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YEAR BOOK

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

1939-1940

Detailed information regarding the State, its resources, opportunities and attractions, compiled from official and semi-official sources and published under the authority vested by the State Legislature in the State Planning Commission.

Compiled and Edited by Tolbert R. Ingram.



THE COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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Foreword

THIS is the 18th 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

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Denver

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Colorado—General History

Location, Area, Topography, History, Rivers, Land Classification

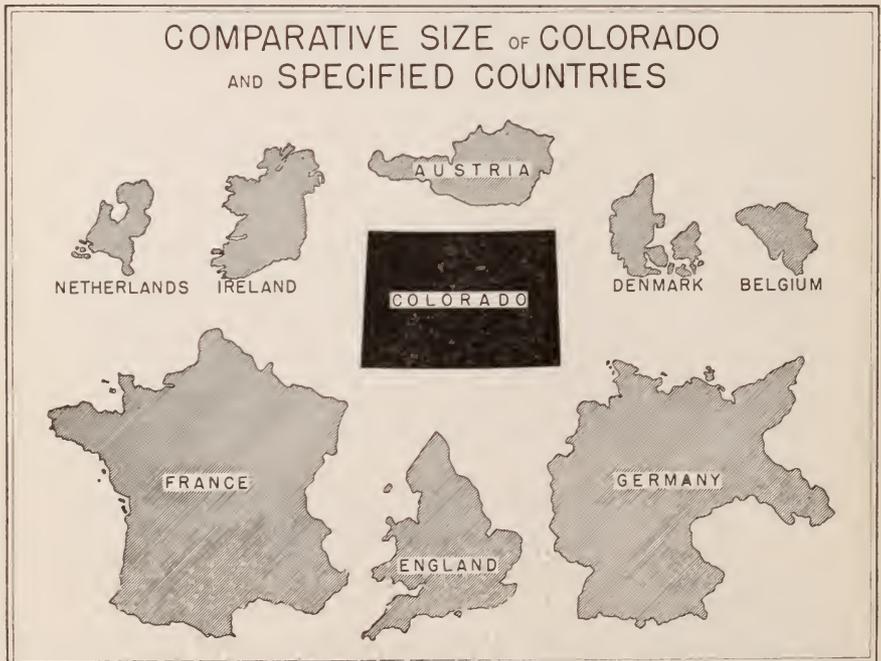
COLORADO is situated near the center of the western half of the United States, on the western rim of the Mississippi river basin, and in the east central part of the Rocky mountains. It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels and the 102nd and 109th meridians. The center of the state is approximately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

ceeded 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 prior to the current world war 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 Rout 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 Elbert, 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 Cofeabra 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 50 peaks that tower 14,000 feet or more above sea level, including four that are rated at 14,000 feet; and 1,078 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 1940 as 1,118,820, or more than 32 times the total of 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
1940.....	1,118,820	8.0	....

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

During the two decades following 1860 the population was confined largely to the mining districts and to the city of Denver. The cities of Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Trinidad did not make their appearance in the census population statistics until 1880, when the three had a combined population of less than 10,000. During the early 80's the period of agricultural development began, and the decade ending with 1890 was in many ways the most important in the history of the state. During that period 24 new counties were organized and scores of new towns were laid out in the agricultural districts.

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 1938 this had increased to 37,914,351 acres. This was a gain for the period of 8,451,892 acres or 28.7 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 1938 show that of the 37,914,351 acres of patented land, 35,354,157 acres or 93.2 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 re-

sult 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 operation 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 two national monuments on the boundary between Colorado and Utah. 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 and 1937, 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 where it crosses the Colorado boundary near the town of Holly, 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.

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 in the Divide Creek district in Mesa county, by the Continental Oil company and associated interests, which reached a depth of 10,815 feet or 2.05 miles. It had a surface elevation of 9,395 feet and stopped 1,420 feet below sea level. This well, known as No. 1 Miller, was started in 1937 and completed in 1939, and was located in Section 36-8S-91W.

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

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

The highest laboratory in the world is located on Mount Evans, at an altitude of 14,250 feet. It was built by the University of Denver and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936 and has been used for scientific purposes by some of the best known scientists.

The highest astronomical observatory in the world is located at Climax, near Leadville. Construction by Harvard university began in 1940.

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
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

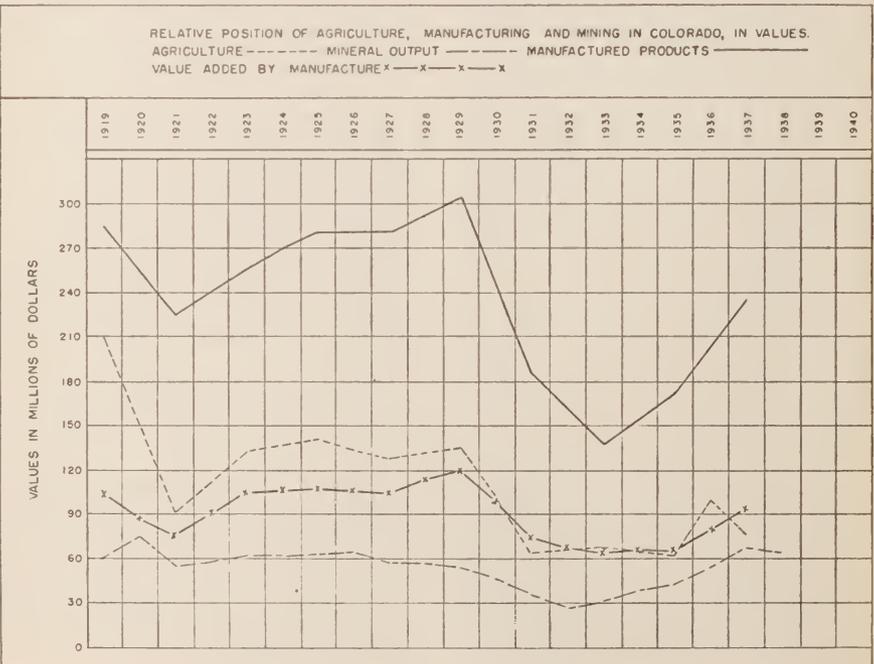
Road	Mileage
San Luis Central Railroad Co.	12.21
San Luis Southern Railway Co.	31.53
Silverton Northern Railroad Co.	15.619
Treasury Mountain Railroad Co.	4.00
Uintah Railway Company	50.80
Union Pacific Railroad Co.	602.02

Telephone service extends to all counties in the state, and in 1937 there were 412 companies, including small county systems, in operation. These had 773,792 miles of single wire and 201,384 telephones, or a telephone for every five persons in the state. The Bell system operates more than 95 per cent of all systems.

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, 230 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.

RELATIVE POSITION OF AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING AND MINING IN COLORADO, IN VALUES.
 AGRICULTURE ----- MINERAL OUTPUT ----- MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS -----
 VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE x—x—x—x—x



Land and Governmental History

Acquisition of Area, Organization of State and County Governments

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

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

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

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

The territory of Utah was organized in 1850. It extended east to the main range of the Rocky mountains, including nearly one-half of what is now Colorado. In 1854 the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were created by the famous Kansas-Nebraska act.

Kansas territory then extended west to the territory of Utah, the southern boundary being the territory of New Mexico, which at that time extended north to the Arkansas river, and the northern boundary being at the 40th parallel, which passes near the present site of the city of Brighton. That part of what is now Colorado, lying north of this parallel and extending west to the boundary of Utah territory, was included in Nebraska territory.

In 1855 that part of Colorado then included in Kansas territory was organized into Arapahoe county, and Allen P. Tibbitts, Levi Mitchell and Jonathan Atwood were named as commissioners to locate the county seat of the new county, which was to be called Mountain City. They were likewise to act as commissioners for the new county, but there is no record available showing that they ever assumed their duties. In 1856 an election was held in Arapahoe county, K. T., and Benjamin F. Simmons was chosen as the first representative from this county in the Kansas territorial legislature.

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

Mountain, North Park, Saratoga, Steele and St. Vrain.

In the meantime, however, steps were being taken at Washington to bring about the organization of a territory through the regularly 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 1868 a treaty had been made between these Indians and the government by which the government confirmed their title to a large tract of land in the southern and western parts of the state. After the discovery of rich metal deposits in the San Juan district, white settlers began to come in rapidly, and steps were taken to recover the land that had been confirmed by the government as the property of the Utes. The Indians were strongly opposed to giving it up, but in 1873, largely through the influence of Chief Ouray, one of the most illustrious leaders of the red men in Colorado, a treaty was signed by which

the Utes ceded to the government the mineral lands in the San Juan district.

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLORADO COUNTIES

The following table shows the dates of organization of the 63 counties now existing in Colorado. The 17 counties

in existence under territorial law and recognized when statehood was achieved are indicated by a star (*).

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

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, in November, 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.

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.

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.

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.

OFFICIAL COLORADO BIRD

The 28th general assembly of the Colorado legislature passed an act in 1931 declaring the lark bunting, scientifically known as *Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger*, to be the official state bird. The act was approved by Governor William H. Adams on April 29, 1931. The lark bunting is six to seven inches long, with a stout, conical bill and long, pointed wings. The male has black feathers with white edgings on the tail and wings and the female is brown with white edgings. It is an inhabitant of the prairie country, does not frequent the mountains and is to be found mostly in the eastern part of the state. It is seldom seen on the western slope of the mountains. The bird migrates to the south, usually about the 10th of September, and returns about the same day in May. It usually arrives in large flocks. It builds its nest on the ground. One of its peculiar characteristics is the method of its flight. It rises almost perpendicularly from the ground and invariably sings as it mounts upward. It is noted as a singer.

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

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.

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.

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY PERCENTAGES—1938

COUNTY	Area Acres	Patented Land %	Non-Patented Land %	State Land %	Federal Land %*	National Forests %
Adams	807,680	92.54	4.17	4.17	...	...
Alamosa	465,280	77.18	29.39	12.10	17.20	6.24
Arapahoe	538,880	83.34	2.81	2.81	...	...
Archuleta	780,800	41.41	66.06	2.31	63.74	51.99
Baca	1,633,280	94.28	4.34	4.22	0.13	...
Bent	975,360	82.98	15.22	14.38	0.81	...
Boulder	488,960	59.54	32.50	1.47	31.03	25.72
Chaffee	693,120	18.31	73.95	2.37	71.28	61.92
Cheyenne	1,137,280	94.28	5.65	5.63	0.02	...
Clear Creek	249,600	25.23	75.86	1.18	74.68	70.71
Conejos	801,280	33.04	64.55	7.74	56.80	34.20
Costilla	758,400	101.75	0.37	0.37	...	...
Crowley	517,120	84.09	12.83	12.28	0.55	...
Custer	478,080	59.15	40.61	2.74	37.87	25.22
Delta	768,640	39.93	45.23	...	45.23	24.73
Denver	37,120	93.84	1.56	1.56	...	...
Dolores	667,520	33.67	57.96	1.23	56.73	49.51
Douglas	540,800	70.21	27.07	1.74	25.33	25.27
Eagle	1,036,800	18.91	78.91	1.74	77.17	57.68
Elbert	1,188,480	91.79	7.27	7.24	0.02	...
El Paso	1,357,440	75.53	21.98	14.27	7.71	7.41
Fremont	996,480	46.46	42.69	5.73	26.96	9.58
Garfield	1,988,480	20.81	57.99	...	57.99	26.01
Gilpin	84,480	58.81	71.77	1.47	70.30	68.27
Grand	1,194,240	27.63	64.40	5.51	58.88	45.00
Gunnison	2,034,560	20.10	77.11	0.92	76.18	61.45
Hinsdale	621,440	4.59	112.09	1.34	110.75	85.25
Huerfano	960,000	74.26	25.39	5.08	20.11	14.56
Jackson	1,044,480	32.77	58.77	1.90	53.89	39.99
Jefferson	517,120	76.71	21.73	2.25	18.55	18.16
Kiowa	1,150,720	90.91	6.68	6.55	0.13	...
Kit Carson	1,381,760	94.45	4.77	4.75	0.01	...
Lake	237,440	24.66	74.99	0.73	74.26	62.86
La Plata	1,184,640	37.34	46.62	1.38	45.24	22.20
Larimer	1,682,560	46.62	49.78	4.18	45.60	35.79
Las Animas	3,077,760	91.76	8.52	5.42	3.10	1.00
Lincoln	1,644,800	91.50	8.72	8.52	0.20	...
Logan	1,168,080	85.85	13.04	12.84	0.21	...
Mesa	2,024,320	26.20	74.31	...	74.31	28.18
Mineral	554,240	5.87	95.21	0.11	95.11	95.05
Moffat	2,981,120	36.96	64.30	7.17	57.14	1.41
Montezuma	1,312,640	25.66	39.95	2.75	37.20	18.20
Montrose	1,448,960	20.02	65.52	...	65.50	21.76
Morgan	822,040	91.18	8.04	7.92	0.12	...
Otero	805,760	63.65	15.62	14.99	0.64	...
Ouray	332,160	52.65	48.31	0.95	47.36	27.47
Parks	1,434,880	37.05	54.92	6.44	48.48	14.75
Phillips	440,320	93.56	4.53	4.48	0.05	...
Pitkin	652,160	12.76	75.93	0.20	75.73	71.49
Prowers	1,043,200	94.49	5.11	5.01	0.10	...
Pueblo	1,557,120	78.15	18.26	15.11	3.14	1.89
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	20.94	75.65	...	75.65	17.70
Rio Grande	574,720	39.25	62.83	2.81	60.01	45.70
Routt	1,477,760	44.72	48.18	5.02	42.15	27.11
Saguache	2,005,120	28.94	69.90	5.35	64.55	17.12
San Juan	289,920	8.82	84.26	2.55	81.71	62.85
San Miguel	824,320	31.54	62.13	2.54	59.59	21.69
Sedgwick	339,840	90.46	7.86	7.85	0.02	...
Summit	415,360	18.28	68.76	0.23	68.53	66.11
Teller	350,080	50.99	40.02	2.88	37.15	20.35
Washington	1,613,440	91.84	6.43	6.37	0.07	...
Weld	2,574,080	86.14	7.49	7.27	0.22	...
Yuma	1,514,880	95.71	3.92	3.79	0.31	...
State	66,341,120	57.15	38.65	4.95	29.79	20.64

Note—Owing to inaccuracies in surveys and other causes, the figures for patented and unpatented land in 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.

*Federal Lands include unappropriated and unreserved land, grazing land, National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, Military and Indian reservations, etc.

Lake	4,960	24,155	25,864	1,187	1,390	2,326
La Plata	36,709	368,405	4,510	287	1,390	3,030
Larimer	107,488	25,380	8,640	815	113,000	3,020
Las Animas	21,838	68,232	470	11,052	113,000	5,845
Lincoln	99,765	2,592,148	589,365	.....	.....	1,822
Logan	74,640	500,080	404,700	.....	.....	3,334
Mesa	85,124	(2)	408,596	1,329	.....	3,105
Mineral	1,484	17,391	7,529	.....	.....	435
Moffat	11,089	29,212	2,838	3,160	.....	140
Montezuma	38,253	41,700	18,659	40	110	1,568
Montrose	64,587	230,056	139,220	.....	.....	1,310
Morgan	68,770	212,730	14,190	.....	.....	2,271
	68,770	235,176	426,919	.....	.....	.....
Otero	76,754	11,147	402,806	278	720	2,360
Ouray	8,833	2,739	16,077	.....	.....	1,060
Park	.....	4,576	.....	2,949	.....	3,854
Phillips	.....	361,438	482,454	.....	.....	908
Pitkin	12,064	1,431	48,729	.....	.....	2,165
Prowers	89,245	152,765	8,263	.....	.....	2,021
Pueblo	43,856	177,194	8,690	.....	.....	6,132
	43,856	41,817	6,349	.....	.....	.....
Rio Blanco	19,073	16,603	386,718	4,706	.....	195
Rio Grande	75,176	121,815	121,815	.....	.....	1,313
Routt	37,496	43,106	556,792	2,695	7,340	2,437
Saguache	45,370	.....	248,545	.....	.....	2,680
San Juan	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	913
San Miguel	7,393	5,508	235,299	120	1,305	2,193
Sedgewick	19,490	187,820	93,183	.....	.....	802
Summit	6,250	37,275	.....	.....	360	1,718
Teller	.....	16,326	128,652	.....	2,094	2,562
Washington	7,075	1,096,933	375,684	.....	.....	5,090
Weld	347,172	715,115	1,125,818	445	.....	9,830
Yuma	1,552	637,821	806,872	.....	.....	1,013
State	2,113,508	9,404,745	23,437,562	44,809	171,608	287,079
	16,361	1,761,732	5,369	.....	.....	137,071

¹In suburban land.

²Semi-orchard

³Includes pasture land.

⁴Includes waste and seep land, mountain home sites, and suburban tracts.

COLORADO LAND CLASSIFICATION, BY COUNTIES, 1938—Continued

COUNTY	Land Assessed for Taxation—Contd.		United States Government Land							Total Non-Patented Lands	Miscellaneous and Unclassified*	Total All Land (Acres)
	Town and City Lots	Total Patented Land	Unappropriated and Unreserved	Land in Grazing Districts	National Forests	Parks and Monuments	Total Federal Land	State Land				
Adams	3,200	755,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,676	33,676	18,527	807,680
Alamosa	980	359,092	32,635	.....	29,032	18,810	80,477	56,288	136,765	30,577	465,280
Arapahoe	3,200	449,127	.....	.....	405,973	.....	497,700	15,293	15,293	74,460	538,880
Archuleta	850	323,317	(1)	91,727	.....	.....	.....	18,073	18,073	58,290	780,800
Baca	440	1,539,905	2,117	.....	.....	.....	2,117	68,843	70,960	22,415	1,633,280
Bent	1,625	809,296	8,239	.....	.....	.....	8,239	140,245	148,484	17,480	975,360
Boulder	8,250	291,149	400	.....	125,745	25,600	151,745	7,170	158,915	38,896	488,960
Chaffee	2,910	126,833	44,764	.....	449,954	.....	494,718	17,828	512,546	53,691	695,120
Cheyenne	960	1,072,194	227	.....	.....	.....	227	63,993	64,220	866	1,137,280
Clear Creek	806	62,982	9,860	.....	176,550	.....	186,410	2,946	189,356	2,738	249,600
Conejos	1,250	264,737	180,634	.....	274,510	.....	455,144	62,058	517,202	19,341	801,280
Costilla	1,675	771,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,786	2,786	16,075	758,400
Crowley	785	434,850	2,845	.....	.....	.....	2,845	63,477	66,322	15,948	517,120
Custer	485	282,745	12,197	.....	168,849	.....	181,046	13,117	194,163	1,172	478,080
Delta	1,100	306,941	.....	157,573	190,100	.....	347,673	20	347,693	114,066	768,640
Denver	26,491	34,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579	579	1,708	37,120
Dolores	160	224,724	.....	48,228	330,480	.....	378,708	8,211	386,919	55,877	667,520
Douglas	675	379,673	320	.....	136,663	.....	136,983	9,417	146,400	14,737	540,800
Bagle	375	196,069	80	200,678	598,015	1,392	800,165	17,998	818,163	22,568	1,086,800	
Elbert	440	1,090,892	320	.....	.....	.....	320	86,134	86,454	11,134	1,288,480
El Paso	15,250	1,025,314	4,088	.....	100,620	.....	104,708	193,722	298,430	33,696	1,357,440
Premont	1,275	462,994	272,848	.....	95,482	.....	368,330	57,084	425,414	108,072	996,480
Garfield	995	413,735	.....	635,817	517,221	.....	1,153,038	1	1,153,039	421,706	1,988,480
Gilpin	495	49,676	1,632	.....	57,759	.....	59,391	1,240	60,631	25,897	84,480
Grand	425	329,922	15,320	58,200	537,349	92,336	703,205	65,852	769,057	95,251	1,044,480	
Gunnison	1,880	408,988	700	298,983	1,250,285	.....	1,549,968	18,891	1,568,859	56,713	2,034,560
Hinsdale	175	28,496	.....	156,608	531,649	.....	688,257	8,313	696,570	103,626	621,440
Huerfano	1,250	712,904	55,217	.....	139,790	.....	195,007	48,726	243,733	3,363	960,000
Jackson	144	342,325	.....	153,476	409,420	.....	562,896	51,149	614,045	88,110	1,044,480
Jefferson	5,750	396,697	2,040	.....	98,727	.....	100,767	11,617	112,384	8,039	517,120
Kiowa	220	1,046,120	1,475	.....	.....	.....	1,475	75,344	76,819	27,781	1,150,720
Kit Carson	975	1,305,028	143	.....	.....	.....	143	65,704	65,847	10,885	1,381,760

Lake	1,250	58,555	27,067	149,261	.....	178,228	1,726	178,054	831	927,440
La Plata.....	1,525	442,295	(1)	381,433	.....	555,912	16,323	557,240	190,105	1,384,640
Larimer.....	4,400	784,329	23,507	602,282	141,480	707,439	70,413	827,240	6,559	1,892,560
Las Animas...	7,250	2,824,196	64,658	30,681	.....	39,339	166,857	282,196	8,652	3,017,760
Lincoln.....	1,350	1,505,035	3,323	.....	.....	.....	140,097	134,420	3,655	1,644,800
Logan.....	2,010	1,001,084	2,400	.....	.....	2,400	149,758	152,158	12,833	1,166,080
Mesa.....	4,000	530,324	1,720	570,400	18,188	1,504,378	1	1,504,379	10,333	2,024,320
Mineral.....	425	32,547	.....	526,819	300	527,119	586	527,705	6,052	554,240
Moffat.....	675	1,101,816	.....	41,981	155,735	1,703,421	213,668	1,917,089	37,785	2,381,120
Montezuma....	730	336,814	.....	196,571	51,469	488,399	36,067	534,466	451,360	1,312,640
Montrose.....	1,090	334,994	.....	315,332	90,255	949,096	199	939,295	64,671	1,448,960
Morgan.....	2,010	750,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,218	66,189	6,375	823,040
Otero.....	2,150	512,872	5,148	.....	.....	5,148	120,744	125,892	166,996	805,760
Ouray.....	910	174,888	.....	124,475	.....	157,325	3,153	160,478	3,206	332,160
Park.....	785	531,582	53,504	642,110	.....	695,614	92,400	788,021	115,227	1,434,880
Phillips.....	895	411,970	204	.....	.....	204	19,740	19,944	8,406	440,320
Pitkin.....	450	83,215	.....	466,257	.....	493,869	1,232	495,161	73,784	652,160
Prowers.....	1,060	985,695	1,028	.....	.....	1,028	52,268	53,296	4,209	1,043,200
Pueblo.....	17,350	1,216,859	19,546	29,378	.....	48,924	235,348	284,272	55,959	1,557,120
Rio Blanco....	400	431,861	1,574	365,203	.....	1,560,513	.....	1,560,513	70,346	2,062,720
Rio Grande....	985	226,164	81,749	263,168	.....	344,917	16,164	361,081	12,525	574,720
Routt.....	800	660,798	57,171	563,216	.....	637,809	74,118	711,927	105,035	1,477,760
Saguache.....	1,150	580,333	53,736	262,490	27,224	1,294,362	107,257	1,401,619	23,168	2,005,120
San Juan.....	560	25,668	.....	182,282	.....	236,905	7,387	244,292	20,060	289,920
San Miguel....	240	260,007	.....	178,281	.....	491,300	20,959	512,159	52,154	824,320
Sedgewick....	575	307,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,670	26,701	5,730	339,840
Summit.....	430	76,007	.....	274,582	.....	284,630	961	285,591	53,762	415,360
Teller.....	1,250	178,519	22,808	107,237	.....	130,045	10,071	140,116	31,445	350,080
Washington...	1,100	1,481,882	1,081	.....	.....	6,007	102,740	103,821	27,737	1,613,440
Weld.....	8,850	2,217,429	6,007	.....	.....	6,007	187,097	193,104	163,556	2,574,080
Yuma.....	1,250	1,449,963	1,689	.....	.....	1,689	57,534	59,223	5,694	1,514,880
State.....	152,526	37,914,351	1,077,983	13,629,532	622,789	22,356,928	3,282,623	25,639,551	2,787,218	66,341,180

(1) Approximately 86,526 acres of land in Archuleta and 130,135 acres of land in La Plata counties were restored to the Southern Ute Indian reservation by departmental order of September 14, 1938.

*On account of errors in surveys and errors from other sources the combined areas of patented and non-patented land in Alamosa, Archuleta, Clear Creek, Costilla, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Ouray and Rio Grande counties exceed the total areas. Items thus indicated are the acreage by which the classified distribution exceeds the actual areas of the counties, and must be deducted from the sum of all other unclassified items to reach the total shown for this column

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 April 30, 1938 (acres).....	1,077,983	51,447,239	2.10	7
National forests (acres) 1938*..	13,629,532	175,238,168	7.78	6
National parks and monuments (acres) 1936.....	467,211	†17,049,505	2.74	5
Federal land in grazing districts, April 30, 1938 (acres).....	7,026,614	125,889,115	5.58	7
Federal coal land reserves, June 30, 1934 (acres).....	4,142,233	27,277,025	15.19	3
MANUFACTURES:				
Value of products (1937).....	\$237,838,000	\$60,712,872,000	0.39	33
Bread and other bakery products, value of (1937).....	11,814,068	1,426,162,859	0.83	24
Butter, value of (1937).....	8,394,917	589,706,868	1.42	19
Cheese, value of (1937).....	495,232	112,785,898	0.44	26
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, etc., value of (1937)	4,922,537	788,927,440	0.62	23
Canned green beans, value of (1937).....	473,834	14,406,387	3.29	10
Canned tomatoes, value of (1937)	590,982	34,314,089	1.72	16
Canned wax beans, value of (1935).....	60,689	1,963,368	3.09	6
Canned tomato juice, value of (1937).....	429,307	23,188,589	1.85	10
Canned (sour) cherries, value of (1937).....	233,169	6,736,433	3.46	5
Meat packing (wholesale) value of products (1937).....	39,805,939	2,787,357,940	1.43	18
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, value and receipts (1937).....	9,471,535	1,396,030,650	0.68	25
Flour and other grain mill products, value of (1937).....	10,229,567	856,310,470	1.19	21
Mining machinery, value of (1929)	4,918,628	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 (1937).....	2,328,083	163,261,740	1.43	16
High explosives manufactured, pounds, (1938).....	9,561,775	238,576,242	4.01	5
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	720,145,000	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 Puerto Rico and only acreage owned by the government.

†Includes Alaska and the Philippine Islands.

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

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY: (Census figures)				
Number of farms (1935).....	63,644	6,812,350	0.93	32
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	\$57,245,544,269	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 operated by full owners (1930).....	48,854,641	4,080,176,438	1.20	24
Farm value, 65 crops (1938)....	64,832,000	4,939,725,000	1.31	29
Farm production, gross income, crops (1938).....	39,500,000	3,484,000,000	1.13	31
Farm production, gross income, livestock and products (1938)	118,400,000	8,737,800,000	1.35	28
Value of livestock on farms and ranges (1935).....	55,211,006	3,418,510,000	1.61	25
Total value all farm products sold (1930).....	187,298,846	11,011,329,335	1.70	27
Sugar beets, farm value (1938)..	9,445,000	59,051,000	15.99	2
Area irrigated, acres (1929)....	3,393,610	19,547,544	17.36	2
Apples: bushels produced (1938)	1,968,000	150,728,000	1.31	16
Apples: number of trees bearing age (1935).....	814,411	82,535,407	0.99	27
Peaches: bushels produced (1938)	1,634,000	51,945,000	3.15	7
Peaches: number of trees of bear- ing age (1935).....	621,128	54,073,841	1.15	22
Cantaloupes: crates produced (1938)	1,581,000	14,915,000	10.60	3
Cantaloupes: car lot shipments (1937)	952	14,795	6.43	3
TAXATION:				
Assessed value property subject to general property tax (1937)	\$1,104,000,000	\$139,615,000,000	0.79	25
Net revenue receipts of state from all sources (1937).....	40,683,000	4,065,557,000	1.00	30
Government-cost payments state (1937)	49,155,000	3,435,790,000	1.43	21
Federal corporation income tax (1939)	7,533,678	1,122,540,801	0.67	25
Federal individual income tax (1939)	7,675,816	1,028,833,796	0.75	22
State gasoline taxes (1938)....	7,165,000	772,060,000	0.97	34
Motor vehicle registration fees (1938)	2,049,000	330,866,000	0.62	36
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 (1938).	\$60,403,000	‡33,927,742,000	1.54	15
Copper, pounds produced (1938).	30,563,654	1,124,656,539	2.72	7
Lead production, short tons (1938)	9,455	369,726	2.56	8
Silver, value (1938).....	\$ 5,046,008	\$\$ 40,510,924	12.46	3
Gold, value (1938).....	13,136,100	178,143,400	7.36	5
Zinc production, short tons (1938)	4,553	516,699	0.88	14
Tungsten, short tons, (1938)....	240	3,044	7.88	4
Fluorspar, short tons, (1938)....	1,704	80,403	2.12	5
Molybdenum, tons, (1938).....	28,242,085	33,297,000	84.82	1
Bituminous coal, tons, (1938)...	5,676,000	344,630,000	1.65	10
Petroleum output, barrels, bu- reau of mines figures (1938)...	1,412,000	1,213,254,000	0.12	17

‡Includes Alaska.

§Includes Alaska, Philippines and Puerto Rico.

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

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Developed water power, horse-power (Jan. 1, 1939).....	110,000	17,949,000	0.61	33
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 (1938).....	693,344	114,197,403	0.61	38
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 (1940).....	15	819	1.80	15
Theaters, seats (1938).....	111,710	10,823,740	1.03	28
Railroads and equipment, value of (1932).....	\$364,963,000	\$19,950,800,000	1.83	20
Railway mileage (1937).....	4,646	238,539	1.94	22
Railroads, taxes and special assessments of Class I carriers (1937)	\$ 4,625,000	\$ 328,244,000	1.41	18
Debts of state and local government (1932).....	129,505,000	17,576,839,000	0.74	30
Surfaced state highway (1937)..	5,500	371,424	1.48	29
Demand deposits in all banks (June 30, 1938).....	\$171,100,000	\$25,711,000,000	0.67	28
Demand deposits in national banks (Dec. 31, 1938).....	137,938,000	12,962,084,000	1.06	17
Troops in world war.....	42,898	4,727,988	0.93	33
Telephones, number of (1937)...	201,384	19,424,400	1.04	25
Miles of telephone wire (1937)..	773,792	90,787,172	0.85	27
National guard strength (1938)..	1,976	207,188	0.95	34
Public school property, value of (1929-1930)	\$62,147,540	\$6,211,327,040	1.00	24
Public school expenditures (1936)	18,751,000	1,968,898,000	9.52	28
Number of deaths (1938).....	12,613	1,380,986	0.91	31
Number of births (1938).....	20,597	2,287,980	0.90	33
Automobile fatalities, number (1937)	386	37,205	1.04	31
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
Employment on federal work and construction projects, number, (June, 1939):				
WPA	22,488	2,436,099	0.92	31
NYA (student employees)...	4,165	279,996	1.49	23
CCC (enrollees).....	2,304	266,237	0.87	35
Old Age assistance (recipients)	38,824	1,844,887	2.10	16
General relief (cases).....	12,049	1,567,939	0.77	22

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.

RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE

COUNTY	Area	Population (1940)	Bank Deposits (Dec. 31, 1939)	Farm Land Acreage Assessed (1939)	Dairy Cattle Assessed Value (1939)	Range Cattle Assessed Value (1939)	Assessed Value Sheep (1939)	Assessed Value Swine (1939)	Metal Mining Value (1939)	Coal Mining Tons (1939)	Manufacturing Value of Products (1937)	Miles Railroad (1938)	Number Autos (1939)
Adams	35	12	41	19	20	34	41	1	22	..	..	14	10
Alamosa	53	26	17	37	47	31	39	29	..	..	18	40	24
Arapahoe	48	9	16	30	32	16	40	22	33	21	11	41	8
Archuleta	38	45	50	42	38	35	25	41	..	..	..	50	52
Baca	11	35	36	4	48	44	48	26	..	..	..	13	36
Bent	31	28	28	16	44	38	24	28	..	..	..	12	29
Boulder	51	5	5	46	16	27	51	24	6	5	..	23	5
Chaffee	41	30	23	54	51	50	52	35	19	..	..	26	27
Cheyenne	26	51	49	11	29	21	32	39	..	..	..	30	49
Clear Creek	60	46	47	58	62	59	55	..	5	..	30	57	41
Conejos	37	23	35	47	35	8	9	20	..	..	23	35	33
Costilla	40	31	51	18	56	52	22	18	32	..	..	29	48
Crowley	50	40	40	32	42	48	49	30	..	..	..	52	44
Custer	52	54	..	45	43	43	46	44	23	..	..	..	53
Delta	39	16	19	44	21	41	17	10	..	11	14	28	16
Denver	63	1	1	..	61	..	..	..	34	..	1	32	1
Dolores	42	56	..	49	55	49	26	50	13	..	..	55	59
Douglas	47	50	52	36	26	30	60	40	28	..	..	25	45
Eagle	29	41	37	51	22	51	21	38	1	..	28	8	46
Elbert	22	39	38	10	14	13	28	17	31	17	..	35	35
El Paso	19	4	3	13	7	10	47	15	..	8	8	4	3
Fremont	30	13	10	28	36	33	59	34	35	7	..	22	13
Garfield	8	24	14	34	11	1	6	16	21	13	21	10	25
Gilpin	62	60	..	57	58	57	62	57	12	..	..	54	55
Grand	21	48	39	41	27	15	33	53	29	..	22	33	47
Gunnison	5	36	24	35	6	20	10	48	17	6	19	9	37
Hinsdale	44	63	..	61	57	54	38	..	24	..	..	..	62
Huerfano	32	17	20	21	40	39	30	51	..	4	20	16	22
Jackson	27	57	..	39	10	4	19	54	36	16	..	43	54
Jefferson	49	10	25	38	33	26	53	31	26	9	9	17	7
Kiowa	25	53	48	12	34	46	42	46	..	..	..	21	49
Kit Carson	18	32	32	7	19	19	50	14	..	..	..	34	31
Lake	61	33	..	60	59	58	56	..	9	..	..	37	32
La Plata	23	18	9	27	30	32	16	19	20	14	15	7	18
Larimer	9	6	6	17	5	6	12	9	..	20	4	5	6
Las Animas	1	8	8	1	2	3	5	32	..	2	10	3	11
Lincoln	10	38	29	3	23	18	36	36	..	..	..	27	34
Logan	24	14	13	14	3	14	35	4	..	..	..	6	14
Mesa	6	7	7	24	4	17	15	8	..	10	13	11	9
Mineral	46	62	..	59	60	56	34	..	11	..	..	56	61
Moffat	2	43	42	9	24	37	1	42	27	12	..	59	40
Montezuma	20	27	26	40	37	25	23	27	18	19	16	31	28
Montrose	16	19	15	31	25	..	4	11	25	15	17	39	17
Morgan	34	15	12	20	15	..	14	6	..	..	..	19	15
Otero	36	11	11	26	18	22	18	5	..	..	6	15	12
Ouray	58	55	44	52	50	45	37	47	8	24	..	48	56
Park	17	49	45	25	31	9	20	55	4	..	29	..	42
Phillips	54	44	30	33	45	42	58	12	..	..	26	49	28
Pitkin	43	59	46	55	49	55	27	43	14	23	..	47	58
Prowers	28	22	22	15	39	40	29	23	..	..	12	24	21
Pueblo	13	2	2	8	28	24	45	25	..	..	..	2	4
Rio Blanco	4	52	43	29	12	5	7	49	..	18	25	58	51
Rio Grande	45	21	31	50	46	29	11	13	10	..	..	38	20
Routt	15	25	..	22	13	28	3	33	30	3	24	18	27
Saguache	7	37	27	23	17	7	8	37	16	..	..	20	42
San Juan	59	61	..	62	63	..	43	..	7	..	..	53	60
San Miguel	33	47	..	48	53	47	13	45	3	22	..	42	50
Sedgwick	57	42	34	43	41	36	57	21	..	..	..	51	49
Summit	55	58	..	56	54	60	44	56	15	..	..	..	57
Teller	56	34	18	53	52	53	61	52	2	..	..	46	30
Washington	12	29	33	5	9	11	31	7	..	..	..	44	26
Weld	3	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	2
Yuma	14	20	21	6	8	12	54	3	..	..	27	45	19

RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE—Continued

COUNTY	Gasoline Consumed (gals.) (1939)	Service Tax Amount (1939)	Sales Tax Amount (1939)	Volume Retail Sales (1939)	Value School Property (1938)	Old Age Pensions (1939)	State and Federal Expenditures for Relief (1939)	County Expenditures for Welfare Purposes (1939)	Payroll, Business Industry (1935)	Per Capita Gov. Cost Pmts. of Counties (1932)	Miles Highway (1939)	Assessed Valuation (1939)	Value Principal Crops (1938)
Adams	6	24	21	23	12	16	17	14	16	52	33	8	6
Alamosa	13	16	17	15	25	34	35	57	25	61	44	36	26
Arapahoe	17	15	8	13	9	8	8	8	21	60	42	14	21
Archuleta	47	48	49	49	47	41	46	59	58	27	46	54	51
Baca	10	42	44	29	31	30	27	24	49	33	10	29	35
Bent	35	33	35	33	28	28	29	37	41	37	54	20	28
Boulder	7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	5	48	27	5	13
Chaffee	24	21	24	24	37	25	25	30	32	32	50	37	52
Cheyenne	43	51	51	46	38	40	42	46	60	13	38	33	46
Clear Creek	59	34	40	36	39	42	23	44	52	13	45	43	61
Conejos	40	39	31	42	32	22	23	44	52	59	37	43	19
Costilla	51	53	48	52	49	27	33	34	62	42	40	52	25
Crowley	38	41	45	37	33	36	36	36	46	40	57	46	29
Custer	60	59	60	56	56	45	48	50	61	20	48	60	43
Delta	25	18	13	22	20	13	14	16	27	46	34	24	8
Denver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	56	61	48
Dolores	56	62	59	61	60	53	57	60	56	7	26	38	36
Douglas	36	54	52	51	42	46	49	41	39	10	26	33	36
Eagle	44	46	36	44	43	44	45	27	26	16	25	30	37
Elbert	49	50	50	41	35	37	38	43	57	22	39	27	27
El Paso	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	55	6	4	31
Fremont	27	11	15	11	13	9	9	15	12	51	20	17	33
Garfield	22	17	22	26	15	21	24	18	33	18	30	18	16
Gilpin	54	60	57	60	59	54	58	52	30	8	60	53	60
Grand	34	27	34	43	53	52	56	39	47	5	17	42	45
Gunnison	41	26	29	32	30	42	44	28	18	11	3	31	39
Hinsdale	..	61	63	62	61	58	63	63	63	1	62	63	59
Huerfano	15	23	20	21	19	12	12	11	13	50	24	28	50
Jackson	46	55	53	57	58	56	61	61	50	9	31	58	34
Jefferson	37	8	11	16	7	10	10	6	15	43	7	9	18
Kiowa	42	57	56	48	46	42	41	40	59	19	28	39	42
Kit Carson	26	37	33	30	24	23	22	23	45	31	19	23	30
Lake	30	25	25	27	51	48	47	45	10	25	55	12	57
La Plata	21	13	14	17	17	17	18	20	22	49	36	22	32
Larimer	5	5	6	6	21	4	6	3	7	35	4	6	7
Las Animas	8	10	9	8	10	5	5	12	6	45	5	7	41
Lincoln	19	35	32	33	36	32	32	25	42	21	2	26	44
Logan	9	12	12	10	14	18	20	19	17	36	23	10	3
Mesa	..	7	7	7	8	7	11	17	11	44	12	13	4
Mineral	55	58	61	59	62	57	62	62	48	4	58	62	58
Moffat	29	32	37	40	40	39	40	32	37	23	21	44	40
Montezuma	28	30	28	28	41	26	30	31	36	53	29	45	17
Montrose	18	19	18	18	18	14	19	29	29	47	11	32	11
Morgan	11	14	16	12	11	15	15	9	19	39	35	15	5
Otero	12	9	10	9	6	11	13	13	9	56	41	11	9
Ouray	58	49	55	53	50	51	54	54	40	12	59	56	53
Park	48	44	43	39	55	49	55	38	20	3	16	49	47
Phillips	23	38	38	38	44	38	39	49	43	28	47	40	22
Pitkin	57	56	58	55	57	47	51	56	54	15	52	59	49
Prowers	14	22	23	14	16	19	16	10	23	38	18	16	15
Pueblo	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	58	14	3	10
Rio Blanco	52	43	47	47	52	48	52	51	55	14	51	50	38
Rio Grande	20	20	19	19	22	24	26	35	24	57	13	34	2
Routt	31	28	26	25	23	29	31	26	14	26	15	19	20
Saguache	39	40	41	45	34	35	37	55	51	34	22	41	23
San Juan	53	52	54	54	..	55	60	53	31	29	61	55	..
San Miguel	50	47	46	50	54	50	53	47	35	6	32	51	55
Sedgwick	33	36	39	31	26	41	43	48	34	41	53	35	24
Summit	..	60	62	58	45	53	59	28	44	2	49	57	56
Teller	45	31	30	34	48	33	34	33	8	24	43	47	54
Washington	32	45	42	35	29	31	28	22	53	17	8	25	14
Weld	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	54	1	2	1
Yuma	16	29	27	20	27	20	21	21	38	30	9	21	12

**OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES,
JANUARY 1, 1940**

COUNTY	County General	County School	School District	Municipal			County Total
				General	Special	Total	
Adams			\$ 407,800	\$ 364,700	\$ 203,000	\$ 567,700	\$ 975,500
Alamosa	\$ 19,000		203,250	222,500	127,300	349,800	572,050
Arapahoe			494,300	112,700	509,000	621,700	1,116,000
Archuleta			75,000	24,500	.....	24,500	99,500
Baca	11,000		181,200	114,300	77,500	191,800	384,000
Bent	16,600	\$ 60,000	68,700	40,000	63,800	103,800	249,100
Boulder	140,000		580,100	505,000	137,900	642,900	1,363,000
Chaffee			79,500	165,000	.....	165,000	244,500
Cheyenne		55,000	103,000	34,000	.....	34,000	192,000
Clear Creek			111,000	34,000	.....	34,000	145,000
Conejos			223,640	123,800	2,700	126,500	350,140
Costilla			*129,100	.....	.....	.....	*129,100
Crowley			364,500	101,500	600	102,100	466,600
Custer	25,000		5,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Delta			182,500	324,200	31,700	355,900	538,400
Denver			6,345,500	†32,555,600	3,611,800	36,167,400	42,512,900
Dolores	55,000		12,100	.....	.....	.....	67,100
Douglas	28,000		18,000	39,500	12,200	51,700	97,700
Eagle			70,050	62,500	.....	62,500	132,550
Elbert			62,800	19,000	.....	19,000	81,800
El Paso			922,000	2,404,000	29,000	2,433,000	3,355,000
Fremont			498,500	510,200	211,500	721,700	1,220,200
Garfield	97,000	4,000	328,950	376,000	50,500	426,500	856,450
Gilpin		15,000	7,500	48,900	.....	48,900	71,400
Grand	23,000		77,500	53,500	.....	53,500	154,000
Gunnison	36,000	114,000	204,500	154,500	24,000	178,500	533,000
Hinsdale	20,500		.....	9,000	.....	9,000	29,500
Huerfano		7,000	109,100	295,000	283,000	578,000	694,100
Jackson		10,000	6,000	34,500	.....	34,500	50,500
Jefferson			519,000	279,000	250,700	529,700	1,048,700
Kiowa			148,000	9,000	.....	9,000	157,000
Kit Carson			246,700	263,000	61,500	324,500	571,200
Lake .....			.....	3,000	.....	3,000	3,000
La Plata	4,000		189,700	494,100	64,300	558,400	752,100
Larimer	143,000		965,600	2,259,000	202,600	2,461,600	3,570,200
Las Animas			261,200	1,120,000	638,000	1,758,000	2,019,200
Lincoln	55,000		156,800	42,000	32,200	74,200	286,000
Logan		26,000	382,000	524,500	144,000	668,500	1,076,500
Mesa	80,000		723,450	769,300	315,300	1,084,600	1,888,050
Mineral .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat			79,300	50,000	.....	50,000	129,300
Montezuma			85,500	210,000	31,500	241,500	327,000
Montrose	48,000	156,000	96,050	314,000	.....	314,000	614,050
Morgan			634,500	82,000	86,200	168,200	802,700
Otero			495,800	657,200	62,800	720,000	1,215,800
Ouray		35,000	31,850	16,500	.....	16,500	83,350
Park			12,000	30,000	.....	30,000	42,000
Phillips	17,000	35,000	104,900	173,000	40,000	213,000	369,000
Pitkin .....			.....	70,000	.....	70,000	70,000
Prowers			318,900	488,500	156,500	645,000	963,900
Pueblo			1,511,200	555,000	1,959,000	2,514,000	4,025,200
Rio Blanco		55,000	35,000	187,500	.....	187,500	277,500
Rio Grande		63,500	335,800	51,200	27,500	78,700	478,000
Routt	72,000		191,100	167,500	7,800	175,300	438,400
Saguache			102,350	38,000	2,700	40,700	143,050
San Juan	8,000		54,000	16,500	.....	16,500	78,500
San Miguel	40,000		57,900	24,000	.....	24,000	121,900
Sedgwick		184,000	169,500	135,000	6,000	141,000	494,500
Summit			34,000	43,000	.....	43,000	77,000
Teller			15,000	108,200	.....	108,200	123,200
Washington			139,500	132,000	.....	132,000	271,500
Weld			1,322,400	856,500	82,200	938,700	2,261,100
Yuma			237,900	227,500	25,500	253,000	490,900
State	\$885,100	\$872,500	\$21,527,090	\$49,124,400	\$9,571,800	\$58,696,200	\$81,980,890

*1939 figures.

†Includes \$24,030,772 water bonds payable from revenue only.

Note—In addition to the above total, bonds of the state of Colorado outstanding on January 1, 1940, amounted to \$3,257,700, compared with \$3,636,200 on January 1, 1939. 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 \$85,859,540 for 1939, \$87,250,200 for 1938 and \$90,142,340 for 1937. 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.

Colorado Mountains

Peaks 10,000 Feet or More in Height, Altitudes and Locations

NOTE—The following gives the names, location and elevations of 1,080 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 646 peaks which rise to an elevation of 12,000 feet or more and 50 peaks with an altitude of 14,000 feet or more. Elevations used herein include determinations by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, the United States geological survey, from contour maps and other sources. Slight changes in elevations are frequently recorded as new surveys are made.

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Abrams Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	12,800	Baldy, Mount	Gunnison	11,662
Achone Mountain	Grand	12,656	Baldy Mountain	Garfield	11,400
Acoma, Mount.	Grand	10,500	Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)		
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115	Baldy Peak	Custer	12,600
Aeolus Mountain (See Mount Eolus)			Baldy Peak	La Plata	10,800
Aetna, Mount (See Mount Aetna)			Baldy Peak	Ouray	10,612
Afey Peak	Gunnison	12,500	Baldy Peaks	Gunnison	12,400
Agency Knob (See Big Agnes Mtn., Little Agnes Mtn.)	Saguache	12,274	Ballard Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596	Ball Mountain	Lake	12,800
Alice, Mount	Boulder-Grand	13,310	Baltimore Ridge	Gilpin	10,504
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,524	Banana Mountain	Chaffee	12,400
Alpine Plateau	Gunnison	11,508	Bancroft, Mount	Clear Creek-Grand	13,100
Alps Mountain	Clear Creek	10,507	Banded Mountain	Montezuma	13,000
Altar Peak		13,254	Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,760
American Flag Mtn.	Gunnison	12,720	Bandit Peak	Park	12,473
Amherst Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Bartlett Mountain	Summit	13,500
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,334	Basaltic Peak (See Black Mountain)		
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564	Basalt Mountain	Eagle	10,800
Anita Peak (See Bears Ears)			Battlement Mesa	Garfield	10,600
Antelope Hills	Fremont	11,400	Battle Mountain	Larimer	11,930
Antero, Mount	Chaffee	14,245	Battle Mountain	Teller	10,350
Antero Peak	Saguache	13,245	Baxter Mountain	Costilla	10,629
Anthracite Mesa	Gunnison	10,900	Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,955
Anthracite Range	Gunnison	12,300	Bear Mountain	Summit	12,100
Antora Mountain	Saguache	12,600	Bear Mountain	Jackson	11,616
Anvil Mountain	San Juan	12,500	Bear Peak (See Little Bear Peak)		
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873	Bearpaws Peaks	Jackson	11,785
Apiatan Mountain	Grand	10,889	Bear Ears	Routt	10,661
Arapahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506	Beattie Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,200
Argentine Peak (See South Argentine Peak)			Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746
Arikaree Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Beaver Mountain	Rio Grande	11,500
Arizona Mountain	Gilpin	10,300	Beaver Ridge	Park	11,400
Arkansas, Mount	Lake	13,807	Beckwith, Mount	Gunnison	12,371
Arkansas Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Bellevue Peak (See North Mountain)		
Arrowhead Mountain	Park	11,199	Bellevue Mountain	Gunnison	12,350
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,810	Bennay, Mount	Rio Grande	11,781
Arthur Mountain	El Paso	10,805	Bent Peak	Hinsdale	13,400
Ashcroft	Pitkin	12,300	Bierstadt, Mount	Clear Creek	14,045
Audubon, Mount	Boulder	13,223	Big Agnes Mountain	Routt	12,065
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615	Big Bull Mountain	Teller	10,826
Avalanche Peak	Eagle	12,822	Big Chief, Mount	Teller	11,220
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,662	Bighorn Mountain	Larimer	11,473
Axtell, Mount	Gunnison	12,100	Big Marvne (See Mount Marvne)		
Aztec Mountain	La Plata	13,200	Big Red Hill	Eagle	10,400
Babcock Peak	La Plata	13,100	Big Red Mountain	Conejos-Rio Grande	11,612
Badger Mountain (See Pass Mountain)			Bison Peak	Park	12,427
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406	Black Face	San Miguel	12,100
Baker Peak	La Plata	11,900	Blackhawk Peak	Gilpin	10,322
Bald Hill	Park	11,374	Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,685
Bald Knob	La Plata	11,600	Blackhead Peak	Archuleta	12,500
Bald Mountain (See Little Bald Mtn., North Bald Mtn.)			Black Mountain	Park	11,656
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,469	Black Mountain	Jackson	10,760
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,974	Black Mountain	Park	10,600
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365	Blaines Peak (See Mount Sneffels)		
Bald Mountain	Summit-Park	13,694	Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huerfano-Alamosa	14,363
Bald Mountain	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688
Bald Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000	Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000
Bald Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Bonita Peak	San Juan	13,200
Bald Mountain	San Miguel	11,800	Boot Mountain	Saguache	12,412
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,453	Boreas Mountain	Park	13,058
Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,005	Boston Peak	Gunnison	11,708
Bald Mountain	Garfield	10,200	Boulder County Hill	Boulder	10,200
Baldy, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417
Baldy Mountain (See Old Baldy Mountain)			Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800
			Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
			Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,300
			Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Breece Hill	Lake	10,600	Cheops Pyramid (See Signal Butte)		
Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370	Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100
Brind Mountain	Teller	10,500	Chicago Peak	Huerfano-Costilla	10,960
Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700	Chicago Ridge	Eagle-Lake	12,700
Brittle Silver Mountain	Gunnison	12,400	Chief (See Big Chief Mountain)		
Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200	Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,709
Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500	Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579
Bross, Mount	Park	14,170	Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,782
Brown Mountain	Clear Creek	11,700	Chiquita, Mount	Larimer	13,052
Bryan Mountain	Boulder	10,900	Chittenden Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Bryant, Mount	Grand	11,000	Cimarrona Peak	Hinsdale	13,000
Buckeye Mountain	Gilpin	10,200	Cimarron Ridge	Gunnison-Ouray	11,600
Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863	Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Buck Mountain	Routt	11,400	Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270
Bucksin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800	Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804
Bucksin Mountain	Costilla	10,512	Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000
Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800	Clarence King Mountain (See Mount Cope-land)		
Buffalo Mountain	Summit	13,200	Clark Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,965
Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627	Clover Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Buffalo Peak (See Mount Oso)			Coal Mountain	Gunnison	11,705
Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541	Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673
Bull Cliff	Teller	10,786	Cold Peak	Custer	13,190
Bulldog Mountain	Mineral	10,962	Collier Mountain	Summit-Clear Creek	13,147
Bull Hill	Lake	13,773	Colorado Mountain	Gilpin	10,883
Bull Hill	Teller	10,800	Columbia, Mount	Chaffee	14,070
Bull Mountain (See Big Bull Mountain)			Columbia Mountain	Clear Creek	10,800
Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Columbus Mountain (See Crescent Peak)		
Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087	Comanche Peak (See Pagoda)		
Burro Mountain	Rio Blanco	10,200	Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491
Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,500	Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716
Burwell Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	12,700	Cone (See Purgatory Peak)		
Byers Peak	Grand	12,778	Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180
Cairns, Mount	Grand	10,800	Cone Mountain (See Little Cone Mountain)		
Calf Mountain	Teller	10,350	Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,229
Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100	Conical Butte (See Whiteley Peak)		
Calico Peak	Dolores	12,043	Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600
California Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700
California Mountain	Gilpin	10,600	Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176
Cameron Cone	El Paso	10,705	Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400
Cameron, Mount	Park	14,233	Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952
Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124	Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Campbell Mountain	Mineral	10,850	Copper Mountain	Teller	10,226
Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200	Corbett Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Canby Mountain (See Sheep Mountain)			Cornwall Mountain	Conejos	12,300
Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466	Corona	Archuleta	12,355
Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621	Corral Peak	Grand	11,333
Cape Horn	La Plata	10,359	Courthouse Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray	12,162
Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,100	Cover Mountain	Park	10,165
Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700	Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150
Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500	Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,660
Carbonate Hill	Lake	10,625	Crag, The	Teller	11,450
Carbonate Hill	Teller	10,300	Crag, The	Larimer	10,800
Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900	Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005
Carbon Peak	Gunnison	12,000	Craig Peak (See Green Mountain)		
Caribou Hill	Boulder	10,504	Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940
Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600	Crater	Rio Grande	12,400
Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100	Crescent Peak	Routt	10,255
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707	Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320	Crestone Needle	Custer-Saguache	14,191
Casco Peak	Lake	13,834	Crestone Peak	Saguache-Custer	14,291
Castle, The	Park	10,100	Cropsy Peak	Rio Grande	12,557
Castle Peak (See Cathedral Peaks)			Cropsy Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400
Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336	Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Castle Peak	Gunnison		Crown Point	Larimer	11,400
Castle Peak	Pitkin	14,259	Crown Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,600
Castle Rock	Montrose-Ouray	11,400	Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,923
Castle Rock	La Plata	10,400	Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700
Catamount Hills (See Raspberry Mtn.)			Cub Mountain	Jefferson	10,623
Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169	Cuerno Herde (See Greenhorn Mountain)		
Cathedral Peak	Pitkin	14,100	Culebra Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	14,069
Cattle Mountains	Mineral-Rio Grande	10,837	Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724
Cedar Mountain (See Colorado Mountain)			Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Cement Mountain (See East Cement Mountain)			Dakota Hill	Gilpin	10,929
Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212	Dallas Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,800
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 Sabata Peak)					
Chapman, Mount	Chaffee-Gunnison	12,200			

Name	County	Feet
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
Demijohn 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
Diamond Hill	San Miguel	10,100
Dickinson, Mount	Larimer	11,874
Dicks Peak (See Chalcedony Buttes)		
Dike Mountain	Huerfano	10,500
Diorite Peak	La Plata-	
	Montezuma	12,600
Divide Mountain	Mesa	10,642
Dolly Varden Mountain	Hinsdale	12,900
Dolores Mountain	Dolores	12,100
Dolores Peak	Dolores-	
	San Miguel	13,502
Dome, The	Routt	11,600
Dome Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Dome Peak	Garfield	12,498
Dome Peak	Routt	10,500
Dome Peak	Routt	10,000
Dora Mountain	Summit	12,119
Double Top Mountain	Gunnison	12,192, 12,178
Dump Mountain	Costilla	10,310
Dunckley Flat Mountain	Moffat	10,200
Dunraven, Mount	Larimer	12,548
Dunn Peak (See Dolores Peak)		
Dyer Mountain	Lake-Park	13,800
Eagle Mountain	Mineral	12,200
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,113
Eagles Nest	Summit	13,091
Eagle River Peak (See Jacque Peak)		
East Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,047
East Mountain	La Plata	10,700
East Porphyry	Saguache	11,418
East Sheep Mountain	Summit	11,900
East Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,800
East Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
	Las Animas	12,683
Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,312
Edith Mountain	Hinsdale	12,500
Eighteenmile Mountain		12,278
Elbert, Mount	Lake	14,431
Electric Mountain	Delta	10,000
Electric Peak (See Thunderbolt Peak)		
Electric Peak	Custer-	
	Saguache	13,400
Electric Peak	San Juan	13,200
Elephant Head Rock	Archuleta	10,400
Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790
Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,027
Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718
Elk Mountain	Gunnison	11,600
Elk Mountain (See Whiteface Peak)		
Elk Ridge	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Elliott Mountain	Dolores	12,345
Emerson Mountain	La Plata	13,154
Emery Peak	San Juan	13,200
Emma Burr Mountain	Chaffee-	
	Gunnison	13,400
Emmons, Mount	Gunnison	12,414
Empire Hill	Lake	12,700
Endlich Mesa	La Plata	12,400
Enentah, Mount	Grand	10,737
Engelmann Peak	Clear Creek	13,500
Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray-	
	San Juan	13,195
Engineer Mountain	San Juan	12,970
Eolus, Mount	La Plata	14,079
Epaulet Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500
Epworth, Mount	Grand	11,841

Name	County	Feet
Estes Cone	Larimer	11,017
Ethel, Mount	Routt-Jackson	11,940
Etna, Mount	Chaffee	13,800
Eureka Mountain	San Juan	12,800
Eva, Mount	Clear Creek-	
	Grand	13,114
Evans, Mount	Park-Lake	13,590
Evans, Mount	Clear Creek	14,259
Eve, Mount	Eagle	11,200
Expectation Mountain	Dolores	12,079
Fairchild, Mount	Larimer	13,502
Fairview Hill	Lake	10,425
Fairview Mountain	Gunnison	12,900
Farncomb Hill	Summit	11,386
Farnum Peak (See Bison Peak)		
Farnum Peak	Park	11,400
Farwell Mountain	Routt	10,850
Fehel Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,800
Finger Mesa	Hinsdale	12,300
Fisher Mountain (See Snowdrift Peak)		
Fisher Mountain	Mineral	12,852
Fisher's Peak	Las Animas	10,300
Flag Mountain	Hinsdale	12,367
Flattop (See Dome Peak)		
Flattop	Dolores	12,104
Flattop Mountain	Dolores-Larimer	12,300
Flattop Mountain	Jackson-Routt	12,101
Flattop Mountain	Archuleta	11,460
Fletcher Mountain	Summit	13,917
Flora, Mount	Clear Creek-	
	Grand	13,121
Florida Mountain	La Plata	13,083
Fools Peak	Eagle	12,958
Ford Mountain	Pitkin	10,446
Forest Hill	Gunnison	12,432
Forest King Mountain	Conejos	11,000
Fossil Mountain (See Broncho Mountain)		
Fossil Ridge	Gunnison	12,500
Fowler Peak	Rio Blanco	10,400
Fox Mountain	Clear Creek	10,946
Fox Mountain	Mineral	11,517
Franklin Roosevelt Mt. (See Wilson, Mount)		
Freaman, Mount	Dolores-	
	San Juan	12,300
Freeman Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
Freemans Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
French Peak	Lake	13,922
Front Range	Routt	12,013
Frustum (See Potosi Peak)		
Frustum Mountain	Saguache	13,893
Fryer Hill	Lake	10,500
Fuller Peak	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,700
Galena Hill	Teller	10,400
Galena Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Galena Peak	Fremont-	
	Saguache	12,200
Garfield, Mount	El Paso	10,925
Garfield, Mount	San Juan	13,072
Garfield Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,800
Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,136
Gemini Peaks	Lake-Park	13,900
Geneva Mountain	Park	12,324
Geneva Peak	Park-Summit	13,090
Gibbs Peak	La Plata-	
	Montezuma	12,200
Gibson Hill	Summit	10,472
Gibson Peak	Custer-	
	Saguache	13,729
Gibson Ridge	Gunnison	10,900
Gilpin Peak	Ouray-	
	San Miguel	13,682
Glacier Peak	Park-Summit	12,868
Gladstone Peak	Dolores-	
	San Miguel	13,900
Globe Hill	Teller	10,450
Goats Peak (See Gemini Peaks)		
Gold Dust Peak	Eagle	13,500
Golden Horn	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,600
Gold Hill	San Miguel	12,700
Gold Hill	Pitkin-	
	Gunnison	12,400
Gold Hill	Summit	12,000
Gold Hill	Teller	10,300
Goliath Peak	Clear Creek	12,200

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Gore Mountain	Routt	10,600	Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200
Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646	Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203
Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,536	Holy Cross, Mount of the	Eagle	13,996
Grand Hogback (See Monument Peak)			Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,227
Grand Mesa	Delta-Mesa	10,000	Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300
Grand Turk	San Juan	13,100	Hop, Mount	Chaffee	13,943
Granite Butte (See Raspberry Mountain)			Hope Mountain	La Plata	
Granite Mountain (See Pomeroy Mountain)				Custer	13,000
Granite Mountain	Gunnison	12,600	Hope, Mount	Mineral	12,838
Grant Peak (See U. S. Grant Peak)			Horn Peak	Custer	
Grassy Mountain	Hinsdale	12,800		Saguache	13,400
Grassy Mountain	La Plata	10,000	Horsefly Peak	Montrose	
Gravel Mountain	Hinsdale	13,600		Ouray	10,338
Grayback Mountain	Costilla	10,575	Horseshoe Mountain	Rio Grande	10,880
	Huerfano	12,300	Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,912
Gray Head	San Miguel	10,994	Horsethief Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,900
Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,486	Horsetooth Peak	Boulder	10,400
Graysill Mountain	San Juan	12,300	Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Grays Peak	Clear Creek		Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814
	Summit	14,274	Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044
Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,496	Humbug Hill	Summit	11,121
Green Mountain (See Virginia Peak)			Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,140
Green Mountain	San Juan	13,000	Hunter Peak	Pitkin	13,400
Green Mountain	Pitkin	12,747	Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Green Mountain	Lake	11,800	Huntsman Mesa	Gunnison	10,100
Green Mountain	Delta	10,632	Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000
Green Mountain	Fremont	10,000	Hunts Peak (See Mount Ouray)		
Green Ridge	Larimer	10,172		Fremont	
Greenback Mountain	San Miguel	13,000		Saguache	12,446
Greenhalm Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Hurricane Peak	San Juan	13,400
Greenhorn Mountain	Conejos	10,800	Hyannis Peak	Jackson	11,600
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano				
	Pueblo	12,334	Ida, Mount	Grand-Larimer	12,700
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578	Idaho Hill	Gilpin	10,500
Griffith Mountain	Clear Creek	11,500	Independence Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Grizzly Mountain	Chaffee	13,800	Independence Mountain	Summit	12,600
Grizzly Mountain	Pitkin		Indian Mountain	La Plata	10,400
	Chaffee	14,020	Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata	
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,702		Montezuma	12,300
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	11,760	Iron Beds	Hinsdale	13,236
Grizzly Peak	Dolores		Ironclad Hill	Teller	10,600
	San Juan	13,738	Ironclad Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores		Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
	San Miguel	12,462	Iron Knoll (See The Castle)		
Grouse Mountain	Mineral	10,119	Iron Mountain	San Miguel	12,700
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624	Iron Mountain	Costilla	
Guero, Mount	Gunnison	11,740		Huerfano	11,400
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200	Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,714	Irving Peak	La Plata	13,217
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,370	Irwin, Mount (See Mount Emmons)		
Guyotes (See Mount Guyot)			Islet Mountain	Gunnison	10,900
			Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
			Italian Mountain (See North Italian Mountain)		
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison		Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
	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	
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300		Gilpin	13,259
Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,003	Jenkins Mountain	Gunnison	13,428
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,300	Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Hantz Peak (See Hahns Peak)			Jones Mountain	Hinsdale	
Hardscrabble Mountain	Eagle	10,600		San Juan	13,851
Harvard, Mount	Chaffee	14,399	Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
Hawn Mountain	San Miguel	10,900	Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100	Jura Knob	San Juan	12,615
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,500			
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990	Kakata Mountain	Park	12,429
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979	Keefe Peak	Pitkin	13,300
Haydens Peak (See North Haydens Peak)			Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Haystack Mountain	Jackson	10,585	Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,400
Hazelton Mountain	San Juan	12,300	Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
Heart Mountain	Mineral	10,797	Keyes (See Mount Etna)		
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976	King Solomon Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Hendricks, Mount (See Green Mountain)			Kingston Peak	Clear Creek	
Henry Mountain	Gunnison	13,000		Gilpin	12,136
Hermit Peak	Hinsdale	10,900	Kiowa Peak	Boulder	13,101
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores		Kit Carson Peak	Saguache	14,100
	San Juan	12,572	Klines Peak (See Fossil Ridge)		
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225	Klondike Mountain	Boulder	10,801
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,388	Klondike Mountain	Conejos	11,400
Highland	Pitkin	12,300			
High Mesa (See Trident Mesa)			Lady Washington, Mount	Larimer	13,269
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200	La Garita (See Vulcan Crest; Boot Mountain)		
Hogback (See Del Norte Peak)					

Name	County	Feet
La Junta Peak	San Miguel	13,400
Lake Hill	Gunnison	11,800
Lake Mountain	Saguache	11,000
Lamb Mountain	Park	12,400
Lamborn, Mount	Delta	11,337
Lands End	Delta	10,634
Landslide Peak	Park-Summit	13,483
Landslip Mountain	Dolores	11,650
La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,340
Larson Peak	Pitkin	12,900
Last Dollar Mountain	San Miguel	11,240
La Veta Peak	Huerfano	11,654
Lead Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,532
Leavenworth Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Leon Peak	Delta-Mesa	10,954
Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,535
Lewis Mountain	La Plata	12,700
Lillies Mountain (See Twin Sisters)		
Lime Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Lincoln, Mount.	Park	14,237
Lincoln Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Little Agnes Mountain	Routt	11,500
Little Bald Mountain	Park	13,200
Little Bald Mountain	Larimer	10,400
Little Baldy Mtn.	Park	12,151
Little Bartlett Mountain	Summit	12,800
Little Bear Peak	Costilla	14,040
Little Black Mountain (See Black Mountain)		
Little Cone Mountain	San Miguel	12,000
Little Giant Mountain	San Juan	13,400
Little Mountain	Summit	10,050
Little Pisgah Peak (See Nipple Mountain)		
Little Red Mountain	Conejos	11,600
Lizard Head	Dolores-	
	San Miguel	13,156
Logan, Mount	Park	12,200
London Hill	Park	13,161
Lone Cone	San Miguel-	
	Dolores	12,761
Lone Peak	Eagle-Summit	11,300
Lonesome Peak	Grand	10,588
Lone Spring Butte	Routt	10,228
Long and Derry Hill	Lake	12,900
Long Branch Baldy	Saguache	12,000
Longs Peak	Boulder	14,255
Lookout	Boulder	10,744
Lookout, Point	Gunnison	11,200
Lookout Mountain (See South Lookout Peak)		
Lookout Mountain	Conejos	12,387
Lookout Mountain	Saguache	11,400
Lookout Mountain	Gunnison	10,900
Lookout Mountain	Larimer	10,632
Lookout Peak	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,674
Lookout Peak (See South Lookout Peak)		
Los Mogotes (See Prospect Peak)		
Lost Mountain	Chaffee	12,700
Lost Park Mountain	Park	11,800
Loveland Mountain	Park	13,624
Lulu Mountain	Jackson-	
	Larimer	12,278
Lulu Mountain	Grand	11,720
Macomb Peak (See South River Peak)		
Macomber Peak	San Juan	13,200
Madden Peak	Montezuma-	
	La Plata	11,980
Mahana Peak	Boulder	12,629
Mam (See North Mam; South Mam)		
Mammoth Mountain	Mineral	11,650
Mammoth Mountain	Conejos	11,340
Mangnese Peak	Gunnison	10,921
Marcellina, Mount.	Gunnison	11,340
Marleston Peak		10,874
Marmot Peak	Chaffee-Park	11,841
Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,126
Martha Washington Mountain (See Mount Lady Washington)		
Martland Peak	Park	10,600
Marvine (See Plateau Peak)		
Marvine, Mount.	Rio Blanco	12,045
Massive, Mount.	Lake	14,418
Matchless Mountain	Gunnison	12,383
Matterhorn Peak	Hinsdale	13,585
Mayflower Hill	Summit	12,400
McCauley Peak	La Plata	13,558
McClellan, Mount.	Clear Creek	13,423
McGregor Mountain	Larimer	10,482

Name	County	Feet
McHenry's Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,200
McKenzie Mountain	Mineral	11,700
McLelland Mountain	Mineral	10,911
McMillan Peak	San Juan	12,800
Meadow Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Meadow Mountain	Boulder	11,634
Mears Peak (See Hayden Peak)		
Mears Peak	Ouray-San Juan	13,488
Meeker, Mount.	Boulder	13,911
Meeker Ridge	Boulder	12,500
Meigs Peak (See Summit Peak)		
Medicant Ridge	Gunnison	11,800
Mendota Peak	Ouray-	
	San Miguel	13,300
Meridian Hill	Park	11,000
Mesa Lata	Hinsdale	11,900
Mesa Lavata	Hinsdale	11,300
Mesa Peak (See Del Norte Peak)		
Mesa Peak	La Plata	12,955
Methodist Mountain	Chaffee	11,600
Metroz Mountain	Mineral	11,897
Michigan Hill	Gilpin	10,500
Middle Mountain	Chaffee	13,100
Middle Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Mills Moraine	Larimer	11,000
Milwaukee Peak (See Cold Peak)		
Mineral Hill	Teller	10,150
Mineral Hill	Summit	10,885
Mineral Mountain	Hinsdale	12,078
Mineral Mountain	Boulder	10,300
Mineral Peak (See Houghton Mountain)		
Mineral Point	Gunnison	12,541
Missionary Ridge	La Plata	10,614
Missouri Hill	Chaffee	12,700
Monarch Hill	Chaffee	11,800
Monitor Rock	Lake	12,250
Monitor Peak (See Bald Mountain)		
Monitor Peak	La Plata	13,710
Montana Mountain	Gilpin	10,941
Montezuma Peak	Archuleta	13,131
Montpelier (See Uncompahgre Butte)		
Monumental Mountain	Chaffee-	
	Gunnison	13,300
Monument Bluff	Mineral	12,600
Monument Hill	La Plata	10,829
Monument Peak	Mineral	10,638
Morgans Peak	Summit	12,400
Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,794
Moss, Mount.	La Plata-	
	Montezuma	13,200
Mountain View Crest	La Plata	13,002
Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413
Music Peak	Saguache	13,100
Naka Peak	Grand	12,221
Nast, Mount	Pitkin	12,500
Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406
Navajo Peak	Archuleta	11,330
Nebo, Mount	San Juan	13,199
Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,547
Needle Mountains (See West Needle Mountains)		
Needles, The	Larimer	10,075
Nelson Mountain	Mineral	12,050
Neota, Mount	Grand-Larimer	11,700
Neva, Mount	Boulder-Grand	12,800
Niagara Peak	Hinsdale-	
	San Juan	13,800
Nigger Baby Hill	Dolores	10,600
Nigger Hill	Summit	10,171
Nimbus, Mount		12,730
Nipple Mountain	Fremont	10,068
Nipple Mountain	Archuleta	12,000
Nisa Mountain	Grand	10,791
Nokhu Crags	Jackson	12,400
North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000
North Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,807
North Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,225
North Mam	Garfield	10,973
North Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,000
North Mountain	Rio Grande	12,727
North Pole	San Miguel	12,179
North Ridge	Boulder	12,000
North Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
North Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,439
North Star Mountain	Park-Summit	13,600
North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400
Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600
Number 5	Hinsdale-Mineral	13,417

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Nyström, Mount	Grand	12,600	Princeton, Mount	Chaffee	14,177
Ogalalla Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Printer Boy Hill	Lake	11,402
Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400	Prospect Hill	Summit	10,700
Ohio Peak (See Carbon Peak)			Prospect Mountain	Conejos	12,224
Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600	Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608
Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251	Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174
Ohlweiler Ridge	La Plata	11,800	Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736
Old Baldy	Grand	11,809	Ptarmigan Peak	Grand-Summit	12,400
Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602	Pulver Mountain	Park	10,400
Old Baldy Peak	Costilla	14,125	Puma Hills	Park	11,400
Ophir Mountain	San-Juan		Purgatory Peak	Costilla	
	San Miguel	12,800		Las Animas	13,719
Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100	Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,900
Oregon Hill	Gilpin	10,833	Purple Mountain	Gunnison	12,989
Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000	Pyramid (See Crystal Peak)		
Ormus Mountain		12,185	Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000	Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611
Orphan Butte	La Plata				
	Montezuma	11,186	Quadrat Peak (See Saddle Mountain)		
Orton, Mount	Boulder	11,682	Quail Mountain	Chaffee	13,461
Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,703	Quandary Peak	Summit	14,266
Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478			
Otmar Point	Pitkin	10,000	Rabbit Ears Mountain	Jackson	10,719
Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767	Radical Hill	Summit	12,300
Ouray Peak	Chaffee	13,956	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600	Raspberry Mountain	Teller	10,500
Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002	Rawah Peak	Jackson-	
Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102		Larimer	12,636
			Razor Creek Dome	Saguache	11,400
Pagoda	Boulder	13,491	Red and White Mountain	Eagle	11,200
Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257	Red Bluff	Conejos	10,800
Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674	Red Bluffs	Pueblo-Custer-	
Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500		Huerfano	11,400
Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000	Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Painte Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082	Red Cone	Park	12,600
Palmer Mesa	Mineral		Red Elephant Hill	Clear Creek	10,309
	Saguache	12,324	Red Elephant Mountain	Jackson	11,560
Palmer Peak	Park	12,626	Red Hill (See Big Red Hill)		
Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400	Red Hill	Jackson	11,400
Park Cone	Gunnison	12,102	Red Hill	La Plata	10,669
Park Mountain	Costilla	10,396	Red Mountain (See Redcloud Peak)		
Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433	Red Mountain (See Big Red Mountain; Lit-		
Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876		tle Red Mountain)	
Parry Peak	Clear Creek-		Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
	Grand	13,344	Red Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,500
Pass Mountain	Park	11,400	Red Mountain	Chaffee-	
Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400		Gunnison	13,323
Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900	Red Mountain	Hinsdale	12,797
Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,300	Red Mountain	Pitkin	10,400
Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200	Red Mountain No. 1	Ouray-San Juan	12,500
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison-		Red Mountain No. 2	Ouray	12,200
	Pitkin	13,484	Red Mountain No. 3	Ouray-San Juan	12,870
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219	Red Peak	Costilla-	
Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200		Las Animas	13,600
Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	12,200	Red Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,382
Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003	Red Table Mountain	Eagle	11,743
Perry Mountain	Lake	12,676	Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12,392
Piedra Colorow Pintada	Hinsdale	11,000	Rhyolite Mountain	Teller	10,771
Piedra Peak	Mineral	12,300	Ribbon Mesa	Rio Grande	10,857
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13,968	Richaborger Mountain	Park	10,600
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,109	Richmond Hill	Pitkin	11,500
Pile Hill	Gilpin	10,862	Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Pilot Knob	San Juan-		Richthofen, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,953
	San Miguel	13,750	Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,827
Pilate Peak (See Bald Mountain)			Rito Alto Peak	Custer-	
Pine Ridge	Larimer	10,500		Saguache	13,573
Piney Peak	Eagle	11,563	River Peak (See South River Peak)		
Pinnacle (See Eagle Mountain)			Rock Hill	Lake	10,900
Pintada Peak	Rio Grande	13,176	Rocky Point	Gunnison	11,772
Pisgah, Mount	Teller	10,400	Rogers Peak	Clear Creek	13,329
Pisgah, Mount	Clear Creek-		Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
	Gilpin	10,084	Rosalie Peak	Park	13,574
Plateau Peak	Rio Blanco	12,030	Rosa, Mount	Teller	11,504
Poison Mountain	Rio Grande	12,100	Rosedale Peak (See Pegmatite Points)		
Pole Creek Mountain	Hinsdale	13,737	Round Hill	Park	11,200
Polepatch Hill	Gunnison	10,400	Round Mountain	San Juan	13,422
Pomeroy Mountain	Chaffee	13,400	Round Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Pomeroy Mountain	Boulder	10,000	Round Mountain	Saguache	11,900
Pool Table Mountain	Rio Grande	12,139	Round Mountain	Gunnison	10,881
Popes Nose	Hinsdale	12,402	Rowter, Mount	Gunnison	13,750
Porcupine Hill	Clear Creek	10,200	Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Porcupine Ridge	Gunnison	10,600	Rudolph Hill	Gunnison	10,126
Porphyry Peaks	Grand	11,355	Ruffner Mountain	San Miguel	12,880
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,874	Runlett Peak	La Plata	11,400
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,768	Ryder Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Powell, Mount	Summit	13,534			
Prairie Mtn.	Grand-Summit	10,664	Sabeta Peak	Chaffee	13,600
			Sachett Mountain	El Paso	12,600

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Sacramento Peaks (See Mount Sherman)			Sleepy Cat Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Saddle Mountain (See North Saddle Mountain; South Saddle Mountain)			Slide Rock Mountain	La Plata	10,700
Saddle Mountain	Park	10,815	Sliderock Ridge	Dolores- San Juan	13,146
Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033	Sloane Peak	Pitkin	10,538
San Bernardo Mountain	San Miguel	11,845	Slow Trail Ridge	Eagle	10,400
Sand Mountain	Routt	10,817	Smith Peak		13,093
Sand Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800	Sneffels, Mount	Ourray	14,143
Sandstone Mountain	Dolores	10,450	Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,077
San Joaquin Ridge	San Miguel	13,500	Snowdrift Peak	Grand	12,280
San Luis, Mount	Teller	10,490	Snowmass Mountain	Pitkin	
San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,149		Gunnison	14,077
San Miguel Peak	Dolores- San Miguel	13,700	Snowshoe Mountain	Mineral	12,000
Santa Fe Mountain	Clear Creek	10,200	Snowstorn Peak	La Plata	12,500
Santa Fe Peak	Summit- Clear Creek	13,146	Sockrider Peak	Dolores	12,323
Satana Peak	Grand	11,900	Sopris Peak	Pitkin	12,823
Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,587	South Argentine Peak	Clear Creek- Summit	13,600
Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304	South Bald Mountain (See Bald Mountain)		
Sawtooth Mountain (See Agency Knob)			South Lookout Peak	San Juan- San Miguel	13,500
Sawtooth Range	Routt	12,065	South Mam	Garfield	10,897
Sawtooth Rocks	Montrose- Ourray	10,897	South Matchless Mtn.	Gunnison	12,235
Saxon Mountain	Clear Creek	11,534	South Mountain	Rio Grande	12,500
Scarp Ridge	Gunnison	12,338	South Peak	Lake	12,900
Schoolmaam Mountain	Park	11,400	South River Peak	Mineral	13,142
Shaykill Mountain	Gunnison	12,188	South Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
Section Point	Dolores- San Juan	11,900	South Tarryall Peak (See Tarryall Peak)		
Sentinel Peak	Rio Grande	10,137	Spanish Peaks (See East Spanish Peak; West Spanish Peak)		
Sentinel Peak	Jackson		Spearhead Mountain	Park	11,200
Sentinel Point	Larimer	10,000	Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482
Seven Utes Mountain	Teller	12,500	Spiller Peak	La Plata- Montezuma	13,000
Shadow Mountain	Jackson	11,438	Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777
	Grand	10,100	Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733
Sharkstooth	Montezuma	12,300	Squaw Mountain	Teller	10,376
Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,179	St. Charles Peak	Custer- Huerfano	11,600
Shawnee Peak	Park	12,400	St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600
Sheep Mountain	San Juan	13,200	St. Sophia Ridge	Ourray- San Miguel	13,100
Sheep Mountain	Dolores- San Miguel	13,200	St. Vrain, Mount	Boulder	12,162
Sheep Mountain	Park	12,800	Stag Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Sheep Mountain	Garfield	12,200	Star Mountain	Lake	13,000
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,900	Star Peak	Gunnison- Pitkin	13,562
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Stearns Mountain	Huerfano- Costilla	11,409
Sheep Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	Stella, Mount	Gunnison	12,600
Sheep Mountain	Huerfano	10,600	Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,032
Sheep Mountain	Grand	10,400	Stoll Mountain	Park	10,915
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,176	Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374	Stony Mountain	Ourray	12,677
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	11,089	Storm King	Montrose- Ourray	11,388
Sheep Mountain	Summit	12,507	Storm King	Saguache	11,000
Sheep Mountain (See Little Sheep Mountain; North Sheep Mountain; East Sheep Mountain; Table Mountain; Thorodin Mountain)			Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,749
Sheeps Head (See Thorodin Mountain)			Storm Mountain	Routt	10,600
Sheeps Head	Conejos	12,200	Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400
Sheridan, Mount	Lake-Park	13,700	Storm Peak	Larimer	13,385
Sheridan Hill	Clear Creek- Gilpin	10,700	Storm Peak	Dolores	12,030
	La Plata	12,792	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- Saguache	13,599	Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
Silex, Mount	San Juan	13,634	Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,063
Silverheels, Mount	Park	13,835	Sunlight Peak	Garfield	10,400
Silver Mesa (See West Silver Mesa; East Silver Mesa)			Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Silver Mountain	San Miguel	13,400	Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Silver Mountain	Summit- Clear Creek	12,900	Swan Peak	Summit	10,600
Silver Mountain	La Plata	12,400	Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400
Silver Plume Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500	Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610
Simmons Peak	Fremont- Saguache	11,800	Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114
Simpson, Mount (See Rio Grande Pyramid)			Table Mountain (See North Table Mountain; South Table Mountain)		
Sioux Mountain (See Mount Alice)			Table Mountain (See Pool Table Mountain; Red Table Mountain)		
Slate Mountain	Eagle	11,104	Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949
Slate Peak (See Purple Peak)			Tanima Peak	Boulder	12,417

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Altitude
Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800	V Mountain	Archuleta	10,716
Tarryall Peak (See North Tarryall Peak)			Van Wirt Mountain	Chaffee-	
Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300		Gunnison	13,000
Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600	Vasquez Peak	Clear Creek-	
Taylor Peak	Gunnison-			Grand	12,800
	Pitkin	13,419	Velte Peak		13,456
Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150	Vermilion Peak	San Juan-	
Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,218		San Miguel	13,870
Teller Mountain	Summit	12,602	Vestal Peak	San Juan	13,853
Telluride Mountain	Conejos	11,100	Veta Mountain (See LaVeta Peak)		
Telluride Peak	San Miguel	12,700	Viewcrest Mountain		12,390
Tenderfoot Hill	Teller	10,500	Vigil Peak	El Paso	10,075
Tenderfoot Mountain	Summit	11,800	Virginia Peak	Jefferson	10,530
Ten Mile Peaks	Summit	12,800	Vulcan Crest	Mineral-	
Teocalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220		Saguache	13,722
Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686	Vulcan Mountain	Chaffee-	
Thatchtop	Larimer	12,800		Gunnison	13,000
Thimble Rock	Pitkin	10,100	W Mountain	Eagle-Garfield	11,400
Thirty-nine Mile Mtn.	Park	11,000	Warrior Mountain	Clear Creek	11,269
Thomas, Mount	Eagle	11,991	Warren, Mount	Clear Creek	13,300
Thorodin Mountain	Gilpin	10,500	Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,551
Three Chimneys, The (See Castle Peak)			Washboard Rock	Montrose	10,700
Three Needles	San Juan-		Washington (See Mount Lady		
	San Miguel	13,400	Washington)		
Three Point Block		12,190	Watanga Mountain	Grand	12,381
Three Tetons (See Crestone)			Welba Peak	Moffat	10,500
Thunderbolt Peak	Grand	11,943	Wescott, Mount	Grand	10,400
Thunder Mountain	La Plata	13,100	West Backwith Peak	Gunnison	12,168
Tie Hill	Mineral	11,131	West Elk Peak	Gunnison	12,920
Tileston, Mount	Larimer	11,244	West Mountain	La Plata	11,709
Tilton, Mount	Gunnison	12,633	West Mountain	Gunnison	10,500
Tiptop Peak	Summit	12,038	West Needle Mountains	San Juan	13,057
Tobasco (See Handies Peak)			Weston Peak	Park	13,500
Tomichi Dome	Gunnison	11,384	West Point	Gunnison	10,700
Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)			West Porphyry Peak	Saguache	11,500
Torrey's Peak	Clear Creek-		West Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,500
	Summit	14,264	West Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
Tower Mountain	San Juan	13,444		Las Animas	13,623
Trachyte Knob (See The Castle)			Wetterhorn Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	14,017
Trachyte Mountain	Teller	10,863	Whale Peak	Park-Summit	13,074
Trail Ridge	Larimer	12,400	Wheatstone, Mount	Gunnison	12,543
Treasure Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Whipple Mountain	San Miguel	11,900
Treasure Mountain	Mineral	11,800	Whitecap Mountain	Dolores	12,350
Treasury Mountain	Gunnison	13,442	Whitcross Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
Tremble Mountain (See Tremont Mountain)			White Dome	San Juan	13,614
Tremont Mountain	Gilpin	10,400	Whiteface Peak	Grand	11,494
Trident Mesa	Gunnison	11,470	Whitehead Mountain (See Sand Mountain)		
Trinchera Peak	Las Animas-		Whitehead Peak	San Juan	13,200
	Costilla-		Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,493
	Huerfano	13,540	Whiteley Peak	Grand	10,160
Trinity Peaks	San Juan	13,811	White Mountain (See Mount Logan)		
Troublesome Peak	Grand	11,500	White Peak	Saguache	13,600
Trout Mountain	Mineral	11,930	White Pine Mountain	Larimer	10,249
Trout Pass Hills	Chaffee-Park	10,600	White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Truro Peak	Pitkin	13,300	Whites Hill	Lake	11,300
Tucker Mountain	Summit	12,500	Whitney Peak	Eagle	13,200
Turret Peak	La Plata	13,826	Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,268
Turret Peak	Garfield	11,800	Wilkinson, Mount	Gunnison	11,600
Turret Peak	Mineral	10,667	Williams Mountains	Pitkin	13,400
Tuttle Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Williams Peak	Grand-Summit	11,619
Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,160	Wilson, Mount	Dolores	14,250
Twin Cones (See Kenosha Twin Cones)			Wilson Peak*	San Miguel	14,026
Twin Mountains	Saguache	10,600	Window Peak	La Plata	14,084
Twin Peak	Jackson-Routt	11,100	Wind Point	Saguache	12,200
Twin Peaks	Jackson-Routt	11,950	Windy Ridge	Park	11,722
Twin Peaks	Chaffee	13,278	Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,855
Twin Peaks	Huerfano-		Woodchuck Peak	Clear Creek	11,200
	Saguache	11,800	Woodland Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Twin Sisters	Fremont-		Wood Mountain	Hinsdale-	
	Saguache	12,600		San Juan	13,640
Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,436	Wulsten Peak	Custer	13,659
Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438			
Uncompahgre Plateau	Mesa-Montrose	10,000	Yale, Mount	Chaffee	14,172
Uncompahgre Peak	Hinsdale	14,306	Yampa Peak (See Juniper Mountain)		
Union Mountain	Summit	12,336	Yankee Hill	Clear Creek-	
U. S. Grant Peak	San Juan-			Gilpin	11,200
	San Miguel	13,692	Yankee Hill	Lake	10,940
Upper Grand Valley Peak (See Bowen			Yellow Mountain	San Miguel	12,900
Mountain)			Yellow Peak		13,618
Upper Muddy Butte (See Whiteley Peak)			Ypsilow Mountain	Larimer	13,507
Usher Peak (See Mount Shavano)					
Utah Hill	Gilpin	10,500	Zion, Mount	Lake	12,100
Ute Peak	Grand-Summit	12,298	Zirkel, Mount	Jackson-Routt	12,220
Ute Peak	Mineral	10,800			

*Unofficially named Mount Franklin Roosevelt.

