat ground and wheat-mill products	152
Wheeler national monument (See National parks and monuments)	
Whiskey, production of.....	472
Wholesale distribution	
petroleum products.....	288
rank of state.....	15
Wholesale and retail business (See Census of Business)	
Winds, velocity of.....	103, 113
Winter sports	71, 82
Wool (See Vol. II)	
production and value.....	132
Workmen's compensation	305-307
Works Progress Administration	
general summary.....	379-381
status of projects.....	379

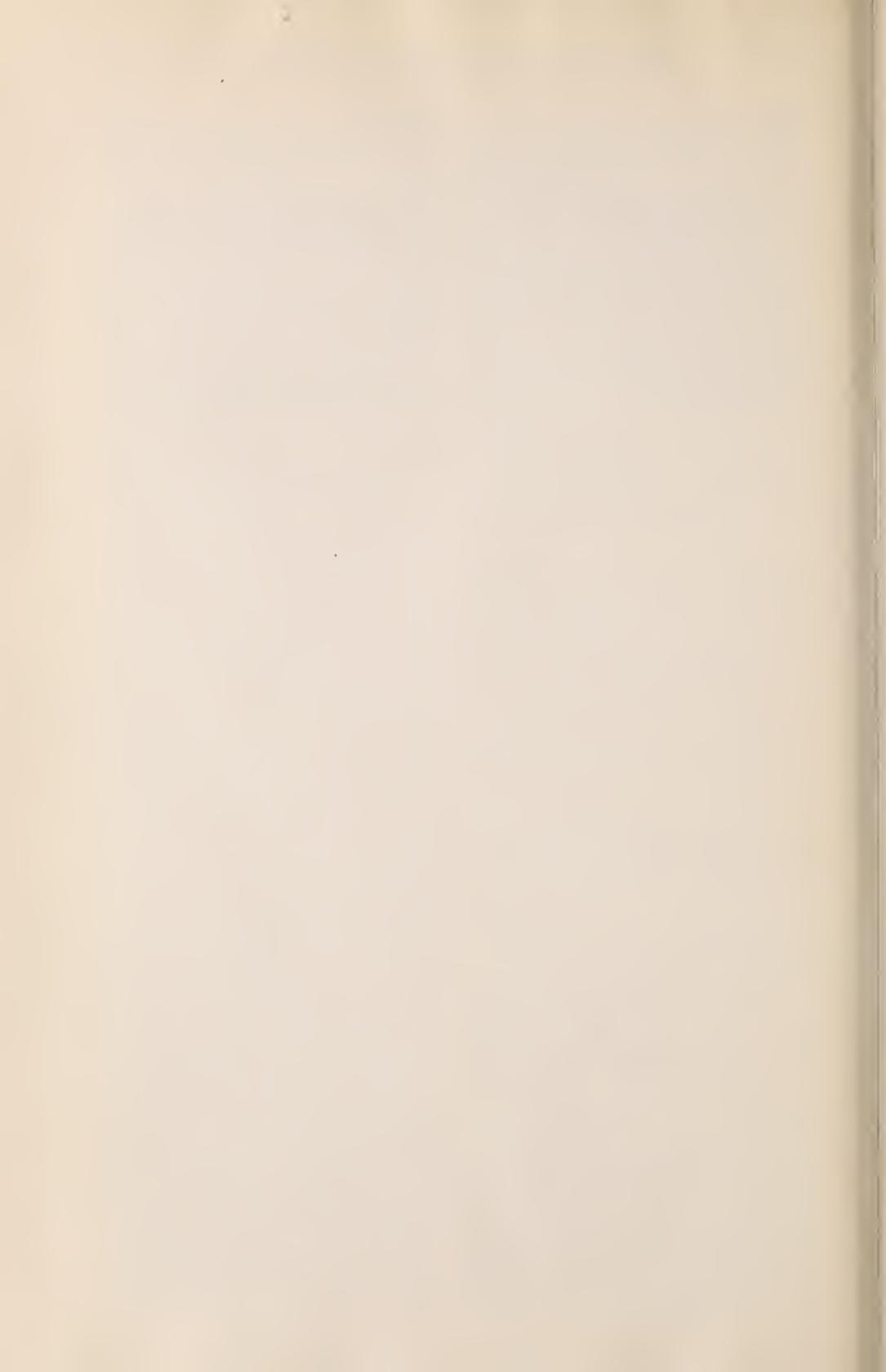
	Page
World war	
Colorado troops in.....	17, 348
Compensation to veterans....	359-361, 362