Colorado Lakes and Reservoirs

Altitudes and Locations of Principal Natural Lakes and Artificial Reservoirs

Name	County	Altitude	Name	County	Altitude
Arapahoe	Gilpin	11,165	Hazel	La Plata	12,420
Antero Res.	Park	8,934	Head	Alamosa	7,527
Adams Res.	Adams	-----	Hermit Lakes	Hinsdale	9,975
Adobe Creek Res.	Bent-Kiowa	4,150	Horse Creek Res.	Bent-Otero	4,950
Baker	Park	9,000	Hungerford	Pueblo	4,620
Bradford	Huerfano	5,850	Huerfano	Pueblo	4,725
Black Hollow Res.	Weld	5,065	Hayden Res.	Pueblo	-----
Bee	Larimer	5,175	Ice	Clear Creek	12,188
Bolles	Boulder	5,040	Ignacio Res.	La Plata	8,375
Boedecker	Larimer	5,075	Isabelle	Boulder	10,852
Bison Res.	Teller	10,400	Irish	Larimer-Boulder	5,090
Black	Summit	8,871	Jasper	Boulder	10,733
Blue	Conejos	11,937	Julesburg Res.	Sedgwick-Logan	-----
Burch's	Boulder	5,145	Jackson	Morgan	-----
Beasley Res.	Boulder	5,195	Jefferson	Park	10,707
Boulder	Boulder	5,228	Jim Crowe Res.	Weld	-----
Boyd Lakes	Larimer	4,960	King Res.	Kiowa-Prowers	3,860
Bent County Res.	Bent	4,300	Lily Pond	Gunnison	10,551
Barr	Adams	-----	Lost	Boulder	9,980
Badger Res.	Morgan	-----	Lost	Summit	10,130
Big Creek Lakes	Jackson	9,010	Lower Crater	Gilpin	10,580
Boettcher	Jackson	8,160	Los Lagos	Boulder-Gilpin	8,930
Breman	Gunnison	10,325	Loch Lomond	Clear Creek	11,140
Balsam	San Juan	11,435	Lena	Routt	9,980
Big Nile	Adams	-----	Lorland	Larimer	5,022
Clear	Clear Creek	9,870	Loch Ivanho	Pitkin	10,930
Chicago	Clear Creek	11,350	Long	Boulder	10,499
Crater	Jefferson	8,877	Lower Cataract	Summit	8,618
Chinn	Clear Creek	11,020	Marvine	Rio Blanco	10,500
Chasm	Boulder	11,800	McIntosh	Boulder	5,060
Caroline	Clear Creek	11,853	Milligan	Park	9,327
Castlewood Res.	Douglas	6,475	Mirror	Summit	10,559
Calkins	Weld	4,975	Moraine	El Paso	10,215
Curtis	Larimer	5,080	Monarch	Grand	8,340
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,856	Mills	Larimer	11,496
Clear Creek Res.	Chaffee	8,878	Maroon	Pitkin	9,700
Clear Lake	San Juan	11,875	Molas	San Juan	10,488
Como	Park	9,697	Margareta	Routt	10,450
Dake	Park	10,214	Milton	Weld	-----
Devils	Hinsdale	11,968	Middle Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
Duck	Clear Creek	11,070	Meredith	Crowley	4,303
Diamond	Boulder	10,960	Minnequa	Pueblo	4,740
Dorothy	Boulder	12,050	Naylor	Clear Creek	11,348
Douglas	Larimer	5,200	New Windsor Res.	Weld	4,920
Demmel	Larimer	5,250	North Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
Dead	Teller	10,900	North Butte Res.	Prowers	4,200
Dye Res.	Otero	4,150	Nee Noshee Res. No. 3	Kiowa	3,870
Eaglesmere	Summit	10,400	Nee Sopla Res. No. 5	Kiowa	3,860
Echo	Clear Creek	10,605	Nee Gronda Res. No. 4	Kiowa	3,840
Emerald	Hinsdale	10,020	Nee Skah Res.	Kiowa	3,835
Eldora	Boulder	9,245	Owens	Boulder	5,220
Edith	Clear Creek	10,117	Otanawanda	Ouray	8,900
Eileen	La Plata	8,924	Palmer	Douglas	9,210
Erdman	Pueblo	4,610	Peterson	Boulder	9,245
Empire Res.	Morgan-Weld	-----	Point of Rocks Res.	Logan	3,800
Fossil Creek Res.	Larimer	4,890	Price Res.	Prowers	3,550
Fountain Valley Res.	El Paso	5,800	Prewitt Res.	Logan	3,900
Grand	Grand	8,369	Pisgah	Gilpin	9,656
Gold	Boulder	8,600	Powderhorn	Hinsdale	11,830
Gerard Res.	Prowers	4,050	Res. No. 2	El Paso	11,270
George	Park	6,915	Res. No. 4	Teller	10,900
Gibson	Park	11,900	Res. No. 5	Teller	10,900
Hoffman	Boulder	5,120	Res. No. 6	Teller	10,900
Hazel	San Juan	11,420	Res. No. 7	El Paso	12,080

Name	County	Altitude
Res. No. 8	El Paso-Teller	11,675
Riverside Res.	Weld	
Res. No. 1, No. 2	Kiowa	3,770
Res. No. 4	Kiowa	4,025
Res. No. 1	Otero	4,750
Res. No. 4	Otero	4,750
Res. No. 5	Otero	4,750
Shaw	Mineral	9,830
Spruce Lakes	Mineral	11,263
Silver	San Juan	11,675
Seeley	Weld	4,175
San Cristobal	Hinsdale	8,997
Santa Maria	Mineral	9,475
San Luis	Alamosa	7,525
Strawberry	Grand	8,340
Summit	Clear Creek	12,740
Slater	Clear Creek	11,385
Silver	Boulder	10,190
Swedes	Boulder	5,095
Snowden	Otero	4,820
Seven Lakes	Teller	10,900
Sanchez Res.	Costilla	8,500
Stanley Res.	Jefferson	
Surprise	Summit	10,044
Sylvan Res.	Grand	8,689
Twin Lakes	Lake	9,190

Name	County	Altitude
Trappers	Rio Blanco	10,500
Trout	San Miguel	9,750
Terry	Larimer	5,095
Timnath	Weld	4,900
Tipperary	Summit	10,750
Two Buttes Res.	Baca-Prowers	4,230
Turkey Creek Res.	Pueblo	5,530
Thatcher	Pueblo-El Paso	5,395
Upper Cataract	Summit	10,744
Upper Crater	Gilpin	10,997
Upper Nile	Adams	
Wellington	Jefferson	9,863
Warren	Larimer	4,985
Windor	Lake	11,650
Woods	Weld	4,860
Woods	Eagle	9,405
Webster Park Res.	Fremont	5,950
Williams-McCreery	Morgan	

This list includes only some of the more important lakes and reservoirs in the state. There are hundreds of small lakes in the mountains, many of which have no names. On Battlement mesa and Grand mesa, in Delta and Mesa counties, there are more than a hundred comparatively small lakes lying at an altitude above 8,000 feet, all well stocked with trout.

Mountain Passes of Colorado

General Description, Locations and Altitudes of Principal Divides

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.

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 90's 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.

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.

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	-----
Anthracite	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	9,100*	1916	-----
Arapahoe	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,180	1870	-----
Arapahoe	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,905	1900	-----
Argentine	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	13,132	1872	-----
Avalanche	Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1926	-----
Baker	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,300*	1905	-----
Baxter	Garfield	-----	9,500*	-----	-----
Beckwith	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	9,890	1900	-----
Berthoud	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,315	1861	-----
Big Horn	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	-----	-----
Blue Lake	Ouray	San Juan Group	11,000*	1917	-----
Bonita	Rio Grande-Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	-----	-----
Boreas	Park-Summit	Front	11,482	1888	-----
Bottle	Grand	Front	9,800*	1880	-----
Buchanan	Boulder-Grand	Front	12,304	1902	-----
Buckskin	Pitkin	Elk	12,800*	-----	-----
Buffalo	Routt-Jackson	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,180	1865	-----
Buffalo	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	11,500*	1870	-----
Cameron	Larimer-Jackson	Medicine Bow	10,285	1878	-----
Cebolla	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,934	-----	-----
Cinnamon	Hinsdale-San Juan	San Juan Group	12,300	1878	-----
Cochetopa (South)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,032	1820	-----
Cochetopa (North)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	-----
Columbine	La Plata	San Juan Group	12,600*	1902	-----
Columbine	Montrose	-----	8,500*	-----	-----
Comanche	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	-----	-----
Cottonwood	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,000*	1887	-----
Cucharas	Las Animas-Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,500*	1877	-----
Cumbres	Conejos	San Juan Group	10,003	1881	-----
Curecanti	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	-----	-----
Currant Creek	Park	-----	8,000*	1877	-----
Daisy	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	11,200*	1910	-----
Devil's Thumb	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,900	-----	-----
Eagle	La Plata	San Juan Group	10,750	1900	-----
East Maroon	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,200*	-----	-----
East River	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	11,163	1880	-----
Electric	Pitkin	Elk	13,400*	-----	-----
Elwood	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	-----	-----
Fall River	Larimer	Front	11,797	-----	-----
Fawn Creek	Grand	Front	9,430	-----	-----
Fremont	Lake-Summit	Front	11,320	1888	-----
French	Summit-Park	Front	12,057	-----	-----
Georgia	Park-Summit	Front	11,598	1860	-----
Gore	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,000*	-----	-----
Gunshot	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,500*	-----	-----
Hagerman	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	11,495	1878	-----
Halfmoon	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	12,712	-----	-----
Hancock	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,263	1888	-----
Hayden	Fremont-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,780	1878	-----
Hoosier	Park-Summit	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,542	1860	-----
Hunchback	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,487	1880	-----
Illinois	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	-----	-----
Imogene	Ouray-San Miguel	San Juan Group	13,116	-----	-----
Independence	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	12,095	1879	-----
Indian Camp	Garfield	-----	9,000*	-----	-----
Jones	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	12,453	1860	-----
Kebler	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	-----	-----
Kenosha	Park	Kenosha Mt.	9,991	-----	-----
Lake Creek	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,226	1872	-----
La Manga	Conejos	San Juan Group	10,000*	-----	-----
La Poudre	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,193	1900	-----
La Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,378	1877	-----
Lizard Head	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,000*	-----	-----
Los Pinos	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,500*	-----	-----
Lou Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,260	1912	-----
Loveland	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	11,992	1888	-----
Lulu	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,400*	1905	-----
Manzanares Creek	Huerfano-Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,000*	1880	-----
Marcellina	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,400*	-----	-----

* 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
Marshall	Saguache	Sawatch Mountains	10,846	1877	Railroad
McClure	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk	9,500*	---	Trail
Meadows	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	10,300	---	Trail
Medano	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,160	1850	Trail
Milner	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,759	1900	Highway
Minnesota	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Trail
Molas Lake	San Juan	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
Monarch	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,386	1880	Highway
Monument	Gunnison	San Juan Group	11,000*	---	Trail
Mosca	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,713	1850	{ Road East Side { Trail West Side
Mosquito	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	13,188	1875	Abandoned Road
Muddy	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	8,772	1875	Highway
Mummy	Larimer	Front	11,700*	---	Trail
Music	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	11,800	1878	Trail
North Cochetopa	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Ohio	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,033	1900	Trail
Ophir	San Juan-San Miguel	San Juan Group	11,360	1888	Trail
Owl Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,120	1919	Trail
Pass Creek	Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,200*	1850	Road
Pearl	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,715*	1890	Trail
Poncha	Chaffee-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,945	1800	Highway
Ptarmigan	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,000*	---	Trail
Rabbit Ears	Jackson-Routt-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,680	1895	Highway
Railroad	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Raton	Las Animas	---	8,560	1846	Highway and R. R.
Red Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	San Juan Group	11,018	1881	Highway
Rogers	Gilpin-Grand	Front	11,900*	1902	Trail
Rollins	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,680	1860	Trail and Railroad
Sand Creek	Larimer	Medicine Bow	9,000*	---	Passable Road
San Francisco	Las Animas	---	8,600*	---	Trail
San Francisco	Las Animas	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,560	---	Trail
Sangre de Cristo	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,469	1800	Abandoned Road
Schofield	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1885	Road
Scotch Creek	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,500*	---	Abandoned Road
Silver	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Skull Creek	Moffat	---	8,700*	---	Road
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	11,025	1878	Road
Squaw	Clear Creek	Front	9,807	---	Highway
Stillwater	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
St. Louis	Grand	Front	11,500*	---	Trail
Stony	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,594	1878	Trail
Summit	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Swampy	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,365	1900	Trail
Tarryall	Park	Front	12,456	---	Road
Taylor	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	12,500*	---	Trail
Taylor	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,400*	1882	Trail
Tennessee	Lake-Eagle	Front	10,424	1873	R. R. and Highway
Tincup	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,000*	1880	Trail
Triangle	Pitkin-Gunnison	Elk	12,700*	---	Trail
Trimble	La Plata	San Juan Group	13,076	1902	Trail
Troublesome	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
Trout Creek	Park-Chaffee	Park-Mosquito	9,346	1875	Highway
Twin Creek	Teller	---	8,200*	---	Road
Ute	Teller	---	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
Vasquez	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,850*	1862	Trail
Venable	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,100*	1880	Railroad
Victor	Teller	---	10,202	---	Railroad
Warm Springs	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
Wilkerson	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	---	8,000*	1915	Trail
Yellowjacket	Rio Blanco	---	7,400*	1877	Road
Yellowjacket	Routt	---	7,500*	---	Road

* Approximate elevation in feet.

MOUNTAIN PASSES ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS: NAME, LOCATION AND ELEVATION

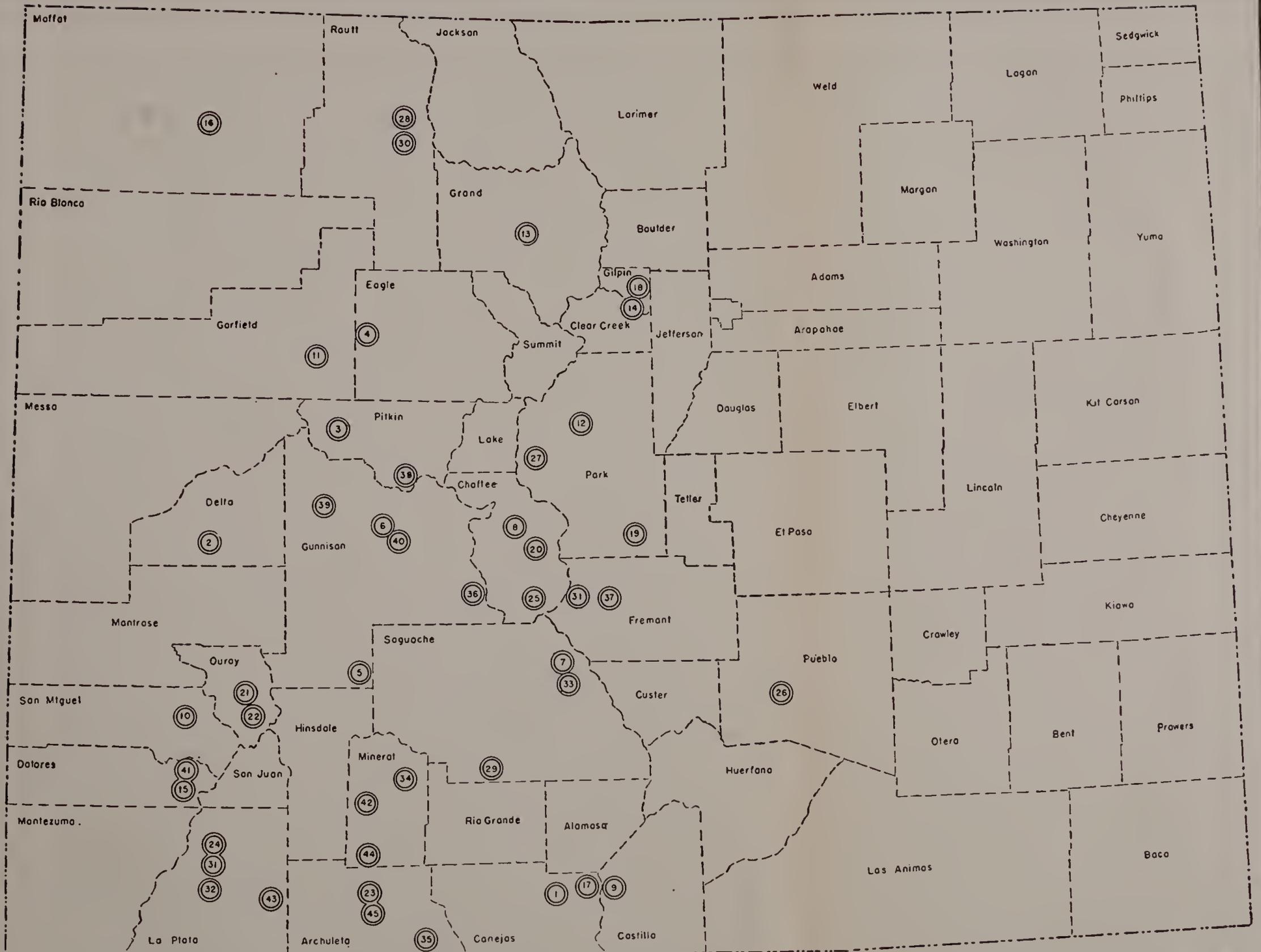
(Source: State Highway Department)

Note—This list includes the passes best known to travellers on main highway routes. There are many others which are lower in elevation and less notable.

Pass	County	Elevation	Highway	Season
Independence	Lake, Pitkin	12,095	State Highway 82	Closed in winter.
Loveland	Summit	11,992	U. S. 6	Temporarily closed during winter storms.
Hoosier	Park, Summit	11,542	State Highway 9	Open year round.
Slumgullion	Hinsdale	11,361	State Highway 149	Closed in winter.
Fremont	Lake, Summit	11,320	State Highway 91	Open year round.
Berthoud	Clear Creek, Grand	11,315	U. S. 40	Open year round.
Monarch (new route)	Chaffee, Gunnison	11,302	U. S. 6	Open year round.
Red Mountain	Ouray, San Juan	11,018	U. S. 550	Temporarily closed during winter storms.
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	10,901	State Highway 149	Closed in winter.
Wolf Creek	Mineral, Archuleta	10,850	U. S. 160	Open year round.
Milner	Grand, Larimer	10,759	U. S. 34 in Rocky Mt. National Park	Closed in winter.
Tennessee	Lake, Eagle	10,424	U. S. 24	Open year round.
Cameron	Larimer, Jackson	10,285	State Highway 14	Closed in winter.
Cochetopa	Saguache	10,032	State Highway 114	Open year round.
Cumbres	Conejos	10,003	U. S. 285	Closed in winter.
Molas Lake	San Juan	10,000	U. S. 550	Open year round.
Lizard Head	Dolores, San Miguel	10,000	State Highway 145	Closed in winter.
Kebler	Gunnison	10,000	State Highway 135	Closed in winter.
Kenosha	Park	9,991	U. S. Highway 285	Open year round.
Willow Creek	Jackson, Grand	9,683	State Highway 125	Closed in winter.
Rabbit Ears	Jackson, Routt, Grand	9,680	U. S. 40	Open year round.
Willkerson	Park	9,525	U. S. 24	Open year round.
La Veta	Costilla	9,378	U. S. 160	Open year round.
Trout Creek	Park, Chaffee	9,346	U. S. 24 and 285	Open year round.
Poncha	Chaffee, Saguache	8,945	U. S. 285	Open year round.
Raton	Las Animas	8,560	U. S. 85 and 87	Open year round.

THERMAL SPRINGS IN COLORADO

DEVELOPED FOR ECONOMIC USE IN 1936



Thermal Springs of Colorado

Locations, Qualities of Waters and Present Use

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 latent 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 as reported by the U. S. Geological survey, 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 168 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 19 years ending with 1938, according to the annual summaries of the Tuskegee institute. Of 4,687 lynchings in the United States between 1882 and 1938, 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.

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.

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

(Source: 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 Spring and Sulphur 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 ¼ mile along Rock Creek (Crystal River); bathing.
4	Big Dotsero Spring	Eagle	1½ 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.

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	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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	88-150	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	Rhodas Spring	Park	8 miles southwest of Fairplay	Alluvium	79	300	Local use.

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
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 (7) 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 ½ 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.

State or School Lands

Acquisition, Sales and Leases, Coal Deposits and School Fund Revenues

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 reservations 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. There was an increase of 33,653 acres from this source in the biennial period ending June 30, 1938, which compares with an increase of 21,320 acres in the preceding biennium. The quantity of land owned by the state also undergoes changes through sales and cancellation of purchase certificates.

After these exchanges and adjustments have been made, the status of state land on June 30, 1938, was as follows:

	Acres
Original grants and accruals.....	4,575,988
Land sold.....	1,736,883
Cancellations.....	443,518
Net sales.....	1,293,365
Total remaining.....	3,282,623

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, 1938. State land sold from the time of transfer from the federal government down to June 30, 1938, aggregated 1,736,883 acres, of which 443,518 acres reverted to the state through cancellation of purchase certificates, leaving net sales of 1,293,365 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	13.23
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
1937-1938	19,770	11.76

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

A summary of the acreage under lease on June 30, 1938, is as follows:

	Acres
Agriculture and grazing.....	2,829,104
Mineral.....	503
Clays, limestone, etc.....	4,680
Oil and gas.....	416,299
Coal.....	14,040
Total.....	3,264,626

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
1938	416,299	114,094

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
1938	14,040	52,137

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

Year	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
1937-1938	399,237

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	1,788,440
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
1938	1,371,370

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 principal funds on June 30, 1938, were as follows:

Public school	\$11,421,851
Agricultural college	489,185
University	94,045
Total	\$12,005,081

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, 1938, these transactions were as follows:

Reported by treasurer	\$1,529,317.66
Apportioned (Teachers Min. Salary)	1,529,377.97
Excess	\$ 60.31

On June 30, 1938, the amounts in the income funds were as follows:

Public school	\$415,694.21
Internal improvement	103.93
Agriculture college	12,944.00
University	39.79
Public building	2,459.26
Saline	1,403.33
Penitentiary	4,520.63
Total	\$437,165.15

The permanent school fund was invested on June 30, 1938, as follows:

State bonds	\$ 1,771,709.50
County and municipal bonds	4,465,646.23
Bonds of school districts	3,703,468.08
Farm loans	1,030,843.67
United States bonds	399,802.50
Cash	50,381.37
Total	\$11,421,851.35

An accompanying table shows farm loans from the school fund outstanding on June 30, 1938, 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 3,282,623 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.

STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, JUNE 30, 1938

(Source: State Land Board)

GRANT	Acres Original Grant	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	Acres Under Lease
School	3,753,965	807,210	2,946,754	*2,542,742
Agricultural college.....	90,000	57,523	32,476	29,611
Internal improvement.....	499,790	326,000	173,791	154,337
Penitentiary	31,985	22,728	9,258	8,380
Public building.....	31,905	27,031	4,873	4,238
Saline	18,830	6,273	12,557	12,557
Reformatory	520	.....	520	.....
University	45,844	36,593	9,251	3,376
General fund.....	33,173	2,956	30,217	23,287
Permanent school fund.....	70,127	7,202	62,924	50,576
Total	4,576,139	†1,293,516	3,282,621	2,829,104

*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.

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; Ushuala, Argentina, the southernmost; Craig Harbor, Canada, the northernmost.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND LOANS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1938

(Source: State Land Board)

COUNTY	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
Adams	19	4,657	\$ 178,240.00	\$ 40,687.18
Alamosa	9	2,715	114,700.00	26,779.04
Arapahoe	10	1,812	91,600.00	23,654.80
Archuleta	2	360	16,100.00	2,500.00
Baca	19	7,046	137,887.00	25,861.30
Bent	7	1,789	159,200.00	39,124.60
Cheyenne	18	6,243	158,330.00	37,794.55
Conejos	10	1,917	116,885.00	29,972.25
Costilla	5	3,406	89,230.00	17,969.40
Crowley	3	1,140	36,660.00	9,474.50
Delta	2	340	22,410.00	6,384.80
Dolores	7	1,592	31,230.00	3,775.00
Douglas	2	480	11,375.00	2,984.62
Elbert	14	5,876	121,190.00	28,734.60
El Paso.....	1	160	3,400.00	800.00
Fremont	2	1,038	28,300.00	7,854.20
Grand	1	160	7,495.00	2,000.00
Huerfano	8	3,001	38,733.00	9,499.19
Jefferson	29	4,153	306,483.00	80,419.54
Kiowa	10	3,460	78,305.00	14,928.20
Kit Carson.....	22	9,320	238,865.00	52,499.50
La Plata.....	17	3,232	217,800.00	48,392.30
Larimer.....	1	160	4,200.00	1,250.00
Las Animas.....	23	8,581	188,953.00	36,135.65
Lincoln.....	21	8,823	207,415.00	52,010.59
Logan.....	21	4,765	168,069.00	34,885.34
Moffat	6	2,898	109,630.00	24,110.62
Montezuma	40	4,560	420,425.00	80,621.82
Morgan	26	6,460	184,226.00	44,852.62
Otero	1	75	3,675.00	1,243.75
Park	3	4,560	45,650.00	12,070.83
Pueblo	4	1,440	23,701.00	5,929.00
Rio Blanco.....	3	1,376	56,301.00	12,663.50
Rio Grande.....	9	2,388	183,620.00	45,116.95
Routt	14	6,608	195,514.00	51,711.98
Saguache	3	1,200	43,975.00	11,972.75
San Miguel.....	1	280	3,575.00	900.00
Washington	9	3,610	85,563.00	22,239.44
Weid	37	9,438	330,711.00	76,306.24
Yuma	4	1,125	17,080.00	4,740.22
Total	443	132,244	\$4,476,701.00	\$1,030,850.87

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 highway 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.

National Forests

Names, Locations, Areas, Administration, Recreational and Other Uses

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 14 forests wholly in the state and one other, the La Sal, which lies partially within its boundaries. The San Isabel, with 614,935 acres, is the smallest 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 13,638,381 acres.

These forests, together with four in Wyoming, two in South Dakota, and one in Nebraska, 21 in all, make up the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest service. Colonel Allen S. Peck is regional forester, with headquarters in the Post Office Building, Denver. Assistant regional foresters are in charge of 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 1940.

These companies of young men have accomplished a great deal of needed

work in the national forests, including the eradication of beetle-infested trees and 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 175,843,405 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 on the 14 national forests, which have a total estimated volume of 32 billion board feet of timber in trees 10 inches and larger in diameter at a point 4½ feet above the ground. It has been roughly determined that 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 1939, the total volume of timber cut from the national forests of Colorado was 65,975,000 board feet. A total of 2,078 sales were made and of this number 2,060 involved less than \$500 worth of timber. The average stumpage price paid for timber cut during the calendar year 1939 was \$2.28 per thousand board feet, log scale. The total revenue derived was \$150,534. Sawlogs, from which sawed products such as lumber, railroad ties, mine timbers, etc., were produced, made up approximately 85 per cent of the total cut. The remainder of the timber cut was in the form of hewn railroad ties, mine props, telephone poles, posts and cordwood.

Ranchers, settlers, farmers and relief organizations obtained free of charge in addition to the material sold approximately 11,491,000 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. This was partly dead and down timber and had a total estimated value of \$12,515.

Material such as Christmas trees, evergreen boughs, ornamental trees, cones, sawdust, etc., yielded a revenue of \$3,923 in 1939. Colorado national forests furnished an appreciable portion of the Christmas trees used in Colorado, the Pike national forest leading with a production of 18,670 trees out of a total of 21,076. 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 1939, 1,280 acres of overcrowded stands of young timber were improved by thinning operations conducted by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. 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 by the piece, 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 3,000,000 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 180,150 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 a rated annual capacity of 5,500,000 seedlings and transplants. Approximately 5,989,000 trees were distributed from this nursery in 1939 for use on national forest planting projects. In addition about 73,000 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 3,564 acres of burned-over or denuded land was reforested in Colorado in 1939.

Insect Control—While the forest trees of the state have been subject to loss from the attacks of 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 and have been continued since then.

In 1939 a total of 25,240 beetle-infested trees were treated on seven of the national forests in the state. The largest number treated was on the Roosevelt national forest, where 12,642 trees were treated on four infestation areas. The Pike national forest was a close second with 11,444 trees treated on nine individual areas. Smaller infestations occurred on the Arapaho, Cochetopa, Gunnison, Routt and San Isabel forests. Since 1933, 145,552 beetle-infested trees have been treated on land within or adjacent to the national forests of Colorado.

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 it, 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 in the state has been checked or eliminated entirely.

Fire Control—Fire control activities on national forest land within Colorado took up a smaller part of time and funds in 1938 than in 1936 or 1937. This was, in large part, due to a more moist season, with shorter periods in which the forest litter and vegetation were very inflammable. A total of 118 fires was reported and extinguished on or adjacent to the national forests, compared with 143 the previous year. The cost of suppressing these fires amounted to \$11,348, and damage conservatively placed at \$4,406 resulted from them.

The 1939 fire season in the national forests of Colorado was a very different story, however. Three climatic phenomena occurred to set the stage for the worst series of forest fires known in the history of the national forests of the state. During the early part of

June, an unseasonable frost killed much of the foliage on the oak brush in the foothills of the southwest. As this dried and withered, it brought about a high fire hazard unusual at that time of year. On June 16, the west slope experienced one of the most severe windstorms in recent years. So strong was this wind that many acres of spruce timber were laid flat on the ground, blocking fire roads and trails and creating a highly inflammable arrangement of fuels. The usual summer rains failed, and the resulting prolonged dry period caused the forest litter and undergrowth to become tinder dry.

Three fires occurred on June 16 which were swept out of control by the severe wind. The Granite Mountain fire near Leadville, on the Cochetopa national forest, burned 1,319 acres, and the Mammoth Mountain fire near Platoro on the Rio Grande national forest burned 657 acres before being brought under control. A fire in the Animas River canyon above Durango reached 200 acres in size before being suppressed. Later, a fire started on Panhandle creek, northwest of Fort Collins on the Roosevelt national forest, which burned 1,008 acres of timber.

These four fires accounted for 3,184 acres of the total 3,814 acres of forest land burned in 1939. Of this total, 896 acres were private land inside the forest boundaries.

Altogether, 440 fires occurred during the season. When arranged by size, these may be listed as follows:

Class A (less than one-fourth acre).....	301
Class B (one-fourth to 10 acres).....	111
Class C (10 acres and over).....	28
	440

Damage to timber and forest land resulting from these 440 fires amounted to \$31,124, while the cost of suppressing the fires to prevent a greater loss amounted to \$107,567, exclusive of CCC and ERA charges.

It is interesting to analyze the causal factors of the 440 fires occurring in 1939. It is difficult to kindle even a campfire when the forest is wet from rain or snow, and a match thrown on the litter will generally go out without setting fire to needles upon which it rests. If the forest litter is extremely dry, however, the spark from a cigarette ash or pipe may be sufficient to start the needles burning. This indicates a correlation between the occurrence of fires and dryness of the forest fuels but, obviously, dryness is not in itself the culprit. Man, as seen from

the table below, was responsible for 62 per cent of the fires during the 1939 season. The remaining 38 per cent were caused by lightning. The following table shows the fire occurrence arranged by causes:

Lightning	166
Railroads	43
Campers	68
Smokers	124
Debris burning.....	12
Incendiary	3
Lumbering	6
Miscellaneous	18
	<hr/>
	440

All of these fires, with the exception of lightning and incendiary fires, were due to someone's carelessness. This makes clear the responsibility of the Forest service as custodians and the public as "stockholders" in keeping an everlasting vigil against carelessness that might, and very easily could, destroy our natural timber resources.

The Forest service has developed several means of preventing as well as speeding up the suppression of forest fires. In some cases, certain national forests are closed to indiscriminate building of campfires, smoking on trails, and even some sawmills are forced to close during severe drouth. Most forests are now closed to fireworks on the Fourth of July. During the past season, several forests required written permits before a fire could be built anywhere on national forest land.

To assist in determining when conditions are serious, a device known as the fire danger meter has been developed and is now widely used in the national forests. This meter indicates, in per cent of the worst possible climatic conditions, what the fire behavior will be if a fire should start. Thus, preparations are made and the correct suppression action may be put into force immediately when a fire is reported.

A further assistance is rendered by fuel maps for each forest, which have recently been completed. These maps indicate what the fuel arrangement and condition is for every part of the national forest, and will serve as a guide in determining both the broad fire situation on the forest as a whole and also the size of the task which may be expected in case of fire in any specific area.

These and many other devices developed through years of work and study all help to keep the fire forces in pace with the increasing use and increasing likelihood of fires occurring within the national forests. However, since each

Forest ranger is custodian of some 200,000 acres and cannot supervise the entire area constantly, it still resolves into a problem of public spirit and pride on the part of forest visitors in preventing many of the needless conflagrations which take such a heavy toll in timber, watershed, recreation, and other values.

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, public roads administration, and Forest service, based upon surveys and estimates prepared by the public roads administration, 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 1938 and 1939, \$2,523,947 was expended in the improvement of forest roads and trails. Of this amount, \$1,325,256 was expended for forest highways, \$1,101,192 for forest development roads and \$97,499 on trails. In addition to the above amounts, \$229,426 was spent in the maintenance of minor roads and trails. The figures given are for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1938 and 1939, 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 122.3 miles of roads and 192.7 miles of trails was completed, and substantial expenditures were made on projects yet to be completed.

A total of 2,238 miles of roads and 12,459.4 miles of trails had been constructed in Colorado national forests to the close of the fiscal year 1939.

Recreation—The national forests of Colorado provide outdoor recreation of great social value to residents of the state and the many out-of-state vaca

tionists who come to Colorado each year. To meet the needs and demands of this ever-increasing class the Forest service has carefully considered recreational development in its multiple use plan of administration of the forests.

The national forests of the state are large tracts of mountainous land where ideal conditions for outdoor activities exist throughout the whole year, and in 1939 1,154,000 people used the forests for rest and recreation. Of this total about 761,000 were campers and picnickers; 310,700 were summer-home, hotel, resort and dude ranch guests; and 82,200 were devotees of winter sports.

The first two groups were attracted to the national forests chiefly because of fishing, hunting, hiking, mountain climbing, nature studies or a combination of all of these.

In addition to these groups of forest users about 1,585,000 people rode through the forests solely on recreational or sight-seeing tours, and over 4,500,000 drove through the forests on cross-country trips, making a total of over 7,244,000 people who visited or used the Colorado national forests in 1939.

According to estimates and counts made by forest officers, almost 50 per cent of those using the national forests for recreation are local citizens, about 25 per cent are from the plains states immediately east of Colorado, and the remainder come from all states of the Union and several foreign countries.

Pikes peak has long been the most popular point in the state for recreationists, and a check of motorists on the Pikes Peak highway for the period June 1 to October 31, 1939, showed that over 141,500 people made the trip to the top over that route and 41 per cent of them were Colorado citizens.

Of the total number of national forest visitors it is estimated that about 72 per cent visit and use the three Front Range forests—the Pike, Roosevelt, and Arapaho—due to their close proximity to Denver and other heavily populated centers.

Development of the recreational resources of the national forests of Colorado is being carried forward by the Forest service as fast as the need occurs and funds are available. During recent years this development has been greatly accelerated by the use of CCC and relief workers.

Forest roads and foot, horse, and ski trails are being developed each year to accommodate the greater use of forest

areas. Shelter houses, especially at winter sports areas, are being constructed for the comfort of forest vacationists. Sanitation and fire prevention are the heavy responsibility of Forest service administration of recreational resources and sanitation facilities, and fire lines are added to other recreational improvements, as these must keep even pace with other development. People who visit the forests should use improved camp sites in the interest of more healthful conditions and fewer forest fires.

There are now 235 improved picnic and campgrounds within the national forests located in Colorado, varying from small picnic areas to large tracts with shelter houses, playfields, lakes, swimming pools and camp sites. All these areas are equipped with tables and fire grates, as well as sanitation facilities. Campgrounds have individual units where a car may be parked and a tent set up. No charge is made for the use of campgrounds but all users are expected to take care of the facilities and keep the premises clean.

Winter sports, more definitely confined to skiing, are increasing in importance, and the Forest service is constructing shelters, runs, jumps, water development, sanitation and other facilities in an effort to keep up with this popular use of forest resources. Some of the larger winter sports developments are at Berthoud pass and Loveland basin on the Arapaho national forest, Wolf Creek pass on the Rio Grande national forest, Monarch pass on the Cochetopa national forest, Glen Cove on the Pike national forest, and Mesa lakes on the Grand Mesa national forest.

In its recreational program, the Forest service has also established wilderness areas where improvement is limited to the trails which make them accessible, and the most simple sanitation facilities.

Historical and geological features, flora and fauna are available in their natural setting for those who wish to study them. The quiet and seclusion of undisturbed forests is possible to those seeking rest. The charm and beauty of Colorado's "back country" is available to the hiker or trail rider in the natural areas of the national forests. Therefore, according to individual desires, those visiting the national forests of Colorado can find a wide variety of recreational possibilities from which to choose a vacation.

Land Exchange—There are 1,519,420 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 land 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, 1940, a new area of approximately 83,316 acres of privately-owned timber-producing lands had been acquired in the national forests of Colorado under the exchange act.

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, wildlife, recreation or other uses. The total area of the 14 national forests in Colorado is over 13,500,000 acres. About 70 per cent of this 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
1938	2,726	249,701	Cattle and horses
	815	869,669	Sheep and goats
1939	2,512	230,727	Cattle and horses
	772	840,383	Sheep and goats

The cattle ranges are mostly found in the lower elevations where the more rolling topography and types of forage are better suited to this kind of stock. The grazing period for cattle on the national forests is approximately four and one-half 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.

Thirteen per cent of the year-long food requirement of the 750,000 range cattle and 17 per cent of the year-long food requirement of the 1,380,000 stock sheep reported in the 41 counties embraced in the western two-thirds of Colorado are furnished by the forage grown on the national forests.

While climatic conditions favored a bumper forage crop in 1938, precipitation throughout the state reached a new low in 1939, with an average of only 10.71 inches for the year. Average precipitation for the past ten years is 13 per cent below the 40-year normal and this has resulted in serious damage to vegetative growth and some soil loss.

Forest range in Colorado is now fully stocked by permittees who have qualified through ownership of improved ranch property and continued use of the range. New applicants for forest range can only be given consideration through purchase of land or livestock from present permittees, together with waiver of their grazing privileges on the forest.

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 ups and downs in 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 5½ 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 is 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
1939.....	92	73
1940.....	103	82

Many range 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 on to 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, and 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, 1939:

Type of Improvement	Miles or Number	Cost Value
Range fences and corrals.....	1,508.8	\$ 963,100
Stock driveways and bridges.....	1,686.5	135,620
Range water developments.....	651	66,061
Other range management investments...	...	204,224
Total.....		\$1,369,005

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

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 89,582 acres were treated, making a total of 1,211,092 acres treated to date, at a cost of \$137,624.

Wildlife—Important among the 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 per cent of the summer and 45 per cent of the winter range for all big game animals in the state. Following are estimates of the numbers of big game frequenting Colorado national forests:

Antelope.....	120
Black bear.....	4,900
Grizzly bear.....	10
Mule deer.....	121,000
Elk.....	20,000
Mountain sheep.....	1,900

Numbers of deer have doubled and redoubled since 1920. The annual increase of deer is now estimated at 50,000 in western Colorado, with 1939 take approximately 25 per cent of that number. Colorado has a one-buck law and a short open season. There are 25,000 licensed big-game hunters in the state, and even with the most favorable hunting conditions, success ratios rarely exceed 50 per cent. This means that there should be 100,000 licensed big-game hunters in the field next fall to harvest the annual increase in deer or the number required will materially increase. In the meantime the drain on basic resource of soil and forage cover increases. The immediate remedy seems obvious—lengthening of the hunting season and legalizing the take of specified numbers of antlerless deer in all localities where artificial feeding is now carried on. Even two deer per resident hunter, one of which must be a doe, may have to be resorted to. It is doubtful that even these measures will harvest the annual crop, and a survey of hunter demand should be undertaken at once to determine the steps that are needed to get Colorado hunters to harvest the surplus, and if this fails, to attract the out-of-state hunters, in order to hold Colorado game herds within the capacity of their ranges.

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 or cutthroat, rainbow, eastern brook, Lochleven and mackinaw. Each year the Forest service plants approximately 8,500,000 trout which are obtained from state and federal fish hatcheries. This figure is exclusive of all 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 149 fish retaining ponds and 182 miles of stream improved by means of dams, deflectors, etc. All improvements were constructed by CCC and other emergency appropriations.

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

Finances—The receipts from the sale of timber, grazing, special use permits and other uses amounted to \$492,486 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, and \$487,026 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939. Twenty-five per cent of these amounts, or

\$123,121 and \$121,756 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 10 per cent, or \$49,248 and \$48,702, respectively, was allotted direct to the Forest service for expenditure for roads and trails within the national forests located in the state, which made a total of 35 per cent, or \$172,370 of the gross receipts for the fiscal year 1938 and \$170,459 for the fiscal year 1939 available for use within the state.

During the fiscal year 1938 the sum of \$2,643,558 was expended for capital investments, roads and trails in the national forests of Colorado, leaving \$1,652,095 for investments other than roads and trails. The sum of \$360,962 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

During the fiscal year 1939, the sum of \$2,139,221 was expended for capital investments, of which \$912,207 was for the construction of roads and trails in the national forests, leaving \$1,227,013 for investments other than roads and

trails. The sum of \$140,574 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

A total of \$651,775 was expended during the fiscal year 1938 and \$718,301 during the fiscal year 1939 for maintenance of improvements and for the administration of the national forests in the state; further sums of \$54,180 and \$226,896, respectively, being expended for the protection of these forests from fire, disease and insects during the same fiscal years. The total expenditures within the state, including the emergency relief program, were \$3,529,869 during the fiscal year 1938 and \$3,294,669 during the fiscal year 1939. It will be noted, however, that \$2,643,558, or 75 per cent of the total expenditure, was for capital investments in roads, trails, and other improvements during the fiscal year 1938 and \$2,139,221, or 65 per cent, during the fiscal year 1939. Totals of \$54,944 and \$36,951 were expended in co-operation with other federal bureaus, the state and individuals during the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 respectively.

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

(Source: National Forest Service)

National Forests	Acres	Supervisors' Headquarters	Counties in which Located
Arapaho	967,644	Idaho Springs.....	Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Park, Summit
Cochetopa	1,173,809	Salida	Chaffee, Fremont, Gunnison, Lake, Park, Saguache
Grand Mesa	653,168	Grand Junction.....	Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa
Gunnison	1,283,584	Gunnison	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
Holy Cross	1,086,349	Glenwood Springs..	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Pitkin
La Sal*	26,631	Moab, Utah.....	Mesa, Montrose
Montezuma	756,440	Mancos	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Miguel
Pike	1,074,014	Colorado Springs...	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller
Rio Grande	1,289,357	Monte Vista.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt	788,133	Fort Collins.....	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt	984,098	Steamboat Springs..	Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat
San Isabel	617,335	Pueblo	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan	1,255,932	Durango	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Rio Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre	786,225	Delta	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River	895,499	Glenwood Springs..	Eagle, Garfield, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt

*Lies principally in Utah. Colorado area only.

RECREATION DATA ON NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests in Colorado afford many attractions to the residents of and visitors to the state, and ample provisions have been made for their accommodations. Elsewhere in this volume is a table giving the names of the forests, the counties in which they are located and the supervisors' headquarters. In these forests there are 373 improved forest camp and picnic grounds open to the public and in or near the forests are commercial cabin camps, dude ranches, hotels and other resort facilities. The following contains condensed recreation data on the various forests prepared by the national forest service:

Arapaho—Mt. Evans, world's highest automobile road; gold, silver mining; world's largest molybdenum mine; ghost towns; glaciers; mineral springs; Moffat tunnel; Gore range—Eagle Nest wild area.

Cochetopa—Highest average elevation of any national forest in the nation; 10 peaks over 14,000 feet; Snow Angel on Mt. Shavano; molybdenum mines; Tagarita-Sheet Mountain and Mt. Shavano wild areas.

Grand Mesa—Grand Mesa plateau—34,000 acres over 10,500 feet high; 250 lakes and reservoirs; variety of highland wild flowers; cliffs, canyons, waterfalls.

Gunnison—1,000 miles of trout streams; 27 peaks over 12,000 feet; Taylor Park valley and reservoir; Ruby range; canyons; West Elk wilderness area; Gothic natural area.

Holy Cross—Mt. of Holy Cross—shrine and annual pilgrimage; 22 lakes; Conundrum hot springs; zinc and silver mines; source of marble for Lincoln Memorial and tomb of Unknown Soldier; Maroon, Snowmass and Gore range; Eagle Nest wild areas.

Montezuma—Mt. Wilson, 14,250 feet; lakes, canyons, waterfalls, cataracts, and peculiar geologic formations; virgin Ponderosa pines; Narraguinnep fort; Beaver Indian massacre; prehistoric Indian camps and relics; gold mines; Wilson Mountain wild area.

Pike—Pikes peak with free highway to top; Cripple Creek and Alma gold camps; Garden of the Gods; Queens and Williams canyons; Monument nursery.

Rio Grande—Mountain lakes and trout streams; Rio Grande pyramid, Wagon Wheel Gap, Wolf Creek pass; active mining camps; Wheeler na-

tional monument; Rio Grande wild area.

Roosevelt—Arapahoe, Isabelle and St. Vrain glaciers; rugged Continental Divide with many alpine lakes; Rawah wild area.

Routt—Continental Divide with perpetual ice and snow; trout streams and alpine lakes; Mt. Zirkle wilderness area; winter sports center.

San Isabel—Sangre de Cristo range—over 40 timberline lakes; Sierra Blanca peak and Crestone Needles—above 14,000 feet; Great Sand Dunes at Mosca pass.

San Juan—Ice caves; peaks over 14,000 feet; picturesque canyons; alpine lakes; archaeological ruins; historic mines; San Juan wilderness area.

Uncompahgre—Numerous peaks over 13,000 feet; Uncompahgre plateau; gold mines; Uncompahgre wild area.

White River—Spectacular Glenwood canyon; Hanging lake; Bridal Veil falls; mineral hot springs; caves, lakes and trout streams; Flat Tops wilderness area.

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 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.

**RECEIPTS BY COUNTIES FROM NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE,
FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: National Forest Service)

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	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Adams						
Alamosa	\$ 129.82	\$ 130.92	\$ 148.70	\$ 120.92	\$ 108.07	\$ 117.51
Arapahoe						
Archuleta	2,739.00	3,031.54	2,972.09	2,290.35	1,789.70	2,641.60
Baca						
Bent						
Boulder	2,210.34	2,031.50	1,353.90	966.97	1,044.25	1,023.86
Chaffee	1,293.18	1,432.02	1,646.35	1,724.24	1,103.31	1,556.46
Cheyenne						
Clear Creek	1,111.17	1,061.04	961.91	1,460.80	1,247.28	1,157.26
Conejos	1,969.78	2,046.97	2,395.70	2,916.03	1,379.74	2,377.57
Costilla						
Crowley						
Custer	757.89	761.42	864.80	702.30	627.64	682.47
Delta	1,915.20	2,697.98	2,536.46	2,119.68	1,686.06	1,883.74
Denver						
Dolores	7,692.73	6,713.20	8,261.25	6,082.42	3,225.97	4,323.15
Douglas	1,078.00	1,246.70	1,458.60	1,159.88	990.33	918.94
Eagle	4,659.29	4,810.10	5,514.44	4,736.57	4,046.77	3,994.28
Elbert						
El Paso	801.64	917.90	1,073.46	853.30		
Fremont	385.97	395.85	450.85	386.44	316.76	363.39
Garfield	6,355.91	5,914.65	6,484.28	6,332.47	4,463.98	6,205.87
Gilpin	821.67	768.24	532.55	444.45	479.91	470.55
Grand	3,736.87	3,580.43	3,303.63	2,923.90	2,529.86	2,438.22
Gunnison	7,370.59	7,101.50	9,902.45	8,602.07	5,848.42	7,191.04
Hinsdale	3,780.84	3,929.38	4,294.29	4,537.00	2,567.90	3,833.56
Huerfano	629.38	630.38	715.98	582.25	520.35	565.00
Jackson	3,764.89	4,781.04	4,975.08	3,029.58	2,357.72	2,636.30
Jefferson	819.56	875.56	1,055.93	814.83	696.00	645.73
Kiowa						
Kit Carson						
Lake	423.26	470.29	540.80	571.51	366.26	521.05
La Plata	2,712.63	2,940.94	2,916.96	2,233.28	1,718.01	2,522.61
Larimer	10,559.71	9,729.84	6,484.60	4,631.60	5,001.21	4,903.52
Las Animas	140.06	138.36	157.13	127.79	114.22	123.87
Lincoln						
Logan						
Mesa	5,954.40	7,713.66	6,843.92	6,785.13	4,810.78	5,388.76
Mineral	3,709.59	3,929.86	4,401.18	4,893.64	2,557.44	4,255.36
Moffat	473.90	491.34	514.64	332.94	255.13	297.75
Montezuma	6,053.58	4,878.95	6,005.22	4,420.41	2,292.59	3,072.32
Montrose	3,167.33	3,191.03	2,640.46	3,607.53	2,064.15	2,353.95
Morgan						
Otero						
Ouray	1,284.24	1,342.23	1,090.61	1,552.52	862.90	990.29
Park	5,121.05	5,731.94	6,693.21	5,367.39	4,564.04	4,253.33
Phillips						
Pitkin	3,546.82	3,726.79	4,310.74	3,655.17	3,161.96	3,046.29
Prowers						
Pueblo	131.37	132.48	149.64	121.69	108.17	117.62
Rio Blanco	4,574.25	4,112.50	4,572.72	4,526.35	3,128.29	4,413.24
Rio Grande	1,879.76	1,962.39	2,015.80	2,454.18	1,161.26	2,000.84
Routt	6,339.22	6,601.82	6,875.20	4,352.04	3,356.65	3,890.18
Saguache	3,978.15	3,777.70	4,416.78	4,215.68	2,760.38	3,708.69
San Juan	1,253.61	1,369.74	1,373.34	1,172.40	825.54	1,243.33
San Miguel	3,859.68	3,443.26	4,156.41	3,173.25	1,681.41	2,228.82
Sedgwick						
Summit	1,700.07	1,599.76	1,414.35	1,394.96	1,239.15	1,162.21
Teller	870.13	978.26	1,144.57	910.13	777.08	721.00
Washington						
Weld						
Yuma						
State	\$121,756.53	\$123,121.56	\$129,620.98	\$113,286.04	\$80,565.19	\$96,917.52

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

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

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

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description
Rocky Mountain white oak-----	<i>Quercus leptophylla</i> -----	Leaves 3 to 7 inches long, lobed, smooth below. Small acorn with half-round cup. Large spreading tree.
Wavyleaf shin oak-----	<i>Quercus undulata</i> -----	Leaves lyre-shaped, lobed. Acorn set in shallow scaly or warty cup. Small tree.
Douglas hackberry-----	<i>Celtis douglassi</i> -----	Leaves ovate, heart-shaped at base, coarsely toothed, rough above.
Pacific serviceberry-----	<i>Amelanchier florida</i> -----	Leaves rounded, coarsely toothed above middle. Small clusters of blue berries.
Willow thorn-----	<i>Crataegus saligna</i> -----	Leaves oval or squared, 1 to 2 inches long, finely toothed. Fruit very shiny blue-black. Small tree.
Thorn-----	<i>Crataegus rivularis</i> -----	Leaves without lobes, pointed, dull green. Spines few.
Cliffrose-----	<i>Cowania stansburiana</i> -----	Long feathery thread from each seed.
Wild plum (red plum)-----	<i>Prunus americana</i> -----	Leaves oval, sharply toothed, 3 to 4 inches long. Fruit 1 inch in diameter, bright red. Usually only a shrub.
Bitter cherry-----	<i>Prunus emarginata</i> -----	Fruit small, bright red, shiny, bitter.
Black choke cherry-----	<i>Prunus melanocarpa</i> -----	Leaves long, pointed, finely toothed, often heart-shaped at base. Fruit dark red, each on long stem.
Rocky Mountain maple---	<i>Acer glabrum</i> -----	Leaves opposite, rounded, 3-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.

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."

National Parks and Monuments

Locations, Dates of Establishment, Number of Visitors, Characteristics

THERE 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 666,436 acres and are visited annually by 600,000 to 700,000 persons. One of these, the Rocky Mountain national park, has ranked third among the national parks in the United States in the number of visitors for several years, being exceeded in 1937, 1938 and 1939 only by the Great Smoky Mountains national park in North Carolina and Tennessee and the Shenandoah national park in Virginia.

The names, locations and areas of the parks and monuments in Colorado follow:

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 251,913 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 northeastern Montrose county and embracing 145.3 square miles or 93,015 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 is located across the boundary between Moffat county, Colorado, and Uintah county, Utah, embracing 203,965 acres,

of which 177,280 acres are in Colorado.

The national parks and monuments are under the supervision of the National Park service in the department of the interior. Management was decentralized on August 1, 1937, through the establishment of four regional offices for the purpose of making closer contact between the public and the government in the conduct of the activities. Rocky Mountain national park and the Holy Cross and Dinosaur monuments are in Region No. 2, which has its headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., and Mesa Verde park and Black Canyon, Colorado, Great Sand Dunes, Wheeler, Hovenweep and Yucca House monuments are in Region No. 3, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M.

Brief descriptions of the parks and monuments in Colorado are as follows:

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 Long's 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.

There are numerous mountain lodges, hotels and camping grounds within and adjacent to the park and ample accommodations for all visitors. The principal scenic attractions are reached over first-class highways maintained by the park service, and there are numerous trails and bypaths to the more remote areas. The streams and lakes are stocked regularly with trout from the government's hatcheries. Uniformed guides are available for parties desiring such service. Provisions are made for mountain climbing, hiking, fishing and all outdoor sports, and rates for all accommodations within the park are under the supervision of the park service.

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 1939, inclusive, aggregate \$1,727,113, and expenditures from the creation of the park on January 26, 1915, to June 30, 1939, amounted to \$1,699,534. In addition, small revenues are received by the service from various operations. The appropriations and expenditures by years are as follows:

	Appropriated	Expended
1915	.....	\$ 3,000.00
1916	.....	8,000.00
1917	\$10,000	9,964.24
1918	10,000	9,922.10
1919	10,000	9,993.94
1920	10,000	9,924.85
1921	40,000	39,945.40
1922	65,000	64,923.10
1923	73,900	73,153.99
1924	74,280	74,000.03
1924	*26,171	.....
1925	93,000	122,888.53
1925	*4,450	.....
1926	84,660	82,259.56
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	73,033.36
1936	82,000	78,263.84
1937	82,000	80,152.50
1938	82,000	82,859.29
1939	88,950	95,928.87

*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	(1)
1916	51,000	(1)
1917	117,186	(1)
1918	101,497	(1)
1919	169,942	(1)
1920	240,966	(1)
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
1938	659,802	203,553
1939	609,029	183,356

(1) No record.

Mesa Verde National Park was established by an act of congress approved, June 29, 1906. It 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. The ruins are found in canyons 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 and there is a hotel in the park. 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.

Additional information on the museum in the park and the Cliff Dwellers will be found elsewhere in this volume in the chapters entitled "Archaeological" and "Museums in Colorado."

Governmental appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of the park and for archaeological work from 1917 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated \$1,070,169, and expenditures from 1908 to June 30, 1939, inclusive, amounted to \$1,124,537.

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

	Appropriated	Expended
1935	\$41,535	\$42,433.99
1936	47,250	46,379.58
1937	47,250	48,016.48
1937	*10,000	105.92
1938	55,540	56,959.53
1939	55,290	56,348.44

*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
1938	30,911	9,050
1939	32,246	9,011

Black Canon of the Gunnison National Monument was created March 2, 1933, by a proclamation issued by President Hoover, and originally contained 11,157 acres. Donations and acquisitions brought its area up to 90,255 acres as of June 30, 1939. On October 28, 1939, President Roosevelt added to the area by proclamation 2,760 acres, bringing the total up to 93,015 acres. It lies along the Gunnison river in northeastern Montrose county, beginning a few miles to the northwest of Cimarron, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, and extending northwest. The river is named after Gen. John W. Gunnison, who explored the region in 1853, and the gorge is called the Black canon because of the color of its 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 sea-

sons as reported by the national park service are as follows:

Year	Visitors
1934	2,592
1935	1,596
1936	4,833
1937	9,770
1938	15,151
1939	16,041

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
1938	11,050
1939	11,700

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
1938	40
1939	35

Colorado National Monument is in a picturesque canon which has long been a popular scenic feature of that part of Colorado. The formation is similar to that of the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, but it is generally conceded to be much more picturesque. President Hoover issued a proclamation on March 3, 1933, adding 3,789 acres to the monument, and thereby preserving in perpetuity an entrance to the monument through Nothoroughfare canon.

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
1938	64,715
1939	37,130

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
1938	450
1939	451

Yucca House National 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

Year	Visitors
1930	240
1931	264
1932	240
1933	300
1934	150
1935	300
1936	400
1937	400
1938	172
1939	89

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
1938	168
1939	150

Dinosaur National Monument was established on October 4, 1915, and originally embraced an 80-acre tract in Utah. It 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.

Tourist Attractions

Climate, Mountain Areas, Fishing and Hunting, Summer and Winter Sports

COLORADO, which was described by Theodore Roosevelt as "the playground of America," has in its salubrious climate, its clear skies, its mountains and valleys, its lakes and rivers, forests and parks and natural scenery of every kind and description an exceptional appeal to the tourist. Few states equal and none excels it in the wide variety and vast extent of its attractions. 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 pleasure seeker. Camping, hunting, fishing, mountain climbing and other outdoor sports may be enjoyed in regions remote from the cities and towns or they may be combined with the comforts and conveniences of modern hotels, resorts and tourist camps. Excellent highways winding through the mountains and valleys afford easy access to all major points of interest, or the visitor may choose the trail into wild areas where the works of nature are undisturbed. Federal, state and municipal governments contribute toward the establish-

ment and maintenance of accommodations for the benefit of travelers, and private enterprise offers facilities of all kinds from modest resort accommodations to dude ranches and modern hotels.

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.

The mountain area of Colorado is fully six times greater than that of Switzerland and within the boundaries of the state are more than a thousand officially named peaks which rise to an altitude of 10,000 feet or more. There are hundreds of lesser elevation and many that rise to more than 14,000 feet above sea level. 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. Additional information on the mountains of the state is contained in a table published in this volume giving the names, locations and altitudes of the named mountains with altitudes of 10,000 feet or more.

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. Some of the more easily accessible of the mountain lakes are 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 arts of man. There are hundreds of lakes in the state which never have been named, but elsewhere in this volume is a list of the larger and better-known lakes, with their locations and altitudes.

The federal government has two national parks and six national monuments in Colorado and two monuments partially within the state, which afford a wide variety of attractions for the visitor, ranging from areas of great scenic beauty to ruins of ancient races and fossil remains of mammals of prehistoric periods. These are described in more detail in a chapter on national parks and monuments.

There are fourteen national forests embracing nearly 14,000,000 acres of land in the state and within these forests are located most of 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.

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." Another chapter on "Recreational Data on National Forests" gives a summary of the principal attractions within the 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. Big game is abundant in Colorado and conditions are made as favorable as possible for the sportsmen. Chapters giving additional information on this subject are "Fish and Game," "Inventory of Big Game" and "Colorado Trout."

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.

Extensive and expanding facilities for winter sports make Colorado an all-the-year-round region for pleasure seekers. There are a number of ski courses in the state which are being improved constantly and which attract

skiers from all parts of the nation and from foreign countries. These are equipped with shelter houses and facilities which compare with the best in the country. The National Forest service, the National Park service and the city of Denver are particularly active in the development of winter sports, including provisions for ice skating on the more accessible lakes in winter.

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.

Colorado museums, some of which are of international renown, are described in a chapter under that heading. Other chapters of interest in connection with tourist attractions describe the trees and birds of the state.

TRAVELERS' EXPENDITURES

Travelers' retail expenditures in Colorado in the period 1936 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated \$255,776,000, according to the annual report of the United States Travel bureau to the secretary of the interior. Increases were shown for each year as compared with the preceding year. The basic material used in the report is unpublished data of the bureau of home economics and the bureau of labor statistics, with additional information obtained from the national resources committee, interstate commerce commission, bureau

of the census and the bureau of public roads.

Colorado took 29th place among the states of the Union in 1939 in the total amount of expenditures, there being 28 states showing larger amounts, one the same as Colorado and 19, including the District of Columbia, reporting smaller amounts.

In the following table, expenditures in 1935 equal 100 as the index number. The total amounts and index numbers for Colorado, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Index
1935.....	\$ 47,367,000	100.0
1936.....	48,796,000	103.0
1937.....	52,668,000	111.2
1938.....	52,909,000	111.7
1939.....	54,036,000	114.1
Total	\$255,776,000	....

Travelers' retail expenditures in the United States for the five-year period were reported at \$25,931,278,000 and for the 12 states in the mountains and plains region, \$2,028,440,000. Expenditures in Colorado were 1.0 per cent of the total for the United States and 12.6 per cent of the mountains and plains region. The mountain and plains region, including Colorado, was 7.8 per cent of the total for the United States.

Index numbers for Colorado, the United States, and the mountains and plains regions, by years are as follows:

Year	Colorado	United States	Mountains and Plains
1935.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1936.....	103.0	106.5	104.4
1937.....	111.2	117.6	107.2
1938.....	111.7	117.2	116.0
1939.....	114.1	125.7	117.8

Fish and Game

Organization of State Department, Hatcheries, Game Refuges, Types of Fish

ALL game and fish within the state of Colorado, not legally acquired and held in private ownership, are declared by law to be the property of the state, and no right, title or interest therein can be acquired, transferred, possessed or maintained except under the provisions of the law.

For the protection, propagation and conservation of wildlife in all forms in the public interest there have been established a number of agencies, including both federal and state, for the administration of the acts of congress and of the state general assembly. These provide not only for the regula-

tion of hunting, fishing, trapping and possession of game, fish and fur-bearing animals, but for the establishment of reserves, game management and research and control of predatory animals and rodents.

The Colorado Game and Fish commission, reorganized and enlarged under statutory enactments, is the agency through which all game, fish and wildlife activities for the state are conducted. It works in co-operation with several federal agencies of the federal bureau of biological survey. The survey began its operations under the provisions of the Pittman-Robert-

son act of 1937 in the fiscal year 1939. This act, known as the Wildlife Restoration act, became effective July 1, 1938. It authorizes financial aid to the states in their wildlife restoration projects; the establishment, reconditioning and development of national wildlife refuges; a waterfowl restoration program, and extensive research. The act authorizes appropriations to the states of not to exceed the annual revenue of the federal government from the 10 per cent tax on sporting arms and ammunition, augmented by state contributions.

COLORADO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

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.

The districts, members and officers of the commission and the counties within the districts as of June 1, 1940, are as follows:

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

Dist. No. 2—N. Dean Henry, secretary, 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, vice-president. 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, 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.

C. N. Feast is director of the commission.

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. Funds received from federal sources under state-aid laws are outlined later in this chapter.

Licenses and Permits—All persons 14 years or more of age are required to purchase licenses to hunt or fish in Colorado. Big game licenses are sold only to persons who have reached the age of 18. Women must obtain licenses the same as men. The amount of the fee depends upon the type of license issued, and with each license is given a summary of the rules and regulations governing the use of same. All licenses are subject to the regulations governing open and closed seasons and areas, limits on take, etc.

Trappers, resident and non-resident, are forbidden to trap or in any manner kill, take, capture or hunt fur-bearing animals without first obtaining a license.

Lakes, parks, or any body of water wholly within land in private ownership come within the regulations and the owner must obtain a license to propagate or keep fish or game therein for public or private uses.

All persons who deal in or sell, broker or purchase raw or green pelts of fur-bearing animals must obtain licenses and comply with regulations for the control of their activities. Manufacturers who buy raw or green pelts come within this provision.

Hunting and fishing guides are required to take out licenses and make reports to the commission. They may have the status of deputy game wardens.

Commercial taxidermists must obtain licenses and submit to regulations concerning the mounting, importing or exporting of specimens.

Reputable or incorporated scientific societies of natural history or science are granted permits to collect specimens for scientific purposes only, at any time of the year, upon a request of the Governor, indorsed by two well-known scientists and the posting of a \$1,000 bond.

The importation of game and fish for propagation or for consumption in hotels and restaurants comes under certain provisions of the law and requires the taking out of licenses or permits.

A total of 175,428 hunting, fishing, big game and trappers' licenses were issued by the department in 1939, an all-time record. The number, by types

and by years, is given in an accompanying table.

Hatcheries—The state owns and operates 16 hatcheries used in stocking fishing streams with trout and two hatcheries at Las Animas and Wray for the propagation of bass, crappies, perch and other varieties of warm water fish. 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
Pitkin.....	Gunnison	20
Rye.....	Pueblo	5
Steamboat Spgs.....	Routt .....	..
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 the present system the reservoirs are used exclusively for that purpose and no trout are taken from them.

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.

Trout Planting—The department plants annually 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 trout in the streams of the state. The aggregate for the past 21 years is in excess of 370,000,000. Plantings by years are as follows:

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
1938	13,066,398
1939	10,652,752

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

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

Year	Distributed
1928	3,630,675
1929	3,532,500
1930	5,348,000
1931	6,558,800
1932	6,144,000
1933	8,012,750
1934	4,954,400
1935	2,567,450
1936	7,663,000
1937	8,383,000
1938 (est.).....	8,500,000
1939 (est.).....	8,500,000

Additional information on this subject and on big game in the national forests will be found in the chapter under "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 and Fish Species—Game and fish under the control of the commission, the killing, sale or possession of which is forbidden except under the provisions of the law, are as follows: Bison, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, turkey, prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, duck, goose, brant, swan, crane, waterfowl, pigeon, dove, snipe or curlew, trout, white fish, grayling, sunfish, bass, wall-eyed pike or other food fish. The killing of Albert or Black or tuft-eared squirrel is also prohibited.

Animals classed as fur-bearing and under the jurisdiction of the department are: Beaver, fisher, all species of fox, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, weasel, wolverine, ring-tail cat and opossum or any other animal except predators which may be declared to be fur-bearing.

Coyotes, mountain lions, wolves, bobcats and lynx are not classed as big game. A bounty of \$50 is offered by the department for each mountain lion killed.

Colorado ranks close to the top among the states in the number of big game within its boundaries. An inventory of big game with additional information concerning same, made by the United States biological survey is published under a separate heading. Additional information on the number of big game in the national forests will be found in the chapter on that subject.

A table published herewith lists and describes the native and introduced species of trout in Colorado.

Game Refuges—There are now within the state 29 protected areas, exclusive of federal aid refuges noted later in this chapter, 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
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	233,520
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	66,600
Smith Hollow	Pueblo	5,200
Snowmass	Pitkin	96,640

Refuge	County	Area (Acres)
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

An accompanying chart shows the location of these refuges.

Federal Aid—Colorado qualified for participation in federal aid to states in wildlife restoration projects under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson act by an act of the state assembly approved May 10, 1939. The federal funds come from a 10 per cent tax on sporting arms and ammunition and are apportioned among the states on the basis of one-half on area and one-half on licenses sold in proportion to license sales in the nation. The federal law provides that in order to qualify a state must devote all income derived from game licenses to wildlife management, administration and development. The three divisions of work possible under the Pittman-Robertson act are research and investigation of wildlife species, their status, requirements, and possibilities for development under management and related facts; the acquisition of land required as range for wildlife game species, and the development of habitats suitable for game species on such land acquired.

A new division of the state game and fish department was established to take charge of the federal-state program, and seven university-trained men were named to the field staff. These are: Arthur H. Carhart, wildlife and recreational naturalist in charge of Pittman-Robertson projects; James M. Coutts and William M. Nemanic, forest ecologists; Lucas M. Dargan and Robert J. Keller, game management specialists; Herbert S. Wallace, biologist-botanist; and Harland Means, range management specialist. Headquarters for the division are at Room 312 Flatiron building, Denver.

Investigations are being made by this division on bighorn sheep, deer, elk, beaver, other furbearers, antelope and sage grouse. Refuges established under the joint program have title in the state. Acquisitions up to May 7, 1940, are as follows:

Sapinero Deer and Elk Refuge—6,408.96 acres in Gunnison county above Highway 50, below the Gunnison national forest and extending six miles east and west in heart of winter range for game herds in this district. With

this purchase there was allotted by the grazing service of the department of the interior range rights which brings the total area reserved for game use to 17,337 acres.

Cathedral Deer Refuge—640 acres at the junction of Willow and Cathedral creeks in Rio Blanco county, with commensurate rights on adjacent range equal to 1,200 additional acres of game range.

Hot Sulphur Game Refuge—Purchase of 160 acres, lease on 640 acres of state school land with commensurate rights to additional 1,200 acres adjacent, on Highway 40, between Hot Sulphur Springs and Parshall, in Grand county.

Basalt Mountain Game Refuge—517 acres on Tonar creek, three miles above Basalt, in Eagle county, with range rights on 1,200 acres grazing service land and 4,500 acres of forest service land.

The inventory value of the property of the state game and fish department as of June 30, 1938, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Land	\$ 682,655
Building and improvements	400,000
Machinery	30,000
Furniture and fixtures	6,800
Autos, trucks	18,000
General supplies	20,000
Livestock	1,180,000
Total	\$2,337,455

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
1936	197,669.29
1938	239,093.38

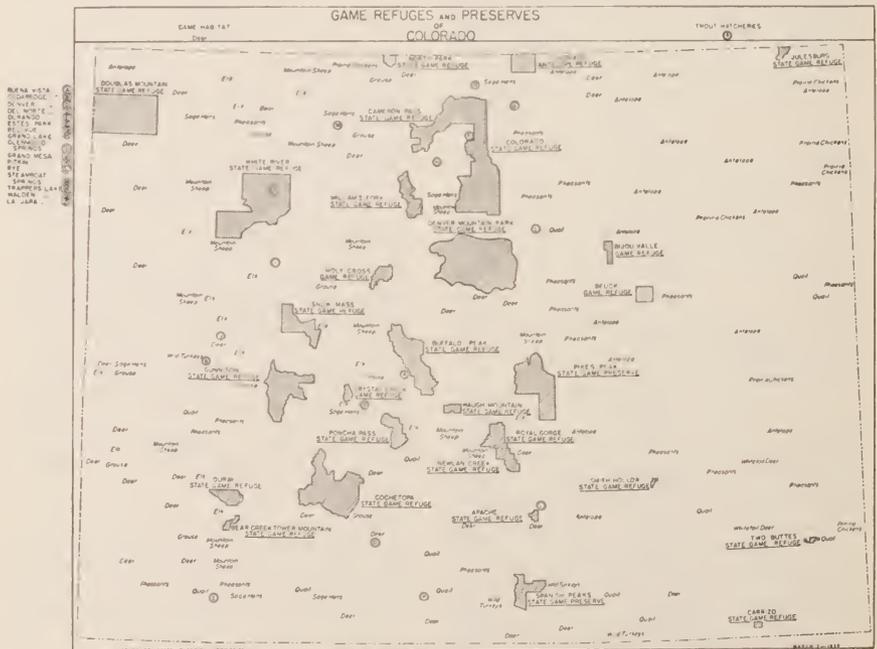
A map published herewith shows the locations of the state game refuges and trout hatcheries and the principal habitats of big and other game.

Apportionment of funds to Colorado for use in federal aid wildlife restoration projects for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, under the Pittman-Robertson act, is as follows:

On basis of area	\$23,696.99
On basis of license holders	11,095.33
Total federal	\$34,792.32
State contribution	11,597.44
Grand total	\$46,389.76

MASONIC MEMBERSHIP

The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Colorado has 147 lodges in the state and on June 30, 1939, had 30,074 members.



TROUT DISTRIBUTED IN COLORADO STREAMS, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

(Source: State Game and Fish Department)

COUNTIES	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Adams		30,000				
Alamosa	20,000	112,600	7,000	163,700	36,000	
Arapahoe						24,000
Archuleta	293,900	394,260	552,500	655,000	759,000	671,500
Baca	11,728			5,750	10,000	
Bent			3,500			
Boulder	305,302	229,075	218,900	790,700	502,000	852,000
Chaffee	*256,970	458,100	550,000	1,200,600	680,000	1,125,000
Cheyenne						
Clear Creek	62,932	37,800	14,000	95,000	96,000	112,000
Conejos	496,624	303,900	548,750	1,060,500	1,186,750	239,400
Costilla	18,300	10,000	55,000	167,000	60,000	25,000
Crowley						
Custer	265,563	367,143	303,890	207,000	574,000	326,000
Delta	717,760	872,771	1,022,000	1,073,300	778,500	1,017,200
Denver			20,000			
Dolores	89,500	122,000	160,000	275,000	320,000	452,500
Douglas	16,908	1,000	67,750	58,480	91,250	149,500
Eagle	464,500	416,000	766,500	925,000	1,125,500	1,298,500
Elbert		3,500	15,000			
El Paso	29,170	22,400	48,000	25,000	80,000	105,030
Fremont	84,610	60,000	160,000	483,000	192,000	264,100
Garfield	616,123	588,800	1,025,400	1,162,320	1,093,700	2,705,580
Gilpin	26,125	33,900	26,500	133,000	70,000	75,000
Grand	487,602	673,300	564,700	902,000	699,600	890,000
Gunnison	739,715	804,384	617,000	1,821,500	770,500	675,000
Hinsdale	266,500	302,000	283,500	399,500	344,500	252,600
Huerfano	94,332	92,669	224,530	390,800	311,300	414,500
Jackson	152,695	232,050	332,750	333,500	506,000	49,100
Jefferson	151,560	254,980	334,600	350,800	333,375	613,350
Kiowa						
Kit Carson						
Lake	100,984	133,000	230,000	395,000	165,000	260,000
La Plata	740,710	517,645	729,750	1,075,000	1,034,700	933,700
Larimer	670,498	851,165	992,330	1,463,720	1,325,050	1,320,900
Las Animas	317,830	536,231	298,126	283,800	362,000	647,900
Lincoln						
Logan	4,100	2,000	16,000			1,000
Mesa	354,164	577,960	738,500	983,000	862,900	722,000
Mineral	335,480	268,500	264,600	305,000	326,550	190,200
Moffat	104,300	61,000	135,100	32,500	35,000	40,000
Montezuma	55,400	202,350	58,500	357,500	301,000	200,500
Montrose	32,658	38,356	39,000	97,500	207,500	93,000
Morgan			12,000	20,000		
Otero			1,500			
Ouray	63,000	91,200	175,200	92,500	140,000	170,000
Park	299,934	497,190	358,850	929,900	376,450	567,430
Phillips						
Pitkin	330,324	278,400	327,000	810,000	695,500	1,020,500
Prowers				5,750	10,000	5,000
Pueblo	35,056	20,994	59,795	36,000	113,000	147,000
Rio Blanco	434,200	502,000	977,500	906,000	780,000	872,500
Rio Grande	209,856	332,550	165,400	381,000	200,200	108,700
Routt	284,096	792,000	881,000	394,500	629,500	710,000
Saguache	84,500	126,000	60,800	166,000	104,500	126,700
San Juan	93,575	219,300	191,450	385,000	295,000	567,250
San Miguel	198,238	147,500	88,000	187,500	255,000	124,000
Sedgwick			4,500			
Summit	136,060	297,000	171,000	135,000	90,000	115,000
Teller	3,500	57,225	76,000	65,000	140,000	125,000
Washington						
Weld		20,000		10,000		25,000
Yuma	95,870	74,200	35,750	25,000	35,000	45,000
State	10,652,752	13,066,398	15,009,421	22,220,620	19,103,825	21,525,140

*Includes 43,500 from federal hatcheries.

**HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: NUMBER OF LICENSES SOLD IN COLORADO,
BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Game and Fish Commission)

Year	Resident Licenses				Non-Resident Licenses					Total
	Combination Hunting and Fishing	Women's Combina- tion	Big Game	Trap- pers	Fishing		Hunting		Trap- pers	
					Season	10-Day	Small Game	Big Game		
1920	86,371	....	15,951	....	5,387	....	138	67	..	107,914
1921	89,598	....	8,337	....	2,445	....	117	42	..	100,539
1922	72,333	....	6,960	....	2,480	....	104	29	..	81,906
1923	71,254	....	6,891	....	2,954	....	102	26	..	81,227
1924	80,735	....	7,979	....	5,223	....	178	46	..	94,161
1925	84,852	....	8,411	....	6,459	....	249	47	..	100,018
1926	88,570	....	8,956	....	7,374	....	306	65	..	105,271
1927	93,355	....	9,383	....	8,653	....	353	70	..	111,814
1928	95,512	....	11,793	....	8,769	....	301	119	..	116,494
1929	96,432	....	13,652	....	9,882	....	227	170	..	120,363
1930	96,495	....	14,393	....	9,648	....	134	198	..	120,868
1931	87,587	....	13,046	....	8,272	....	182	120	..	*113,081
1932	68,140	....	9,536	....	5,922	....	89	57	..	83,744
1933	58,191	....	9,332	....	5,664	....	90	80	..	73,357
1934	65,070	....	12,054	....	8,586	....	144	183	..	86,037
1935	66,975	....	14,468	....	8,995	....	125	266	..	90,829
1936	79,205	....	16,712	....	12,767	....	192	432	..	109,308
1937	87,568	....	20,426	....	13,745	....	106	723	..	122,568
1938	96,359	....	23,770	....	13,016	....	134	808	..	134,087
1939	105,301	14,889	26,764	2,113	3,308	21,872	196	981	4	175,428

*Includes 3,874 Elk licenses.

BIG GAME INVENTORY

The Division of Wildlife Research of the United States biological survey made an initial attempt to compile a big game inventory of the United States for the calendar year of 1937, to ascertain where most of the big game animals are found, their number and present status, and whether the species face extermination or are on the road to permanent preservation. The results show that Colorado ranks high in the number of some of the species and that more than 64 per cent of the big game in the state is in the national forests.

The inventory credits Colorado with 204,150 big game animals, of which 131,009 are in the national forests, 1,908 in the national parks and monuments, 15,671 on state and private land, and 55,562 in grazing districts. The figures include some duplication due to the movement of animals from summer to winter ranges and do not include animals in zoological parks or semi-outdoor herds used for public or private exhibition purposes.

An accompanying table shows the number of animals by species and their location.

The rank of Colorado among the states of the Union, and the per cent of the total in the United States found in this state, are as follows:

Species	Rank Colo.	Per Cent of U. S.
Mule deer.....	2	13.5
Rocky Mountain bighorn.	3	22.9
Elk	4	13.9
Grizzly bear	4	(1)
Buffalo	7	4.5
Black bear.....	7	5.9
Prong-horned antelope... 10		1.9
White-tailed deer..... 42		(1)

(1) Less than 1 per cent.

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.

COLORADO TROUT: NATIVE AND INTRODUCED SPECIES, COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

(Source: "Colorado Trout," by William S. Green, Jr.)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description
Colorado River.....	<i>Trutta pleuriticus</i> ...	Native. Belongs to the cut-throat series. Black spots well distributed, being more abundant toward the tail. Usually shows red or orange fins. Deep red marks on each side of throat near inner edge of lower jaw. Game, but seldom break water.
Rio Grande.....	<i>Trutta virginalis</i> ...	Native. Resembles the Colorado River trout, but black spots are less numerous and smaller, and scales are larger and less crowded together toward front part of body. Occasionally two feet in length.
Yellow-Fin	<i>Trutta macdonaldi</i> ...	Native. Originally found in Twin Lakes, but now apparently extinct except as a blend of original species.
Green-Back	<i>Trutta stomias</i>	Aboriginal trout of the Arkansas and Platte river systems. Small, rarely exceeding a pound in weight. Pure strain seldom found.
McCloud River Rainbow	<i>Trutta shasta</i>	Introduced species. Distribution state-wide in suitable waters. Variable in size according to temperature, volume of water and food supply. Rainbow stripes on each side. Gill covers tinged with opalescent rosy wash. Most abundant in swift cold waters.
European Brown or Von Behr.....	<i>Trutta fario</i>	Introduced species. Large, ranging up to 2 to 3 pounds. Back and sides brown. Dark spots on back running down to tail. Red spots on sides, each with light brown background. Wary and hard to catch.
Loch Leven.....	<i>Trutta fario levenensis</i>	Introduced species. Interbred with the brown trout to such an extent that pure strain is seldom found.
Steel Head or Salmon	<i>Trutta gairdneri</i>	Introduced species. Relatively unimportant in Colorado because other species have proved more desirable.
South Fork Golden...	<i>Trutta agua-bonita</i> ..	Introduced species. Most beautiful of all species. State faced with problem of preventing their complete extinction. Planting of 25,000 in Gwendolyn lake in 1932 doing well and efforts will be made to introduce them into other suitable waters.
Yellowstone	<i>Trutta lewisi</i>	Introduced species, principally in lakes of Grand Mesa region. Difficult to distinguish from natives, except spots are less abundant and tends toward yellow coloring on belly.
Eastern Brook.....	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> .	Most widely known of introduced species. Dark olivaceous green background with innumerable light spots rather uniformly distributed along both sides. Some of spots pale yellow with others are lavender or violet with small red center. Scales very small.
Lake or Mackinaw...	<i>Cristivomer namay- cush</i>	Introduced from Great Lakes region. Long and pointed head, long slender maxillary and deeply forked tail fin. Color deep olive green above gradually becoming lighter on sides. Numerous spots of yellowish hue on back and sides. Adapted to mountain lakes of great depth. Sluggish nature and is not very game. Grows to weight of ten or more pounds. Not widely distributed in the state.

*Published by the Colorado Museum of Natural History, 25c.

BIG GAME: INVENTORY FOR COLORADO, CALENDAR YEAR 1937

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey)

	National Forests	National Parks and Monuments	State and Private Lands	Grazing Districts	Total
White-tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)	50	....	100	....	150
Mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> except columbianus).....	103,950	1,680	*11,000	54,400	171,030
Elk (<i>Cervus canadensis</i>).....	20,440	....	2,000	715	23,155
Prong-horn antelope (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>).....	210	....	2,000	300	2,510
Rocky Mountain bighorn (<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>).....	2,100	175	....	....	2,275
Black bear (<i>Euarctos americanus</i>)	4,250	37	400	147	4,834
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus horribilis</i>)..	9	....	....	....	9
American bison, or buffalo (<i>Bison bison</i>) .....	....	16	†171	....	187
Total	131,009	1,908	15,671	55,562	204,150

*Reliable estimates not available. †Does not include all exhibition herds.

COLORADO FISH RECORD: LARGEST CAUGHT, BY SPECIES AND BY YEARS

(Source: The Dave Cook Sporting Goods Company, Denver)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
BASS----- Where caught.	8 lbs. 3 oz. Boyd's Lake	7 lbs. 4 oz. Loveland Lake	6 lbs. 8 oz. Pomona Lake	6 lbs. 13 oz. Horseshoe Lake	5 lbs. Bowles Lake
TROUT----- Where caught.	†13 lbs. 6 oz. Hohn Holtz Lake	†11 lbs. Poudre River	*12 lbs. 5 oz. Savage Lake	‡10 lbs. 8 oz. Frying Pan River	§11 lbs. 4 oz. South Platte River
PERCH----- Where caught.	1 lb. 14 oz. Jackson Lake	2 lbs. 10 oz. Weber Lake	1 lb. 15 oz. Deggs Lake	2 lbs. 2 oz. Bowles Lake	1 lb. 15½ oz. Terry Lake
CRAPPIE----- Where caught.	3 lbs. 4 oz. Two Buttes Res.	2 lbs. 7¼ oz. Loveland Lake	2 lbs. 11 oz. Boyd's Lake	2 lbs. 9 oz. Horseshoe Lake	1 lb. 14¾ oz. Boyd's Lake

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

Irrigation and Drainage

Early Development, Investments and Miles of Canals

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 conjec-

ture 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.

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

Dams, number:	
Diversion	3,672
Storage	706
Main canals:	
Capacity, sec.-ft.....	123,652
Length, miles.....	15,355
Lateral canals:	
Length, miles.....	6,026
Reservoirs:	
Number	765
Capacity, acre-ft.....	1,924,982
Pipe lines:	
Length, miles.....	132

The figures for direct and storage irrigation have not changed materially since 1930, but census figures for pumping and flowing irrigation wells as of that year are not considered of much value now, due to a large increase in numbers and total water production during the last 10 years. No worthwhile figures on that phase of irrigation will be available until details of the census for 1940 are published.

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

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

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

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

The progress of irrigation as indicated by the number of farms irrigated

in whole or in part, the area irrigated, and percentages of increase by years are as follows:

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

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

Summaries of irrigation enterprises in the state, investment, nature of works and general descriptions, by counties, will be found on pages 91-94 of the 1937-1938 edition of the Colorado Year Book.

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.

RELATED RUNOFF FOR COLORADO STREAMS
For Water Year October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939

(Compiled by L. T. Burgess, Chief Hydrographer, State Engineer's Office)

April, 1940

Stream	Total Runoff		July to Sept. (Incl.) Runoff		Number of Years of Record
	Acre Feet	Per Cent of Mean	Acre Feet	Per Cent of Mean	
South Platte River at South Platte*	236,100	69	33,184	34	48
Clear Creek at Golden.....	138,290	77	28,640	46	30
St. Vrain Creek at Lyons.....	64,310	65	15,070	45	50
Cache la Poudre River at Canon Mouth	211,610	68	56,950	66	56
Arkansas River at Canon City... ..	423,400	80	93,390	58	52
Purgatoire River at Trinidad... ..	38,850	59	7,840	30	32
Rio Grande near Del Norte.....	561,700	80	97,790	56	50
Saguache Creek near Saguache.. ..	48,120	85	7,340	47	30
Conejos River near Mogote.....	172,000	63	19,660	34	37
Colo. River at Glenwood Springs..1,728,000		79	243,030	48	40
Blue River near Dillon.....	77,050	87	16,110	57	30
Dolores River at Dolores.....	191,900	59	17,470	36	30
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs	299,600	84	16,410	44	34
White River near Meeker.....	372,400	80	61,910	67	36
Animas River at Durango.....	425,660	65	78,180	53	41
La Plata River at Hesperus.....	17,050	49	2,080	40	25

*Corrected for storage.

Water Development

Federal Reclamation Projects and Surveys, Flood Control

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 \$13,603,295 up to June 30, 1939, including the construction of the Taylor Park reservoir, the lining of the Gunnison tunnel and other improvements as a part of the Uncompahgre project, which were completed in 1938 and 1939.

Construction work started in 1938 on the Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project, which will cost approximately \$44,000,000, including the hydro-electric unit, and will require a number of years for completion.

The Pine River project in La Plata county, which will cost \$3,240,000, was started in May, 1938, and continued under construction in 1939 and 1940.

Progress was reported in 1939 on 21 other proposed projects upon which final determination has not yet taken place. These range in value and importance from comparatively small undertakings to major projects comparable with the Colorado-Big Thompson in extent and cost. Field work has

taken place on most of these and water supply and economic studies are in progress to determine their feasibility.

Construction costs up to June 30, 1939, on projects in the state which are completed and in operation or upon which work was under way during the year amounted to \$17,421,583, distributed as follows:

Project	Amount
Colorado-Big Thompson.....	\$ 2,402,394.51
Fruit Growers reservoir....	152,298.47
Grand Valley.....	5,020,612.73
Pine River.....	1,263,595.22
Uncompahgre	8,582,682.62
Total.....	\$17,421,583.55

Of the amount so far expended \$15,703,419.47 is repayable to the government in future years.

Portions of receipts of the federal government from the sale of public lands and from royalties under the oil leasing act go into what is known as the Reclamation fund for the benefit of the states from which the revenues were received. There had been credited to Colorado accretions to June 30, 1939, amounting to \$11,063,825, of which \$10,298,773 was from the sale of public lands and \$765,052 proceeds from the oil leasing act.

A summary of reclamation projects

in Colorado, exclusive of flood-control projects under the war department, and their status on June 30, 1939, is as follows:

Grand Valley Project—The Grand Valley reclamation project consists of a strip of land about 40 miles in length and two to five miles wide on the northern edge of the Grand valley, in Mesa county, near the western boundary of the state and the city of Grand Junction. The average elevation is 4,700 feet above sea level. The source of the water supply is the Colorado river, from which it is diverted by a diversion dam eight miles northeast of Palisade into a main canal 55 miles in length. The water is then carried through lateral ditches by gravity to the land in the district. In addition to the gravity system the project includes the Orchard Mesa pumping unit.

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, 1939, was \$5,020,613. 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 \$4,081,696 as of June 30, 1939.

There are within the project 526 farms with a population of 1,625 and six towns with a population of 19,950; 17 schools, 38 churches and \$4,709,960 in bank deposits.

There were 30,513 acres in the project for which the service was prepared to supply water in the crop season of 1939. 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 18,427 acres. Over a period of 18 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.

All desirable homestead land available for entry has been filed on, but the project offers unusual possibilities to those who desire to buy land. Desirable tracts can be secured at prices ranging from \$30 to \$100 per acre, de-

pending upon the soil, location and improvements.

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 Uncompahgre reclamation project is located in Montrose and Delta counties along the Uncompahgre river and extends from a point about eight miles south of Montrose to the town of Delta, 22 miles north of Montrose, the valley having an average width of approximately 10 miles. The elevation ranges from 4,900 feet at the lower end to 6,400 feet above sea level 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 1938. The drainage and Gunnison tunnel improvements 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.

In accordance with legislation passed by Congress on May 25, 1926, a contract was executed by the members of the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' association providing for a reduction in the total cost per acre from \$70 per acre to \$52 per acre, and the term of payments is extended over a period of 40 years from

December 1, 1922, instead of over a period of 20 years, as had been in effect. On May 31, 1934, the Water Users' association executed a contract for the building of the Taylor Park dam and reservoir. Payment of this contract is to 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.

Construction cost charged to the project to June 30, 1939, was \$8,582,683. After adding the operation and maintenance and other costs and deducting non-reimbursable revenues and \$1,260,792 charge-offs authorized by the act of May 25, 1926, the total amount repayable as of June 30, 1939, was \$7,804,434.

Operation and maintenance charges in effect for 1939 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 18 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.

There were 1,683 farms in the project in the 1939 fiscal year, with a population of 6,083. Three towns—Montrose, Olathe and Delta—located in the project, have a population of 8,600. There are 28 schools and 35 churches, and bank deposits aggregated \$3,993,027. The irrigable acreage is 91,393 in the project and 3,846 acres outside, served

by the system, but less than 70,000 acres is farmed annually within the project.

The United States government excises 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.

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. 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 Com-

pact of 1922, among states in the Colorado River basin, provided for division of the water among the states. 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 preserved. 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 southeast of Kremmling, which will flood 2,100 acres and have a capacity of 152,000 acre-feet, is intended to replace water for western slope rights 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.

First construction work on the project began late in 1938. A contract was awarded by the Reclamation service on November 15, 1938, to the Warner Construction company on a bid of \$4,226,206 for the construction of the Green Mountain dam and power plant, followed by an order for the turbines and power equipment. This contract was 15.2 per cent completed on June 30, 1939. The dam is a 250-foot earth-filled structure. During 1939 construction work was in progress on government camps at Green Mountain, and Shadow Mountain and Estes Park headquarters. Bids were opened on June 7, 1939, for the major engineering feature of the project, the 13.1 miles Continental Divide tunnel, estimated to cost \$7,271,000. Bids were considerably in excess of that amount and it was decided to contract the construction of the tunnel in sections. A contract for the first 6,000 feet at the east portal on a bid of \$473,123 was awarded to S. S. Magoffin on April 25, 1940, and construction started June 23, 1940, with appropriate formal ceremonies. The tunnel is listed as the fourth largest in the nation and will take four and one-half years to complete. Expenditures on account of the Colorado-Big Thompson project to June 30, 1939, were \$2,402,394.

Pine River Project—The United States reclamation service began con-

struction 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 dam will be the largest of its type constructed by the bureau of reclamation. The 150-foot earth-filled embankment will contain 3,200,000 cubic yards of earth and 475,000 cubic yards of cobble, rock, gravel and riprap. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 65,000 acres 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. Construction was in progress throughout 1939, and cost up to June 30, 1939, was \$1,263,595. It is believed the project will be completed in 1940.

Blue River-South Platte Project—This project is designed to divert water from the upper tributaries of the Blue

river in the Colorado basin to tributaries of the South Platte river to supplement the municipal supply of Denver and the irrigation supply of land in the vicinity of the municipality. It is comparable in size and importance with the Colorado-Big Thompson project. Preliminary investigations are under way.

Storage Surveys—In 1936 the Secretary of the Interior, at the request of the State Planning commission, allocated \$150,000 for a survey of possible storage sites in the irrigated areas of the Western Slope and \$100,000 for a similar survey on the Eastern Slope, to be used by the bureau of reclamation in co-operation with the commission. Under those allocations the bureau made surveys of storage possibilities, stream flow, economic justification, etc., for dozens of proposed projects over the entire state, some of which are now constructed; others are to be constructed in the immediate future and the rest are awaiting completion of surveys or the allotment of funds for construction.

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

(Source: 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	17,285	16,940	762,086	44.99	7,555	7,236	892,899	122.00
1937	17,853	17,983	651,836	36.51	14,955	14,736	1,700,346	105.00
1938	18,343	18,393	666,654	36.24	15,500	15,500	1,634,800	105.44
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	3,082,395	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
1937	62,535	62,271	1,569,432	25.20	1,550	1,490	44,700	30.00
1938	60,667	60,288	1,278,971	21.21	3,314	3,314	69,855	21.08

MARTIN (CADDOA) RESERVOIR

The flood control act of congress approved June 22, 1936, authorized the construction by the corps of engineers of the United States army of the Caddoa reservoir project on the Arkansas river in Bent county, southeastern Colorado, to provide flood control and water conservation in Colorado and Kansas. The name of the project was officially changed to the John A. Martin reservoir in 1940, following the death of Mr. Martin of Pueblo, congressional representative from the third district, who had been active for many years in promoting its construction.

The estimated cost of the project is \$14,600,000. Its primary purpose is flood control and permanent regulation of the flow of the Arkansas river. Out of this is expected to come a final settlement of disputes between Kansas and Colorado over the division of the water of the river, which have continued for the past 40 years. The reservoir will control water to bank-full capacity down the stream equal to all former flood records. In addition it will conserve the flow for its regulated and beneficial use on irrigated acres which at present depend on the erratic flow of the stream for a water supply.