Y

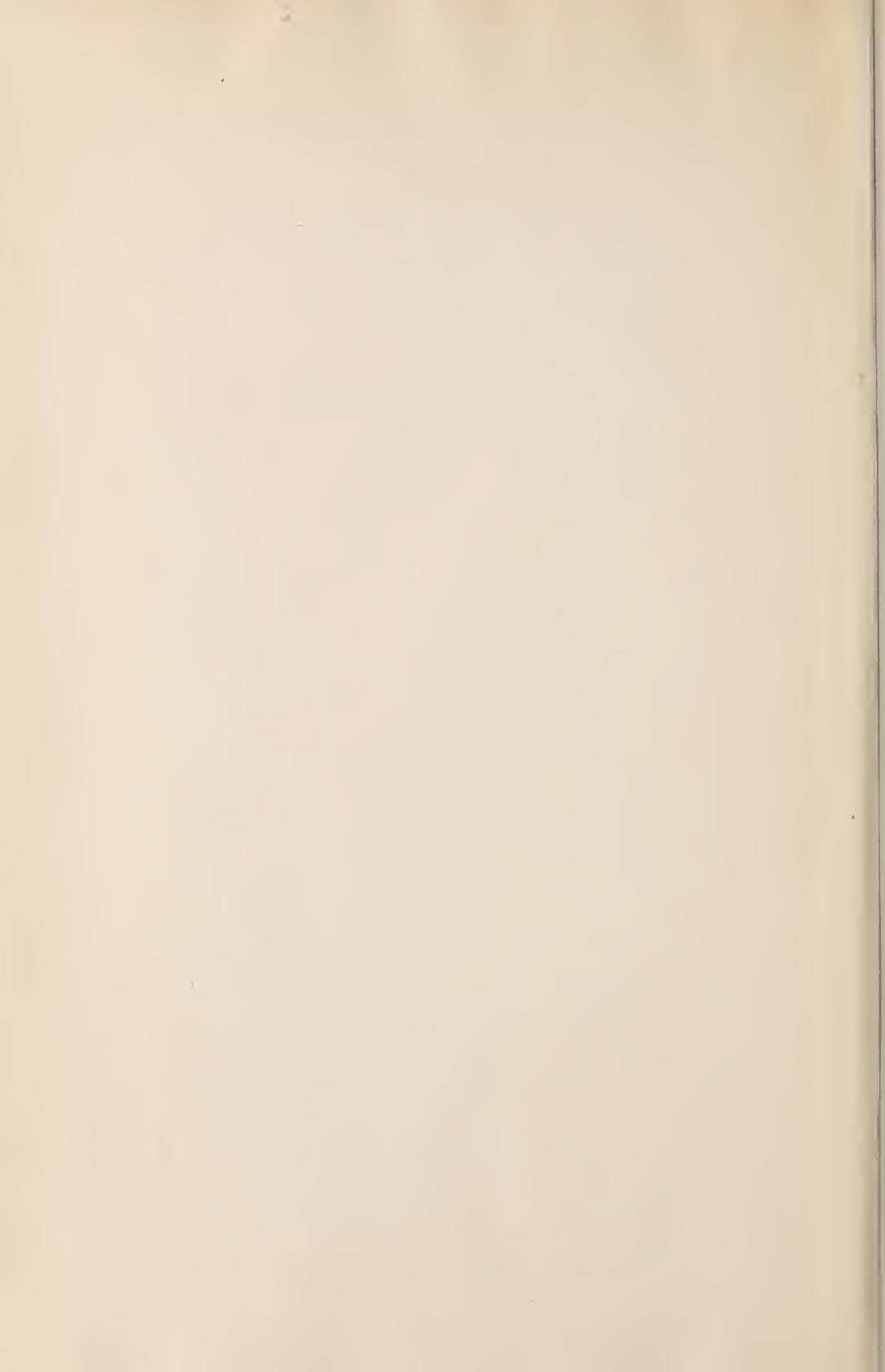
Yak tunnel.....	469
Yucca house national monument (See National parks and monuments)	
Yule marble.....	295