The site of the dam is on the Arkansas river in Bent county, 1.4 miles down stream from the village of Caddoa, and 58 miles up stream from where the river crosses the Colorado-Kansas boundary. It will be a concrete and earth-fill structure with a 1,200-foot spillway located in the concrete section. Its length will be 4,000 feet, with the crest at an elevation of 3,880 feet or 120 feet above the present valley floor. Low dikes will be constructed on top of the abutments at each end, connecting the dam with the high ground and increasing the overall length to about three miles.

The reservoir created by the dam at maximum pool will be 14.2 miles in length, with an average width of 1.9 miles and will cover an area of 27½ square miles. It will submerge the present site of Caddoa village, a large section of the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad and part of a county highway, and will back water up to Fort Lyon, where is located a hospital of the United States veterans administration. In order to protect Fort Lyon, an earth levee 2.3 miles long will be constructed around the hospital. Caddoa will be abandoned, 20 miles of the railroad will be relocated and 3.1 miles of county highway rebuilt.

The acts of 1938 and 1939 allotted \$3,883,000 for the acquisition of land, relocating the railroad and other preliminary requirements. A contract was awarded November 15, 1939, to the Western Construction corporation for \$1,058,668 for construction of new road-bed and masonry for the railroad, and bids were received on July 12, 1940, for the construction of the dam, the low bid being \$7,160,754 by Callahan, Guntierm, Rohl & Connolly. The railroad company will be reimbursed for its own work of laying steel, ballasting the tracks and constructing signal system, and payment will be made out of this appropriation for all damages to property owners whose lands were condemned. Total expenditures on the project to July 1, 1941, are estimated at \$8,736,084, at which time it is expected to be 60 per cent completed.

YAMPA

Original surveys for the Yampa reservoir, designed to provide supplemental water supplies for 15,000 acres in Routt county, were made by the Reclamation bureau, and construction was recently completed with PWA assistance.

Climatological Data

Precipitation, Temperatures, Wind Velocity, Glaciers, Growing Seasons

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 52 years give the state a mean temperature of 45.1 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 and 1933.

The weather-reporting station recording the lowest mean annual temperature is at Fraser, in Grand county, which has an altitude of 8,560 feet. In a period of 29 years the yearly average is 31.9 degrees. The highest mean temperature is recorded at Lamar, in Prowers county, where the annual average over a period of 45 years is 55.2. The elevation of Lamar is 3,620 feet.

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 59 stations in Colorado for 1939 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 average annual precipitation in the state as a whole, based on records over a period of 52 years, is 16.38 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 1939 at 59 stations and the departure from normal. A third table shows the greatest and least monthly precipitation during 1939 at the same stations and the dates of their occurrence.

HUMIDITY

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

Relative humidity is the ratio of the vapor actually present in the atmosphere to the greatest amount the air could possibly contain at a given temperature. Complete saturation is designated as 100 per cent humidity. Relative humidity at Denver at noon over a period of 15 years averages 39 per cent. In other words, the air at Denver at noon contains on an average only 39 per cent of the moisture it could possibly contain.

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

	Per Cent
Denver .....	.39
Albany .....	.62
Atlanta .....	.59
Boston .....	.61
Buffalo .....	.73
Chicago .....	.63
Des Moines.....	.58
Duluth .....	.70
El Paso.....	.31
Helena .....	.51
Indianapolis .....	.58
Jacksonville .....	.61
Kansas City.....	.56
Little Rock.....	.57
Los Angeles.....	.51
Louisville .....	.58
New Orleans.....	.63
Omaha .....	.57
Portland, Ore.....	.63
St. Louis.....	.57
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 miles per hour in Denver, Pueblo and Grand Junction, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1939, as recorded by the weather bureau, by months and for the year, is as follows:

Month	Denver	Pueblo	Grand Junction	Cheyenne
January ...	8.1	7.1	4.4	14.9
February ..	8.7	7.8	5.6	15.2
March	8.4	7.9	5.4	13.0
April	8.6	7.7	7.1	14.0
May	8.4	7.5	7.5	11.0
June	8.5	8.1	8.4	11.5
July	8.0	7.5	6.6	9.3
August	7.7	6.7	5.9	9.4
September..	7.3	6.2	5.4	10.9
October ...	8.1	7.2	5.9	12.2
November ..	7.0	4.9	4.7	9.1
December..	8.3	5.2	4.4	13.7
Annual..	8.1	7.0	5.9	12.0

The average hourly velocity and the maximum velocity in miles per hour in the specified cities in 1939 and the date upon which the maximum was recorded are as follows:

	Average	Maximum	Date
Denver	8.1	37	Mar. 14
Pueblo	7.0	34	June 15
Grand Junction..	5.9	40	June 15
Cheyenne	12.2	48	June 9

A summary of wind conditions over a period of years, based on anemometer recordings of the weather bureau and published in the interest of aviation, is as follows:

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.

The highest velocity of the wind recorded in Denver over a period of 49 years was 53 miles an hour, measured on the Beaufort wind scale, on May 1, 1902. A higher record, as measured on the anemometer, occurred on August 6,

1877, computed at 58 miles an hour. However, if reduced to true velocity, it falls below the record established in 1902.

The Beaufort scale, which is now used by the weather bureau, designates wind velocity as follows:

Designation	Miles Per Hour
Calm.....	Less than 1
Light.....	1 to 7
Gentle.....	8 to 12
Moderate.....	13 to 18
Fresh.....	19 to 24
Strong.....	25 to 33
Gale.....	39 to 54
Whole gale.....	55 to 75
Hurricane.....	Above 75

A comparison of the average and highest true velocity of winds in Denver and other cities in the United States, is as follows:

City	Average	High
Denver.....	7.4	53
Atlanta.....	10	51
Boston.....	10	73
Chicago.....	11	65
Galveston.....	11	71
Mt. Washington, N. H.....	27	188
New York.....	15	73
Omaha.....	9	73

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 Utleyville, in Las Animas county, elevation 5,000 feet, where the average over a period of five years was 11.1 inches. Another area of light falls of snow is in the Grand and Gunnison valleys in western Colorado, the average for Grand Junction, Fruita and Delta being about 22 inches annually. Records of snowfall do not indicate the volume of precipitation, as temperature is a factor. The quantity of moisture precipitated in the form of snow is, however, of great importance as it becomes the principal source of supply of water in a later season. The snow drifts into canons and ravines, where it packs and is gradually released by the warm sun during the spring and summer months.

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

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

Another table gives the total snowfall in inches at 59 stations in 1939.

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

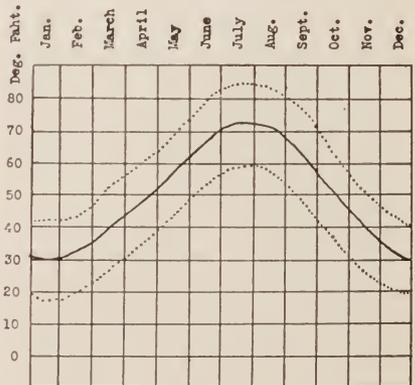
climatic data for Denver from 1872 to 1939, inclusive, a period of 68 years.

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

Month	Max.	Min.	Av.
January	42.8	18.4	30.7
February	44.7	20.8	32.7
March	51.4	27.1	39.3
April	59.7	35.4	47.6
May	68.9	44.5	56.7
June	80.3	53.4	66.8
July	85.7	59.4	72.5
August	84.3	58.2	71.2
September	76.6	49.2	62.9
October	64.6	38.2	51.4
November	52.6	27.5	40.2
December	44.4	20.3	32.3
Annual	63.0	37.7	50.4

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 68 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.

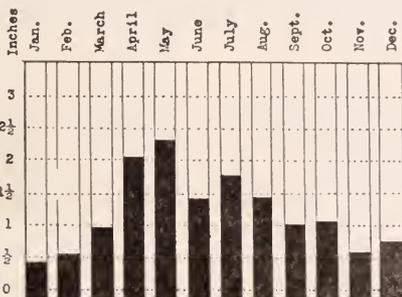
The following chart shows the average maximum and minimum mean temperature over a period of 60 years, the solid black line being the average by months, and the dotted lines above and below, the maximum and minimum mean temperature by months.



The average yearly rainfall in Denver during the 68 years was 14.04 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 68 years was 6.53 inches in May, 1876, and the maximum for any year was 22.96 inches, in 1909. The average snowfall is 55.9 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 68 years. The sky is clear on an average of 148 days out of every 365 and is cloudy only 65 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	148	152	65
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 1939

Two tables are published herewith showing precipitation and mean temperature, with departure from normal, at 59 stations in the state in 1939, 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 1939 at these stations.

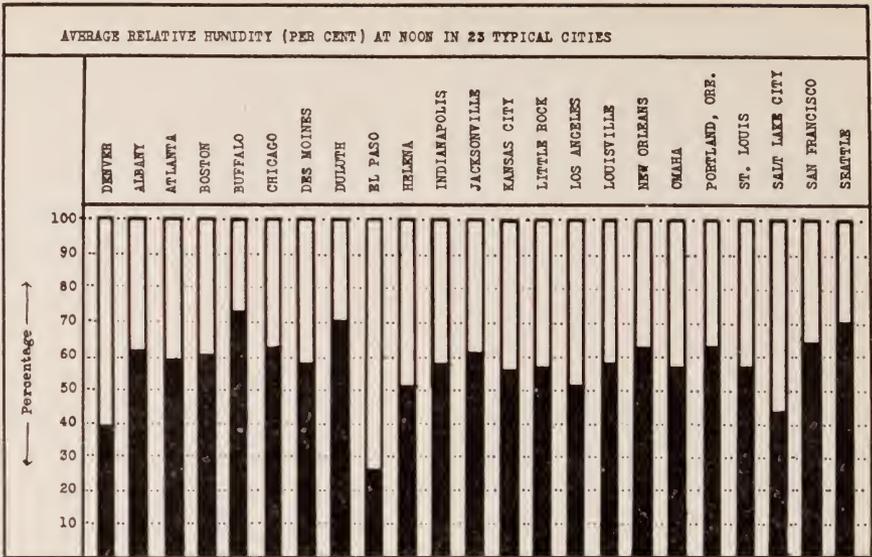
GROWING SEASONS

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.

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.



DENVER FIRE LOSSES

The Denver fire department responded to 3,021 alarms in 1939, of which 2,691 were actual fires and 330 were false or other alarms. This was a high record over a period of 10 years and was credited to the extreme lack of humidity, together with exceptional summer heat. Losses from these fires aggregated \$479,678, the largest since 1932, when the losses amounted to \$635,919, the maximum over the 10-year period.

The per capita losses from fires in Denver run uniformly below the per

capita figures for the United States. In 1938, the latest year for which the national figures are available, the per capita loss in Denver was 71 cents, against \$2.04 for the United States.

Total value of buildings involved in fires in 1939 was \$43,078,170, and contents, \$20,533,539. Insurance carried on the buildings amounted to \$31,580,098, and on contents, \$15,591,639. Insurance losses on buildings and contents aggregated \$450,272, resulting in an estimated net loss of \$29,406.

A summary of Denver fire losses by years is given in an accompanying table.

FIRES AND LOSSES BY FIRES IN DENVER BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Denver Fire Department)

Year	Losses by Fires		Per Capita Losses in U. S.	Fire Alarms		
	Amount	Per Capita		Number Fires	False and Other Alarms	Total Alarms
1930.....	\$530,496.31	\$1.84	\$4.09	2,076	285	2,361
1931.....	363,293.99	1.25	3.64	1,928	410	2,338
1932.....	655,918.71	2.12	3.21	1,988	232	2,220
1933.....	298,690.25	.996	2.16	1,987	227	2,214
1934.....	333,349.37	1.11	2.08	2,069	332	2,401
1935.....	432,737.08	1.33	1.85	2,198	231	2,429
1936.....	336,411.90	1.03	2.08	2,432	175	2,607
1937.....	442,129.44	1.36	1.96	2,534	240	2,774
1938.....	231,414.32	.71	2.04	2,147	213	2,360
1939.....	479,678.28	1.47	(1)	2,691	330	3,021

(1) Not available.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE												Annual	
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Arriba	Lincoln	14	26.2	29.6	37.6	46.5	55.0	64.9	70.9	70.0	61.8	50.8	37.7	27.2	48.2	
Boulder	Boulder	35	32.7	33.4	39.7	48.4	56.4	65.8	71.0	70.4	62.7	51.7	41.8	33.1	50.6	
Breckenridge	Summit	19	15.4	15.6	22.4	30.0	39.0	48.6	53.4	53.0	46.6	35.9	25.6	15.2	33.4	
Buena Vista	Chaffee	23	22.3	26.8	32.8	39.4	48.6	55.8	60.2	58.0	52.5	42.6	32.0	21.6	41.0	
Burlington	Kit Carson	26	27.6	32.0	39.4	48.1	57.6	65.0	73.7	72.5	64.4	52.0	40.2	28.7	50.4	
Calhan	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	45.9	
Canon City	Fremont	37	35.4	36.3	42.8	50.6	58.2	68.5	73.2	72.2	64.4	52.3	43.8	36.0	52.6	
Castle Rock	Douglas	31	28.4	28.8	35.6	43.8	52.7	62.0	67.2	67.6	59.1	47.3	37.3	27.4	46.4	
Cedaredge	Delta	28	26.0	30.8	38.5	47.3	55.6	64.2	70.2	68.6	60.6	49.6	38.0	27.0	48.0	
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	33	27.8	31.2	39.1	49.0	58.4	62.5	74.0	73.2	64.7	52.4	39.4	28.2	50.0	
Collbran	Mesa	29	22.0	28.2	36.4	45.6	53.6	62.4	68.4	66.8	58.9	47.3	35.8	23.6	45.8	
Colorado Springs	El Paso	37	29.8	30.5	37.2	45.1	53.4	62.4	67.2	66.2	59.6	48.8	38.9	30.3	47.4	
Crawford (near)	Montrose	13	25.4	26.9	35.2	42.9	52.0	61.9	67.8	65.9	58.4	48.2	37.2	25.4	45.6	
Crested Butte	Gunnison	19	12.2	15.2	22.8	32.5	43.4	52.3	57.0	54.8	46.8	35.4	24.0	18.2	34.6	
Delta	Delta	36	24.4	32.0	41.6	50.6	59.2	67.8	73.7	71.0	62.6	50.6	38.5	25.7	49.6	
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	50.8	
Durango	La Plata	36	24.8	30.0	37.3	45.1	52.6	61.0	67.0	65.6	58.4	47.8	37.8	26.2	46.2	
Eads	Kiowa	18	23.2	33.4	42.2	49.8	60.0	70.6	75.8	74.0	65.7	52.4	39.6	28.6	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	26.3	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	
Fremont (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	
Fruita	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	
Fry'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	
Garnett	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	
Glenwood 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	
Grand 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	
Grand 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	
Greeley	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	
Grover (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	
Gunnison	Gunnison	36	7.0	12.8	25.2	39.3	47.7	57.0	61.2	69.4	52.0	41.2	27.6	10.8	36.8	
Hams	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	
Hermit (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	
Hoehne	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	
Holly	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	
Holyoke	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	
Husted	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	
Idaho 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	
Lamar	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	
Las 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	
Lay	Moffat	33	17.5	17.2	21.7	31.6	41.6	50.1	59.2	66.8	64.2	55.5	44.1	32.0	19.6	42.0
Leadville	Lake	25	15.8	19.7	24.0	31.7	40.6	49.8	55.4	53.7	47.4	37.4	27.4	18.8	35.3	
LeRoy	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	
Limon (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	
Mancos	Montezuma	20	25.9	29.1	36.8	44.4	51.6	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	25.9	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	
Nast	Pitkin	16	15.8	18.3	25.0	33.4	43.6	52.5	58.5	55.2	48.6	39.2	27.4	17.2	36.0	
Pagoda	Routt	17	20.9	22.4	32.4	42.2	49.6	57.4	63.8	63.4	55.5	44.6	33.0	21.0	42.2	
Pagoda 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	
Palisade	Mesa	13	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	
Paonia	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	
Pueblo	Pueblo	42	29.9	32.9	41.6	50.1	59.2	69.0	74.2	72.7	64.6	52.0	39.4	31.5	51.4	
Rangely	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	
Redvale	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	
Rifle	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	
Saguache	Saguache	33	20.8	27.0	35.0	43.4	51.8	60.6	65.4	63.6	55.8	46.3	34.0	22.0	43.9	
Salida	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	46.2	
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	
Sapinero (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	
Sedgwick	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	
Silverton	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	
Spicer	Jackson	18	17.4	20.8	24.4	34.9	43.4	52.8	58.8	56.8	48.8	38.1	27.8	16.7	36.7	
Steamboat 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	
Sterling	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	
Telluride	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	
Trinidad	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	
Two 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	53.3	
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	
Wagon Wheel Gap Experiment Station	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	
Wagon Wheel Gap (Crow Valley)	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	
Waterdale	Larimer	26	28.2	30.2	37.2	46.4	54.3	63.0	68.1	67.4	59.6	48.8	38.4	28.8	47.6	
Westcliffe	Custer	26	24.7	26.4	33.2	40.5	48.9	58.2	61.3	61.4	54.8	43.6	33.5	23.4	42.5	
Wray	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	60.7	

*Period of years figured to include 1930. Revised normals as of 1940, now in course of preparation, will be published at an early date and will show minor changes as compared with 1930.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR 1939

(Source: 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	
Akron	Washington	4,645	50.5	107	July 20	-15		Feb. 10	9.97	1.61	May	0.03	Nov.
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,546	40.8	89	†July 11	-25		Jan. 25	5.57	2.12	July	0.03	Nov.
Boulder	Boulder	5,406	51.2	97	July 11	-5	†Feb. 8		11.11	1.94	Apr.	0.05	Nov.
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,955	46.9	92	July 11	-13	Dec. 28		1.69	0.80	Mar.	0	†Apr.
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,160	53.4	104	July 20	-7	Feb. 10		15.09	4.55	June	0	Nov.
Calhan	El Paso	6,508	...	93	†July 11	-6	Dec. 28		8.88	1.96	Apr.	*	Oct.
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	53.8	98	†June 14	0	Feb. 20		5.96	1.12	Mar.	0.02	Oct.
Cedaredge	Delta	6,175	49.5	101	July 13	-13	Feb. 2		8.97	2.15	Sept.	0.18	Nov.
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,279	52.3	101	June 14	-4	Feb. 10		12.73	4.01	June	0.11	Oct.
Collbran	Mesa	6,000	45.6	98	July 12	-19	Feb. 2		9.69	2.13	Sept.	*	May
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,098	50.1	94	July 20	-5	Feb. 21		6.07	0.98	†Mar.	0.01	Oct.
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	48.4	98	July 21	-13	Feb. 10		9.52	2.30	Sept.	0	June
Cripple Creek	Teller	10,400	...	...	.....	-10	Feb. 10		12.04	2.06	July	0.25	Oct.
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,868	43.4	88	†July 11	-14	Feb. 4		4.80	1.87	Aug.	*	Nov.
Delta	Delta	5,025	51.4	104	July 13	-5	Feb. 2		5.01	1.25	Sept.	0.02	May
Denver	Denver	5,221	52.9	102	July 20	-2	Feb. 9		7.58	1.28	Feb.	0.01	Nov.
Durango	La Plata	6,554	45.2	92	†July 11	-17	Feb. 10		13.23	3.31	Sept.	0.12	June
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	8,000	42.8	89	July 11	-14	Feb. 20		9.43	1.85	May	0.04	Nov.
Florence	Fremont	5,192	...	100	†July 11	-10	.....		8.58	1.67	May	0.01	Oct.
Fort Collins	Larimer	4,985	49.7	101	July 11	-10	Dec. 27		7.85	1.60	Mar.	*	July
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	5,000	50.2	106	July 20	-11	Dec. 27		6.77	0.94	Apr.	0.03	Nov.
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,319	50.4	105	July 20	-14	Feb. 10		5.15	0.94	Jan.	0	Nov.
Fraser	Grand	8,560	31.9	94	July 10	-38	Feb. 3		12.08	1.76	Feb.	0.43	Nov.
Fruita	Mesa	4,590	51.3	103	July 12	-9	Feb. 2		8.49	3.34	Sept.	0	June
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	48.5	100	July 12	-15	Feb. 2		18.12	3.31	Jan.	0.11	Nov.
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,587	53.7	104	July 12	-4	Feb. 2		7.58	2.37	Sept.	0.05	Apr.
Greeley	Weld	4,637	49.7	105	July 11	-10	Feb. 9		5.68	1.23	May	0.07	Nov.
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,670	39.6	95	July 11	-31	Feb. 3		7.43	1.17	Sept.	0.15	Dec.

Hartsel	8,900	...	54.8	106	July 20	— 6	.....	Dec. 27	6.35	2.35	July	0.15	Jan.
Holly	3,386	...	45.7	91	July 10	— 7	.....	Feb. 20	10.42	2.86	June	0	Oct.
Idaho Springs.....	7,543	...	50.8	106	July 11	—18	.....	Dec. 27	5.82	0.98	Mar.	0	Nov.
Julesburg	3,415	...	55.2	109	July 20	— 6	Feb. 28	.....	15.08	4.07	June	*	Nov.
Lamar	3,620	...	37.4	83	July 12	—22	Feb. 2	.....	9.68	1.67	June	0	Oct.
Leadville	10,152	...	43.8	104	July 20	— 8	.....	Dec. 27	13.08	2.77	Mar.	0.34	Oct.
Le Roy	4,380	...	49.4	100	July 20	— 8	.....	Dec. 27	12.95	3.60	June	0	Nov.
Limon (near).....	5,360	...	49.4	104	July 20	—11	Feb. 20	.....	12.49	2.48	June	0.15	Nov.
Longmont	4,950	...	41.7	90	July 12	—22	Feb. 3	.....	6.42	1.27	Apr.	0	Nov.
Manassa	7,700	...	44.0	99	July 13	—22	Feb. 2	.....	2.97	0.68	Oct.	0	Apr.
Meeker (near) ..	6,500	...	51.8	101	July 20	— 3	Feb. 3	.....	14.65	3.31	Sept.	0.20	Nov.
Mesa Verde Park..	6,960	...	44.6	100	July 20	—19	.....	Dec. 27	16.31	3.95	Jan.	†	June
Monte Vista.....	7,659	...	49.5	93	July 11	— 4	.....	Dec. 28	2.79	1.06	Sept.	*	Nov.
Montrose	5,811	...	47.3	100	June 15	—10	.....	Feb. 20	6.42	1.55	Sept.	0.02	June
Monument	7,200	...	44.6	100	July 20	—19	.....	Feb. 20	9.67	1.91	Feb.	0.20	Oct.
Pagosa Springs ..	7,104	...	53.5	102	July 20	—10	.....	Dec. 27	6.33	1.08	.....	0.09	Nov.
Parker	5,869	...	48.4	100	July 12	—15	.....	Feb. 2	8.86	2.04	Apr.	0.02	Oct.
Pueblo	4,663	...	53.5	103	June 14	—15	.....	Dec. 27	7.38	2.02	Sept.	0.15	May
Rifle	5,355	...	41.9	92	July 12	—24	.....	Feb. 3	9.17	1.63	May	0.14	Oct.
Rocky Ford.....	4,177	...	38.8	85	July 11	—13	.....	Feb. 2	4.20	1.41	Aug.	0	Nov.
Saguache	7,745	...	51.7	113	July 20	—25	.....	Feb. 10	5.32	1.09	Mar.	0	Nov.
Salida	7,035	...	41.5	92	July 11	—13	.....	Dec. 27	14.51	3.92	Jan.	*	June
Sapero (near) ..	9,350	...	41.5	92	July 11	—13	.....	Dec. 27	13.19	3.01	June	*	Nov.
Sedwick	3,583	...	35.1	83	July 13	—25	.....	Dec. 27	16.63	3.92	Sept.	0.34	Nov.
Silverton	9,415	...	40.0	89	July 13	—30	.....	Feb. 17	10.21	2.61	Apr.	0.10	Nov.
Spicer	8,700	...	49.4	103	July 11	—11	.....	Feb. 10	9.29	3.29	Jan.	0.25	Nov.
Steamboat Springs	6,750	...	38.0	87	July 10	—21	.....	Dec. 27	19.07	2.72	June	0	Nov.
Sterling	3,934	...	51.8	95	July 21	— 7	.....	Dec. 27	11.01	2.66	Jan.	0.08	June
Telluride	8,756	...	44.2	96	July 11	—21	.....	Dec. 28	18.82	5.66	Aug.	0.22	June
Trinidad	6,300	...	50.9	110	July 20	—17	.....	Feb. 10	12.50	2.82	Aug.	0.22	June
Walsenburg	6,298	...	44.2	96	July 11	—21	.....	Dec. 28	16.49	4.75	.....	0.01	June
Westcliffe	7,804	...	49.4	100	July 20	—17	.....	Feb. 10	13.51	2.36	July	0.05	Nov.
Wray	3,512	...	41.7	96	July 20	—17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	Nov.
Yuma	4,147	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	13.29	3.22	June	0	Nov.

*Indicates precipitation less than 0.01 inch.

†Also on subsequent dates.

‡Also other months.

PRECIPITATION AND MEAN TEMPERATURES IN 1939, WITH DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

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

PLACE	COUNTY	PRECIPITATION		MEAN TEMPERATURE	
		1939	Departure from Normal	1939	Departure from Normal
Akron	Washington	9.97	...	50.5	...
Alamosa	Alamosa	5.57	...	40.8	...
Boulder	Boulder	11.11	— 6.97	51.2	+ 0.6
Buena Vista	Chaffee	1.69	— 8.60	45.9	+ 4.9
Burlington	Kit Carson	15.09	— 2.35	53.4	+ 3.0
Calhan	El Paso	8.88	— 7.26	...	...
Canon City	Fremont	5.96	— 7.02	53.8	+ 0.9
Cedaredge	Delta	8.97	— 3.10	49.5	+ 1.5
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	12.73	— 4.00	53.3	+ 3.3
Collbran	Mesa	9.69	— 6.41	45.6	— 0.2
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6.07	— 8.40	50.1	+ 2.7
Cortez	Montezuma	9.52	— 4.10	48.4	+ 1.0
Cripple Creek	Teller	12.04	...	...	...
Del Norte	Rio Grande	4.80	— 3.40	43.4	+ 1.0
Delta	Delta	5.01	— 3.21	51.4	+ 1.6
Denver	Denver	7.58	— 6.47	52.9	+ 2.9
Durango	La Plata	13.23	— 6.59	45.2	— 1.0
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	9.43	— 8.33	42.8	+ 0.8
Florence	Fremont	8.58	...	...	...
Fort Collins	Larimer	7.85	— 7.44	49.7	+ 3.3
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	6.77	— 5.79	50.2	+ 1.8
Fort Morgan	Morgan	5.15	— 8.71	50.4	+ 3.0
Fraser	Grand	12.08	— 7.99	31.9	— 0.1
Fruita	Mesa	8.49	— 1.87	51.3	+ 1.6
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	18.12	+ 3.11	48.5	+ 2.9
Grand Junction	Mesa	7.58	— 1.25	53.7	+ 1.7
Greeley	Weld	5.68	— 7.29	49.7	+ 1.9
Gunnison	Gunnison	7.43	— 2.69	39.6	+ 2.8
Hartsel	Park	6.35	— 3.99	...	...
Holly	Prowers	10.42	— 4.95	54.8	+ 1.2
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	5.82	— 9.55	45.7	+ 2.6
Julesburg	Sedgwick	15.08	— 3.16	50.8	+ 2.3
Lamar	Prowers	9.68	— 6.37	55.2	+ 0.8
Leadville	Lake	13.08	— 5.55	37.4	+ 2.1
Le Roy	Logan	12.95	— 5.09	...	...
Limon (near)	Elbert	12.49	— 2.03	49.4	+ 2.2
Longmont	Boulder	6.42	— 7.98	49.4	+ 1.6
Manassa	Conejos	2.97	— 3.61	41.7	0
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	14.65	...	44.0	...
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	16.31	— 4.73	51.8	+ 2.6
Montrose	Montrose	6.42	— 3.20	49.5	+ 1.3
Monument	El Paso	9.67	— 10.25	47.3	+ 3.1
Parker	Douglas	6.33	— 8.41	44.6	...
Pueblo	Pueblo	8.86	— 2.81	53.5	+ 2.1
Rife	Garfield	7.38	— 3.85	48.4	+ 0.8
Rocky Ford	Otero	9.17	— 2.96	53.5	+ 1.3
Saguache	Saguache	4.20	— 4.95	41.9	— 2.0
Salida	Chaffee	5.32	— 7.11	...	...
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	14.51	— 6.73	38.8	+ 0.8
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	13.19	— 4.65	51.7	+ 3.3
Silverton	San Juan	16.63	— 8.39	35.1	+ 0.3
Spicer	Jackson	10.21	— 0.26	38.9	+ 2.2
Steamboat Springs	Routt	19.07	— 4.05	40.0	+ 2.2
Sterling	Logan	11.01	— 4.44	49.4	+ 1.6
Telluride	San Miguel	18.82	— 1.81	38.0	— 1.1
Trinidad	Las Animas	12.50	— 4.80	51.8	+ 0.4
Westcliffe	Custer	16.49	+ 1.55	44.2	+ 1.8
Wray	Yuma	13.51	— 4.86	50.9	+ 0.2
Yuma	Yuma	13.29	— 4.22	...	...

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

(Source: 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	6,360	20	29.0
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	3,612	30	25.6
Yampa	Routt	7,884	11	76.6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yr.*	Monthly												Annual	
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
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	0.38	0.76	1.52	2.59	2.90	1.53	2.13	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	2.83	3.00	1.14	0.85	0.62	0.68	16.54	
Canon City	Fremont	43	0.35	0.54	0.86	1.48	1.60	1.08	2.04	1.95	0.96	0.84	0.54	0.55	12.79	
Castle Rock	Douglas	38	0.40	0.63	1.24	2.22	2.42	1.84	2.79	2.09	1.12	1.27	0.57	0.80	17.39	
Cedaredge	Delta	31	0.86	0.97	1.20	1.01	1.24	0.69	0.92	1.12	1.30	1.22	0.71	0.74	11.98	
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	38	0.30	0.52	0.84	1.82	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	1.65	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	
Colorado	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	1.53	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	8.30	
Denver	Denver	58	0.40	0.53	1.04	2.06	2.21	1.38	1.68	1.43	0.99	1.05	0.55	0.73	14.05	
Durango	La Plata	38	1.67	1.74	1.84	1.54	1.11	0.86	2.09	2.16	1.93	1.92	1.35	1.77	19.98	
Eads	Kiowa	19	0.15	0.38	0.63	1.29	2.57	2.16	2.75	1.60	1.22	1.25	0.36	0.32	14.68	
Eaton 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	1.53	1.03	1.21	0.48	0.54	12.68	
Fort Morgan	Morgan	43	0.24	0.37	0.65	1.75	2.30	1.87	2.45	1.61	0.99	0.89	0.35	0.36	13.83	
Fraser	Grand	22	1.68	1.73	1.92	1.18	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	0.30	0.36	0.51	13.84	
Gunnison	Gunnison	39	0.78	0.70	0.67	0.73	0.85	0.64	1.53	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	14.52	
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	17.96	
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	9.86	
Monument	El Paso	20	0.45	0.74	1.39	2.49	2.30	1.85	3.35	3.07	1.24	1.27	0.80	0.88	19.33	
Pagoda	Routt	21	1.32	1.85	1.95	1.87	1.44	1.09	3.31	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	0.56	0.36	0.50	11.67	
Redvale	Montrose	10	1.22	0.83	0.94	1.37	1.03	0.84	2.20	1.66	0.97	1.68	1.08	1.19	15.01	
Rico	Dolores	29	2.67	2.71	2.85	1.63	1.59	1.20	3.09	2.54	2.75	1.56	1.49	2.04	26.12	
Rifle	Garfield	16	0.98	0.50	1.02	1.07	1.23	0.48	1.17	1.22	1.19	1.32	0.81	0.90	11.89	
Rocky Ford	Otero	42	0.22	0.29	0.56	1.49	1.98	1.52	2.46	1.43	0.74	0.89	0.46	0.41	12.45	
Saguache	Saguache	36	0.22	0.38	0.34	0.67	0.81	0.91	1.78	1.62	0.79	0.76	0.32	0.31	8.31	
Salida	Chaffee	26	0.56	0.81	0.76	1.49	0.86	1.05	1.85	1.50	1.00	0.93	0.73	0.73	12.27	
San Luis	Costilla	32	0.42	0.49	0.67	0.93	1.10	0.75	2.20	1.55	1.07	0.99	0.41	0.62	11.20	
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	30	1.82	2.05	2.37	2.13	1.86	0.99	1.56	1.88	1.65	1.52	1.27	1.76	20.86	
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	25	0.35	0.55	0.77	2.25	2.56	2.52	2.34	2.48	1.56	1.23	0.45	0.48	17.54	
Silverton	San Juan	24	2.10	1.83	2.87	1.69	1.38	1.62	3.07	3.30	2.98	2.50	1.44	1.91	26.69	
Spicer	Jackson	21	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.87	0.76	1.10	1.22	1.16	1.31	0.82	0.73	11.06	
Springfield	Baca	26	0.43	0.68	1.07	2.05	2.62	1.85	2.68	2.10	1.44	1.04	0.70	0.67	17.33	
Steamboat Springs	Routt	28	2.42	2.51	2.21	1.99	2.09	1.35	1.60	1.59	1.75	1.94	1.60	2.37	23.42	
Stirling	Logan	21	0.27	0.35	0.71	2.01	2.57	1.15	1.88	2.25	1.38	1.20	0.52	0.56	15.85	
Trinidad	Las Animas	35	0.47	0.88	1.01	1.92	1.78	1.93	2.59	2.41	1.30	1.31	0.86	0.77	17.23	
Two Buttes	Baca	37	0.28	0.54	0.68	1.71	2.23	2.14	2.59	1.82	1.34	0.82	0.47	0.58	15.20	
Westcliffe	Custer	29	0.55	0.62	1.15	1.90	1.37	1.34	2.57	1.61	1.13	1.24	0.86	0.73	15.07	
Wray	Yuma	37	0.30	0.57	0.89	2.53	2.80	2.73	2.71	2.40	1.24	1.89	0.50	0.48	18.29	
Yampa	Routt	12	1.96	1.72	1.11	1.20	0.80	0.89	1.88	1.49	1.37	1.18	0.97	1.47	16.04	
Yuma	Yuma	41	0.34	0.54	1.01	2.13	2.48	2.73	2.69	2.46	1.00	1.04	0.48	0.54	17.44	

*Period of years figured to include 1930. Revision to 1940 will show only negligible changes in each instance.

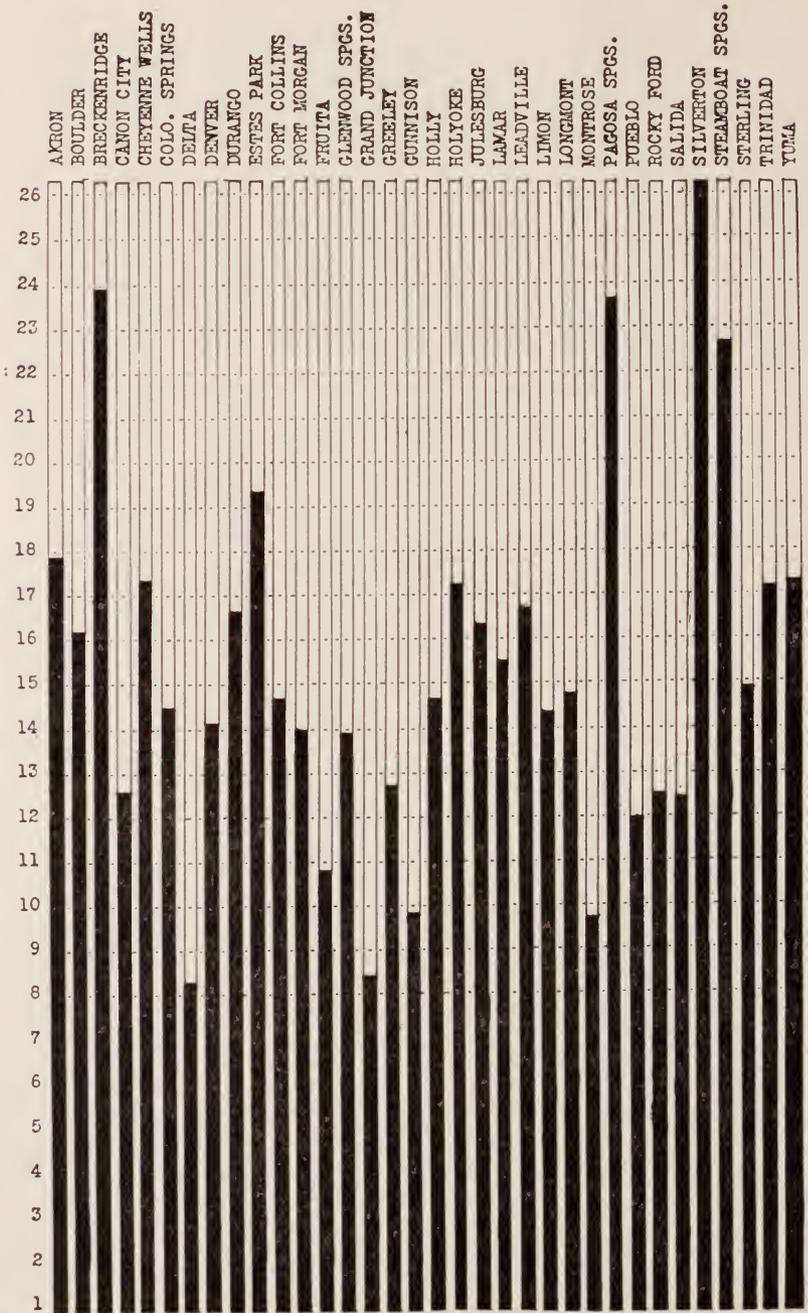
**RAINY DAYS, SKY CONDITION, DIRECTION OF WIND AND SNOWFALL
IN COLORADO, 1939**

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Number Rainy Days	SKY			Prevail- ing Direc- tion of the Wind	Total Snow- fall, Inches
			Number Clear Days	Number Partly Cloudy Days	Number Cloudy Days		
Akron	Washington	58	*163	*145	*56	w.	29.5
Alamosa	Alamosa	49	*258	*47	*58	sw.	33.3
Boulder	Boulder	71	157	107	101	w.	55.6
Buena Vista	Chaffee	..	216	106	43	n.	10.2
Burlington	Kit Carson	47	265	51	49	s.	33.2
Calhan	El Paso	57	*194	*131	*34	sw.	24.1
Canon City	Fremont	48	*224	*85	*44	ne.	26.2
Cedaredge	Delta	56	*180	*89	*95	ne.	29.7
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	31	*205	*90	*67	n.	24.7
Collbran	Mesa	42	*197	*126	*39	sw.	60.0
Colorado Springs	El Paso	67	236	78	51	se.	19.0
Cortez	Montezuma	56	182	109	74	sw.	30.8
Cripple Creek	Teller	..	..	..	..	w.	74.4
Del Norte	Rio Grande	43	165	119	81	w.	42.4
Delta	Delta	55	260	98	7	..	13.2
Denver	Denver	65	144	140	81	s.	42.6
Durango	La Plata	68	219	89	57	s.	54.7
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	69	98	254	13	..	46.5
Florence	Fremont	..	..	..	..	w.	26.0
Fort Collins	Larimer	64	95	178	92	nw.	31.4
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	52	121	201	43	se.	33.5
Fort Morgan	Morgan	48	290	54	21	..	22.8
Fraser	Grand	99	*109	*109	*139	w.	117.5
Fruita	Mesa	38	*220	*107	*37	sw.	31.8
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	77	179	164	22	s.	107.0
Grand Junction	Mesa	53	190	102	73	se.	20.5
Greeley	Weld	49	*232	*95	*34	w.	21.5
Gunnison	Gunnison	82	*168	*114	*82	w.	30.7
Hartsel	Park	49	288	64	13	w.	27.0
Holly	Prowers	31	*250	*27	*72	se.	26.0
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	41	120	198	47	w.	40.8
Julesburg	Sedgwick	65	*164	*148	*52	nw.	32.8
Lamar	Prowers	57	..	..	..	w.	45.7
Leadville	Lake	131	122	166	77	n.	99.9
Le Roy	Logan	61	163	128	74	se.	39.3
Limon (near)	Elbert	67	143	169	53	nw.	31.9
Longmont	Boulder	49	254	66	45	n.	21.7
Manassa	Conejos	31	254	91	20	sw.	32.4
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	60	239	34	92	..	83.4
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	58	254	52	59	sw.	102.5
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	..	..	..	..	sw.	12.2
Montrose	Montrose	48	197	128	40	..	20.2
Monument	El Paso	57	228	81	56	sw.	66.8
Parker	Douglas	58	*237	*24	*103	se.	41.4
Pueblo	Pueblo	69	192	114	59	nw.	40.6
Rifle	Garfield	61	198	97	70	w.	35.3
Rocky Ford	Otero	54	250	72	43	se.	28.3
Saguache	Saguache	34	*180	*67	*75	s.	21.0
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	68	185	101	79	w.	184.0
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	60	292	15	58	nw.	43.1
Silverton	San Juan	100	130	138	97	w.	110.5
Spicer	Jackson	51	138	171	56	sw.	94.8
Steamboat Springs	Routt	104	161	133	71	sw.	149.0
Sterling	Logan	52	*305	*20	*37	ne.	33.3
Telluride	San Miguel	87	*148	*157	*56	w.	160.6
Trinidad	Las Animas	60	*169	*138	*54	w.	42.7
Westcliffe	Custer	56	*166	*47	*147	sw.	65.9
Wray	Yuma	52	225	107	33	s.	28.5
Yuma	Yuma	55	251	67	47	sw.	33.3

*Records incomplete.

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



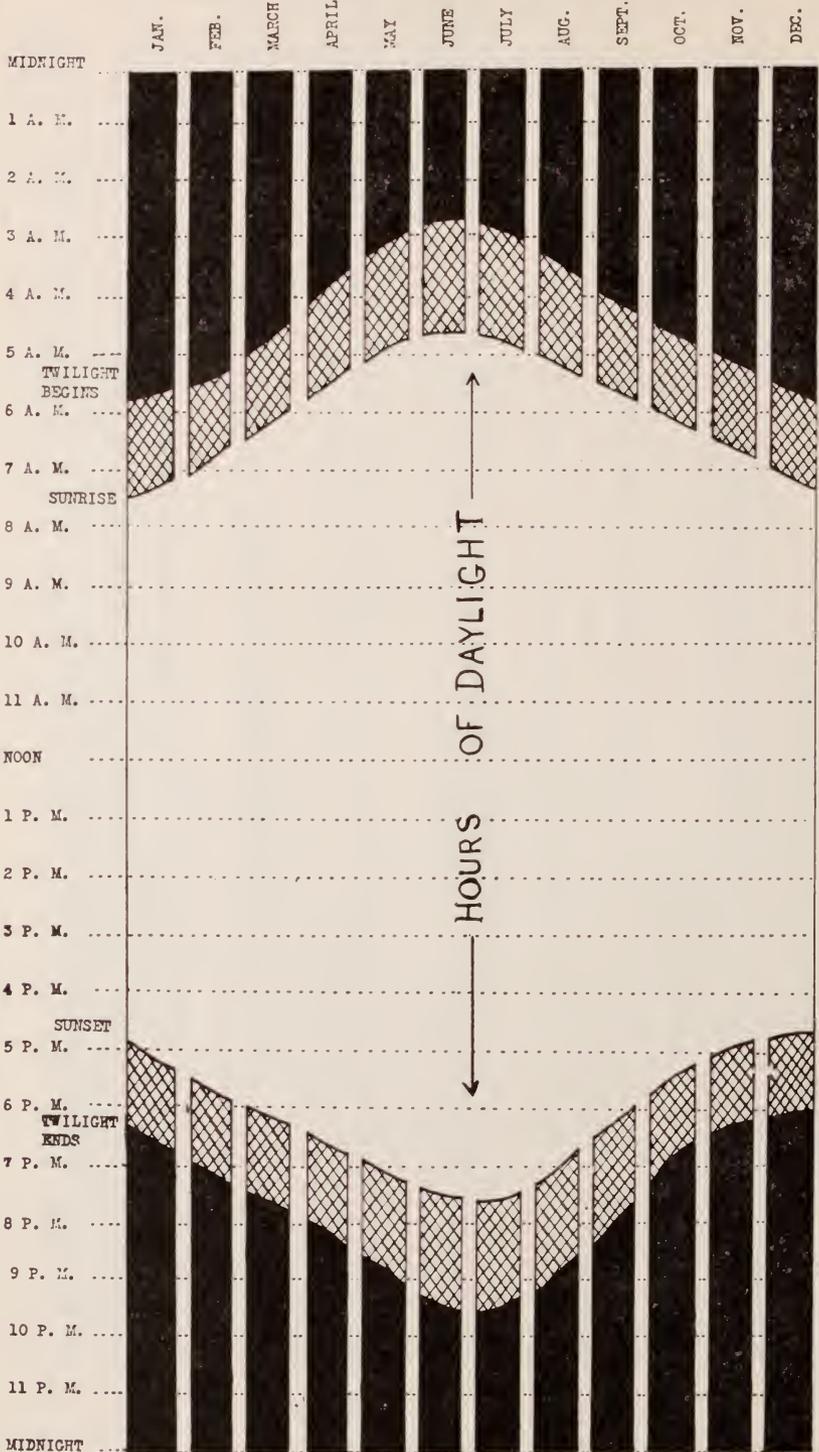
LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN COLORADO

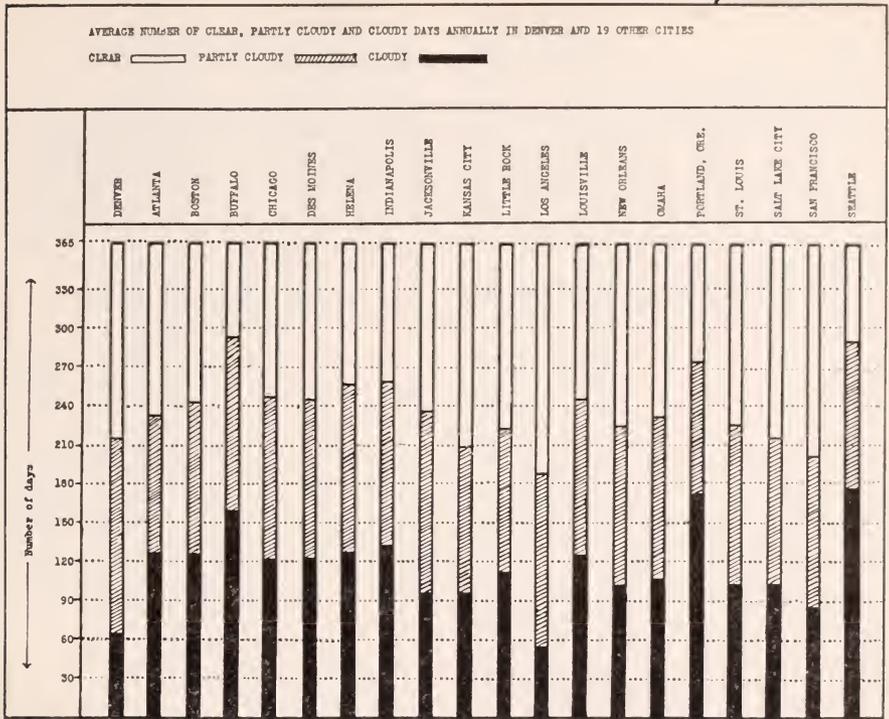
(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

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 28	Aug. 29
Burlington	25	May 7	Oct. 6	152	June 4	Sept. 21
Calhan	24	May 17	Sept. 29	135	June 6	Sept. 2
Canon City	37	Apr. 30	Oct. 10	163	June 12	Sept. 17
Castle Rock	31	May 16	Sept. 25	132	June 10	Sept. 10
Cedaredge	29	May 13	Oct. 1	141	June 9	Sept. 10
Cheyenne Wells	35	May 6	Oct. 7	154	June 4	Sept. 12
Collbran	29	May 24	Sept. 27	126	July 3	Sept. 12
Colorado Springs	36	May 8	Oct. 2	147	June 3	Sept. 11
Crawford	13	May 20	Oct. 4	137	June 12	Sept. 14
Delta	36	May 10	Sept. 29	142	June 8	Sept. 11
Denver	58	May 3	Oct. 10	160	June 6	Sept. 12
Dolores	13	May 22	Sept. 23	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. 23	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
Parosa 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. 13	115	June 23	Aug. 31
Redvale	9	May 21	Sept. 23	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. 23
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. 23	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 1940 will show only negligible changes in each instance.

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





Water Power Resources

Development and Capacity of Water Power Electric Plants

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 developed water power in Colorado as of January 1, 1940, as reported by the Federal Power commission, consisting of installed capacity of water wheels of 100 horsepower or more, is as follows:

Use	Number Plants	Horse- power
Public utilities and municipal.....	28	99,359
Industrial mining plants....	2	9,665
Pumping for irrigation.....	27	2,325
Private	1	150
Total	58	111,499

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

Developed capacity of water power plants in the state by years is as follows:

Year	Number Plants	Horse- power
1924.....	..	90,536
1925.....	60	94,894
1926.....	72	96,865
1928.....	57	98,016
1929.....	58	98,176
1931.....	57	97,986
1932.....	58	98,136
1934.....	56	101,138
1936.....	48	99,394
1938.....	46	102,620
1940.....	53	111,499

The above data are for water power capacity of actual installation of water wheels and turbines in plants of 100 horsepower or more. Potential power figures for the state are not exactly comparable because of seasonal variations. The potential water power available, as estimated by the United States geological survey, is as follows:

Horsepower available without storage for 90 per cent of the time	647,000
Horsepower available without storage for 50 per cent of the time	851,000
Horsepower available from storage of water.....	2,568,200

The federal government had 423,850 acres in power-site reserves in the state on June 30, 1938, 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.

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.

Several extensive projects for the development of hydro-electric power in connection with reclamation work are under way in the state and these are described in some detail in another chapter under "United States Reclamation Projects." Another chapter on the "Production of Electricity for Public Use" gives additional information on installed water power, and another chapter, "Electric Power and Light Industry," affords other data.

NON-FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS

The division of research and statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank board began in December, 1938, a regular service of estimating non-farm real estate mortgage recordings on a nation-wide basis. In this task it has secured the co-operation of numerous agencies specializing in loans on urban real estate. Colorado is included in the states participating in the survey, and the figures for this state for the period January 1 to June 30, 1939, are as follows:

Agencies	Number	Amount
Savings and loan associations	1,666	\$ 4,349,000
Insurance companies... ..	145	754,000
Banks and trust companies	831	2,310,000
Mutual savings banks.....	.....	.....
Individuals	3,312	5,955,000
Other mortgages.....	1,563	4,540,000
Total	7,517	\$17,908,000
Amount per capita:		
Colorado		\$23.78
United States.....		19.48

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

Agricultural Statistics

Number of Farms, Farm Acreage, Bees and Honey, Dairying

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

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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 employees. 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.

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

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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 -----	2,088	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	6,387,751	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	648	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	567,593	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	987,844	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	2,433,332	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	231,665	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	59,838	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	22,240,032
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.

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.

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

(Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture)

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

SUGAR ACT OF 1937

An act of congress known as the Sugar Act of 1937 authorized the establishment of a quota system to regulate the imports and marketing of sugar in the United States and through conditional payment programs in all domestic sugar-producing areas. The primary purposes of the act are to protect the consumer against unreasonable prices; stabilize the foreign market by retaining the share of foreign countries in established quotas; prevent child labor and assure reasonable wages; payment of benefits to operators of small family size farms; and imposition of an excise tax on sugar manufacturing. One of the conditions of federal payments under the act is that a producer may not market sugar beets in excess of his farm's proportionate share of the total quantity of beets needed to enable the area in which his farm is located to meet its quota and provide a normal carry-over for the year during which most of the crop normally will be marketed.

Conditional payments made to growers in Colorado as of June 30, 1939, under the sugar act of 1937, amounted to

\$3,667,251.50 for the 1937 program and \$3,534,431.66 for the 1938 program, a total of \$7,201,683.16. Colorado was exceeded only by California, in which state payments for the two programs aggregated \$8,235,121.19. The benefits are financed through an excise tax on sugar produced by the manufacturers.

DAIRYING

Dairying ranks as one of Colorado's more important industries. The industry as a whole, including butter and cheese manufactured on the farm and in factories, whole milk sold by producers, and all the products of dairying, represents an annual gross value of around \$25,000,000. Dependable statistics, except for census years, are limited, however, to the output of factories engaged in the production of butter, cheese, ice cream, evaporated milk and similar products, licensed by the state dairy commissioner. The licensed factories have produced \$201,742,970 worth of these products in the 16 years ending with 1938, an average of \$12,608,936 a year for that period.

The value of all dairy products, including the output of factories and

farm production, as reported by the state dairy commissioner, for fiscal years ending June 30 down to and including 1935, and for calendar years beginning with 1936, are shown in the following table, except that the value of farm products for years subsequent to 1936 is omitted, and only the value of factory products is shown:

	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	19,585,874
1933.....	8,618,733	16,261,330
1934.....	9,695,399	16,338,738
1935.....	10,002,062	24,043,743
1936.....	11,069,483	25,912,658
1937.....	11,518,874	.....
1938.....	11,464,522	.....

The production of butter, as reported for fiscal years ending June 30 down to and including 1935, including butter made on farms and in factories, and butter produced in factories only for calendar years beginning with 1936, 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	*8,987,273
1927.....	24,200,133	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.....	20,265,823	6,688,822
1937.....	21,124,905	6,865,594
1938.....	22,286,991	6,697,532

*Exclusive of farm butter.

Cheese production (all varieties) in pounds and value for fiscal years ending June 30 down to 1935 and for calendar years beginning with 1936 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	609,633
1932.....	4,899,066	511,066
1933.....	5,121,326	520,615
1934.....	5,646,345	582,557
1935.....	4,444,742	559,725
1936.....	5,094,315	700,252
1937.....	4,779,182	567,249
1938.....	5,489,930	569,069

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:

	1939	1938	1937
Creameries (butter)...	79	84	88
Ice cream plants and counter freezers....	202	193	165
Cheese factories.....	20	24	23
Malted and dried milk plants.....	4	4	4
Condensaries and evaporated milk plants..	4	6	3
Cottage cheese factories.....	49	41	47
Receiving stations....	250	280	306
Licensed plants.....	295	278	263
Licensed operators....	947	1,070	1,093
Oleomargarine plants.	20	15	13

Of the plants licensed in 1939, 27 made no product other than butter, 150 made no product other than ice cream, 13 made only cheese and 10 made only cottage cheese.

Butter sold in Colorado, as reported by the commissioner, by fiscal years ending June 30 down to 1935 and for calendar years beginning with 1936, is as follows:

Year	Pounds
1932.....	13,454,721
1933.....	15,166,950
1934.....	15,653,051
1935.....	13,969,010
1936.....	13,827,688
1937.....	14,667,824
1938.....	14,482,151

Oleomargarine sold in Colorado, by calendar years, as reported by the state dairy commissioner, is as follows:

Year	Pounds
1935.....	3,803,088
1936.....	4,063,523
1937.....	4,242,706
1938.....	4,109,576

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 33 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.

DAIRY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN COLORADO IN 1936, 1937 AND 1938

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

	1938		1937		1936	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Butter, creamery, lbs.....	22,286,991	\$ 6,697,532	21,124,905	\$ 6,865,594	20,265,823	\$ 6,688,822
Ice cream, gals.....	2,827,002	2,503,310	2,915,377	2,507,224	2,459,011	2,036,760
Sherbet, gals.....	116,270	102,957	109,978	94,581	97,999	88,199
Cheddar (whole milk) cheese, lbs.....	2,099,201	251,904	1,411,056	211,658	1,864,915	298,386
Cheddar (skim milk) cheese, lbs.....	1,739,311	165,235	1,782,112	211,721	1,688,539	219,510
Brick cheese, lbs.....	-----	-----	13,245	2,119	*162,395	*28,254
Limburger cheese, lbs.....	-----	-----	2,885	433	4,450	757
Cream cheese, lbs.....	-----	-----	170	44	24,478	4,896
Cottage cheese, all varieties, lbs.....	1,651,418	151,930	1,569,714	141,274	1,349,538	148,449
Condensed milk (sweetened) lbs.....	-----	-----	74,053	4,443	353,843	26,820
Condensed skim milk (un- sweetened) lbs.....	1,389,123	47,631	1,553,296	62,421	-----	-----
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk, lbs.....	107,620	4,197	464,929	10,462	-----	-----
Evaporated milk (unsweet- ened) lbs.....	19,324,628	1,256,101	16,177,771	1,100,088	17,240,473	1,184,896
Dried or powdered butter- milk, lbs.....	662,600	16,565	491,060	24,553	362,155	18,108
Dried or powdered skim milk, lbs.....	720,686	28,342	263,091	13,156	275,359	16,813
Malted milk, lbs.....	1,837,061	238,818	1,922,161	269,103	2,470,421	308,813
Value factory products.....		\$11,464,522		\$11,518,874		\$11,069,483
Butter sold in Colorado.....	14,482,151	-----	14,667,824	-----	13,837,688	-----
Oleomargarine sold in Colo- rado.....	4,109,576	-----	4,242,706	-----	4,063,523	-----

*Includes 150,000 lbs. value of \$26,250, of Italian varieties cheese.

DAIRYING: AVERAGE PRICES FOR CREAM AND MILK, BY YEARS

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sour cream, station, per lb. butter- fat	\$.22	\$.27	\$.29 ³ / ₄	\$.24 ¹ / ₂	\$.23 ¹ / ₂
Sour cream, track, per lb. butterfat	.25	.29	.32	.25 ¹ / ₂	.24 ¹ / ₂
Sour cream, delivered, per lb. but- terfat .....	.26	.30	.33	.27 ¹ / ₂	.26 ¹ / ₂
Sweet cream, per lb. butterfat.....	.31	.35	.37	.33	.31
Milk for fluid use, per cwt. of 3.5% milk (Denver milk shed).....	2.10	2.19	2.12	1.92	1.75
Milk for manufacturing purposes, per cwt. of 3.5% milk.....	1.11	1.48	1.44	1.15	1.05
Sweet cream, separated from milk for manufacturing purposes, per lb. butterfat.....	.39	.48	.46	...	...

Agricultural Organizations

Experiment Station, Extension Service, Co-Operative Marketing, Regulatory Laws

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 in 1938 had 67 persons on its staff, including 42 teachers, 24 engaged in full-time research and one 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.

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 dem-

onstrates 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.

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.

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

(Source: Office of Experiment Stations)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
REVENUES:					
Balance beginning of year....	\$ 25,798.99	\$ 49,263.40	\$ 37,679.80	\$ 24,048.78	\$ 25,490.41
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.....	16,823.22	11,215.48	5,607.74	.....	.....
State funds.....	79,222.37	81,177.78	95,883.51	82,933.26	79,662.76
Sales.....	39,781.35	.....	.....	33,045.48	28,427.43
Fees.....	.....	.....	47,500.33	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	48,241.98	.....	.....	.....
Total revenues.....	\$251,625.93	\$279,898.64	\$276,671.38	\$230,027.52	\$223,580.60
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Salaries.....	\$147,962.39	\$142,582.46	\$120,627.27	\$110,466.83	\$114,682.48
Labor.....	29,500.52	39,114.00	32,980.47	29,136.94	27,560.15
Chemical supplies, seeds, plants fertilizer, feedstuffs, etc....	9,438.23	15,704.23	14,109.36	13,754.69	14,972.31
Furniture and fixtures.....	454.63	1,841.06	1,706.90	648.26	1,451.01
Tools, implements and machinery.....	7,098.25	8,605.04	11,057.58	7,529.19	3,815.03
Livestock.....	3,638.96	4,176.12	6,505.80	1,280.40	2,775.20
Scientific apparatus.....	3,891.87	5,122.77	5,027.71	3,386.29	4,161.66
Buildings and land.....	11,076.22	12,727.46	9,459.48	5,094.73	8,190.71
Contingent expenses.....	246.03	326.69	1,039.46	1,062.95	1,085.93
Heat, light, water and power...	6,801.52	7,431.06	7,009.86	5,630.48	4,607.69
Library.....	472.89	514.63	1,170.35	268.60	502.05
Publications.....	3,327.35	2,492.36	3,940.05	3,335.84	4,034.10
Postage, office supplies, travel, freight, etc.....	14,946.98	13,461.77	12,773.69	10,752.51	11,693.50
Balance end of year.....	12,770.09	25,798.99	49,263.40	37,679.81	24,048.78
Total disbursements.....	\$251,625.93	\$279,898.64	\$276,671.38	\$230,027.52	\$223,580.60

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The work of the Co-operative Extension service of the United States department of agriculture and the land-grant colleges is conducted in Colorado by the state College of Agriculture at Fort Collins under the provisions of the Smith-Lever act of 1914. The general purpose of the co-operative extension work is to promote the educational welfare of rural people by supplementing the work of the public schools and other educational agencies. This is done largely through extension instruction in agriculture and home economics, although cultural and civic activities may be included as related subjects. The service is financed with federal funds matched by state funds, and permits participation by counties, local governments, associations and individuals within the state. The joint extension service also co-operates with

the Rural Electrification administration, the Farm Credit administration and other federal agencies directly concerned with agriculture.

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.

Expenditures of the co-operative service in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, amounted to \$322,015, of which \$212,151 was federal funds and \$109,864 was provided within the state. The sources and amounts of these funds are as follows:

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-operation and providing for the management and regulation of same. The act gave the director supervision over the co-operative associations and authorized co-operation with the United States department of agriculture in grading and standardizing agricultural products. 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 director of markets reports that there were 117 active co-operative marketing organizations functioning in the state as of June 30, 1939, with a membership in excess of 40,000. The gross receipts of the associations from the sale of the members' products are estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 annually. In addition to the marketing co-operatives, there are 12 selling associations and four consumer co-operatives.

An accompanying table gives the names of associations classified as to the commodities handled, and the names and addresses of the managers.

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

(Source: Director of Markets)

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
NEW ASSOCIATIONS:		
Colo. Cherry Producers, Inc.....	Reid Williams.....	Loveland
Farmers Union Livestock, Inc.....	Arthur Quiggle.....	Wray
Fremont County Producers, Inc.....	W. L. Sells.....	Penrose
Loveland Cherry Growers Assn.....	Mary McLeod.....	Loveland
San Juan Bean Growers, Inc.....	Van D. Osborn.....	Dolores
CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR:		
Amherst Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. G. Winn.....	Amherst
Briggsdale Farmers Co-Op Elev.....	Fred G. Johnson.....	Briggsdale
Brighton Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	W. F. Hiller, Secy.....	Brighton
Calhan Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	F. C. Willis.....	Calhan
Craig Farmers Milling & Elev.....	Fred W. Wymore.....	Craig
Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. C. Schuster.....	Simla
Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. S. Thomas.....	Fleming
Farmers Union Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. S. Parker.....	Wray
Haxtun Farmers Elev. Co.....	L. F. Yowell.....	Haxtun
Holyoke Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	L. L. Yowell.....	Holyoke
Paoli Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	Verne Miller.....	Paoli
Peez Farmers Co-Op. Co.....	George Drescher.....	Peez
Wiggins Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	E. G. McDermott.....	Wiggins
Willard Farmers Grain Co.....	J. I. Lewis.....	Willard
Yuma Farmers Milling & Merc. Co.....	Geo. H. Ireland.....	Yuma

**COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH
NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1939—Continued**

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
TURKEY AND POULTRY:		
Colo. Poultry Assn.....	Phill J. Murray.....	Grand Junction
Columbine Turkey Growers, Inc.....	H. V. Clutter.....	Englewood
Crowley Co. Turkey Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Roy McConnel.....	Crowley
Holbrook Turkey Growers Assn.....	Paul J. Hershey, Secy.....	La Junta
Holly Turkey Marketing Assn.....	Mrs. Elva Klein.....	Holly
Kiowa Co. Turkey Producers Co-Op. Assn.....	F. Q. Fitzpatrick.....	Eads
Lincoln Co. Turkey Growers Co-Op.....		Hugo
Rocky Mtn. Turkey Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	John H. Harms, Secy.....	Loveland
San Juan Basin Turkey Producers Co-Op.....	E. G. Austin, Secy.....	Allison
Western Plains Turkey Growers, Inc.....	Fred Buethe.....	Yuma
Wiley Turkey Growers Assn.....	J. C. Fasnacht.....	Wiley
MILK, DAIRY AND CREAMERY:		
Colorado Springs Producers, Inc.....	C. S. Mangus.....	Colorado Springs
Montezuma Creamery Assn.....	T. P. Kuhre.....	Cortez
Montrose Co-Op. Creamery Assn.....	Ernest J. Benson, Jr.....	Montrose
North Fork Creamery Assn.....	Mrs. Maude Henry.....	Hotchkiss
Plateau Creamery Assn.....	George LaGrange.....	Collbran
Pueblo Dairy Exchange.....	Harry B. Staver.....	Pueblo
Rye Co-Operative Creamery Assn.....	W. N. Christensen.....	Rye
Surface Creek Dairy Prod. Co-Op. Assn.....	Gilbert G. Williams.....	Eckert
Western Slope Co-Op. Cream., Inc.....	Rex Rankin.....	Grand Junction
WOOL MARKETING:		
Colorado, New Mexico Wool Marketing Assn.....	A. H. Long.....	Durango
Colorado Wool Marketing Assn.....	L. W. Clough.....	Denver
LIVESTOCK MARKETING:		
Farmers Union Livestock Com. Co.....	F. P. Martin.....	Denver
Intermountain Livestock Marketing Assn.....	F. E. Hanks.....	Denver
Mesa Co. Livestock Shipping Assn.....	E. A. Burch.....	Fruita
Peetz Farmers Livestock Shipping Assn.....	John Fehringer.....	Peetz
San Luis Valley Shipping Assn.....	A. G. Robertson.....	Monte Vista
Western Slope Livestock Shipping Assn.....	J. Fred Wilson.....	Olathe
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE:		
Austin Fruit Assn.....	Chas. Dixon.....	Cory
Colo. Co-Op. Lettuce Assn.....	D. G. Tompkins, Secy.....	Buena Vista
Colo. Japanese Veg. Co-Op. Growers Assn.....	F. H. Uyeda.....	Brighton
Colorado Potato Growers Exchange.....	W. F. Heppe.....	Denver
Affiliates:		
Carbondale Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Albert Cerise.....	Carbondale
Carmel Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	C. L. Ullstrom.....	La Jara
Center Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	W. O. Sauder.....	Center
Del Norte Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	B. P. Sutherland.....	Del Norte
Delta Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	King L. Banks.....	Delta
Fruita Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Wade Gore.....	Fruita
La Jara, Romeo Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Jas. A. Mortenson.....	La Jara
Lucerne Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Elmer Salberg.....	Lucerne
Monte Vista Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	O. A. Cunningham.....	Monte Vista
Montrose Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	H. L. Musgrave.....	Montrose
Morgan Co. Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	C. A. Gray.....	Brush
Olathe Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	W. G. Johnson.....	Olathe
Rocky Ford Onion Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	L. R. Russell.....	Rocky Ford
Scottsbluff Non-Stock Co-Op. Po. Assn.....	C. F. Hutchinson.....	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Conejos Co. Veg. Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Merlin Manning.....	La Jara
Mountain Fruit Company.....	A. L. Morris.....	Cedaredge
Mountain States Beet Marketing Assn.....	H. E. Hogsett.....	Greeley
Pike's Peak Certified Seed Potato Growers.....		Divide
Pueblo Vegetables, Inc.....	W. J. Broadhead.....	Pueblo
Southern Colo. Beet Growers Assn.....	O. H. Griffith.....	Rocky Ford
Union Fruit Company.....	L. A. Grove.....	Paonia
United Fruit Growers Assn.....	A. M. Echtenach.....	Palisade
Veg. Producers Co-Op. Assn. of Colo.....	Carl A. Anderson.....	Denver
Western Colo. Beet Growers Assn.....	J. A. Weaver.....	Grand Junction
Western Colo. Producers Co-Op.....	F. W. Powell.....	Grand Junction
RABBIT:		
Colo. Angora Wool Assn.....	C. W. Orr.....	Palmer Lake
Mountain Products, Inc.....	J. A. McFarland.....	Edgewater

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1939—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
GRAIN AND BEAN SELLING:		
Farmers Grain and Bean Assn.*	M. H. Hasstedt	Denver
Branch Plants:		
	F. M. Waggener	Berthoud
	Archie J. Maness	Byers
	Henry Haase	Calhan
	Carl J. Bersagel	Fowler
	Douglas H. Friend	Limon
	C. H. Hegeman	Roggen
	Wade Gore	Fruita
	(Operated in connection with Fruita)	Loma
CO-OPERATIVE OIL:		
Adams County Consumers Co-Op. Assn.	Bert Ransom	Brighton
Amherst Consumers Co-Op. Oil Co.	F. W. Nierman	Amherst
Arapahoe County Co-Op. Co.	R. J. Meyers	Englewood
Boulder Consumers Co-Operative	Earl C. Crockett	Boulder
Consumers Co-Op. Assn. of Denver	Chas. Miller	Denver
Consumers Gas & Oil Co.	C. C. Holden	Delta
Consumers Gas and Supply Co.	Geo. Greenbank	Olathe
Consumers Oil Co. of Roggen	F. W. Nichols	Roggen
Consumers Oil Co. of Sterling	M. A. Wayne	Sterling
Consumers Oil Co-Op., Inc.	Fred Mason	Greeley
Cooperative Oil Company, Inc.		Paoli
Eads Consumers Supply Co., Inc.	C. A. Lancaster	Eads
Equity Co-Operative Exchange	H. L. Johnson	Burlington
Equity Co-Op. Oil Co.	J. H. Liston	Yuma
Farmers Union Co-Op. Oil Co.	B. H. Carter	Manzanola
Farmers Union Co-Op. Oil Co.		Rocky Ford
Farmers Union Gas & Oil Co.	J. C. Schuster	Simla
Farmers Union Gas & Oil Co.		Wiggins
Ft. Collins Co-Operative Assn.		Ft. Collins
Haxtun Co-Operative Oil Co.		Haxtun
Hereford Consumers Oil Co.	Anton Zitek	Hereford
Holyoke Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.	L. L. Yowell	Holyoke
Mesa County Union Oil Co.	C. R. Brown	Grand Junction
Mesa County Union Oil Co. (Branch)		Fruitvale
Mesa County Union Oil Co. (Branch)		Palisade
Mesa County Union Oil Co. (Branch)		Fruita
Montrose Consumers Oil Corp.	C. E. Downtain	Montrose
Morgan County Union Oil Co.	H. R. Hansen	Brush
Peez Consumers Oil Co.	L. K. Nelson	Peez
Purchasers Co-Op. Oil Co.	Theo. Larsen	Ft. Morgan
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co.	R. E. Robb	Alamosa
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch)		Center
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch)		Manassa
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch)		Monte Vista
Springfield Co-Op. Sales Co.	A. J. Murphy	Springfield
Stratton Equity Exchange		Stratton
Wray Farmers Union Oil Co.	O. L. Cuney	Wray
CO-OPERATIVE SELLING:		
Ault Exchange Co.	August Molander	Ault
Cheyenne Wells Co-Op. Merc. Co.	James E. Goodnight	Cheyenne Wells
Eckley Farmers Merc. Co.	W. C. Godsey	Eckley
Equity Co-Op. Exchange	H. L. Johnson	Burlington
Farmers Co-Op. Supply Co.	F. J. Boyack	Arapahoe
Farmers Union Exchange Co.	T. A. Dierker	Flagler
Flagler Equity Co-Op. Co.	J. A. Lipford	Flagler
Gill Farmers Co-Op. Produce Co.	M. A. Ware	Gill
Ordway Farmers Exchange	Fred Trainor	Ordway
Seibert Equity Co-Op. Assn.	Lloyd H. Murphy	Seibert
Stratton Equity Co-Op. Exchange	Dick Rose	Stratton
Yuma Farmers M. & M. Co-Op. Corp.	Geo. H. Ireland	Yuma
CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE:		
Boulder Consumers Co-Op. Assn.	Earl C. Crockett	Boulder
Consumers Co-Op.	Chas. F. Miller	Denver
Fruita Consumers Co-Op.	Ross Wenger	Fruita
Grand Junction Consumers Co-Op. Assn.	Jackson Davis	Grand Junction

*All of the above plants are owned by the Association excepting the plant at Berthoud, which is now being operated under a lease and option agreement, and the plant at Limon which has been purchased under contract. The association also has contract arrangements for the handling of dry beans with the Briggsdale Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Olathe Potato Growers Co-Operative Association, Montrose Potato Growers Co-Operative Association, Western Colorado Producers Co-operative, San Juan Bean Growers, Inc., Simla Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., and Wiggins Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

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
1938.....	155,716
1939.....	128,849

The above includes cottonseed cake and meal as follows:

Year	Tons
1935.....	26,311
1936.....	33,233
1937.....	36,360
1938.....	42,440
1939.....	23,097

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 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.

Carlot and truck inspections for fiscal years ending June 30 were as follows:

Year	Carlot	Truck	Total
1932.....	20,231	15,098	35,329
1933.....	18,102	22,760	40,862
1934.....	21,048	18,799	39,847
1935.....	9,683	19,124	28,807
1936.....	21,663	21,746	43,409
1937.....	25,464	30,175	55,639
1938.....	19,408	31,940	51,348
1939.....	14,851	35,539	50,390

The inspections cover shipments by rail and truck in both interstate and intrastate business. In 1939 the volume inspected amounted to 779,215,667 pounds, of which 55 per cent was by rail and 45 per cent by truck. This compares with 873,877,674 pounds in 1938.

The volume of fruits and vegetables inspected, in pounds, in fiscal years ending June 30, was as follows:

Year	Rail	Truck
1937.....	809,483,000	227,703,789
1938.....	592,777,000	281,100,674
1939.....	430,438,000	348,777,667

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. This is a voluntary service.

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
1938*.....	17,745,951
1939*.....	9,516,716

*Confined to the Arkansas valley.

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	1939	1938	1937
Producers	8,645	8,258	7,886
Retailers	3,259	3,478	3,465
Country receivers..	260	355	383
Wholesalers	190	208	232
Total	12,354	12,299	11,966

Eggs for canning and cold storage purposes are imported into Colorado in large quantities for later export purposes. In 1937 Denver was 13th among the larger cities of the country in the volume of eggs canned and frozen, the total being 26,920 cases or 1,346,000 pounds, which compares with 1,336,000 pounds for New York City in the same year.

The number of eggs (dozens) inspected and the number condemned as unfit for human consumption, in specified years, are as follows:

	1939	1938	1937
Inspected (doz.)	2,775,540	2,846,180	2,786,630
Condemned ..	31,347	39,689	38,753

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
1937-38.....	3,558,073
1938-39.....	3,280,160

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.

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, 1939. Ratification by 36 states is necessary to make it effective.

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 52 credit unions in the state as of January 1, 1940, reporting to the bank commissioner, of which 37 are in Denver, six in Pueblo, two in Colorado Springs, two in Alamosa, two in Greeley and one each in Utah Junction, Englewood and Trinidad. Among the unions so formed are credit unions for the employees of the state, of the city and county of Denver, the post-office and mint in Denver, the public schools in Denver and Pueblo, the university medical school and numerous private industrial and public utility companies.

Manufacturing

Volume of Industry and Detailed Information Concerning Specific Industries

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 \$171,350,403 after revising the figures to omit railroad repair shops from the census of manufactures. This was an increase of \$35,482,026 or 26.1 per cent over 1933. There was a more pronounced gain in 1937, when the value of products was \$237,838,370, a gain over 1935 of \$66,487,967 or 38.8 per cent.

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.....	171,350,403	26.1
1937.....	237,838,370	38.8

(—) 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 manu-

facture." 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 \$63,314,000 as against \$63,588,000 for the value added by manufacture of manufactured products. This narrow margin of difference between the two industries in 1935 was considerably broadened in 1937, when the value of all crops was \$75,411,000 as against \$92,103,000 for the value added to products by manufacture, a spread of \$16,692,000 in favor of manufactures. Thus manufacturing, measured on either base, becomes the largest of Colorado's industries.

Colorado ranked 34th among the states of the Union in the value of manufactured products in 1937, 1933, 1929 and 1919. It occupied 35th place in 1935. There was an increase of 11 per cent in the value of the output of the factories in Colorado between 1919 and 1929, compared with 13.5 per cent for the United States during the same 10-year period. The year 1929 was the peak year for both the United States and Colorado. The figures for 1937 show a decrease as compared with that year of 38.9 per cent for Colorado and 15.4 per cent for the United States. Colorado showed a substantial recovery in 1937 over 1935, the per cent being 38.8 as compared with 34.9 per cent for the United States.

Another method of comparing Colorado manufacturing with the country as a whole is on a per capita basis, using the 1930 population figures. 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.....	165.42	366.46
1937.....	229.72	494.50

The major industries in the state in 1937, in the order of the value of their output, for which separate figures are available, were as follows:

Industry	Output
Meat packing, wholesale.....	\$39,805,939
Bread and bakery products...	11,844,068
Flour and other grain-mill products.....	10,229,567
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9,471,535

Industry	Output
Butter	8,394,917
Machinery, exclusive of machine shop products.....	7,284,789
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables	4,922,537
Feeds prepared for animals and fowls.....	4,525,143
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3,361,772
Liquors, malt.....	2,731,093
Structural and ornamental metal work made in plants not operated by rolling mills	2,658,638
Clay products other than pottery	2,328,083
Sheet metal products not specifically specified.....	2,200,697
Lumber and timber products..	1,613,423
Foundry products.....	1,491,384
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	1,459,511
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	1,436,667
Confectionery	1,404,708
Food preparations not elsewhere classified.....	1,176,779
Paints, pigments and varnishes	1,133,866
Ice, manufactured.....	1,053,230

Several industries, including beet sugar, steel and rubber products, have an output annually larger than most of those listed above, but these are included under "other industries" by the census bureau in order not to disclose individual operations. Products in 1937 under that head aggregated \$103,431,868.

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 1937, inclusive.

An historical summary of the industry from 1869 to 1937, inclusive.

Summaries of separate industries for 1937.

A summary of principal industries by census years.

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

A table on explosives manufactured and used in Colorado in 1937 and 1938.

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

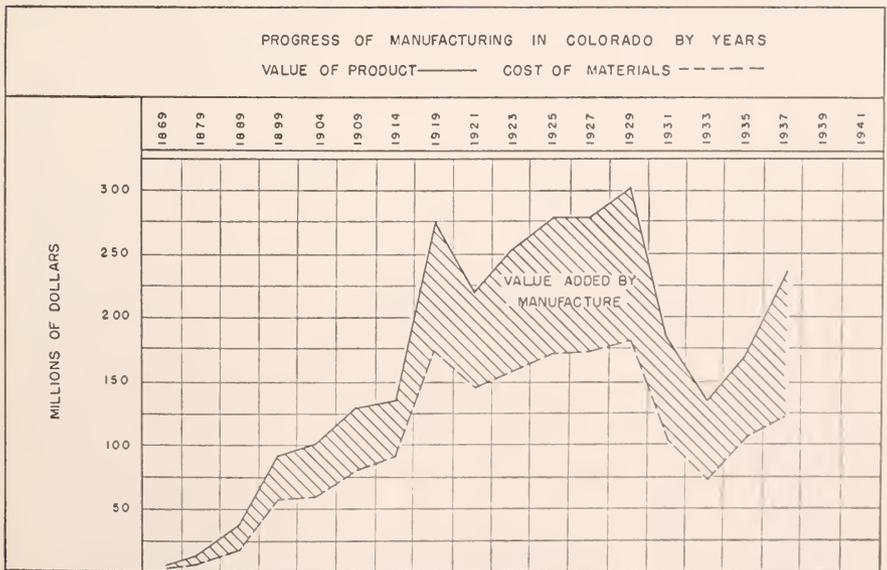
A summary of manufactures for cities having 10,000, or more, population for 1937, 1935, 1933, 1931, 1929, 1925 and 1919.

Summaries for counties for 1929, 1933, 1935 and 1937.

Summaries of cheese and butter manufactures by census years.

A summary of clay-products industries by census years.

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



MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY, 1899 TO 1937
(Source: 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 manufactures. The figures for 1919 and prior years cover all establishments in all industries, with products valued at \$500 or more, whereas the corresponding built for 1921 and subsequent years was \$5,000. "Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding" were not canvassed in 1933, 1935 and 1937; state totals for 1929 have been adjusted by deducting these items to make comparable with subsequent years. As the 1937 statistics do not include data for Cars, manufactured, illuminating and heating, nor for "Road repair shops," the 1933 figures have been revised by deducting the data for these industries. No corresponding revisions have been made in county figures given in a separate table. Profits and losses cannot be calculated from census figures.

Year or Period	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Horsepower (Rated Capacity) of Power Equipment		Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers for Products, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy			Value of Products†	Value Added by Manufacture‡	
			Total	Prime Movers		Motors Driven by Purchased Energy	Total	Materials and Containers			Fuel and Purchased Energy
1899	1,323	19,498	43,082	41,895	11,707,566	60,750,784	58,963,295	89,067,879	28,317,005		
1904	1,606	21,813	124,836	121,071	15,100,365	63,114,397	61,500,472	100,143,999	37,029,602		
1909	2,034	28,067	154,514	138,640	19,912,842	80,490,304	85,283,516	130,044,312	49,453,408		
1914	2,126	27,378	162,701	135,352	20,199,754	89,556,302	81,700,061	136,839,321	47,083,019		
1919	2,631	35,254	206,110	148,787	42,974,879	147,270,375	160,204,060	275,622,335	100,752,060		
1921	1,491	27,825	148,787	(5)	38,611,463	147,270,375	(4)	221,324,285	74,075,654		
1923	1,377	31,226	176,076	63,931	40,652,745	150,097,753	(4)	255,189,812	105,097,059		
1925	1,416	31,067	219,865	128,918	43,007,674	171,191,543	(4)	278,778,008	107,586,465		
1927	1,483	32,001	254,830	171,585	43,193,765	173,277,599	(4)	278,221,431	104,944,032		
1929	1,534	32,757	233,162	135,333	43,502,736	180,966,296	167,355,073	302,358,847	121,421,851		
1931	1,359	24,788	(5)	(5)	29,634,888	107,131,256	(4)	183,469,363	76,338,107		
1933	1,067	21,287	(5)	(5)	20,060,158	74,331,511	(4)	135,868,377	61,536,866		
1935	1,160	20,858	(5)	(5)	21,530,164	107,762,018	(4)	171,350,403	63,588,385		
1937	1,233	23,332	(5)	(5)	31,753,939	145,735,123	(4)	237,833,370	92,103,247		
Per Cent of Increase or Decrease (—)											
1899-1909	53.7	43.9	258.7	230.9	70.1	32.5	122.6	46.0	75.0		
1909-1919	29.4	25.6	33.4	7.3	115.8	117.3	4.5	72.0	103.3		
1919-1929	41.7	-7.1	13.1	-9.0	1.2	3.4	4.5	-7.2	111.9		
1929-1937	-43.3	-21.6	...	...	-10.2	-15.8	...	...	...
1921-1923	7.6	13.0	...	...	5.3	1.9	...	...	...
1923-1925	2.8	2.4	24.9	15.0	5.8	14.1	...	...	...
1925-1927	4.7	0.1	15.8	33.1	0.4	4.4	...	...	...
1927-1929	3.4	2.4	-8.4	-21.1	17.9	7.9	...	...	...
1929-1931	-11.4	-24.3	...	...	-31.9	-40.8	...	...	...
1931-1933	-21.5	-14.1	...	...	-32.3	-30.6	...	...	...
1933-1935	8.7	-2.0	...	...	7.3	45.0	...	...	...
1935-1937	6.3	24.3	...	...	47.5	35.2	...	...	...

* Not including salaried employees.

† The 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.

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

(4) Not reported separately.

(5) No comparable data.

(6) No comparable data.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Under "Persons Engaged" and "Salaries and Wages" are included proprietors and salaried employees, down to and including 1923. For 1935 and 1937 this item includes salaried employees and average number of wage earners. 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 was omitted in 1923 and subsequent years, but value of products is included.

YEAR	No. 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	(1)	(1)	278,778,008	107,586,465
1927.....	1,483	(1)	(1)	278,221,431	104,944,032
1929.....	1,534	(1)	(1)	302,388,847	121,421,851
1931.....	1,359	(1)	(1)	183,469,363	76,338,107
1933.....	1,067	(1)	(1)	135,868,377	61,536,866
1935*.....	1,160	25,621	30,276,563	171,350,403	63,588,385
1937.....	1,233	31,129	42,052,535	237,838,370	92,103,247

(1) Proprietors and salaried employees are not included in state tables for these years.

*Revised to exclude manufactured gas and railroad repair shops.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF PRINCIPAL COLORADO MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

INDUSTRY	1937	1935	1931	1929	1919
Awnings, tents, sails, and canvas covers	\$ 497,542	(1)	\$ 492,642	\$ 802,327	\$ 1,021,654
Breads and other bakery products.....	11,844,068	\$ 9,183,363	9,453,289	11,773,612	9,807,799
Brick, tile and terra cotta and fireclay products	2,328,083	1,118,299	1,607,831	3,097,442	2,504,658
Butter, cheese and condensed milk.....	*8,890,149	*6,142,356	*6,748,465	*10,701,597	*14,504,639
Canning and preserving	4,922,537	3,682,765	3,547,090	5,322,062	2,970,113
Car and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads.....	(3)	4,816,326	7,976,192	12,896,035	15,130,423
Clothing, men's, youths' and boys'.....	342,882	692,595	626,879	1,443,510	1,033,729
Confectionery and ice cream.....	2,992,887	2,395,318	3,751,639	5,315,117	5,003,989
Copper, tin and sheet iron work.....	2,200,697	1,151,213	1,224,847	1,541,951	1,411,036
Flour mill products.....	10,229,567	9,463,285	8,267,958	13,761,733	19,954,119
Food preparations	1,176,779	1,130,378	1,637,109	1,646,814	4,381,013
Foundry and machine shop products..	†9,256,069	5,587,643	5,130,598	10,694,478	11,199,721
Ice, manufactured	1,053,230	842,360	1,331,348	1,485,832	1,045,477
Printing and publishing, books and job	3,361,772	3,213,688	3,892,399	5,353,011	3,985,230
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	9,471,535	8,847,153	10,707,745	12,526,112	7,533,978
Paints and varnishes.....	1,133,866	490,886	629,715	1,101,579	1,168,001
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	39,805,939	31,673,264	23,760,495	36,719,567	41,007,531
Sugar, beet.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Not segregated.

(3) Not canvassed for 1937.

*Exclusive of evaporated and condensed milk.

†Includes machinery.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1937

(Source: 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	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡‡
Awnings, tents, sails, and canvas covers	5	75	\$ 68,032	\$ 326,793	\$ 497,542
Beverages, non-alcoholic	38	155	150,342	614,153	1,436,667
Bookbinding and blank-book making	6	46	44,518	40,862	160,612
Boxes, paper, not elsewhere classified	6	155	156,498	453,779	913,704
Boxes, wooden, except cigar boxes	4	72	50,338	88,990	172,747
Bread and other bakery products	155	1,915	2,157,157	5,963,572	11,844,068
Butter	61	356	334,891	6,411,929	8,394,917
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables; canned and bottled juices; preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles and sauces	27	957	658,515	3,111,731	4,922,537
Caskets, coffins, burial cases, and other morticians' goods	8	62	69,307	202,954	447,759
Cheese	15	30	30,074	443,473	495,232
Clay products, other than pottery	32	738	789,852	900,800	2,328,083
Cleaning and polishing preparations	5	9	6,555	15,248	47,757
Clothing, men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified, regular factories	3	185	130,271	137,166	342,882
Compressed and liquefied gases	7	54	71,945	191,825	559,319
Confectionery	18	279	226,959	715,132	1,404,708
Dentists' equipment and supplies	4	40	39,077	45,685	141,236
Drugs and medicines	11	45	53,686	241,599	531,595
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	5	44	50,359	177,394	367,513
Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls	32	377	263,466	3,481,400	4,525,143
Flavoring extracts, flavoring sirups, and related products	6	15	10,911	145,686	207,658
Flour and other grain-mill products	41	441	553,632	8,601,579	10,229,567
Food preparations not elsewhere classified	16	165	155,477	773,383	1,176,779
Foundry products (gray-iron and malleable-iron)	14	318	422,158	555,117	1,491,384
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	16	305	347,304	757,645	1,459,511
Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases	7	62	58,811	255,373	436,665
Ice cream	34	116	121,951	874,999	1,588,179
Ice, manufactured	20	150	188,479	206,859	1,053,230
Insecticides and fungicides and industrial and household chemical compounds not elsewhere classified	5	9	8,461	103,680	205,015
Jewelry	8	53	59,978	95,569	199,561
Liquors, malt	4	340	586,474	1,573,022	2,731,093
Lubricating oils and greases, not made in petroleum refineries	4	7	9,229	54,232	99,299
Lumber and timber products not elsewhere classified	72	795	637,990	665,318	1,613,423
Machinery not elsewhere classified	17	1,252	1,909,129	2,078,380	7,284,789
Machine-shop products	21	118	147,020	160,258	479,896
Marble, granite, slate and other stone, cut and shaped	14	117	128,137	143,334	421,235
Mattresses and bed springs not elsewhere classified	7	138	127,388	450,597	804,903
Meat packing, wholesale	19	1,934	2,596,245	34,110,961	39,805,939
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	3	4	6,314	4,764	24,216
Motor-vehicle bodies, and motor-vehicle parts	7	105	123,030	263,388	533,800
Non-ferrous metal alloys; non-ferrous metal products, except aluminum not elsewhere classified	9	141	172,244	333,854	847,108
Paints, pigments and varnishes	5	60	80,113	659,540	1,133,866
Photoengraving, not done in printing establishments	5	36	71,135	29,675	258,382
Planing-mill products and other wooden products not elsewhere classified, made in planing mills not connected with sawmills	17	207	259,832	364,884	830,389
Poultry dressing and packing, wholesale	3	32	20,754	419,169	499,156
Printing and publishing, book, music and job	88	691	975,808	1,203,529	3,361,772

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1938—Continued

(Source: Census Reports)

INDUSTRY	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡‡
Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical -----	105	975	\$ 1,522,747	\$ 2,835,348	\$ 9,471,535
Saddlery, harness and whips-----	6	87	107,607	185,187	384,031
Sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., not made in meat-packing establishments	3	8	9,474	102,818	134,617
Sheet-metal work, not specifically classified -----	9	253	323,480	1,176,909	2,200,697
Signs and advertising novelties -----	15	119	171,554	146,291	641,354
Sporting and athletic goods, not including firearms or ammunition-----	6	128	94,422	105,022	306,372
Stamped and pressed metal products; enameling, japanning and lacquering-----	3	70	74,920	75,943	262,329
Structural and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills-----	10	238	289,182	1,568,899	2,658,638
Surgical and orthopedic appliances and related products-----	3	6	5,895	8,291	36,093
Other industries-----	169	10,843	14,023,882	61,081,135	103,431,868
Total state-----	1,233	25,932	\$31,753,039	\$145,735,123	\$237,838,370

*Not including salaried officers and employees. The item 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 by the manufacturers), 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 1937 and those for earlier years, the likelihood that the proportion of part-time employment varied should be taken into account. The wage-earner average for all industries is not necessarily identical with the sum of the average 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 or losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain 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.

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.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Average number of mills reporting -----	19	20	20	21	20	19
Wheat ground (bu.)-----	5,530,353	4,750,519	5,184,791	5,012,499	4,753,961	5,003,521
Production:						
Wheat flour (bbls.)-----	1,221,802	1,045,938	1,131,922	1,079,909	1,038,881	1,096,358
Offal (pounds)-----	95,321,967	80,668,072	88,959,765	89,359,426	82,334,249	85,801,831
Average daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour (barrels) -----	8,040	7,735	7,600	8,225	8,251	8,356
Average pounds of wheat per barrel of flour-----	271.6	272.5	274.8	278.5	274.6	273.8
Average pounds of offal per barrel of flour-----	78.0	77.1	78.6	82.7	79.3	78.3
Wheat produced in the state (bushels)* -----	12,217,000	19,415,000	15,155,000	10,691,000	6,532,000	6,192,000

*Reported by the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933, 1935 AND 1937

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 are excluded. 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. As the 1937 statistics do not include data for "Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating," nor for "Railroad repair shops," the 1935 figures for the state have been revised by deducting the data for these industries. No corresponding adjustments have been made in the city and county figures, however, and therefore the sums of these figures are slightly in excess of the state totals for 1929, 1935 and 1937.

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....	15	496	547,774	2,885,555	4,116,142
	1937....	16	438	481,977	6,338,080	8,245,788
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
	1937....	8	37	40,785	142,869	265,356
Arapahoe	1929....	11	642	1,015,268	1,426,231	3,966,492
	1933....	9	203	157,053	225,679	503,767
	1935....	10	283	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	12	532	850,004	937,122	2,119,048
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
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baca	1929....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	8	76	(1)	(1)	(1)
Boulder	1929....	37	564	670,986	3,639,955	6,366,986
	1933....	20	417	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	27	516	446,810	2,570,566	3,873,633
	1937....	28	467	493,745	2,607,484	4,360,422
Chaffee	1929....	10	291	511,918	1,351,201	2,131,128
	1933....	7	121	150,413	416,446	672,196
	1935....	8	72	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	7	76	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cheyenne	1929....	No Manufacturing				
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
Clear Creek	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	4	9	8,399	10,735	29,758
Conejos	1929....	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	3	3	2,550	53,500	65,000
	1935....	3	5	4,320	61,430	72,939
	1937....	5	21	15,083	113,849	139,980
Costilla	1929....	3	37	40,019	62,387	144,203
	1933....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crowley	1929....	4	119	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	5	102	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	5	87	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	5	132	(1)	(1)	(1)
Custer	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Delta	1929....	19	122	113,908	1,138,471	1,670,071
	1933....	9	115	124,628	542,011	958,639
	1935....	12	143	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	15	168	166,858	900,816	1,299,996
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....	598	11,884	13,016,805	53,932,213	90,116,607
	1937....	610	12,810	15,563,132	67,334,299	115,847,646

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933, 1935 AND 1937

—Continued

(Source: Census Reports)

COUNTY	Year	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡‡
Dolores	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Douglas	1929....	6	97	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	4	92	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	4	110	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	6	150	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	3	15	10,575	18,841	37,907
Elbert	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
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
	1937....	60	435	530,951	1,719,968	3,446,952
Fremont	1929....	23	467	658,914	3,225,771	5,348,961
	1933....	15	168	193,860	753,210	1,637,015
	1935....	14	194	220,591	803,327	1,602,296
	1937....	13	177	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	7	24	25,790	82,114	147,024
Gilpin	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
Grand	1929....	3	37	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	4	38	33,901	11,269	66,045
	1937....	10	74	67,450	35,042	141,461
Gunnison	1929....	13	106	130,627	103,932	270,353
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	5	52	43,544	62,811	112,081
	1937....	10	117	87,774	83,483	226,130
Hinsdale	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
Huerfano	1929....	9	26	37,551	185,510	295,213
	1933....	7	15	14,186	106,826	157,735
	1935....	8	17	16,168	101,521	166,471
	1937....	7	23	22,158	96,646	170,961
Jackson	1929....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	3	93	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jefferson	1929....	16	210	248,443	600,306	1,531,056
	1933....	7	279	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	11	416	464,254	1,182,805	2,836,517
	1937....	18	459	573,646	1,975,490	3,366,251
Kiowa	1929....	No Manufacturing				
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kit Carson	1929....	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	3	6	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lake	1929....	8	187	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	5	128	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	6	304	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	6	320	(1)	(1)	(1)

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933, 1935 AND 1937
 —Continued

(Source: Census Reports)

COUNTY	Year	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡
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
	1937....	16	113	103,903	642,350	923,108
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
	1937....	43	668	844,830	4,981,268	8,393,335
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
	1937....	28	174	177,059	1,366,554	2,170,918
Lincoln	1929....	7	15	\$ 18,576	\$ 25,175	\$ 70,513
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Logan	1929....	15	228	327,663	1,785,264	2,934,534
	1933....	10	167	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	12	176	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	12	173	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	28	232	210,341	904,450	1,556,106
Mineral	1929....	No Manufacturing				
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
Moffat	1929....	6	37	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	4	32	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	4	46	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	4	50	(1)	(1)	(1)
Montezuma	1929....	6	312	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	4	127	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	6	135	94,063	194,105	392,613
	1937....	5	205	156,585	333,476	546,194
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
	1937....	12	42	39,585	252,386	387,421
Morgan	1929....	19	343	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	13	244	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	15	270	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	15	240	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	30	643	568,294	2,963,309	4,399,303
Ouray	1929....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Park	1929....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	4	25	13,450	10,447	41,254
	1937....	3	26	8,734	19,322	35,264
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
	1937....	3	7	7,532	31,810	50,751
Pitkin	1929....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(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
	1937....	15	200	150,989	1,379,325	1,766,115
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
	1937....	66	5,400	7,468,523	28,111,411	45,200,765

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1929, 1933, 1935 AND 1937

—Continued

(Source: Census Reports)

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	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	3	6	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	4	8	11,206	40,988	85,780
	1937....	4	6	5,236	46,839	77,421
Rio Grande	1929....	14	76	99,789	439,060	707,947
	1933....	4	23	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	9	55	41,388	384,874	511,207
	1937....	10	57	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	6	33	34,630	71,975	137,230
Saguache	1929....	5	27	28,666	46,801	107,328
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	3	2	1,715	33,392	42,012
	1937....	3	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Juan	1929....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
San Miguel	1929....	3	11	\$ 15,456	\$ 5,497	\$ 29,853
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sedgwick	1929....	3	144	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	3	109	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	3	117	(1)	(1)	(1)
Summit	1929....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	No Manufacturing				
	1935....	No Manufacturing				
	1937....	No Manufacturing				
Teller	1929....	3	13	15,674	20,766	55,505
	1933....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	4	18	16,977	47,697	87,264
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington	1929....	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1937....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
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
	1937....	40	781	982,412	5,975,714	9,237,624
Yuma	1929....	3	10	11,415	20,401	57,242
	1933....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1935....	3	7	5,444	16,444	30,919
	1937....	4	8	7,836	14,074	38,949
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....	100	1,718	1,816,729	15,530,975	20,440,598
	1937....	117	1,765	2,048,223	16,243,662	23,073,186
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....	1,160	20,858	21,530,164	107,762,018	171,350,403
	1937....	1,233	25,932	31,753,039	145,735,123	237,838,370

(1) Included in "All Other" 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.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES FOR CITIES HAVING 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—See "Note" at head of table giving summaries by counties.

CITY	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners Average Number	Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
Boulder:					
1919.....	43	165	\$ 202,976	\$ 1,016,167	\$ 1,556,585
1925.....	21	160	203,823	391,967	801,860
1929.....	17	155	188,401	336,820	828,913
1931.....	17	106	120,006	207,971	463,541
1933.....	11	101	91,633	139,998	379,440
1935.....	14	128	134,792	177,411	461,812
1937.....	13	140	127,634	245,580	566,006
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
1937.....	48	382	483,488	1,501,792	3,068,000
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.....	598	11,884	13,016,805	53,932,213	90,116,607
1937.....	610	12,810	15,563,132	67,334,299	115,847,646
Fort Collins:					
1935.....	15	68	71,631	320,123	584,571
1937.....	14	72	89,386	449,366	714,806
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	115,959	541,909	980,956
1937.....	18	110	130,791	575,531	997,152
Greeley:‡					
1919.....	31	178	177,983	1,140,192	1,646,451
1925.....	19	190	216,322	1,364,752	2,141,906
1929.....	22	152	215,546	1,208,311	1,935,244
1931.....	15	131	176,069	913,632	1,507,116
1933.....	15	120	127,235	465,762	839,927
Pueblo:*					
1919.....	120	1,856	2,139,208	9,626,117	13,978,264
1925.....	84	1,240	1,761,604	4,015,041	7,733,113
Trinidad:†					
1919.....	37	552	573,393	989,965	1,928,464
1925.....	24	313	464,329	970,046	1,866,754
1929.....	25	297	391,903	1,149,145	2,036,363
Remainder of State:					
1919.....	1,184	15,154	19,705,186	80,357,844	126,756,154
1925.....	522	14,536	19,779,653	89,975,785	136,744,052
1929.....	628	15,247	20,885,213	93,924,303	149,581,416
1931.....	557	11,069	12,656,461	52,423,655	82,117,711
1933.....	409	9,756	8,740,377	39,371,657	67,081,560
1935.....	377	7,393	7,804,006	51,573,671	76,763,333
1937.....	440	11,466	15,358,608	75,628,555	116,644,960
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.....	1,160	20,858	21,530,164	107,762,018	171,350,403
1937.....	1,233	25,932	31,753,039	145,735,123	237,838,370

*Included under "Remainder of State" for 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935 and 1937.

†Included under "Remainder of State" for 1931, 1933, 1935 and 1937.

‡Included under "Remainder of State" for 1935 and 1937.

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

ETHYL ALCOHOL: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND WITHDRAWALS IN COLORADO IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, IN PROOF GALLONS

(Source: U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
On hand.....	16,228	10,752	23,663	19,319	13,499	7,735
Produced and deposited in warehouses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,797	1,841
Received from other bonded warehouses	49,090	68,253	56,703	90,805	105,322	84,096
Withdrawn, tax paid.....	29,926	42,176	49,822	67,437	83,408	61,425
Withdrawn for hospital, scientific and educational use.....	19,808	20,537	19,262	18,502	16,443	15,618
Withdrawn for use U. S. and subdivisions	76	64	125	107	238	38
Transfers to denaturing plants. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,605	3,092
Losses in warehouses.....	.....	.....	405	415	605	.....
On hand end of year.....	15,508	16,228	10,752	23,663	19,319	13,499

BUTTER MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Data for establishments with products under \$5,000 in value are not included. 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.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929	1925
Number of establishments..	61	55	52	56	60	60
Persons engaged: ¹						
Salaried officers and employees	173	138	(2)	(2)	142	191
Wage earners (average number)	356	282	256	244	303	380
Total	529	420	---	---	445	571
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	871	(3)
Motors run by purchased energy	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,988	(3)
Total	---	---	---	---	3,859	1,999
Salaries and wages: ¹						
Salaries	\$ 267,647	\$ 218,211	(2)	(2)	\$ 280,682	\$ 293,676
Wages	334,891	267,615	\$ 217,344	\$ 289,605	340,492	408,989
Total	\$ 602,538	\$ 485,826	-----	-----	\$ 621,174	\$ 707,665
Cost of materials, etc.:						
Materials and containers..	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$7,942,531	(3)
Fuel and purchased energy	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	96,549	(3)
Total	\$6,411,929	\$4,437,580	\$4,155,357	\$5,088,471	\$8,039,080	\$8,105,241
Value of products.....	\$8,394,917	\$5,745,983	\$5,251,527	\$6,331,731	\$9,854,633	\$9,729,097
Value added by manufacture	1,982,988	1,308,403	1,096,170	1,243,260	1,815,553	1,623,856
Creamery butter produced (pounds)	21,027,329	16,922,384	-----	21,480,603	22,020,043	19,284,128
Value butter	\$7,027,919	\$4,764,020	-----	\$5,761,830	\$9,083,253	\$8,487,350

¹Exclusive of proprietors and firm members, and officers and employees of central administrative offices.

(2) Not called for on schedule.

(3) Not segregated.

CHEESE MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Data for establishments with products under \$5,000 in value are not included. 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.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929	1925
Number of establishments..	15	12	8	14	16	4
Persons engaged: ¹						
Salaried officers and employees	7	3	(2)	(2)	4	2
Wage earners (average number)	30	21	15	22	29	16
Total	37	24	---	---	33	18
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	33	(2)
Motors run by purchased energy	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	116	65
Total	---	---	---	---	149	---
Salaries and wages: ¹						
Salaries	\$ 12,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 6,750	\$ 4,200
Wages	30,074	\$ 19,762	\$ 19,204	\$ 29,580	44,825	19,719
Total	\$ 42,974	-----	-----	-----	\$ 51,575	\$ 23,919
Cost of materials, etc.:						
Materials and containers..	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$ 700,528	\$ 287,247
Fuel and purchased energy	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	12,904	(3)
Total	\$ 443,473	\$ 317,683	\$ 245,521	\$ 339,942	\$ 713,432	\$ 287,247
Value of products.....	\$ 495,232	\$ 396,373	\$ 319,436	\$ 416,374	\$ 846,964	\$ 367,482
Value added by manufacture	51,759	78,690	73,915	76,432	133,532	80,235
Cheese other than cottage, pot and bakers' produced (pounds)	3,035,842	-----	-----	3,171,283	3,789,990	-----
Value cheese.....	\$ 449,622	-----	-----	\$ 391,030	\$ 774,912	-----

¹Exclusive of proprietors and firm members, and officers and employees of central administrative offices.

(2) Not called for on schedule.

(3) Not segregated.

OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCED

The manufacture of colored and uncolored oleomargarine in Colorado in fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the commissioner of internal revenue of the United States treasury department, in pounds and by years is 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
1938.....	5,010	392,539	334,549

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 1937 among the manufacturing industries of the state for which separate figures are issued. The value of products of the industry in that year was \$12,833,307, of which \$3,361,772 was for book and job printing and \$9,471,535 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

cal 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. There was a slight gain in 1937, in which year the value of products of the two industries combined showed an increase of 6.4 per cent over 1935.

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 1937, 1935, 1931 and 1929. Similar data was not compiled for 1933, and no figures relating to weekly newspapers have been published since 1929.

In the following tabulation of newspapers and periodicals, morning, evening and Sunday papers are counted as separate publications, though is-

sued by the same publisher in many instances:

	No. of Publications	Gross Circulation
Daily newspapers:*		
1919.....	32	302,078
1921.....	38	307,968
1923.....	38	314,679
1925.....	32	302,078
1927.....	34	365,768
1929.....	29	298,528
1931.....	30	300,049
1933.....	29	279,454
1935.....	33	324,314
1937.....	33	307,833

*Exclusive of Sunday circulation.

Sunday newspapers:		
1921.....	12	298,663
1923.....	11	311,263
1925.....	11	344,358
1927.....	9	404,193
1929.....	8	400,913
1931.....	9	416,632
1933.....	10	424,816
1935.....	7	404,809
1937.....	7	399,196

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: SPECIFIED PRODUCTS BY CLASS AND VALUE

(Source: Census Reports)

	1937	1935	1931	1929
Newspapers:				
Subscriptions and sales.....	\$ 2,711,376	\$ 2,760,071	\$ 2,913,042	\$ 2,751,630
Advertising	5,735,968	5,251,578	6,403,660	7,969,789
Periodicals:				
Subscriptions and sales.....	293,788	154,675	179,952	413,166
Advertising	235,982	176,419	413,134	621,778
Books and pamphlets printed and published	77,914	19,000	113,651	145,654
Commercial printing:				
Newspapers and periodicals printed for publication by others.....	220,316	233,289	449,909	313,161
Books and pamphlets printed for publication by others.....	162,528	100,389	287,913	202,728
General job printing, composition, etc.	3,191,076	3,042,985	3,204,430	5,039,543
Other products.....	277,388	322,435	634,453	421,674
Total	\$12,906,336	\$12,060,841	\$14,600,144	\$17,879,123

COLORADO PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Establishments canvassed include only those which do a business of \$5,000 or more per year. Persons in central administrative offices are not included under salaried officers and employees nor under salaries paid.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:					
Number of establishments -----	105	100	84	143	169
Salaried officers and employees -----	830	777	*669	(1)	1,019
Wage earners (average number) --	975	975	888	1,046	1,121
Salaries -----	\$ 1,457,742	\$ 1,172,558	*\$ 891,000	(1)	\$ 1,966,200
Wages -----	1,522,747	1,500,621	1,294,480	\$ 1,822,982	1,871,851
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	2,835,348	2,499,945	2,156,901	2,469,243	2,649,044
Value of products -----	9,471,535	8,847,153	7,504,046	10,707,745	12,526,112
Value added to materials -----	6,636,187	6,230,710	5,347,145	8,239,502	9,877,068
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING:					
Number of establishments -----	88	97	85	98	109
Salaried officers and employees -----	176	215	*164	(1)	273
Wage earners (average number) --	691	666	564	760	1,034
Salaries -----	\$ 382,872	\$ 443,700	*\$ 246,000	(1)	\$ 669,273
Wages -----	975,808	897,796	728,314	\$ 1,155,788	1,597,046
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	1,203,529	973,832	763,406	1,325,216	1,630,725
Value of products -----	3,361,772	3,213,688	2,574,846	3,892,399	5,353,011
Value added to materials -----	2,158,243	2,134,425	1,811,440	2,567,183	3,722,286
BOOKBINDING AND BLANK-BOOK MAKING:					
Number of establishments -----	6	6	7	8	6
Salaried officers and employees -----	8	12	*4	(1)	(2)
Wage earners (average number) --	46	43	49	58	52
Salaries -----	\$ 19,559	\$ 29,508	*\$ 3,000	(1)	(2)
Wages -----	44,518	37,512	37,000	\$ 66,985	\$ 52,410
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	40,862	34,076	26,000	40,326	44,209
Value of products -----	160,612	139,168	117,000	193,443	204,101
Value added to materials -----	119,750	105,092	92,000	153,117	159,892
PHOTO-ENGRAVING NOT DONE IN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS:					
Number of establishments -----	5	4	3	5	8
Salaried officers and employees -----	13	14	*8	(1)	(2)
Wage earners (average number) --	36	37	31	37	66
Salaries -----	\$ 40,486	\$ 39,222	*\$ 8,000	(1)	(2)
Wages -----	71,135	60,836	53,000	\$ 74,567	\$ 115,552
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	29,675	31,551	28,000	33,640	61,565
Value of products -----	258,382	215,226	121,000	184,310	421,247
Value added to materials -----	228,707	183,675	92,000	150,070	359,682
COMBINED INDUSTRIES :†					
Number of establishments -----	204	207	179	254	292
Salaried officers and employees -----	1,027	1,018	*845	(1)	1,292
Wage earners (average number) --	1,748	1,721	1,532	1,901	2,273
Salaries -----	\$ 1,900,659	\$ 1,684,988	*\$ 1,148,000	(1)	\$ 2,635,473
Wages -----	2,614,208	2,496,765	2,112,794	\$ 3,119,422	3,636,859
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy -----	4,109,414	3,539,404	2,974,307	3,868,425	4,385,543
Value of products -----	13,252,301	12,415,235	10,316,892	14,977,897	18,504,471
Value added to materials -----	9,142,887	8,653,902	7,342,585	11,109,872	14,118,928

(1) Not called for on schedule.

(2) Not segregated.

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

†Does not include 2 steel engraving plants, 3 lithographing plants, and 1 stereotyping and electroplating plant for which separate data are not reported.

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 re-

ported 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
1937	2,328,083

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

Year	Value
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	69,578	58,380
1909	109,209	92,799
1910	105,874	83,855
1911	95,127	83,636
1912	72,435	72,105
1913	65,579	70,350
1914	57,149	64,152
1915	71,113	68,180
1916	76,986	77,370
1917	106,775	103,376
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
1936	54,433	78,567
1937	59,828	93,587
1938	48,702	65,678

Total, 40 years...3,811,882 \$4,611,377

COLORADO CLAY-PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—This table contains data on "Clay-products industries (other than pottery) and non-clay refractories." 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. Data on the pottery industry in the state have been combined with other states since 1929 and not reported separately.

	1937	1935	1933	1929	1919
Number of establishments -----	32	23	23	33	43
Salariéd officers and employees* ---	76	71	*45	83	88
Wage earners (average for the year)	738	472	341	866	812
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,585	3,190
Motors run by purchased energy ---	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,132	1,405
Total -----	---	---	---	5,717	4,595
Salaries* -----	\$ 152,147	\$ 134,826	\$ 79,000	\$ 217,639	\$ 143,303
Wages -----	189,852	417,073	268,310	1,155,724	863,878
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased electric energy:					
Materials -----	(2)	(2)	(2)	546,061	388,856
Fuel and purchased energy -----	(2)	(2)	(2)	423,394	384,937
Total -----	\$ 900,800	\$ 409,735	\$ 220,456	\$ 969,455	\$ 773,793
Value of products† -----	\$2,328,083	\$1,118,299	\$ 677,269	\$3,097,442	\$2,504,658
Value added by manufacture‡ -----	1,427,283	708,564	456,813	2,127,987	1,730,865

*Not including proprietors and firm members or officers. Salaried officers and employees of central administrative offices are not included for any year.

†Value of production, not sales.

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

(1) Not called for on schedule.

(2) Not segregated.

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 biennial census years the same agencies also canvass independent planing mills not operated in conjunction with saw mills.

The value of products of the affiliated industries for Colorado in the census year of 1937, exclusive of cooper- age, which is not reported separately, is as follows:

Lumber and timber.....	\$1,613,423
Planing mills.....	830,389
Total	\$2,443,812

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
1937.....	193	83,991,000
1938.....	164	84,736,000

In the 17 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 84,736,000 board feet in 1938.

An accompanying table shows the number of establishments, salariéd 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 census years of 1937, 1935, 1933, 1931 and 1929.

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 ranked second among the states of the Union in 1938 in the production of lodgepole pine, being exceeded only by Wyoming. In that year its output was 38.5 per cent of that for all states. In 1935 Colorado ranked

first, its output being 40 per cent of the entire production of the United States. This timber is used extensively in the construction of telephone and telegraph lines and other industries where tall, strong and uniformly shaped timber is required. In 1937 the state was seventh in the output of Douglas fir and eighth for Ponderosa pine.

A considerable part of the timber cut in Colorado comes from the national forests, the normal annual output being 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 board feet. The national forest service estimates standing timber of all species in these reserves at more than 32,000,000,000 board feet. Additional information 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.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS AND PLANING MILL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES FOR CENSUS YEARS

(Source: 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.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS					
Number of establishments -----	72	51	23	43	61
Salaried officers and employes* ---	53	39	20	(1)	77
Wage earners (average number) --	795	583	305	477	1,219
Salaries* -----	(2)	\$ 71,220	\$ 28,000	(1)	\$ 136,615
Wages -----	\$ 637,990	528,930	230,000	\$ 578,428	1,455,939
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy-----	665,318	224,546	86,000	159,745	346,163
Value of products-----	1,613,423	1,046,035	394,000	851,009	2,278,660
Value added by manufacture-----	948,105	821,489	308,000	691,264	1,932,497
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS					
Number of establishments -----	17	15	16	23	29
Salaried officers and employes* ---	37	24	17	(1)	62
Wage earners (average number) --	207	132	119	202	312
Salaries* -----	\$ 70,797	\$ 34,492	\$ 24,000	(1)	\$ 146,692
Wages -----	259,832	153,611	100,000	\$ 294,472	479,135
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy-----	364,884	205,502	160,000	357,966	568,104
Value of products-----	830,389	462,887	334,000	933,277	1,507,322
Value added by manufacture-----	465,505	257,385	174,000	575,311	939,218

*Does not include persons in central administrative offices.

(1) Not reported.

(2) Not segregated.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, BY KIND AND QUANTITY, BY YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Quantities are given in thousand feet, board measure (000 omitted).

KIND	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Ash	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----
White pine	----	----	----	25	----	----	----	----
Cedar	200	----	----	2	1	----	----	----
Douglas fir	4,235	5,867	5,438	4,737	5,541	4,053	3,318	7,107
Lodgepole pine	29,427	31,048	20,208	7,058	7,113	6,785	3,966	15,554
Ponderosa pine	34,492	32,230	31,699	25,138	28,429	16,630	25,726	19,150
Spruce	15,438	13,022	13,286	9,820	7,559	5,140	5,488	5,942
White fir	888	1,730	1,094	707	723	1,090	587	592
Cottonwood	56	94	44	67	94	61	78	68
Total	84,736	83,991	71,769	47,557	49,460	33,759	39,163	48,413

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

The production of cigars in Colorado, as reported by the United States commissioner of internal revenue, decreased from a maximum of 34,902,482 in 1920 to a minimum of 540,652 cigars in 1938. The quantity of tobacco used and the number of cigars manufactured by calendar years are as follows:

Year	Tobacco, Pounds	Number of Cigars
1920	732,179	34,902,482
1921	556,467	27,272,697
1922	359,930	16,643,058
1923	394,816	18,219,382
1924	317,189	15,324,979
1925	274,940	13,843,994
1926	216,365	10,216,392
1927	117,370	5,602,215
1928	152,717	7,673,536
1929	122,523	6,324,832
1930	85,265	4,491,487
1931	54,607	2,673,175
1932	29,112	1,361,597
1933	36,482	1,713,151
1934	34,083	1,669,840
1935	26,547	1,186,656
1936	18,673	875,046
1937	14,270	665,352
1938	11,619	540,652

MANUFACTURE AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES

Explosives, including blasting powder, high explosives and permissibles, are used on an extensive scale in Colorado for industrial purposes, and approximately 50 per cent (exclusive of exports) of the products consumed are manufactured in the state. In 1938 there was used in the state 27,189,540 pounds, and 13,590,770 pounds were manufactured in Colorado. The state consumed 6.7 per cent of all the explosives used in the United States. The metal mining industry is the largest user of explosives, with railway and

other construction work coming second.

Colorado ranked fifth among the states in 1938 in the manufacture of high explosives other than permissibles, excluding exports, and 11th in the manufacture of permissibles, 13th in the manufacture of pellet black blasting powder and 21st in black blasting powder in granular form. The rank of the state in the use of explosives in 1938 was 5th in high explosives, 10th in permissibles, 12th in pellet black blasting powder, and 20th in granular black blasting powder.

An accompanying table gives the quantities of the various types of explosives manufactured and used in the state in 1938, with comparative figures for 1937.

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 in 1939 was approximately \$14,000,000. Its distribution is general throughout the United States and more than fifty foreign countries. The average number of wage earners in 1939 was 2,900 and wages paid exceeded \$4,000,000. More than one-half of gross expenditures remain in the state in the form of wages, salaries, raw materials, supplies and taxes.

EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED AND USED IN COLORADO IN 1937 AND 1938

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Note—The explosives covered in this table are classified as follows:

1. Black blasting powder—All black powder with sodium or potassium nitrate as a constituent is classified as black blasting powder.
2. High explosives—Dynamite and all other high explosives of various trade names and compositions, except permissible explosives, are classed as high explosives.
3. Permissible explosives—Permissible explosives include ammonium nitrate explosives, hydrated explosives, organic nitrate explosives, and certain nitroglycerin explosives that contain an excess of free water or carbon.

	1938	1937
MANUFACTURED:		
Black blasting powder:		
Granular (kegs).....	7,963	13,777
Pellet (cases).....	16,072	25,646
High explosives other than permissibles (pounds).....	9,561,775	12,033,795
Permissibles (pounds).....	469,000	575,400
Total (pounds).....	10,631,650	13,590,770

EXPLOSIVES USED IN STATE

COAL MINING:

Black blasting powder:		
Granular (kegs).....	7,581	8,781
Pellet (cases).....	15,608	25,194
High explosives other than permissibles (pounds).....	59,050	84,569
Permissible explosives (pounds).....	458,400	544,600

METAL MINING:

Black blasting powder:		
Granular (kegs).....	66	128
Pellet (cases).....	384	190
High explosives other than permissibles (pounds).....	6,927,404	7,452,992
Permissible explosives (pounds).....	4,263	9,700

QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINERAL MINING:

Black blasting powder:		
Granular (kegs).....	22	3,521
Pellet (cases).....	68	120
High explosives other than permissibles (pounds).....	126,530	207,475
Permissible explosives (pounds).....	4,600	5,200

RAILWAY AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORK:

Black blasting powder:		
Granular (kegs).....	215	1,306
Pellet (cases).....	8	134
High explosives other than permissibles (pounds).....	2,389,632	4,186,144
Permissible explosives (pounds).....	1,437	2,900

ALL OTHER PURPOSES:

Black blasting powder:		
Granular (kegs).....	79	41
Pellet (cases).....	4	8
High explosives other than permissibles (pounds).....	59,159	102,615
Permissible explosives (pounds).....	300	13,000

Total (pounds) used in Colorado (kegs and cases equal 25 pounds each).....	21,263,300	27,189,540
Total (pounds) used in United States.....	332,130,498	404,744,294
Colorado per cent of United States.....	6.4	6.7

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 1937 was 81,759,716 pounds, which indicates an approximate consumption of 76 pounds

of bread per person for Colorado in that year, which compares with 62 pounds per capita in 1935.

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.....	9,309,156	-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
1937.....	11,844,068	28.97

(—) 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. Another table shows the quantity and value of products, by kind, for 1937 and 1935.

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS IN COLORADO: BY KIND, 1937 AND 1935

(Source: Census Reports)

	1937		1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
White pan bread.....	51,235,797	\$3,430,267	47,567,607	\$3,071,394
Whole-wheat, rye and hearth breads...	20,743,651	1,413,760	13,597,833	965,086
Variety or specialty breads, rolls and coffee cake.....	9,780,268	1,072,751	4,833,477	623,399
Bread and other yeast-raised products not reported by kind.....	.....	.....	1,290,196	108,778
Total	81,759,716	\$5,916,778	67,289,113	\$4,768,657
Crackers, biscuit, sweet goods, machine-made cookies, etc.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soft cakes (pound, layer, package and fruit)	3,591,014	\$ 806,160	2,947,062	\$ 652,523
Cookies, hand-made.....	1,239,965	163,597	1,117,601	164,399
Doughnuts, crullers and other fried cakes.....	2,194,173	380,335	1,409,835	259,464
Cakes, cookies, doughnuts, etc., not reported by kind.....	.....	734,303	.....	(1)
Pies .....	.....	529,637	.....	442,059
Pastry, cream puffs, etc.....	.....	(1)	.....	70,782
Other products.....	.....	23,449	.....	2,208,047
Total products reported by kind.....	.....	\$8,554,259	.....	\$8,565,931
Aggregate, all products.....	.....	\$11,844,068	.....	\$9,183,363

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

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Data for establishments with products under \$5,000 in value are not included.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Number of establishments.....	155	162	136	154	180
Salaried officers and employees....	200	222	*136	(1)	178
Wage earners (average for the year)	1,915	1,678	1,485	1,572	1,689
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	395
Motors run by purchased energy.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,452
Total.....	---	---	---	---	2,847
Salaries.....	\$ 416,057	\$ 389,982	*\$ 186,000	(1)	\$ 418,117
Wages.....	2,157,157	1,721,549	1,429,173	\$ 1,846,978	2,005,840
Cost of materials, containers for products, fuel and purchased energy:					
Materials and containers.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,424,373
Fuel and purchased energy.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	224,531
Total.....	\$ 5,963,572	\$ 5,101,103	\$ 3,319,528	\$ 3,969,518	\$ 5,648,904
Value of products.....	\$11,844,068	\$ 9,183,363	\$ 7,187,762	\$ 9,453,289	\$11,773,612
Value added by manufacture.....	5,880,496	4,082,260	3,868,234	5,483,771	6,124,708

(1) Not called for on schedule.

(2) Not segregated.

*Exclusive of salaried officers of central administrative offices.

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. There was a further recovery in 1937 to \$39,805,939,

an increase of \$8,132,675 or 25.6 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
1933.....	16,021,345	—32.6
1935.....	31,673,264	97.7
1937.....	39,805,939	25.6

(—) 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 manu-

facture of sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., are not included, but are reported separately. There were three plants in Colorado in 1937 under the last named classification. Their output in that year included 16,024,128 pounds of sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., valued at \$2,685,287, and sausage casings valued at \$217,314. These compared with 12,410,857 pounds valued at \$1,938,511, and 895,345 pounds of sausage casings valued at \$113,809 in 1935.

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 1937, out of a total value of its products of \$39,805,939, there was distributed \$37,786,738 in the purchase of materials, etc., and in salaries and wages.

An accompanying table gives the number of establishments operating in the state, persons engaged, salaries and wages, value of products and other details by census years.

Another table gives the quantity and value of principal products of the industry in 1937, 1935, 1931 and 1929.

Another table gives the number of animals slaughtered, weight and cost, by kind, by census years.

MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE): QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS, COLORADO, 1937, 1935, 1931 AND 1929

(Source: Census Reports)

PRODUCT	1937	1935	1931	1929
Fresh beef:				
Pounds	99,233,539	75,925,875	57,781,783	61,339,229
Value	\$12,193,916	\$ 9,102,560	\$ 6,783,312	\$10,666,267
Fresh veal:				
Pounds	7,380,529	6,283,074	3,796,674	3,911,274
Value	\$ 948,001	\$ 728,062	\$ 472,334	\$ 753,259
Fresh mutton and lamb:				
Pounds	17,112,210	10,293,659	11,459,040	8,978,126
Value	\$ 2,648,935	\$ 1,363,528	\$ 1,551,734	\$ 1,955,944
Fresh pork:				
Pounds	22,207,344	15,940,137	25,630,992	30,474,167
Value	\$ 3,656,531	\$ 2,566,167	\$ 3,314,516	\$ 5,071,999
Beef, pickled and other cured:				
Pounds	435,936	(1)	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 103,971	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pork, pickled and dry-cured, smoked:				
Pounds	22,748,033	24,570,044	33,158,978	33,650,094
Value	\$ 5,569,295	\$ 5,457,765	\$ 5,460,538	\$ 7,232,122
Pork, pickled and dry-cured, not smoked:				
Pounds	5,806,677	(1)	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 913,964	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pork, dry-salted, smoked:				
Pounds	659,358	(1)	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 114,287	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cooked ham:				
Pounds	1,742,278	1,301,716	1,671,662	1,975,986
Value	\$ 602,346	\$ 444,526	\$ 467,459	\$ 763,304
Sausage, head cheese, etc.:				
Pounds	(1)	.....	11,179,742	13,178,510
Value	(1)	.....	\$ 1,516,548	\$ 2,518,610
Lard:				
Pounds	12,242,121	12,279,311	21,049,352	21,493,301
Value	\$ 1,653,766	\$ 1,869,223	\$ 1,873,724	\$ 2,948,091
Cattle hides and calf skins:				
Pounds	11,685,857	9,801,520	8,179,233	8,125,547
Value	\$ 1,380,808	\$ 828,382	\$ 463,132	\$ 1,097,561
Sheep and lamb pelts:				
Pounds	427,930	267,564	294,921	227,576
Value	\$ 804,218	\$ 294,268	\$ 167,996	\$ 441,271

(1) Not reported separately.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE) BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: 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.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Number of establishments-----	19	19	20	20	25
Persons engaged:‡					
Salaried officers and employees--	546	450	295	(1)	407
Wage earners (average number)	1,934	1,677	1,434	1,328	1,497
Total* -----	2,480	2,127	1,729	---	1,904
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,895
Electric motors driven by purchased energy-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,402
Total -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,297
Salaries and wages:‡					
Salaries -----	\$ 1,079,532	\$ 836,989	\$ 496,000	(1)	\$ 839,167
Wages -----	2,596,245	1,898,339	1,256,270	\$ 1,602,850	1,832,894
Total*‡ -----	\$ 3,675,777	\$ 2,735,328	\$ 1,752,270	\$ 1,602,850	\$ 2,672,061
Cost of materials, fuel, etc.:					
Material and containers-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$31,518,245
Fuel and purchased electric energy -----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	247,177
Total -----	\$34,110,961	\$26,865,344	\$13,160,861	\$19,511,992	\$31,765,422
Value of products-----	\$39,805,939	\$31,673,264	\$16,021,345	\$23,760,495	\$36,719,567
Value added by manufacture†-----	5,694,978	4,807,920	2,860,484	4,248,503	4,954,145

(1) Not called for on schedule.

(2) Not segregated.

*Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.

‡This figure does not represent profits, since overhead charges are not included.

†Does not include salaried officers of central administrative offices.

MEAT PACKING: ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR OWN ACCOUNT—NUMBER, WEIGHT AND COST, BY KIND, 1937, 1935, 1931, 1929 AND 1927, FOR COLORADO

(Source: Census Reports)

	Number	Weight on Hoof (lbs.)	Weight Dressed (lbs.)	Cost on Hoof
Cattle:				
1927.....	141,336	127,555,498	66,758,764	(1)
1929.....	145,415	129,173,874	67,332,923	(1)
1931.....	144,891	120,872,462	63,673,176	\$ 6,887,685
1935.....	183,170	160,860,636	84,598,013	9,500,550
1937.....	238,284	206,625,142	107,171,204	13,478,903
Calves:				
1927.....	29,883	7,246,263	4,698,573	(1)
1929.....	29,567	7,089,615	4,029,264	(1)
1931.....	28,935	6,592,868	4,008,479	477,192
1935.....	48,532	12,219,588	7,468,327	737,710
1937.....	55,253	15,032,791	8,899,920	1,009,348
Sheep and Lambs:				
1927.....	205,900	18,049,992	8,652,732	(1)
1929.....	228,159	19,777,943	9,361,060	(1)
1931.....	302,785	25,114,404	11,831,247	1,564,284
1935.....	259,277	22,673,296	10,813,620	1,534,115
1937.....	428,787	37,358,324	17,775,500	3,361,890
Hogs:				
1927.....	450,734	111,087,071	81,713,376	(1)
1929.....	511,060	123,731,640	88,635,333	(1)
1931.....	515,821	116,921,800	84,016,045	7,507,636
1935.....	310,709	70,791,159	50,664,956	5,836,003
1937.....	428,990	95,330,258	69,577,058	9,487,262

(1) Not reported.

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. Increase
1909.....	\$1,528,000	....
1914.....	1,798,000	17.7
1919.....	3,190,018	77.4
1921.....	1,471,254	-53.9
1923.....	1,733,619	17.8
1925.....	4,217,787	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
1937.....	4,922,537	33.6

(—) 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 operating in Colorado in 1937. They employed an average of 24 officers and salaried employees and 165 wage earners. Salaries for the year amounted to \$60,696; wages, \$155,477; cost of materials, \$773,383; value of products, \$1,176,779, and value added by manufacture, \$403,396. 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 following table gives Colorado's rank among the states in quantity and value of specified products for which information is available for 1937, 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			
	1937	1935	1931	1929
Green beans.....	11	8	6	4
Wax beans.....	..	5	4	4
Beets .....	..	..	7	7
Tomatoes.....	16	15	15	12
Cherries (sour)..	5	6	5	4
Ketchup	10	8	5	10
Preserves.....	14	11	12	14
Kraut	13	6	..	..
Pickles	14	21	..	..
Salad dressings..	14	9	..	..
Mayonnaise.....	..	15	..	..
Tomato juice....	10	..	..	..

An accompanying table gives the number of establishments in Colorado engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables and allied products in 1937, 1935, 1933, 1931 and 1929, with the number of salaried officers and employees, 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 1937, 1935 and 1929.

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		
	Officers	Men	Total
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."

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: CANNING AND PRESERVING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: 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.

	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Number of establishments.....	27	24	18	19	26
Salaried officers and employees and wage earners:					
Salaried officers and employees†.....	80	†95	†40	(1)	78
Wage earners (average number)*.....	957	948	644	743	826
Total	1,037	1,043	†684	---	904
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	746
Motors driven by purchased energy....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	855
Total	---	---	---	---	1,601
Salaries and wages:‡					
Salaries.....	\$ 134,123	\$ 186,948	†\$ 65,000	(1)	\$ 253,480
Wages.....	658,515	494,279	222,000	\$ 432,746	599,378
Total	\$ 792,638	\$ 681,227	†\$ 287,000	-----	\$ 853,058
Cost of materials, fuel, etc.:					
Materials and containers.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$3,233,954
Fuel and purchased electric energy....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	58,913
Total	\$3,111,731	\$2,213,480	\$1,287,000	\$2,148,310	\$3,292,867
Value of products.....	\$4,922,537	\$3,682,765	\$2,347,000	\$3,547,090	\$5,322,062
Value added by manufacture.....	1,810,806	1,469,285	1,060,000	1,398,780	2,029,195

(1) Not called for on schedule.

(2) Not segregated.

*In 1937 the maximum was 3,105 in September and the minimum 265 in December. 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.

†Exclusive of firm members and proprietors.

‡Exclusive of persons employed in central administrative offices.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS OF THE CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY, 1937, 1935 AND 1929

(Source: 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	1937		1935		1929	
	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value
Beans:						
Green	259,505	\$473,834	207,522	\$361,495	503,811	\$726,478
Wax .....	.....	.....	37,783	66,689	112,903	214,347
Beets	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43,690	91,409
Kraut	(1)	(1)	56,765	90,590	(1)	(1)
Tomatoes	346,833	590,982	265,221	516,657	290,648	705,429
Tomato juice and cocktail	197,524	429,307	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tomato pulp and puree	9,316	11,965	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cherries (sour).....	66,134	233,169	60,682	133,551	106,762	537,407
Ketchup	77,900	187,587	.....	137,790	.....	291,411
Kraut (in bulk).....	.....	15,419	.....	13,050	.....	10,996
Pickles .....	.....	570,450	.....	235,060	.....	229,735
Prepared horseradish..	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	37,730
Prepared mustard....	.....	(1)	.....	13,940	.....	(1)
Preserves, jams, jellies .....	.....	670,773	.....	465,505	.....	580,888
Mayonnaise .....	.....	(1)	.....	26,048	.....	(1)
Other salad dressings..	.....	114,691	.....	126,004	.....	(1)
Sugar consumed (lbs.) .....	.....	(1)	3,800,600	192,060	.....	182,958

(1) Included under "other states."

Ad Valorem Taxes

Assessed Valuations, Mill Levies, Distribution of Taxes to Government Units

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, income 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 property within the taxing districts of the counties. The assessments on inter-county property, such as railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, power lines, express companies, etc., are made by the state tax commission.

The county commissioners certify their valuations to the state tax commission on or before September 1. The commission then checks the assessors' valuations and upon approving them, transmits them with its own valuations on inter-county property to the state board of equalization between the first and third Mondays in October. This board has the power to equalize assessments, but no authority to levy assessments. The final valuations by the assessors and the tax commission, following approval by the board of equalization, then go back to the county assessors and county clerks. They are then certified to the levying agencies for the determination of the mill levies necessary to raise the revenue for all governmental purposes.

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 prop-

erty 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 final valuations upon which taxes are collected are those thus certified to the county treasurers, plus certain additions made by the treasurers between the time the assessments are closed by the assessors and the spreading of the valuations and levies upon the tax rolls.

In this chapter and in all accompanying tables showing assessed valuations for 1937 and subsequent years, 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 exemption of motor vehicles from the general property tax removes approximately \$60,000,000 in valuation from the assessments, according to the commission.

Intangibles, such as bank stocks, money, credits and bank accounts, promissory notes, bonds and debentures, also were eliminated from assessment beginning with 1938 as a result of a change in the laws. These are replaced by an income tax law, approved June 2, 1937, which went into effect July 1, 1937. The tax commission estimates the intangibles thus removed from the valuations in 1938 at \$30,000,000.

The taxes assessed on all real and personal property are spread on the tax rolls of the county treasurers as of

January 1 of each year, being based on the valuations and levies made during the preceding year. Taxes become due and payable January 1, and delinquent one-half on March 1 and the remainder August 1.

The final assessed value of all property for 1939, on which taxes are collected in 1940, was \$1,115,123,613. This total was derived in the following manner:

1939	
Gross, by county assessors.	\$ 927,305,148
Exemptions	34,536,425
Net, by assessors.....	\$ 892,768,723
Valuations by tax commission	199,361,245
Total	\$1,092,129,968
Increase (railroads) by board of equalization....	22,148,247
Total certified to counties.	\$1,114,278,215
Additions by county treasurers	845,398
Final upon which 1940 taxes were levied.....	\$1,115,123,613

The distribution of the 1939 valuations as certified to the counties and before additions by the treasurers, is as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Farm land.....	\$ 208,370,951	18.7
Improvements, farm land	67,367,493	6.0
Mining properties, oil, and all other classes of land and improvements	42,073,116	3.8
Town and city lots and improvements thereon	414,478,265	37.2
Cattle and sheep....	25,095,973	2.3
Other livestock.....	8,239,975	0.7
Misc. personal property	127,139,950	11.4
Public utility corporations	221,509,492	19.9
Total	\$1,114,278,215	100.0

Revenue anticipated from taxes collected in 1940 on 1939 valuations aggregates \$42,020,901.27. The distribution of same is as follows:

Unit	Amount	Per Cent
State	\$ 4,906,544	11.7
County	7,454,306	17.7
Municipal	10,274,713	24.4
General school.....	4,099,721	9.8
Special school.....	15,285,617	36.4
Total	\$42,020,901	100.0

The assessed valuation of all property in Colorado for taxation purposes as of April 1 of the specified years, as determined by the county assessors and tax commission, after all corrections and revisions, in thousands of dollars (000 omitted), and percentage of increase or decrease over preceding year are as follows:

Year	Assessed Value (thousands)	Amt. of Increase* (thousands)	Per Cent Increase*
1921.....	\$1,578,256	.....	.....
1922.....	1,548,618	\$ -29,638	-1.88
1923.....	1,543,590	-5,028	-0.32
1924.....	1,538,097	-5,493	-0.36
1925.....	1,540,732	2,635	0.17
1926.....	1,546,830	6,098	0.40
1927.....	1,565,291	18,461	1.19
1928.....	1,577,560	12,269	0.78
1929.....	1,586,920	9,360	0.59
1930.....	1,586,463	-457	-0.03
1931.....	1,438,448	-148,015	-10.29
1932.....	1,280,564	-157,884	-10.98
1933.....	1,099,604	-180,960	-14.13
1934.....	1,099,333	-271	-0.02
1935.....	1,088,351	-10,982	-1.00
1936.....	1,103,563	15,212	1.43
1937.....	1,110,851	7,288	0.66
1938.....	1,102,040	-8,811	-0.80
1939.....	1,114,278	12,238	1.10

*(-) 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
1938.....	1,104,566	-6,995	-0.63
1939.....	1,115,123	10,557	0.95

*(-) 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
1938.....	40,400	-357	- 0.80
1939.....	42,020	1,620	3.86

* (—) Minus sign denotes decrease.

In addition to taxes collected through levies, revenues are derived from taxes on gasoline sales, inheritances, motor vehicle licenses, income tax, fishing and hunting licenses, general sales and business licenses and service and retail sales taxes. Coun-

ties 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.

For information on the cost of the state government and other governmental units, see chapter under "Governmental Costs."

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1939 AND 1938

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note.—This table shows the gross and net value of all property in Colorado as assessed for taxation purposes in 1939 and 1938 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. Following the certification of these valuations to the county treasurers, there are added to them such delinquent assessments and changes as have been returned in the period between the certification and the spreading of the valuations upon the tax rolls. The revised valuations are known as "Treasurers' Statements" and comprise the amounts upon which all levies are made. In the following abstract several changes in the classification of land for assessment purposes from those employed prior to 1938 are to be noted.

	1939		1938	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Real Estate				
Irrigated land (acres).....	1,923,060	\$ 85,829,371	2,113,508	\$ 90,097,663
Semi-irrigated land.....	161,263	3,189,389	.....	.....
Dry farm land, cropped and summer fallowed during current year.....	8,663,703	47,888,794	9,404,745	50,723,025
Meadow hay land.....	379,372	6,236,485	381,981	6,059,591
Pasture land (irrigated).....	68,505	776,991	.....	.....
Suburban fruit and vegetable tracts.....	54,451	5,797,915	63,588	8,897,248
Grazing land.....	23,535,854	52,650,493	23,422,620	52,059,206
Restoration land.....	279,668	500,975	.....	.....
Arid, waste and seep land.....	1,472,401	1,136,937	1,669,559	1,515,190
Timber land.....	94,187	349,100	171,608	581,285
Total	36,632,464	\$ 204,356,450	37,227,609	\$ 209,933,208
Producing coal land (acres).....	5,870	\$ 1,161,900	5,369	\$ 1,209,143
Non-producing coal land.....	16,312	661,790	44,809	951,990
Developed coal land.....	4,349	428,585	5,581	500,590
Undeveloped coal land.....	109,637	1,044,699	90,941	995,331
Coal reserves.....	1,556,833	1,557,785	1,889,325	1,856,826
Total	1,693,001	\$ 4,854,759	2,036,025	\$ 5,513,880

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1939 AND 1938—Continued

	1939		1938	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Real Estate—Continued				
Oil land (acres).....	22,422	\$ 200,800	17,980	\$ 166,360
Oil shale land.....	135,537	417,460	132,092	403,140
Oil reserves.....	1,841,162	2,000,461	1,074,109	1,309,361
Total	1,999,121	\$ 2,618,721	1,224,181	\$ 1,878,861
Metalliferous mining claims (non-producing) (acres).....	284,541	\$ 8,657,134	287,079	\$ 8,717,224
Output metalliferous mines.....		15,450,293		5,708,053
Quarry lands (stone, clay, marble, etc.)				
Min. Res.....	6,577	79,020	428,741	383,771
Placer claims.....	51,294	618,195	50,533	637,380
Total	342,412	\$ 24,804,642	766,353	\$ 15,446,428
Equities state school lands.....		\$ 517,676		\$ 604,413
Misc. lands (not included in above) (mountain sites).....	126,174	3,496,825	46,573	703,190
Total	126,174	\$ 4,014,501	46,573	\$ 1,307,603
TOWN, CITY AND OTHER LOTS				
Lots (incorporated cities and towns)....		\$ 136,785,950		\$ 141,252,890
Lots (outside incorporated cities and towns)		4,319,669		
Total		\$ 141,105,619		\$ 141,252,890
IMPROVEMENTS				
Improvements farm lands.....		\$ 60,634,108		\$ 65,213,219
Improvements coal lands.....		1,986,941		2,348,180
Improvements oil lands.....		206,127		256,795
Improvements mineral lands.....		7,601,926		7,282,439
Improvements miscellaneous lands.....		6,733,385		2,331,364
Improvements lots incorporated towns..		262,788,564		267,121,818
Improvements lots outside towns.....		10,584,082		
Total		\$ 350,535,133		\$ 344,553,815
(A) Grand Total Real Estate and Improvements		\$ 732,289,825		\$ 719,886,685
Personal Property				
CATTLE				
Pure bred bulls (18 mo. or over) (number)	6,379	\$ 387,259		
Pure bred bulls (coming yearlings)....	1,115	43,525		
Pure bred bulls (yearlings and over)....	3,130	154,356	8,804	\$ 483,035
Range bulls.....	15,716	686,845	16,894	709,921
Calves (coming yearlings).....	178,348	2,304,431		
Stock cattle (coming two years and over)	531,200	9,377,459	758,780	11,707,971
Steers (coming two years old).....	13,941	312,981		
Steers (coming three years old and over)	1,264	41,681		
Pure bred dairy cows.....	11,196	432,400	7,501	300,954
Grade dairy cows.....	70,359	2,163,310	45,021	1,372,253
Common dairy cows.....	95,292	2,366,260	118,243	2,800,846
Total	927,940	\$ 18,270,507	955,243	\$ 17,374,980
HORSES				
Pure bred stallions and mares (number).	502	\$ 44,540		
Ranch, work and dray.....	127,910	5,096,011	154,845	\$ 5,975,440
Saddle and cow ponies.....	28,526	716,145		
Total	156,938	\$ 5,856,696	154,845	\$ 5,975,440
MULES				
Jacks (number).....	50	\$ 4,300		
Work mules.....	10,061	442,910	10,854	\$ 501,972
Burros	471	4,805		
Total	10,582	\$ 452,015	10,854	\$ 501,972
SHEEP				
Pure bred bucks and ewes (number)....	14,354	\$ 140,619	78,344	\$ 97,720
Stock sheep (mixed bunches).....	1,265,140	4,570,750	1,295,167	4,616,534
Ewes (over 5 years old).....	133,851	269,450		
Total	1,413,345	\$ 4,980,819	1,373,511	\$ 4,714,254

**TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1939 AND 1938—Continued**

	1939		1938	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
LIVE STOCK FED IN TRANSIT				
Cattle fed in transit (number).....	135,390	\$ 1,093,117	126,919	\$ 998,441
Sheep fed in transit.....	972,305	754,530	934,756	579,902
Total	1,107,695	\$ 1,847,647	1,061,675	\$ 1,578,343
Swine (number).....	106,831	\$ 751,796	80,726	\$ 606,755
Goats	15,612	46,240	13,053	32,467
Foxes	13,457	298,135	8,243	233,525
Muskrat, skunk, mink, etc.....	963	4,315	.....	.....
Poultry (dozen).....	161,423	661,285	148,234	593,262
Turkeys (dozen).....	3,480	50,472	2,687	39,636
Ducks and geese (dozen).....	58	1,699	.....	.....
Bees (stands).....	34,146	117,322	35,861	111,417
Other animals.....	.....	.....	.....	125,136
Total	335,970	\$ 1,931,264	288,804	\$ 1,742,198
Bicycles (number).....	3,647	\$ 42,497	3,132	\$ 42,118
Tractors	18,026	4,542,744	16,333	4,095,780
Aeroplanes	28	249,675	63	108,860
Electric refrigerators.....	64,890	4,839,740	55,854	4,388,355
Slot machines.....	1,923	90,365	.....	.....
Pianos, organs and band instruments...	60,233	3,588,402	58,269	3,543,031
Radios	127,559	2,117,148	117,844	2,013,314
Clocks and watches.....	21,604	315,916	30,694	295,302
Total	298,110	\$ 15,786,487	282,239	\$ 14,486,760
Agricultural implements, machinery and harness .....	.....	\$ 5,856,390	.....	\$ 5,823,680
Jewelry and silverware.....	.....	1,235,946	.....	1,199,050
Libraries .....	.....	400,267	.....	392,675
Household furniture.....	.....	38,932,582	.....	37,643,485
Store and office furniture and fixtures...	.....	13,607,049	.....	11,765,846
Stocks of merchandise.....	.....	59,386,057	.....	60,474,244
Manufacturing machinery and equipment	.....	23,749,670	.....	24,627,315
All other personal property.....	.....	2,721,927	.....	2,798,462
Total .....	.....	\$ 145,889,888	.....	\$ 144,724,757
(B) TOTAL PERSONAL PROPERTY...	.....	\$ 195,015,323	.....	\$ 191,098,704
Less exemptions to heads of families....	.....	34,536,425	.....	33,582,809
Grand Total Net Assessment Personal Property .....	.....	\$ 160,478,898	.....	\$ 157,515,895
Grand Total Assessment Real Estate and Imp. ....	.....	732,289,825	.....	719,886,685
TOTAL NET ASSESSMENT BY AS- SESSOR .....	.....	\$ 892,768,723	.....	\$ 877,402,580
(C) PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSESSED BY TAX COMMISSION:				
Class 1, Steam Railroads.....	.....	\$ 129,629,028	.....	\$ 134,435,016
Class 2, Steam Railroads.....	.....	5,171,364	.....	5,655,760
Class 3, Steam Railroads.....	.....	806,135	.....	814,594
Electric and Cable Railroads.....	.....	6,591,400	.....	7,542,909
Electric companies.....	.....	48,145,620	.....	45,888,080
Gas companies.....	.....	7,228,290	.....	7,034,530
Telephone companies.....	.....	19,940,380	.....	19,393,990
Telegraph companies.....	.....	1,393,160	.....	1,492,540
Domestic water companies.....	.....	598,080	.....	595,520
Irrigation companies.....	.....	77,500	.....	75,000
Mining companies.....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Car line companies.....	.....	983,460	.....	1,072,700
Pipe line companies.....	.....	330,540	.....	.....
Miscellaneous utility companies.....	.....	564,535	.....	587,505
TOTAL ASSESSMENT BY COLO- RADO TAX COMMISSION.....	.....	\$ 221,509,492	.....	\$ 224,638,144
GRAND TOTAL ASSESSMENT...	.....	\$1,114,278,215	.....	\$1,102,040,724

TAXATION: PERCENTAGE OF TAXES ACTUALLY COLLECTED TO MARCH 1, 1940, FOR THE YEARS 1936, 1937, 1938 AND 1939, AND ANTICIPATED REVENUES FOR THESE YEARS BASED ON THE PRECEDING YEAR'S LEVIES FOR ALL PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Percentages used in this table are based on amounts of taxes collected as shown by the records of the state auditor's office. Percentage collections include not only the current tax, but delinquent taxes subsequently collected up to March 1, 1940.

COUNTY	1939		1938		1937		1936	
	Revenue (1938 Levies)	% Collected	Revenue (1937 Levies)	% Collected	Revenue (1936 Levies)	% Collected	Revenue (1935 Levies)	% Collected
Adams	\$ 677,849	94.0	\$ 644,383	93.3	\$ 679,284	100.0	\$ 622,171	99.5
Alamosa	310,026	80.0	297,530	83.6	298,691	87.9	295,270	86.8
Arapahoe	724,514	94.3	701,331	94.6	716,328	95.1	680,090	95.5
Archuleta	95,881	85.7	96,043	95.7	92,989	94.2	81,603	95.0
Baca	291,621	78.7	301,364	80.7	327,722	85.8	273,155	100.0
Bent	318,821	88.3	300,544	88.2	291,599	95.2	252,272	95.5
Boulder	1,257,370	95.9	1,234,997	97.0	1,197,372	99.1	1,138,346	99.2
Chaffee	286,534	88.5	290,208	89.6	289,975	94.4	279,652	93.7
Cheyenne	204,966	88.3	193,671	90.2	188,193	96.0	175,662	96.1
Clear Creek	181,393	66.6	194,255	72.8	188,238	74.0	173,451	77.4
Conejos	211,843	72.5	221,673	82.7	237,113	83.4	219,833	92.7
Costilla	146,117	46.4	146,973	49.6	149,309	54.4	141,453	53.5
Crowley	206,026	83.3	202,412	78.9	203,603	86.3	177,173	86.9
Custer	63,129	90.2	64,711	92.0	64,033	94.7	60,742	93.7
Delta	441,416	94.1	444,673	89.5	467,766	98.9	448,362	95.6
Denver	14,133,398	96.5	13,408,172	97.7	13,692,256	98.6	12,854,886	100.0
Dolores	56,883	80.2	52,950	78.4	53,069	80.7	51,999	82.2
Douglas	219,452	92.3	199,408	91.4	212,448	97.5	199,425	98.0
Eagle	246,849	90.5	237,161	91.6	223,144	98.1	196,516	97.9
Elbert	234,488	86.9	237,577	89.5	242,921	97.8	244,416	96.5
El Paso	2,061,879	96.1	2,096,322	96.7	2,096,985	98.2	2,080,144	98.0
Fremont	575,693	90.3	550,330	89.5	561,962	93.8	516,480	94.7
Garfield	466,276	93.0	454,729	93.7	464,582	98.9	431,340	98.9
Gilpin	124,452	61.5	117,091	65.1	109,494	92.2	97,544	75.7
Grand	170,982	88.3	161,128	88.3	161,571	95.7	119,858	96.0
Gunnison	335,999	83.2	335,654	84.1	340,364	93.9	288,221	88.3
Hinsdale	25,324	45.4	25,054	45.8	25,738	50.1	24,679	54.0
Huerfano	483,108	75.6	456,577	81.6	441,435	86.3	399,485	86.5
Jackson	68,754	98.9	62,519	98.4	59,010	99.6	56,136	99.3
Jefferson	851,238	95.6	834,917	95.9	818,049	99.3	763,818	100.0
Kiowa	199,247	86.2	194,311	89.0	184,899	96.0	157,963	97.1
Kit Carson	320,003	86.8	321,846	100.0	327,758	98.6	316,671	97.9
Lake	441,365	86.4	292,346	84.8	277,863	81.2	222,068	81.2
La Plata	469,967	88.9	462,690	89.3	476,351	93.5	425,032	94.0
Larimer	1,410,380	93.7	1,347,899	97.8	1,342,045	97.6	1,286,575	98.1
Las Animas	1,190,313	74.7	1,157,818	77.6	1,214,862	84.1	1,135,029	85.1
Lincoln	290,857	77.8	284,299	75.9	293,107	86.0	283,424	88.2
Logan	720,390	91.5	680,375	93.5	684,827	97.6	640,999	97.7
Mesa	980,475	93.4	926,068	93.7	906,483	91.0	846,539	92.8
Mineral	32,113	82.0	29,516	83.3	28,759	89.6	26,819	90.5
Moffat	173,939	98.3	169,368	91.6	168,222	91.5	160,409	89.0
Montezuma	213,091	76.1	207,982	78.6	184,761	81.9	172,068	79.8
Montrose	359,615	94.3	342,764	89.5	339,136	100.0	335,834	90.4
Morgan	601,691	91.5	595,403	92.7	593,223	96.8	538,751	97.2
Otero	743,390	92.5	732,139	94.8	742,988	95.6	719,469	96.8
Ouray	120,339	74.3	116,086	88.8	115,040	85.2	104,906	85.4
Park	116,564	85.5	172,590	87.9	167,291	94.3	161,106	96.0
Phillips	205,299	94.4	199,988	94.6	205,331	97.9	183,811	98.8
Pitkin	69,816	84.9	71,921	86.7	88,078	91.1	82,330	83.7
Prowers	469,476	83.7	422,398	87.9	428,919	93.7	415,172	99.3
Pueblo	2,665,645	93.6	2,467,592	94.3	2,420,116	97.5	2,218,252	96.0
Rio Blanco	126,390	87.7	132,641	92.2	134,176	94.4	130,424	98.0
Rio Grande	377,326	90.1	360,189	91.4	355,279	95.2	333,235	95.1
Routt	359,717	89.8	364,652	90.4	370,134	95.8	339,493	95.8
Saguache	210,507	84.0	206,349	88.2	211,715	100.0	181,057	100.0
San Juan	118,562	63.4	115,707	64.6	115,703	67.5	97,014	68.4
San Miguel	132,394	78.4	128,144	77.9	132,888	78.7	125,171	79.9
Sedgwick	241,798	92.2	240,656	93.3	241,260	99.6	215,205	100.0
Summit	75,479	70.1	101,809	75.6	98,192	80.4	85,667	80.0
Teller	204,304	83.6	208,556	83.5	212,702	86.7	221,522	86.9
Washington	292,037	92.9	285,052	93.0	300,039	97.0	276,198	96.0
Weld	2,262,222	92.7	2,141,958	93.5	2,142,811	100.0	2,039,287	100.0
Yuma	353,909	95.2	354,900	94.9	357,777	98.3	317,123	97.8
State	\$42,020,901	....	\$40,400,369	....	\$40,757,978	....	\$38,138,805	....

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ACREAGE AND GROSS ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS, BY CLASSES AND BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Acreage of town and suburban lots is not included. (See Abstract for break-down.)

COUNTY	Real Estate						Value Improvements				Total, All Land and Improvements (Value)
	Farm Land		Mineral Land and Miscellaneous		Town and Suburban Lots		Total All Real Estate				
	Acres	Value	Acres	Value	Value	Total All Real Estate	Farm Land	Mineral Land and Miscellaneous	Town and Suburban Lots	Total Improvements	
Adams	746,852	\$ 8,753,730	286,580	\$ 324,430	\$ 822,080	\$ 9,900,240	\$ 3,553,580	\$ 870	\$ 1,951,810	\$ 5,506,260	\$ 15,406,500
Alamosa	352,225	2,561,785	4,600	86,605	562,153	3,210,543	335,315	21,500	1,593,804	1,950,619	5,161,162
Arapahoe	428,683	4,245,275	220,227	2,443,800	1,749,600	6,217,685	2,245,200	35,497	4,392,335	6,673,032	12,890,717
Archuleta	319,330	1,071,085	52,430	22,840	87,660	1,217,175	284,710	2,075	252,625	539,410	1,756,585
Baca	1,492,671	3,899,320	14,618	39,303	98,115	4,036,738	412,925	5,970	484,375	903,170	4,939,908
Bent	806,756	3,808,405	11,260	11,260	238,405	4,058,070	497,226	21,920	792,570	1,311,716	5,369,786
Boulder	264,898	6,182,370	42,666	848,940	3,859,160	10,890,470	2,660,230	369,790	8,976,490	12,006,570	22,897,040
Chaffee	102,600	944,840	14,568	305,605	676,825	1,927,270	469,845	41,350	1,610,725	2,121,920	4,049,190
Cheyenne	1,070,439	3,292,065	584,000	531,150	75,765	3,899,010	257,215	80	329,370	587,265	4,486,275
Clear Creek	29,339	201,030	25,650	1,275,130	335,770	1,811,930	30,680	551,630	611,740	1,200,050	3,011,980
Conejos	263,540	3,193,075	475	23,800	143,925	3,330,880	398,830	27,385	510,580	936,835	4,267,735
Costilla	767,136	1,560,135	652	8,300	88,910	1,637,345	191,900	.....	142,970	334,870	1,992,215
Crowley	428,275	2,333,715	9,434	16,185	171,915	2,571,815	589,770	33,065	446,205	1,069,040	3,640,855
Custer	273,600	1,046,486	3,785	94,640	46,366	1,187,492	262,923	18,294	137,405	418,622	1,606,114
Delta	305,504	3,298,070	1,113	26,915	711,320	4,036,305	800,460	54,835	1,416,780	2,272,075	6,308,380
Denver	221,451	7,112,620	4,559	2,816,090	92,485,380	95,301,470	.....	4,368,990	153,137,320	157,506,310	252,807,730
Dolores	376,813	1,712,340	3,132	106,040	40,715	859,375	48,570	51,210	49,995	149,775	1,009,150
Douglas	.....	.....	27,270	27,905	57,520	1,797,765	1,367,855	23,175	302,035	1,692,065	3,489,830
Eagle	195,591	1,635,970	5,193	2,119,842	76,360	3,832,172	327,095	550,251	327,545	1,204,891	5,037,063
Elbert	1,089,425	4,723,547	376,692	358,440	49,760	5,131,747	772,725	26,960	301,295	1,100,980	6,232,727
El Paso	1,007,492	4,570,370	20,381	185,350	9,220,010	13,975,730	1,379,530	800,380	20,706,780	22,886,690	36,862,420
Fremont	441,589	2,109,300	31,101	609,195	1,377,575	4,096,070	1,461,740	264,720	2,886,935	4,613,395	8,709,465
Garfield	3,262,015	189,149	489,925	522,650	4,274,590	585,190	585,190	46,470	1,238,970	1,870,630	6,145,220
Gilpin	35,901	116,465	16,330	965,704	109,565	1,191,734	45,630	302,700	294,665	642,595	1,834,329
Grand	326,673	2,186,675	1,462	83,230	266,625	1,636,530	345,530	48,780	522,265	916,575	2,553,105
Gunnison	389,640	1,807,115	33,214	1,136,730	214,995	3,158,840	438,355	443,315	941,150	1,823,610	4,982,450
Hinsdale	22,629	81,820	6,350	211,780	39,310	332,910	14,485	52,510	41,150	108,145	441,055
Huerfano	714,322	1,851,195	7,969	226,680	642,510	2,720,385	262,590	234,710	1,485,665	1,982,965	4,703,350

Jackson	349,295	1,090,409	6,336	24,751	40,097	1,155,347	217,124	24,701	113,175	355,000	1,510,347
Jefferson	350,909	5,801,930	52,149	98,480	1,145,865	7,045,935	5,952,330	32,090	3,501,860	9,486,250	16,532,215
Kiowa	1,049,295	3,818,794	167,232	157,566	694,470	6,040,830	131,850	850	268,905	4,401,605	4,442,435
Kit Carson	1,301,653	6,278,715	118,274	120,695	291,245	4,690,655	596,360	79,775	790,030	1,466,165	5,156,820
Lake	27,480	112,790	33,370	11,636,865	186,520	11,936,175	33,490	3,277,270	594,600	3,905,360	15,841,535
La Plata	455,640	2,238,370	12,532	247,035	883,595	3,369,000	586,860	58,015	1,538,505	2,183,380	5,552,380
Larimer	777,173	7,926,490	289,160	281,030	3,103,410	11,310,930	5,458,050	100,180	7,327,460	12,885,690	24,436,620
Las Animas	2,698,559	6,129,330	181,561	338,781	2,272,440	9,240,551	952,225	509,371	3,610,045	5,071,641	14,312,192
Lincoln	1,501,919	4,678,765	490,720	449,195	1,692,225	3,452,945	646,220	60,675	646,220	1,052,840	6,350,440
Logan	995,990	6,679,865	25,014	38,030	1,017,250	7,735,145	1,431,560	.....	2,989,850	4,421,410	12,156,555
Mesa	522,876	5,672,590	4,034	46,780	1,560,240	7,297,610	1,964,430	19,640	4,650,940	6,634,600	13,914,210
Mineral	38,804	130,495	3,663	265,690	2,243,655	3,660,550	1,269,935	65,170	1,132,235	305,400	6,665,950
Monte Vista	1,169,576	2,272,145	6,356	36,625	2,168,855	5,255,625	567,030	5,200	666,110	1,238,540	3,764,165
Montezuma	338,734	2,889,915	71,785	71,785	3,189,590	5,243,335	524,235	30,215	1,231,400	4,420,900	4,420,900
Montrose	438,453	2,932,245	5,270	403,245	552,525	3,888,015	590,125	130,220	1,173,080	1,893,435	5,781,440
Morgan	745,054	5,626,290	840	25,910	769,395	6,421,595	1,886,710	11,010	2,589,480	4,478,200	10,899,795
Otero	504,970	5,028,490	.....	10,355	1,357,205	6,406,050	2,558,480	178,350	4,391,385	7,128,215	13,534,265
Ouray	158,701	629,320	14,500	748,786	66,355	1,433,861	86,990	149,695	183,160	420,745	1,860,606
Park	514,781	1,487,785	35,678	656,375	74,725	2,218,855	500,110	200,855	299,695	1,000,660	3,219,545
Phillips	410,325	3,247,130	14,429	15,410	178,980	3,441,220	458,330	87,070	528,100	1,073,700	4,314,920
Pitkin	80,731	671,865	21,016	160,275	70,375	902,515	139,050	23,780	130,340	353,770	1,356,285
Prowers	971,256	6,226,940	.....	12,810	616,690	6,856,440	901,370	32,030	1,776,670	2,710,670	9,567,110
Pueblo	1,192,559	5,068,495	.....	3,890	7,047,911	1,240,496	4,060,395	6,800	15,047,682	19,114,877	31,235,373
Rio Blanco	432,798	1,780,305	21,704	110,455	76,140	1,966,900	437,470	.....	296,800	734,270	2,701,170
Rio Grande	221,088	3,405,405	933	236,870	368,090	4,008,365	501,385	140,225	1,010,800	1,653,010	5,661,375
Routt	662,684	2,778,690	43,304	694,790	248,880	3,632,360	639,500	232,760	820,830	1,693,090	5,325,450
Saguache	572,374	2,425,719	4,890	132,624	117,420	2,675,763	341,650	46,000	423,320	810,970	3,486,733
San Juan	395	2,625	24,726	1,524,436	122,992	1,650,053	.....	522,195	229,280	751,475	2,401,528
San Miguel	252,610	820,650	14,609	498,720	116,370	1,435,640	182,620	275,000	422,130	879,150	2,314,790
Sedgwick	305,720	2,874,880	37,480	46,140	189,520	3,110,540	522,330	6,530	1,164,370	1,164,370	4,374,910
Summit	43,935	235,530	29,934	794,310	50,070	1,080,360	155,135	762,310	137,425	954,570	2,034,930
Teller	149,385	407,230	29,602	145,910	114,590	1,981,130	150,350	348,220	348,580	1,173,150	3,154,880
Washington	1,477,583	5,625,885	14,674	90,370	125,095	5,770,850	505,690	6,325	515,020	1,027,025	6,597,885
Weld	1,670,591	21,645,910	570,968	1,362,830	2,499,340	25,508,580	6,443,480	382,420	8,211,170	15,037,070	40,345,650
Yuma	1,447,049	5,429,940	.....	880	368,440	5,799,260	684,440	.....	828,860	1,513,300	7,312,560
State	36,632,464	\$204,356,450	4,160,708	\$36,292,623	\$141,105,619	\$381,751,692	\$60,634,108	\$16,528,379	\$273,372,646	\$350,535,133	\$732,289,825

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND GROSS VALUE OF ALL LIVESTOCK, INCLUDING CATTLE AND SHEEP FED IN TRANSIT, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Included under cattle and sheep are 135,390 cattle, valued at \$1,093,117, and 972,305 sheep, valued at \$754,530, fed in transit. (See Abstract for break-down.)

COUNTY	Cattle		Horses		Mules		Sheep		All Other		Total, All Livestock
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number*	Value	
									Number	Value	
Adams	16,196	\$ 370,600	3,728	\$ 150,110	236	\$ 10,290	18,043	\$ 38,550	18,186	\$ 95,260	\$ 664,810
Alamosa	8,626	161,865	1,212	61,050	96	6,920	13,295	42,255	3,265	17,660	289,750
Arapahoe	10,796	281,505	1,927	83,315	86	3,630	12,638	39,235	9,387	54,735	462,420
Archuleta	10,284	202,135	1,362	80,600	73	1,490	25,602	89,731	1,858	8,825	382,781
Baca	7,959	145,990	1,269	29,905	46	1,645	7,424	22,370	3,178	17,130	217,040
Bent	10,654	179,414	2,824	72,660	153	4,685	70,264	89,796	5,500	24,614	371,169
Boulder	23,949	408,820	2,423	128,700	259	14,710	10,653	19,780	7,062	47,050	619,060
Chaffee	5,245	101,225	780	28,255	28	1,020	6,098	13,175	1,190	7,860	151,535
Cheyenne	17,934	300,485	1,305	35,275	50	1,675	16,830	51,650	2,457	12,215	401,300
Clear Creek	662	9,220	194	5,170	..	..	8,419	5,130	332	3,460	22,980
Conejos	11,116	226,210	2,174	99,795	167	6,685	60,677	205,550	4,964	22,515	560,755
Costilla	2,474	47,105	1,030	37,300	77	3,320	29,050	107,270	2,523	18,745	213,740
Crowley	10,699	182,285	1,730	62,095	138	5,565	8,453	22,225	4,211	19,000	291,170
Custer	9,683	181,040	1,214	38,145	49	1,645	7,760	25,651	1,402	9,195	255,676
Delta	20,043	361,020	4,010	159,730	327	13,790	40,416	124,420	10,699	51,755	710,715
Denver	592	14,780	201	13,000	..	..	..	..	730	2,950	30,730
Dolores	3,971	68,246	423	11,630	38	1,115	21,975	78,030	607	3,895	162,916
Douglas	16,091	312,810	1,691	71,115	45	1,845	884	2,405	2,629	20,180	408,355
Eagle	18,444	349,147	1,909	71,095	80	3,530	29,335	107,620	1,470	9,450	540,842
Elbert	24,236	478,298	4,150	146,820	214	8,045	19,792	68,559	5,825	40,751	742,773
El Paso	28,664	611,825	4,257	133,820	361	12,860	6,792	24,060	10,117	99,070	881,635
Fremont	11,345	213,510	1,435	48,050	144	5,080	869	2,740	5,844	25,300	294,680
Garfield	29,658	522,725	4,672	195,795	210	8,220	61,151	225,830	7,548	43,575	996,145
Glipin	1,136	21,595	124	4,335	4	50	250	875	49	775	27,630
Grand	14,130	309,900	2,157	66,545	6	165	14,642	50,895	408	1,755	430,265
Gunnison	32,964	621,205	2,765	109,595	177	8,060	56,348	204,255	1,042	11,775	954,890
Hinsdale	1,820	31,515	182	3,785	5	25	13,317	44,895	..	..	80,220
Huerfano	10,709	196,670	1,607	53,210	91	3,865	17,723	61,615	1,721	6,670	321,930

Jackson	30,704	2,617	81,105	14	650	32,947	112,292	189	1,015	732,864
Jefferson	269,275	2,552	80,830	99	3,870	1,826	5,325	13,524	112,260	472,160
Kiowa	256,215	927	27,845	44	1,465	11,739	35,605	2,604	15,593	336,723
Kit Carson	372,925	3,729	121,270	168	5,545	7,245	20,525	7,832	53,260	573,525
Laake	16,340	104	2,930			7,450	4,470			23,740
La Plata	294,355	3,056	108,585	130	3,675	37,814	123,180	7,860	37,835	567,630
Larimer	624,470	5,894	229,830	521	24,760	181,056	185,500	11,296	67,830	1,322,330
Las Animas	729,759	4,801	144,707	615	21,865	65,672	227,671	13,593	46,117	1,170,119
Lincoln	337,750	2,283	72,245	139	4,395	15,027	47,995	4,864	19,120	482,235
Logan	672,445	5,820	232,800	433	21,650	50,425	48,310	14,491	75,605	1,051,410
Mesa	624,865	5,247	199,595	308	13,805	37,381	135,385	12,150	59,815	1,033,965
Mineral	15,104	179	6,940	3	105	14,514	50,465	84	380	72,994
Moffat	334,165	3,061	94,320	59	2,930	130,114	527,905	1,396	8,290	967,610
Montezuma	206,505	2,351	58,945	152	3,945	28,950	94,460	5,905	30,625	394,480
Montrose	318,245	3,979	158,595	239	8,885	68,450	237,735	8,899	48,825	772,335
Morgan	478,010	5,190	234,505	491	25,525	182,995	148,150	11,057	62,200	948,390
Otero	19,173	3,439	155,695	539	31,880	69,053	122,265	11,322	62,800	759,190
Ouray	126,345	615	20,010	44	950	13,589	47,220	739	4,200	198,925
Park	291,470	1,462	46,985	131	1,610	29,409	107,655	225	2,980	450,700
Phillips	176,298	1,268	49,855	103	4,730	1,379	3,202	7,454	40,817	274,912
Plitkin	133,755	1,837	33,575	22	575	21,785	73,987	897	4,953	248,245
Prowers	198,472	3,488	131,464	163	7,850	64,384	62,536	7,149	33,081	433,403
Pueblo	301,745	3,716	98,335	196	7,395	7,841	27,510	6,384	28,070	463,065
Rio Blanco	496,590	2,276	70,505	97	3,680	58,368	210,360	953	10,720	791,825
Rio Grande	163,212	1,710	64,285	342	12,435	59,842	194,475	6,788	36,995	477,303
Routt	493,215	4,024	127,570	41	1,310	73,843	294,240	2,656	17,910	934,245
Saguache	406,725	1,851	68,160	106	4,850	63,320	208,069	2,448	10,863	698,667
San Juan	5,035	3	200	9	250	8,325	28,920			34,485
San Miguel	97,385	854	26,995	87	2,535	42,667	154,310	810	4,015	284,840
Sedgwick	184,230	1,080	45,510	108	4,390	2,940	3,380	3,397	20,600	258,200
Summit	74,295	4,03	11,330	2		23,345	27,900	61	433	114,050
Teller	99,395	702	22,855	24	730	287	1,140	629	7,220	131,340
Washington	551,966	6,327	208,670	228	8,275	25,500	57,610	12,609	66,870	893,391
Weld	1,563,040	13,885	659,260	1,470	74,470	364,552	329,530	27,288	134,650	2,810,950
Yuma	606,950	4,448	159,280	295	11,050	2,307	5,900	13,213	77,460	860,640
State	\$19,363,624	156,938	\$5,856,696	10,582	\$452,015	2,385,650	\$5,735,349	335,970	\$1,931,264	\$33,338,948

*Includes number of swine, goats, foxes, muskrat, skunk, mink, etc., but not number of poultry, turkeys and ducks, which are assessed in dozens, nor bees, which are assessed by stands, but values of all these are included under "value."

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, OTHER THAN LIVESTOCK, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Break-down of items included in this summary is shown in Abstract of Assessed Values.

COUNTY	Bicycles, Tractors, Musical Instruments, Clocks and Watches, etc.		Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Harness	Jewelry, Silverware, Libraries and Miscellaneous	Household Furniture	Store and Office Furniture and Fixtures	Stocks of Merchandise	Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	Total Personal Property other than Livestock
	Number	Value							
Adams	4,590	\$ 327,320	\$ 260,350	\$ 5,900	\$ 415,530	\$ 73,470	\$ 1,156,260	\$ 729,640	\$ 2,968,470
Alamosa	999	86,415	65,625	8,700	191,200	45,770	387,485	327,245	785,195
Arapahoe	9,202	344,985	102,220	13,050	733,630	102,660	331,230	3,222,415	1,555,160
Archuleta	530	14,375	40,490	960	59,205	27,833	73,554	16,862	233,279
Baca	1,023	85,575	36,315	2,625	54,430	41,030	118,445	.....	338,420
Bent	1,030	62,800	47,790	5,018	72,405	58,000	218,074	19,095	483,182
Boulder	7,657	375,010	115,090	91,800	1,288,890	469,350	1,557,570	307,790	4,295,500
Chaffee	1,817	73,735	20,855	119,095	260,290	96,355	212,315	82,555	865,200
Cheyenne	474	33,465	25,045	1,335	28,845	6,445	59,450	.....	154,585
Clear Creek	893	42,220	1,730	105,890	126,280	23,370	67,820	.....	377,310
Conjos	638	76,990	97,275	32,560	94,870	16,595	101,770	.....	420,160
Costilla	493	47,150	62,660	3,050	43,310	15,620	57,335	5,920	227,695
Crowley	1,421	27,490	11,450	119,150	119,150	34,350	121,015	.....	420,370
Custer	341	25,067	33,725	2,373	57,010	11,290	27,680	10,315	168,066
Delta	3,253	145,220	123,895	48,595	306,820	87,350	450,525	298,365	1,460,770
Denver	120,869	5,940,130	2,230	2,235,230	21,342,670	7,254,610	29,118,390	8,157,700	74,123,360
Dolores	250	39,335	16,400	300	16,765	34,050	24,635	45,725	157,470
Douglas	359	84,335	63,135	16,380	112,830	20,435	43,835	97,370	439,010
Eagle	1,137	50,755	53,065	27,219	93,475	17,660	115,548	.....	357,722
Elbert	1,437	131,961	139,273	4,130	82,136	32,380	68,280	.....	498,930
El Paso	18,448	945,100	74,380	179,430	2,453,310	1,200,340	3,174,980	199,330	8,226,870
Fremont	5,667	171,185	30,410	40,420	478,235	161,850	395,620	147,945	1,425,665
Garfield	2,721	153,835	141,205	16,260	397,505	65,870	242,040	103,610	1,030,325
Gilpin	252	10,115	1,330	28,970	58,410	3,150	21,490	.....	125,535
Grand	413	22,240	42,800	90,510	119,410	38,460	94,435	.....	407,855
Gunnison	1,702	65,350	53,835	82,840	210,575	53,575	202,330	91,900	760,395
Hinsdale	60	1,820	5,600	3,415	10,460	3,625	1,530	.....	26,450
Huerfano	1,791	59,095	26,050	42,290	98,920	94,095	247,980	116,765	685,195

Jackson	447	24,330	36,163	15,434	36,365	5,070	56,695	48,950	223,007
Jefferson	6,406	220,325	123,675	130,160	742,300	90,830	382,795	304,360	1,995,045
Kiowa	1,023	37,150	35,233	2,153	38,807	10,912	37,300	.....	161,555
Kit Carson	2,420	98,945	84,966	6,525	109,460	39,825	126,545	.....	466,265
Lake	551	19,855	2,745	26,870	143,630	84,195	2,255,155	873,860	3,406,310
La Plata	941	61,570	69,475	185,375	188,120	115,720	593,055	7,840	1,281,425
Larimer	9,747	450,880	242,430	73,280	1,003,560	337,330	2,275,050	289,020	4,671,550
Las Animas	3,107	92,073	106,809	67,041	498,933	226,164	774,568	566,128	2,331,716
Lincoln	2,071	91,790	32,330	11,050	80,985	45,565	90,060	.....	357,770
Logan	8,116	379,975	432,225	25,265	415,225	226,140	965,575	482,550	2,926,955
Mesa	8,314	447,155	227,225	11,575	757,100	352,420	1,290,170	165,300	3,250,945
Mineral	279	10,400	3,370	10,485	34,095	8,560	17,350	1,650	86,210
Moffat	1,311	64,570	90,540	34,700	78,585	46,520	126,715	150,000	591,630
Montezuma	2,717	150,140	75,790	26,470	127,635	47,510	198,680	.....	626,225
Montrose	2,270	130,465	158,035	5,950	189,775	72,445	393,525	71,365	991,560
Morgan	5,262	283,800	271,945	8,235	376,585	196,320	1,065,655	45,690	2,248,230
Otero	6,890	424,770	262,005	52,410	679,895	428,045	1,632,540	79,050	3,558,715
Ouray	352	11,805	18,630	7,562	63,900	12,770	32,029	2,200	148,896
Park	510	13,305	146,705	33,285	57,015	29,585	60,210	.....	340,105
Phillips	2,080	234,432	100,148	37,336	140,821	59,805	164,530	.....	737,092
Pitkin	335	18,725	23,080	12,805	44,985	7,285	24,650	.....	131,530
Prowers	2,942	169,329	112,549	8,925	196,260	90,975	402,929	85,520	1,066,487
Pueblo	16,170	521,800	69,395	31,465	1,526,510	332,935	3,612,540	7,871,160	13,965,805
Rio Blanco	284	28,125	45,490	34,995	34,600	17,030	52,470	5,400	218,110
Rio Grande	743	169,645	85,925	13,270	176,435	33,460	238,580	.....	712,315
Riout	1,056	89,125	86,240	35,235	149,425	54,400	198,670	.....	1,202,775
Saguache	409	54,660	37,120	1,810	47,015	14,635	87,445	26,175	268,860
San Juan	243	6,085	.....	48,315	40,605	18,680	41,220	.....	154,905
San Miguel	519	25,080	15,550	50,875	82,190	16,745	44,820	1,250	236,510
Sedgwick	1,075	105,560	112,570	11,440	79,220	54,720	420,460	800,000	1,583,970
Summit	30	1,060	4,200	1,740	26,400	8,100	15,700	.....	57,200
Teller	1,374	47,370	13,370	6,800	132,900	38,975	98,185	.....	337,600
Washington	2,360	193,065	146,540	2,538	192,460	27,440	109,365	.....	581,408
Weld	15,221	1,328,210	657,820	45,610	1,142,030	303,140	2,594,140	463,190	6,534,140
Yuma	2,338	234,680	215,360	8,120	149,500	64,410	212,740	.....	884,810
State	298,110	\$15,786,487	\$5,856,390	\$4,358,140	\$38,932,582	\$13,607,049	\$59,386,057	\$23,749,670	\$161,676,375

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF COOPERATION VALUATIONS BY TAX COMMISSION, INCLUDING INCREASE ON RAILROADS BY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Steam Railroads	Electric Railroads	Electric Light and Power	Natural Gas	Telephone	Telegraph	Domestic Water Irrigation and Miling*	Private Car Lines	Miscellaneous Utilities and Pipe Lines†	Total
Adams	\$ 4,203,447	.....	\$ 285,420	\$ 4,970	\$ 310,400	\$ 61,420	\$ 680	\$ 25,900	\$123,300	\$ 5,015,537
Alamosa	1,130,424	.....	241,300	.....	73,020	5,020	.....	6,210	3,125	1,453,099
Arapahoe	2,109,396	\$ 45,390	700,020	364,680	520,820	36,770	.....	12,620	12,770	3,803,066
Archuleta	708,588	.....	25,710	.....	11,580	3,130	.....	460	630	750,098
Baca	3,629,628	.....	87,900	69,310	37,800	1,200	.....	29,510	980	3,856,328
Bent	3,846,708	.....	188,960	76,210	93,980	18,430	.....	32,680	7,385	4,264,353
Boulder	3,580,814	.....	6,642,470	165,600	500,400	11,460	.....	22,700	10,555	10,333,999
Chaffee	1,690,692	.....	727,010	.....	72,460	19,130	.....	13,410	8,990	2,531,692
Cheyenne	2,800,020	.....	34,920	.....	46,830	29,160	.....	18,620	11,120	2,940,670
Clear Creek	416,772	.....	537,470	.....	37,870	880	25,000	.....	590	1,018,582
Conejos	1,187,556	.....	59,480	.....	41,030	5,320	.....	640	1,060	1,295,086
Costilla	748,528	.....	46,510	.....	29,820	3,230	.....	10,560	6,280	845,028
Crowley	731,376	.....	110,120	30,790	42,930	3,290	98,930	7,790	5,530	1,030,756
Custer	.....	.....	23,440	.....	11,640	.....	.....	.....	260	35,340
Delta	1,527,012	.....	105,390	.....	108,800	10,740	.....	20,770	6,015	1,778,727
Denver	2,250,233	6,128,950	19,063,980	2,520	10,193,980	120,830	4,150	12,360	15,200	37,793,023
Dolores	29,238	.....	14,990	.....	2,630	850	.....	110	350	48,188
Douglas	2,267,088	.....	39,930	565,860	136,140	81,230	.....	21,480	18,990	3,130,718
Eagle	2,997,912	.....	254,410	.....	33,090	23,310	.....	36,070	22,200	3,366,992
Elbert	1,795,908	.....	78,300	.....	114,870	21,880	.....	14,900	14,950	2,040,808
El Paso	4,217,495	25,000	102,320	835,820	1,180,510	111,700	332,450	42,810	35,220	6,783,325
Fremont	2,172,456	.....	1,294,720	41,870	155,230	22,280	4,000	24,750	12,870	3,728,176
Garfield	1,923,732	.....	2,172,610	.....	103,740	28,600	7,050	24,330	12,885	4,272,947
Gilpin	1,032,696	.....	115,220	.....	22,820	1,480	25,000	3,200	6,120	1,206,536
Grand	2,969,976	.....	40,850	.....	60,140	.....	.....	14,720	21,760	3,107,246
Gunnison	2,424,366	.....	90,850	.....	57,870	9,230	.....	1,620	1,925	2,585,861
Hinsdale	.....	.....	750	.....	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,420
Huerfano	2,932,440	.....	591,500	.....	103,760	39,890	.....	32,770	16,570	3,716,930
Jackson	137,500	.....	.....	.....	11,330	.....	.....	.....	860	149,690
Jefferson	2,621,628	391,460	941,660	288,670	564,700	18,420	72,670	9,190	8,940	4,917,338

Kiowa	2,041,080	64,150	92,620	9,070	24,250	15,410	2,246,580
Kit Carson	782,964	54,730	38,920	15,580	16,440	10,645	919,279
Lake	1,467,540	480,340	53,180	11,300	11,820	5,920	2,154,440
La Plata	2,053,970	541,600	94,260	8,460	1,380	2,860	2,819,590
Larimer	5,927,605	117,060	592,330	11,420	36,050	10,290	7,441,935
Las Animas	8,173,722	1,317,210	247,950	81,520	53,690	24,750	11,434,502
Lincoln	2,302,980	108,050	144,180	27,680	20,020	13,170	2,616,080
Logan	5,373,168	756,860	205,350	32,270	37,610	18,545	6,470,793
Mesa	2,205,804	974,900	310,780	38,800	29,510	18,230	3,578,024
Mineral	382,308	6,640	6,640	910	4,650	340	394,848
Moffat	314,340	64,430	50,460	.....	1,670	1,340	489,100
Montezuma	103,444	85,530	38,110	3,000	770	1,230	232,084
Montrose	1,150,200	114,510	6,580	6,580	4,390	3,785	1,407,345
Morgan	3,632,676	240,650	219,980	45,730	26,010	16,500	4,181,546
Otero	3,212,508	501,530	171,060	39,110	27,910	13,720	4,300,288
Ouray	550,353	98,640	32,730	2,460	370	740	685,293
Park	1,311,720	70,110	58,050	28,230	.....	.....	156,390
Phillips	463,629	101,950	23,690	1,860	9,860	710	1,347,840
Pitkin	2,808,528	76,580	22,010	1,000	4,800	400	593,789
Prowers	5,893,900	2,027,160	1,299,360	103,220	23,020	7,700	3,371,188
Pueblo	12,666	.....	26,440	.....	51,330	36,425	12,409,295
Rio Blanco	1,009,978	329,120	70,010	3,390	12,160	850	1,225,508
Rio Grande	3,816,576	495,810	71,290	.....	22,000	16,020	4,321,696
Routt	1,974,502	78,520	45,650	8,420	1,160	1,620	2,109,872
Saguache	331,820	108,240	18,350	670	.....	260	459,340
San Juan	78,705	451,300	29,640	2,640	480	910	563,675
San Miguel	1,389,300	54,850	70,040	14,720	8,120	5,410	1,542,440
Sedgwick .....	.....	518,220	24,220	20	.....	.....	542,460
Summit	973,357	534,300	71,190	.....	105,200	.....	1,686,707
Teller	1,500,492	101,640	29,820	21,280	10,610	7,610	1,671,452
Washington	14,824,939	1,899,860	690,290	145,080	92,770	262,365	18,134,454
Weld	1,458,024	.....	57,590	20,700	10,430	7,120	1,553,864
Yuma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State	\$135,606,527	\$6,591,400	\$19,940,380	\$1,393,160	\$725,580	\$893,460	\$221,509,492
		\$7,228,290					

*Includes \$598,080 for domestic water companies, \$77,500 for irrigation companies and \$50,000 for mining companies.
 †Includes pipe line companies as follows: Adams, \$102,470; Denver, \$660; Weld, \$227,410; total \$330,540; Pullman Company, \$463,520; Railway Express Agency, Inc., \$88,000; sewer company in Teller county, \$2,620.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY COUNTY ASSESSORS AND STATE TAX COMMISSION AND ADDITIONS BY COUNTY TREASURERS, AND ANTICIPATED REVENUE FOR ALL PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Additions to valuations of the county assessors and State Tax Commission by county treasurers represent assessments made between the time returns are made to the commission in August and the actual levying of the taxes.