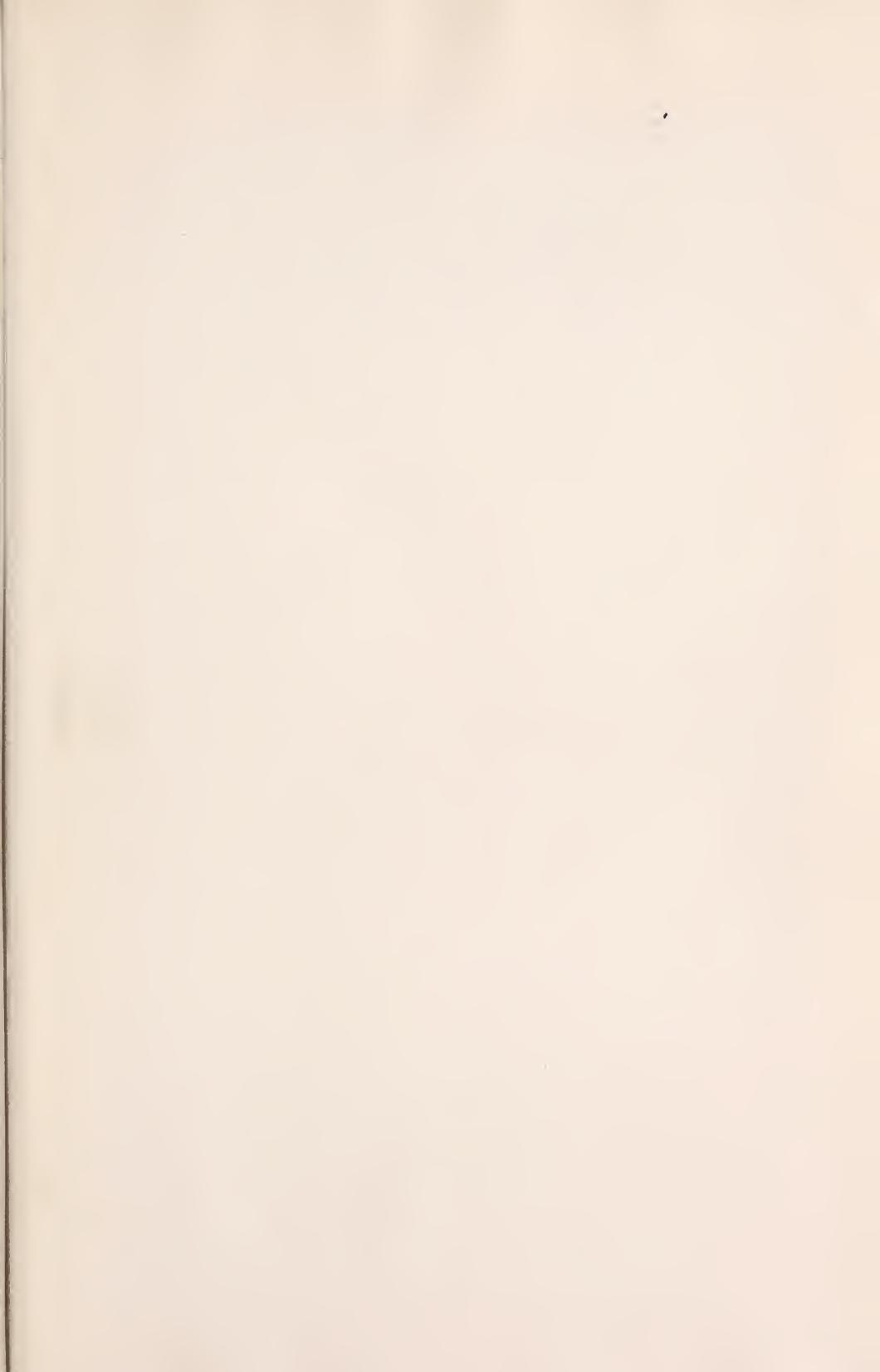
Z

Zinc (See Mines and Minerals)	
history of industry.....	262
prices	254
production by counties.....	266, 267, 268-269
production by years.....	270-271
production to end of 1936.....	270-271
Zoological exhibits.....	508-510









RECEIVED

FEB 9, 1991

COLORADO STATE LIBRARY
State Publications Library

GAZETTEER OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF COLORADO, 1938

TOWN OR CITY	Date Incorporated	County	Altitude	Population Jan. 1, 1930 U. S. Census	Assessed Area	Municipal Tax Levy In Mills	Revenue	Average Incorporated	Mayor	Clerk	Total Outstanding Bonds January 1, 1938	Bonds Per Capita	Bonds % Assessed Valuation	Water Supply (M) Municipal (P) Private	Electric Lights (M) Municipal (P) Private	Sanitary Sewers	Bank Deposits	TOWN OR CITY
Aguilar	1-10-1824	Las Animas	4,700	1,383	100,328	21.00	2,722.90	320	I. E. Hersholt	Mrs. Marie Hughes	1,150,000	1.29	21.47	M		Yes	1,000,000	Aguilar
Akron	1-21-1831	Washington	4,200	4,200	100,000	21.00	8,820.00	400	Everett Cole	Howard Taylor	220,000	1.29	18.60	M		Yes	1,000,000	Akron
Alma	1-12-1873	Alamosa	7,500	5,101	100,000	21.00	10,712.10	640	David H. Johnson	David H. Johnson	1,412,150	1.29	19.32	M		Yes	2,551,808	Alma