COUNTY	*Net Assessment by County Assessors	Val. by Tax Commission	Additions by County Treasurers	Total Val. upon Which Taxes Are Levied	Anticipated Revenue for All Purposes
Adams	\$ 18,427,880	\$ 5,015,537	\$-6,147	\$ 23,437,270	\$ 677,849
Alamosa	6,038,507	1,453,099	.....	7,497,606	310,026
Arapahoe	14,371,815	3,803,066	30,885	18,205,766	724,514
Archuleta	2,334,847	750,098	-18	3,084,897	95,881
Baca	5,348,128	3,856,328	.....	9,204,456	231,621
Bent	6,076,415	4,264,353	.....	10,340,798	318,821
Boulder	26,634,850	10,923,999	79,809	37,648,658	1,257,370
Chaffee	4,806,615	2,531,692	-2	7,338,305	286,534
Cheyenne	4,959,960	2,910,470	7,530	7,808,160	204,966
Clear Creek	3,304,650	1,018,582	.....	4,322,632	181,393
Conjegos	5,102,250	1,295,086	-33,395	6,363,941	211,843
Costilla	2,349,270	845,028	22,682	3,216,980	146,117
Crowley	4,180,645	1,030,756	8,935	5,220,336	206,026
Custer	1,942,948	33,340	-6,533	1,971,755	441,416
Delta	7,991,205	1,778,727	-2	9,769,930	63,129
Denver	313,844,870	37,793,023	2,227,857	353,865,750	14,133,398
Dolores	1,283,916	48,168	3,259	1,335,343	56,883
Douglas	4,200,975	3,130,718	117	7,331,810	219,452
Elbert	5,816,529	3,366,992	.....	9,183,521	246,849
Essex	7,303,650	2,040,808	1,460	9,345,918	234,488
El Paso	44,396,475	6,783,325	62,650	51,242,450	2,061,878
Fremont	9,827,815	3,728,176	12,780	13,568,771	575,693
Garfield	7,791,955	4,272,947	77,599	12,142,501	466,276
Gilpin	1,938,584	1,206,536	11	3,145,131	124,452
Grand	3,305,605	3,107,946	.....	6,412,851	170,982
Gunnison	6,476,085	2,585,861	-341	9,061,605	335,999
Hinsdale	532,485	2,420	1,410	536,315	25,324
Huerfano	5,529,420	3,716,930	-180	9,246,170	483,108
Jackson	2,415,429	149,690	2,268	2,567,387	68,754
Jefferson	18,253,185	4,917,338	7,652	23,178,175	851,238

Kiowa	4,832,842	2,246,580	23,570	7,102,992	199,247
Kit Carson	8,912,720	9,919,279	—300	9,831,699	320,003
Lake	19,127,005	2,154,440	.....	21,281,445	441,365
La Plata	7,076,700	2,819,590	8,230	9,904,520	469,967
Larimer	28,945,720	7,441,935	88,415	36,476,070	1,410,380
Las Animas	17,212,379	11,434,502	—1,328,545	27,318,936	1,190,313
Lincoln	6,977,450	2,616,080	.....	9,593,530	290,857
Logan	15,345,555	6,470,793	..... 2	22,016,350	720,390
Mesa	17,203,030	3,578,024	—2	20,781,052	980,475
Mineral	797,469	394,848	—8	1,192,309	32,113
Moffat	5,177,190	489,100	.....	5,666,290	173,940
Montezuma	5,202,455	232,084	—60,720	5,373,819	213,091
Montrose	7,231,385	1,407,345	—3,295	8,635,435	339,615
Morgan	13,532,130	4,181,546	.....	17,713,676	601,691
Otero	17,196,300	4,300,288	—538,638	20,957,950	743,390
Ourray	2,129,417	685,293	126	2,814,836	120,339
Park	3,327,170	156,390	6,315	4,089,875	116,564
Phillips	5,318,335	1,347,840	.....	6,666,175	205,299
Pitkin	1,679,520	593,789	1,335	2,174,644	69,816
Provers	10,705,210	3,371,188	.....	14,076,398	469,476
Pueblo	43,695,438	12,409,295	—4,110	56,100,623	2,665,644
Rio Blanco	3,660,640	39,256	.....	3,699,896	126,390
Rio Grande	6,613,483	1,925,508	11,917	7,850,208	37,326
Routt	7,199,820	4,321,696	136,999	11,658,515	359,717
Saguache	4,376,860	2,109,872	—5,380	6,481,352	210,507
San Juan	2,556,923	459,340	.....	3,016,263	118,562
San Miguel	7,452,880	563,675	815	8,317,370	132,394
Sedgewick	6,005,080	1,542,440	.....	7,547,520	241,798
Summit	2,180,580	542,460	.....	2,723,040	75,479
Teller	3,460,820	1,686,707	5,700	5,153,227	204,305
Washington	7,953,754	1,671,452	.....	9,625,206	292,037
Weld	48,168,260	18,134,454	3,416	66,306,130	2,262,222
Yuma	8,727,810	1,553,864	.....	10,281,674	353,909
State	\$892,768,723	\$221,509,492	\$845,398	\$1,115,123,613	\$42,020,901

*After deducting \$34,536,425 exemption to heads of families. Gross value before exemptions, \$927,305,148.

(—) Denotes minus.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF MILL LEVIES APPLIED TO VALUATIONS AND ANTICIPATED REVENUES THEREFROM FOR STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note.—The levies are certified to the county treasurers by the officers of the state and political sub-divisions authorized by law to levy taxes. The county treasurers then apply them to the final 1939 valuations and spread them upon the tax rolls as of January 1, 1940, when the taxes become due and payable. The valuations against which the taxes are levied include changes made by the county treasurers following the certification to them of all assessments by county assessors and the state tax commission.

COUNTY	County		Municipal		General School		Spectral School		Total		
	*State Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy			
Adams	\$ 103,123.99	6.9638	\$ 163,212.46	23.19	\$ 67,299.33	4.0362	\$ 94,597.51	10.6538	249,616.01	28.92	\$ 677,849.30
Alamosa	32,989.47	7.37	55,257.35	19.70	54,853.14	3.58	26,841.43	18.68	140,084.48	41.35	310,025.87
Arapahoe	80,105.37	9.255	168,494.36	18.50	103,023.95	3.545	64,539.44	16.935	308,351.00	39.80	724,514.12
Archuleta	13,573.54	11.79	36,370.94	19.50	9,080.82	3.73	11,506.66	8.22	25,348.60	31.08	95,880.56
Baca	40,499.61	9.265	85,279.28	13.76	9,876.42	4.235	38,980.87	12.705	116,984.35	31.68	291,620.53
Bent	45,499.51	8.52503	88,155.61	18.00	23,739.35	4.17497	43,172.52	11.43503	118,284.22	30.83	318,821.21
Boulder	165,654.10	8.99	338,481.44	10.39	158,792.45	4.05	152,477.06	11.74	441,984.54	33.40	1,257,369.59
Chaffee	32,288.54	12.96	95,104.43	18.15	51,822.33	3.88	28,472.62	10.74	78,846.16	39.05	286,534.08
Cheyenne	34,795.90	5.90	46,658.15	14.60	7,893.59	3.14	24,831.62	11.48	90,786.67	25.92	204,965.93
Clear Creek	19,019.58	17.07	73,737.32	14.39	19,593.45	4.33	18,177.00	11.63	50,275.78	41.96	181,393.43
Conjios	28,001.34	9.59	61,030.19	16.20	1,437.29	9.74	17,482.20	14.47	92,095.04	33.29	211,842.86
Costilla	1,154.71	17.84	57,390.92	24.571	2,999.87	5.41	7,752.92	19.84	63,838.45	45.42	146,116.87
Crowley	23,669.48	11.24	58,676.57	19.34	17,561.30	3.76	19,628.46	16.70	87,190.24	39.49	206,026.05
Custer	3,675.72	13.50	26,618.69	6.58	1,315.68	4.03	7,946.17	9.42	18,572.41	32.02	63,128.67
Delta	42,987.69	15.71	153,485.60	13.83	37,988.33	3.10	30,386.78	18.08	176,667.22	45.18	441,415.62
Denver	1,551,009.30	23.0569	30,758.87	18.10	6,617,282.52	3.35	1,182,450.26	10.104	4,773,648.97	39.94	14,133,398.06
Dolores	5,253.56	11.32	82,996.69	22.00	1,174.35	3.596	3,191.75	10.8004	14,431.74	42.50	56,883.42
Douglas	32,553.56	11.32	82,996.69	22.00	6,934.30	4.57	33,506.37	8.56	63,755.49	29.93	219,452.31
Eagle	40,407.49	8.04	73,835.50	17.21	10,462.82	4.01	36,825.92	9.29	85,317.32	26.88	246,849.05
Elbert	51,122.04	2.50	75,430.33	15.61	5,164.78	4.40	41,152.04	7.24	67,638.92	25.09	234,488.08
El Paso	225,466.78	7.07	362,234.12	12.38	407,405.60	4.12	211,118.89	16.70	855,603.48	40.24	2,061,878.87
Fremont	59,702.59	11.32	153,598.49	14.67	83,713.81	3.68	49,933.07	16.86	228,744.57	42.42	575,692.53
Garfield	53,427.00	12.92	156,821.11	19.83	48,510.01	4.08	49,541.40	13.01	157,916.91	38.40	466,276.43
Gilpin	13,838.58	17.13	53,876.07	29.00	8,271.43	4.89	1,570.63	10.39	32,985.96	39.57	124,451.75
Grand	28,216.54	10.90	69,906.97	19.03	8,205.31	4.14	26,349.20	5.94	38,190.56	26.06	170,981.68
Gunnison	39,871.06	15.51	122,422.28	12.78	20,928.31	4.34	33,327.37	12.52	113,449.73	37.08	355,998.76

Hinsdale . . .	2,359.70	25.00	13,407.88	16.00	1,255.68	4.479	2,402.15	11,051	5,928.35	47.92	25,323.85
Huerfano . . .	40,653.15	23.37	216,082.99	14.09	36,898.76	2.84	26,259.12	17.65	163,184.22	52.15	483,108.34
Jackson	11,296.50	9.10	23,363.22	12.50	2,287.12	3.40	8,729.12	8.99	32,077.77	26.78	68,753.73
Jefferson . . .	101,953.97	12.51	283,958.37	18.47	51,866.66	3.89	90,163.10	13.69	217,265.11	36.73	851,123.74
Kit Carson . . .	31,253.16	8.05	57,179.09	15.82	6,383.53	4.34	30,826.99	10.36	73,604.27	28.05	199,247.04
Kit Carson . . .	43,259.48	7.887	77,542.61	22.02	31,005.68	4.123	40,536.09	12.987	127,659.45	32.05	320,003.31
Lake	93,638.36	8.40	178,764.14	41.00	41,926.80	2.00	42,562.89	3.97	84,473.18	20.74	441,365.37
La Plata	43,579.89	14.84	146,983.07	20.46	71,286.13	3.34	33,081.10	17.67	175,057.06	47.45	469,967.35
Larimer	160,494.71	12.22	447,634.33	14.86	181,389.10	4.028	146,925.61	12.992	437,936.37	38.57	1,410,380.12
Las Animas . . .	120,200.68	14.00	332,456.69	18.18	138,469.66	3.55	96,980.09	16.55	452,205.76	43.47	1,190,312.88
Lincoln	42,221.53	8.57	83,175.91	16.01	18,132.08	4.33	41,539.98	11.02	105,779.59	30.32	290,857.09
Logan	96,871.94	5.788555	137,442.85	21.28	106,050.15	4.011445	88,317.38	13.70856	301,737.98	32.72	720,390.30
Mesa	91,436.63	11.968	248,707.63	17.40	150,599.33	3.227	67,060.45	20.343	422,670.67	47.18	980,474.71
Mineral	5,246.16	9.17	10,933.47	21.00	3,829.43	3.00	3,577.31	26.33	32,113.32	32.33	42,413.32
Moffat	24,931.68	10,614	60,142.00	12.50	13,488.19	4.196	28,331.24	11.89	79,272.51	31.80	116,564.21
Montezuma . . .	23,644.80	13.82	74,266.18	15.81	18,431.97	2.89	15,530.34	15.12	51,601.94	30.70	173,939.56
Montrose	103,995.91	11.99	103,538.87	18.66	45,438.26	3.24	27,978.81	16.64	144,662.66	41.53	213,091.19
Morgan	77,940.17	8.59	152,160.48	11.76	46,719.17	3.31	69,260.47	14.43	255,611.13	33.97	601,691.42
Otero	92,214.98	8.112	170,010.89	17.65	125,759.42	3.668	76,873.76	13.292	278,531.26	35.47	743,390.31
Ouray	12,385.28	18.78	52,862.62	23.77	10,071.96	4.35	12,244.54	11.64	32,774.82	42.75	120,339.22
Park	17,995.45	9.60	39,262.80	16.49	5,157.74	4.29	17,545.56	8.95	36,602.66	28.50	116,564.21
Phillips	29,331.17	7.15	47,663.15	18.51	20,700.83	4.25	28,331.24	11.89	79,272.51	31.80	205,298.90
Pitkin	9,588.43	12.07	26,247.95	49.00	9,781.63	4.30	9,350.97	6.84	14,866.74	32.10	69,815.72
Prowers	61,926.15	9.4126	132,495.50	12.58	40,074.60	4.0878	57,534.46	12.6027	177,435.26	33.35	489,475.97
Pueblo	246,842.74	7.414	415,930.01	33.07	875,090.01	3.986	233,617.08	16.114	904,234.83	47.52	2,665,644.67
Rio Blanco . . .	16,279.54	12.20	45,138.73	22.50	10,102.16	4.13	15,280.57	10.70	39,588.62	34.16	126,339.62
Rio Grande . . .	34,540.92	11.06	86,823.30	19.33	33,746.44	2.94	23,079.61	25.37	199,136.00	48.07	377,326.27
Routt	51,297.47	9.03	105,276.39	20.67	27,958.43	4.12	48,033.08	10.91	127,151.33	30.85	359,716.70
Saguache	28,517.95	8.64	55,998.88	19.33	13,349.63	3.895	25,244.87	13.485	87,395.84	32.48	210,567.17
San Juan	13,250.12	17.95	54,141.92	23.72	11,635.25	4.50	19,573.78	8.60	25,939.86	39.31	118,561.77
San Miguel . . .	14,566.43	16.35	54,239.00	18.22	8,332.66	4.15	13,767.09	12.20	41,458.91	39.91	132,394.09
Sedwick	33,299.09	7.02	52,983.59	16.75	21,091.53	4.26	32,152.44	13.57	102,401.42	32.04	231,798.07
Summit	11,951.38	11.95	32,540.32	18.81	5,333.85	3.45	9,394.49	5.96	16,228.93	27.72	75,478.37
Teller	22,674.20	12.88	66,373.56	36.65	32,348.72	3.92	20,200.65	12.17	62,707.43	39.65	204,304.56
Washington . . .	42,350.91	6.73	64,777.63	17.10	15,102.08	4.04	38,885.83	13.50	130,920.79	30.34	292,037.24
Weld	291,746.97	6.96	461,490.66	15.43	225,486.67	3.921	259,986.33	15.439	1,023,511.40	34.12	2,262,222.03
Yuma	45,239.36	9.95	102,302.65	13.67	20,989.08	3.75	38,556.28	14.28	146,821.36	34.42	353,908.73
State	\$4,906,543.89	....	\$7,454,306.16	....	\$10,274,713.09	....	\$4,099,720.62	....	\$15,285,617.51	....	\$42,020,901.27

*Levy for state purposes for 1939 is 4.40 mills, applied equally to all property.

TAXATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE ANTICIPATED IN 1940 FROM 1939 LEVIES

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Amounts of anticipated revenue are shown in separate tables. Total for all purposes is \$42,020,901.

COUNTY	State Revenue			County Revenue			Municipal Revenue			General School Revenue			Special School Revenue		
	% State Total	% County Total		% State Total	% County Total		% State Total	% County Total		% State Total	% County Total		% State Total	% County Total	
		%	Total		%	Total		%	Total		%	Total		%	Total
Adams	0.2	15.2	0.4	24.1	0.2	9.9	0.2	14.0	0.2	36.8					
Alamosa	0.1	10.6	0.1	17.8	0.1	17.7	0.1	8.7	0.1	45.2					
Arapahoe	0.2	11.1	0.4	23.3	0.2	14.2	0.2	8.9	0.2	42.5					
Archuleta	...	14.2	0.1	37.9	...	9.5	...	12.0	...	26.4					
Baca	0.1	13.9	0.2	29.2	0.1	3.4	0.1	13.4	0.1	40.1					
Bent	0.1	14.3	0.2	27.6	0.1	7.4	0.1	13.5	0.1	37.2					
Boulder	0.4	13.2	0.8	26.9	0.4	12.6	0.4	12.1	0.4	35.2					
Chaffee	0.1	11.3	0.2	33.2	0.1	18.1	0.1	9.9	0.1	27.5					
Cheyenne	0.1	17.0	0.1	22.8	...	3.9	0.1	12.1	0.1	44.2					
Clear Creek	0.1	10.5	0.2	40.7	0.1	10.8	0.1	10.3	0.1	27.7					
Conejos	0.1	13.2	0.1	28.8	...	6.3	...	8.2	0.2	43.5					
Costilla	...	9.7	0.1	39.3	...	2.1	...	5.3	0.2	43.6					
Crowley	0.1	11.1	0.1	28.5	...	8.5	0.1	42.4	0.1	42.4					
Custer	...	13.7	0.1	42.2	...	2.1	...	12.6	...	29.4					
Delta	0.1	9.7	0.4	34.8	0.1	8.6	0.1	6.9	0.1	40.0					
Denver	3.7	11.0	...	15.7	...	46.8	...	8.4	...	33.8					
Dolores	0.1	10.3	0.1	54.1	...	2.1	...	8.1	...	25.4					
Douglas	0.1	14.7	0.2	37.8	...	3.2	0.1	15.3	0.2	29.0					
Eagle	0.1	16.4	0.2	29.9	0.1	4.2	0.1	14.9	0.2	34.6					
Elbert	0.1	17.5	0.2	33.9	...	2.2	0.1	17.5	0.1	28.9					
El Paso	0.5	10.9	0.9	17.6	1.0	19.8	0.5	10.2	2.0	41.5					
Fremont	0.1	10.4	0.4	26.7	0.2	14.5	0.1	8.7	0.5	39.7					
Garfield	0.1	11.5	0.4	33.6	0.1	10.4	0.1	10.6	0.4	33.9					
Gilpin	...	11.1	0.1	43.3	...	6.7	...	12.4	0.1	26.5					
Grand	0.1	16.5	0.2	40.9	...	4.8	0.1	15.5	0.1	22.3					
Gunnison	0.1	11.9	0.3	36.4	0.1	6.2	0.1	11.7	0.3	33.8					
Hinsdale	...	9.3	...	52.9	...	4.9	...	9.5	...	23.4					
Huerfano	0.1	8.4	0.5	44.8	0.1	7.6	0.1	5.4	0.4	33.8					

Jackson	16.4	...	34.0	...	3.3	...	12.7	0.1	33.6
Jefferson	12.0	0.7	34.1	0.1	6.1	0.2	10.6	0.8	37.2
Kiowa	15.7	0.1	28.7	...	3.2	0.1	15.5	0.2	36.9
Kit Carson	13.5	0.2	24.2	0.1	9.7	0.1	12.7	0.3	39.9
Lake	21.2	0.4	40.5	0.1	9.5	0.1	9.6	0.2	19.2
La Plata	9.3	0.4	31.2	0.2	15.2	0.1	7.0	0.4	37.3
Larimer	11.4	1.1	31.7	0.4	12.9	0.3	10.4	1.1	33.6
Las Animas	10.1	0.9	32.1	0.3	11.6	0.2	8.1	1.1	38.1
Lincoln	14.5	0.2	28.6	...	6.3	0.1	14.3	0.3	36.3
Logan	13.4	0.3	17.7	0.3	14.7	0.2	12.3	0.7	41.9
Mesa	9.3	0.6	25.4	0.4	15.4	0.2	6.8	1.0	43.1
Mineral	16.3	...	34.1	...	11.9	...	11.1	...	26.6
Moffat	14.3	0.1	34.6	...	7.8	0.1	13.7	0.1	29.6
Montezuma	11.1	0.2	34.9	...	8.6	...	7.3	0.2	38.1
Montrose	10.6	0.2	28.8	...	12.6	0.1	7.8	0.3	40.2
Morgan	13.0	0.4	25.3	0.1	7.8	0.2	11.5	0.6	42.4
Otero	12.4	0.4	22.9	0.3	16.9	0.2	10.3	0.7	37.5
Ouray	10.3	0.1	43.9	...	8.3	...	10.2	0.1	27.3
Park	15.4	0.1	33.7	...	4.4	...	15.1	0.1	31.4
Phillips	14.3	0.1	23.3	0.1	10.1	0.1	13.7	0.2	38.6
Pitkin	13.7	0.1	37.6	...	14.0	...	13.4	...	21.3
Prowers	13.2	0.3	28.2	0.1	8.5	0.4	12.3	0.4	37.8
Pueblo	9.3	1.0	15.6	2.1	32.8	0.5	8.4	2.2	33.9
Rio Blanco	12.9	0.1	35.7	...	8.0	...	12.1	0.1	31.3
Rio Grande	9.2	0.2	23.0	0.1	8.9	0.1	6.1	0.5	52.8
Routt	14.3	0.3	29.3	0.1	7.8	0.1	13.4	0.3	35.2
Saguache	13.5	0.1	26.6	...	6.3	0.1	12.0	0.2	41.6
San Juan	11.2	0.1	45.7	...	9.8	...	11.4	0.1	21.9
San Miguel	11.0	0.1	41.0	...	6.3	...	10.4	0.1	31.3
Sedgwick	13.7	0.1	21.9	0.1	8.7	0.1	13.3	0.1	42.4
Summit	15.9	0.1	43.1	...	7.1	...	12.4	...	21.5
Teller	11.1	0.2	32.5	0.1	15.8	...	9.9	0.2	30.7
Washington	14.5	0.2	22.2	...	5.2	0.1	13.3	0.3	44.8
Weld	12.9	1.1	20.4	0.5	10.0	0.6	11.5	2.4	45.2
Yuma	12.8	0.2	28.9	0.1	5.9	0.1	10.9	0.4	41.5
State	...	17.7	...	24.4	...	9.8	...	36.4	...

TAXATION: TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, BY COUNTIES, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES, ON 1939 VALUATIONS: TAX COLLECTED IN 1940
(Source: State Tax Commission)

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	3.6938	1.75	...	...	1.51	.01	4.0362	11.00
Alamosa	4.54	...	..66	1.11	.98	.08	3.58	10.95
Arapahoe	6.105	1.25	...	...	1.88	.02	3.545	12.80
Archuleta	8.79	1.50	...	...	1.50	...	3.73	15.32
Baca	6.75	40	1.175	...	.84	.10	4.225	13.50
Bent	5.12503	7.50	1.00	...	.70	.20	4.17497	18.70
Boulder	4.72	1.81	1.70	...	.76	...	4.05	13.04
Chaffee	7.96	...	3.20	...	1.60	2.10	3.88	18.74
Cheyenne	4.50	1.00	...	...	.40	...	3.14	9.04
Clear Creek	8.40	4.50	3.17	...	.90	.10	4.33	21.40
Concejos	5.98	.25	2.00	...	1.36	...	2.74	12.33
Costilla	8.50	3.00	4.25	...	2.09	...	2.41	20.25
Crowley	7.32	.75	1.80	...	1.37	...	3.76	15.00
Custer	9.80	.50	2.00	...	1.50	...	4.03	17.53
Delta	8.04	5.50	.20	...	1.54	.43	3.10	18.81
Denver	15.563	...	68	1.36	1.117	...	3.35	22.05
Dolores	10.00	2.00	8.7469	...	1.05	1.26	3.4596	26.5165
Douglas	5.17	2.00	3.50	...	.65	...	4.57	15.39
Eagle	5.97	1.50	.20	...	.37	...	4.01	12.05
Elbert	5.20	3.00	...	...	.30	...	4.40	12.90
El Paso	4.25	1.80	.20	...	.82	...	4.12	11.19
Fremont	7.30	2.71	...	...	1.26	.05	3.68	15.00
Garfield	6.97	2.50	1.40	...	.55	1.50	4.08	17.00
Gilpin	8.73	4.00	3.00	...	1.40	...	4.89	22.02
Grand	5.70	.92	2.75	.13	.35	1.05	4.14	15.04
Gunnison	7.74	1.00	3.72	.50	.35	.20	4.34	17.85
Hinsdale	10.375	2.00	11.50	...	1.125	...	4.479	29.479
Huerfano	7.77	8.65	4.00	.04	2.55	...	2.84	25.85

Jackson	7.25	.50	.80	...	.20	.35	3.40	12.50
Jefferson	5.30	3.14	3.00	...	1.07	...	3.89	16.40
Kiowa	6.25	1.00	...	.20	.60	...	4.34	12.39
Kit Carson	6.187	1.00	...	...	.70	...	4.123	12.01
Lake	4.00	3.00	...	3.00	.40	...	2.00	10.40
La Plata	7.10	3.50	2.17	...	1.55	.52	3.34	18.18
Larimer	6.972	1.90	2.20	.10	1.06	.04	4.028	16.30
Las Animas	7.08	.25	3.655	.75	2.265	.25	3.55	17.55
Lincoln	5.47	.50	1.20	.75	1.25	.25	4.33	13.10
Logan	3.908555	1.20	...	.75	.50	.18	4.011445	10.55
Mesa	5.298	4.25	.70	...	.97	...	3.227	14.445
Mineral	7.80	1.00	...	...	.37	...	3.00	12.17
Moffat	7.914	.50	...	.15	1.55	.50	4.196	14.81
Montezuma	6.50	3.00	1.00	.50	1.75	1.07	2.89	16.71
Montrose	6.61	3.00	.93	.17	.88	.40	3.24	15.23
Morgan	5.01	2.20	.50	...	.83	.05	3.91	12.50
Otero	4.208	1.956	.322	...	1.626	...	3.668	11.78
Ouray	9.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.10	.68	4.55	23.13
Park	8.40	...	...	...	1.20	...	4.29	13.89
Phillips	4.67	1.00	.70	...	.56	.22	4.23	11.40
Pitkin	6.97	.50	3.00	.20	1.40	.30	4.30	16.37
Provers	5.4186	.90	1.50	...	1.594	...	4.0873	13.4939
Pueblo	4.983	1.177	...	...	1.254	...	3.986	11.40
Rio Blanco	8.25	1.50	1.75	...	.70	...	4.13	16.33
Rio Grande	5.36	2.00	...	3.00	...	.70	2.91	14.00
Routt	4.47	2.00	.94	...	.82	.80	4.12	13.15
Saguache	5.64	1.00	1.25	...	.75	...	3.895	12.535
San Juan	8.45	2.50	6.00	...	1.00	...	4.50	22.45
San Miguel	8.50	1.50	5.65	...	.70	...	4.15	20.50
Sedgewick	4.70	.75	.85	...	.36	.35	4.26	11.27
Summit	9.00	1.50	...	...	1.00	.45	3.45	15.40
Teller	8.28	2.00	1.70	...	.90	...	3.92	16.80
Washington	5.43	.50	...	...	.80	...	4.04	10.77
Weld	3.42	1.70	...	.75	1.08	...	3.321	10.881
Yuma	6.65	1.50	...	...	1.55	.25	3.75	13.70

TAXATION: ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY IN COLORADO, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note.—Personal property, such as radios, musical instruments, jewelry, etc., not broken down, are not included.

COUNTY	Farm Land	Improvements on Farm Land	*Livestock	Poultry, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, and Bees	Equities in State School Land	†Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Etc.	Miscellaneous Land	Total
Adams	\$ 8,753,730	\$ 3,553,580	\$ 532,700	\$ 21,720	\$ 19,410	\$ 484,780	\$	\$ 13,365,920
Alamosa	2,561,785	335,315	272,090	9,505	11,505	122,615	75,100	3,387,915
Arapahoe	4,245,275	2,245,200	4,247,685	3,305	25,280	189,360	.....	7,141,170
Archuleta	1,071,085	284,710	373,956	.....	7,775	43,780	.....	1,784,611
Baca	3,899,320	412,925	199,910	7,520	64,685	102,875	.....	4,647,235
Bent	3,808,405	497,226	295,627	16,430	11,260	47,125	.....	4,713,233
Boulder	6,182,370	2,660,290	481,140	20,140	4,150	200,300	.....	9,548,890
Chaffee	944,840	469,845	141,746	2,250	.....	25,435	.....	1,584,116
Cheyenne	3,292,065	257,215	389,085	8,240	2,980	50,700	.....	4,000,285
Clear Creek	201,030	30,680	13,940	8,890	4,160	1,730	78,860	4,331,290
Conjoes	3,163,075	398,890	536,705	9,160	7,565	156,565	.....	4,271,960
Costilla	1,569,175	191,900	194,995	3,705	.....	1,129,900	6,000	2,654,105
Crowley	2,383,175	589,270	255,770	1,340	7,680	104,320	.....	3,349,745
Custer	1,046,486	262,923	246,481	2,790	.....	44,485	.....	1,603,165
Delta	3,298,070	800,460	631,650	25,795	.....	173,485	.....	4,929,460
Denver	.....	48,570	27,780	2,950	.....	2,230	.....	2,849,050
Dolores	712,820	.....	183,021	1,570	1,625	52,885	.....	976,291
Douglas	1,712,340	1,367,855	388,175	6,585	635	122,960	.....	3,598,550
Eagle	1,635,370	327,095	531,332	3,626	230	71,050	.....	2,569,963
Elbert	4,725,547	772,725	702,022	15,421	19,415	286,386	.....	6,519,516
El Paso	4,570,370	1,379,630	782,565	21,940	7,230	175,880	67,450	7,004,965
Fremont	2,109,300	1,461,740	269,380	17,195	3,480	44,615	.....	3,905,710
Garfield	3,262,015	585,190	952,570	18,585	.....	208,585	.....	5,021,745
Gilpin	116,465	45,630	26,855	.....	4,599	2,580	.....	196,129
Grand	1,286,670	345,630	427,510	1,490	1,910	51,105	29,800	2,144,020
Gunnison	1,807,115	438,355	943,115	2,370	1,260	67,785	9,410	3,264,410
Hinsdale	81,820	14,485	80,220	.....	1,920	5,600	.....	184,045
Huerfano	1,851,195	262,590	315,260	4,130	1,850	30,335	.....	2,465,960
Jackson	1,090,499	217,124	731,849	578	397	49,428	.....	2,089,875
Jefferson	5,801,590	5,952,330	358,010	33,065	10,550	180,425	10,930	12,346,900

Kiowa	3,818,794	131,850	319,841	7,645	5,500	56,246	4,339,876
Kit Carson	6,278,715	596,360	520,265	30,450	14,230	149,980	7,590,000
Lake	112,790	33,490	19,270	.....	505	2,745	168,800
La Plata	2,238,370	586,860	529,795	18,690	2,760	105,395	3,481,870
Larimer	7,926,490	5,458,050	3,821,280	33,620	8,770	404,300	14,652,510
Las Animas	6,129,330	952,225	1,124,000	9,752	.....	270,000	8,606,538
Lincoln	4,678,765	345,945	462,565	14,210	7,545	85,525	5,594,555
Logan	6,679,865	1,431,560	821,915	39,805	15,520	663,355	9,652,020
Mesa	5,672,590	1,964,020	971,875	30,770	.....	343,575	8,982,830
Mineral	130,495	126,995	72,614	380	1,360	4,110	335,954
Moffat	2,272,145	567,030	939,320	4,205	3,075	114,120	3,923,495
Montezuma	2,889,515	524,735	363,855	16,750	39,110	203,695	4,037,660
Montrose	2,932,245	590,125	717,985	22,395	.....	201,535	4,526,970
Morgan	5,626,290	1,886,710	636,935	29,695	21,980	424,590	8,626,200
Otero	5,038,490	2,558,480	554,730	29,850	10,355	410,360	8,602,265
Ouray	625,520	85,890	194,725	1,805	.....	23,430	931,370
Park	1,487,785	500,110	447,720	.....	1,470	150,700	2,587,785
Phillips	3,247,130	458,530	232,052	17,042	2,400	231,123	4,208,277
Pitkin	671,865	199,050	243,292	2,015	.....	31,760	1,147,982
Prowers	6,226,940	901,970	343,769	21,991	12,810	191,322	7,697,902
Pueblo	5,068,695	4,060,395	434,995	14,610	3,890	138,145	9,720,730
Rio Blanco	1,780,395	437,470	781,105	1,950	.....	62,860	3,063,690
Rio Grande	3,403,405	501,985	440,308	10,360	95,120	237,615	4,689,393
Routt	2,778,690	639,500	916,335	8,460	20,770	135,295	4,565,930
Saguache	2,425,719	341,650	687,804	5,643	27,540	77,795	3,566,131
San Juan	625	2,625	34,485	.....	.....	.....	37,110
San Miguel	820,450	182,020	280,895	1,800	3,490	23,200	1,311,985
Sedgwick	2,874,880	522,330	205,380	7,700	12,410	107,110	3,819,810
Summit	235,980	55,135	94,975	175	.....	4,200	390,465
Teller	407,230	150,350	124,120	1,520	.....	20,360	703,580
Washington	5,625,885	505,690	815,706	36,675	7,075	306,345	7,296,576
Weld	21,645,910	6,443,480	1,933,810	75,590	17,560	1,622,480	31,738,830
Yuma	5,429,940	684,440	783,180	34,860	880	412,020	7,345,320
State Total	\$204,356,450	\$60,634,108	\$29,560,037	\$ 830,778	\$ 517,676	\$10,399,134	\$ 3,496,825

*Exclusive of livestock fed in transit.

†Includes tractors \$4,542,744.

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES, IN ACREAGE AND PERCENTAGES, BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED FOR ASSESSMENT BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Total Area of County (Acres)	All Farm Land		Irrigated Land		Dry Farming Land		Grazing Land		*Miscellaneous Land	
		Acres	% All Land	Acres	% All Farm Land	Acres	% All Farm Land	Acres	% All Farm Land	Acres	% All Farm Land
Adams	807,680	746,852	92.5	47,249	6.3	406,649	54.4	234,157	31.4	58,797	7.9
Alamosa	455,280	352,225	75.7	27,850	7.9	130,450	37.0	156,375	44.4	37,550	10.7
Arapahoe	538,880	428,683	79.6	16,142	3.8	310,554	72.4	86,080	20.1	15,907	3.7
Archuleta	780,800	319,330	40.9	10,084	3.2	12,825	4.0	254,459	79.7	41,822	13.1
Baca	1,633,280	1,492,671	91.4	55,138	6.9	735,667	49.3	757,004	50.7	12,441	1.5
Bent	975,360	806,756	82.7	78,075	29.5	48,250	6.0	690,377	85.6	24,733	3.1
Boulder	488,960	264,898	54.2	18,307	17.8	27,785	10.5	134,305	50.7	707	0.7
Chaffee	693,120	102,600	14.8	.....	.....	593,153	55.4	83,586	81.5	.....	.....
Cheyenne	1,137,280	1,070,439	94.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	477,286	44.6	.....	.....
Clear Creek	249,600	29,339	11.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,406	83.2	4,933	16.8
Conejos	801,280	263,540	32.9	86,480	32.8	.....	.....	167,140	63.4	9,920	3.8
Costilla	758,400	767,136	101.2	57,596	7.5	.....	.....	181,337	23.6	528,203	68.9
Crowley	517,120	428,275	82.8	42,016	9.8	10,372	2.4	375,861	87.8	26	.....
Custer	478,080	273,600	57.2	5,354	1.9	10,121	3.7	230,530	84.3	27,595	10.1
Delta	768,640	305,504	39.7	56,759	18.6	.....	.....	229,149	75.0	19,596	6.4
Denver	37,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	667,520	221,451	33.2	860	0.4	39,736	17.9	94,469	42.7	86,386	39.0
Douglas	540,800	376,813	69.7	4,530	1.2	53,643	14.2	308,095	81.8	10,545	2.8
Eagle	1,036,800	195,591	18.9	24,621	12.6	1,101	0.6	169,869	86.8	.....	.....
Elbert	1,188,480	1,089,425	91.7	.....	.....	292,405	26.8	787,366	72.3	9,654	0.9
El Paso	1,357,440	1,007,482	74.2	19,647	1.9	211,475	21.0	539,757	53.6	286,613	23.5
Fremont	996,480	441,589	44.3	12,258	2.8	32,500	7.3	395,580	89.6	1,451	0.3
Garfield	1,988,480	407,845	20.5	53,722	13.2	7,911	1.9	327,806	80.4	18,406	4.5
Gilpin	84,480	35,901	42.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,901	100.0	.....	.....
Grand	1,194,240	326,673	27.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	264,287	80.9	62,386	10.1
Gunnison	2,034,560	389,640	19.2	34,536	8.9	.....	.....	299,490	76.9	55,614	14.2
Hinsdale	621,440	22,629	3.6	1,940	8.6	.....	.....	20,330	89.8	359	1.6
Huerfano	960,000	714,322	74.4	4,415	0.6	17,942	2.5	622,301	87.1	69,664	9.8
Jackson	1,044,480	349,295	33.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,800	17.1	289,495	82.9
Jefferson	517,120	350,909	67.9	48,163	13.7	16,661	4.7	281,029	80.1	5,056	1.5

Kiowa	1,150,720	1,049,295	91.2	.....95	....	171,638	16.4	877,657	83.6	.....	1,785	0.1
Kit Carson	1,381,760	1,301,653	94.1	.....	....	929,400	71.4	370,373	28.5	.....	.....	.....
Lake	237,440	27,480	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,640	82.4	.....	4,840	17.6
La Plata	1,181,640	455,940	38.5	.....	.....	36,461	.....	350,763	85.8	.....	2,912	0.6
Larimer	1,682,560	777,173	46.2	.....	.....	102,695	.....	625,493	80.5	.....	21,878	0.8
Las Animas	3,077,760	2,698,559	87.7	.....	.....	29,979	.....	2,605,110	96.5	.....	7,645	0.3
Lincoln	1,644,800	1,501,919	91.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	535,799	39.7	.....	2,675	0.2
Logan	1,166,080	995,990	85.4	.....	.....	74,740	.....	404,880	40.7	.....	16,250	1.6
Mesa	2,024,320	522,876	25.8	.....	.....	84,922	.....	417,774	79.9	.....	20,180	3.9
Mineral	554,240	28,804	5.3	.....	.....	1,504	.....	17,295	60.0	.....	10,005	34.7
Moffat	2,981,120	1,109,576	37.2	.....	.....	10,321	.....	1,063,548	95.8	.....	6,872	0.6
Montezuma	1,312,640	338,734	25.8	.....	.....	67,165	.....	219,846	64.8	.....	351,139	10.4
Montrose	1,448,060	428,453	29.6	.....	.....	65,273	.....	212,120	49.5	.....	148,510	34.7
Morgan	825,040	745,054	90.5	.....	.....	68,351	.....	415,255	55.7	.....	52,660	7.1
Otero	805,760	504,970	62.7	.....	.....	76,201	.....	400,743	79.4	.....	17,250	3.4
Ouray	332,160	183,701	47.8	.....	.....	8,783	.....	128,001	80.7	.....	19,281	12.1
Park	1,434,880	514,781	35.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,398	94.7	.....	23,098	4.5
Phillips	440,320	410,325	93.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,811	11.9	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	652,160	80,731	12.4	.....	.....	12,116	.....	58,071	71.9	.....	9,275	11.5
Prowers	1,043,200	971,256	93.1	.....	.....	88,071	.....	713,077	73.4	.....	11,506	1.2
Pueblo	1,557,120	1,192,859	76.6	.....	.....	44,366	.....	1,101,983	92.4	.....	6,629	0.6
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	432,798	21.0	.....	.....	20,390	.....	393,956	91.0	.....	3,533	0.8
Rio Grande	574,720	221,088	38.5	.....	.....	74,856	.....	122,455	55.3	.....	23,777	10.8
Routt	1,477,760	682,684	44.8	.....	.....	35,928	.....	567,327	85.6	.....	10,948	1.7
Saguache	2,005,120	572,374	28.5	.....	.....	45,530	.....	249,146	43.5	.....	277,698	48.5
San Juan	899,920	379,395	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	50.6	.....	195	49.4
San Miguel	821,320	252,610	30.6	.....	.....	7,559	.....	237,140	94.1	.....	760	0.3
Sedgewick	332,340	309,722	90.0	.....	.....	18,420	.....	33,506	30.6	.....	5,374	1.8
Summit	419,560	43,935	10.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,510	85.4	.....	6,425	14.6
Teller	350,080	149,385	42.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,563	86.7	.....	3,977	2.7
Washington	1,613,440	1,477,583	91.6	.....	.....	7,099	.....	648,407	43.9	.....	.....	.....
Weld	2,574,080	1,670,591	64.9	.....	.....	270,391	.....	489,844	46.8	.....	129,481	7.7
Yuma	1,514,880	1,447,049	95.5	.....	.....	1,552	.....	809,730	55.9	.....	1,430	0.1
State	66,341,120	36,632,464	55.2	.....	.....	1,923,060	.....	23,535,854	64.3	.....	2,509,847	6.9

*Includes 161,263 acres of semi-irrigated land; 379,372 acres of irrigated pasture land; 54,451 acres of suburban fruit and vegetable tracts; 279,668 acres of restoration land; 1,472,401 acres of arid, waste and seep land; and 94,187 acres of timber land.

†Due to errors in surveys.

TAXATION: MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION, BY COUNTIES, 1939

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Railroad		Telegraph		Telephone	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	93.03	\$ 4,203,447	1,290.94	\$ 61,420	8,159.94	\$ 310,400
Alamosa	51.45	1,130,424	98.18	5,020	2,191.15	73,020
Arapahoe	50.23	2,155,356	753.33	36,770	13,592.87	520,820
Archuleta	32.25	708,588	61.26	3,130	305.25	11,580
Baca	104.50	3,629,628	23.51	1,200	1,098.00	37,800
Bent	110.75	3,846,708	484.23	18,430	2,275.50	93,980
Boulder	85.32	3,580,814	223.98	11,460	14,411.20	500,400
Chaffee	76.95	1,690,692	372.56	19,130	2,105.00	72,460
Cheyenne	63.12	2,800,020	570.26	29,160	931.04	46,830
Clear Creek.....	9.45	416,772	17.24	880	1,100.00	37,870
Conejos	54.05	1,187,556	104.06	5,320	1,192.00	41,030
Costilla	63.78	748,628	63.07	3,230	889.00	29,820
Crowley	31.35	731,376	64.32	3,290	1,054.10	42,930
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342.00	11,640
Delta	69.50	1,527,012	210.03	10,740	3,776.40	108,800
Denver	60.70	8,379,183	2,448.37	120,830	295,518.58	10,193,980
Dolores	17.72	29,238	16.68	850	39.00	2,630
Douglas	78.13	2,267,088	1,761.31	81,230	3,230.60	136,140
Eagle	120.27	2,997,912	455.71	23,310	1,039.50	33,090
Elbert	56.42	1,795,908	427.86	21,880	1,924.66	114,870
El Paso	174.01	4,242,495	2,394.05	111,700	33,262.64	1,180,510
Fremont	87.43	2,172,456	438.27	22,280	4,569.00	155,230
Garfield	118.04	1,923,732	559.17	28,600	3,059.25	103,740
Gilpin	21.27	1,032,696	28.97	1,480	663.00	22,820
Grand	60.55	2,969,976	.....	.....	1,753.16	60,140
Gunnison	119.28	2,424,366	176.44	9,230	1,702.62	57,870
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	1,670
Huerfano	92.51	2,932,440	793.39	39,890	2,643.08	103,760
Jackson	43.88	137,500	.....	.....	329.00	11,330
Jefferson	91.98	3,013,088	360.28	18,420	16,425.12	564,700
Kiowa	87.49	2,041,080	177.34	9,070	1,446.32	92,620
Kit Carson.....	60.18	782,964	304.59	15,580	1,224.50	38,920
Lake	52.57	1,467,540	221.05	11,300	1,545.00	53,180
La Plata	121.00	2,053,970	165.49	8,460	2,792.25	94,260
Larimer	158.86	5,927,605	217.52	11,120	15,525.12	592,330
Las Animas.....	196.38	8,173,722	1,822.68	81,520	6,383.09	247,950
Lincoln	73.33	2,302,980	541.22	27,680	2,474.30	144,180
Logan	133.60	5,373,168	790.54	32,270	4,945.56	205,350
Mesa	112.25	2,205,804	758.78	38,800	9,078.50	310,780
Mineral	17.40	382,308	17.82	910	193.00	6,640
Moffat	7.49	314,340	.....	.....	1,499.00	50,460
Montezuma	62.69	103,444	58.76	3,000	1,107.00	38,110
Montrose	52.35	1,150,200	128.67	6,580	3,367.00	114,510
Morgan	90.53	3,632,676	1,018.48	45,730	5,412.00	219,980
Otero	92.55	3,212,508	1,031.14	39,110	4,702.00	171,060
Ouray	37.35	550,353	48.13	2,460	953.00	32,730
Park .....	.....	.....	552.02	28,230	1,687.00	58,050
Phillips	36.31	1,311,720	36.30	1,860	811.88	23,690
Pitkin	39.14	463,629	19.56	1,000	654.00	22,010
Prowers	80.86	2,808,528	509.87	19,460	4,788.52	237,820
Pueblo	212.44	5,893,900	2,226.68	103,220	36,454.59	1,299,360
Rio Blanco.....	7.80	12,666	.....	.....	800.00	26,440
Rio Grande.....	52.51	1,009,978	66.26	3,390	2,121.17	70,010
Routt	90.94	3,816,576	.....	.....	2,015.00	71,290
Saguache	90.15	1,974,502	160.77	8,420	1,503.67	45,650
San Juan	21.60	331,820	13.14	670	533.00	18,350
San Miguel.....	47.70	78,705	51.65	2,640	861.00	29,640
Sedgwick	31.48	1,889,300	356.65	14,720	1,388.56	70,940
Summit .....	.....	.....	.22	20	752.00	24,220
Teller	39.30	973,357	.....	.....	2,068.00	71,190
Washington	40.44	1,500,492	424.55	21,280	812.05	29,820
Weld	399.64	14,824,939	3,208.71	145,080	18,403.78	690,290
Yuma	40.36	1,458,024	404.85	20,700	1,907.27	57,590
State	4,604.61	\$142,197,927	29,530.91	\$1,393,160	559,872.79	\$19,940,380

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY COUNTY ASSESSORS AND STATE TAX COMMISSION AND ADDITIONS BY COUNTY TREASURERS, AND ANTICIPATED REVENUE FOR ALL PURPOSES, BY YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

YEAR	*Net Assessment by County Assessors	Val. by Tax Commission	Additions by County Treasurers	Total Val. Upon Which Taxes Are Levied	Anticipated Revenue For All Purposes
1921	\$1,351,837,539	\$226,418,960	\$ 5,749,998	\$1,584,006,497	\$ 42,260,392
1922	1,322,490,909	226,126,970	2,144,438	1,550,762,317	41,956,321
1923	1,315,245,412	227,966,480	4,056,872	1,547,268,764	42,241,488
1924	1,310,326,570	227,770,150	†3,294,370	1,534,802,350	42,992,309
1925	1,313,345,047	227,387,440	6,969,879	1,547,702,366	45,190,472
1926	1,320,890,766	225,939,280	7,817,280	1,554,647,326	46,241,540
1927	1,332,474,176	232,816,490	8,662,381	1,573,953,047	47,975,566
1928	1,344,532,680	233,027,700	1,775,796	1,579,336,176	48,230,731
1929	1,346,068,169	240,851,600	6,478,003	1,593,397,772	49,633,933
1930	1,333,377,923	253,084,980	4,211,194	1,590,674,097	49,206,717
1931	1,187,137,920	251,310,145	8,721,654	1,447,169,719	44,863,801
1932	1,067,353,950	213,209,940	3,693,208	1,284,257,098	39,997,921
1933	900,562,445	199,041,445	1,924,508	1,101,528,398	36,793,069
1934	900,979,018	198,353,545	3,351,532	1,102,684,095	36,813,002
1935	894,489,990	193,860,545	1,265,805	1,089,616,340	36,961,586
1936	908,232,550	195,331,055	1,954,249	1,105,517,854	38,138,805
1937	881,212,278	229,639,517	709,211	1,111,561,006	40,757,978
1938	877,402,580	224,638,144	2,525,546	1,104,566,270	40,400,370
1939	892,768,723	221,509,492	845,398	1,115,123,613	42,020,901

*After deduction of exemptions allowed heads of families.

†Reduction from valuations certified by the tax commission.

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1939, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Tax Commission)

YEAR	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	0.102672	1,629,240	0.61989	983,666	0.38132	605,094	0.17534	278,236
1930	0.104172	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	0.59132	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	605,438	0.61989	688,606	0.38132	423,590	0.17534	194,777
1938	0.42082	463,761	0.61989	683,144	0.38132	420,230	0.17534	193,232
1939	0.46832	521,839	0.61989	690,730	0.38132	424,897	0.17534	195,378

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. As these are temporary levies they are not included in these tables.

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1939, INCLUSIVE—Continued

(Source: State Tax Commission)

YEAR	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	158,550	0.26822	423,133	0.14022	221,206
1929	0.26042	413,245	0.12544	199,053	0.26822	425,622	0.14022	222,507
1930	0.26042	413,147	0.12544	199,006	0.26822	425,521	0.14022	222,454
1931	0.26042	374,601	0.10044	144,478	0.26822	385,821	0.14022	201,699
1932	0.26042	333,484	0.10044	128,619	0.26822	343,473	0.14022	179,561
1933	0.26042	286,359	0.10044	110,444	0.26822	294,936	0.14022	154,186
1934	0.26042	286,312	0.10044	110,426	0.26822	294,888	0.14022	154,161
1935	0.26042	283,428	0.10044	109,314	0.26822	291,917	0.14022	152,609
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
1938	0.26042	286,993	0.10044	110,689	0.26822	295,589	0.14022	154,528
1939	0.26042	290,180	0.10044	111,918	0.26822	298,872	0.14022	156,244

	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	0.50000	\$ 624,600	0.02030	25,334	2.1000	2,623,320
1916	0.11950	144,797	0.50000	605,849	0.02030	24,573	2.0700	2,508,212
1917	0.11950	155,981	0.50000	652,643	0.28040	365,951	3.1200	4,072,492
1918	0.10650	151,455	0.50000	711,057	0.02870	40,815	2.7700	3,939,525
1919	0.09800	146,531	1.00000	1,495,214	0.11680	174,581	3.4700	5,188,392
1920	0.11990	190,673	0.98860	1,572,139	0.13010	206,895	3.4700	5,518,228
1921	0.23180	365,807	0.99730	1,573,932	0.14160	223,544	4.3500	6,865,413
1922	0.27500	425,870	0.99730	1,544,375	0.20310	314,540	4.4800	6,937,808
1923	0.39800	614,198	0.50000	771,606	0.22460	346,620	3.9300	6,064,820
1924	0.39400	606,958	0.50000	770,250	0.22060	339,850	3.7000	5,699,953
1925	0.38600	594,723	0.50000	770,366	0.22730	350,255	3.7000	5,700,709
1926	0.54600	844,549	0.50000	773,396	0.14380	222,475	3.6700	5,676,729
1927	0.54000	845,257	0.50000	782,645	0.20330	318,271	3.8400	6,010,717
1928	0.40190	634,021	0.50000	788,780	0.18330	289,214	3.5600	5,616,113
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			0.18333	703,652	4.5000	4,998,833
1938	0.57000	628,163			0.18333	202,037	4.5000	4,959,183
1939	0.42250	470,783			0.18333	184,224	4.4000	4,902,824

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.

TAXATION: COUNTY MILL LEVIES, EXCLUSIVE OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOL LEVIES, BY YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1913
Adams	6.9638	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	5.74	5.74	6.29	6.28	6.36	6.29	5.88	6.05	5.60	5.67	6.32	7.82	9.50	8.00	6.00	4.00
Alamosa	7.37	7.67	6.95	6.53	6.25	5.25	5.00	5.00	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	9.255	9.76	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	11.79	12.50	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	9.265	9.10	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	6.42	6.75	7.25	9.53	6.40	7.50
Bent	8.52503	7.615	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	8.99	9.00	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	12.96	13.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	11.30	12.00	7.60	7.55	8.75	8.75	8.55	7.70	8.65	7.90	8.50	8.50	7.00	6.10
Cheyenne	5.90	5.90	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	17.07	16.90	16.90	16.90	12.90	11.60	11.60	10.80	11.40	10.40	10.50	9.86	10.60	10.10	10.60	8.90	9.90	7.90	7.90	11.90	11.40	9.90	13.20
Conejos	9.59	9.84	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	8.55	8.55	6.53
Costilla	17.84	15.30	14.30	14.30	14.425	14.30	15.125	14.90	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.40	15.90	15.68	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.60
Crowley	11.24	10.52	10.00	7.00	6.15	5.65	5.65	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	13.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	9.00	8.30	8.50	8.00	9.50	8.50	9.50	10.025	9.60	9.60	7.50	8.00
Delta	15.71	16.19	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	18.70	5.10	5.171	4.814	4.622	4.497	4.503	4.615	4.756	4.77	4.742	4.742	4.707	4.597	4.855	4.627	3.765	2.51	2.16	2.38	4.26	4.15	0.66
Dolores	23.0569	22.60	24.20	25.40	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	12.80	11.90
Douglas	11.32	7.70	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	6.86
Eagle	8.04	7.84	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	14.46	12.70	11.00	8.00
Elbert	8.50	8.38	7.98	7.98	7.975	7.98	7.60	5.82	5.81	5.07	4.91	4.38	4.97	4.93	5.62	4.715	5.38	6.41	6.41	6.986	7.116	5.64	5.30
El Paso	7.07	7.47	7.77	7.79	6.60	6.60	6.60	5.22	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.00	4.48	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.50	6.30	6.30	8.16	8.22	6.47	4.77
Fremont	11.32	9.573	8.20	6.60	6.60	6.90	5.40	5.41	5.71	5.92	6.34	6.34	7.66	7.63	7.80	7.60	7.37	6.95	8.95	9.53	9.53	7.70	5.88
Garfield	12.92	11.00	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	17.13	17.40	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	14.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.00
Grand	10.90	10.90	11.40	7.12	8.80	9.815	9.10	7.525	7.95	8.04	9.08	8.85	7.51	11.30	9.65	10.20	11.80	10.95	12.10	13.625	14.80	10.30	8.86
Gunnison	13.51	13.54	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	8.00	8.40	9.70
Hinsdale	25.00	25.00	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	23.37	23.10	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	11.50	10.50	10.50	9.20	9.70
Jackson	9.10	9.05	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	12.51	12.556	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	4.50	4.89	7.23	7.20	6.40	6.00
Kiowa	8.05	8.05	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	7.887	7.805	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	8.40	11.10	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	9.67	9.12	11.75	15.03	14.93	14.63	13.70
La Plata	14.84	15.60	14.45	13.00	12.975	12.975	12.195	10.105	9.97	9.39	9.55	9.00	10.350	8.43	8.83	7.81	7.84	7.83	7.83	10.87	9.87	7.13	6.50
Larimer	12.272	11.80	12.00	12.00	9.10	9.10	8.50	6.55	7.88	8.39	8.50	8.37	7.43	7.15	7.37	7.50	6.25	6.00	6.65	7.93	6.62	6.20	6.30
Las Animas	14.00	12.39	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	4.06
Lincoln	8.67	8.39	8.00	8.00	7.90	6.26	6.23	5.51	5.67	5.67	5.63	5.46	5.41	4.60	4.54	3.70	4.66	4.48	4.85	4.85	4.98	4.57	4.95
Logan	5.788555	5.62	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	11.968	9.80	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	9.17	9.17	8.67	8.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	8.67	9.17	9.17	10.67	10.97	11.37	11.37	11.37	11.37	10.87	17.52	16.75	16.25	12.25
Moffat	10.614	10.50	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	13.82	12.62	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	11.99	11.38	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	8.59	8.37	7.50	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	8.112	6.915	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	18.78	17.10	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	16.55	14.85	18.15	16.65	14.45	12.70
Park	9.60	9.20	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	7.15	7.03	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	12.07	12.50	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	13.50	16.00	20.50	21.00	18.50	16.62
Prowers	9.4126	6.64	6.65	6.65	6.00	6.20	6.50	7.57	6.90	7.02	7.13	6.35	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.855	4.91	5.50	5.70	7.10	7.10	6.00	6.60
Pueblo	7.414	7.865	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	5.28	5.02	4.46	4.46	4.66	4.67	4.67	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.35	5.85	6.75	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.90
Rio Blanco	12.20	13.33	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	10.23	8.95
Rio Grande	11.06	10.12	8.20	8.70	7.20	7.20	6.70	5.25	6.00	7.75	8.												

TAXATION: ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, AS RETURNED BY THE STATE TAX COMMISSION, AND NET TOTAL, INCLUDING COUNTY ASSESSORS' RETURNS, BY YEARS, AND PER CENT INCREASE 1913-1939
(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	RAILROADS				TELEPHONE LINES				TELEGRAPH LINES				Total by Tax Commission	Total Assessment Including County Assessors'
	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	All Other Property	Total by Tax Commission	Total Assessment Including County Assessors'		
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	30.824	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	10,558,510	41.34	28,279	1,477,640	52.25	68,149,950	253,685,650	1,189,970,513		
1916	5,888	168,911,680	30,227	276,498	12,741,560	46.08	28,008	1,607,850	57.41	59,150,084	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	1,305,288,409		
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	245,667,740	1,422,113,275		
1919	5,500	165,833,130	30.151	307,613	12,722,800	41.36	26,916	2,221,400	82.53	50,999,800	231,777,130	1,495,213,659		
1920	5,406	161,677,790	29.907	520,351	12,976,670	24.94	25,456	2,390,850	93.92	50,408,880	227,454,190	1,590,267,667		
1921	5,327	160,314,680	30.094	321,374	13,214,700	41.12	26,020	2,431,240	93.44	50,458,340	226,418,960	1,578,256,499		
1922	5,164	160,487,820	31.078	333,567	13,332,880	39.97	26,809	2,386,820	89.03	49,919,450	226,126,970	1,548,617,879		
1923	5,087	160,693,730	31.589	371,700	13,544,500	36.44	27,724	2,484,100	89.60	51,244,150	227,966,480	1,543,589,603		
1924	5,459	160,669,940	29.432	416,136	13,879,710	33.35	26,971	2,505,740	92.91	50,714,760	227,770,150	1,540,500,479		
1925	5,045	160,404,460	32.516	421,731	13,945,600	33.07	28,113	2,479,000	88.18	50,558,380	227,387,440	1,540,732,487		
1926	5,036	158,898,470	31.552	469,564	14,146,180	30.12	28,283	2,634,790	93.16	50,259,840	225,939,280	1,546,830,046		
1927	4,826	164,118,640	34.007	493,100	14,313,420	29.03	28,306	2,669,170	94.30	51,715,260	232,816,490	1,565,290,666		
1928	4,995	161,387,910	32.309	490,555	14,499,940	29.56	27,852	2,639,380	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	34.823	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	61,061,430	253,064,980	1,586,462,903		
1931	4,973	170,411,240	34.267	504,175	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,559,430	87.60	61,060,105	251,310,145	1,488,448,065		
1932	4,970	141,069,820	28.384	507,751	15,172,370	29.88	29,304	1,943,210	66.31	55,024,540	213,209,940	1,280,563,890		
1933	4,956	130,518,610	26.335	520,913	14,290,320	27.43	29,657	1,712,240	57.73	55,520,275	199,041,445	1,099,603,890		
1934	4,981	129,235,470	25.946	519,809	14,599,710	28.16	29,627	1,594,620	53.82	52,362,745	198,353,565	1,098,332,563		
1935	4,909	123,644,280	25.187	521,885	15,230,830	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	53,864,355	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	56.93	54,435,415	195,331,055	1,103,563,605		
1937	4,875	146,835,840	30.120	533,094	19,828,084	36.63	29,490	2,083,920	70.67	61,191,713	229,639,517	1,110,851,724		
1938	4,782	140,905,370	29.466	554,926	19,393,990	34.95	29,750	1,492,540	50.16	62,846,244	224,638,144	1,102,040,724		
1939	4,572	142,197,927	31.101	559,873	19,940,380	35.62	29,533	1,393,160	47.16	57,978,025	221,509,492	1,114,278,215		
% of Increase or Decrease														
1913-1939	-19.15	-18.64	I.0.63	I.126.40	I.83.90	-18.77	I.4.53	-8.17	-11.67	-20.71	-14.88	-0.51		

Note.—Assessment prior to 1913 was on the basis of actual value. Commencing with 1913 a full cash value basis was used.

TAXATION: AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUE PER ACRE OF GRAZING LAND, BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

County	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Adams	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.83	\$ 4.63	\$ 5.23	\$ 6.09
Alamosa	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.51	1.49	1.66	1.87	2.31	2.20
Arapahoe	3.10	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.47	3.48	3.09	3.52
Archuleta	2.43	1.87	1.94	1.90	1.94	1.94	1.94	2.15	2.45
Baca	1.86	1.85	1.80	1.83	1.79	2.42	2.44	2.74	2.73
Bent	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.77	1.75	2.29	2.29
Boulder	3.56	3.56	3.50	3.51	3.55	3.63	3.72	4.30	4.71
Chaffee	3.27	3.01	3.90	2.85	2.91	2.34	2.82	3.40	3.29
Cheyenne	2.18	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.93	2.92	3.12	3.20
Clear Creek	5.95	5.10	5.40	6.36	5.85	5.28	5.05	9.58	8.79
Conejos	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.35	1.50	1.50
Costilla	1.36	1.54	2.04	1.57	1.56	0.66	0.67	0.85	1.55
Crowley	2.18	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.24	2.24	2.58	3.12
Custer	1.94	1.86	2.10	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.38	2.38
Delta	1.79	1.80	1.71	2.83	2.98	3.01	3.26	3.59	3.39
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	2.96	2.88	2.72	2.74	2.54	2.13	2.08	2.26	2.57
Douglas	2.97	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.04	3.04	2.99	3.56	3.85
Eagle	2.77	2.79	2.78	2.88	2.75	2.75	2.08	3.15	3.19
Elbert	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.93	3.46	4.32
El Paso	2.38	2.38	2.20	2.25	2.23	2.45	2.45	3.49	3.59
Fremont	2.17	2.15	2.19	2.04	2.05	2.22	2.09	2.81	2.86
Garfield	2.29	2.28	2.26	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.87	2.17	2.43
Gilpin	3.24	3.12	3.06	3.10	3.05	3.11	2.75	3.09	2.43
Grand	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.92	1.93	2.31	2.50
Gunnison	2.26	2.28	2.28	2.34	2.24	2.06	2.09	2.45	2.46
Hinsdale	1.93	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.88	1.80	2.00	2.27
Huerfano	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.00	1.85	2.00	2.18
Jackson	2.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.46	1.40	1.60	1.62
Jefferson	4.51	4.43	4.59	4.54	3.60	2.60	3.54	4.50	4.97
Kiowa	3.55	3.57	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.82	2.82	3.62	3.49
Kit Carson	2.48	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.51	2.54	2.11	2.42	2.34
Lake	2.42	1.95	2.46	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.24	3.08	3.70
La Plata	1.96	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.20	2.16	2.33	2.66	2.90
Larimer	1.94	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.28	2.15	2.48
Las Animas	1.88	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.19	2.04	2.33	2.34
Lincoln	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.26	3.05	3.45
Logan	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.67	1.76	2.00	2.07	2.80	2.80
Mesa	2.52	2.53	2.35	2.49	2.53	2.54	2.51	3.32	3.52
Mineral	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.44	3.54	3.57	3.57	3.97	3.93
Moffat	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.62	1.74	1.71	1.63	1.98	2.03
Montezuma	3.55	3.65	2.21	2.06	2.17	2.25	2.18	2.45	2.49
Montrose	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.11	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.47	2.56
Morgan	2.27	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.29	2.83	3.13
Otero	1.89	1.30	1.90	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.89	2.28	2.26
Ouray	2.25	2.27	2.31	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.76
Park	1.70	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.62	1.61	1.83	2.30
Phillips	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.89	1.84	1.82	2.80	2.87
Pitkin	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.58	2.58
Prowers	2.61	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.63	2.65	2.63	1.88	1.79
Pueblo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.61	1.98	2.52	2.99
Rio Blanco	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.21	2.30	2.04	2.39	2.30
Rio Grande	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.50	2.40
Routt	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.56	2.76	2.85	2.47	2.57
Saguache	1.42	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.16	1.20	1.34	2.65	2.80
San Juan	10.20	5.20	4.11	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.04	5.60	5.60
San Miguel	2.41	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.69	2.68
Sedgwick	2.34	2.40	2.34	2.35	2.44	2.57	2.62	3.16	3.55
Summit	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.70	2.53	3.00	3.12
Teller	1.89	1.87	1.89	1.85	1.98	1.95	1.99	2.13	1.92
Washington	2.61	2.33	2.31	2.25	2.41	2.56	2.54	2.84	2.85
Weld	3.16	2.01	2.01	1.98	2.03	1.91	1.95	2.17	2.40
Yuma	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.64	2.22	2.86
State	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.76

**TAXATION: AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUE PER ACRE OF DRY FARMING LAND, BY
COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS**

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Adams	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.87	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.05	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.20	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.73
Alamosa	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
Arapahoe	6.52	6.44	6.36	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.48	7.61	8.09
Archuleta	7.55	7.57	7.45	7.98	7.27	7.27	7.52	7.33	8.26
Baca	3.39	3.38	3.38	3.37	3.39	4.50	4.50	5.02	5.00
Bent	3.72	...	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.56	4.03	4.28	4.36
Boulder	17.12	17.34	17.32	17.35	17.27	17.23	17.16	20.38	23.59
Chaffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyenne	3.79	3.80	3.79	3.78	3.78	5.07	5.06	6.62	6.61
Clear Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conejos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.05	2.61
Crowley	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.44	4.41	4.36	4.62	5.50	6.59
Custer	9.56	9.80	9.91	9.67	9.88	10.35	10.53	9.47	9.59
Delta	...	...	10.76	10.42	10.20	10.86	10.66	13.12	14.01
Denver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolores	3.69	8.33	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.40	6.21	6.75
Douglas	7.83	7.84	7.84	7.88	7.01	9.34	9.37	11.50	12.78
Eagle	20.22	19.99	22.50	21.01	21.42	21.55	21.83	23.55	24.42
Elbert	7.62	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.54	7.55	7.57	8.59	9.51
El Paso	6.22	6.36	6.50	6.64	6.64	7.22	7.22	9.25	9.39
Fremont	5.01	5.09	9.25	5.22	5.23	5.86	5.61	7.02	6.34
Garfield	7.74	7.90	7.56	10.97	11.03	11.33	10.38	14.12	16.88
Gilpin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinsdale	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Huerfano	5.00	5.14	5.13	4.06	4.25	5.04	5.07	6.14	5.99
Jackson	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.38	4.50	8.06	8.05
Jefferson	17.88	20.12	22.39	20.20	13.97	13.36	12.82	14.50	16.10
Kiowa	4.10	4.13	4.05	4.08	4.16	5.53	5.53	6.17	7.21
Kit Carson	5.73	5.74	5.73	5.74	5.73	7.76	7.74	8.68	8.76
Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Plata	10.42	10.61	10.32	10.00	10.44	10.22	11.08	12.69	12.77
Larimer	12.11	6.58	6.55	6.46	6.50	8.70	8.95	12.26	13.62
Las Animas	5.00	5.11	5.03	5.01	6.01	6.00	5.90	8.04	8.00
Lincoln	3.64	3.63	3.63	3.64	3.62	4.84	4.86	6.35	7.04
Logan	5.21	5.20	5.20	5.00	5.00	6.41	6.89	9.47	11.49
Mesa	...	...	12.85	13.41	12.83	11.49	12.00	28.56	31.29
Mineral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moffat	5.87	5.90	5.71	5.97	6.31	6.65	6.65	8.16	8.91
Montezuma	14.93	14.99	7.51	9.31	9.31	9.04	9.58	10.59	11.63
Montrose	9.00	6.00	9.54	9.54	10.00	10.31	10.64	12.88	12.70
Morgan	4.90	4.72	4.66	4.68	4.74	5.69	5.68	6.93	7.72
Otero	7.79	7.46	6.59	6.40	6.64	6.69	5.96	10.13	10.91
Ouray	6.98	6.98	7.39	7.27	6.91	7.00	7.65	8.50	8.50
Park	10.73	10.80	10.83	10.84	10.84	10.88	10.89	12.12	12.00
Phillips	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.68	8.70	11.53	11.54	15.44	20.53
Pitkin	14.07	13.69	13.51	7.35	8.56	8.55	8.81	8.92	8.00
Prowers	3.99	3.88	3.76	3.78	3.76	3.81	3.71	4.15	4.12
Pueblo	8.02	8.73	11.15	11.30	12.30	10.16	12.15	12.35	12.35
Rio Blanco	8.02	8.02	8.28	7.84	8.39	9.91	9.26	12.61	11.00
Rio Grande	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Routt	9.27	9.42	8.92	9.31	9.31	9.30	9.70	12.07	15.93
Saguache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Juan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Miguel	10.52	10.80	11.22	11.60	11.64	11.66	11.78	13.26	13.81
Sedgwick	8.77	8.80	8.79	8.85	8.86	11.50	11.82	15.50	17.18
Summit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teller	8.11	8.18	8.10	8.01	8.14	8.25	7.81	8.34	8.00
Washington	4.38	4.04	4.03	3.89	3.91	5.11	5.10	5.72	5.66
Weld	5.30	4.56	4.56	5.30	5.22	6.71	6.90	8.08	8.92
Yuma	6.43	6.42	6.39	6.38	6.38	8.28	8.27	11.49	15.30
State	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.34	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.61	\$ 7.94	\$ 8.81

TAXATION: AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUE PER ACRE OF IRRIGATED LAND, BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS
(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Adams	\$71.14	\$57.95	\$56.93	\$57.69	\$58.43	\$59.66	\$53.71	\$63.68	\$72.32
Alamosa	23.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.00	30.00
Arapahoe	67.73	67.72	67.74	67.74	67.73	67.67	66.96	77.78	89.68
Archuleta	30.00	28.44	27.83	27.61	27.63	27.48	27.45	30.58	32.57
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Bent	44.05	43.15	42.86	42.55	41.66	40.69	39.52	63.74	63.90
Boulder	58.54	58.49	58.61	58.63	58.52	58.41	58.46	70.18	79.27
Chaffee	34.36	34.44	34.27	32.05	32.79	30.46	35.12	38.85	35.32
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	32.15	32.43	32.31	32.20	32.20	32.19	32.19	35.78	35.78
Costilla	17.63	14.87	14.59	14.39	15.05	14.35	14.46	18.81	24.08
Crowley	36.10	35.78	36.08	35.51	35.85	35.95	36.13	45.73	67.26
Custer	26.45	26.54	27.20	27.46	26.55	26.52	26.47	32.00	31.94
Delta	42.41	40.46	42.32	34.60	45.44	45.72	45.08	46.17	52.35
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588.04
Dolores	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.14	7.35	7.50	7.64	9.95	12.04
Douglas	50.86	50.10	50.39	50.77	56.83	53.61	53.29	58.67	61.57
Eagle	46.40	46.57	41.82	46.00	45.62	52.92	46.23	51.62	47.12
Elbert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso	48.29	48.29	48.34	48.45	48.46	52.67	52.67	60.00	60.00
Fremont	62.90	53.60	53.87	57.00	57.97	58.23	52.44	62.46	64.28
Garfield	40.51	40.40	40.12	43.92	43.17	44.04	45.19	50.77	56.52
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	.....	.....	21.94	21.58	22.17	22.73	24.89	28.35	27.91
Gunnison	30.05	30.05	30.34	30.86	30.38	30.73	26.32	31.20	33.34
Hinsdale	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	20.59
Huerfano	31.74	32.00	32.00	29.31	29.46	29.67	28.86	33.40	33.46
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	71.90	68.51	68.56	65.20	61.64	59.15	57.49	70.70	78.56
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	22.95	22.95	22.95	22.95	23.00	23.00	24.31	27.01	25.60
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	29.71	29.87	28.79	29.41	28.51	31.80	31.93	37.74	38.29
Larimer	55.61	55.49	55.47	55.44	55.60	55.90	56.10	69.00	77.01
Las Animas	35.35	36.69	39.30	36.20	37.27	36.88	34.56	40.02	39.40
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	42.31	42.29	41.25	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.40	52.02	55.30
Mesa	44.32	45.05	44.43	46.00	46.47	46.22	46.98	77.14	78.38
Mineral	13.27	12.72	12.76	12.29	11.00	10.24	10.17	11.25	11.46
Moffat	26.71	25.41	25.32	25.24	25.30	26.63	25.55	30.07	30.16
Montezuma	33.80	33.99	24.75	25.25	25.10	25.11	25.05	27.55	27.72
Montrose	35.00	35.00	33.80	33.92	34.02	34.45	35.03	38.92	39.35
Morgan	52.74	52.23	44.92	44.90	44.95	45.93	45.63	56.40	62.60
Otero	55.06	54.62	55.33	54.58	54.96	54.85	62.64	63.52	69.93
Ouray	31.43	31.47	31.44	31.37	30.04	31.10	31.61	38.61	39.54
Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	40.46	40.50	40.36	40.68	39.63	40.27	40.82	44.21	42.20
Prowers	41.56	41.06	41.75	41.59	42.15	41.85	41.91	52.10	51.19
Pueblo	62.03	62.70	59.93	62.21	61.15	69.35	68.85	76.80	75.80
Rio Blanco	34.30	36.19	36.82	35.90	37.02	39.76	40.08	47.50	47.00
Rio Grande	37.54	37.62	37.55	37.43	37.00	37.18	38.00	46.17	48.55
Routt	28.40	28.40	28.27	28.64	28.10	28.84	29.24	35.98	36.02
Saguache	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	35.00	35.20
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	22.80	22.95	23.41	23.82	23.78	24.53	24.51	27.43	28.70
Sedgwick	48.94	48.87	49.38	50.53	49.58	48.69	49.17	57.12	64.42
Summit	.....	.....	25.42	25.42	25.00	25.70	25.42	28.00	29.34
Teller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	45.79	45.92	45.66	46.68	45.47	46.55	43.78	49.78	49.90
Weld	53.48	46.73	46.99	47.69	47.48	47.93	49.13	59.96	66.65
Yuma	23.94	23.93	23.94	23.93	24.02	21.48	21.54	28.42	37.13
State	\$44.63	\$42.97	\$42.11	\$42.13	\$42.39	\$42.66	\$42.80	\$51.28	\$57.39

Special Taxes

Levies on Income, Inheritances, Gifts, Sales and Services and Imported Goods

STATE INCOME TAX

There was submitted to the voters on November 3, 1936, by the general assembly a proposed amendment to Article X of the state constitution authorizing the legislature to levy income taxes. It was adopted by a vote of 167,268 to 159,143. The general assembly then enacted an income tax law, effective July 1, 1937.

The law levies a tax on the individual incomes of all residents, and of non-residents if derived from sources within the state, based on net income, and from corporations and income from fiduciary sources. Returns must be filed by individuals with a gross income of \$5,000, or a net income of \$1,000 if single or not living with husband or wife, and \$2,500 if married and living with husband or wife.

A single person is allowed an exemption of \$1,000 and a married person or the head of a family, \$2,500. Exempt from the tax are labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations, mutual savings banks, fraternal societies, cemeteries not operated for profit, charitable and civic organizations, benevolent societies and farmers' associations.

The law provides for the computation of the amount of the tax very much along the same lines as that followed by the federal income tax. Individuals with a net income under \$2,000 pay 1 per cent. The rate increases 1 per cent for each additional \$2,000 up to 6 per cent on net incomes above \$10,000. There is a surtax of 2 per cent on income derived from dividends, royalties, interest, etc. Corporations pay 4 per cent on their entire net income and banks, trust companies, financing and loan associations 6 per cent.

The tax becomes due and payable on incomes for the preceding calendar or fiscal year on April 15 of each year, by which time the filing of returns must be completed. The tax may be paid in whole by that date or may be divided into four separate installments.

The law is administered and the tax collected by the income tax division under the state treasurer. Of the proceeds from the tax, 5 per cent goes into an income tax refund fund and 3 per cent into an administrative fund. The

remainder goes into a reserve for general county school funds, out of which allocations are made to counties on the basis of the number of children of school age in each county. The tax is a replacement of property tax to the amount of the income derived. This part of the statute was amended, approved March 31, 1939, temporarily changing the diversion of these funds until June 30, 1941, by requiring 35 per cent of the remainder of the income to go into the general county school fund and 65 per cent into the general state fund, under certain limitations. Thereafter the law reverts to its former status.

There were 67,624 returns filed with the division up to December 31, 1939, on 1938 incomes, of which there were 46,567 taxable returns and 21,057 non-taxable. There were 46,115 taxable returns on 1938 incomes, exclusive of interest and fiduciary returns, of which 29,331 returns or 63.6 per cent were in the lowest bracket, 14,821 in the higher individual income bracket and 1,963 were corporation returns.

Amount of tax collected on 1938 incomes to December 31, 1939, was \$2,773,409, of which \$2,728,183 was from individual and corporation returns and \$45,226 from interest and fiduciaries. Of the \$2,728,183 individual and corporation taxes paid, \$330,352 was from the low bracket of individual incomes; \$1,393,195 from the higher bracket, and \$1,004,635 from corporations.

Receipts on 1939 incomes up to July 31, 1940, amounted to \$2,291,887. Additional receipts included \$71,949 on 1938 returns and \$54 on 1937 returns, a total of \$2,363,890.

There was apportioned to counties on October 20, 1939, out of the income tax a total of \$1,087,575.

STATE INHERITANCE AND GIFT 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 only in the event no tax is paid the domiciliary state on same; 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 only subsequent major amendment through 1939 was the addition of an optional valuation provision.

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 descend-

ant 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 fund and are a part of the general revenue of the state. An additional 10 per cent is levied upon the net taxable estates, which goes into the old-age pension fund.

A new law, known as the gift tax law, which imposes a tax upon gifts made after its effective date, August 4, 1937, was designed not only as a revenue producer but as a supplement to the inheritance and succession tax laws. It brings within the scope of the law transfers made during life, which could not be established as having been made in contemplation of death. Gifts within the meaning of the law are not confined to transfers of property without consideration, but include also sales and exchanges for less than an adequate or full consideration, the creation of irrevocable trusts for the benefit of others, the income of beneficiaries from such trusts, etc. The amounts of the tax, classes affected and exemptions follow in general the provisions of the inheritance tax laws. The administration of the law is vested in the inheritance tax commissioner. It is an annual tax and annual returns are filed on or before March 1 of each year. The revenue from the tax goes into the general fund.

Inheritance taxes collected by fiscal years ending November 30 down to 1930 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

Inheritance tax collections after 1930, the 10 per cent collections for the old age pension fund and gift tax collections for fiscal years ending June 30, beginning with 1931, are shown in the following table:

STATE INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES: COLLECTIONS BY CLASSES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 TO 1940, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Inheritance Tax Commissioner)

YEAR	Inheritance Tax	Old Age Pensions	Gift Tax	Total
1931.....	\$ 999,510.51	.....	.....	\$ 999,510.51
1932.....	756,497.19	.....	.....	756,497.19
1933.....	452,981.64	.....	.....	452,981.64
1934.....	1,119,676.27	\$ 10,629.67	.....	1,130,305.94
1935.....	526,627.21	24,503.55	.....	551,130.76
1936.....	717,091.67	72,348.30	.....	789,439.97
1937.....	937,678.31	59,022.49	.....	996,700.80
1938.....	1,081,623.52	100,825.73	\$130,363.84	1,312,813.09
1939.....	819,770.44	76,348.70	47,707.18	943,826.32
1940.....	1,029,076.77	143,633.98	34,165.73	1,206,876.48
Total	\$8,440,533.53	\$487,312.42	\$212,236.75	\$9,140,082.70

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 12½ per cent federal excise tax, such as cigars 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.

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	% Increase
1935 (10 mos.)	\$4,191,254	\$4.05	...
1936	6,240,799	6.02	...
1937	6,985,545	6.74	11.9
1938	6,553,855	6.34	-6.2
1939	7,200,692	6.95	9.9

(—) Decrease.

The sources of sales tax revenues by business classifications, in percentages, for specified years, are as follows:

Group	Per Cent		
	1939	1938	1937
Apparel	6.81	7.23	7.55
Automotive	15.78	13.51	14.32
Food	25.65	27.18	26.64
General merchandise	22.03	22.90	23.57
Public utilities	7.34	7.61	7.12
All others	22.39	21.57	20.80
	100.00	100.00	100.00

There is a wide variation among the counties in the per capita sales tax which ranged from \$1.16 in Baca county to \$7.56 in Denver county in 1939.

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, 1939, the department had received 35,418,000 tokens from the manufacturer and 14,325,865 requisitioned from licensed tax vendors. After crediting cancellations and tokens on hand there was in circulation at the end of 1939 a total of 49,017,365 tokens.

Tables published herewith on sales tax operations are as follows:

A table showing receipts, by sources, and disbursements by calendar years.

A table showing collections by amounts and per capita, by counties, and by chain stores, out-of-state stores and concessioners, for 1939, 1938 and 1937.

A table giving tax collections by business classifications, average tax per return and percentages for 1939 and group totals by years.

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.

RETAIL SALES TAX: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS CALENDAR YEARS 1939, 1938, 1937 AND 1936

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. Net total receipts from March 1 to December 31, 1935, (not shown in table) were \$4,191,254.39 and disbursements \$3,122,379.32.

	1939	1938	1937	1936
RECEIPTS:				
Sales Tax.....	\$7,144,016.86	\$6,521,398.50	\$6,967,358.55	\$6,219,959.99
License Fees.....	11,080.60	9,175.45	9,034.20	5,098.23
Assessments	41,999.95	26,958.88	14,331.20	21,508.22
Interest	12,234.93	6,346.26	1,048.01	.....
Total	\$7,209,332.34	\$6,563,879.09	\$6,991,771.96	\$6,246,566.44
Credits	8,640.78	10,027.75	6,226.69	5,767.67
Net total.....	\$7,200,691.56	\$6,553,851.34	\$6,985,545.27	\$6,240,798.77
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Refunds	\$ 3,668.16	\$ 3,352.37	\$ 1,374.64	\$ 370.43
Administration (5% allowance)	358,944.17	327,904.91	350,612.28	311,778.19
Old Age Pensions.....	5,796,948.21	5,295,666.32	5,662,388.66	300,000.00
General Fund.....	.....	40.19	133,937.00	700,000.00
Public Welfare.....	1,022,990.86	934,528.35	865,308.09	5,358,506.40
Total	\$7,182,551.40	\$6,561,492.14	\$7,013,620.67	\$6,670,655.02

RETAIL SALES TAX: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA COLLECTIONS BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS AND FOR THE STATE, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Finance and Taxation)

Note—Per capita statistics are based on 1930 population census.

COUNTY	1939		1938		1937	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Adams	\$ 44,629.78	\$2.20	\$ 43,376.81	\$2.15	\$ 47,096.04	\$2.33
Alamosa	56,330.74	6.54	45,457.48	5.28	53,162.57	6.18
Arapahoe	95,860.29	4.23	78,355.40	3.45	81,146.82	3.59
Archuleta	9,104.51	2.84	10,538.97	3.29	11,571.49	3.60
Baca	12,268.05	1.16	11,619.57	1.10	13,184.48	1.25
Bent	19,506.05	2.13	16,545.14	1.81	21,327.88	2.33
Boulder	174,475.11	5.38	163,653.38	5.04	171,447.67	5.27
Chaffee	38,644.74	4.77	37,104.15	4.57	37,030.06	4.56
Cheyenne	7,921.37	2.12	7,471.19	2.01	7,584.12	2.04
Clear Creek	15,793.88	7.33	14,828.35	6.88	15,026.94	6.97
Conejos	20,619.30	2.11	18,648.83	1.90	20,446.25	2.08
Costilla	10,047.27	1.73	8,311.87	1.44	9,016.81	1.56
Crowley	11,607.93	1.96	11,079.26	1.86	12,975.05	2.19
Custer	3,892.88	1.83	3,264.40	1.54	3,249.57	1.53
Delta	61,068.54	4.30	55,632.11	3.91	54,097.12	3.80
Denver	2,262,457.26	7.86	2,005,928.44	6.98	2,138,697.16	7.42
Dolores	3,956.83	2.80	2,296.14	1.63	2,575.06	1.83
Douglas	7,658.76	2.19	6,348.82	1.82	7,111.83	2.03
Eagle	18,779.10	4.78	17,558.72	4.48	17,795.60	4.53
Elbert	8,941.86	1.35	9,315.33	1.42	11,484.24	1.74
El Paso	326,612.65	6.60	330,607.31	6.67	353,344.87	7.13
Fremont	58,459.07	3.09	56,165.11	2.97	62,245.51	3.29
Garfield	42,346.53	4.25	40,402.29	4.06	42,676.92	4.28
Gilpin	5,276.22	4.36	4,711.50	3.88	5,221.53	4.31
Grand	19,735.72	9.35	12,380.19	5.87	13,864.84	6.57
Gunnison	23,530.09	4.27	22,182.25	4.02	25,705.23	4.65
Hinsdale	612.56	1.37	520.05	1.16	612.17	1.36
Huerfano	45,076.17	2.63	41,139.58	2.41	43,553.64	2.55
Jackson	6,529.68	4.70	6,600.71	4.76	7,096.72	5.12
Jefferson	83,864.51	3.85	74,066.42	3.40	73,358.00	3.36
Kiowa	5,446.05	1.44	5,738.96	1.52	6,478.82	1.71
Kit Carson	20,090.44	2.06	19,046.53	1.97	18,627.20	1.92
Lake	36,434.76	7.44	41,881.45	8.55	40,610.24	8.28
La Plata	60,497.14	4.66	55,978.66	4.32	58,385.70	4.50
Larimer	161,656.41	4.89	147,864.04	4.46	158,309.51	4.78
Las Animas	86,584.12	2.41	82,667.25	2.29	91,074.64	2.53
Lincoln	20,341.98	2.58	19,871.96	2.53	20,240.08	2.58
Logan	66,344.86	3.33	64,385.50	3.23	72,155.30	3.62
Mesa	140,054.43	5.41	128,611.46	4.97	142,022.71	5.48
Mineral	3,696.75	5.78	2,314.42	3.62	2,992.95	4.67
Moffat	17,847.44	3.66	14,790.73	3.04	15,661.20	3.22
Montezuma	30,587.26	3.93	25,909.52	3.32	31,276.24	4.01
Montrose	51,765.87	4.41	50,114.47	4.27	52,688.94	4.49
Morgan	53,261.02	3.19	53,673.16	2.94	66,674.17	3.65
Otero	85,595.50	3.51	81,495.72	3.33	91,084.11	3.73
Ouray	6,197.39	3.46	6,689.47	3.75	7,379.50	4.13
Park	12,625.14	6.15	12,903.46	6.29	13,857.36	6.76
Phillips	17,753.22	3.05	17,742.21	3.06	20,483.89	3.53
Pitkin	4,374.22	2.48	4,255.08	2.41	4,823.80	2.73
Prowers	41,448.92	2.81	40,062.44	2.71	43,175.53	2.93
Pueblo	302,823.18	4.59	264,341.02	4.00	303,033.32	4.59
Rio Blanco	10,431.69	3.50	10,107.00	3.39	9,397.68	3.15
Rio Grande	49,167.66	4.94	41,408.59	4.16	47,320.91	4.75
Routt	34,023.14	3.63	28,849.62	3.08	32,691.77	3.50
Saguache	15,094.72	2.42	13,607.39	2.17	17,770.69	2.84
San Juan	6,472.17	3.34	7,754.15	4.01	8,334.60	4.31
San Miguel	10,476.55	4.79	8,840.08	4.05	8,883.01	4.07
Sedgwick	17,721.30	3.18	16,730.90	3.00	17,934.27	3.21
Summit	3,546.24	3.60	2,452.65	2.49	2,044.89	2.07
Teller	21,870.32	5.31	21,501.63	5.19	20,723.16	5.00
Washington	13,273.93	1.39	12,949.83	1.34	15,982.66	1.66
Weld	217,799.29	3.34	204,101.15	3.14	229,717.63	3.52
Yuma	32,572.84	2.39	34,750.02	2.55	37,374.23	2.75
Total Counties.	\$5,158,483.40	\$4.98	\$4,699,500.31	\$4.54	\$5,072,916.90	\$4.90
Chain Stores*	1,279,378.69	1.24	1,229,635.96	1.19	1,247,751.30	1.20
Out of State*	759,427.83	0.73	621,902.59	0.60	661,555.78	0.63
Concessioners*	3,202.93	†	2,714.33	0.01	3,321.29	0.01
Transient Concessioners*	198.71	†	101.70	†	.....	...
State total	\$7,200,691.56	\$6.95	\$6,553,854.89	\$6.34	\$6,985,545.27	\$6.74

*Returns from chain stores and from accounting departments outside of the state of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.
 †Less than one cent.

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, RANK OF GROUP, AMOUNT PER RETURN AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amt.
APPAREL GROUP:						
1. Boot & Shoe Stores.....	90	\$ 61,681.35	..	\$ 685.35	0.37	0.86
2. Clothing Stores.....	536	368,873.40	..	688.18	2.21	5.12
3. Furriers	23	11,853.26	..	515.35	0.10	0.16
4. Haberdashery	49	18,478.72	..	377.11	0.20	0.26
5. Millinery	61	9,351.41	..	153.30	0.25	0.13
6. Shoe Repair.....	364	9,449.26	..	25.96	1.50	0.13
7. Others	8	406.58	..	50.82	0.04	0.01
8. Cleaners, Dyers, and Tailoring	172	10,509.08	..	61.09	0.71	0.14
Total, 1939.....	1,303	\$ 490,603.06	5	\$ 376.52	5.38	6.81
Total, 1938.....	1,378	473,751.15	5	343.80	5.46	7.23
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.	372	\$ 89,437.20	..	\$ 240.42	1.53	1.24
2. Automobile, Aircraft, Bicycles	483	703,284.77	..	1,456.08	1.99	9.77
3. Filling and Service Stations	2,074	121,617.22	..	58.64	8.56	1.69
4. Garage, Repair Shops.....	1,112	215,094.06	..	193.43	4.59	2.99
5. Other Automotive Stores.....	59	6,898.40	..	116.92	0.25	0.09
6. Others	1	25.44	..	25.44	....	....
Total, 1939.....	4,101	\$1,136,357.09	3	\$ 277.09	16.92	15.78
Total, 1938.....	4,206	885,581.58	3	210.55	16.67	13.51
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 GROUPS:						
1. Bakeries, Dairy Products, Delicatessen	646	\$ 135,430.46	..	\$ 209.64	2.67	1.88
2. Candy, Confectionery.....	340	36,257.97	..	106.64	1.40	0.50
3. Fruit Stands.....	308	35,720.52	..	115.98	1.27	0.50
4. Grocery Stores, Meat Markets	2,909	1,262,215.02	..	433.90	12.00	17.53
5. Lunch Rooms, Roadside, Others	281	34,415.32	..	122.47	1.16	0.48
6. Restaurants, Cafeteria, Eating Houses.....	1,842	283,097.72	..	153.69	7.60	3.93
7. Other Food Stores.....	73	8,713.46	..	119.36	0.30	0.12
8. Hotels, Cottage Camps, Resorts	426	50,938.51	..	119.57	1.76	0.71
9. Miscellaneous	1	24.60	..	24.60	....	....
Total, 1939.....	6,826	\$1,846,813.58	1	\$ 270.55	28.16	25.65
Total, 1938.....	6,882	1,781,494.45	1	258.86	27.28	27.18
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	33	\$ 5,897.26	..	\$ 178.70	0.14	0.08
2. Furniture Stores.....	304	132,270.32	..	435.10	1.25	1.84
3. Household Appliances.....	66	21,291.34	..	322.59	0.27	0.30
4. Musical Instruments, Phonographs, Music.....	56	27,315.35	..	487.77	0.23	0.38
5. Radio Sales and Service.....	119	7,158.52	..	60.15	0.49	0.10
6. Other Home Furnishings and Appliances	22	9,527.24	..	433.05	0.09	0.13
7. Electrical Appliances.....	76	9,308.77	..	122.49	0.32	0.13
8. Upholsterer	1	17.41	..	17.41	....	....
Total, 1939.....	677	\$ 212,786.21	9	\$ 314.31	2.79	2.96
Total, 1938.....	674	189,172.21	9	280.67	2.67	2.89
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
GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP:						
1. Department Stores.....	19	\$ 238,592.42	..	\$12,557.49	0.08	3.31
2. Drug Stores.....	683	234,605.44	..	343.49	2.82	3.26
3. Dry Goods Stores.....	150	122,198.49	..	814.66	0.62	1.70
4. General Stores.....	669	617,649.29	..	923.24	2.76	8.58
5. Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes	265	107,341.07	..	405.06	1.09	1.49

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, RANK OF GROUP, AMOUNT PER RETURN AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amt.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP—Continued:						
6. Jewelry Stores.....	252	\$ 62,536.30	..	\$ 248.16	1.04	0.87
7. Leather, Leather Goods, Saddlery	35	4,953.67	..	141.53	0.14	0.07
8. Second Hand Stores.....	148	12,108.97	..	81.82	0.61	0.17
9. Sporting Goods, Tents, Awnings	74	19,804.20	..	267.62	0.31	0.27
10. Variety, 5 and 10 Specialty Stores	248	149,088.16	..	601.16	1.02	2.07
11. Other General Merchandise Stores	45	17,294.40	..	384.32	0.19	0.24
Total, 1939.....	2,588	\$1,586,172.41	2	\$ 612.90	10.68	22.03
Total, 1938.....	2,662	1,500,705.51	2	563.75	10.55	22.90
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
JOBBER'S, MERCHANDISE, GENERAL SPECIAL:						
Total, 1939.....	87	\$ 36,955.43	12	\$ 424.77	0.36	0.51
Total, 1938.....	96	24,055.22	12	250.58	0.38	0.37
Total, 1937.....	93	27,128.15	12	291.70	0.37	0.39
Total, 1936.....	84	22,341.14	12	265.97	0.35	0.36
Total, 1935*.....	77	11,615.00	12	150.84	0.35	0.28
LUMBER AND BUILDING GROUP:						
1. Building and Construction...	812	\$ 64,972.25	..	\$ 80.02	3.35	0.90
2. Building Hardware and Machinery	19	12,696.79	..	668.25	0.08	0.18
3. Building Material Dealers...	332	208,305.53	..	627.43	1.37	2.89
4. Electrical Equipment Supplies	176	71,937.25	..	408.72	0.73	1.00
5. Paint, Glass and Wallpaper Stores	78	13,381.75	..	171.56	0.32	0.19
6. Plumbing, Heating, Air-Conditioning	370	43,372.12	..	117.22	1.52	0.60
7. Other Lumber and Building Supplies	49	17,867.23	..	364.64	0.20	0.25
8. Miscellaneous .....	....	10.56	..	10.56	....	....
Total, 1939.....	1,836	\$ 432,543.48	7	\$ 235.59	7.57	6.01
Total, 1938.....	1,828	364,423.65	7	199.36	7.25	5.56
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	36	\$ 6,233.27	..	\$ 173.15	0.15	0.09
2. Barber and Beauty Shops, Sales	337	7,818.07	..	23.20	1.39	0.11
3. Opticians, Optometrist, Oculists	124	17,319.84	..	139.68	0.51	0.24
4. Photographers	124	9,296.07	..	74.96	0.51	0.13
5. Professional Sales	433	8,391.33	..	19.38	1.79	0.11
6. Others	31	4,383.79	..	141.41	0.13	0.06
Total, 1939.....	1,085	\$ 53,442.37	10	\$ 49.26	4.48	0.74
Total, 1938.....	1,307	54,451.60	10	41.66	5.18	0.83
Total, 1937.....	1,059	48,604.53	11	45.90	4.23	0.70
Total, 1936.....	670	40,646.81	11	60.67	2.85	0.65
Total, 1935*.....	614	27,286.40	11	44.44	2.77	0.65
PUBLIC UTILITIES GROUP:						
1. Gas and Electric Companies.	91	\$ 372,072.69	..	\$ 4,088.72	0.38	5.17
2. Railroads	10	6,158.95	..	615.90	0.04	0.09
3. Telegraph	6	4,475.55	..	745.93	0.02	0.06
4. Telephone	62	144,337.98	..	2,328.03	0.26	2.00
5. Water in Containers.....	18	1,182.09	..	65.67	0.07	0.02
6. All Other Public Utilities...	6	317.77	..	52.96	0.03	....
Total, 1939.....	193	\$ 528,545.03	4	\$ 2,738.58	0.80	7.34
Total, 1938.....	183	498,834.36	4	2,725.87	0.73	7.61
Total, 1937.....	191	497,866.24	5	2,606.63	0.76	7.12
Total, 1936.....	183	451,717.18	5	2,468.40	0.78	7.24
Total, 1935*.....	163	284,595.36	5	1,745.98	0.74	6.79

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, RANK OF GROUP, AMOUNT PER RETURN AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amt.
UNCLASSIFIED GROUP,						
RETAIL:						
1. Blacksmith, Machine Shops, Welders	206	\$ 8,509.93	..	\$ 41.31	0.85	0.12
2. Books, Stationery, School Supplies	143	23,763.23	..	166.18	0.59	0.33
3. Cigar Stores, Smoker Supplies	114	6,889.72	..	60.44	0.47	0.10
4. Clubs	56	9,976.24	..	178.15	0.23	0.14
5. Coal, Wood, Fuel, Ice Dealers	908	162,561.12	..	179.03	3.75	2.26
6. Farm Implements and Machinery	148	80,317.55	..	542.69	0.61	1.12
7. Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain, Fertilizer	249	36,870.36	..	148.07	1.03	0.51
8. Flowers, Bulbs, Plants, Nursery	223	29,852.39	..	133.87	0.92	0.41
9. Magazines, Periodicals.....	32	1,914.55	..	59.83	0.13	0.03
10. Monuments and Tombstones.....	46	6,180.49	..	134.36	0.19	0.09
11. Office Equipment and Supplies	90	24,023.38	..	266.93	0.37	0.33
12. Recreation Parlors, Sales.....	320	8,280.47	..	25.87	1.32	0.11
13. Surgical and Scientific Instrument Dealers.....	24	8,780.39	..	365.84	0.10	0.12
14. Undertakers, Funeral Parlors	134	19,665.83	..	146.75	0.55	0.27
15. All other not elsewhere specified	172	20,161.49	..	117.22	0.71	0.28
16. Concessions	122	6,896.14	..	56.52	0.51	0.10
17. Theatres, Candy and Popcorn Machines	3	84.55	..	28.18	0.01	....
Total, 1939.....	2,990	\$ 454,727.83	6	\$ 152.08	12.34	6.32
Total, 1938.....	3,073	422,152.60	6	137.37	12.18	6.44
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 Produce.....	927	\$ 43,419.77	..	\$ 46.82	3.82	0.60
2. Hatcheries and Supplies.....	39	3,553.16	..	91.10	0.16	0.05
3. Livestock	26	1,591.74	..	61.22	0.11	0.02
4. Miscellaneous	1	95.31	..	95.31	....	....
Total, 1939.....	993	\$ 48,659.98	11	\$ 49.00	4.09	0.67
Total, 1938.....	1,299	49,799.16	11	38.34	5.15	0.76
Total, 1937.....	1,677	52,933.98	10	31.56	6.70	0.76
Total, 1936.....	1,695	52,814.96	10	31.16	7.20	0.84
Total, 1935*.....	1,941	44,539.40	10	22.95	8.77	1.06
MANUFACTURING AND TRADING OR JOBBING:						
1. Beverages	152	\$ 8,013.51	..	\$ 52.72	0.63	0.11
2. Chemicals and Products.....	88	12,940.51	..	147.05	0.37	0.18
3. Food and Food Preparations	52	3,174.72	..	61.05	0.21	0.04
4. Leather and Leather Products	12	3,341.59	..	278.46	0.05	0.05
5. Lumber and Wood Products.....	155	22,553.96	..	145.51	0.64	0.31
6. Machinery, Implements, Tools	137	95,824.70	..	699.45	0.57	1.33
7. Metal and Metal Products.....	166	96,997.29	..	584.32	0.68	1.85
8. Minerals	185	22,513.41	..	121.69	0.76	0.31
9. Paper, Pulp and Products.....	20	11,787.24	..	589.36	0.08	0.17
10. Petroleum, Petroleum Products	66	29,059.03	..	440.29	0.27	0.41
11. Printing, Publishing, Book Binding	328	21,082.31	..	64.28	1.35	0.29
12. Rubber and Rubber Goods.....	10	9,447.76	..	944.78	0.05	0.13
13. Stone, Clay, Sand and Gravel Products	89	18,959.55	..	213.03	0.37	0.26
14. Textiles	52	6,820.46	..	131.16	0.21	0.10
15. Miscellaneous	47	10,569.05	..	224.87	0.19	0.14
Total, 1939.....	1,559	\$ 373,085.09	8	\$ 239.31	6.43	5.18
Total, 1938.....	1,641	309,433.40	8	188.56	6.50	4.42
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, 1939.....	24,238	\$7,200,691.56	..	\$ 297.08	100.00	100.00
Grand total, 1938.....	25,229	6,553,854.89	..	259.77	100.00	100.00
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.

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.

Net tax collected, by calendar years, is as follows:

Year	Amount
1936*.....	\$ 35,266.67
1937.....	101,174.43
1938.....	181,603.99
1939.....	345,467.92

*April 6 to December 31.

Sources of revenue, refunds and transfers and administrative expense by years are shown in an accompanying table.

USE TAX: COLLECTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Finance and Taxation)

	1939	1938	1937	1936*
RECEIPTS:				
Use tax on tangible personal property other than automobile.....	\$308,665.49	\$169,604.08	\$ 92,694.64	\$34,065.72
Use tax on automobile.....	13,851.26	12,751.93	8,979.52	1,200.95
Retailers use tax.....	23,394.63	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$345,911.38	\$182,356.01	\$101,674.16	\$35,266.67
Transfer to other funds .....	.....	.....	\$ 93.01	.....
Total	\$345,911.38	\$182,356.01	\$101,581.15	\$35,266.67
Refunds	443.46	752.02	406.72	.....
Net tax.....	\$345,467.92	\$181,603.99	\$101,174.43	\$35,266.67
RECAPITULATION:				
Total, counties.....	\$194,733.63	\$160,801.50	\$ 80,749.18	\$26,570.47
Total, foreign corporations.....	151,177.75	21,554.51	20,831.97	8,696.20
Total, state.....	\$345,911.38	\$182,356.01	\$101,581.15	\$35,266.67
EXPENDITURES:				
Administration expense.....	\$ 11,835.84	\$ 5,230.00	\$ 3,067.02	\$ 1,323.58

*Period April 6 to December 31.

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 original law expired by limitation on June 30, 1939, but was amended in 1939 by the general assembly and extended to June 30, 1941.

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 act was amended May 1, 1939, to exempt medical and health services from the 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.

Net service taxes collected by calendar years, per capita tax, based on the 1930 census, and percentage of increase or decrease over preceding year, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Per Capita	% Increase
1937*.....	\$ 646,626	\$0.62	...
1938.....	1,295,822	1.25	...
1939.....	1,270,204	1.23	-2.0

*May 15-December 31.

(—) Decrease.

Tables published herewith include the following:

A table showing service tax revenues, by source and calendar years.

A table giving the average number of returns, amount collected, rank, average tax per return and percentages, by service groups, for the calendar year of 1939, with group totals for the same items for preceding years.

A table giving the amount collected and the per capita tax by counties, chain stores and concessioners, for the calendar years of 1939, 1938 and 1937.

SERVICE TAX: REVENUES, BY SOURCES AND CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Finance and Taxation)

	1939	1938	1937*
Service tax.....	\$1,248,406.74	\$1,288,142.99	\$641,496.40
License fees.....	4,973.61	3,965.34	4,565.10
Assessments.....	14,206.99	9,645.57	1,323.74
Interest.....	4,867.18	2,381.68	105.59
Total.....	\$1,272,454.52	\$1,304,135.58	\$647,490.83
Less credits.....	2,250.24	8,313.66	865.29
Net total.....	\$1,270,204.28	\$1,295,821.92	\$646,625.54

*May 15 to December 31.

SERVICE TAX: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA COLLECTIONS BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS AND FOR THE STATE, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Finance and Taxation)

Note—Per capita figures are based on the population in 1930.

COUNTY	1939		1938		1937*	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Adams	\$ 6,594.11	\$0.33	\$ 6,746.12	\$0.33	\$ 3,640.62	\$0.18
Alamosa	10,874.03	1.26	8,701.01	1.01	4,289.34	0.50
Arapahoe	10,919.61	0.48	10,611.73	0.47	5,045.15	0.22
Archuleta	1,290.32	0.40	1,441.34	0.45	920.54	0.29
Baca	1,784.44	0.17	1,670.72	0.16	741.20	0.07
Bent	3,124.28	0.34	3,414.98	0.37	1,970.92	0.22
Boulder	29,928.76	0.92	35,985.57	1.11	17,719.85	0.55
Chaffee	6,920.20	0.85	7,641.83	0.94	4,284.22	0.53
Cheyenne	946.57	0.25	1,205.82	0.32	606.26	0.16
Clear Creek.....	3,024.74	1.40	3,216.31	1.49	1,678.97	0.78
Conejos	2,390.99	0.24	2,763.32	0.28	1,369.64	0.14
Costilla	819.44	0.14	675.92	0.12	239.10	0.04
Crowley	1,809.36	0.31	1,708.57	0.29	1,642.91	0.28
Custer	411.89	0.19	435.76	0.21	246.39	0.12
Delta	9,033.01	0.64	9,238.90	0.65	4,295.97	0.30
Denver	624,877.45	2.17	624,692.09	2.17	290,051.54	1.01
Dolores	147.08	0.10	192.71	0.14	71.73	0.05
Douglas	755.52	0.22	762.54	0.22	489.23	0.14
Eagle	1,612.85	0.41	1,716.02	0.44	888.48	0.23
Elbert	996.32	0.15	1,253.93	0.19	528.10	0.08
El Paso.....	90,674.91	1.82	96,922.27	1.96	54,343.17	1.10
Fremont	11,934.63	0.63	11,639.85	0.62	6,222.81	0.33
Garfield	9,235.26	0.93	10,338.83	1.04	5,708.38	0.57
Gilpin	363.12	0.30	323.57	0.27	214.37	0.18
Grand	4,985.56	2.37	2,696.71	1.28	1,441.45	0.68
Gunnison	4,991.42	0.90	4,858.03	0.88	3,167.35	0.57
Hinsdale	317.92	0.71	221.37	0.49	223.25	0.50
Huerfano	6,895.15	0.40	7,502.28	0.44	3,759.76	0.22
Jackson	695.77	0.50	808.30	0.58	359.41	0.26
Jefferson	16,303.59	0.75	15,390.47	0.71	8,391.56	0.38
Kiowa	644.73	0.17	629.26	0.17	348.76	0.09
Kit Carson	2,741.49	0.28	3,102.75	0.32	1,747.44	0.18
Lake	5,374.32	1.10	6,110.77	1.25	3,359.96	0.69
La Plata	11,726.32	0.90	11,244.27	0.87	5,561.53	0.43
Larimer	33,206.19	1.00	33,152.37	1.00	19,142.84	0.58
Las Animas.....	13,205.00	0.37	20,807.86	0.58	7,430.59	0.21
Lincoln	2,888.06	0.37	3,181.04	0.41	1,629.05	0.21
Logan	11,923.67	0.60	12,349.65	0.62	6,627.85	0.33
Mesa	27,721.98	1.07	28,599.02	1.10	14,176.42	0.55
Mineral	572.29	0.89	574.59	0.90	416.84	0.65
Moffat	3,605.44	0.74	2,887.68	0.59	1,454.92	0.30
Montezuma	3,812.67	0.49	3,936.55	0.50	2,141.29	0.27
Montrose	8,734.21	0.74	9,376.60	0.80	4,374.53	0.37
Morgan	10,948.57	0.60	11,814.19	0.65	6,322.56	0.35
Otero	15,700.92	0.64	17,070.35	0.70	9,252.58	0.38
Ouray	1,152.11	0.65	1,325.76	0.74	761.61	0.43
Park	1,716.86	0.84	2,216.07	1.08	1,224.59	0.60
Phillips	2,590.29	0.45	2,833.61	0.50	1,270.04	0.22
Pitkin	655.34	0.37	745.96	0.42	430.63	0.24
Prowers	6,910.62	0.47	7,847.91	0.53	4,005.61	0.27
Pueblo	65,156.46	0.99	63,756.93	0.97	35,314.43	0.53
Rio Blanco.....	1,745.84	0.59	1,691.89	0.57	1,090.91	0.37
Rio Grande.....	7,227.23	0.73	7,089.99	0.71	3,804.86	0.38
Routt	4,920.48	0.53	4,738.78	0.51	2,048.57	0.22
Saguache	2,129.36	0.34	2,153.41	0.34	1,101.67	0.18
San Juan	944.08	0.49	1,210.82	0.63	870.70	0.45
San Miguel.....	1,308.07	0.60	1,186.52	0.54	725.01	0.33
Sedgwick	2,762.67	0.50	2,568.20	0.46	1,144.38	0.21
Summit	363.05	0.37	263.10	0.27	121.67	0.12
Teller	3,685.76	0.89	3,604.46	0.87	1,749.70	0.42
Washington	1,715.73	0.18	1,786.24	0.19	1,002.15	0.11
Weld	33,440.27	0.51	36,145.13	0.56	16,806.24	0.26
Yuma	4,793.07	0.35	5,193.05	0.38	2,432.10	0.18
Total, Counties..	\$1,160,681.45	\$1.12	\$1,186,021.65	\$1.15	\$584,443.70	\$0.56
Chain Stores†....	80,755.07	0.08	76,235.11	0.07	46,668.47	0.05
Out of State†....	23,852.14	0.02	27,395.91	0.03	10,214.73	0.01
Concessioners† ..	4,842.52	0.01	6,083.98	†	5,298.64	...
Transient Con- sioners†	73.10	†	85.27	†	.....	...
Total, State.....	\$1,270,204.28	\$1.23	\$1,295,821.92	\$1.25	\$646,625.54	\$0.62

*May 15 to December 31.

†Returns from chain stores, and from accounting departments outside of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

‡Less than .5 cent.

SERVICE TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER RETURNS, AMOUNT COLLECTED, AVERAGE AMOUNT PER RETURN, RANK, PER CENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL TAX, BY SERVICE GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amt.
BUSINESS SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Adjustment, Credit, Collection Bureaus	63	\$ 8,734.22	..	\$138.64	0.38	0.69
2. Advertising Agencies.....	33	2,157.61	..	65.38	0.20	0.17
3. Banks, Trust and Finance Companies, Depositories.....	100	21,955.02	..	219.55	0.61	1.73
4. Dental Laboratories.....	1	31.50	..	31.50	0.01	0.01
5. Duplicating, Addressing, Mailing..	28	2,826.58	..	100.95	0.17	0.22
6. Employment Agencies.....	15	1,253.30	..	83.59	0.09	0.10
7. Sign Painting Shops, Neon Signs and Service.....	71	4,257.62	..	59.97	0.43	0.33
8. Wearing Apparel Supply Shops....	104	15,981.01	..	153.66	0.63	1.26
9. Other	21	1,796.12	..	85.53	0.12	0.14
Total, 1939.....	436	\$ 58,993.48	8	\$135.31	2.64	4.65
Total, 1938.....	422	51,981.15	8	123.15	2.33	4.01
Total, 1937*.....	364	24,330.85	8	66.84	2.28	3.76
CUSTOM SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Cabinet Making, Woodworking....	25	\$ 1,275.31	..	\$ 51.01	0.15	0.10
2. Cemetery, Mausoleums, Monuments	4	165.60	..	41.40	0.02	0.01
3. Grist, Mills, Seed Cleaning Plants	96	4,601.16	..	47.93	0.58	0.36
4. Hatcheries, Chicken, Turkey, etc...	9	552.03	..	61.34	0.05	0.04
5. Hemstitching, Embroidering, Buttonholing	114	1,934.87	..	16.97	0.69	0.15
6. Lithographing, Engraving, Linotyping	2	89.69	..	44.85	0.01	0.01
7. Machine Shops.....	154	7,406.53	..	48.09	0.93	0.58
8. Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding.	313	30,291.93	..	96.78	1.90	2.39
9. Saw Mills, Planing Mills.....	58	1,730.80	..	29.84	0.35	0.14
10. Tinsmith Shops.....	81	4,061.81	..	50.12	0.49	0.32
11. Warehouse, Storage, Cold Storage.	44	4,787.89	..	108.82	0.27	0.38
12. Pottery Works, Artificial Limbs, Theatre Equipment.....	51	3,321.26	..	65.12	0.31	0.26
13. Public Service Power.....	26	2,927.49	..	112.60	0.16	0.23
14. Sugar and Packing Plants, Hardware, Coal.....	105	5,695.58	..	54.24	0.64	0.45
Total, 1939.....	1,082	\$ 68,841.95	7	\$ 63.62	6.55	5.42
Total, 1938.....	1,150	68,475.08	7	59.54	6.34	5.28
Total, 1937*.....	1,008	35,740.85	7	35.46	6.32	5.53
PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Automobile Washing and Greasing, Filling Stations.....	1,446	\$ 19,934.78	..	\$ 13.79	8.75	1.57
2. Barber Shops, Beauty Shops and Parlors	1,655	82,265.76	..	49.71	10.02	6.48
3. Catering, Decorating.....	4	199.34	..	49.84	0.03	0.02
4. Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Alterations	577	46,557.80	..	80.69	3.49	3.67
5. Funeral Directors, Embalmers, Crematories	88	11,691.63	..	132.86	0.53	0.92
6. Laundries	157	61,235.95	..	390.03	0.95	4.82
7. Masseurs, Masseuses, Bath Houses	30	1,419.83	..	47.33	0.18	0.11
8. Photographic Studios, Commercial Artists	385	14,937.35	..	38.80	2.33	1.17
9. Rug Cleaning, Repairing.....	9	729.25	..	81.03	0.06	0.06
10. Shoe Repair Shops, Shine Parlors..	423	10,456.71	..	24.72	2.56	0.82
11. Window Cleaning, Beer Coil Cleaning	27	1,895.33	..	70.20	0.17	0.15
12. Taxidermist, Commercial Delivery Service, Smelting and Refining, Business Schools.....	35	2,404.07	..	68.69	0.21	0.19
13. Others	26	1,690.19	..	65.01	0.16	0.13
14. Maternity Homes.....	4	62.95	..	15.74	0.02	....
Total, 1939.....	4,866	\$ 255,480.94	1	\$ 52.50	29.46	20.11
Total, 1938.....	5,103	255,626.88	2	50.08	28.11	19.73
Total, 1937*.....	4,514	140,537.36	1	31.13	28.30	21.73

SERVICE TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER RETURNS, AMOUNT COLLECTED, AVERAGE AMOUNT PER RETURN, RANK, PER CENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL TAX, BY SERVICE GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amt.
PROFESSIONAL GROUP:						
1. Abstractors	52	\$ 7,851.00	..	\$150.98	0.32	0.62
2. Architects	38	2,278.37	..	59.96	0.23	0.18
3. Attorneys at Law.....	620	66,843.71	..	107.81	3.76	5.26
4. Auctioneers and Commission Dealers	30	1,229.79	..	40.99	0.18	0.10
5. Chemists, Assayers, Metallurgists.	28	2,241.31	..	80.05	0.17	0.18
6. Chiropodists	17	678.53	..	39.91	0.10	0.05
7. Dentists	359	23,709.96	..	66.04	2.17	1.87
8. Engineers, Surveyors, Geologists..	60	2,965.37	..	49.42	0.36	0.23
9. Hospitals, Sanitariums.....	63	27,355.65	..	434.22	0.38	2.15
10. Opticians, Optometrists, Oculists..	41	1,667.99	..	40.68	0.25	0.13
11. Osteopaths, Chiropractors.....	164	8,087.33	..	49.31	0.99	0.64
12. Physicians, Surgeons.....	657	62,432.51	..	95.03	3.98	4.92
13. Public Accountants.....	80	11,424.78	..	142.81	0.49	0.90
14. Real Estate, Investment Brokers, Notaries Public.....	580	29,986.77	..	51.70	3.51	2.36
15. Registered Nurses.....	157	3,486.93	..	22.21	0.95	0.27
16. Security Dealers.....	1	4.67	..	4.67	0.01	....
17. Shorthand Reporters, Public Stenographers	17	558.58	..	32.86	0.10	0.04
18. Veterinarians	35	1,678.73	..	47.96	0.21	0.13
19. Detective Bureaus.....	3	320.42	..	106.81	0.02	0.03
20. Other	4	96.67	..	24.17	0.02	0.01
21. Bridge Teachers.....	2	13.74	..	6.87	0.01	....
Total, 1939.....	3,008	\$ 254,912.86	2	\$ 84.74	18.21	20.07
Total, 1938.....	4,219	324,606.63	1	76.94	23.24	25.05
Total, 1937*.....	3,795	129,247.83	2	34.06	23.79	19.99
RECREATIONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Amusement Parks, Courses, Courts	24	\$ 10,634.20	..	\$443.09	0.15	0.84
2. Bands, Orchestras.....	5	441.54	..	88.31	0.03	0.03
3. Billiard, Pool, Bowling Parlors....	335	13,991.82	..	41.77	2.03	1.10
4. Circuses, Carnivals, Shows.....	14	1,114.63	..	79.62	0.08	0.09
5. Dance Halls, Studios and Academies	243	9,972.75	..	41.04	1.47	0.79
6. Fairs, Races, Games.....	136	13,321.77	..	101.63	0.82	1.09
7. Riding Academies.....	28	1,553.55	..	55.48	0.17	0.12
8. Skating Rinks.....	17	1,376.21	..	80.95	0.10	0.11
9. Swimming Pools.....	16	1,122.63	..	70.16	0.10	0.09
10. Theatres, Motion Pictures, Vaudeville	142	114,780.15	..	808.31	0.86	9.03
11. Clubs	38	3,609.78	..	95.00	0.23	0.28
12. Others	28	5,197.14	..	185.61	0.17	0.41
Total, 1939.....	1,026	\$ 177,616.17	3	\$173.12	6.21	13.98
Total, 1938.....	1,105	166,468.04	3	150.65	6.09	12.85
Total, 1937*.....	952	94,175.00	4	98.92	5.97	14.56
RENTAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Hotels, Inns, Apartment Hotels....	691	\$ 111,665.21	..	\$161.60	4.18	8.79
2. Cottage Camps, Lodging Houses....	730	32,972.56	..	45.17	4.42	2.60
3. Circulating Libraries (Commercial)	3	12.64	..	4.21	0.02	....
4. Automobile, Trucks, Trailers.....	7	1,354.70	..	193.53	0.04	0.11
5. Parking Lots, Auto Hotels.....	78	5,979.25	..	76.66	0.47	0.47
6. Rental of Machinery, Palms, Public Address Systems.....	68	4,898.47	..	72.04	0.41	0.38
7. Boats	1	25.91	..	25.91	0.01	....
Total, 1939.....	1,578	\$ 156,908.74	5	\$ 99.44	9.55	12.35
Total, 1938.....	1,574	152,107.02	5	96.64	8.67	11.74
Total, 1937*.....	1,587	95,904.59	3	60.43	9.95	14.83
REPAIR SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Automobile Paint, Top and Body Shops	80	\$ 5,056.72	..	\$ 63.21	0.48	0.40
2. Automobile Radiator, Battery, Ignition	68	2,781.48	..	40.90	0.41	0.22
3. Blacksmith, Machine, Welding Shops	298	9,652.66	..	32.39	1.80	0.76
4. Electrical Appliances, Radio, Electric Refrigerators.....	382	14,215.97	..	37.21	2.31	1.12
5. Harness, Leather Goods, Saddlery..	51	662.00	..	12.98	0.31	0.05
6. Locksmith, Gunsmith Shops, Novelties	72	2,150.03	..	29.86	0.43	0.17
7. Tire Repair Shops.....	130	5,023.43	..	38.64	0.79	0.40

SERVICE TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER RETURNS, AMOUNT COLLECTED, AVERAGE AMOUNT PER RETURN, RANK, PER CENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL TAX, BY SERVICE GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amt.
REPAIR SERVICE GROUP—Cont.:						
8. Upholstery, Furniture, Musical Instruments	145	\$ 4,107.52	..	\$ 28.52	0.88	0.32
9. Vehicle Repair, Autos, Bicycle, Motorcycles, Garage.....	1,462	106,714.12	..	72.99	8.85	8.40
10. Watch, Clock, Jewelry.....	262	10,145.22	..	38.72	1.59	0.80
11. Other	30	752.97	..	25.10	0.19	0.06
Total, 1939.....	2,980	\$ 161,262.12	4	\$ 54.11	18.04	12.70
Total, 1938.....	3,068	154,474.48	4	50.35	16.90	11.92
Total, 1937*.....	2,676	87,074.98	5	32.54	16.78	13.47
STRUCTURAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Contractors, General, Well Drilling	631	\$ 85,045.61	..	\$134.78	3.32	6.70
2. Contractors, Electrical.....	67	4,023.88	..	60.06	0.40	0.32
3. Contractors, Plumbing and Heating, Air Conditioning.....	315	23,359.66	..	74.16	1.91	1.84
4. Contractors, Decorators, Painting, etc.	436	14,911.59	..	34.20	2.64	1.17
5. Contractors, Landscape.....	40	2,015.08	..	50.38	0.24	0.16
6. Insulation, Glazing.....	54	6,795.14	..	125.84	0.32	0.53
7. Manufacturing Trailers.....	1	37.06	..	37.06	0.01	....
Total, 1939.....	1,544	\$ 136,188.02	6	\$ 88.20	9.34	10.72
Total, 1938.....	1,510	122,095.64	6	80.86	8.32	9.42
Total, 1937*.....	1,054	39,614.08	6	37.58	6.61	6.13
Total, State, 1939.....	16,520	\$1,270,204.28	..	\$ 76.89	100.00	100.00
Total, State, 1938.....	18,151	1,295,821.92	..	\$ 71.39	100.00	100.00
Total, State, 1937*.....	15,950	646,625.54	..	40.54	100.00	100.00

*May 15 to December 31.

Taxable and Non-Taxable Property

Publicly-Owned Properties, Comparison of Values Subject to Tax with Values Exempt

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 estimates with explanations of the figures upon which they are based and their sources.

The assessed valuation of property subject to taxation as reported by the state tax commission for 1939, before deducting constitutional exemptions to heads of families and after adding such changes as are made by the county treasurers before spreading the levies upon the tax rolls, was \$1,149,660,000. The enactment of a state income tax law in 1938 removed from assessment such intangibles as 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. The intangibles, which the tax commission places at \$30,000,000 for potential assessment, are not, therefore, included in the figures used in these estimates. Also, the enactment of a specific ownership tax law removed motor vehicles from general taxation. Motor vehicles do, however, constitute physical property, and the \$60,000,000 estimate of the tax commission for this item is included here in arriving at a value for all taxable property. This amount, added to the \$1,149,660,000 gross valuation by the assessing agencies, brings the grand total for physical property up to \$1,209,660,000.

Due to rapidly changing and uncontrollable conditions, the ratio between

the actual and assessed valuation of property 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 1939, excluding 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, and adding the value for motor vehicles, is \$2,016,100,000.

The value of property in the state which is exempt from taxation and which is not assessed is estimated at \$5,703,708,944. 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 \$7,719,808,944 for the value of all property in Colorado, of which \$2,016,100,000 or 26.1 per cent is the full value of all taxable property and \$5,703,708,944 or 73.9 per cent is the value of all non-taxable property.

The above figures include \$4,045,129,571 in gold bullion and other assets held in the Denver mint on June 30, 1939, which are not taxable. If the mint assets are excluded, there remains \$1,658,579,373 of exempt property and \$2,016,100,000 taxable property, a total of \$3,674,679,373, of which 54.9 per cent is taxable and 45.1 per cent is non-taxable.

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 shown in the following distribution:

	Amount	Per Cent
Federal	\$ 916,208,221	55.2
State and local public property.....	515,301,200	31.1
Private property....	227,069,952	13.7
Total	\$1,658,579,373	100.0

While the figures show that 45.1 per cent of all the property in the state, exclusive of the mint assets, is not assessed for taxes through the customary channels for collecting revenue, a considerable portion of the non-taxable property does render some return to the state in an indirect manner, such as the national forests and fed-

eral mineral lands, portions of the revenue from the same either being spent in the state or remitted direct to the state. Federal grants, payments and expenditures in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, as shown in another chapter in the Year Book, amounted to \$77,132,535.

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 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:	
Mint assets.....	\$4,045,129,571
Public domain.....	12,157,000
National forests.....	70,000,000
Reclamation projects....	17,421,533
Coal land.....	722,450,000
Indian land.....	3,545,000
Shale land.....	21,000,000
Oil reserves.....	3,173,000
Parks and monuments...	3,400,000
Power, water and other reserves	25,000,000
Government buildings, sites and equipment....	11,584,628
Military property used by national guard.....	2,500,000
Military establishments, prisons and hospitals..	23,977,000
Total, federal.....	\$4,961,337,782
State and local public property:	
State property.....	\$ 287,370,915
Municipal property.....	150,000,000
County property.....	15,000,000
Public schools.....	62,930,285
Total, public.....	\$ 515,301,200
Private property:	
Schools, colleges and universities	\$ 14,834,971
Churches and rectories...	26,645,456
Hospitals	15,000,000
Cemeteries	25,000,000
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....	34,536,425
Miscellaneous	5,000,000
Total, private.....	\$ 227,069,952
Grand totals:	
Exempt	\$5,703,708,944
Taxable	2,016,100,000
All property.....	\$7,719,808,944

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 \$1.50 per acre.

The national forests 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. 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 forest road funds appropriated by congress.

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 rev-

enues 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 Lyon 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, Lowry air field and the Fitzsimons general hospital. Post-office 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, 1938, details of which are available in a table published elsewhere in this volume.

The estimated value of municipal property is based on the inventory or book value of city property in eleven municipalities. The smaller cities not reporting are classed with others in the same population group. The eleven cities canvassed reported as follows:

City	Value
Canon City.....	\$ 423,780
Colorado Springs.....	18,481,613
Denver	75,640,585
Fort Collins.....	6,407,928
Fort Morgan (estimated)....	1,200,000
Greely	3,662,414
Longmont	1,472,000
Loveland	1,309,396
Pueblo	27,070,915
Sterling	92,853
Trinidad	1,987,023
Total	\$137,758,507

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 1938.

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 as of June 30, 1936, and is for land, buildings and equipment and productive funds to the amount of \$11,594,971, 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.

The 1936 census of religious organizations has not yet been released by state breakdowns, but for the country as a whole there was a slight decrease in the value of church property as compared with 1926.

The value placed upon cemeteries is an arbitrary figure, there being no reliable statistics available. One estimate, from a source with considerable data upon which to base it, puts the total for the state at around \$200,000,000. This includes the cost of public mausoleums, of which one in Denver is rated at \$1,500,000, private mausoleums, some of which run up to

\$100,000 to \$150,000 each; grave markers, which cost from \$50 to \$100 each, and monuments varying widely in cost.

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 \$34,536,425 personal property exempt under the constitution applies to the \$200 exemption allowed under the constitutional provision to heads of families, and is taken from the 1939 report of the tax commission.

Governmental Costs

Amounts Disbursed Annually by State, County, Municipal and School District Units

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 subdivisions, lack of uniformity in fiscal years, and the interlocking of funds. Problems of a like nature also are encountered in arriving at the total cost of conducting the various units of government.

The first complete inquiry covering financial operations of all divisions of government was made by the bureau of the census for the year 1932. Included in its data for Colorado were 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. No survey of a similar nature has been made since 1932. The bureau did, however, make a survey of all state governments covering 1937 under a uniform classification to which reference is made hereafter.

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.

The bureau of the census inquiry on the revenues and governmental cost-payments of state governments for 1937 gives total revenues for Colorado of \$40,683,000 and cost-payments of \$49,156,000. The latter includes \$347,000 interest and \$17,882,000 for outlays for permanent improvements. Two tables published herewith, from the reports of the state public examiner, give total receipts for the same period of \$61,392,000 and disbursements of \$55,230,000.

Comparability is possible only when data are uniformly classified. The bureau of the census explicitly calls attention to this incomparability between its data and that of the states in the following explanation: "The bureau has compiled the data for each state according to uniform classifications of revenues, expenditures and indebtedness, so far as possible. In compiling the statistics for any state, therefore, extensive reclassification of data in the state's record may be necessary. For this reason it is not possible in all cases to identify in the bureau's publication the various items appearing in the state's report."

In accordance with that explanation it may be pointed out, as examples, that the state report for Colorado shows receipts in 1937 of \$15,000,000 from the sale of highway anticipation warrants. This item does not appear in the census report under its classification because it includes under revenues only money or other wealth placed to the credit of a governmental unit for governmental purposes, under such conditions that it increases the assets without increasing the debt liability. Likewise in the state's report of disbursements is an item of \$2,296,000 covering the unemployment clearing account, money which neither increases nor decreases the state's assets. These examples are cited to

point out why the separate reports are not comparable.

The census figures for 1937 make possible the determination of the relative position of Colorado among the states of the Union. In the following table is given a summary of state revenues for 1937, Colorado's rank among the states, and the percentage of each item to the total revenue for the state, with similar information for governmental cost-payments. Colorado ranked 33rd in population among the states, 31st in total revenue, and 22nd in total cost-payments, the latter including interest and outlays. The per capita cost of all general departments was \$28.93 as against \$20.28 for all states combined, and the state ranked 9th. The summary for 1937 in thousands of dollars (000 omitted) is as follows:

Revenues	Amount	Rank Among States	Pct. State Total
Taxes:			
General property	\$ 3,468	24	8.5
Inheritance	993	17	2.4
Severance	28	17	0.1
Sales taxes:			
Motor fuels	7,123	32	17.5
General sales and use	6,791	13	16.7
All others	2,414	25	5.9
Total sales	\$16,328	26	40.1
Business licenses	2,182	31	5.4
Non-business licenses, permits:			
Motor vehicle	\$ 1,356	36	3.3
All others	272	20	0.7
Total	\$ 1,628	56	4.0
Unemployment compensation			
	\$ 2,320	27	5.7
Total taxes	\$26,947	29	66.2
Non-Taxes:			
Grants in aid	\$ 9,746	20	24.0
Earnings of departments	2,804	27	6.9
All others	1,186	19	2.9
Total non-taxes	\$13,736	21	33.8
Grand total	\$40,683	31	100.0

Cost-Payments	Amount	Rank Among States	Pct. State Total
General government	\$ 1,663	27	3.4
Protection to person and property	913	29	1.9
Highways:			
Apportionments to minor civil divisions	2,640	23	5.4
All others	3,036	31	6.2
Development and conservation of natural resources			
Health and sanitation	1,094	29	2.2
Hospitals and institutions for handicapped	306	36	0.6
	1,926	20	3.9

Cost-Payments	Amount	Rank Among States	Pct. State Total
Charities:			
Apportionments to minor civil divisions	\$ 9,466	7	19.3
All others	4,030	17	8.2
Corrections	810	25	1.6
Schools:			
Apportionments to minor civil divisions	846	42	1.7
All others	3,630	21	7.4
Libraries	5	47	...
Recreation	11	37	...
Miscellaneous	551	23	1.1
Total operation and maintenance of general departments	\$30,927	23	62.9
Interest	\$ 347	35	0.7
Outlays	17,882	12	36.4
Grand total cost-payments	\$49,156	22	100.0

Published herewith are tables on the revenues and disbursements of the state government as follows:

Summary of receipts from all sources, by fiscal years, 1935 to 1938, inclusive.

Summary of disbursements for all purposes, by fiscal years 1935 to 1938, inclusive.

Disbursements of all state departments, bureaus, boards, commissions and other agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

Disbursements for all boards, bureaus, commissions and institutions, by fiscal years.

Further details concerning receipts and expenditures of state educational, penal and eleemosynary institutions will be found in the chapter "Institutions."

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Colorado lies between the 37th and 41st parallels north of the equator and the 102nd and 109th meridians west of Greenwich. Parallels are imaginary lines encircling the earth, each parallel being an equal distance at all points from the equator. A meridian is a great circle on the surface of the earth passing through the poles and any given place. Latitude is the distance north or south from the equator measured on the meridians. Longitude is the distance east or west of Greenwich measured on the parallels. The distance between parallels and between meridians is measured by degrees. A degree of latitude (distance between two parallels) is 68.704 miles at the equator and 69.407 at the

poles. The average in Colorado is approximately 69 miles. Thus, Colorado lies from 2,553 to 2,829 miles north of the equator. A degree is equal to 60 minutes and a minute is equal to 60 seconds.

The latitude and longitude of designated points in Colorado are as follows:

	Latitude	Longitude
Denver	39 40 36N	104 56 56W
Mt. Elbert.....	39 07 04N	106 26 41W
Mt. Ouray	38 25 22N	106 13 27W
Pike's Peak.....	38 50 26N	105 02 37W

*Degree. 'Minutes. "Seconds.

The following table gives the distance in miles north and south of Denver, reckoned on latitude, of important cities of the world. It is based on an average of 69 miles to the degree. The distance given is not from Denver to the city named, but from an imaginary line encircling the earth at Denver's latitude to the city, due north or south of that line:

City	— Miles —	
	South of Denver	North of Denver
Algiers, Algeria	131	...
Archangel, Russia.....	...	1,716
Berkeley, California	55	...
Berlin, Germany.....	...	885
Bismarck, North Dakota.....	...	493
Bogota, Colombia.....	2,351	...
Boston, Massachusetts.....	...	185
Calcutta, India.....	1,112	...
Carson City, Nevada.....	36	...
Chicago, Illinois.....	...	150
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37	...
Colon, Panama.....	2,022	...
Constantinople, Turkey .....	...	92
Dry Tortugas, Florida.....	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	...

STATE GOVERNMENT: DISBURSEMENTS OF ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY CLASSIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGES

(Source: Reports of the Public Examiner)

Note.—This table shows a distribution of all disbursements for the fiscal year of 1937, which are summarized by departmental activities in a separate table. That table also gives a similar summary for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938. 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."

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries		Maintenance		Equipment		Lands, Buildings and Improvements		Miscellaneous		Total
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	
State Institutions*	\$4,168,337.06	49.0	\$2,295,645.10	27.0	\$ 127,672.27	1.5	\$ 1,358,605.50	15.9	\$ 561,890.20	6.6	\$ 8,512,150.13
Alien Invasion Certificates		5,129.28	100.0	.....		.....		.....		5,129.28
Abstractor Examiners	51.5	.....		.....		.....		.....		815.33
Accountancy Examiners	38.8	126.32	61.2	.....		.....		.....		206.32
Architect Examiners	81.2	276.78	18.3	.....		.....		.....		1,468.78
Barber Examiners	78.4	2,307.31	20.4	135.32	1.2	.....		.....		11,327.63
Boxing Examiners	88.3	534.37	11.1	29.50	0.6	.....		.....		4,800.37
Chiropractic Examiners	52.7	1,689.28	47.3	.....		.....		.....		3,157.38
Cosmetology Examiners	58.9	7,590.99	38.3	542.74	2.8	.....		.....		19,829.38
Dental Examiners	59.9	610.90	35.5	79.73	4.6	.....		.....		1,721.13
Embalming Examiners	72.6	422.46	27.4	.....		.....		.....		1,542.46
Engineer Examiners	26.3	2,811.97	70.3	134.75	3.4	.....		.....		3,956.12
Medical Examiners	68.6	3,690.97	27.8	475.53	3.6	.....		.....		13,285.19
Nurse Examiners	68.3	6,609.79	27.8	377.47	3.9	.....		.....		9,680.06
Optometric Examiners	74.7	469.51	25.3	.....		.....		.....		1,852.06
Pharmacy Examiners	50.2	5,990.23	49.8	.....		.....		.....		12,018.30
Shorthand Reporter Examiners		5.00
Veterinary Examiners	58.4	64.00	100.0	.....		.....		.....		154.00
Assessors		1,875.94	41.6	.....		.....		.....		1,875.94
Annotated Statutes		49,314.78	100.0	.....		.....		.....		49,314.78
Attorney General	65.2	26,374.83	30.8	3,403.53	4.0	.....		.....		85,565.80
Accountancy and Control	95.0	167.99	3.0	114.01	2.0	.....		.....		5,682.00
Auditor	80.7	5,254.97	19.3	.....		.....		.....		27,207.59
Bank Commissioner	85.5	3,303.53	13.7	183.16	0.8	.....		.....		24,024.11
Bonds, Principal		376,000.00	100.0	.....		.....		.....		376,000.00
Bonds, Interest		346,823.50	100.0	.....		.....		.....		346,823.50
Budget Commission	88.2	381.75	6.6	302.11	5.2	.....		.....		5,783.86
Building and Loan	77.4	2,828.57	22.0	73.30	0.6	.....		.....		12,832.15
Bureau of Mines	72.0	6,367.43	29.0	.....		.....		.....		22,767.37
Capitol Buildings	59.7	44,046.33	28.0	.....		17,088.76	11.2	.....		152,045.12
Child and Animal Protection	59.1	1,115.48	26.6	600.00	14.3	.....		.....		4,190.56
Child Welfare	81.0	1,370.43	19.0	.....		.....		.....		7,220.37
Civil Service Commission	81.8	2,183.17	13.4	797.49	4.8	.....		.....		16,351.45
Coal Mine Inspection	59.0	13,500.18	33.4	2,136.71	5.6	.....		.....		38,128.40

**STATE GOVERNMENT: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES BY THE STATE
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1935 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE**

(Source: Reports of the Public Examiner)

ACTIVITY	1938	1937	1936	1935
Annotated Statutes.....	\$ 9,934.00	\$ 9,573.75	\$ 8,610.00	.....
Bank Commissioner.....	21,574.19	19,885.56	18,451.30	\$ 15,910.77
Building and Loan.....	6,987.01	7,781.87	9,646.59	12,044.04
Coal Mine Inspection.....	33,205.57	40,823.71	39,527.01	31,390.54
Compensation Insurance.....	1,653,016.37	1,760,753.77	1,491,600.75	1,311,289.07
Director of Markets.....	192,788.04	160,370.75	143,564.62	88,573.08
Educational Institutions.....	3,159,987.55	3,524,906.20	2,205,577.88	1,554,376.40
Eleemosynary Institutions.....	109,861.77	121,173.26	98,597.29	82,856.45
Employees' Retirement.....	178,784.94	150,535.75	119,436.72	96,399.60
Examining Boards.....	103,002.88	95,166.27	93,601.29	94,823.79
Fish and Game Dept.....	334,645.92	299,416.35	246,806.06	199,186.11
Hail Insurance Dept.....	61,914.16	61,276.10	37,103.26	4,575.35
Highway Anticipation Warrants..	.....	15,000,000.00	10,101,276.60	.....
Highway Dept.....	275,766.61	219,158.57	555,729.98	526,610.51
Income on Investments.....	543,354.93	486,907.49	484,352.61	526,850.55
Income Tax.....	811,814.84	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Commission.....	19,833.70	13,790.08	12,082.74	.....
Inheritance Tax.....	1,312,813.19	996,489.14	789,439.97	551,130.76
Insurance Commissioner.....	836,054.27	798,473.61	756,260.84	719,850.17
Interest on Deposits.....	60,760.59	4,314.20	20,130.11	10,761.09
Land Board.....	654,148.39	717,224.27	637,929.51	517,244.74
Liquor Dept.....	2,610,976.73	2,601,263.92	2,343,312.41	1,386,351.90
Motor Fuel Dept.....	8,638,624.83	8,259,921.93	7,262,760.97	6,870,950.27
Motor Vehicle Dept.....	2,311,866.05	2,322,852.28	2,211,818.92	1,881,312.08
Operators and Chauffeurs.....	69,643.50	107,949.25	109,908.50	.....
Penal Institutions.....	244,734.47	223,392.14	133,877.03	80,350.99
Public Utilities Com.....	677,785.03	667,889.48	415,040.46	207,443.08
Public Welfare Refunds.....	16,760.45	7,854.08	430,759.23	.....
Sales Tax Dept.....	8,169,116.05	6,789,061.93	5,840,452.11	1,231,206.33
Secretary of State.....	213,960.66	204,929.65	212,842.51	216,993.83
Securities Commissioner.....	8,847.50	10,307.85	12,205.00	9,791.50
State Board of Health.....	37,997.31	30,821.75	10,216.55	9,094.50
State Engineer's Dept.....	2,311.00	2,346.85	3,133.55	4,486.59
State Fair.....	39,146.58	36,747.93	23,442.02	.....
Stock Inspection.....	99,381.87	70,411.70	67,336.03	75,728.41
Store License Dept.....	477,143.00	224,660.50	204,681.50	169,369.50
Supt. Public Instruction.....	8,414.40	9,223.33	7,687.74	6,208.50
Supreme Court.....	5,750.00	6,101.50	6,005.50	4,165.00
Taxes (General Property).....	4,344,236.11	3,538,225.59	3,911,698.92	4,025,705.28
Unemployment Clearing & Adm..	4,106,096.92	2,413,951.77	.....	.....
U. S. Treasurer.....	12,523,917.08	9,371,259.85	5,792,181.35	6,516,799.72
Miscellaneous	8,145.35	4,976.56	10,960.27	28,775.23
Totals	\$54,995,103.81	\$61,392,170.54	\$46,880,045.70	\$29,068,605.73

STATE GOVERNMENT: SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS BY THE STATE FOR ALL PURPOSES, BY ACTIVITIES, FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1935 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE

(Source: Reports of the Public Examiner)

Note—This table is compiled from reports made by departments and outside agencies of the state government to the public examiner and is of value in making possible a comparison between receipts and expenditures, by years, the former being shown in another table. Differences in amounts in this table and another showing disbursements by departments, bureaus, commissions, etc., for 1937 are due to a reclassification of expenditures according to the agency making the disbursement. This table, for example, shows remittances to counties as a separate item, while in the table of disbursements for 1937 apportionments are included under the agency expenditures and are not listed separately.

ACTIVITY	1938	1937	1936	1935
Annotated Statutes.....		\$ 49,314.78	\$ 37.50	
Attorney General.....	\$ 83,439.47	105,194.62	88,692.29	\$ 80,106.77
Bank Commissioner.....	23,897.16	24,024.11	23,832.87	23,201.86
Bonds and Interest.....	1,425,311.50	722,823.50	550,653.27	596,401.31
Building and Loan Com.....	11,128.97	12,832.75	11,512.62	10,927.13
Capitol Buildings.....	140,582.26	152,045.12	165,680.21	131,268.96
Civil Service Commission.....	18,944.93	16,351.15	16,922.30	17,010.51
Courtesy Patrol.....	336,886.40	240,172.39		
Director of Markets.....	215,340.92	197,570.05	172,210.28	120,045.74
Educational Institutions.....	5,728,510.33	5,845,097.48	4,817,698.72	4,203,197.74
Eleemosynary Institutions.....	1,468,489.18	1,723,818.45	1,685,904.57	1,390,195.73
Employees' Retirement.....	82,975.07	71,887.85	22,881.67	
Examining Boards.....	98,046.91	86,239.36	80,434.80	79,226.72
Fish and Game Dept.....	328,233.43	239,093.38	200,134.29	186,285.94
Governor	50,657.50	28,280.80	30,495.08	22,589.25
Hall Insurance Dept.....	9,312.18	9,377.45	13,389.51	8,402.41
Highway Dept.....	19,488,036.26	19,488,176.37	9,023,692.13	9,714,890.12
Historical Dept.....	11,615.05	11,114.72	11,136.35	10,041.54
Income Tax.....	53,151.02			
Industrial Commission.....	301,737.37	231,904.58	240,388.73	185,920.08
Insurance Commissioner.....	25,083.87	27,695.25	27,917.89	26,622.07
Improvement Tax State Property	8,692.97	3,392.92	45,292.44	
Judicial Dept.....	241,410.69	205,178.37	204,436.06	205,557.92
Land Board.....	113,012.23	103,818.60	171,343.66	142,645.70
Legislature	5,083.93	215,851.41	36,698.82	145,362.22
Liquor Dept.....	105,001.23	123,601.15	115,721.92	58,429.60
Military Dept.....	94,665.90	81,731.47	83,076.69	84,399.98
Mines and Mining.....	84,109.69	80,635.63	79,750.01	62,540.66
Motor Fuel Department.....	97,194.81	102,925.00	100,262.88	84,214.23
Motor Vehicle Dept.....	112,310.82	85,469.31	169,238.20	79,428.55
Operators and Chauffeurs.....	55,856.57	115,106.05		
Penal Institutions.....	1,111,897.32	968,623.42	952,421.26	780,862.38
Planning Commission.....	16,782.84	26,729.71	21,490.92	17,606.34
Public Utilities Com.....	128,919.22	127,709.79	106,878.95	65,070.87
Public Welfare.....	536,175.81	468,904.58	106,095.42	*29,422.00
Purchasing Dept.....	33,640.42	46,935.82	20,782.64	45,157.55
Remittances to Counties.....	24,945,598.25	19,692,841.69	12,774,497.35	7,818,369.98
Sales Tax Dept.....	397,951.68	252,287.73	288,178.29	108,508.81
Secretary of State.....	66,066.91	69,362.93	71,067.62	79,232.40
State Auditor	37,260.51	38,771.90	35,725.33	31,875.84
State Board of Health.....	318,065.75	231,244.30	56,829.41	38,936.20
State Engineer's Dept.....	62,765.85	60,543.73	62,340.12	50,797.03
State Fair	96,553.62	65,630.04	72,845.70	66,846.44
State Treasurer.....	59,014.31	31,666.70	54,855.31	53,786.74
Stock Inspection.....	123,491.81	117,030.91	116,893.92	123,634.89
Store License Dept.....	47,327.20	51,795.13	56,623.35	37,331.56
Supt. Public Instruction.....	265,355.74	194,439.70	144,111.04	157,016.65
Tax Commission.....	25,083.87	24,099.06	22,532.22	22,666.19
Unemployment Tax.....	4,158,277.71	2,354,414.86		
Water Conservation.....	73,250.53			
Miscellaneous	10,248.32	6,498.86	10,323.58	10,923.28
Totals	\$63,332,446.29	\$55,230,254.93	\$33,163,928.19	\$27,206,958.09

*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.

**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 accounts of various state departments, commissions and bureaus. Another table gives a more complete break-down of all disbursements in 1937.

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	\$12,085,436.90
1922 -----	3,999,916.26	2,650,589.69	230,806.39	7,620,926.14	760,264.94	15,262,503.42
1923 -----	4,267,530.45	3,022,176.45	291,876.63	6,011,034.98	1,718,982.57	15,311,601.08
1924 -----	4,242,321.30	2,686,965.83	460,812.90	6,577,788.43	4,285,500.74	18,253,389.20
1925 -----	4,540,780.36	4,796,761.22	278,267.82	4,183,877.53	3,277,879.62	17,077,566.55
1926 -----	4,558,048.74	4,815,262.76	130,241.21	5,533,689.81	4,119,400.95	19,156,643.47
1927 -----	4,849,989.09	5,812,732.09	126,900.79	4,130,580.80	4,006,419.43	18,926,622.20
1928 -----	5,059,601.64	5,746,704.31	616,087.53	4,946,983.96	4,004,149.30	20,373,526.74
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	11,473,746.39
1931 -----	5,751,193.50	5,884,107.72	291,873.90	7,257,335.05	6,115,841.84	25,300,352.01
1932 -----	5,788,765.50	5,384,774.07	146,434.99	7,261,425.87	6,199,837.36	24,781,237.79
1933 -----	5,584,707.65	5,721,936.15	293,230.04	4,588,189.36	5,641,419.15	21,829,482.35
1934 -----	4,967,404.55	5,147,798.70	309,922.72	6,283,958.00	7,570,906.15	24,279,990.12
1935 -----	5,572,413.98	5,206,007.55	412,466.55	7,844,520.25	8,171,549.76	27,206,958.09
1936 -----	6,301,126.14	5,532,713.81	756,028.74	7,211,270.72	13,362,689.88	33,163,829.29
1937 -----	7,481,747.27	6,025,387.09	1,027,922.24	18,074,926.70	22,620,271.63	55,230,254.93

Mineral Resources—Metals and Non-Metals

Productive Areas, Total Quantities and Value Produced, History, Prices

COLORADO produced annually in the 34 years ending with 1938 an average of \$57,827,647 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 34 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 40 minerals. Coal comes first in value, followed in order by molybdenum, gold 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 1938 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 re-

ports. 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 (reserves).....	1
Oil shales (reserves).....	1
Molybdenum, value (1939).....	1
Uranium and vanadium ores, value (1939)	1
Lead-copper ores, value (1937).....	2
Feldspar, value (1937).....	2
Sulphur ores, value (1937).....	2
Vermiculite, value (1937).....	2
Silver, value (1938).....	3
Fluorspar, value (1937).....	3
Lead ores, value (1937).....	4
Dry and siliceous ores, gold and silver, value (1937).....	4
Tungsten ores, value (1937).....	4
Manganiferous ores, value (1937)....	4
Gold, value (1939).....	4
Sheet mica, value (1935).....	4
Beehive coke, quantity (1938).....	4
Tantalum ore, value (1937).....	4
Copper, quantity (1938).....	7
Lead, quantity (1937).....	8

Resource	Rank
Coal, quantity (1937).....	9
Fireclay, value (1938).....	10
Byproduct coke, quantity (1937)....	13
Zinc, quantity (1938).....	14
Petroleum, quantity (1938).....	17
Natural gas, quantity (1937).....	17
All minerals, value (1938).....	16

The value of all minerals produced in what is now Colorado since the beginning of the industry is not definitely known, 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 figures for specified minerals and periods as follows:

Mineral	Value
Gold (1858-1939).....	\$ 808,105,614
Silver (1858-1939).....	546,383,466
Copper (1868-1939).....	60,160,019
Lead (1869-1939).....	222,114,677
Zinc (1895-1939).....	158,590,836
Stone (1897-1938).....	34,134,094
Tungsten (1906-1937).....	20,693,661
Radium.....	18,000,000
Petroleum (1862-1939).....	38,520,546
Coal (1864-1939).....	849,958,516
Natural gas (1922-1938).....	8,789,200
Molybdenum (to end 1939).....	93,653,000
Fluorspar (1870-1934).....	2,201,802
Iron (1850-1930).....	3,916,000
Manganese (to end 1930).....	4,207,000
Sand and gravel (1912-1938).....	12,697,848
Clay products (1895-1937).....	85,448,218
Raw clay (1899-1935).....	4,373,545
Natural gasoline (1925-1937).....	9,538,000
Total.....	\$2,981,486,042

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, fuller's earth, gypsum, mica, mineral paints and uranium.

Complete records of production and value of all minerals, distributed by states, was begun in 1905 by the federal bureau of mines. These show that from 1905 to 1938, inclusive, the total value of the state's output was \$1,966,139,994. A table published herewith gives these totals, by years, and also a grouping of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in one column and of all other minerals in another with the per cent of each group to the total, 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 1938 the relative position of the two groups was 36.5 per cent for the five principal metals and 63.5 per cent for other minerals. The position of the two groups in the entire 34-year period is 44.4 per cent for the five metals and 55.6 per cent for all other minerals.

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 director of the United States mint reports the estimated gold production of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, from 1792 to the end of 1938 at \$5,464,738,000. Colorado produced to the end of 1939 a total of \$808,105,614 or 14.8 per cent of all gold mined in this country. For the same periods silver production amounted to \$2,728,353,826 and Colorado's portion was \$546,383,466 or 20.0 per cent of the total.

Colorado produced in 1938 85 per cent of the total output of molybdenum in the United States and 78 per cent of the world's production. In 1939 the state's output was 72 per cent of the domestic production and 66 per cent of the total for the world in that year. 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. Colorado production of vanadium in 1939 equalled 89 per cent of the total output in the United States and 20 per cent of that of 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.

The assessed value of mining properties in Colorado for 1939, as reported by the state tax commission, is as follows:

Property	Assessed Value
Coal land.....	\$ 4,854,759
Oil land and reserves.....	2,618,721
Metalliferous mining claims (non-productive)	8,657,134
Output metalliferous mines...	15,450,293
Quarry land, reserves and placer claims.....	697,215
Improvements:	
Coal land.....	1,986,941
Oil land.....	206,127
Mineral land.....	7,601,926
Total	\$42,073,116

Statistics of income compiled from United States internal revenue reports show that in 1936 there were 1,024 corporations engaged in mining and quarrying in the state making returns. This compares with 993 in 1931, the year in which a low record was established. In 1936 there were 177 corporations reporting a net income, which compares with 132 in 1931. The net income amounted to \$4,542,612, compared with \$2,509,417 in 1931. There were 442 corporations showing no net income in 1936 and 380 in 1931. Deficits reported in 1936 amounted to \$2,509,417 as against \$10,783,017 in 1931.

Accompanying this chapter are published tables giving information concerning mining as follows:

Mineral production in Colorado, in-

cluding metals and non-metals, in quantity and value, for 1933 to 1937, inclusive.

Value of all minerals produced in Colorado from 1905 to 1938, inclusive, with percentages of the five principal metals and other minerals to the total value.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production and value, by years.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production and value, by counties, in 1939.

Total production, by counties, of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from the beginning of the industry down to and including 1939.

Mineral resources map of Colorado showing metal and coal areas, oil and gas fields, and pipe lines.

A chart showing the value of all minerals and the five principal metals, 1905 to 1938, inclusive.

Information concerning individual minerals, oil, gas, coal, etc., is given in chapters under their respective headings.

WHERE FOUR STATES MEET

The only spot in the United States where a boundary post marks the corner of four states is located at the point where Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah touch at a common center. It is occupied by a concrete block containing a brass plate upon which are inscribed the bench marks of a government survey. It is literally possible for a person standing at the marker to have his feet upon the soil of four states at one time.

COUNTY AND LOCAL ZONING

Under an act adopted by the legislature in 1939, authority is given to counties or parts of counties to organize planning commissions and adopt zoning ordinances to restrict development of established areas only along prescribed lines. Adams, Arapahoe, El Paso, Garfield and Gunnison counties have organized under this act, mostly with a view to preventing developments along the principal highways which will prove dangerous to automobile traffic, and it is expected that the program will be carried into other counties, including those through which transcontinental travel passes.

SKETCH MAP OF
MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO



COMPILED FROM U. S. RECORDS
BY CHAS. W. HENDERSON

SEPT. 1938

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO BY YEARS—1859-1938

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

YEAR	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER			LEAD			ZINC			Total Value
	Total Value		Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	
1858-67	\$ 25,021,784		302,829	\$ 406,139	50,000	\$ 11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 25,427,923
1868	2,010,000		200,716	266,150	102,000	24,735	150,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,287,650
1869	3,130,000		475,472	630,000	182,500	38,654	250,000	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,843,735
1870	3,015,000		496,988	660,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,728,654
1871	3,633,951		776,648	1,029,059	183,000	44,140	555,000	33,300	---	---	---	---	---	4,740,450
1872	2,646,463		1,524,206	2,015,000	204,000	72,542	1,150,000	73,600	---	---	---	---	---	4,807,605
1873	2,018,931		1,943,047	2,001,331	379,393	106,258	1,236,400	74,184	---	---	---	---	---	4,200,704
1874	2,152,487		2,348,174	3,000,966	470,541	104,819	1,277,933	76,676	---	---	---	---	---	5,334,748
1875	2,224,568		2,330,291	2,839,560	280,815	63,745	1,636,000	91,888	---	---	---	---	---	5,272,761
1876	2,726,311		2,564,403	2,974,707	333,333	70,000	1,334,020	81,375	---	---	---	---	---	5,852,393
1877	3,148,708		2,882,121	3,458,546	493,664	93,796	4,236,364	235,750	---	---	---	---	---	6,936,800
1878	3,240,348		4,672,961	5,373,904	536,146	89,000	13,722,222	491,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,197,252
1879	3,193,500		11,895,335	13,327,257	704,301	131,000	47,348,000	1,941,268	---	---	---	---	---	18,593,025
1880	3,252,514		14,397,539	16,557,170	859,000	183,826	71,348,000	3,567,400	---	---	---	---	---	23,560,910
1881	3,300,000		13,272,188	14,937,572	884,000	160,888	81,094,000	3,892,512	---	---	---	---	---	22,350,972
1882	3,360,000		12,761,719	14,548,359	1,494,000	286,354	110,000,000	5,390,000	---	---	---	---	---	23,583,713
1883	4,100,000		13,434,610	14,912,417	1,152,652	190,188	141,114,000	6,067,902	---	---	---	---	---	25,270,507
1884	4,300,000		12,375,000	13,736,451	2,043,125	261,706	126,330,000	4,874,209	---	---	---	---	---	22,979,167
1885	4,203,425		12,220,982	13,076,451	1,146,460	123,818	106,692,000	4,160,989	100,000	\$ 4,300	---	---	---	21,563,983
1886	4,450,000		12,375,000	12,251,250	1,146,460	127,257	118,000,000	5,428,000	100,000	4,400	---	---	---	22,260,907
1887	4,000,000		11,601,563	11,369,534	2,042,027	277,660	126,000,000	5,670,000	100,000	4,600	---	---	---	21,321,794
1888	3,758,099		14,695,313	13,813,596	1,621,100	272,345	128,404,000	5,649,777	300,000	14,700	---	---	---	23,508,517
1889	3,833,859		18,375,136	17,272,629	1,170,053	157,956	133,940,000	5,223,660	300,000	15,000	---	---	---	26,563,104
1890	4,151,132		18,800,000	19,740,000	3,585,691	559,368	109,192,000	4,913,639	300,000	16,500	---	---	---	29,380,639
1891	4,600,000		21,160,000	20,948,401	6,386,868	811,121	126,256,000	5,429,009	300,000	15,000	---	---	---	31,803,531
1892	5,300,000		25,000,000	20,890,000	7,593,674	880,866	120,000,000	4,800,001	1,125,000	51,750	---	---	---	31,912,617
1893	7,527,000		25,833,600	20,154,107	7,695,626	831,149	110,000,000	4,070,000	1,650,000	66,000	---	---	---	32,643,256
1894	9,491,514		23,281,398	14,667,281	6,481,413	615,234	101,226,000	3,340,458	1,590,000	52,500	---	---	---	28,167,487
1895	13,905,100		23,395,500	15,209,024	6,079,243	650,479	98,968,000	3,006,976	1,671,000	60,156	---	---	---	32,231,735
1896	14,911,000		22,573,000	15,349,642	6,022,176	650,395	89,606,000	2,838,178	1,292,000	50,388	---	---	---	33,649,608
1897	19,579,433		21,278,202	12,766,919	9,149,967	1,097,995	80,794,286	2,908,592	2,683,989	110,044	---	---	---	36,462,983
1898	23,534,532		23,502,660	13,866,532	10,870,701	1,347,365	113,416,138	4,309,813	3,900,656	179,430	---	---	---	43,283,272
1899	26,608,675		23,114,688	13,868,811	7,356,970	1,268,041	138,348,166	6,212,178	11,300,656	655,438	---	---	---	48,503,143
1900	28,762,036		20,336,512	12,608,638	7,826,816	1,299,251	164,274,762	7,228,090	16,282,055	716,410	---	---	---	50,614,425

1901	27,679,443	18,492,563	11,095,538	7,872,529	1,314,712	148,111,020	6,368,772	26,843,731	1,100,593	47,559,058
1902	28,516,914	18,941,523	8,449,008	8,463,938	1,132,601	106,296,827	4,358,169	52,682,510	2,529,363	44,980,655
1903	21,605,357	13,245,438	7,152,536	7,809,920	1,013,414	101,518,414	10,619,968	80,616,000	3,453,263	38,444,680
1904	24,242,486	12,960,792	7,517,260	9,412,707	1,204,828	107,498,854	4,622,453	66,771,690	3,405,353	40,992,379
1905	26,296,222	12,839,435	7,627,056	9,661,546	1,507,201	115,746,777	5,440,098	83,561,396	4,930,123	44,699,700
1906	22,905,671	12,339,052	8,390,553	6,618,332	1,277,338	106,646,506	6,078,850	86,012,903	5,246,787	43,899,199
1907	20,307,648	11,599,514	7,655,673	8,826,254	1,765,251	89,065,232	4,720,457	70,488,564	5,017,565	39,466,900
1908	22,984,571	9,002,316	4,771,227	10,201,123	1,346,547	61,645,671	2,589,118	30,130,000	1,416,110	32,718,573
1909	21,994,008	8,904,701	4,630,444	10,916,191	1,419,105	72,162,326	3,102,980	51,210,920	2,766,554	33,901,891
1910	20,508,614	8,508,942	4,594,829	8,959,307	1,061,632	76,058,775	3,346,586	77,089,648	4,162,341	33,671,562
1911	19,001,975	7,330,168	3,884,939	8,024,488	1,003,061	69,679,980	3,135,568	94,607,456	5,392,625	32,418,218
1912	18,588,562	8,212,070	5,050,422	7,107,302	1,172,705	75,942,567	3,385,902	132,222,812	9,123,374	37,320,966
1913	18,146,916	9,325,965	5,632,454	7,227,826	1,120,313	81,597,173	3,867,502	119,346,429	6,688,400	35,450,585
1914	19,833,105	8,706,065	3,863,282	6,659,173	883,010	74,211,898	2,894,264	86,774,860	4,935,222	33,460,126
1915	22,414,944	7,027,972	3,564,124	7,112,537	1,244,694	68,810,597	3,234,098	104,594,994	12,966,579	43,426,697
1916	19,153,821	7,656,544	5,038,006	8,624,031	2,121,524	70,914,087	4,893,072	134,285,463	17,994,252	49,200,675
1917	19,729,224	7,304,353	6,018,787	8,422,004	2,217,307	67,990,012	5,847,141	120,315,775	12,272,209	42,084,668
1918	12,751,182	7,063,554	7,063,554	6,277,332	1,550,501	65,960,760	4,683,214	89,133,901	8,111,185	34,160,172
1919	9,886,627	5,758,010	6,448,371	3,560,207	662,193	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	2,360,000	118,000	14,005,500
1922	6,373,419	5,855,911	5,855,911	3,373,454	465,416	23,477,200	1,291,346	23,258,000	1,325,706	16,301,698
1923	6,591,629	5,334,488	4,374,280	4,248,109	624,472	45,698,185	3,198,373	54,132,000	3,682,336	18,471,590
1924	8,593,116	3,254,370	2,180,428	2,713,219	355,432	47,557,061	3,804,365	56,727,000	3,687,256	18,620,796
1925	7,227,022	4,506,940	3,127,816	2,360,500	335,191	62,366,000	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	2,784,605	2,146,871	6,670,581	742,846	67,772,557	4,206,671	71,729,000	4,590,656	16,965,162
1928	5,304,876	4,052,253	2,370,868	6,594,646	1,237,629	63,601,723	3,103,100	71,462,000	4,369,182	16,375,355
1929	4,417,358	4,397,377	2,343,802	8,905,074	1,567,293	48,889,906	3,080,064	58,861,000	3,884,826	15,293,343
1930	4,517,619	4,382,852	1,687,398	10,514,000	1,366,820	44,260,000	2,213,000	72,518,000	3,480,864	13,265,701
1931	4,822,734	2,195,914	636,815	8,165,000	743,015	13,768,000	599,416	32,373,000	1,230,174	7,942,154
1932	6,572,154	1,860,408	524,635	7,398,000	466,074	4,299,000	128,970	218,000	6,540	7,698,373
1933	2,006,676	2,189,140	765,149	6,667,000	1,618,688	4,803,000	177,711	2,569,000	1,078,998	7,876,192
1934	11,356,070	3,475,661	2,246,892	11,294,000	903,820	8,435,000	312,095	1,544,000	66,892	14,894,969
1935	12,224,828	4,696,064	3,375,296	14,654,000	1,216,282	11,345,000	463,800	2,403,000	105,732	17,375,938
1936	12,831,245	5,992,776	4,571,700	17,730,000	1,631,160	14,534,000	668,564	2,344,000	117,200	19,819,869
1937	12,911,675	6,260,693	4,842,646	21,868,000	2,616,028	19,572,000	1,154,748	8,494,000	552,110	22,107,220
1938	12,861,380	7,932,095	5,137,819	28,343,000	2,777,516	18,910,000	893,860	9,106,000	437,088	22,073,667
1939	12,889,820	8,496,488	5,073,313	26,430,000	2,748,720	16,444,000	772,868	3,660,000	190,320	22,319,041
Totals	\$808,105,614	700,938,158	\$546,383,466	450,788,420	\$60,160,319	4,705,682,583	\$222,114,677	2,260,463,985	\$158,590,836	\$1,795,354,912

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, TO THE END OF 1939
(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Period	County	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Gold, Silver, Lead and Zinc Value
		Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	
1922-1939	Adams	\$ 49,229	277	\$ 173								\$ 49,402
1928-1934	Alamosa	163										163
1858-1939	Arapahoe	15,784	104	66								15,850
1897-1904	Archuleta	1,489	548	335				800	47	2,000	\$ 130	2,001
1900-1917	Baca	292	356	226		21.511	\$ 4,441					4,959
1859-1939	Boulder	21,475,578	8,523,102	7,915,087	1,352,055	187,769		7,875,558	430,205			30,008,589
1859-1939	Chaffee	7,681,563	5,300,782	4,288,522	9,746,862	1,738,323		132,145,764	5,842,709	29,058,705	2,523,554	22,074,671
1859-1929	Clear Creek	28,724,204	59,510,924	53,456,173	13,494,819	2,093,508		185,548,519	8,525,596	31,558,221	2,290,382	95,089,863
1861-1939	Conchos	38,886	56,739	33,870	4,815	797		3,400	149			73,702
1875-1939	Costilla	46,572	2,735	1,605	1,827	239		50,048	1,802			50,218
1872-1939	Custer	2,205,387	4,610,390	4,592,955	576,525	107,775		39,992,596	2,011,483	223,227	15,177	8,932,777
1894-1937	Delta	5,662	412	215				400	15			5,892
1929-1939	Denver	8,239	17	7								8,246
1879-1939	Dolores	2,123,063	12,953,141	9,956,604	8,272,339	1,436,249		75,053,985	4,097,165	48,802,116	3,179,203	20,792,284
1858-1939	Douglas	19,010	168	130								19,140
1879-1939	Eagle	6,351,355	38,908,004	26,235,249	143,769,073	14,551,582		123,066,792	5,922,766	274,062,129	20,670,214	73,761,196
1926-1939	Elbert	3,038										3,038
1913-1914	El Paso					13,276	2,000					2,000
1881-1939	Fremont	86,435	92,379	85,780	677,355	121,483		691,477	29,243	1,494,769	108,255	481,196
1885-1939	Garfield	33,768	949	589	1,744	225		10,142	639			35,221
1859-1939	Gilpin	88,630,734	11,046,104	8,879,785	26,118,987	4,248,873		38,077,680	1,699,072	521,113	36,915	103,495,379
1896-1939	Grand	6,185	6,185	4,562	5,171	805		7,345	389			20,134
1861-1939	Gunnison	2,713,856	5,666,927	5,051,759	1,053,970	189,787		50,067,353	2,495,712	26,335,150	2,166,176	12,617,290
1875-1939	Hinsdale	1,473,316	5,750,158	4,654,627	2,920,338	410,814		98,578,299	4,087,412	1,298,634	71,094	10,697,263
1875-1934	Huerfano	3,606	1,176	698	92	11		1,067	38			4,353

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1938

(Final figures by Chas. W. Henderson and A. J. Martin of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce)
(In terms of recovered and recoverable metals)

COUNTY	Mines Producing		GOLD*		SILVER*		COPPER			LEAD			ZINC			Total Value
	Lode	Placer	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
Adams		11	\$ 3,213	14	\$ 9											\$ 3,222
Arapahoe		8	700	1												701
Boulder	154	11	806,729	38,763	25,059	85,000	\$	164,000	7,544							847,662
Chaffee	11	16	1,653	4,834	4,127	4,400		48,000	31,510							32,146
Clear Creek	97	47	1,166,494	130,134	84,127	423,000		685,000	31,510							1,325,025
Conejos	1		441	916	592											1,033
Costilla		2	483	3												485
Custer	3		5,075	2,772	1,792			24,000	1,104							7,971
Denver		9	259													259
Dolores	4	4	2,058	4,927	3,185	3,400		57,000	2,622							11,078
Douglas	15	15	1,442													1,442
Eagle	10	7	610,582	5,307,342	3,431,009	24,026,000		1,865,000	85,790							6,481,929
Elbert	4	4	609													609
Front	2	1	357	35	23	9,400										1,301
Garfield	1	1	5,523	68	44	100										5,577
Gilpin	65	152	495,789	34,896	22,559	23,000			4,646							525,248
Grand	2	2	70													70
Gunnison	12	4	29,008	4,930	3,187	100			874							34,471
Hinsdale	4	4	959	5,496	3,553	6,500			6,486							11,923
Jackson		1	42													42
Jefferson	35	35	2,513	14	9											2,522
Lake	65	22	419,755	105,661	68,303	57,000		2,449,000	112,654							615,565
La Plata	6	2	8,036	1,935	1,251	100		1,900								9,384
Larimer		7	777	84	22											799
Mineral	1	7	6,552	457,595	295,819			241,000	11,086							313,457
Moffat		11	22,421	831	20											22,441
Montezuma	3	4	66,206	3,595	2,324	3,000										68,829
Montrose	2	15	2,366	588	367	1,333		100								4,066
Ouray	13	3	446,621	213,382	137,944	723,500			39,192							691,660
Park	18	117	1,354,087	56,891	36,778	55,000			88,000							1,434,803
Pitkin	5	5	21	190,578	123,205	500			20,240							151,192
Rio Grande	2	2	691,901	60,855	32,876	10,000			980							795,757
Roof		4	1,435													1,447
Saguache	11	11	9,090	124,825	80,695	736,000			72,128							172,295
San Juan	21	23	928,046	647,742	418,723	2,021,000			368,506							2,323,685
San Miguel	24	13	599,704	471,626	304,920	138,000			103,400							1,021,198
Summit	21	62	73,063	96,068	36,237	3,400			16,732							136,813
Teller	106	11	5,082,589	15,495	10,017											5,092,566
Total, 1938	669	592	\$12,861,380	7,932,095	\$ 5,127,819	28,342,000	\$ 2,777,516	18,910,000	\$ 869,860	9,106,000	\$ 437,088	9,106,000	\$ 437,088	9,106,000	\$ 437,088	\$92,073,663
Total, 1937	655	490	12,911,615	6,260,693	4,842,646	21,868,000	2,646,028	19,572,000	1,154,748	8,494,000	582,110	8,494,000	582,110	8,494,000	582,110	221,071,207

Note—Average price of metals for 1938 was: Gold, \$85.00 per fine ounce; silver, \$0.646 per ounce; copper, \$0.098 per pound; lead, \$0.046 per pound; zinc, \$0.048 per pound.
*Includes both lode and placer production as follows: 1938—Gold: lode, 349,427; placer, 18,041 fine ounces; total, 367,468. Silver: lode, 7,928,845; placer, 3,250 ounces; total, 7,932,095.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1939

(In terms of recovered metals)

(Source: Chas. W. Henderson and A. J. Martin, U. S. Bureau of Mines)

COUNTY	Mines Producing	*GOLD		*SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Value
		Lode	Placer	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
Adams	12			53	\$ 36							\$ 11,191
Arapahoe	8			40.445	27,182							455
Boulder	166			40.045	1,012,690	162,000	\$ 16,848	83,000	\$ 3,901			1,060,651
Chaffee	18			3,991	2,465	4,500	468	85,000	3,995			31,051
Clear Creek	110			113,174	1,222,550	226,000	23,504	910,000	42,770			1,365,645
Costilla	33				865	1						666
Custer	6			2,690	4,165	1,800	187	23,000	1,081			7,239
DeWalt	9				315							315
Dolores	8			41,356	4,305	129,000	13,416	1,504,000	70,688	\$ 90,168		206,639
Douglas	17			6,074,024	80,815	23,842,000	2,479,568	2,274,000	106,878			2,800
Eagle	11				305							7,512,635
Elbert	2				10							805
Fremont	1				10							140
Garfield	1			150	11,270	600	62					11,440
Gilpin	85			51,205	381,290	108,000	11,232	183,000	8,836			436,118
Grand	102			1,102	230	3,000	141	3,000				1,039
Gunnison	14			4,315	66,780	19,000	1,976	17,000	799	312		72,796
Hinsdilla	3			2,649	1,960	3,000	312	62,000	2,914	208		7,132
Jackson	1				70							70
Jefferson	58			31	5,390							5,411
Lake	82			131,514	349,545	12,000	1,248	2,208,000	103,776	351,000	18,252	562,031
La Plata	19			5,999	23,590		4,072	4,600	216			2,878
Mineral	8			596,858	2,815	1,300	135	718,000	33,746			463,836
Moffat	10				140							5,221
Montezuma	3			9	5,215							33,805
Montrose	2			1,102	3,095	500	52					5,585
Ouray	18			103	748							5,585
Park	14			158,798	440,510	15,000	1,560	654,400	30,757	13,000	676	617,007
Park	3			38,691	1,521,345	358,400	37,274	358,400	30,757			2,878
Pitkin	26			210,176	521,345	69,000	7,176	1,078,800	50,666			1,805,450
Rio Grande	5			35	35	1,200	125	532,000	25,004	176,000	9,152	176,981
Rio Grande	1			53,460	505,575		36,288					541,863
Routt	7			13	840							849
Saguache	10			48,794	3,115	248,000	25,792	240,000	11,280			73,308
San Juan	20			286,150	565,320	1,013,000	105,352	2,092,000	98,324	60,632		1,233,863
San Miguel	19			577,004	1,048,425	210,000	21,840	3,529,000	165,863	12,000		1,628,415
Summit	29			35,310	69,790	5,700	593	239,000	11,233			115,880
Teller	6			17,708	4,690,105							4,702,125
Total, 1939..	758			8,496,488	\$12,839,820	26,430,000	\$2,748,720	16,444,000	\$ 772,868	3,660,000	\$ 190,320	\$22,319,041
Total, 1938..	669			7,932,095	\$12,861,380	28,342,000	\$2,777,516	18,910,000	\$ 869,860	9,106,000	\$ 437,088	\$22,073,663

*Includes both lode and placer production as follows: Gold (fine ounces): Lode, 347,033; placer, 19,819; Silver: Lode, 8,492,363; placer, 4,125. Note.—Values calculated at following prices for 1939: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, 0.6787 per ounce; copper, 0.104 per pound; lead, 0.047 per pound; zinc, 0.052 per pound. 1938: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, 0.6464 per ounce; copper, 0.098 per pound; lead, 0.046 per pound; zinc, 0.048 per pound.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO, 1933 TO 1937, INCLUSIVE

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

PRODUCT	1937		1936		1935		1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Briquets, fuel.....Short tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)
Cement	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Clay products.....Barrels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, raw.....Short tons	125,018	152,503	107,814	126,210	56,369	68,895	39,415	52,474	28,644	43,055
Coal	87,157,211	418,327,000	86,811,802	416,277,000	5,910,511	13,675,000	5,210,933	12,063,000	5,229,767	11,350,000
Coke	511,167	(1 5)	398,634	(1 5)	256,110	(1 5)	208,908	(1 5)	174,883	(1 5)
Copper	21,868,000	2,646,028	17,730,000	1,631,150	14,654,000	1,216,282	11,294,000	903,520	9,667,000	618,688
Feldspar (crude).....Long tons	42,221	178,148	25,806	101,950	22,275	64,151	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ferro-alloys	(1 5)	(1 5)	.....	.....	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)
Fluorspar	7,883	98,493	9,412	(1)	6,978	(1)	6,537	83,132	742	6,778
Fuller's earth.....do	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gems and precious stones.....do	.....	(6)	.....	(6)	.....	(6)	.....	(6)	.....	(6)
Gold ¹³	368,905	12,911,675	366,607	12,831,245	349,281	12,224,828	324,923	11,356,070	242,828	6,206,676
Gypsum	828,586	850,034	727,424	(1 7)	17,610	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Iron, pig.....Long tons	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)
Lead	9,786	1,154,748	7,267	668,564	5,673	453,800	4,218	312,095	2,402	177,711
Lime	7,163	72,831	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,712	37,506	2,877	31,377
Manganiferous ore.....Long tons	11,577	59,385	10,568	(1)	2,681	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mica:										
Scrap	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	419	3,717	(1)	(1)
Sheet	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Micaceous minerals (vermiculite).....Short tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	(12)	(12)	219	1,976	(1)	(1)
Mineral paints, zinc and lead pigments.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)	(1 5)
Mineral waters.....Gallons sold	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Molybdenum	23,566,481	(1)	16,001,816	(1)	9,558,120	(1)	8,378,683	(1)	5,028,695	(1)
Natural gas.....M. cubic feet	3,186,000	673,000	3,687,000	807,000	2,843,000	646,000	2,633,000	667,000	2,449,000	671,000
Natural gasoline.....Gallons	404,000	16,000	451,000	18,000	417,000	15,000	643,000	18,000	408,000	14,000

Ores (crude), etc.:										
Copper	261,658	(9)	253,871	(9)	209,492	(9)	135,082	(9)	91,133	(9)
Copper-lead	537	(9)	910	(9)	295	(9)	201	(9)	66	(9)
Dry and siliceous (gold and silver)	1,681,183	(9)	1,861,431	(9)	1,535,534	(9)	1,164,575	(9)	741,900	(9)
Lead	30,235	(9)	25,724	(9)	16,419	(9)	5,677	(9)	2,604	(9)
Lead-zinc	94,871	(9)	9,913	(9)	9,244	(9)	3,652	(9)	9,792	(9)
Zinc	135	(9)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peat	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Petroleum	1,605,000	1,800,000	1,650,000	1,660,000	1,560,000	1,420,000	1,139,000	1,060,000	919,000	540,000
Pyrites	5,890	(1)	8,722	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,303	(1)	4,059	(1)
Sand and gravel	4,287,491	1,986,015	3,400,051	1,653,426	1,266,073	528,030	1,367,187	684,650	1,395,524	564,677
Silver	6,260,693	4,842,646	5,902,776	4,571,700	4,696,064	3,375,296	3,475,661	2,246,892	2,186,140	765,149
Stone	1,018,100	1,119,900	985,120	1,021,260	1,191,480	1,059,970	1,050,618	1,050,618	1,050,618	1,050,618
Sulphur ore	11	(1)	13	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tantalum ore (columbo-tantalite)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tungsten ore (60 per cent concentrates)	219	(1)	180	(1)	154,431	(1)	390	(1)	342	298,063
Uranium and vanadium ores	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	178	8,246
Vermiculite	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc	4,247	552,116	1,172	117,200	1,202	105,732	772	66,392	1,285	107,898
Miscellaneous ¹	.....	28,139,619	.....	19,668,878	.....	11,325,085	.....	9,870,851	.....	7,034,298
Total value, eliminating duplications	.....	\$67,338,548	.....	\$56,214,827	.....	\$44,413,477	.....	\$39,473,123	.....	\$27,259,095

¹Value included under "Miscellaneous."
²Figures obtained through co-operation with Bureau of Census.
³According to National Bituminous Coal Commission.
⁴Value is estimated from various sources and includes selling expenses.
⁵Value not included in total value for State.
⁶No canvass
⁷Gypsum mined; value as sold (crude and calcined). Comparable value for 1937 not available.
⁸Gypsum mined; value of crude at mine as reported by producers. Comparable value for earlier years not available.
⁹Not valued as ore; value of recoverable metal content included under the metals.
¹⁰Exclusive of marble and dimension limestone, value for which is included under "Miscellaneous."
¹¹Excludes minerals indicated by "1" and "10" above.
¹²No data available.
¹³In 1935 and subsequent years gold was \$35.00 per ounce.