Alma (City)	1-12-1873	Alamosa	7,500	5,101	100,000	21.00	10,712.10	640	David H. Johnson	David H. Johnson	1,412,150	1.29	19.32	M		Yes	2,551,808	Alma (City)
Animas City	1-12-1873	Conjaco	7,811	857	100,000	21.00	18,162.00	240	Max B. Smith	Max B. Smith	95,000	1.29	2.78	M		No	100,000	Animas City
Antonito	1-29-1911	Lincoln	5,219	357	100,000	21.00	7,565.70	320	A. J. Dyer	John E. Taylor	21,000	1.29	4.05	M		No	100,000	Antonito
Arvada	1-29-1911	Jefferson	4,500	705	100,000	21.00	14,841.00	251	J. D. Wilgus	Robert S. Nowak	11,000	1.29	13.20	M		Yes	100,000	Arvada
Aurora	1-10-1901	Weld	4,940	705	100,000	21.00	14,841.00	251	August Mohr	H. H. Smith	11,000	1.29	13.20	M		Yes	100,000	Aurora
Basalt	1-10-1901	Garfield	1,600	448	100,000	21.00	9,378.00	20	Ray Jones	W. H. Lockhart	163,200	1.29	17.20	M		No	100,000	Basalt
Bayfield	1-10-1901	La Plata	6,600	227	100,000	21.00	4,281.30	16	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Bayfield
Beulah	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Beulah
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12	M		No	100,000	Blackhawk
Blackhawk	1-22-1930	Windsor	5,485	211	100,000	21.00	2,086.70	160	J. L. Fox	Charles M. Lovell	20,000	1.29	14.12					