**VALUE OF ALL MINERALS PRODUCED IN COLORADO BY YEARS FROM
1905 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE**

(Source: 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
1936.....	19,819,869	35.3	36,394,958	64.7	56,214,827
1937.....	22,107,207	32.8	45,231,341	67.2	67,338,548
1938.....	22,073,663	36.5	38,329,337	63.5	60,403,000
Total (34 yrs.)..	\$872,181,157	44.4	\$1,093,958,837	55.6	\$1,966,139,994

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 ulti-

mately 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.

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.

United States bureau of mines, were as follows:

Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1905.....	\$0.61	\$0.156	\$0.047	\$0.059
1906.....	.68	.193	.057	.061
1907.....	.66	.20	.053	.059
1908.....	.53	.132	.042	.047
1909.....	.52	.13	.043	.054
1910.....	.54	.127	.044	.054
1911.....	.53	.125	.045	.057
1912.....	.615	.165	.045	.069
1913.....	.604	.155	.044	.056
1914.....	.553	.133	.039	.051
1915.....	.507	.175	.047	.124
1916.....	.658	.246	.069	.134
1917.....	.824	.273	.086	.102
1918.....	1.00	.247	.071	.091
1919.....	1.12	.186	.053	.073
1920.....	1.09	.184	.08	.081
1921.....	1.00	.129	.045	.05
1922.....	1.00	.135	.055	.057
1923.....	.82	.147	.070	.068
1924.....	.67	.131	.08	.065
1925.....	.694	.142	.087	.076
1926.....	.624	.14	.08	.075
1927.....	.567	.131	.063	.064
1928.....	.585	.144	.058	.061
1929.....	.533	.176	.063	.066
1930.....	.385	.124	.052	.047
1931.....	.290	.091	.037	.038
1932.....	.282	.063	.030	.030
1933.....	.350	.064	.037	.042
1934.....	.646	.080	.037	.043
1935.....	.718	.083	.040	.044
1936.....	.774	.092	.046	.050
1937.....	.773	.121	.059	.065
1938.....	.646	.098	.046	.048
1939.....	.678	.104	.047	.052

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.

GOLD

Gold was first mined in what is now Colorado in 1858. The production from that year down to the close of 1939 amounted to 37,550,029 fine ounces, valued at \$808,105,614. 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 1939, 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 1938, inclusive, as reported by the director of the mint, was \$5,464,738,000, and of that total Colorado produced 14.8 per cent in 80 years. The state's approximate proportion of world produc-

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

tion since Columbus discovered America is 3.1 per cent.

Gold of a total value of \$12,839,820 was produced in 36 counties of the state in 1939. Nine of these counties, however, produced less than \$1,000 worth in value. Teller county, in which is located the Cripple Creek district, ranked first with an output of \$4,690,105 or 36.5 per cent of the state's total. Park county ranked second.

In the period since Colorado first produced gold to the end of 1939, Teller county, in which Cripple Creek is located, led all counties, with an output of \$386,768,883 or 47.8 per cent of the total. That county's output began in 1891, or 33 years after gold was produced commercially in the state. Gilpin county comes second, with an output of \$88,630,734 or 11 per cent; San Miguel county third with an output of \$68,752,832 or 8.5 per cent; Lake county fourth with a production of \$57,331,424 or 7.0 per cent, and Ouray county fifth with a total of \$39,028,355 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 increased slightly to \$6,572,154 in 1933 and then in 1934, when the increased price of gold became effective, it jumped to \$11,356,070. In 1939 the total gold value was \$12,839,820.

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	42,828	25.56
1934	324,920	35.00
1935	349,280	35.00
1936	366,607	35.00
1937	368,905	35.00
1938	367,468	35.00
1939	366,852	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 third among the larger producers of gold in the United States in 1938. It handles ores principally from the Cripple Creek district. The London Gold Mines company, in the Mosquito Creek district, ranked 23rd.

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. Gains were shown in 1937 and 1938, and in 1939 the value went to \$5,767,313, the largest in a period of 18 years.

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 increase continued in 1937 and 1938, and in 1939 the output reached 8,496,488 ounces, the largest production of any year since 1914.

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 82 years from 1858 to 1939, inclusive, 700,938,158 fine ounces of silver of a total value of \$546,383,466. This is equal to approximately 20 per cent of the value of all silver produced in the United States, including the Philippine Islands, from 1792 to the end of 1938, and 2.6 per cent of all the silver produced in the world since Columbus discovered America.

Lake county ranks first in the production of silver, its output from 1889 to 1939, inclusive, being valued at \$192,305,959 or 35.2 per cent of the total output of the state. Pitkin county ranks second, with an output of \$74,775,188 or 13.6 per cent, 1880 to 1939, inclusive. Clear Creek ranks third among the counties with an aggregate output of \$53,456,173 or 9.8 per cent of the state's total.

Silver was produced in 30 counties in 1939, of which nine counties had an output of less than \$1,000 in value. Eagle county ranked first in 1939, with production valued at \$4,122,974 or 71.2 per cent of the state's total. Mineral county came second with production of \$405,140 or 7.0 per cent; San Miguel county third with production of \$391,663 or 6.8 per cent; and San Juan county

fourth with production of \$194,235 or 3.4 per cent. The rank of the counties varies slightly from year to year.

Colorado ranked fifth among the states of the Union, including Alaska and the United States possessions, in 1938 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 80 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 second in 1938 among the larger producing silver mines. The Shenandoah Dives Mining company, in the San Juan district, ranked 25th in 1938.

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 1938, when the output was 28,342,000 pounds, and in value in 1938, when it was worth \$2,777,516. 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 1939, the state produced 450,788,420 pounds, with a value of \$60,160,319. Of the total quantity in the period named, Eagle county produced 143,769,073 pounds or 31.9 per cent; Lake county, 101,982,989 or 22.6 per cent, and San Juan county, 73,401,718 pounds or 16.3 per cent.

Twenty-one counties reported copper production in 1939, of which 10 counties had an output in excess of \$5,000 in value. Eagle came first with an output valued at \$2,479,568 or 90.2 per cent of the total value for that year of \$2,748,720 for the state. San Juan county came second with a value of \$105,352 or 3.8 per cent.

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. There were decreases in 1938 and 1939, the output in the last named year being 16,444,000 pounds, valued at \$772,868.

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.

The total production of lead in the state from 1869 to 1939, inclusive, was 4,705,682,583 pounds, valued at \$222,114,677. 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.

Of the cumulative production of lead through 1939, Lake county ranked first with an output of 2,034,977,561 pounds or 43.2 per cent of the total; Pitkin county ranked second with 583,718,579 pounds or 12.4 per cent, and San Juan county ranked third with 471,983,595 pounds or 10 per cent of the total.

Twenty counties in the state reported lead production in 1939, five having an output less than \$5,000 in value. Total value for the state was \$772,868, of which San Miguel county produced \$165,863 or 21.5 per cent; Eagle county, \$106,878 or 13.8 per cent, and Lake county \$103,776 or 13.4 per cent.

Colorado ranked eighth among the states of the Union in lead production in 1938, being exceeded by Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

ZINC

The commercial production of zinc began in Colorado in 1885, in which year the state produced 100,000 pounds, valued at \$4,300. The annual output did not go above 300,000 pounds until 1892, when it jumped to 1,125,000 pounds, valued at \$51,750. Production did not vary to any great extent thereafter until 1897, when it more than doubled, and two years later, in 1899, it jumped to 11,300,656 pounds, valued at \$655,438. That year was the beginning of a period of large production which culminated in a peak for all time of 134,285,463 pounds, valued at \$17,994,252, in 1916. Following the world war there was a rapid decline to 2,360,000 pounds, valued at \$118,000, in 1921. Production then began another increase and went to 72,518,000 pounds, valued at \$3,480,864, in 1930. In 1931 the output was 32,373,000 pounds, valued at \$1,230,174, and in 1932 it dropped to 218,000 pounds, valued at \$6,540, the lowest in a period of 45 years. There was a pronounced recovery in 1933 to 2,569,000 pounds, valued at \$107,898, 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. There was a fur-

ther gain in 1938 to 9,106,000 pounds, valued at \$437,088, followed by a sharp drop in 1939 to 3,660,000 pounds, valued at \$190,320.

In the 55 years ending with 1939 in which the state has produced zinc, the aggregate output was 2,260,463,985 pounds, valued at \$158,590,836. Twenty-one counties contributed to this production. In that period Lake county ranked first with an output of 393,958,034 pounds or 17.4 per cent; Eagle county ranked second with 274,062,129 pounds or 12.1 per cent, and San Juan county ranked third with 218,960,684 pounds or 9.7 per cent.

In 1939 zinc was produced in nine counties, of which four had an output of less than \$5,000 in value. Of the \$190,320 in value of zinc produced in 1939, Dolores county produced \$90,168 or 47.4 per cent of the total, and San Juan county \$60,632 or 31.9 per cent.

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 property ships copper-iron-silver-gold ore, being one of the unique mines of the world in the variety of minerals produced. In 1939, as in several years previous, it was the largest producer of silver and copper in Colorado and was an important producer of gold. In 1938 it was the second 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 1898 to 1928, inclusive, is given by the United States bureau of mines at 575 grams, of which 250 grams was produced in this country, mostly from ores mined in the Paradox 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 nominally \$40,000 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.

Radium is often handled in such minute quantities that occasional loss is inevitable—100 mg., the usual dose for treating cancer, would barely cover the head of a pin. Because it is worth roughly 18,000 times its weight in pure gold, and especially because it menaces the lives of those who may come unwittingly into contact with its destructive rays, ingenious devices have been developed to recover it. About 20 of these, using gold-lead electroscopes, are in use in the United States. One of these was perfected by a Denver woman and has recovered several grams of radium. 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 Sklovouski, 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.

The carnotite ores treated in the Paradox Valley district in 1939 contained 8,964 milligrams of radium, and in 1938, 7,821 milligrams.

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. It is located at Climax, 13 miles north of Leadville, and is operated by the Climax Molybdenum company. It has a rated milling capacity of 12,000 tons of ore daily and produced 21,796,116 pounds of concentrates in 1939 and 28,242,085 pounds in 1938. This was equal to 72 per cent of the domestic output and 66 per cent of the world production in 1939. In 1938 it furnished 85 per cent of the domestic output and 78 per cent of world production.

The estimated value of Colorado's production of molybdenum to the end of 1939 is \$93,653,000.

Molybdenum, chiefly in the form of calcium molybdite, 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 sub-

stantial quantity is consumed in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. The Colorado output comes almost altogether from the properties of the Climax company in Lake county.

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 the bureau of mines and other authorities, 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
1937.....	22,750,368	29,419,000
1938.....	28,242,085	33,297,000
1939.....	21,796,116	30,324,000

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 \$4,666,301, and in 1917 in quantity, when 2,707 short tons of concentrates were produced. In the last-named year the value of Colorado's production was 44.1 per cent of the total for the United States. In 1929 the state's proportion was 18.3 per cent. Production began a decline due to the importation of wolframite ore, from which tungsten is obtained, from China in 1919. Production ceased altogether in 1921 and 1922 and on September 22, 1922, a duty of 200 per cent was imposed to protect the industry. Production was resumed the following year. No production in the state was reported in 1932. 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.

In 1938 Colorado ranked fourth and produced 7.7 per cent of the total domestic output.

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	312,780
1936.....	180	154,431
1937.....	219	246,260
1938.....	240	249,020

(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 1939 in the quantity of vanadium produced, the output of the state being 1,755,489 pounds or 88.5 per cent of the total production of 1,984,068 pounds in this country. Colorado's shipments in that year equalled 32 per cent of the world production. These figures are from the reports of 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. This plant subsequently was enlarged and in 1939 it averaged 240 tons a day. It is rated as the largest in the world. A new mill also was put into operation near Gateway, in Mesa county, by Gateway Alloys, Inc., in October, 1939.

Carnotite ores treated in 1939 contained 8,964 milligrams of radium.

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 1938, inclusive, 208,713 short tons of the mineral, as reported by the United States bureau of mines.

The largest producing district in the state in 1938 was near Salida, in Chaffee county, which had an output of 1,600 tons. The Jamestown district in Boulder county produced 104 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)
1937	7,883	(a)
1938	1,704	(a)
Total	208,713	.....

(a) Not segregated by states.

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 1939, as reported by the state coal mine inspector, was 454,869 tons, which compares with 241,526 tons in 1938, an increase of 213,343 tons or 88.3 per cent. The 1938 production was 309,641 tons or 56.1 per cent under the output in 1937. The production of coke reflects changes in certain industrial lines, particularly iron and steel making, foundry work and the smelting of minerals.

The by-product coke ovens in the state produced the following products in 1937, as reported by the United States bureau of mines:

Product	Quantity
Gas (M cu. ft.).....	8,615,166
Tar (gals.).....	7,739,960
Ammonia (lbs.).....	16,955,200
Crude light oil (gals.).....	2,325,559

There were 326 ovens operated on the average in 1939, employing an average of 100 men, and operating an average of 312 days during the year.

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.....	295 1/2	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
1938.....	284	398,081	241,526
1939.....	312	749,924	454,869

STONE

Colorado ranks first among the states in the wide variety and volume of deposits of high grade stone which are to be found within its boundaries. The state is so rich in beautifully colored and marked building and decorative stones that if its resources are properly developed, according to competent authorities, it will, in time, be the stone and marble center of the United States. Building stones in Colorado are divided into five general classes by Justin H. Haynes, consulting engineer, of Denver. These are the granites, marbles, limestones, sandstones and lavas. In addition, there are special stones, due to some particular characteristic or specified method of formation. Among these are travertine, which formerly was classed by some as a marble and by others as a limestone; dolomites and olivines.

Colorado is rich in the decorative marbles and particularly so in the vicinity of Salida, Cotopaxi and Wet Mountain valley. Very little work has been done on them and many are open to location.

Granites are found widely scattered throughout the state, notably at Lyons, Gunnison, Silver Plume, Salida, Cotopaxi and Platte canyon.

Sandstones are found on the sedimentary uplifts on both sides of the main range, from north to south. The principal quarries have been at Lyons, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Stone City.

Lavas are not so abundant but commercial quarries have been operated at Castle Rock and Del Norte.

Limestones occur mostly in Colorado as a sedimentary deposit on both sides of the main range. Some of the limestone quarries are along the Arkansas river between Pueblo and Salida, and in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Fort Collins.

The limestones have in all cases been quarried for their lime content and not as building stone and, therefore, must be eliminated from the building stones unless deposits are found that are free from fracture and capable of being cut into large blocks.

Travertine, which was used largely in building ancient Rome, the Colosseum being the outstanding example, is found in Colorado in several deposits. The best known and the only one that has been worked to any appreciable extent is located about six miles southeast of Salida. It is from this deposit that the stone for the interior of the new Denver municipal building was obtained. There are numerous installations of Colorado travertine in the United States, among these being the Sunnyside mausoleum in Long Beach, California, and the department of commerce building in Washington, D. C. Colorado travertine was specified for about 12 government buildings erected in 1932 and 1933.

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 1938, inclusive, was \$34,134,094 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."

Additional information on Colorado

marble and its use in famous buildings in the United States will be found in a separate chapter under "Colorado Yule Marble."

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 1938, 1937 and 1936.

Total production of all grades in short tons and value by years, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1912.....	112,514	\$ 45,983
1913.....	90,578	28,306
1914.....	41,614	14,781
1915.....	(1)	(1)
1919.....	248,483	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	634,650
1935.....	1,266,073	528,030
1936.....	3,400,051	1,653,426
1937.....	4,287,491	1,986,015
1938.....	3,841,759	1,432,975
Total	24,638,084	\$12,697,848

(1) No report.

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.

STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO: VALUES, BY YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

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	109,810	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	569,605
1922	132,730	381,269	41,695	-----	555,694
1923	190,356	431,374	113,841	14,227	749,798
1924	152,209	656,193	84,984	328,188	1,221,574
1925	213,256	575,562	63,268	29,670	881,756
1926	194,386	740,138	71,085	102,258	1,107,867
1927	179,591	681,742	77,004	37,616	975,953
1928	205,785	563,215	69,470	94,771	933,241
1929	276,618	458,983	51,268	116,977	903,846
1930	282,925	324,851	67,229	203,651	878,656
1931	209,531	293,660	43,277	18,975	565,443
1932	50,738	127,657	16,248	54,146	248,789
1933	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
1936	43,298	(1)	14,313	927,479	985,120
1937	51,757	(1)	11,180	751,993	814,930
1938	(1)	15,604	13,887	1,021,842	1,051,333
Total	\$ 4,981,482	\$14,330,101	\$ 5,043,472	\$ 9,779,039	\$34,134,094

(1) Included under "All Others."

SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO IN 1938, 1937 AND 1936, AND USES

(Source: United States Bureau of Mines)

USES	1938		1937		1936	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Molding sand	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Building sand	212,087	\$ 104,655	303,612	\$ 166,989	231,257	\$ 113,248
Paving sand	183,594	38,358	126,185	27,980	39,025	14,137
Engine sand	(1)	(1)	20,241	20,452	(1)	(1)
Other sands	(1)	(1)	23,212	10,762	23,242	9,316
Building gravel	451,962	154,319	386,470	222,254	276,711	200,352
Paving gravel	2,929,256	1,105,070	3,269,467	1,491,153	2,787,907	1,292,599
Railroad ballast	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
gravel	-----	-----	152,118	33,145	-----	-----
Others	(1)	(1)	2,131	3,555	(1)	(1)
Total	3,841,759	\$1,432,975	4,287,491	\$1,986,015	3,400,051	\$1,653,426

(1) Not segregated, but included in totals.

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 Pentelic 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, the Colorado National bank and the recently constructed annex building of the state Capitol group.

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ -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.

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 1939 was 5,991,022 tons. This compares with 5,251,003 tons in 1934, the minimum since 1899, and 12,658,055 tons in 1918, the maximum over a period of 76 years. The estimated value of the output at the mines in 1939 was \$15,816,298. This compares with a minimum since 1906 of \$11,468,172 in 1933 and an all-time maximum of \$42,829,000 in 1920.

The distribution of the 1939 production, by type and percentages, is as follows:

Type	Tons	Per Cent
Sub-bituminous	2,201,587	36.7
Semi-bituminous	139,558	2.3
Bituminous	3,647,888	60.9
Anthracite	1,989	0.1
Total	5,991,022	100.0

Production in 1939, by sizes, is as follows:

Size	Tons	Per Cent
Run-of-mine	1,116,579	18.6
Lump	1,124,538	18.8
Egg	370,329	6.2
Nut	403,717	6.7
Pea	153,970	2.6
Slack	2,821,889	47.1
Total	5,991,022	100.0

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 1939 was 407,452,538 tons, with a value at the mine of \$849,958,516. Gold held first position

in annual mineral production down to 1930, when it surrendered that place to coal. The total value of gold produced in the state down to the end of 1939 was \$808,030,959, the figures for 1939 was preliminary.

There were 382 mines licensed to operate in 1939 as reported by the state coal mine inspector. During the year 28 new mines were opened, 12 old mines were reopened and 43 mines were closed or abandoned. The number of men employed in and about the mines (average) was 8,413, of which 6,969 were engaged in underground work and 1,444 at the surface. The average number of days worked per miner was 165.4 and the daily production of coal per miner was seven tons. Annual production per miner was 1,157.2 tons. There were 26 persons killed and 699 injured in and about the mines during the year.

Colorado ranked ninth among the states in 1937 in the volume of bituminous 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
1938.....	3,926,273	1,678,033	118,593
1939.....	4,160,869	1,637,218	142,935

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
1938.....	68.6	29.3	2.1
1939.....	69.5	28.2	2.3

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
1938.....	792,275	13.8
1939.....	653,067	10.9

Three surveys of the coal resources of the state, that is, coal in the ground unmined, have been made in recent years by many authorities. One of these, by Clark B. Carpenter, of the Colorado School of Mines, places Colorado first in the estimates of the country's available reserves. Another, by the United States geological survey, gives Colorado second place. The third survey was by the state geologist.

M. R. Campbell, senior geologist of the United States geological survey, estimated 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 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 Colorado.....	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 land being estimated at 473,732 acres, of which 14,040 acres were under lease on June 30, 1938. From these leases 399,236 tons of coal were mined in the 24 months' period ending June 30, 1938, and the state received \$52,136 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, 1929 and 1935 to 1939, inclusive.

Coal shipped by railroads, trucks and wagons, by counties, in 1939, 1938 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	5,343,992
1890.....	3,075,781	6,344,196
1891.....	3,512,632	7,400,000
1892.....	3,771,234	8,058,112
1893.....	3,947,056	8,510,602
1894.....	3,021,928	6,407,800
1895.....	3,339,495	7,051,000
1896.....	3,371,633	7,056,000
1897.....	3,565,660	7,475,000
1898.....	4,174,037	8,715,000
1899.....	4,826,939	10,035,667
1900.....	5,495,734	11,585,036
1901.....	6,021,405	12,641,891
1902.....	7,522,923	15,897,812
1903.....	7,775,302	16,450,943
1904.....	6,776,551	14,375,821
1905.....	8,989,631	19,101,978
1906.....	10,308,421	22,173,616
1907.....	10,965,640	23,079,449
1908.....	9,773,007	20,856,988
1909.....	10,772,400	22,806,012
1910.....	12,104,887	26,026,934
1911.....	10,197,000	21,747,764
1912.....	11,016,948	23,345,336
1913.....	9,268,939	19,035,090
1914.....	8,201,423	17,001,718
1915.....	8,715,397	18,059,264
1916.....	10,522,185	21,964,104
1917.....	12,515,305	27,669,129
1918.....	12,658,055	28,404,743

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE BY YEARS—Continued

Year	Tons	Value	Year	Tons	Value
1919	10,406,543	\$ 28,748,534	1930	8,238,094	\$ 21,583,805
1920	12,514,693	42,829,000	1931	6,604,062	15,915,791
1921	9,141,947	32,377,000	1932	5,616,525	12,300,189
1922	10,003,610	31,701,000	1933	5,284,872	11,468,172
1923	10,346,218	33,299,000	1934	5,251,003	13,691,751
1924	10,501,088	32,133,000	1935	5,948,681	14,753,521
1925	10,440,387	30,694,738	1936	6,845,837	16,496,452
1926	10,616,760	29,514,593	1937	7,215,916	18,471,744
1927	9,781,580	27,192,792	1938	5,722,899	14,936,766
1928	9,921,585	27,780,438	1939	5,991,022	15,816,298
1929	9,934,064	26,325,269	Total	407,452,538	\$849,958,516

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRY, BY YEARS
(Source: 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	4.66	183,165	283
1926	10,616,760	11,768	52	4.42	204,168	261
1927	9,781,580	11,453	54	4.7	181,140	266
1928	9,921,585	11,474	35	3.05	283,474	266
1929	9,934,064	11,196	53	4.73	187,435	264
1930	8,238,094	10,683	36	3.38	228,836	275
1931	6,605,063	10,015	22	2.20	300,184	318
1932	5,616,525	8,786	29	3.30	193,673	345
1933	5,284,872	8,179	20	2.20	264,244	375
1934	5,251,003	8,138	21	2.58	250,048	429
1935	5,948,681	8,401	26	5.58	228,793	367
1936	6,845,837	9,005	29	3.22	236,063	329
1937	7,215,916	9,449	24	2.53	299,808	382
1938	5,722,899	8,663	31	3.57	184,610	385
1939	5,991,022	8,413	26	3.09	230,424	382

**COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION: TONS SHIPPED BY RAILROAD AND TRUCKS
AND WAGONS, BY COUNTIES, IN 1939, 1938 AND 1936**

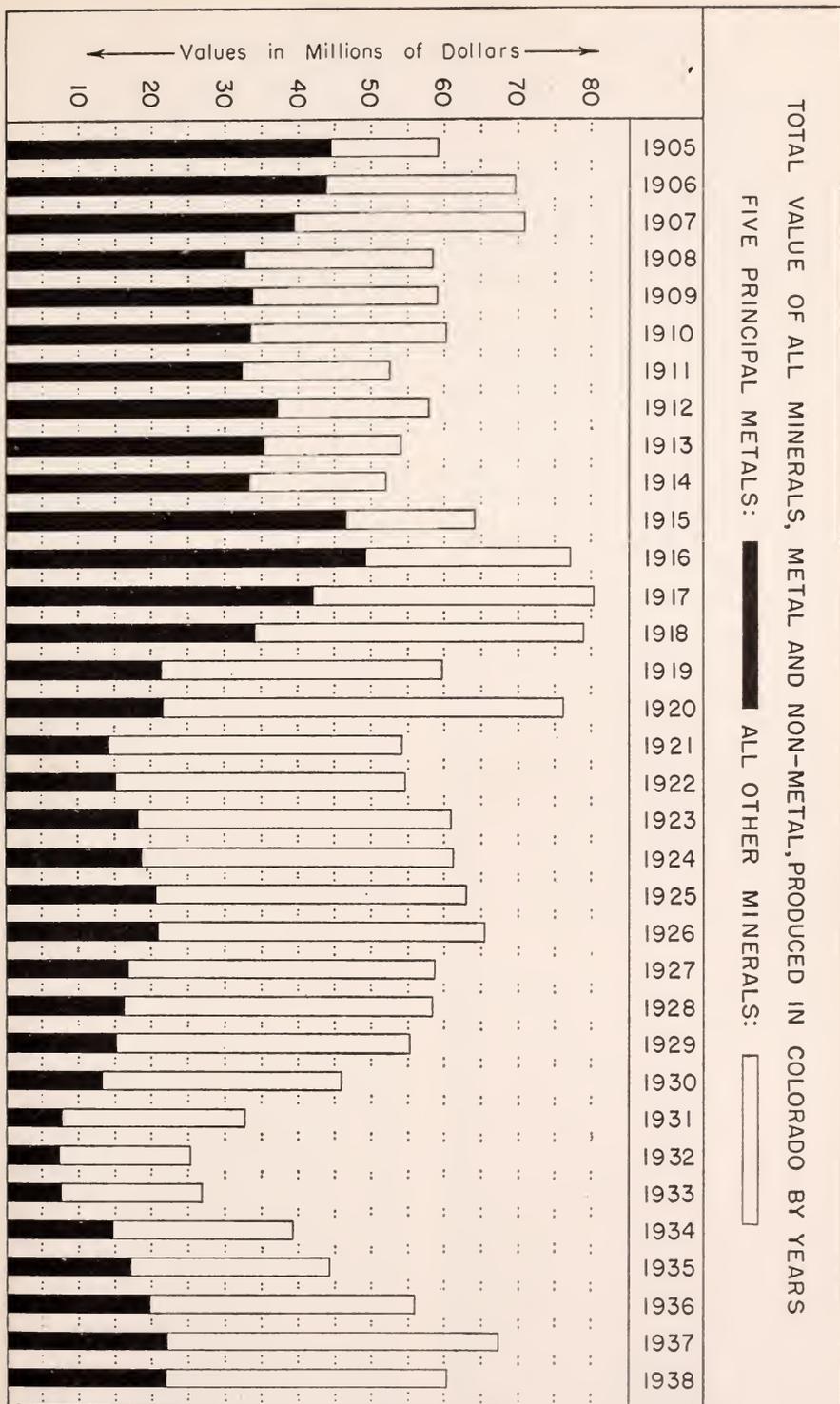
(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1939		1938		1936	
	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons
Archuleta		2,370		597		217
Boulder	195,907	401,093	199,789	383,200	177,298	305,458
Delta	28,704	31,108	30,387	22,282	39,324	24,387
Douglas				291		
Elbert		8,062		4,096		4,766
El Paso	46,340	167,524	41,163	220,302	49,408	208,174
Fremont	162,584	351,950	174,569	297,257	167,481	323,416
Garfield	12,668	27,112	7,091	40,546	14,922	31,734
Gunnison	482,781	42,081	483,764	27,902	594,849	20,478
Huerfano	546,020	72,271	523,349	70,344	703,171	69,607
Jackson	10,121	6,013	9,784	4,657	19,664	5,776
Jefferson	111,915	45,705	106,478	51,520	132,836	33,080
La Plata	8,049	26,723	10,784	28,281	12,336	24,565
Larimer		2,446		2,483		3,136
Las Animas	982,571	80,595	740,225	67,518	1,135,507	73,207
Mesa	32,759	49,845	231	66,665	24,511	43,705
Moffat	35,280	20,685		37,048		10,059
Montezuma		4,433		5,356		5,157
Montrose		27,675		26,529		1,388
Ouray		300		101		333
Pitkin	838	160		872	1,109	543
Rio Blanco		8,140		6,564		6,703
Routt	676,189	25,664	679,166	37,887	898,640	58,797
San Miguel		1,181		1,607		1,565
Weld	828,043	284,082	919,493	274,128	1,139,948	290,141
Total	4,160,869	1,687,218	3,926,273	1,678,033	5,111,004	1,546,392

COAL PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, IN TONS, BY COUNTIES AND BY YEARS

(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1929	1920
Arapahoe	2,370	597					
Archuleta			117	217	820	408	
Boulder	608,596	593,596	528,142	498,406	497,786	479,643	1,230,347
Delta	64,493	56,671	69,182	66,308	53,449	72,273	123,478
Douglas		291				11,732	
Elbert	8,182	4,246	5,940	4,766	7,329	3,003	
El Paso	253,628	265,489	293,325	291,751	294,630	361,595	379,869
Fremont	516,901	473,906	499,571	497,296	421,164	526,927	874,766
Garfield	40,020	47,877	53,359	46,906	37,939	44,430	28,507
Gunnison	535,511	524,188	660,286	628,932	491,926	521,401	620,632
Huerfano	619,951	595,602	770,515	777,021	677,417	1,783,744	2,448,733
Jackson	16,470	14,985	24,073	25,440	24,019	56,318	50,905
Jefferson	158,625	160,142	179,046	168,124	136,322	98,755	176,427
La Plata	34,772	39,445	42,985	36,901	31,624	74,464	132,497
Larimer	2,448	2,486	2,524	3,177	3,596		
Las Animas	1,078,129	820,216	1,429,531	1,226,426	958,538	2,564,897	4,345,110
Mesa	82,604	67,550	79,638	68,216	73,015	118,567	174,801
Moffat	56,065	37,048	20,146	10,059	6,812	6,025	3,173
Montezuma	4,433	5,356	4,099	5,157	7,436	6,663	4,147
Montrose	27,675	26,529	12,812	1,388	2,544	1,278	2,105
Ouray	300	101		333	1,012		500
Pitkin	998	872	1,284	1,652	1,373	18,757	913
Rio Blanco	8,140	6,564	5,484	6,703	7,219	6,771	6,068
Routt	731,840	747,760	1,022,131	1,002,416	802,762	1,006,740	966,912
San Miguel	1,181	1,607	985	1,565	1,421	557	
Weld	1,137,690	1,229,775	1,490,220	1,476,677	1,408,528	2,169,116	944,803
Total	5,991,022	5,722,899	7,195,395	6,845,837	5,948,681	9,934,064	12,514,693



Mineral Resources—Oil and Gas

Productive Areas, Quantity and Value of Product; Helium, Oil Shale

PETROLEUM

Colorado has the distinction of being the second oldest oil producing state in the United States. However, at the present time the output of crude is less than the state's consumption and the local supply is augmented by imports from other states.

The first discovery of oil in Colorado in a well drilled for that purpose was made in the spring of 1862 by A. M. Cassedy, a pioneer in the Pennsylvania fields. This well came in as a producer at 50 feet and was located on Oil creek, six miles north of Canon City, near an oil spring, in what is now Fremont county, in the south-central part of the state, but what was then a part of Colorado territory. When it is recalled that the first well sunk for oil to come in as a producer in this country was drilled near Titusville, Pa., by Col. E. L. Drake, founder of the petroleum industry, in August, 1859, it will be seen that Colorado's oil development began when the business was in its infancy.

In 1876 Isaac Canfield drilled a well to 1,187 feet near the present town of Coal Creek, south of Florence, and completed it as a producer. This well opened the Florence field, which has produced steadily for 63 years. More than 1,250 wells have been drilled in the district since the discovery in 1876, and the field has produced more than 13,500,000 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 were completed in this pool 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.

Late in 1932 the Standard Oil company of California made an oil discov-

ery 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.

In 1936, 1937 and 1938 there were several deep tests drilled in eastern Colorado by major oil companies seeking production in the Pennsylvania and deeper formations, but without results. 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 1940 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 that 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.

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
1936	210	22.0	8.7
1937	200	21.4	9.8
1938	200	19.3	9.1

The total production of crude oil in Colorado from 1862 to 1933 inclusive, was 38,399,421 barrels, with a value at the well of \$38,520,546. The following table gives the gross output and the estimated value at the wells, by years:

Year	PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN COLORADO	
	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	569,005
1892	824,000	692,160
1893	594,000	497,581
1894	516,000	423,420
1895	438,000	359,160
1896	361,000	295,020
1897	385,000	346,500
1898	444,000	444,000
1899	390,000	404,110
1900	317,000	323,434
1901	461,000	461,030
1902	397,000	486,583
1903	484,000	431,723
1904	501,000	587,035
1905	376,000	337,606
1906	328,000	262,675
1907	332,000	272,813
1908	380,000	346,403
1909	311,000	317,712
1910	240,000	243,402
1911	227,000	228,104
1912	206,000	199,661
1913	189,000	174,779
1914	223,000	200,894
1915	208,000	208,474
1916	197,000	217,139
1917	121,000	128,100
1918	143,000	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
1938	1,443,606	1,594,676
1939	1,473,215	1,414,795
Total	38,399,421	\$38,520,546

Accompanying tables show wells completed in the state in 1938 and 1939, 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 1939 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 LINES

Colorado's first interstate oil transporting pipe line was put into opera-

tion 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.

Other oil pipe lines in the state as of January 1, 1940, as reported by Petroleum Information, Inc., include the following: Iles field to Craig, in Moffat county, 19 miles of 4-inch line; Moffat (Hamilton) field to Craig, in Moffat county, 16 miles of 4-inch line; Gramps field in Archuleta county, to Chama, New Mex., 15.5 miles of 4-inch line; Wellington field to railroad, in Larimer county, 3 miles of 6-inch line; and from the Fort Collins field to the railroad, in Larimer county, 2 miles of 6-inch line.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY FIELDS AND YEARS, IN BARRELS

FIELD	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Fort Collins.....	40,205	33,105	15,432	24,004	26,853	38,632
Wellington	75,234	76,416	73,464	93,310	113,945	148,335
Moffat	112,455	118,966	143,474	150,359	149,662	164,925
Iles	736,524	818,822	1,039,110	1,174,521	1,028,662	528,019
Florence-Canon City	57,770	62,843	57,694	67,605	71,698	83,036
Tow Creek.....	52,903	56,034	57,228	64,812	66,342	71,413
Rangely	34,613	26,084	29,993	28,360	29,102	32,191
Berthoud	3,840	4,300	4,825	1,598	3,067	4,760
Boulder	6,317	7,023	7,665	8,760	6,846	6,390
Mancos .....	.....	.....	.....	218	680	606
Greasewood	6,505	8,691	5,878	19,539	26,593	36,100
Walden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,865
Gramps	217,344	176,173	161,020	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Creek	129,505	60,149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,473,215	1,448,606	1,595,783	1,633,086	1,523,450	1,138,272
Estimated value....	\$1,414,795	\$1,594,676	\$1,824,513	\$1,676,892	\$1,410,209	\$1,073,282
Average value per bbl.*	\$0.96	\$1.10	\$1.14	\$1.03	\$0.93	\$0.94

*These averages, based on the posted and contract prices, vary slightly from the averages of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

OIL POOLS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1940

POOL	COUNTY	Date Opened	Av. Gr. of Oil	Depth to Sands (Feet)	Producing Formations	No. Wells End of 1939	Av. Daily Production Dec., 1939
Berthoud	Larimer	1925	38.5	3,750	Dakota	1	8
Boulder	Boulder	1901	38.6	2,500	Shale	11	14
Florence-Canon City.....	Fremont	1876	31.0	1,000 to 2,300	Pierre Shale....	105	156
Ft. Collins.....	Larimer	1924	37.5	4,550	Dakota	6	166
Greasewood ...	Weld	1930	42.0	6,650	Dakota	1	33
Hiawatha	Moffat	1934	39.2	2,400	Wasatch	2	(4)
Iles	Moffat	1927	32.5	3,200	Morrison }	30	1,958
			32.0	3,400	Sundance }		
Moffat	Moffat	1924	41.6	3,800	Dakota }	12	374
			38.1	4,400	Sundance }		
No. McCallum..	Jackson	1926	54.0	5,100	Dakota	2	(4)
Powder Wash ..	Moffat	1936	39.9	5,000	Wasatch	2	(4)
Price (Gramps).	Archuleta	1935	32.3	1,100	Dakota	9	718
Rangely	Rio Blanco....	1902	43.0	600	Mancos	8	113
			33.0	6,300	Pennsylvania ..	1	(4)
So. McCallum..	Jackson	1928	54.0	4,800	Dakota	2	(4)
Tow Creek.....	Routt	1924	36.0	2,500 to 3,100	Shale above Dakota	9	131
Wellington ...	Larimer	1923	33.5	4,400	Dakota	11	226
Wilson Creek...	Rio Blanco....	1937	46.0	6,700	Morrison	2	492
Total						214	4,389

¹Canon City extension discovered in 1926. ²First oil discovery. First gas discovered in 1926. ³First discovery in the Pennsylvania formation in 1932. ⁴Shut in. ⁵First oil discovery. First gas discovered in 1931.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES IN COLORADO: LOCATION, TYPE AND CAPACITY, JANUARY 1, 1940

Note.—Capacity is in barrels per day.

Company	Location	Distillation Capacity	Type	Cracking Capacity	Type
Bay Petroleum Corp.....	Denver	4,000	Comb.	1,750	Dubbs
Berthoud Refining Co.....	Berthoud	30	Skim.	.....	.....
Colorado Oil Ref. Co.*.....	Denver	350	Skim.	.....	.....
Colorado Midland Refineries, Inc.†	Denver	1,800	Skim.	.....	.....
Continental Oil Co.....	Denver	2,500	Comb.	1,650	Kellogg-Alcorn
Fleming Oil & Ref. Co.....	Boulder	36	Skim.	.....	.....
Gramps Oil & Ref. Co.....	Alamosa	1,000	Comb.	700	Dubbs
McGarr Petroleum Corp.*....	Kline	180	Skim.	.....	.....
M. & M. Refining Co.*.....	Ft. Morgan	50	Skim.	.....	.....
Mountain States Ref. Co.....	Orchard	100	Skim.	.....	.....
Oriental Ref. Co.....	Denver	1,500	Comb.	200	Dubbs
Perry Petroleum Co.....	Adams City	850	Skim.	.....	.....
Raven Oil & Ref. Co.....	Rangely	100	Skim.	.....	.....
Leslie R. Steele.....	Boulder	11	Skim.	.....	.....
Texas Co.....	Craig	1,200	Comb.	1,200	Holmes-Manley
Universal Refineries, Inc....	Pueblo	1,200	Skim.	.....	.....
Total		14,907		5,500	

*Idle.

†In partial operation.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 1939, BY FIELDS AND MONTHS, IN BARRELS

(Source: Petroleum Information, Inc.)

Month	Berthoud	Boulder	Florence	Ft. Collins
January	333	434	4,733	3,129
February	307	420	3,887	3,251
March	335	465	5,561	3,252
April	327	496	4,889	2,768
May	372	558	4,649	3,360
June	358	601	4,407	2,831
July	335	559	5,028	3,206
August	330	589	5,224	2,419
September	261	580	5,037	1,730
October	332	620	4,744	5,226
November	302	560	4,769	3,898
December	248	435	4,842	5,135
Total	3,840	6,317	57,770	40,205

Month	Gramps (Price)	Greasewood	Hes	Moffat
January	14,465	1,045	69,480	9,856
February	9,138	0	57,838	7,601
March	8,820	1,096	64,473	9,657
April	13,476	744	60,874	8,720
May	21,460	620	63,079	9,994
June	20,266	0	61,315	10,318
July	16,645	0	60,923	8,272
August	13,678	0	58,533	7,814
September	26,711	1,072	56,352	9,627
October	25,430	564	68,064	9,567
November	25,006	340	54,893	9,427
December	22,249	1,024	60,700	11,602
Total	217,344	6,505	736,524	112,455

Month	Rangely	Tow Creek	Wellington	Wilson Creek	Totals
January	1,613	3,797	6,892	10,685	126,462
February	1,746	3,615	5,010	8,568	101,381
March	2,313	5,014	6,095	7,445	114,526
April	2,367	3,928	5,947	9,173	113,709
May	2,134	4,872	6,339	9,870	127,307
June	2,547	5,026	6,692	8,386	122,747
July	2,556	4,089	5,823	10,320	117,766
August	3,144	5,055	5,923	9,940	112,649
September	4,440	4,509	6,363	11,724	128,406
October	4,082	4,515	6,699	14,115	143,958
November	4,175	4,313	6,435	14,037	128,155
December	3,496	4,170	7,006	15,242	136,149
Total	34,613	52,903	75,234	129,505	1,473,215

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1939 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (ft.)
ADAMS:				
Baxter No. 1.....	2-3S-66W...	Butler Oil & Ref. Co.....	Abandoned	4,704
ARCHULETA:				
Macht No. 1.....	32-36N-1W...	Pagosa Oil & Dev. Corp.....	Suspended.	2,460
Whitney Newton No. 1.....	18-33N.....	Boone Development Co.....	Suspended.	1,211
No. 1.....	11-32N-2E...	Axelined Oil Co.....	Suspended.	2,465
BOULDER:				
Barra No. 1.....	5-1S-69W...	Continental Oil Co.....	Abandoned	6,381
Thomas No. 1.....	17-1N-70W...	Reynolds & Roher.....	Suspended.	2,138
ELBERT:				
Brosky No. 1, Union Pacific..	19-10S-60W..	Plymouth Oil Co.....	Abandoned	7,578
FREMONT:				
Person, N. J. No. 2.....	17-19S-69W...	Waterville Oil Co.....	Abandoned	330
Persons No. 1.....	17-18S-69W...	Waterville Oil Co.....	Abandoned	90
Anderson No. 1.....	1-19S-70W...	Otto Stock.....	Producer..	2,540
GARFIELD:				
Patterson No. 1.....	36-7S-88W...	Roaring Fork Oil Co.....	Abandoned	2,574
HUERFANO:				
George No. 2.....	3-29S-69W...	J. W. Tomkins & Sons.....	Suspended.	1,190
Campbell No. 4.....	11-29S-69W...	S. W. Pressey.....	Abandoned	550
Walter Hamilton No. 1.....	20-29S-67W...	Ira E. Miller.....	Abandoned	1,365
Campbell No. 1.....	3-29S-69W...	E. J. Dunigan.....	Suspended	1,300
Campbell No. 3.....	11-29S-69W...	S. W. Pressey.....	Abandoned	486
LARIMER:				
Meyer No. 1.....	19-8N-68W...	Continental Oil Co.....	Producer..	5,206
LOGAN:				
Sheldon No. 1.....	3-10N-55W..	West Plains Development Co.	Suspended.	340
MESA:				
Miller No. 1.....	36-8S-91W...	Continental Oil Co. et al....	Abandoned	10,815
MOFFAT:				
Myers-State No. 1.....	36-4N-103W..	{ H. N. Isenberg..... } { H. Leslie Parker..... } { W. A. Myers..... }	Abandoned	1,606
Florence Wilson No. 1.....	22-12N-100W..	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Producer..	2,606
Parkinson-34SD	22-4N-92W...	Midwest Ref. Co.....	Producer..	3,381
N. E. Coles No. 1.....	1-3N-92W...	MacKinnie Oil & Drig. Co....	Abandoned	3,550
PROWERS:				
Rosabel Ruby No. 1.....	31-21S-44W..	Continental Oil Co.....	Abandoned	5,680
PUEBLO:				
Wm. Barber No. 1	35-21S-66W...	C. E. Puckett.....	Suspended.	870
RIO BLANCO:				
Unit No. 2.....	27-3N-94W...	Texas Co. & California Co....	Producer..	6,702
Bockfield No. 6.....	2-1N-102W..	John Bockfield.....	Producer..	1,437
Bockfield No. 7.....	3-1N-102W..	John Bockfield.....	Producer..	1,503
Bockfield No. 9.....	11-1N-102W..	John Bockfield.....	Abandoned	902
McLaughlin No. 11.....	32-2N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	630
McLaughlin No. 12.....	32-2N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Abandoned	1,088
McLaughlin No. 13.....	32-2N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Abandoned	1,224
McLaughlin No. 14.....	32-2N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	1,075
McLaughlin No. 15.....	31-2N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Abandoned	1,156
McLaughlin No. 16.....	31-2N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	1,756
Gentry No. 1.....	3-1N-102W..	Mrs. E. Gentry.....	Abandoned	950
No. 2.....	11-1N-102W..	L. E. Jones.....	Suspended.	994
No. 19.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Suspended.	1,278
No. 20.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Abandoned	1,250
No. 21.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Abandoned	1,500
No. 22.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Abandoned	1,250
No. 23 Government.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Producer..	910
No. 24.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Producer..	971
No. 25.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Producer..	1,105
No. 26.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Producer..	1,259
No. 27.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Producer..	1,350
No. 28.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Producer..	1,503
No. 29.....	31-2N-102W..	Raven O. & R. Co.....	Abandoned	1,500
No. 2 Larson.....	11-1N-102W..	W. I. W. Roy, Corp.....	Suspended.	260
No. 7 Government.....	3-1N-102W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Suspended.	506
No. 3 Neal.....	25-2N-103W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	1,183
No. 6 Gray.....	24-2N-103W..	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	1,293
ROUTT:				
A. R. Brown.....	1-6N-86W...	Steamboat Springs Drilling Syndicate	Abandoned	1,790
O. A. Omholt No. 1.....	29-4N-87.....	Mid-Colo. Pet. Co.....	Suspended	3,150

Number of wells completed in 1939: Oil wells 17; gas well 1; dry and abandoned 36; total 54. Total footage drilled 112,891 feet. Initial production of oil wells, 756 bbls. per day; of gas well, 5,000,000 cubic feet.

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1938 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Ft.)
ADAMS:				
I. Hill No. 1.....	37-3S-64W...	Glenridge Oil Corp.....	Suspended.	4,388
ARCHULETA:				
Reeder No. 1.....	24-33N-2E....	Oil City Petroleum Co. et al..	Abandoned	1,185
Crowley No. 1.....	2-32N-1E....	K. L. Kendrick.....	Suspended.	1,208
Fitzhugh No. 1.....	34-33N-1E....	Chromo Oil & Gas Co.....	Suspended.	320
BOULDER:				
Foote No. 1.....	20-1N-70W...	J. B. Furstenberg.....	Abandoned	4,230
CHEYENNE:				
Union Pacific—Larsen No. 1.	13-13S-49W..	Gulf Oil Corporation.....	Abandoned	6,360
FREMONT:				
Orndoff No. 1.....	3-19S-70W..	R. E. Hawks.....	Producer..	1,988
St. Mary's No. 1.....	2-19S-70W..	Isadore Spangler.....	Producer..	2,040
Rickwalt No. 1.....	2-19S-70W..	Stanley Thomas.....	Abandoned	2,460
GRAND:				
Hinman No. 1.....	11-2N-81W..	Interstate Oil & Ref. Co.....	Abandoned	3,980
HUERFANO:				
Ojo No. 1.....	10-29S-69W..	J. G. Tomkins & Sons.....	Show Oil..	412
LA PLATA:				
Bryce No. 1.....	31-33N-9W..	N. Spotler.....	Abandoned	1,510
Pinon Mesa Land Co. No. 1..	34-33N-12W..	McGarr Petroleum.....	Suspended.	3,680
LAS ANIMAS:				
McClung No. 1.....	19-33S-61W..	O. W. McLeod.....	Abandoned	2,500
MESA:				
Callahan No. 1.....	30-8S-97W..	Midwest Drlng. & Dev. Co....	Abandoned	3,337
MOFFAT:				
Kuykendall No. 1.....	22-12N-100..	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Producer..	2,790
Parkinson No. 35-SD.....	22-4N-92....	Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.....	Producer..	3,483
Parkinson No. 5-SD.....	22-4N-92....	Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.....	Producer..	3,466
Shaw No. 3-SD.....	27-4N-92....	Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.....	Producer..	3,517
PARK:				
State No. 1.....	16-11S-75W..	South Park Oil Co.....	Abandoned	5,705
PITKIN:				
Government No. 1.....	9-10S-89W..	Glenco Dev. Corp. et al.....	Suspended.	2,805
RIO BLANCO:				
Unit No. 1.....	35-3N-94W..	Texas Co. & California Co....	Producer..	6,918
ROUTT:				
Erwin No. 1.....	33-7N-85W..	L. C. Craig & E. L. Moore....	Abandoned	1,042

Number of wells completed in 1938: Oil wells 7; dry and abandoned 16; total 23. Total footage drilled, 69,324 feet. Initial production of oil wells, 1,360 bbls. per day.

OIL WELL DRILLING OPERATIONS, BY YEARS

YEAR	Wells Completed or Abandoned				Initial Production (Bbls.)		Footage Drilled	
	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Dry or Abandoned	Total	Total	Av. per Well	Total	Av. per Well
1926.....	37	7	53	97	.....	.....	314,609	3,243
1927.....	56	7	77	140	11,708	209	352,612	2,519
1928.....	58	2	70	130	8,949	154.3	347,831	2,676
1929.....	28	5	57	90	3,668	131.0	204,108	2,266
1930.....	16	10	31	57	1,752	109.5	152,839	2,681
1931.....	8	4	19	31	2,240	280.0	76,963	2,483
1932.....	3	4	14	21	110	36.7	78,277	3,727
1933.....	3	5	20	28	1,259	419.7	74,269	2,652
1934.....	7	4	13	24	15,858	2265.4	69,781	2,908
1935.....	12	1	6	19	10,446	870.5	49,835	2,623
1936.....	10	..	18	28	8,286	295.9	81,207	2,900
1937.....	2	1	22	25	900	450.0	71,300	2,852
1938.....	7	..	16	23	1,360	194.3	69,324	3,014
1939.....	17	1	36	54	756	44.5	112,891	2,090

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY: FILLING STATIONS, BULK BRANCHES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1935, 1933, AND 1929

(Source: U. S. Census of Business)

	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
Employs, 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
Employs, full-time, average number.....	(1)	1,463	1,190	(1)
Payroll, total, including part-time.....	(1)	\$1,976,000	\$2,281,939	(1)
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
Employs, full-time, average number.....	(1)	2,998	2,585	(1)
Payroll, including part-time.....	(1)	\$3,304,000	\$3,867,385	(1)

(1) 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 Mountain Fuel Supply company in 1929 constructed a system comprising 345 miles of line from the Hiaiwatha 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. That was the year of maximum production and decreases were reported in 1937 and 1938.

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
1937.....	3,186,000	673,000
1938.....	1,904,000	464,000

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

	M. cu. ft.	Val. at Point of Consumption
1935.....	17,233,000	\$5,659,000
1936.....	19,713,000	6,512,000
1937.....	20,816,000	7,032,000
1938.....	19,212,000	6,980,000

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, the Thornburg 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 88 per cent of the total output of the state. In 1933 that field supplied 1,456,000,000 cubic feet to Utah, a considerable decrease from previous years. In the past few years oil has made its appearance in the gas sands, and ultimately the field may produce more oil than gas. 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, by years. Another table gives the marketed production of Colorado fields for 1936, 1937 and 1938. Another table shows the quantity of natural gas transported from Colorado into other states and from other states into and through Colorado, by years.

NATURAL GAS: MARKETED PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, BY FIELDS, FOR 1936, 1937 AND 1938, IN CUBIC FEET

(Source: 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 quantity marketed.

FIELD	1938	1937	1936
Hiawatha*	1,301,400,000	2,497,018,000	2,791,195,000
Berthoud	55,000,000	49,528,000	41,800,000
Craig	4,000,000	8,535,000	34,576,000
Garcia	54,000,000	96,000,000	96,000,000
Thornburg	72,600,000	69,263,000	22,465,000
Total	1,487,000,000	2,720,344,000	2,986,036,000

*Colorado portion only.

NATURAL GAS: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO BY YEARS AND CLASSIFICATION

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Production:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	1,904,000	3,186,000	3,687,000	2,843,000	2,633,000	2,449,000
Estimated value at the wells-----	\$70,000	\$105,000	\$121,000	\$101,000	\$83,000	\$79,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2
Value (at point of consumption)----	\$464,000	\$673,000	\$807,000	\$646,000	\$667,000	\$671,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	24.4	21.1	21.9	22.7	25.3	27.4
Consumption:						
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	19,212,000	20,816,000	19,713,000	17,233,000	16,449,000	15,862,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$6,980,000	\$7,032,000	\$6,512,000	\$5,659,000	\$5,317,000	\$5,461,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	36.3	33.8	33.0	32.8	32.3	34.4
Distribution of Consumption:						
Domestic:						
Number of consumers-----	93,830	92,240	89,200	86,110	85,140	85,630
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	5,117,000	4,927,000	4,309,000	3,854,000	3,271,000	3,777,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$4,104,000	\$3,927,000	\$3,549,000	\$3,266,000	\$3,032,000	\$3,278,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	80.2	79.7	82.4	84.7	92.7	86.8
Commercial:						
Number of consumers-----	8,870	8,580	8,070	7,830	7,530	7,750
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	1,623,000	1,558,000	1,292,000	1,145,000	1,025,000	1,016,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$939,000	\$898,000	\$775,000	\$711,000	\$664,000	\$683,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	57.9	57.6	60.0	62.1	64.8	67.2
Industrial:						
Consumption (M cu. ft.)-----	12,472,000	14,331,000	14,112,000	12,234,000	12,153,000	11,069,000
Value (at point of consumption)---	\$1,937,000	\$2,207,000	\$2,188,000	\$1,682,000	\$1,621,000	\$1,500,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	15.5	15.4	15.5	13.7	13.3	13.6

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS, BY YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

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

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

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
1937:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	2,728,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	153,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	421,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	161,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	19,928,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado....	Wyoming	523,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	1,000
1938:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,456,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	91,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	457,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	164,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	18,210,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado....	Wyoming	481,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	24,000

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 1937, the production in the last named year being 404,000 gallons, valued at \$16,000. There were two plants in operation in the state in 1937, in Larimer and Las Animas counties, one of the compression and one of the absorption type.

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.

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. 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.

**NATURAL GASOLINE PRODUCED AND NATURAL GAS TREATED IN
COLORADO, BY YEARS**

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Year	No. of Plants Oper- ating	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
1937	2	404,000	16,000	4.0	153,000,000	2.64

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, IN BARRELS, BY YEARS



HELIUM

An act of congress approved by President Roosevelt on September 1, 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 the continental United States are made under licenses issued by the secretary of state only, with the approval of all members of the national munitions control board and the secretary of the interior, and none may be sold to foreign countries for military purposes. Regulations for the sale of helium not needed by the government were approved by the President on January 14, 1938, and amended with his approval on March 10, 1938.

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. Under the regulations approved in 1938 the government now sells its excess supply for medicinal purposes and to the weather bureau for the inflation of balloons used for making weather observations. Helium is useful in the treatment of sufferers from asthma and for infants and children suffering from laryngitis, croup or diphtheria. Its use in toy balloons also is expected to become universal.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Colorado's Educational System

Common Schools, Colleges and Universities, Receipts and Disbursements, Population

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 \$98,000,000. 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, 1938, amounted to \$23,017,216, of which \$17,795,570.73 was for current expenses, \$3,879,857.16 for debt service, and \$1,341,788.11 for capital outlay. Expenditures by 17 univer-

sities, colleges and professional schools in the year ending June 30, 1936, amounted to \$5,878,873, of which \$4,330,732 was for educational and general purposes, \$1,195,484 for auxilliary enterprises, \$134,340 for non-educational purposes, and \$218,317 for capital outlay. Not included are the parochial schools and private business and professional schools.

The value of public school property as of June 30, 1938, was \$62,930,285; of universities, colleges and professional schools in 1936, \$30,307,811; and parochial schools as of 1930, \$3,491,000, a total of \$96,729,096. 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 1938-1939 it was equal to 25 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	Number 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
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
1937-1938	260,056	-22,770	-8.36
1938-1939	261,001	945	0.36

(-) 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 1938-1939 shows that the males outnumbered the females in the privately controlled colleges and universities and parochial schools, and 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
1937-1938	133,256	126,800	95.1
1938-1939	133,092	127,909	96.1

Enrollment by type and sex for the school year 1938-1939 is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools	117,370	114,800	232,170
State controlled colleges and universities	6,304	3,340	9,644
Privately controlled colleges and universities	2,931	2,769	5,700
Parochial, etc.	6,487	7,000	13,487
Total	133,092	127,909	261,001

Enrollment by percentages, all institutions, for the school year of 1938-1939, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools	88.2	89.7	88.9
State controlled colleges and universities	4.7	2.6	3.6
Privately controlled colleges and universities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Parochial, etc.	4.9	5.5	5.3
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 1939. The number enrolled was 11,081. In 1938 there were 11,200, a maximum over a period of 11 years. The public and parochial schools do not conduct summer terms. Three institutions reported a larger enrollment in the summer schools in 1938 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 regular 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
1938	4,248	6,952	11,200
1939	4,700	6,381	11,081

*Not segregated.

The public and private schools, colleges and universities included in this summary reported a total of 11,164 instructors and teachers employed during the regular school year of 1938-1939, of whom 3,346 were males and 7,818 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 1938-1939, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	2,467	7,073	9,540
State controlled colleges and universities.....	522	158	680
Privately controlled colleges and universities.....	304	136	440
Parochial.....	53	451	504
Total.....	3,346	7,818	11,164

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
1937-38.....	3,280	8,272	11,552
1938-39.....	3,346	7,818	11,164

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
1937-38.....	260,056	11,552	22.5
1938-39.....	261,001	11,164	23.4

(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	3,221	5,241	12,740	271,573
1936-1937.....	254,565	8,849	5,568	13,854	282,826
1937-1938.....	233,141	9,135	5,498	12,282	260,056
1938-1939.....	232,170	9,644	5,700	13,487	261,001

*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 2,082 school districts, of which 53 are joint districts, the schools in each district being under the supervision of a local school board elected by the district. Each county has a superintendent of schools who is chosen at the general elections and who has limited advisory powers and certain powers for organizing new districts, consolidated schools and inter-district movements. A state superintendent of public instruction is chosen at each biennial general election.

The revenues for the operation of the schools are derived from three principal sources. The largest revenue is derived from district school levies. The directors in each district make annual budgets of funds required and their budgets are certified by the county superintendents to the county commissioners, who make levies through the regular tax-collecting channels. In addition, the state is a large owner of school land, from the sale and operation of which funds are derived. These revenues are maintained in a permanent school fund and the interest therefrom becomes available for the support of the state educational institutions. The third source of revenue is from levies made by counties under a minimum teachers' salary law which is limited to not to exceed five mills a year. School districts may authorize the issuance of school bonds upon vote of taxpaying electors, and many of the school buildings of the state have been and are being constructed through bond issues.

The state superintendent of public instruction reported a total of 2,992 schools in the state in 1938, a high school, an elementary school and a kindergarten housed in the same building being counted as three schools. The number of school buildings owned as of the same date is 2,905.

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
1937.....	2,048	3,033	2,941
1938.....	†2,082	2,992	2,905

*Apparent decrease is due to failure of Washington county superintendent to report in 1926, that county reporting 121 schools and 313 buildings in 1925.

†Of this total 53 are joint districts.

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
1937.....	62,097,096	243.83
1938.....	62,930,285	314.33

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
1937.....	254,665	9,294
1938.....	233,141*	-21,524

(—) Decrease.

*Apparent decrease due to change in system of classifying enrollment.

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
1938	1,529,378

The indebtedness of the public school districts as of June 30, 1938, was \$24,891,986, of which \$22,927,462 was in bonds outstanding and \$1,964,524 in warrants outstanding.

The total indebtedness at the close of fiscal years was as follows:

	Amount	Per Pupil
1933	\$31,030,357	\$156.62
1934	30,037,007	152.94
1935	27,933,653	142.12
1936	26,350,119	136.73
1937	26,664,806	134.64
1938	24,891,986	124.33

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
1937	86.81	6.14	92.95
1938	88.88	5.87	94.75

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
1937	21,294,972	22,648,594
1938	20,690,143	23,017,216

Tables giving data on the public school system published herewith include the following:

Summary of receipts of all school districts combined for 1938 and 1937, with total expenditures and cash balances.

Current expenses, debt service and capital outlay for all districts combined for 1938 and 1937, and per pupil and percentage costs.

Current expenses, interest payments and capital outlays, by counties, for 1938, with per pupil cost.

School bonds and registered warrants outstanding, by counties and by amounts, and per pupil, for 1938 and 1937.

Summary of schools, teachers and school population, by counties, for 1938.

Average annual salaries of teachers, by counties, for 1938.

Statement of cash on hand, receipts, expenditures and disbursements, by counties, for 1938 and 1937.

Value of public school property in 1938, by counties.

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.

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.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR 1938 AND 1937, 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.

	*1938	1937
PENSION FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 26,619.74	\$ 26,816.75
Receipts	234,649.54	215,300.85
Available for pensions.....	<u>\$ 261,269.28</u>	<u>\$ 242,117.60</u>
GENERAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 316,082.67	\$ 328,111.40
County general school fund (minimum salary)...	4,724,936.76	4,963,091.60
State aid (minimum salary).....	766,758.78	712,490.47
Available for minimum salaries.....	<u>\$ 5,807,778.21</u>	<u>\$ 6,003,693.47</u>
SPECIAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 3,708,552.79	\$ 3,805,670.49
Receipts:		
Special fund.....	11,031,384.23	11,121,924.36
Tuition from other districts.....	162,261.74	158,843.47
Tuition from individuals.....	27,800.08	20,761.29
From district treasurers.....	271,817.57	217,418.22
Other sources.....	364,883.14	327,079.16
Available	<u>\$15,566,699.55</u>	<u>\$15,651,696.99</u>
General Fund (OLD):		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 4,827.74	\$ 7,686.09
Income from dues.....	46,279.47	20,618.46
Available	<u>\$ 51,107.21</u>	<u>\$ 28,304.55</u>
LIBRARY FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 5,248.23	\$ 978.91
Receipts from Library fund.....	1,385.09	1,203.46
Available	<u>\$ 6,633.32</u>	<u>\$ 2,182.37</u>
Total available for current expenses.....	<u>\$21,693,487.57</u>	<u>\$21,927,994.98</u>
CAPITAL AND DEBT-SERVICE FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 1,485,885.64	\$ 1,790,620.37
Receipts:		
Sale of bonds.....	355,264.31	392,875.01
Taxes for interest and capital outlays.....	2,595,284.41	2,901,492.15
Special fund, capital outlay.....	107,437.40	241,873.49
Available for capital and debt-service.....	<u>\$ 4,543,871.76</u>	<u>\$ 5,326,861.02</u>
RECAPITULATION:		
Cash on hand, all funds, July 1.....	\$ 5,547,216.81	\$ 5,959,884.01
Receipts, all funds.....	20,690,142.52	21,294,971.99
Warrants written but not paid during current year	1,620,341.44	1,168,487.58
Total	<u>\$27,857,700.77</u>	<u>\$28,423,343.58</u>
Disbursements (see separate table).....	\$23,017,216.00	\$22,648,594.25
Cash on hand at end of year.....	4,840,484.77	5,774,749.33
Total	<u>\$27,857,700.77</u>	<u>\$28,423,343.58</u>

*Does not include San Juan county.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR ALL DISTRICTS COMBINED IN 1938 AND 1937, 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 1938 and 1937 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. A similar break-down for 1935 and 1936 will be found on page 301 of the 1937-1938 Year Book.

	*1938			1937		
	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	\$ 21,850.35	\$ 0.11	0.12	\$ 27,971.68	\$ 0.14	0.16
Salary of secretary.....	108,643.19	0.54	0.61	105,692.50	0.53	0.61
Other	290,702.28	1.45	1.63	303,124.67	1.53	1.77
Total	\$ 421,195.82	\$ 2.10	2.36	\$ 436,788.85	\$ 2.20	2.54
Instructional:						
Salaries of Teachers.....	\$12,497,147.19	\$62.42	70.22	\$12,016,377.86	\$60.67	69.89
Textbooks	203,789.40	1.02	1.15	213,828.89	1.08	1.24
Instructional supplies...	310,557.70	1.55	1.75	286,993.17	1.45	1.67
Library	95,542.67	0.48	0.54	89,218.81	0.45	0.52
Other	85,746.17	0.43	0.48	90,509.84	0.46	0.53
Total	\$13,192,783.13	\$65.90	74.14	\$12,696,928.57	\$64.11	73.85
Auxiliary Agencies:						
Playground supplies.....	\$ 62,830.98	\$ 0.31	0.35	\$ 56,627.35	\$ 0.29	0.33
Tuition paid out.....	255,378.86	1.28	1.44	249,582.82	1.26	1.45
Other	224,283.28	1.12	1.26	185,452.57	0.94	1.08
Total	\$ 542,493.12	\$ 2.71	3.05	\$ 491,662.74	\$ 2.49	2.86
Maintenance of plant:						
Repairs	\$ 472,864.10	\$ 2.36	2.65	\$ 462,579.18	\$ 2.33	2.69
Replacements	175,436.30	0.88	0.99	175,527.40	0.89	1.02
Total	\$ 648,300.40	\$ 3.24	3.64	\$ 638,106.58	\$ 3.22	3.71
Operation of plant:						
Custodian's salary.....	\$ 850,563.82	\$ 4.25	4.77	\$ 813,570.68	\$ 4.11	4.73
Custodian's supplies.....	116,590.37	0.58	0.66	112,739.77	0.57	0.66
Light, power, water, telephone, telegraph.....	245,773.53	1.23	1.38	239,723.15	1.21	1.39
Fuel	360,538.19	1.80	2.03	369,866.86	1.86	2.15
Other	72,760.04	0.36	0.41	65,255.34	0.33	0.38
Total	\$ 1,646,225.95	\$ 8.22	9.25	\$ 1,601,155.80	\$ 8.08	9.31
Transportation:						
Drivers' salaries.....	\$ 170,008.23	\$ 0.85	0.96	\$ 167,984.17	\$ 0.85	0.98
Gas and oil.....	74,707.78	0.37	0.42	77,810.98	0.39	0.45
Payments of contract....	318,587.01	1.59	1.79	316,811.37	1.60	1.85
Allowances to parents....	33,930.79	0.17	0.19	34,989.79	0.18	0.20
Other	119,783.52	0.60	0.67	118,577.56	0.60	0.69
Total	\$ 717,017.33	\$ 3.58	4.03	\$ 716,173.87	\$ 3.62	4.17
Fixed Charges:						
Insurance	\$ 174,577.71	\$ 0.87	0.98	\$ 164,873.41	\$ 0.83	0.96
Rent	57,208.55	0.29	0.32	60,658.04	0.31	0.35
County treasurers' fees...	155,425.35	0.77	0.88	154,809.29	0.78	0.90
Teachers pensions.....	240,343.37	1.20	1.35	232,062.39	1.17	1.35
Total	\$ 627,554.98	\$ 3.13	3.53	\$ 612,403.13	\$ 3.09	3.56
Grand total, current expenses	\$17,795,570.73	\$88.88	100.00	\$17,193,219.54	\$86.81	100.00
DEBT SERVICE						
Warrants paid (issued in previous years).....	\$ 1,126,520.61	\$ 5.63	29.03	\$ 1,055,379.82	\$ 5.33	27.51
Interest on warrants.....	73,179.13	0.37	1.89	71,134.53	0.36	1.85
Redemption of bonds.....	1,577,082.19	7.88	40.65	1,566,677.02	7.91	40.84
Interest on bonds.....	1,103,075.23	5.50	28.43	1,143,532.04	5.78	29.80
Total	\$ 3,879,857.16	\$19.38	100.00	\$ 3,836,723.41	\$19.38	100.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Sites	\$ 99,923.38	\$ 0.50	7.45	\$ 71,719.92	\$ 0.36	4.43
Buildings	924,140.49	4.61	68.87	1,301,484.24	6.57	80.41
New Equipment.....	317,724.33	1.59	23.68	245,447.14	1.24	15.16
Total	\$ 1,341,788.11	\$ 6.70	100.00	\$ 1,618,651.30	\$ 8.17	100.00
RECAPITULATION						
Current expenses.....	\$17,795,570.73	\$88.88	77.31	\$17,193,219.54	\$86.81	75.91
Debt service.....	3,879,857.16	19.38	16.86	3,836,723.41	19.38	16.94
Capital outlay.....	1,341,788.11	6.70	5.33	1,618,651.30	8.17	7.15
Grand total.....	\$23,017,216.00	\$114.96	100.00	\$22,648,594.25	\$114.36	100.00

*Does not include San Juan county.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1938, 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	\$ 324,262	\$81.33	\$ 18,253	\$ 4.58	\$ 10,871	\$ 2.73	\$ 1,011,720	\$253.75
Alamosa	139,713	71.39	14,441	7.38	11,655	5.96	502,052	256.54
Arapahoe	347,711	69.83	25,653	5.16	81,635	16.41	1,345,100	270.37
Archuleta	34,600	54.49	3,932	6.19	57	.09	167,828	264.30
Baca	138,562	86.44	14,927	9.31	11,971	7.47	398,420	248.55
Bent	144,228	88.38	6,348	3.89	5,753	3.53	439,996	263.61
Boulder	602,582	92.75	23,014	3.54	147,176	22.65	2,100,789	323.35
Chaffee	109,338	69.60	4,166	2.65	2,046	1.30	352,560	224.42
Cheyenne	98,223	155.42	8,301	13.13	7,883	12.47	314,000	496.84
Clear Creek	52,130	84.22	2,266	3.66	4,035	6.52	300,560	485.56
Conejos	119,409	47.35	15,714	6.23	20,659	8.19	393,950	156.21
Costilla	63,062	49.69	8,471	6.68	2,254	1.78	155,150	122.26
Crowley	89,686	75.43	23,010	19.35	1,784	1.50	376,400	316.57
Custer	28,058	75.02	1,448	3.87	4,991	13.35	74,735	199.83
Delta	235,018	66.96	10,364	2.95	11,847	3.38	668,352	190.41
Denver	5,125,113	101.34	346,746	6.86	62,380	1.23	22,128,503	437.54
Dolores	21,009	61.79	941	2.77	2,137	6.29	33,615	98.87
Douglas	90,258	143.49	2,322	3.69	2,081	3.31	256,314	407.49
Eagle	98,115	98.61	2,711	2.72	56,285	56.57	250,643	251.90
Elbert	116,880	107.33	5,548	5.09	8,094	7.43	369,460	339.27
El Paso	875,211	109.20	43,403	5.42	25,535	3.19	3,342,478	417.03
Fremont	283,164	75.39	28,330	7.54	20,112	5.35	967,520	257.59
Garfield	187,277	86.38	19,605	9.04	40,822	18.83	871,064	401.78
Gilpin	30,355	120.94	510	2.03	.....	.....	55,865	222.56
Grand	49,303	94.45	2,967	5.11	3,031	5.81	135,010	258.64
Gunnison	114,199	95.48	21,163	17.69	7,623	6.37	403,495	337.37
Hinsdale	5,397	91.47	890	15.08	.....	.....	10,050	170.34
Huerfano	222,615	72.51	7,936	2.59	6,396	2.08	693,600	225.93
Jackson	22,672	80.40	1,044	3.70	3,388	12.01	57,450	203.72
Jefferson	373,090	77.24	25,666	5.31	51,754	10.72	1,444,162	298.99
Kiowa	87,110	131.59	3,877	5.86	2,785	4.21	180,733	273.01
Kit Carson	190,119	116.07	16,254	9.92	11,717	7.15	525,937	321.08
Lake	86,328	99.34	.....	.....	867	1.00	142,466	163.94
La Plata	208,017	75.31	9,516	3.45	14,648	5.30	730,335	264.42
Larimer	563,725	86.71	36,863	5.67	20,687	3.18	664,653	102.24
Las Animas	594,096	86.47	22,788	3.32	13,149	1.92	1,174,671	171.16
Lincoln	153,282	114.05	9,952	7.40	20,158	15.00	368,720	274.35
Logan	388,456	102.49	21,552	5.69	12,392	3.27	936,071	246.98
Mesa	473,267	71.74	38,965	5.91	70,923	10.75	1,387,096	210.26
Mineral	8,866	50.09	.....	.....	11	.06	9,600	54.24
Moffat	77,440	89.53	4,164	4.81	5,978	6.91	263,968	305.16
Montezuma	107,632	51.67	8,046	3.86	6,388	3.07	263,400	126.45
Montrose	186,091	61.95	7,028	2.34	16,264	5.41	718,057	239.03
Morgan	326,721	83.11	29,097	7.40	9,188	2.34	1,044,997	265.83
Otero	363,819	72.84	29,887	5.98	18,486	3.70	1,812,490	362.86
Ouray	32,238	74.28	3,247	7.48	33,231	76.57	152,118	350.50
Park	67,197	124.67	315	.58	.....	.....	93,620	173.69
Phillips	101,305	94.41	9,575	8.92	4,329	4.03	226,350	210.95
Pitkin	25,882	97.67	238	.90	170	.64	65,560	247.40
Prowers	226,877	90.07	16,376	6.50	23,140	9.19	756,436	300.29
Pueblo	1,016,139	85.66	58,360	4.92	29,024	2.45	4,452,569	375.36
Rio Blanco	50,311	90.49	5,626	10.12	1,376	2.47	140,550	252.79
Rio Grande	200,120	79.63	18,551	7.38	62,941	25.05	616,560	245.35
Routt	168,732	90.62	10,738	5.77	4,749	2.55	593,634	318.82
Saguache	98,882	79.23	9,475	7.59	4,903	3.93	373,693	299.43
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	46,538	88.98	4,566	8.73	1,439	2.75	94,075	179.88
Sedgwick	115,585	102.56	19,582	17.38	11,550	10.25	454,167	402.99
Summit	23,606	152.30	.....	.....	300	1.94	205,591	1,326.39
Teller	70,543	66.36	250	.54	7,314	6.88	161,600	152.02
Washington	20,814	109.46	19	.01	44,776	23.25	411,531	213.67
Weld	1,143,003	88.13	77,993	6.01	266,775	20.57	3,842,996	296.32
Yuma	241,590	88.14	13,564	4.95	7,870	2.87	445,200	162.42
State	\$17,795,571	\$88.89	\$ 1,176,254	\$ 5.88	\$ 1,341,788	\$ 6.70	\$62,930,285	\$314.33

(1) Not available.

Note—Total in all districts, of bonds in default June 30, 1938, \$19,400.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SCHOOL BONDS AND REGISTERED WARRANTS OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES AND BY AMOUNTS, AND PER PUPIL, BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1938 AND 1937

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	1938				1937			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams -----	\$ 410,200	\$ 45,658	\$ 455,858	\$114.34	\$ 371,560	\$ 46,570	\$ 418,130	\$110.18
Alamosa -----	236,500	81,731	318,231	162.61	240,000	34,993	274,993	151.26
Arapahoe -----	516,300	29,653	545,953	109.74	606,100	16,972	623,072	133.85
Archuleta -----	75,700	2,108	77,808	122.53	77,800	180	77,980	118.15
Baca -----	198,750	71,201	269,951	168.40	212,650	74,393	287,043	160.81
Bent -----	162,154	11,861	174,015	106.63	98,902	21,879	120,781	74.93
Boulder -----	582,300	56,514	638,814	98.32	594,300	40,919	635,219	99.39
Chaffee -----	90,500	2,818	93,318	59.40	96,000	2,370	98,370	64.89
Cheyenne -----	175,000	1,990	176,990	28.00	187,500	1,878	189,378	279.73
Clear Creek -----	60,500	2,808	63,308	102.27	60,500	2,271	62,771	117.11
Conejos -----	207,128	95,506	302,634	120.00	213,528	76,285	289,813	124.60
Costilla -----	129,625	138,462	268,087	211.26	116,350	106,324	222,674	195.67
Crowley -----	359,000	43,081	402,081	338.17	443,000	42,269	485,269	414.75
Custer -----	24,500	2,210	26,710	71.42	24,500	1,771	26,271	58.38
Delta -----	182,000	25,681	207,681	59.17	207,500	20,905	228,405	65.77
Denver -----	7,024,500	29,366	7,053,866	139.47	7,502,000	42,704	7,544,704	151.56
Dolores -----	15,969	2,931	18,900	55.59	15,500	9,710	25,210	103.32
Douglas -----	63,000	2,402	65,402	103.98	64,000	2,824	66,824	98.85
Eagle -----	45,500	6,464	51,964	52.23	39,000	1,312	40,312	45.14
Elbert -----	69,400	24,073	93,473	85.83	74,900	24,969	99,869	91.71
El Paso -----	842,500	50,724	893,224	111.44	948,000	64,500	1,012,500	120.25
Fremont -----	522,700	71,683	594,383	153.25	499,700	56,520	556,220	153.91
Garfield -----	334,550	19,114	353,664	163.14	360,800	15,260	376,060	192.85
Gilpin -----	5,000	17,775	22,775	90.74	-----	11,600	11,600	38.93
Grand -----	65,500	7,121	72,621	139.12	72,250	872	73,122	130.58
Gunnison -----	46,000	43,403	89,403	74.75	333,500	31,566	365,066	306.78
Hinsdale -----	-----	11,316	11,316	191.80	-----	11,953	11,953	183.89
Huerfano -----	124,500	83,734	208,234	67.83	109,500	85,836	195,336	62.11
Jackson -----	20,000	3,010	23,010	81.60	20,000	3,564	23,564	93.14
Jefferson -----	519,400	52,815	572,215	118.47	518,400	48,964	567,364	121.73
Kiowa -----	148,000	832	148,832	224.82	135,500	4,311	139,811	184.69
Kit Carson -----	264,800	38,024	302,824	184.87	280,300	46,225	326,525	187.01
Lake -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	221	221	.28
La Plata -----	213,600	6,203	219,803	79.58	234,300	3,271	237,571	89.14
Larimer -----	734,500	30,435	764,935	117.66	788,000	31,449	819,449	124.42
Las Animas -----	297,900	314,983	612,883	89.30	315,400	226,197	541,597	77.64
Lincoln -----	159,400	6,122	165,522	123.16	176,000	6,219	182,219	121.16
Logan -----	456,500	17,354	473,854	125.03	469,000	16,069	485,069	126.78
Mesa -----	756,350	100,987	857,337	129.96	793,950	57,822	851,772	129.41
Mineral -----	-----	13	13	.07	-----	133	133	1.12
Moffat -----	65,800	8,249	74,049	85.61	69,800	8,666	78,466	89.57
Montezuma -----	79,700	7,002	86,702	41.62	86,400	47,963	134,363	67.04
Montrose -----	135,400	8,800	144,200	48.00	130,850	2,793	133,643	46.26
Morgan -----	556,500	10,541	667,041	169.69	682,000	11,269	693,269	185.17
Otero -----	590,200	51,007	641,207	128.37	616,400	35,173	651,573	127.38
Ouray -----	76,200	3,926	80,126	184.62	77,200	2,460	79,660	206.37
Park -----	14,000	2,461	16,461	30.54	47,000	5,562	52,562	101.67
Phillips -----	170,900	4,483	175,383	163.45	157,200	3,115	160,315	140.63
Pitkin -----	-----	5,938	5,938	22.41	-----	4,691	4,691	16.46
Prowers -----	366,800	64,411	431,211	171.18	382,800	22,911	405,711	149.60
Pueblo -----	1,502,400	53,596	1,555,996	131.17	1,584,950	28,703	1,613,653	138.21
Rio Blanco -----	97,000	668	97,668	175.66	119,000	948	119,948	200.92
Rio Grande -----	495,945	11,081	507,026	201.76	403,944	5,702	409,646	172.77
Routt -----	193,600	13,165	206,765	111.04	206,100	5,292	211,392	115.96
Saguache -----	145,513	37,845	183,358	146.92	151,500	46,745	198,245	174.67
San Juan -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27,000	9	27,009	116.42
San Miguel -----	45,975	39,675	85,650	163.77	44,000	17,345	61,345	127.80
Sedgwick -----	376,000	2,469	378,469	335.81	284,400	3,019	287,419	241.94
Summit -----	35,000	47	35,047	226.10	35,000	-----	35,000	217.39
Teller -----	-----	1,547	1,547	1.46	7,000	4,809	11,809	12.09
Washington -----	136,500	2,864	139,364	72.36	143,800	3,035	146,835	80.81
Weld -----	1,353,600	82,553	1,436,153	110.74	2,249,200	45,909	2,295,109	178.91
Yuma -----	250,703	-----	250,703	91.46	258,903	-----	258,903	95.40
State -----	\$22,927,462	\$ 1,964,524	\$24,891,986	\$124.33	\$25,064,637	\$ 1,600,169	\$26,664,806	\$134.64

Note—1938 warrants for \$442,587.88 issued during previous years and \$1,521,936.87 issued but not paid during current fiscal year. 1937 warrants for \$450,787.97 issued during previous years and \$1,149,380.68 issued but not paid during current fiscal year.

(1) Not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1938

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Total Number			Teachers			School Population		
	No. of School Dists.	Schools	School Bldgs. Owned	Male	Female	Total	Persons of School Age	Enrollm't in Public Schools	Aver. Daily Attend.*
Adams	45	71	78	49	170	219	6,172	4,242	3,987
Alamosa	14	19	15	19	69	88	2,837	2,195	1,957
Arapahoe	30	49	48	52	151	203	6,988	5,396	4,975
Archuleta	21	28	26	6	33	39	1,138	960	635
Baca	62	67	81	40	78	118	2,615	1,686	1,603
Bent	40	35	43	26	70	96	2,424	1,651	1,632
Boulder	56	81	76	82	235	317	10,322	6,973	6,497
Chaffee	24	28	27	16	51	67	2,226	1,674	1,571
Cheyenne	9	15	16	11	34	45	976	674	632
Clear Creek	9	11	12	9	23	32	756	646	619
Conejos	30	41	37	30	89	119	4,242	2,860	2,522
Costilla	13	21	19	16	37	53	2,265	1,729	1,269
Crowley	9	17	16	21	38	59	2,018	1,242	1,189
Custer	24	25	24	6	25	31	604	395	374
Delta	18	33	33	47	98	145	5,227	3,748	3,510
Denver	1	138	91	404	1,298	1,702	81,064	68,771	50,575
Dolores	11	17	20	3	17	20	501	418	340
Douglas	34	36	34	11	49	60	942	665	629
Eagle	26	39	39	13	51	64	1,232	1,044	995
Elbert	50	74	73	19	86	105	1,676	1,196	1,089
El Paso	35	86	72	98	296	394	12,751	8,986	8,015
Fremont	32	51	47	45	126	171	5,462	4,097	3,756
Garfield	48	55	54	36	91	127	3,168	2,384	2,168
Gilpin	12	13	13	3	15	18	400	293	251
Grand	17	24	23	11	27	38	705	730	522
Gunnison	26	31	27	18	48	66	1,708	1,373	1,196
Hinsdale	4	5	4	2	4	6	100	69	59
Huerfano	55	75	75	32	126	158	5,890	3,440	3,070
Jackson	7	12	11	1	18	19	405	284	282
Jefferson	45	66	53	49	173	222	6,773	5,164	4,830
Kiowa	18	22	20	13	39	52	1,071	771	662
Kit Carson	82	86	87	32	102	134	2,793	1,783	1,638
Lake	9	11	12	11	33	44	1,500	910	869
La Plata	38	62	64	31	110	141	4,460	2,944	2,762
Larimer	45	80	76	65	264	329	9,767	7,628	6,501
Las Animas	126	137	138	97	270	367	11,465	7,603	6,863
Lincoln	46	63	76	33	74	107	2,172	1,384	1,344
Logan	56	83	70	61	184	245	6,425	4,169	3,790
Mesa	38	67	66	93	208	301	10,129	8,013	6,597
Mineral	4	3	3	2	4	6	170	142	177
Moffat	38	52	71	14	55	69	1,347	972	865
Montezuma	31	43	38	30	65	95	3,072	2,352	2,083
Montrose	27	32	39	33	103	136	4,351	3,197	3,004
Morgan	19	48	54	44	136	180	5,625	4,115	3,931
Otero	18	32	33	67	153	220	7,802	5,279	4,995
Ouray	13	12	16	7	17	24	480	526	434
Park	19	41	32	11	38	49	976	785	539
Phillips	39	40	40	22	62	84	1,557	1,156	1,073
Pitkin	17	16	19	4	19	23	432	298	265
Prowers	54	52	57	35	111	146	4,084	2,634	2,519
Pueblo	46	106	87	113	400	513	17,915	12,705	11,862
Rio Blanco	16	26	34	9	33	42	893	631	556
Rio Grande	7	14	17	27	71	98	4,346	2,734	2,513
Routt	48	60	60	27	92	119	2,792	2,084	1,862
Saguache	19	21	20	20	41	61	2,029	1,455	1,248
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	16	20	20	8	28	36	834	555	523
Sedgwick	26	28	30	29	51	80	1,685	1,158	1,127
Summit	9	9	7	5	10	15	247	196	155
Teller	10	19	12	10	34	44	1,489	1,121	1,063
Washington	87	114	115	44	123	167	2,743	2,095	1,926
Weld	135	200	181	180	484	664	20,665	13,789	12,969
Yuma	119	130	124	56	142	198	3,942	2,972	2,741
State	†2,082	2,992	2,905	2,408	7,182	9,590	312,845	233,141	200,205

*Carried to nearest whole number.

†Of this total 53 are joint districts.

(1) Not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS, 1938

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Kinder- garden Schools	Elemen- tary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Superin- tendents, Principals and Su- pervisors	County Average for All Teachers
Adams		\$ 960.00	\$1,387.39	\$1,304.92	\$2,075.00	\$1,081.71
Alamosa		711.54	1,266.00	1,292.63	2,100.00	982.48
Arapahoe	\$1,300.00	1,009.33	1,300.14	1,358.35	2,008.43	1,170.42
Archuleta		591.32	930.00	1,370.00	.....	668.59
Baca		687.07	.....	841.60	1,530.00	755.00
Bent		807.47	1,174.28	1,238.42	1,715.71	985.75
Boulder	1,315.66	1,206.81	1,487.92	1,433.96	2,241.18	1,258.42
Chaffee		909.00	1,370.00	1,356.00	2,125.00	1,143.10
Cheyenne		921.73	.....	1,137.25	1,697.57	1,040.53
Clear Creek		980.29	1,080.50	1,418.70	2,475.00	1,149.14
Conejos	640.00	650.04	.....	921.78	2,000.00	716.10
Costilla		753.73	.....	1,068.75	.....	777.51
Crowley		800.00	810.00	1,204.93	1,906.66	962.65
Custer		615.96	765.00	1,233.31	1,294.94	701.77
Delta		942.29	1,215.62	1,234.14	2,293.33	1,055.30
Denver	2,202.64	2,054.14	2,388.12	2,485.63	3,593.94	2,340.27
Dolores		750.59	.....	990.00	.....	778.50
Douglas		863.80	.....	1,265.63	.....	916.20
Eagle		863.15	.....	1,487.87	.....	1,019.32
Elbert		681.37	.....	996.84	.....	738.46
El Paso	1,895.40	1,436.73	1,871.18	1,835.65	3,048.17	1,708.44
Fremont		978.95	1,339.95	1,356.06	3,175.00	1,152.05
Garfield	1,250.00	898.63	1,068.34	1,232.35	1,792.47	1,012.85
Gilpin		892.50	.....	1,331.25	.....	1,008.44
Grand		854.89	1,001.25	1,115.00	1,210.00	931.37
Gunnison	900.00	1,195.48	1,203.00	1,253.49	1,703.77	1,236.18
Hinsdale		594.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	720.00
Huerfano		851.40	1,377.50	1,342.35	2,397.50	989.35
Jackson		682.05	.....	1,335.93	2,000.00	818.77
Jefferson	1,100.00	941.10	1,210.50	1,332.94	1,983.14	1,138.64
Kiowa		764.31	.....	962.56	1,320.00	844.54
Kit Carson		730.17	1,074.65	1,090.36	1,991.66	852.15
Lake		953.66	1,300.00	1,564.87	1,806.95	1,232.74
La Plata		913.17	1,181.60	1,415.24	3,300.00	1,038.15
Larimer	997.50	1,009.78	1,349.89	1,518.69	2,416.87	1,458.55
Las Animas		890.00	1,350.00	1,412.00	2,390.00	1,043.33
Lincoln		669.33	.....	1,293.45	.....	836.71
Logan		835.83	1,093.91	1,221.57	1,813.32	1,034.09
Mesa		909.80	1,476.59	1,107.44	2,456.13	1,062.11
Mineral		950.90	.....	1,300.00	.....	1,066.66
Moffat		665.00	854.00	1,260.00	2,700.00	787.19
Montezuma		727.62	900.00	972.82	.....	829.78
Montrose		835.45	.....	1,231.46	2,000.00	941.61
Morgan		1,026.23	.....	1,319.20	2,512.66	1,157.96
Otero		910.96	789.47	1,285.28	2,243.25	1,101.15
Ouray		885.83	.....	1,445.00	.....	1,025.00
Park		801.21	.....	1,092.08	.....	872.44
Phillips		589.76	.....	1,168.25	1,825.00	784.00
Pitkin		775.46	.....	1,281.35	.....	871.83
Provers		865.78	1,200.00	1,353.01	2,061.39	1,029.81
Pueblo	1,365.15	1,246.69	1,449.87	1,660.55	2,383.81	1,444.80
Rio Blanco		734.11	.....	1,270.25	1,730.00	870.90
Rio Grande		1,081.91	1,200.00	1,530.96	2,379.33	1,295.06
Routt		815.62	1,110.00	1,394.23	2,400.00	965.25
Saguache		892.73	960.00	1,246.33	2,013.33	1,036.39
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel		812.02	.....	1,346.25	.....	871.38
Sedgwick		860.36	.....	906.66	1,453.25	919.87
Summit		811.15	900.00	900.00	1,500.00	871.83
Teller		940.00	1,029.81	1,399.68	1,694.48	1,108.49
Washington	1,000.00	762.78	.....	1,222.22	1,151.33	873.38
Weld	1,250.00	929.84	1,140.10	1,350.00	2,253.65	1,116.91
Yuma		755.57	.....	1,163.75	2,375.00	846.15
State	\$1,923.88	\$1,036.72	\$1,778.35	\$1,513.50	\$2,481.33	\$1,297.75

(1) Not available.

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 1938

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Cash on Hand at Beginning of Year	Total Cash Receipts	Warrants Issued but Not Paid During Current Year	Total Payments	Cash on Hand at End of Year
Adams	\$ 151,458.71	\$ 364,971.25	\$ 38,785.47	\$ 428,227.80	\$ 126,987.63
Alamosa	49,172.66	221,857.36	72,717.04	203,329.48	140,417.58
Arapahoe	152,397.13	448,135.37	20,063.27	498,172.59	122,423.18
Archuleta	15,788.08	34,793.19	2,107.64	39,278.48	13,410.43
Baca	50,778.82	196,662.95	69,761.60	256,990.25	60,213.12
Bent	37,019.56	176,554.92	11,860.43	180,157.74	45,277.17
Boulder	258,181.88	705,902.21	56,409.49	845,187.75	175,305.83
Chaffee	33,806.78	129,376.34	2,817.77	123,510.00	42,490.89
Cheyenne	106,569.09	129,203.17	1,990.08	128,701.25	109,061.09
Clear Creek	13,840.85	56,113.98	2,752.78	60,664.82	12,042.79
Conejos	49,735.74	140,451.21	66,091.60	210,015.81	46,262.74
Costilla	18,169.11	50,688.58	63,816.00	114,670.44	17,403.25
Crowley	38,007.55	122,190.26	39,841.89	158,646.51	41,393.19
Custer	14,659.22	37,965.94	2,173.79	37,995.97	16,802.98
Delta	57,743.09	266,587.75	25,624.53	303,748.37	46,207.00
Denver	409,138.72	5,966,422.10	29,366.40	6,054,443.38	350,483.84
Dolores	6,698.01	30,287.99	1,658.63	29,506.22	9,138.41
Douglas	38,931.83	106,012.07	1,801.65	98,274.98	48,470.57
Eagle	52,788.35	150,173.64	6,464.03	159,321.31	50,104.71
Elbert	80,341.80	138,465.12	21,435.99	159,642.21	80,600.70
El Paso	188,432.42	1,160,042.19	50,660.29	1,133,900.03	265,234.87
Fremont	67,313.31	325,788.92	69,983.96	397,478.04	65,608.15
Garfield	115,047.87	263,021.06	10,657.38	284,169.05	104,557.26
Gilpin	7,555.32	20,478.53	15,703.28	38,423.62	5,313.51
Grand	22,246.65	42,699.37	7,121.45	63,146.92	8,920.55
Gunnison	44,084.77	149,111.47	19,481.27	171,533.86	41,143.65
Hinsdale	2,520.72	7,196.84	3,827.56	10,971.19	2,573.93
Huerfano	70,425.48	193,878.88	73,431.24	282,566.44	55,169.16
Jackson	2,079.86	32,874.94	241.42	30,160.24	5,035.98
Jefferson	130,389.11	463,230.83	51,784.77	544,462.73	100,941.98
Kiowa	19,895.39	104,656.42	831.87	104,730.34	20,653.34
Kit Carson	134,125.69	221,731.49	29,117.54	265,878.56	119,096.16
Lake	18,856.40	73,850.77	.....	87,416.60	5,290.57
La Plata	64,900.50	241,210.94	6,193.08	258,110.55	54,193.07
Larimer	258,881.23	593,555.49	30,379.49	696,490.84	186,325.37
Las Animas	107,227.87	551,467.49	98,849.96	658,021.09	99,524.23
Lincoln	121,854.90	205,667.12	5,561.27	213,019.51	120,063.78
Logan	231,157.42	368,243.81	16,841.29	459,770.33	156,472.19
Mesa	111,392.22	548,794.71	100,987.36	692,824.62	68,349.67
Mineral	9,138.53	11,708.71	12.80	9,143.01	11,717.03
Moffat	46,821.87	89,681.22	7,066.38	99,247.03	44,322.44
Montezuma	33,411.36	132,440.57	7,001.51	138,476.70	34,376.74
Montrose	69,314.72	201,138.22	8,785.52	225,635.23	53,603.23
Morgan	113,751.16	381,673.74	10,280.07	400,574.68	105,130.29
Otero	86,913.93	399,317.46	50,604.80	470,679.60	66,156.59
Ouray	47,438.30	38,011.71	2,331.55	70,975.91	16,805.65
Park	15,219.08	79,173.97	2,431.41	70,469.94	26,354.52
Phillips	69,582.72	105,905.02	4,407.46	138,684.52	41,210.68
Pitkin	10,412.07	23,584.36	5,937.52	31,392.60	8,541.35
Prowers	68,621.76	226,106.30	64,263.00	310,270.95	48,720.11
Pueblo	270,917.21	1,145,740.24	53,504.97	1,221,275.36	248,887.06
Rio Blanco	34,506.10	58,986.62	265.51	69,494.24	24,263.99
Rio Grande	121,422.23	374,352.86	10,956.38	314,591.07	192,140.40
Routt	97,750.21	180,094.55	11,437.04	206,177.88	83,103.92
Saguache	37,522.62	112,427.97	33,433.23	162,005.97	21,377.85
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	20,696.68	51,005.86	34,267.76	90,719.14	15,251.16
Sedgwick	85,734.78	123,632.09	2,468.58	159,225.92	52,609.53
Summit	18,159.01	39,346.05	47.00	25,581.18	31,970.88
Teller	31,389.48	87,174.63	1,547.39	83,400.14	36,711.36
Washington	184,210.58	224,522.66	2,864.45	268,913.05	142,684.64
Weld	589,949.00	1,309,102.44	177,232.55	1,688,527.98	387,756.01
Yuma	130,719.30	255,299.50	.....	278,193.98	107,824.82
State	\$5,547,216.81	\$20,690,142.52	\$1,620,341.44	\$23,017,216.00	\$4,840,484.77

(1) Not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1938, BY COUNTIES

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	School Buildings and Sites	Equipment (Exclusive of Transportation)	Transportation Equipment	Total Value of School Property
Adams	\$ 909,670	\$ 93,350	\$ 8,700	\$ 1,011,720
Alamosa	439,180	57,910	4,962	502,052
Arapahoe	1,220,245	124,705	150	1,345,100
Archuleta	140,915	26,913	.....	167,828
Baca	351,605	41,215	5,600	398,420
Bent	389,951	47,395	2,650	439,996
Boulder	1,912,186	188,503	100	2,100,789
Chaffee	313,060	39,050	450	352,560
Cheyenne	282,500	30,300	1,200	314,000
Clear Creek	280,335	20,225	.....	300,560
Conejos	345,600	41,950	6,400	393,950
Costilla	140,900	12,750	1,500	155,150
Crowley	321,400	46,100	8,900	376,400
Custer	63,450	10,485	800	74,735
Delta	589,059	72,963	6,330	668,352
Denver	20,011,805	2,101,157	15,541	22,128,503
Dolores	29,965	3,650	.....	33,615
Douglas	224,481	29,433	2,400	256,314
Eagle	202,953	43,800	3,890	250,643
Elbert	322,990	43,620	2,850	369,460
El Paso	3,032,560	291,962	17,956	3,342,478
Fremont	876,405	84,695	6,420	967,520
Garfield	779,512	89,552	2,000	871,064
Gilpin	51,815	3,850	200	55,865
Grand	120,260	14,750	.....	135,010
Gunnison	359,515	42,080	1,900	403,495
Hinsdale	9,000	1,050	.....	10,050
Huerfano	602,850	83,700	7,050	693,600
Jackson	48,200	9,250	.....	57,450
Jefferson	1,324,778	117,884	1,500	1,444,162
Kiowa	150,645	27,240	2,848	180,733
Kit Carson	432,260	81,877	11,800	525,937
Lake	112,358	30,108	.....	142,466
La Plata	643,088	83,847	3,400	730,335
Larimer	504,485	149,018	11,150	664,653
Las Animas	1,031,286	135,085	8,300	1,174,671
Lincoln	302,505	65,365	850	368,720
Logan	781,537	124,534	30,000	936,071
Mesa	1,207,408	159,553	20,135	1,387,096
Mineral	8,300	1,300	.....	9,600
Moffat	234,650	29,318	.....	263,968
Montezuma	224,900	38,500	.....	263,400
Montrose	639,170	73,887	5,000	718,057
Morgan	903,039	109,321	32,637	1,044,997
Otero	1,662,231	126,436	23,823	1,812,490
Ouray	135,060	16,058	1,000	152,118
Park	84,775	8,845	.....	93,620
Phillips	210,550	13,200	2,600	226,350
Pitkin	49,500	16,060	.....	65,560
Prowers	674,288	67,648	14,500	756,436
Pueblo	4,000,626	438,443	13,500	4,452,569
Rio Blanco	121,450	19,100	.....	140,550
Rio Grande	546,279	44,200	26,081	616,560
Routt	531,709	57,275	4,650	593,634
Saguache	322,050	34,405	17,238	373,693
San Juan	*	*	*	*
San Miguel	79,800	11,775	2,500	94,075
Sedgwick	393,872	52,859	7,436	454,167
Summit	155,695	49,896	.....	205,591
Teller	144,575	15,025	2,000	161,600
Washington	364,911	42,420	4,200	411,531
Weld	3,461,745	284,901	96,350	3,842,996
Yuma	394,000	41,200	10,000	445,200
State	\$56,205,892	\$ 6,262,946	\$ 461,447	\$62,930,285

*Not available.

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.

The property of the above named 16 institutions and one other, as of June 30, 1936, the latest date for which comparable figures are available, was valued at \$30,307,811, as reported by the federal office of education. Of that amount \$24,234,711 was the value of grounds, buildings, equipment and other physical property, and \$6,073,100 consisted of endowment, annuity and loan non-expendable funds. Of the total of \$30,307,811, the publicly-controlled institutions represented \$18,712,840, and the privately-controlled institutions \$11,594,971.

The receipts of the 17 institutions reporting for the school year of 1935-1936 for educational and general and for plant extension purposes amounted to \$4,897,183, of which \$1,635,506 came from students' fees. In addition there were receipts of \$1,025,929 from auxiliary enterprises, such as athletics, dormitories, student dining halls, dramatic

clubs, etc., and \$303,765 from increase of permanent funds. Receipts from students' fees were divided \$1,010,970 for nine publicly-controlled institutions and \$624,536 for eight privately-controlled institutions.

Three tables published herewith show receipts, expenditures and value of property in detail, by institutions, for the school year of 1935-1936, with comparative totals for 1933-1934.

There were 176 students per 1,000 population 18 to 21 years of age enrolled in the 17 institutions reporting for 1935-1936. This compares with a rate of 128 for continental United States and is exceeded only by six states, giving Colorado a rank of seven among the states. This high rate does not necessarily mean that a larger number of Colorado youths 18 to 21 years old were enrolled than in most of the states of the Union, but rather points to the conclusion that there is a considerable non-resident enrollment.

The educational and general expenditures of publicly-controlled institutions in Colorado in 1935-1936 per person 18 to 21 years of age was \$44.77. Colorado ranked seventh, the rate being exceeded by only six other states. Of the \$44.77 spent by the Colorado publicly-controlled institutions for educational and general purposes, \$27.96 or 62 per cent was appropriated by the state. This was the highest rate among the states with four exceptions, and compares with \$12.67 for the United States. The explanation of this high cost, however, lies in the fact that appropriations for educational and capital outlay purposes were combined, while many of the states made appropriations for the two items separately.

The number of students enrolled in the universities and colleges and professional schools included in this survey for the regular school year of 1938-1939, by institution and by sex, is as follows:

Institution	Male	Female	Total
Univ. of Colorado	3,027	1,413	4,440
State College	1,394	498	1,892
School of Mines	760	...	760
Western State Coll.	257	195	452
Adams State Normal	122	153	275
College of Education	669	1,018	1,687
Fort Lewis	75	63	138
Colorado College	457	337	794
Regis College	208	...	208
Colorado Woman's College	...	311	311
University of Denver	2,066	1,940	4,006
Loretto Heights College	...	165	165
Iliff School of Theology	117	9	126
Westminster Law School	83	7	90
Total	9,235	6,109	15,344

The number of teachers employed in the universities and colleges and professional schools included in this survey for the regular school year of 1938-1939, by institution and by sex, is as follows:

Institution	Male	Female	Total
Univ. of Colorado...	226	55	281
State College.....	125	39	164
School of Mines.....	70	..	70
Western State Coll..	16	12	28
Adams State Normal	16	10	26
College of Education	60	38	98
Fort Lewis.....	9	4	13
Colorado College....	59	16	75
Regis College.....	24	..	24
Colorado Woman's College	14	20	34
University of Den- ver	189	75	264
Loretto Heights Col- lege .....	..	25	25
Iliff School of The- ology	8	..	8
Westminster Law School	10	..	10
Total	826	294	1,120

Disbursements of publicly-controlled universities and colleges as reported by the state auditor by years and value of their property will be found in tables accompanying the chapter on "State Institutions."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The Roman Catholic educational system in Colorado comprises 88 schools, exclusive of Regis college and Loretto Heights, both of which are included in the chapter on universities and colleges. Of these 61 are elementary, 26 are high schools and one is a boys' seminary. The elementary schools include 51 parochial, four academies for girls and six orphanages for boys and girls. The high schools include 18 parochial, six academies for boys and girls and two orphanages.

The total enrollment in the 88 schools in the school year 1938-1939 was 13,577, of which 6,577 were male and 7,000 female. The number of teachers employed was 514, of which 63 were male and 451 female. The figures are exclusive of Regis and Loretto Heights colleges.

THEATRES AND MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

There were 253 motion picture theatres, with a seating capacity of 111,986, in Colorado on January 1, 1940. Of these, 108 theatres, with a seating capacity of 60,643, were classed as "circuit" theatres and 144, with a seating capacity of 51,343, were independent. The circuits included 45 theatres, with a seating capacity of 35,543, which are affiliated with producing companies

and 63, with a seating capacity of 25,100, are unaffiliated.

The theatres included in this tabulation are located in 155 cities and towns in the state and include a few portables and a limited number which operate in the summer only in tourist resorts. The population of the cities and towns served by these theatres is 607,635 and the seating capacity of the theatres is equal to 18.4 per cent of the population.

Cities with more than five theatres on January 1, 1940, the number of theatres and their seating capacity, are as follows:

City	Number	Capacity
Denver	40	36,279
Colorado Springs.....	12	6,345
Pueblo	9	6,802

Comparative figures by years, as of January 1, of the number of theatres in the state and seating capacity, are as follows:

Year	Number	Capacity
1935	177	108,199
1938	223	107,001
1940	253	111,986

Denver is one of the key cities for the distribution of films, with 15 exchanges which supply films to theatres in Colorado, Wyoming, western Nebraska, northern New Mexico, southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Texas. There are 31 affiliated enterprises, including equipment companies, producers of "trailers," news reel photographers, artists' services, etc., with headquarters in Denver.

The five largest theatres in the state are in Denver, the Orpheum coming first with a seating capacity of 2,600 and the Denver second with a capacity of 2,478. The largest in Colorado Springs is the Chief, with a capacity of 1,363, and in Pueblo, the Colorado, with a capacity of 1,348. The "silent" movie has entirely disappeared in Colorado and all theatres are now wired for sound.

Service tax paid by the motion picture and vaudeville theatres to the state by calendar years is as follows:

Year	Av. of Returns	Amount
1937	134	\$ 61,214.20
1938	120	104,148.40
1939	142	114,780.15

Federal admission tax collections for Colorado, by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1935	\$127,163.85
1936	105,352.72
1937	105,351.45
1938	116,744.58
1939	87,658.16

HARVARD OBSERVATORY

Construction of the world's highest astronomical observatory began early in 1940 at Climax, in Lake county, 12 miles northeast of Leadville, by Harvard university, under the supervision of Dr. Donald H. Menzel, professor of astrophysics at the Harvard observatory. The plant houses a new instrument called the coronagraph, which creates artificial solar eclipses by masking out the sun itself and allowing only the light of the corona to be observed and studied at any time of the day or season of the year. Heretofore these studies have been limited to the brief period of a total eclipse of the sun and often required the transportation of elaborate equipment and the traveling of scientists to remote parts of the earth to observe it for a few minutes under the most favorable conditions.

The coronagraph, a new type of "sun telescope," was invented and developed by B. Lyot, in the observatory of the Pic du Midi, France, and only three of the instruments are in existence. The one set up in the Colorado observatory is the only coronagraph in the western hemisphere and was perfected at Cambridge for shipment to this state. Its lenses are treated with an "invisible glass" technique developed by Dr. C. H. Cartwright at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the purpose of reducing reflections and scattered light.

The observatory is equipped to take motion and still pictures of the corona, giving scientists their first record of how this peculiar light changes from day to day and how its streamers project into space. One of the immediately practical results probably will be the forecasting of electrical disturbances on the earth such as took place on Easter in 1940, when the communication systems were disrupted. The upheavals in the sun's corona and the occurrence of magnetic storms on the earth are believed to have a direct relationship with each other. The disturbances are believed to result from the bombardment of the earth by electrical particles ejected from the sun. By close observation from day to day of the changes in the corona it may be possible to predict the electrical bombardments and prepare for them.

The site for the observatory was chosen after a nation-wide survey in search of the most favorable location. The most effective operation of the coronagraph requires the clearest of skies and freedom of the atmosphere from dust and all suspended particles. The elevation at Climax is 11,318 feet.

The ground for the observatory was donated by the Climax Molybdenum company, which operates at Climax the largest metal mining undertaking in Colorado.

MOUNT EVANS LABORATORY

The world's highest laboratory, and in some respects the most unique, is located on the summit of Mount Evans, in Clear Creek county, southwest of Denver, at an altitude of 14,250 feet. It was built in the summer of 1936 as a joint project of the University of Denver and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, primarily for the study of cosmic rays. It is 3,160 feet higher than the famous laboratory on the Jungfrau Joch mountain in Switzerland, and is only 600 feet from the terminus of the Mount Evans highway, the highest automobile road in the United States.

The structure consists of two rooms, each 20 by 24 feet, one being fitted as a laboratory and the other for living quarters, with complete equipment for housing six observers. The laboratory was designed to withstand a wind velocity of 150 miles an hour, to screen out electrical disturbances and to make it impervious and impregnable to rodents. Side walls were eliminated to make it wind proof and in order to protect it from lightning the end walls, the roof and the floor are completely surrounded with metal, which is connected with ground wires buried deep in the mountain.

The laboratory was constructed under the supervision of Burnham Hoyt, Denver architect. It was prefabricated in Denver and cut into sections for transportation to the end of the highway, and from that point was moved to location by manual labor. This required the carrying of 40 sections weighing from 200 to 500 pounds up the last stretch of rocky knoll.

The need for such a laboratory in the United States had existed for some time. Prior to its construction ten expeditions of scientists had been undertaken to the summit of the mountain and almost as many more to the top of Pikes peak. Three of the American winners of the Nobel prize in physics—namely, Carl Anderson, R. A. Millikan and A. H. Compton—are among those who have made studies of the cosmic rays on Mount Evans. The facilities of the laboratory are not limited to cosmic studies, but have been made available for other scientific purposes. Many of the leading universities, scientific societies and museums of the country have been granted permission to use its facilities.

EDUCATIONAL: RECEIPTS, BY SOURCES, OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1935-1936, WITH TOTALS FOR 1933-1934

(Source: Office of Education)

Note—Some of this 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. Denver College of Music is not included in the 1933-1934 totals. One privately controlled junior college included in 1933-34 is omitted in 1935-36.

	Receipts for Educational and General and for Plant Extension Purposes							Receipts for In-crease of Permanent Funds	
	Student Fees	Income from Endowment	Federal Government	State or Local Government	Private Gifts and Grants	Sales and Service of Educational Department	Receipts from Other Sources		Total
INSTITUTIONS									
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES:									
Publicly controlled:									
School of Mines.....	\$ 68,159	.....	\$ 9,100	\$ 241,782	.....	.....	\$ 17,373	\$ 336,414	\$ 715
State College.....	154,034	\$ 22,982	337,336	391,599	.....	\$ 83,434	3,230	992,615	\$ 1,975
Fort Lewis School.....	4,071	.....	.....	53,546	.....	6,098	500	64,215	87,276
University of Colorado.....	535,242	.....	.....	950,968	\$ 7,017	61,342	40,176	1,594,745	1,779
Total, 1935-36.....	\$ 761,506	\$ 22,982	\$346,436	\$1,637,895	\$ 7,017	\$150,874	\$ 61,279	\$2,987,989	\$ 91,745
Total, 1933-34.....	527,802	23,951	244,162	1,489,343	2,000	230,313	58,122	2,575,693	166,998
Privately controlled:									
Colorado College.....	\$ 110,285	\$ 67,323	.....	.....	\$ 25,417	.....	\$ 1,253	\$ 204,278	\$ 7,406
Denver College of Music...	14,508	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	14,708	.....
Hill School of Theology...	1,101	10,432	.....	.....	6,540	.....	1,148	19,221	.....
Loretto Heights College...	13,530	.....	.....	.....	47,550	.....	39,284	100,364	13,450
Regis College.....	24,827	.....	.....	.....	65,177	.....	702	93,119	10,760
University of Denver.....	405,016	50,728	.....	.....	28,734	.....	3,842	488,320	155,036
Westminster Law School...	9,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,900	.....
Total, 1935-36.....	\$ 579,167	\$130,896	.....	.....	\$173,618	.....	\$ 46,229	\$ 929,910	\$ 186,652
Total, 1933-34.....	532,099	126,186	\$ 6,733	.....	268,409	\$ 11,233	27,640	972,300	181,891

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Adams State Normal.....	\$ 12,372	.....	\$ 58,603	.....	\$ 227,300	\$ 3,796	.....
College of Education.....	186,303	.....	305,229	.....	491,532	83,110	\$ 417
Western State College.....	26,973	.....	117,739	.....	144,722	33,976	1,066
Total, 1935-36.....	\$ 225,648	.....	\$ 481,571	.....	\$ 863,554	\$ 120,882	\$ 1,483
Total, 1933-34.....	162,095	.....	452,970	.....	615,065	101,490	.....

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Grand Junction.....	\$ 16,133	.....	\$ 4,474	.....	\$ 20,607	\$ 7,926	.....
Trinidad.....	7,683	.....	.....	.....	7,683	.....	.....
Total, 1935-36.....	\$ 23,816	.....	\$ 4,474	.....	\$ 28,290	\$ 7,926	.....
Total, 1933-34.....	13,895	.....	4,000	.....	17,895	474	.....

Privately controlled:

Colorado Woman's College..	\$ 45,359	\$ 545	.....	\$ 37,666	.....	\$ 3,870	\$ 87,440	\$ 67,949	\$ 2,759
Total, 1935-36.....	\$ 45,359	\$ 545	.....	\$ 37,666	.....	\$ 3,870	\$ 87,440	\$ 67,949	\$ 2,759
Total, 1933-34.....	54,150	775	.....	3,493	.....	2,307	60,725	61,470	2,276
Grand total, 1935-36.....	\$1,635,496	\$154,423	.....	\$218,301	\$150,874	\$111,388	\$4,897,183	\$1,025,929	\$303,765
Grand total, 1933-34.....	1,290,041	150,912	.....	273,902	241,546	88,069	4,241,678	512,323	37,435

EDUCATIONAL: EXPENDITURES OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1935-1936, WITH TOTALS FOR 1933-1934

(Source: Office of Education)

Note—Some of this 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 institutions in the state devoted to higher education. Denver College of Music is not included in the 1933-1934 totals. One privately controlled junior college included in 1933-34 is omitted in 1935-36.

INSTITUTIONS	Educational and General						Total (Including Unitarized Expenditures)	Auxiliary Enterprises	Other Non-educational Expenditures	Capital Outlay	
	Administration and General Control	Resident-Instruction and Non-Budgeted Colleges, Schools, and Departments	Organized Research Separately Budgeted	Extension Libraries	Physical Plant Operation and Maintenance	Buildings and Grounds				Equipment	Total
Publicly controlled:											
School of Mines-----	\$ 20,581	\$ 142,480	\$ 22,500	\$ 5,575	\$ 86,540	\$ 277,676	-----	-----	\$ 26,716	\$13,246	\$ 39,962
State College-----	85,590	356,683	227,408	23,611	107,088	1,108,090	\$ 63,765	\$ 9,955	42,442	-----	42,442
Fort Lewis School-----	11,772	45,160	-----	1,341	7,142	65,415	19,646	288	20,681	-----	20,681
University of Colorado-----	96,645	930,318	-----	43,409	127,256	1,257,384	734,419	29,091	38,357	-----	38,357
Total, 1935-36-----	\$214,588	\$1,474,641	\$249,908	\$73,936	\$328,026	\$2,708,565	\$ 817,830	\$ 39,334	\$128,196	\$13,246	\$141,442
Total, 1933-34-----	224,609	1,213,279	215,690	94,440	272,067	2,602,766	163,211	26,766	6,379	23,174	29,553
Privately controlled:											
Colorado College-----	\$ 60,945	\$ 129,705	-----	\$ 17,551	\$ 39,093	\$ 247,294	\$ 14,607	\$ 8,616	\$ 27,339	-----	\$ 27,339
Denver College of Music-----	3,034	5,864	-----	-----	4,010	12,908	-----	-----	-----	\$ 1,800	1,800
Iliff School of Theology-----	3,193	15,300	-----	849	2,281	21,623	1,137	1,768	-----	-----	-----
Loretto Heights College-----	10,750	29,750	-----	7,079	15,298	62,877	14,154	-----	-----	-----	-----
Regis College-----	13,869	41,165	-----	4,725	10,797	70,556	22,568	8,309	-----	-----	1,225
University of Denver-----	54,864	309,566	-----	29,344	46,768	451,549	146,398	20,764	2,088	2,324	4,412
Westminster Law School-----	3,700	3,600	-----	1,000	1,560	9,860	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1935-36-----	\$150,355	\$ 531,350	\$ 7,184	\$ 3,833	\$ 60,548	\$119,797	\$ 876,667	\$ 198,864	\$ 39,457	\$ 29,427	\$ 5,349
Total, 1933-34-----	135,665	565,046	9,920	5,187	126,304	903,609	175,898	100,639	16,358	7,321	23,679

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Adams State Teachers-----	\$ 11,225	\$ 45,929	-----	-----	\$ 4,725	\$ 9,424	\$ 71,303	\$ 3,751	-----	\$ 32,271	\$ 899	\$ 33,170
College of Education-----	66,916	280,301	-----	\$ 17,108	16,967	67,009	448,301	93,839	9,340	3,423	-----	3,423
Western State College-----	20,068	88,117	-----	36	4,604	24,328	137,153	30,306	1,015	1,700	-----	2,821
Total, 1935-36-----	\$ 98,209	\$ 414,347	-----	\$ 17,144	\$ 26,296	\$100,761	\$ 656,757	\$ 127,896	\$ 10,355	\$ 37,394	\$ 2,020	\$ 39,414
Total, 1933-34-----	106,632	354,847	\$ 272	20,409	21,943	70,935	575,038	97,237	3,000	5,000	465	5,465

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Grand Junction-----	\$ 6,533	\$ 11,600	-----	-----	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,250	\$ 20,583	\$ 7,926	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trinidad-----	680	6,042	-----	-----	657	418	7,797	-----	-----	\$ 2,685	-----	\$ 2,685
Total, 1935-36-----	\$ 7,213	\$ 17,642	-----	-----	\$ 1,857	\$ 1,668	\$ 28,380	\$ 7,926	-----	\$ 2,685	-----	\$ 2,685
Total, 1933-34-----	919	2,964	-----	-----	1,012	*	4,895	474	-----	-----	-----	-----

Privately controlled:

Colorado Woman's College-----	\$ 31,796	\$ 23,887	-----	-----	\$ 1,166	\$ 3,514	\$ 60,363	\$ 42,968	\$ 45,194	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1935-36-----	\$ 31,796	\$ 23,887	-----	-----	\$ 1,166	\$ 3,514	\$ 60,363	\$ 42,968	\$ 45,194	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1933-34-----	41,139	28,002	-----	-----	1,439	4,018	74,598	39,906	25,724	-----	-----	-----
Grand total, 1935-36-----	\$502,161	\$2,461,867	\$ 46,394	\$257,092	\$163,803	\$553,766	\$4,330,732	\$1,195,484	\$134,340	\$197,702	\$20,615	\$218,317
Grand total, 1933-34-----	508,964	2,164,138	365,029	225,610	169,088	473,824	4,160,906	476,726	156,129	27,737	30,960	68,697

*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 1935-1936, WITH TOTALS FOR 1933-1934

(Source: Office of Education)

Note—Some of this 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. Denver College of Music is not included in the 1933-34 totals. One privately controlled junior college included in 1933-34 is omitted in 1935-36.

INSTITUTIONS	Number of Bound Volumes in Library	Value of Physical Property				Endowment and Other Non-expendable Funds				Total Value of Property
		Grounds	Buildings	Equipment	Total	Endowment	Annuity Funds	Loan Funds	Total	
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES										
Publicly Controlled:										
School of Mines.....	30,920	\$ 162,139	\$ 491,746	\$ 588,082	\$ 1,241,967	.....	.....	\$ 12,995	\$ 12,995	\$ 1,254,962
State College.....	84,695	350,000	3,530,000	591,337	4,471,337	\$ 483,310	\$35,000	509	518,819	4,990,156
Fort Lewis School.....	6,500	†	357,830	112,000	469,830	20,719	.....	.....	20,719	490,549
University of Colorado.....	280,000	535,715	6,033,853	1,774,798	8,344,366	.....	.....	77,571	77,571	8,421,937
Total, 1935-36.....	402,115	\$1,047,854	\$10,413,429	\$3,066,217	*\$14,527,500	\$ 504,029	\$35,000	\$ 91,075	\$ 630,104	\$15,157,604
Total, 1933-34.....	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.....	105,300	\$ 388,749	\$ 1,043,423	\$ 336,699	\$ 1,768,871	\$2,577,239	.....	\$ 8,771	\$2,586,010	\$ 4,354,881
Denver College of Music.....	.....	†	†	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Iliff School of Theology.....	\$17,000	20,000	130,000	21,000	171,000	280,500	.....	56,120	336,620	507,620
Loretto Heights College.....	13,154	105,000	1,027,500	151,611	1,284,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284,111
Regis College.....	35,000	61,300	628,329	†	689,629	44,849	.....	.....	44,849	734,478
University of Denver.....	109,994	207,811	1,128,879	389,121	1,725,811	2,300,855	6,918	21,716	2,322,489	4,055,300
Westminster Law School.....	2,000	†	†	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Total, 1935-36.....	282,418	\$ 782,860	\$ 3,958,131	\$ 910,431	\$ 5,651,422	\$5,203,443	\$ 6,918	\$ 86,607	\$5,296,968	\$10,948,390
Total, 1933-34.....	247,615	756,966	3,695,486	1,011,018	5,463,470	5,016,558	8,253	37,400	5,062,211	10,525,681

Colorado Libraries

Location, Number of Volumes, Method of Financing, Circulation

COLORADO has extensive library facilities available to the public, many of which are maintained in whole or in part by public funds. There are 113 libraries in the state, containing 2,144,699 volumes, exclusive of public school libraries and lending libraries operated by private concerns.

A summary of these as of July 1, 1940, by type and number of volumes, is as follows:

	No.	Volumes
State libraries.....	5	*229,586
Tax-supported libraries... 61		964,820
Non-tax supported..... 21		112,292
County libraries..... 11		24,679
Publicly-controlled col- leges and universities... 8		525,904
Privately-controlled col- leges and universities... 7		287,418
Total	113	2,144,699

*Exclusive of legislative reference library.

The 1940 survey of public libraries in the cities and towns of the state conducted by the office of the state librarian shows a total of 93 libraries, containing 1,101,791 volumes. Of these 74 reported the number of borrowers in 1939 to be 247,104 and circulation 3,804,736 books. This is at the rate of 16.1 circulation per borrower. This compares with 64 libraries reporting 209,237 borrowers and 3,980,278 circulation in 1934, an increase of 10 in the number of libraries reporting, an increase of 37,867 in the number of borrowers, and a decrease of 175,542 in circulation. The circulation per borrower was 19 in 1934, compared with 16.1 in 1939. This decrease in circulation may be accounted for in part by an increase in the number of private lending libraries and lack of funds by some of the larger libraries for the purchase of new books. Circulation per borrower in Denver was 20.1, compared with 21.3 as shown by the 1934 survey; Pueblo, 16.3 circulation per borrower compared with 13.9 in 1934 and Colorado Springs 12.5, compared with 21.3.

A table published herewith gives the number of volumes, circulation, number of borrowers and income with classification of libraries as to type, by cities and towns.

The colleges and universities of the state have 813,322 volumes in their libraries, of which 525,904 are in the pub-

licly-controlled and 287,418 in privately-controlled institutions.

The libraries in the educational institutions are distributed as follows:

Publicly controlled:	Volumes
Adams State Teachers.....	9,000
College of Education.....	91,789
State College.....	84,695
Fort Lewis.....	6,500
Grand Junction Junior College... 5,000	
School of Mines.....	30,920
University of Colorado.....	280,000
Western State College.....	18,000
Total	525,904
Privately controlled:	
Colorado College.....	105,300
Colorado Woman's College.....	5,000
Iliff School of Theology.....	17,000
Loretto Heights College.....	13,154
Regis College.....	35,000
University of Denver.....	109,964
Westminster Law School.....	2,000
Total	287,418
Grand total.....	813,322

The five state-owned libraries are the state library, the traveling library, an extension service of the state library, the state law library, the state legislative reference library and the state historical library.

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 150,000 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. The division has 19,086 volumes, and in 1939 the circulation was 57,918.

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. It contains 46,500 volumes.

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 Colo-

rado and has 14,000 volumes. It is a non-circulating library.

The public schools of the state have extensive library systems for the benefit of the pupils, but no information is available as to the number of volumes. The United States office of education reported that in 1935 there were 512 schools served by centralized libraries or classroom collections and that the expenditures in behalf of these amounted to \$129,605.

LIBRARIES IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, INCOME AND NUMBER OF BORROWERS, BY CITIES AND TOWNS, 1940

(Source: State Librarian)

Note—This list is exclusive of state-owned libraries (see text) and libraries of Colorado colleges and universities, which are shown in a separate table.

City or Town	Number Volumes	Circulation	Income	No. of Borrowers
Alamosa*	12,000	48,000	\$ 2,742.20	2,500
Alamosa†	1,362	.....	(1)	.....
Alma	3,000	1,500	(1)	300
Aspen	3,099	.....	290.44	.....
Ault	5,400	5,794	54.73	250
Bayfield*	2,610	5,338	628.33	540
Bennett*	1,418	1,600	39.50	308
Boulder*	18,708	107,561	5,684.93	8,000
Brighton*	12,500	25,573	1,827.17	3,332
Bristol	500	1,581	7.16	81
Brush*	9,603	16,860	1,414.74	1,508
Burlington*	6,000	12,000	775.00	1,200
Canon City*	11,000	21,122	2,045.00	4,000
Central City	3,847	4,268	(1)	270
Colorado Springs	59,878	251,303	26,356.00	20,000
Colorado Springs†	3,493	.....	(1)	.....
Cortez	2,373	3,100	162.48	200
Craig*	9,100	14,150	1,136.21	1,411
Delta*	11,240	29,817	2,598.21	2,382
Denver*	406,867	1,860,728	238,972.75	92,385
Durango*	19,275	37,415	5,197.50	4,487
Eads†	3,800	.....	1,242.84	.....
Edgewater	1,000	9,311	(1)	477
Elizabeth	1,617	1,096	69.70	60
Empire	1,125	5,675	(1)	122
Englewood*	10,250	54,996	1,516.00	6,975
Erie*	1,281	6,566	62.00	.....
Estes Park*	6,166	11,089	1,285.76	1,135
Fleming	2,782	3,421	(1)	.....
Florence*	5,690	8,183	1,325.32	5,582
Fort Collins*	27,000	136,224	9,704.19	4,754
Fort Collins†	9,395	.....	2,436.91	.....
Fort Lupton*	4,751	6,354	1,008.53	3,057
Fowler*	1,875	.....	280.00	282
Glenwood Springs*	6,390	13,152	417.00	912
Golden*	6,025	10,468	661.65	1,016
Granada*	600	1,550	190.00	70
Grand Junction*	11,419	78,761	7,842.00	4,615
Greeley*	43,376	220,555	12,832.96	12,927
Greeley*†	17,000	.....	2,476.90	.....
Haswell	500	350	3.00	75
Holyoke*	10,000	14,000	761.11	.....
Hot Sulphur Springs*†	1,215	.....	643.63	.....
Hugo*	3,701	4,859	255.00	598
Idaho Springs*	9,030	14,187	1,268.33	.....
Julesburg*	3,500	3,000	660.00	345
Kiewa*†	1,875	.....	318.00	.....
Lafayette*	2,300	3,500	238.00	250
La Junta*	26,266	36,152	6,869.82	4,283
Las Animas*	13,000	32,264	1,769.18	5,657
Limon	500	.....	(1)	.....
Littleton*	5,800	26,798	1,665.56	1,050
Longmont*	18,382	67,250	6,176.15	7,366
Louisville*	.....	3,051	140.00	150
Loveland*	14,298	40,209	4,330.74	2,798
Manitou Springs*	7,683	10,733	1,177.00	237
Meeker*	4,500	11,173	599.68	650
Merino	1,200	4,500	3.00	350

*Tax supported libraries.

†County libraries.

(1) No income.

LIBRARIES IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, INCOME AND NUMBER OF BORROWERS, BY CITIES AND TOWNS, 1940—Continued

(Source: State Librarian)

City or Town	Number Volumes	Circulation	Income	No. of Borrowers
Montrose*	10,000	35,543	\$ 2,900.00	3,200
New Castle*†	2,120	.....	371.00	.....
Ordway	1,342	1,159	28.00	55
Otis	2,000	.....	(1)	.....
Ovid*	2,727	3,567	159.69	761
Pagosa Springs..	4,000	48	74.00	227
Peetz	857	2,088	30.80	76
Platteville*	3,057	4,761	133.70	559
Pueblo*	44,763	182,082	12,732.53	11,173
Paonia	6,000	13,046	1,399.78	1,126
Rangely	730	850	(1)	.....
Rocky Ford*	13,957	37,264	3,496.26	2,164
Rye	1,065	.....	36.00	44
Salida*	12,830	17,200	2,659.80	2,000
Sedgwick*	2,500	3,891	142.23	184
Silverton*	8,000	.....	1,510.35	335
Springfield*†	3,432	.....	744.03	.....
Steamboat Springs*	8,794	10,500	1,104.05	700
Sterling*	16,573	72,713	5,258.82	5,063
Sterling†	6,629	.....	290.43	.....
Strasburg	785	4,999	(1)	300
Stratton	597	18	8.76	28
Sugar City	2,329	4,000	110.00	448
Swink*	2,529	1,080	115.00	50
Telluride*	3,000	1,500	225.00	200
Trinidad*	21,141	60,100	5,200.00	5,284
Trinidad*†	666	.....	400.41	.....
Walsenburg*	4,200	18,914	1,075.00	200
Ouray (Walsh)*	10,474	4,269	343.78	65
Westcliffe	1,166	.....	126.37	.....
Westminster	1,100	9,068	32.84	151
Windsor*	4,609	19,259	649.00	3,207
Woodland Park*	1,749	2,680	275.00	327
Wray*	4,000	.....	320.00	.....
Yuma	3,500	7,000	301.43	120
Total	1,101,791	3,804,736	\$402,416.37	247,104

*Tax supported libraries.

†County libraries.

(1) No income.

INDIANS IN COLORADO

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.

Under the Indian reorganization act of congress, the Southern Ute tribe was granted a corporate charter for self-government on July 11, 1938, by the department of the interior. This charter was ratified and became effective by a vote of the adult members of the tribe on November 1, 1938. Each member of the tribe received a non-transferable certificate of membership evidencing the equal share of each in the assets of the tribe and profits of corporate enterprises.

On January 1, 1939, 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 873, or 0.2 per cent of the Indian population of the United States. The population changes slightly and the figures for 1939 represent an increase of only 82 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.

State Institutions and State Property

Location, Inventory Values, Disbursements, Capitol Buildings,
Public Building Program

THE state of Colorado maintains 18 penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions. The penal and reform institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Penitentiary.....Canon City
Industrial school for boys.....Golden
Industrial school for girls.....Morrison
Reformatory.....Buena Vista

The eleemosynary institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Home for dependent and neglected childrenDenver
Insane hospital.....Pueblo
Home and training school for mental defectives.....Grand Junction
Home and training school for mental defectivesRidge
Soldiers and sailors home...Monte Vista
Industrial workshop for the blind..Denver

The educational institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....Fort Collins
School of Mines.....Golden
College of Education.....Greeley
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.....	7,418,250	1,065,937	16.78
1937.....	8,512,149	1,093,899	14.74

(—) Denotes decrease.

*End of fiscal year changed from Nov. 30 to June 30 in 1929.

The disbursements of educational institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, amounted to \$5,845,097,

or 68.7 per cent of total for all institutions; penal and reform institutions, \$968,624 or 11.4 per cent; and eleemosynary institutions, \$1,698,428 or 19.9 per cent. Accompanying tables show these disbursements, by institutions and items, for the fiscal years of 1937 and 1936, and total disbursements, by institutions, by years.

The inventory values of land, buildings and equipment of the above named institutions on June 30, of the years named, as reported by the public examiner, and exclusive of cash funds, are as follows:

Year	Value
1924	\$17,973,107
1926	23,558,543
1928	22,750,651
1930	23,889,910
1932	24,970,203
1934	24,852,261
1936	26,946,013
1938	29,612,198

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, 1938, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 164,750
Buildings and improvements...	1,449,196
Machinery	168,302
Tools and equipment.....	29,348
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,504
Libraries, etc.....	50
Autos, etc.....	13,007
General supplies.....	30,001
Livestock	19,697
Cash	11,745
Total	\$1,941,600

The population of the penitentiary on November 30, of the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1924.....	845	37	882
1925.....	917	35	952
1926.....	927	31	958
1927.....	1,024	41	1,065
1928.....	1,005	31	1,036
1929.....	1,037	24	1,061
1930.....	1,108	16	1,124
1931.....	1,126	16	1,142
1932.....	1,129	20	1,149
1933.....	1,060	16	1,076
1934.....	1,158	17	1,175
1935.....	1,177	21	1,198
1936.....	1,175	30	1,205
1937.....	1,229	31	1,260
1938.....	1,373	29	1,402
1939.....	1,511	23	1,534

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
1938.....	638	16	654
1939.....	613	9	624

Disbursements on account of the penitentiary for the years ended June 30, 1936 and 1937, 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.

An accompanying table gives the number of incoming and outgoing prisoners by classes, prison population, do-

mestic relations, minimum sentences, degree of education, religious training, and other data concerning prisoners, by biennial periods from 1930 to 1938, inclusive.

Prisoners received in the biennial period ending November 30, 1938, came from every county in the state with the exception of three. Fifty-nine were foreign born and 1,208 native born. Forty-five of the 48 states were represented by the native born and 18 countries among the foreign born.

The states with the largest representation of prisoners received in the biennial periods ending November 30 of the years named are as follows:

	1938	1936	1934	1932
Colorado.....	293	291	276	248
Missouri.....	113	86	83	115
Kansas.....	102	62	64	102
New Mexico..	85	68	97	65
Illinois.....	51	49	58	62
Oklahoma....	77	48	55	60
Texas.....	66	63	53	49
Nebraska....	62	57	58	40
Iowa.....	40	40	38	40
New York....	23	23	23	30
All others*...	355	326	317	337
Total.....	1,267	1,113	1,122	1,148

*Includes foreign born.

The occupations of the 1,267 prisoners received during the period ending November 30, 1938, were distributed among 144 trades and professions. The principal ones in their ranking order are as follows:

Laborers, 262; farmers, 159; truck drivers, 77; cooks, 68; miners, 52; mechanics, 40; salesmen, 34; barbers, 31; bakers, 28; ranchers, 28; painters, 25; carpenters, 25. There were no lawyers or doctors, one minister and two newspapermen.

Crimes for which the 1,267 prisoners were incarcerated were distributed among 89 classifications, of which 1,053 prisoners or 83.1 per cent were convicted of crimes against property, 15.9 per cent of crimes against the person and 1 per cent for such offenses as perjury, habitual criminals, etc. Burglary, larceny, robbery and other forms of theft accounted for 566 sentences or 44.7 per cent. Omitted from this classification were forgeries, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, confidence game, etc.

Out of 1,196 outgoing prisoners in the above period 1,015 or 84.8 per cent were paroled.

STATE PENITENTIARY: SUMMARY OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED, TIMES INCARCERATED, DOMESTIC RELATIONS, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, AGE, ETC., FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING NOVEMBER 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS
(Source: Biennial Reports of the Warden)

	1938	1936	1934	1932	1930
Incoming Prisoners:					
Received by sentence of court	1,258	1,109	1,222	1,302	1,063
Escaped prisoners returned	32	30	59	101	69
Paroled prisoners returned	84	67	44	51	45
Received from other states	9	4	...	...	...
All others	10	...	6	1	2
Total	1,393	1,210	1,331	1,455	1,179
Outgoing Prisoners:					
Discharged, expiration of sentence	130	104	105	131	96
Paroled	1,015	1,030	1,060	1,139	867
Escaped	21	13	52	119	78
Died at prison	14	21	23	22	23
Executed	1	4	3	7	6
Transferred to insane asylum	12	1	3	3	...
Pardoned	2	1	50	...	...
All others	1	6	9	9	21
Total	1,196	1,180	1,305	1,430	1,091
Population on November 30.	1,402	1,205	1,175	1,149	1,124
Times Incarcerated:					
First term	770	777	800	900	728
2nd term	278	209	252	250	204
3rd term	121	71	101	89	84
4th term	50	29	46	39	37
5th term	31	13	12	14	6
6th term	8	7	5	3	3
7th term	5	6	3	4	3
8th term or more	1	1	3	3	...
Domestic Relations:					
Single	461	447	478	485	434
Married	429	357	395	496	496
Separated	173	132	157	123	90
Divorced	154	117	134	126	...
Widow or widower	50	60	58	67	45
Minimum Sentences:					
1 year or less	401	341	348	430	359
2 to 5 years	602	541	640	594	512
6 to 10 years	143	152	161	204	97
11 to 15 years	39	29	15	30	45
16 to 49 years	36	34	36	18	31
50 years or over	5	2	2	...	...
Life	22	11	15	20	11
Death	5	2	10	6	10
Unclassified	3	...	...	...	...
Degree of Education:					
None	32	41	53	(1)	(1)
1st to 8th grades	677	675	709	(1)	(1)
High school	465	319	395	(1)	(1)
College	93	78	65	(1)	(1)
Religious Instruction:					
None	35	35	41	(1)	119
Baptist	212	159	149	(1)	106
Catholic	436	377	409	(1)	384
Christian	117	109	85	(1)	67
Episcopallan	26	16	18	(1)	23
Methodist	218	211	182	(1)	157
Presbyterian	72	57	51	(1)	50
All others	151	149	287	(1)	159
Age of Prisoners:					
Under 25 years	401	362	425	387	349
25 to 29 years	220	227	241	226	182
30 to 39 years	414	315	344	375	283
40 to 49 years	155	130	141	193	156
50 years and over	78	79	71	121	97
Maintenance Cost (1 year):					
Amount	\$449,401.70	\$393,882.09	\$337,387.89	\$432,072.74	\$407,849.49
Per capita	320.54	329.61	299.02	377.36	374.17

(1) Not recorded.

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, 1938, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 227,300
Buildings and improvements...	2,779,656
Machinery	137,800
Tools and equipment.....	198,446
Furniture and fixtures.....	156,000
Libraries, etc.....	900
Autos, etc.....	2,925
General supplies.....	23,616
Livestock	48,960
Rights in lands.....	19,725
Cash	1,000
Total	\$3,596,328

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
1938.....	2,253	1,924	4,177
1939.....	2,310	2,013	4,323

The number received during the year ending November 30, for the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1925.....	223	159	382
1926.....	259	165	424
1927.....	288	187	475
1928.....	278	181	459
1929.....	266	201	467
1930.....	291	180	471
1931.....	294	189	483
1932.....	310	218	528
1933.....	293	194	487
1934.....	320	245	565
1935.....	421	281	702
1936.....	430	275	705
1937.....	437	259	696
1938.....	387	266	653
1939.....	393	280	673

Because of the emergent condition prevailing at the hospital prior to 1937, it was awarded the largest allotment of all state institutions in the building program described on page 278 of this volume. The institution was badly overcrowded, the number of patients actually confined on the grounds being far in excess of the reasonable capacity of the buildings. The total amount allotted the hospital by the Planning commission was \$2,566,000 from the revenue of a continuing mill levy, but later the amount to be expended from state funds was reduced because of the fact that funds totaling approximately \$1,044,000 were made available by grants from the federal Public Works Administration. Including these grants, the total spent totaled about \$3,000,000, practically all of which was disbursed for construction and facilities for the care of patients. The result of the program is that the institution, for the first time in many years, is reasonably equipped for present demands.

Disbursements on account of the hospital in 1936 and 1937, in detail, and totals by years, are given in separate tables under the headings "Disbursements of State Institutions."

Fifty-seven of the 63 counties in the state were represented among the 4,177 population of the institution on November 30, 1938.

One hundred and twenty-two occupations and professions were listed among the 1,349 patients received during the biennial period ending November 30, 1938. The principal ones in their ranking order were as follows: housewives, 311; laborers, 162; farmers, 155; no occupation, 82; domestics, 67; miners, 40; salesmen, 29; farm laborers, 27; mechanics and machinists, 24; carpenters, 10.

Of the number of patients received during the period, 1,169 were citizens by birth, 89 were citizens by naturalization, 59 were aliens, and the citizenship of 32 was unknown. Twenty-nine countries were represented among the foreign born.

The male sex predominated, with 824 patients received as against 525 females. There were 972 from urban districts and 376 from rural districts.

Only nine under 15 years of age were received. The largest group number was 196 persons 70 years old and over. The next largest number was 136 between the ages of 35 and 39. The ages of others, according to rank, included 126 between 50 and 54, 119 between 45 and 49, 119 between 40 and 44 and 118 between 30 and 34 years.

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

(November 30 of Years Named)

INSTITUTION	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1929	1919
Industrial school for boys---	178	166	161	189	181	204	197	246	247	337
Industrial school for girls---	146	136	165	144	143	149	141	147	135	136
Reformatory -----	231	232	137	150	132	145	153	207	155	157
Home and training schools:										
Grand Junction-----	384	369	365	231	273	279	278	273	260	---
Ridge -----	298	272	263	210	178	200	199	199	108	73
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home_	192	216	174	161	134	194	162	177	185	153
Insane hospital -----	4,323	4,179	4,081	3,961	3,729	3,450	3,293	3,184	2,898	1,926
Penitentiary -----	1,534	1,402	1,260	1,205	1,198	1,175	1,076	1,149	1,061	571
Workshop for blind-----	26	24	28	27	31	29	28	27	27	18
Home for dependent and neglected children -----	308	305	322	358	409	383	382	394	198	192
Total -----	7,620	7,301	6,956	6,686	6,408	6,208	5,909	6,003	5,274	3,563

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Educational:						
Agricultural college-----	\$1,373,920	\$1,291,489	\$ 917,072	\$ 890,008	\$1,190,640	\$1,403,255
Fort Lewis school-----	92,071	105,356	83,206	76,618	78,888	104,376
Adams State Teachers-----	78,494	73,277	64,075	61,397	66,758	80,704
School of Mines-----	400,136	355,504	305,669	279,473	300,287	338,527
College of Education-----	617,391	570,977	511,894	462,910	553,762	701,836
University of Colorado ----	2,953,597	2,090,360	2,014,626	1,968,363	1,828,296	2,262,231
Western State college ----	157,681	157,246	143,559	142,159	163,494	181,777
Deaf and Blind school-----	171,807	173,490	163,097	155,275	166,184	273,230
Total -----	\$5,845,097	\$4,817,699	\$4,203,198	\$4,036,203	\$4,348,309	\$5,345,936
Eleemosynary:						
Dependent and Neglected Children -----	\$ 96,865	\$ 101,167	\$ 96,892	\$ 124,688	\$ 109,863	\$ 94,410
Insane Hospital-----	1,141,530	1,171,707	1,026,395	784,903	744,707	839,361
Mental Defectives (Ridge)--	151,202	130,407	49,470	40,733	53,860	51,265
Mental Defectives (Grand Junction) -----	198,732	147,987	84,542	74,463	95,336	179,321
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home_	74,830	58,710	64,254	64,726	69,970	84,512
Workshop for Blind-----	35,269	38,150	46,701	32,375	36,618	43,046
Total -----	\$1,698,428	\$1,648,128	\$1,368,254	\$1,121,888	\$1,110,354	\$1,291,915
Penal and Reform:						
Penitentiary -----	\$ 637,219	\$ 671,022	\$ 513,772	\$ 484,096	\$ 419,304	\$ 494,063
Industrial School, boys-----	158,249	126,383	139,644	152,247	93,383	109,931
Industrial School, girls-----	65,720	65,456	65,142	58,360	177,185	205,615
Reformatory -----	107,436	89,562	62,303	66,626	66,997	60,407
Total -----	\$ 968,624	\$ 952,423	\$ 780,861	\$ 761,329	\$ 756,869	\$ 870,016
Recapitulation:						
Educational-----	\$5,845,097	\$4,817,699	\$4,203,198	\$4,036,203	\$4,348,309	\$5,345,936
Eleemosynary -----	1,698,428	1,648,128	1,368,254	1,121,888	1,110,354	1,291,915
Penal and reform -----	968,624	952,423	780,861	761,329	756,869	870,016
Grand total-----	\$8,512,149	\$7,418,250	\$6,352,313	\$5,919,420	\$6,215,532	\$7,507,867

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936
(Source: 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	\$ 817,136.15	63.3	\$ 250,079.03	19.4	\$ 26,265.60	2.0	\$ 116,332.76	9.0	\$ 81,675.29	6.3	\$ 1,291,488.83
Fort Lewis School	55,019.82	52.2	36,904.87	35.0	1,886.90	1.6	10,909.22	10.4	834.75	0.8	105,855.56
Adams State Teachers	60,147.06	82.1	11,158.59	15.2	945.23	1.3	1,025.89	1.4	---	---	73,276.77
Deaf and Blind	115,648.87	66.5	55,632.87	32.1	---	---	---	---	2,208.66	1.3	173,490.40
School of Mines	225,275.18	63.4	75,237.91	21.1	2,430.37	0.7	14,485.57	4.1	38,075.16	10.7	355,504.19
College of Education	388,195.86	68.0	75,328.23	13.2	---	---	3,443.18	0.6	104,009.97	18.2	570,977.24
University of Colorado	1,340,230.17	64.1	516,471.21	24.7	6,033.44	0.3	19,127.69	0.9	208,497.55	10.0	2,990,360.06
Western State College	112,368.08	71.5	33,404.71	21.2	596.45	0.4	2,760.25	1.7	8,116.18	5.2	157,245.57
Total	\$3,114,021.19	64.6	\$1,054,217.42	21.9	\$ 37,957.99	0.8	\$ 168,084.56	3.5	\$ 443,417.56	9.2	\$4,817,698.72
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 192,850.57	28.7	\$ 322,764.35	48.1	\$ 25,428.11	3.8	\$ 75,122.17	11.2	\$ 54,856.43	8.2	\$ 671,021.63
Reformatory	31,314.92	35.0	41,693.42	46.6	2,464.45	2.7	11,929.85	13.3	2,158.87	2.4	89,561.51
Boys' Industrial School	71,232.47	56.4	54,090.56	42.8	---	---	---	---	1,029.58	0.8	126,382.61
Girls' Industrial School	29,251.70	44.7	31,911.72	48.8	3,463.27	5.3	---	---	828.82	1.2	65,455.51
Total	\$ 324,649.66	34.1	\$ 450,460.05	47.3	\$ 31,355.83	3.3	\$ 87,052.02	9.1	\$ 58,903.70	6.2	\$ 952,421.26
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 35,487.38	35.1	\$ 64,941.48	64.2	\$ 250.00	0.2	---	---	487.88	0.5	\$ 101,166.74
Hospital for Insane	355,109.70	30.3	446,102.92	38.1	94,643.59	8.1	268,665.09	22.9	7,186.02	0.6	1,171,707.32
Mental Defectives, Ridge	24,937.61	19.1	28,478.99	27.8	756.35	0.6	76,176.53	58.4	57.86	0.1	130,407.34
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	28,085.01	19.0	55,158.58	31.3	---	---	64,446.29	43.5	296.68	0.2	147,986.56
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	25,345.69	43.2	31,604.45	53.8	1,759.60	3.0	---	---	---	---	58,709.74
Workshop for Blind	17,155.48	44.9	20,930.85	54.9	63.19	0.2	---	---	---	---	38,149.52
Total	\$ 486,120.87	29.5	\$ 647,217.27	39.3	\$ 97,472.73	5.9	\$ 409,287.91	24.8	\$ 8,028.44	0.5	\$1,648,127.22
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$3,114,021.19	64.6	\$1,054,217.42	21.9	\$ 37,957.99	0.8	\$ 168,084.56	3.5	\$ 443,417.56	9.2	\$4,817,698.72
Penal and reform	324,649.66	34.1	450,460.05	47.3	31,355.83	3.3	87,052.02	9.1	58,903.70	6.2	952,421.26
Eleemosynary	486,120.87	29.5	647,217.27	39.3	97,472.73	5.9	409,287.91	24.8	8,028.44	0.5	1,648,127.22
Grand total	\$3,924,791.72	52.9	\$2,151,894.74	29.0	\$ 166,786.55	2.2	\$ 664,424.49	9.0	\$ 510,349.70	6.9	\$7,418,247.20

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937
(Source: 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.....	\$ 876,731.14	63.8	\$ 242,632.26	17.7	\$ 20,791.50	1.5	\$ 89,384.93	6.5	\$ 144,379.96	10.5	\$1,373,919.79
Fort Lewis School.....	52,431.32	57.0	36,265.33	39.4	26.79	---	2,756.49	2.9	620.88	0.7	92,070.81
Adams State Teachers.....	51,993.12	66.2	23,871.55	30.4	2,629.42	3.4	---	---	---	---	78,494.09
School of Mines.....	235,310.89	58.8	78,700.89	19.7	5,652.70	1.4	45,923.80	11.5	34,547.60	8.6	400,135.88
College of Education.....	411,007.29	66.5	87,896.47	14.2	---	---	9,926.30	1.6	108,561.38	17.6	617,391.44
University of Colorado.....	1,459,159.06	49.4	599,185.65	20.3	37,528.75	1.3	691,687.88	23.4	165,645.76	5.6	2,953,597.10
Western State.....	117,642.78	74.6	29,404.25	18.7	531.81	0.3	918.64	0.6	9,183.98	5.8	177,681.41
Deaf and Blind.....	118,571.70	69.0	48,728.35	28.4	---	---	983.94	0.6	3,622.97	2.0	171,806.96
Total	\$3,323,237.30	56.9	\$1,146,684.75	19.6	\$ 67,160.97	1.1	\$ 841,551.98	14.4	\$ 466,462.48	8.0	\$5,845,097.48
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary.....	\$ 196,932.04	30.7	\$ 318,722.83	50.0	\$ 2,877.58	0.4	\$ 36,274.23	5.7	\$ 83,911.95	13.2	\$ 637,218.63
Reformatory.....	37,358.45	34.7	55,051.39	51.3	12,845.46	12.0	69.29	0.1	2,111.03	1.9	107,485.62
Boys' Industrial School.....	74,325.13	47.0	74,806.83	47.3	8,016.27	5.0	---	---	1,100.53	0.7	158,248.76
Girls' Industrial School.....	29,778.98	45.3	34,150.48	52.0	1,790.95	2.7	---	---	---	---	65,720.41
Total	\$ 337,394.60	34.8	\$ 482,731.53	49.8	\$ 25,030.26	2.6	\$ 36,343.52	3.8	\$ 87,123.51	9.0	\$ 968,623.42
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 36,238.28	37.4	\$ 60,294.96	62.2	---	---	---	---	\$ 401.97	0.4	\$ 96,865.21
Hospital for Insane.....	370,012.35	32.4	456,326.81	40.0	\$ 1,161.63	0.1	\$ 306,255.24	26.8	7,774.24	0.7	1,141,530.27
Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	25,256.04	17.4	31,470.23	20.8	25,350.75	16.8	68,071.62	45.0	43.33	---	151,201.97
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction.....	31,136.96	15.7	59,126.33	29.8	2,001.23	1.0	106,383.14	53.5	84.67	---	138,732.33
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	27,675.88	37.0	40,372.14	53.9	6,782.02	9.1	---	---	74,830.04	---	174,830.04
Workshop for Blind.....	16,375.65	46.4	18,708.35	53.1	185.41	0.5	---	---	---	---	35,269.41
Total	\$ 507,705.16	29.9	\$ 666,228.82	39.2	\$ 35,481.04	2.1	\$ 480,710.00	28.3	\$ 8,304.21	0.5	\$1,698,429.23
Recapitulation:											
Educational.....	\$3,323,237.30	56.9	\$1,146,684.75	19.6	\$ 67,160.97	1.1	\$ 841,551.98	14.4	\$ 466,462.48	8.0	\$5,845,097.48
Penal and Reform.....	337,394.60	34.8	482,731.53	49.8	25,030.26	2.6	36,343.52	3.8	87,123.51	9.0	968,623.42
Eleemosynary.....	507,705.16	29.9	666,228.82	39.2	35,481.04	2.1	480,710.00	28.3	8,304.21	0.5	1,698,429.23
Grand Total	\$4,168,337.06	49.0	\$2,295,645.10	27.0	\$ 127,672.27	1.5	\$1,358,605.50	15.9	\$ 561,890.20	6.6	\$8,512,150.13

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY, JUNE 30, 1938
(Source: 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	Total (*)
Adams State Teachers.....	\$ 20,164	\$ 423,757	\$ 8,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 18,568	\$ 100	.....	.....	.....	\$ 500,589
Fort Lewis School.....	100,000	321,406	37,243	43,248	8,026	5,473	.....	.....	.....	511,538
Agricultural College.....	685,543	3,500,000	270,388	43,577	281,917	14,734	.....	.....	.....	4,823,838
Deaf and Blind School.....	45,800	972,080	82,276	35,702	17,174	3,705	.....	.....	.....	1,461,084
School of Mines.....	171,669	337,397	381,571	123,233	105,917	2,159	.....	.....	.....	1,421,946
University of Colorado.....	403,043	6,952,038	737,114	549,606	806,688	26,242	.....	.....	.....	9,474,731
College of Education.....	210,000	1,339,958	37,000	331,892	60,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,980,850
Western State College.....	11,952	758,092	10,062	90,120	50,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	921,726
Penitentiary.....	164,750	1,449,196	277,651	5,504	50	13,007	.....	.....	.....	1,929,855
Reformatory.....	49,200	287,500	45,100	11,800	1,500	5,260	.....	.....	.....	441,860
Industrial School, Boys.....	52,000	494,000	96,000	6,000	2,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	659,500
Industrial School, Girls.....	10,500	275,300	36,044	1,029	167	900	.....	.....	.....	329,890
Dependent and Neglected Children.....	53,920	237,170	38,301	17,463	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	355,206
Hospital for the Insane.....	227,300	2,779,656	359,862	156,000	900	2,925	.....	.....	.....	3,595,328
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction.....	18,000	423,620	7,751	45,011	.....	3,211	.....	.....	.....	440
Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	62,000	365,360	19,913	29,396	300	2,589	.....	.....	.....	492,693
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	64,000	325,650	62,500	18,000	900	500	.....	.....	.....	487,622
Workshop for Blind.....	.....	8,500	10,874	690	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	20,864
Capitol Buildings.....	1,025,112	5,790,200	136,700	304,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,256,390
Game and Fish Department.....	682,655	400,000	50,000	6,800	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	2,337,455
Highway Commission.....	10,000	117,920,632	60,158	43,490	.....	812,657	.....	.....	.....	118,846,937
Land Board.....	31,821,016	646,078	1,350	4,031	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	131,830,297
Military Department.....	50,610	428,075	14,075	7,007	.....	1,202	.....	.....	.....	718,972
State Fair.....	40,000	.....	5,150	500	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	476,356
Historical Society.....	.....	.....	50	440	.....	157,795	.....	.....	.....	158,435
Treasurer.....	.....	.....	2,800	8,961	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	21,761
Miscellaneous Departments.....	200	500	119,569	299,755	374,346	70,967	.....	.....	.....	865,387
Totals.....	\$35,979,434	\$146,738,665	\$2,907,502	\$2,192,383	\$1,896,848	\$994,662	\$1,362,379	\$100,052,315	*\$292,124,188	

* Exclusive of Cash on Hand.

INVENTORY VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY

(Source: State Examiner)

Note—Another table shows inventory as of June 30, 1938, classified as to institutions and departments.

CLASSIFICATION	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1932	June 30, 1930
Lands -----	\$ 35,979,434	\$ 35,751,565	\$ 34,504,420	\$ 45,817,678	\$ 50,338,029
Buildings and improvements---	146,738,665	105,389,481	90,985,874	81,776,956	62,801,535
Machinery -----	1,297,033	1,370,899	1,247,882	1,276,187	610,414
Tools and equipment-----	1,203,159	881,721	905,121	717,216	1,216,291
Furniture and office equipment	2,192,383	1,708,862	1,668,898	1,809,258	1,819,111
Libraries and collections-----	1,896,848	1,795,454	1,645,415	1,580,210	1,270,087
Automobiles, trucks, etc.-----	994,662	723,261	552,539	630,631	686,756
General supplies-----	407,310	310,835	336,019	495,623	307,119
Livestock -----	1,362,379	1,340,941	1,242,244	1,246,439	246,771
Land, water and mineral rights	100,052,315	100,424,700	100,128,890	100,105,175	100,067,275
Cash in funds, institutions and departments -----		21,056,353	10,654,765	12,241,392	10,712,715
Totals -----	*\$292,124,188	\$270,754,072	\$243,872,067	\$247,696,765	\$230,076,103

*Exclusive of cash in funds, institutions and departments.

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 capings 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 con-

structed the state office building, five 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 another office building on the southwest corner of Colfax and Sherman known as the State Capitol Annex. It was occupied on October 1, 1939. The building is seven stories high and constructed of Colorado Yule marble. The interior is of marble and Colorado travertine. Total cost, including land, tunnel and building was \$972,848. An adjoining building of similar construction, to house shop, heating and power plants for the entire capitol group, completed in 1939, brought the total cost of construction to \$1,298,000.

BUILDING PROGRAM AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Early in 1937 the governor requested the State Planning commission to study the needs of all state institutions, 21 in number, and to recommend to him and to the legislature a plan for new buildings in accordance with their respective needs, together with a plan for financing the work. In accordance with his request, the commission set up a program involving 19 institutions, two having indicated no present need for additional buildings. Most of the institutions had had no building programs for many years and were badly overcrowded and in need of additional facilities to meet growing demands upon them.

The plan recommended by the commission was embodied in 19 bills, all of which were passed by the legislature and approved by the Governor. Under the program a continuing levy of 1.15 mills was established for a period of 10

years, the proceeds to be distributed among the institutions according to their urgent needs. The issuance of anticipation warrants was permitted for the first five years of the period to permit the institutions to take advantage of PWA grants by having their own funds ready, the warrants being sold to the school funds of the State Board of Land Commissioners. In that way interest on the warrants was paid to a state fund, rather than to private investors.

PWA grants of 45 per cent of the total cost were received for all institutions except the school for the deaf and blind at Colorado Springs, and the soldiers and sailors home at Monte Vista, neither of which requested any immediate buildings; the state home for dependent and neglected children, Denver, whose application was too late to receive an allotment, and the penitentiary and reformatory. The latter institutions, because of their character, could not use outside employment to advantage, but more than compensated for the loss of federal grants by the use of inmate labor.

The total program to the middle of 1940 amounted to about \$8,350,000, of which amount \$4,990,000 came from the proceeds of the mill levy, \$3,100,000 from PWA grants and \$260,000 from WPA, private donations and other sources. Interest on anticipation warrants is estimated at about \$140,000, which will be paid by the institutions to the state school fund.

The planning commission is now considering the status of each of the institutions, to determine whether a revision of the program for the remainder of the 10-year period is desirable, and will make further recommendations to the Governor and the legislature when its study is completed.

Highways and Motor Vehicles

Highway Department Receipts and Disbursements, Courtesy Patrol, Accidents

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-oper-

ate 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 public roads administration of the Federal Works agency (formerly bureau of public roads) 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 public roads administration 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 public roads administration also has joint authority with the state highway department over construction of the federal-aid system.

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, including state and federal-aid highways and county roads of all types, exclusive of streets in municipalities, aggregates approximately 77,500 miles of roadways. Included in this total are 65,129 miles of improved and unimproved county roads tabulated by the United States bureau of public roads as of January 1, 1935. 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 classification of county roads as of January 1, 1935, which will be modified considerably by the results of the new survey, 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 state highway system as of January 1, 1940, including 3,796 miles of federal-aid highways, aggregated 12,202 miles of road, exclusive of 86 miles of roadways in towns of more than 2,500 population constructed with federal aid and 79 miles of connecting links between city streets and state highways. Subsequent to that date the state supreme court ruled that the federal-aid projects in the towns and the connecting links are part of the state highway system. By giving effect to that decision, the revised figures for the state highway system total 12,367 miles.

Before giving effect to the court decision, the state highway system was classified as follows:

	Miles
Projected, primitive and bladed..	2,259.6
Graded	1,670.7
Surfaced	4,243.0
Oiled	3,505.2
Paved	524.0
Total	12,202.5

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.

Disbursements for highway construction, maintenance, administration, etc., by all agencies, in the 16-year period from 1924 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated \$246,460,652, distributed as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
State (including federal aid).....	\$147,569,654	59.8
Counties	80,631,980	32.7
Forest service.....	12,393,381	5.1
National parks.....	5,865,637	2.4
Total	\$246,460,652	100.0

Disbursements by the state highway department in the 30-year period 1910 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated \$172,835,103.

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 Raymond Reeves, Chairman...Denver
- 2 J. E. Hillman.....Delta
- 3 Thomas C. Ashley.....Saguache
- 4 John H. Reece.....Pueblo
- 5 Cady L. Daniels....Colorado Springs
- 6 A. R. Glassburn.....Craig
- 7 Ralph B. Graham, Sr....Fort Morgan

GENERAL OFFICE

- O. T. Reedy...Senior Assistant Engineer
A. F. Hewitt.....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 divisions in which they serve and their headquarters are as follows:

Div.	Asst. Supt.	Headquarters
1	J. P. Solan, Jr.....	Greeley
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, as it formerly was known, was changed to the Public Roads administration under the Federal Works agency under the President's reorganization

Plan No. 1, dated April 25, 1939. This organization administers the regular federal-aid funds and the emergency appropriations for road construction; co-operates with the department of agriculture in the construction of forest roads; supervises construction of roads for the national park service; and part of its work is done co-operatively with the state highway department. The public roads administration 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 and Park 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.

In 1940 the United States government notified state highway authorities that, because of the world situation and the threat of war, the expenditure of federal funds within the state would be largely confined to the construction and improvement of highways of military importance. The result, it is generally anticipated, will be to confine major construction to the principal transcontinental roads passing through the state.

Tables and charts accompanying the chapter on highways are as follows:

Receipts and expenditures of the state highway department from 1910 to 1939, inclusive.

Balances, receipts and disbursements of all funds of the state highway department in detail from 1934 to 1939, inclusive.

Disbursements for construction, maintenance and administration by state, county and federal agencies from 1924 to 1939, inclusive.

Status of federal funds and construction, United States bureau of public roads in Colorado, by amounts, agencies, mileage and type of work for fiscal years ending June 30, 1938 and 1939 (two tables).

Gross expenditures for all highway purposes by counties in 1939, 1938 and 1937.

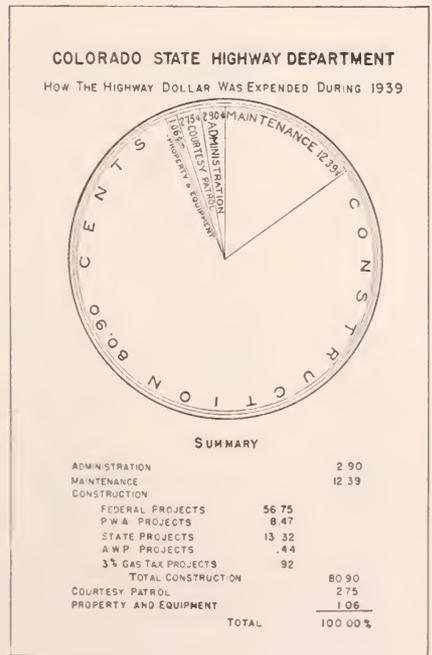
Mileage of state highways and federal-aid routes by types of road and by counties as of January 1, 1940.

Chart showing how the dollar was expended by the state highway department in 1939.

Chart showing boundaries of highway districts having representation on the state highway advisory board.

Accompanying the chapter on National Forests is a table showing the distribution by counties of forest funds by fiscal years.

Receipts of state highway department from the federal government for federal-aid highways and disbursements on federal-aid projects, by years, with percentages.



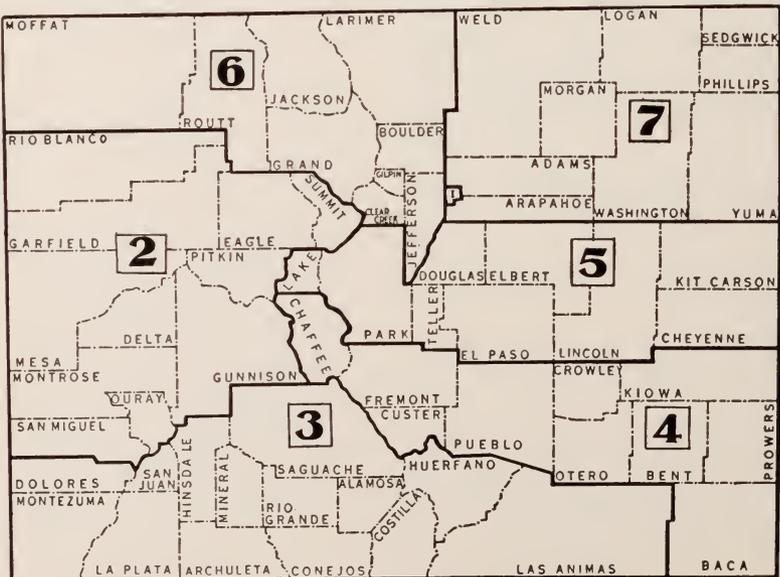
HIGHWAYS: TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, ADMINISTRATION, ETC., BY SPECIFIED AGENCIES IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

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.....	16,103,309	4,780,614	699,550	604,059	22,187,532
1937.....	22,063,271	†5,904,259	596,794	525,792	29,090,116
1938.....	16,991,453	†6,163,527	1,363,599	409,629	24,928,208
1939.....	12,212,728	†5,522,302	1,160,348	412,890	19,308,268
Total	\$147,569,654	\$ 80,631,980	\$ 12,393,381	\$ 5,865,637	\$246,460,652

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

†Exclusive of Costilla, San Juan and Teller counties in 1939, 1938 and 1937 and Elbert County in 1939.

CHART SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICTS HAVING REPRESENTATION ON THE ADVISORY BOARD



HIGHWAYS: GROSS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES FOR ALL HIGHWAY PURPOSES, INCLUDING 3 PER CENT SPECIAL FUND, FOR 1939, 1938 AND 1937

(Source: County Treasurers)

	1939	1938	1937
Adams	\$ 107,798.29	\$ 102,927.47	\$ 93,941.75
Alamosa	49,307.62	46,358.61	69,068.16
Arapahoe	82,336.04	82,523.41	76,337.67
Archuleta	30,544.84	31,034.04	23,216.08
Baca	70,871.82	87,291.13	82,699.41
Bent	36,518.28	40,485.48	43,531.29
Boulder	110,399.95	234,684.01	197,639.44
Chaffee	41,471.69	36,133.09	37,065.16
Cheyenne	45,438.16	53,125.17	68,783.56
Clear Creek	51,545.67	43,286.64	50,095.49
Conejos	57,123.38	48,985.96	40,853.88
Costilla	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crowley	28,195.91	37,462.84	30,582.74
Custer	27,299.57	34,288.91	45,247.79
Delta	115,690.40	116,086.24	113,728.62
Denver	827,350.00	741,429.00	679,864.00
Dolores	31,307.20	37,409.05	31,876.66
Douglas	66,848.81	60,610.50	46,420.11
Eagle	60,262.96	85,645.46	62,539.23
Elbert	(1)	67,743.84	76,284.78
El Paso	255,136.68	351,432.16	252,718.52
Fremont	97,490.45	95,857.08	86,480.31
Garfield	87,694.29	82,971.36	98,953.30
Gilpin	26,022.12	31,287.52	16,020.71
Grand	69,539.08	53,689.66	59,926.96
Gunnison	115,481.51	136,553.60	175,141.52
Hinsdale	14,260.60	19,571.97	23,133.85
Huerfano	126,947.62	102,498.81	74,136.05
Jackson	54,597.61	105,109.77	137,501.96
Jefferson	223,938.37	268,833.14	250,050.44
Kiowa	51,159.86	62,477.18	46,554.93
Kit Carson	72,579.80	86,926.77	94,594.84
Lake	32,853.22	28,963.21	27,562.78
La Plata	95,090.29	94,755.80	104,503.62
Larimer	212,486.15	229,816.83	197,522.82
Las Animas	140,090.43	219,996.17	229,999.43
Lincoln	72,614.12	91,892.25	96,182.34
Logan	92,116.41	88,702.59	81,767.11
Mesa	157,903.14	179,299.48	160,566.07
Mineral	25,638.17	38,249.59	42,936.76
Moffat	55,814.93	73,451.77	80,026.90
Montezuma	66,625.40	64,490.57	66,936.48
Montrose	105,086.25	144,485.57	109,211.63
Morgan	100,837.21	82,711.37	92,805.01
Otero	91,317.36	90,020.82	82,916.63
Ouray	23,632.68	25,445.37	26,606.21
Park	50,323.01	52,810.43	41,502.86
Phillips	39,093.34	42,458.40	50,732.49
Pitkin	37,041.64	31,742.81	33,152.27
Prowers	88,403.34	81,106.67	87,654.79
Pueblo	114,759.07	118,395.22	111,844.95
Rio Blanco	64,437.56	65,438.51	59,717.54
Rio Grande	55,132.88	56,373.51	61,092.00
Routt	102,375.39	107,949.53	79,846.93
Saguache	59,352.31	58,996.81	48,625.20
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	46,349.64	64,022.16	47,213.66
Sedgwick	31,899.60	39,855.19	63,807.93
Summit	21,979.08	84,602.71	111,910.33
Teller	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington	85,979.19	104,399.72	93,032.45
Weid	317,336.76	323,835.40	296,234.10
Yuma	100,574.76	94,637.43	133,358.26
State	\$5,522,301.91	\$6,163,525.76	\$5,904,258.76

(1) No report.

HIGHWAYS: MILEAGE OF STATE HIGHWAYS AND FEDERAL AID ROUTES IN COLORADO, BY TYPES OF ROAD AND BY COUNTIES, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940

(Source: State Highway Department)

Note—Total mileage of county highways, not included in this table, as of January 1, 1935, as reported by the United States bureau of public roads, was 65,129. Table giving this mileage by counties will be found on page 333 of the 1937-1938 Year Book. It is omitted here due to changes being made in classification of roads and resurveys by the highway planning survey which have not yet been finished.

COUNTY	State Highways (Including Federal Aid)						Federal Aid		
	Pro- jected, Primi- tive and Bladed	Graded	Sur- faced	Oiled	Paved	Total	*Towns Over 2,500 Popula- tion	†State High- way	Total
Adams	35.7	5.3	20.9	81.9	26.2	170.0	1.6	77.3	78.9
Alamosa	4.5	25.1	79.5	37.1	0.2	146.4	1.6	32.3	33.9
Arapahoe	51.4	---	9.9	83.9	6.4	151.6	---	60.7	60.7
Archuleta	---	54.9	20.2	54.9	---	130.0	---	75.1	75.1
Baca	16.5	94.2	142.1	45.5	0.7	299.0	---	47.2	47.2
Bent	5.2	21.0	27.7	23.8	14.6	92.3	1.4	36.5	37.9
Boulder	22.8	31.3	27.6	79.3	33.1	194.1	2.0	33.0	35.0
Chaffee	12.7	8.4	15.8	76.7	---	113.6	2.2	94.9	97.1
Cheyenne	17.6	27.9	43.5	76.0	---	165.0	---	75.2	75.2
Clear Creek	48.5	5.3	25.9	56.8	1.8	138.3	---	51.3	51.3
Conejos	10.6	18.5	108.7	27.9	---	165.7	---	61.1	61.1
Costilla	49.6	37.5	7.1	64.5	---	158.7	---	64.5	64.5
Crowley	2.0	25.6	44.5	13.5	---	85.6	---	---	---
Custer	21.8	3.4	100.0	0.8	---	126.0	---	---	---
Delta	9.3	42.2	73.6	44.6	---	169.7	1.0	25.0	26.0
Denver	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.4	---	27.4
Dolores	9.2	52.4	6.6	20.0	---	88.2	---	20.0	20.0
Douglas	58.5	18.9	85.4	1.5	36.0	200.3	---	36.1	36.1
Eagle	61.6	12.3	64.3	68.2	---	206.4	---	111.4	111.4
Elbert	77.9	7.1	22.3	53.9	---	161.2	---	53.9	53.9
El Paso	110.7	24.0	48.3	93.5	54.9	331.4	8.9	100.9	109.8
Fremont	16.1	38.8	101.4	72.8	2.4	231.5	2.3	70.5	72.8
Garfield	47.3	8.1	28.0	99.1	1.2	183.7	---	83.6	83.6
Gilpin	13.6	12.6	29.9	8.7	---	59.8	---	---	---
Grand	56.5	7.7	91.6	84.8	---	240.6	---	142.3	142.3
Gunnison	83.7	106.6	98.5	66.6	---	355.4	---	75.3	75.3
Hinsdale	4.1	22.1	31.1	---	---	57.3	---	---	---
Huerfano	30.0	45.4	74.4	60.5	---	210.3	2.1	56.4	58.5
Jackson	42.5	53.3	69.0	13.0	---	177.8	---	3.7	3.7
Jefferson	98.1	30.9	59.2	122.2	21.5	331.9	---	56.6	56.6
Kiowa	34.6	---	77.8	73.4	---	185.8	---	26.9	26.9
Kit Carson	25.8	28.9	114.1	62.8	0.9	232.5	---	60.3	60.3
Lake	9.4	17.7	29.6	35.0	---	91.7	1.5	37.7	39.2
La Plata	---	12.6	66.9	88.8	---	168.3	2.9	96.0	98.9
Larimer	26.8	0.2	123.1	169.5	25.6	345.2	4.0	126.3	130.3
Las Animas	81.1	29.6	123.1	88.4	20.2	342.4	2.9	83.1	86.0
Lincoln	134.4	71.7	118.4	75.6	1.0	401.1	---	67.3	67.3
Logan	7.9	1.0	103.7	52.4	5.9	216.9	1.9	99.5	101.4
Mesa	60.2	77.5	48.0	91.3	6.7	283.7	1.9	93.8	95.7
Mineral	15.2	1.9	54.5	10.2	---	81.8	---	25.2	25.2
Moffat	43.7	6.1	5.6	169.3	1.1	225.8	---	168.9	168.9
Montezuma	0.7	69.5	29.9	84.2	---	184.3	---	73.7	73.7
Montrose	27.4	119.8	98.2	48.7	0.7	294.8	2.1	63.4	65.5
Morgan	34.8	28.5	53.4	17.3	35.1	169.1	1.1	45.1	46.2
Otero	2.4	---	77.8	49.0	28.3	157.5	2.9	72.0	74.9
Ouray	3.3	9.1	26.2	25.1	0.5	64.2	---	49.0	49.0
Park	67.2	10.4	77.0	95.1	---	249.7	---	122.3	122.3
Phillips	2.8	20.0	70.7	32.9	0.3	126.7	---	32.9	32.9
Pitkin	34.5	1.5	55.5	18.5	---	110.0	---	---	---
Prowers	10.5	79.6	66.6	75.0	6.9	238.6	1.8	81.5	83.3
Pueblo	16.6	9.6	111.8	95.0	42.6	275.6	6.4	95.7	102.1
Rio Blanco	174.5	47.3	50.3	5.4	---	277.5	---	41.7	41.7
Rio Grande	11.3	6.6	40.2	51.9	2.0	112.0	1.5	52.3	53.8
Routt	132.1	5.4	49.8	66.2	1.5	255.0	---	57.2	57.2
Saguache	3.8	19.7	127.6	66.1	---	217.2	---	66.4	66.4
San Juan	8.9	---	50.8	---	---	59.7	---	34.3	34.3
San Miguel	25.2	79.4	68.7	---	---	173.3	---	33.0	33.0
Sedgwick	3.1	8.0	67.8	---	24.0	102.9	---	23.8	23.8
Summit	22.3	6.6	89.0	---	---	117.9	---	61.0	61.0
Teller	27.4	13.1	80.9	27.2	---	148.6	---	21.0	21.0
Washington	65.2	20.4	172.4	57.8	7.4	323.2	---	58.5	58.5
Weld	98.3	6.2	154.1	195.3	67.9	521.8	4.6	149.4	154.0
Yuma	30.2	22.0	202.5	50.8	0.4	305.9	---	45.7	45.7
Total state	2,259.6	1,670.7	4,243.0	3,505.2	524.0	12,202.5	86.0	3,709.8	3,795.8

*Subsequent to January 1, 1940 (date of this table) the Supreme Court ruled that federal aid highways in towns of more than 2,500 population are part of the state highway system. In order to give effect to this decision the 86.0 miles of federal aid projects in the towns shown in this column and 78.8 miles of connecting links in cities and towns (not shown in this table) should be added to the state total of 12,202.5 miles, making a total of 12,367.3 miles of state highways. 53.5 of the 78.8 miles of connecting links are in the city and county of Denver.

†Included in total for the state.

HIGHWAYS: STATUS OF FUNDS AND CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR COLORADO, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads)

	Public Works, 1934-35	Works Program		Federal Aid	Total Federal Funds	Estimated Cost
		Highways	Grade Crossings			
Funds allotted to projects completed during fiscal year 1939:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	\$638,349	\$ 39,474	\$1,863,502	\$2,541,325	\$4,140,597
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	7,015	----	99,005	106,020	189,059
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	332,090	35,241	367,331	391,144
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	36,275	----	635,267	671,542	1,202,142
Total	----	\$681,639	\$371,564	\$2,633,015	\$3,686,218	\$5,922,942
Funds paid to state during fiscal year....	\$ 12,571	\$912,482	\$642,251	\$2,692,768	\$4,260,072	-----
Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1939:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	\$ 7,316	\$2,145,346	\$2,152,662	\$3,793,340
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	381,461	381,461	515,250
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	----	252,595	252,595	254,025
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	\$640,020	----	326,076	966,096	1,298,120
Total	----	\$640,020	\$ 7,316	\$3,105,478	\$3,752,814	\$5,860,735
Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1939:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	\$ 178,756	\$ 178,756	\$ 319,865
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	22,990	22,990	40,800
Total	----	----	----	\$ 201,746	\$ 201,746	\$ 360,665
Balances of funds available for programmed projects on June 30, 1939....	----	\$283,622	\$ 54,000	\$3,331,585	\$3,669,207	-----
Mileage of projects completed during fiscal year 1939:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	2.9	----	134.3	137.2	----
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	4.8	4.8	----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	0.3	1.9	2.2	----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	6.0	----	63.2	69.2	----
Total	----	8.9	0.3	204.2	213.4	----
Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1939:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	89.6	89.6	----
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	5.3	5.3	----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	----	1.1	1.1	----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	6.4	----	24.2	30.6	----
Total	----	6.4	----	120.2	126.6	----
Mileage of projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1939:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	2.8	2.8	----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	1.4	1.4	----
Total	----	----	----	4.2	4.2	----

HIGHWAYS: STATÚS OF FUNDS AND CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR COLORADO, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads)

	Public Works, 1934-35	Works Program		Federal Aid	Total Federal Funds	Estimated Cost
		Highways	Grade Crossings			
Funds allotted to projects completed during fiscal year 1938:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	\$ 11,000	----	\$259,453	\$1,967,430	\$2,237,883	\$3,912,437
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	36,043	36,043	67,524
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	665,124	----	665,124	665,124
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	----	71,670	1,880	73,550	73,550
Total.....	\$ 11,000	----	\$996,247	\$2,005,353	\$3,012,600	\$4,718,635
Funds paid to state during fiscal year....	\$ 22,933	\$193,478	\$761,122	\$2,014,022	\$2,991,555	-----
Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1938:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	\$554,697	\$ 39,474	\$1,420,864	\$2,015,035	\$3,159,079
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	8,200	----	20,710	28,910	47,273
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	316,470	9,180	325,650	330,150
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	36,285	----	331,768	368,053	636,179
Total.....	----	\$599,182	\$355,944	\$1,782,522	\$2,737,648	\$4,172,686
Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	\$ 207,350	\$ 207,350	\$ 372,930
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	65,390	65,390	117,630
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	----	19,800	19,800	35,630
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	47,570	47,570	85,560
Total.....	----	----	----	\$ 340,110	\$ 340,110	\$ 611,750
Balances of funds for programmed projects on June 30, 1938.....	\$ 11,371	\$999,932	\$ 32,161	\$4,800,033	\$5,843,497	-----
Mileage of projects completed during fiscal year 1938:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	1.6	133.8	135.4	----
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	1.4	1.4	----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	0.8	----	0.8	----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	----	0.2	----	0.2	----
Total.....	----	----	2.6	135.2	137.8	----
Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1938:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	2.8	----	79.8	82.6	----
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	1.4	1.4	----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	0.4	0.3	0.7	----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	6.0	----	29.1	35.1	----
Total.....	----	8.8	0.4	110.6	119.8	----
Mileage of projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938:						
Federal aid outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	9.5	9.5	----
Federal aid in municipalities.....	----	----	----	1.3	1.3	----
Secondary or feeder roads in municipalities.....	----	----	----	0.4	0.4	----
Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities.....	----	----	----	3.6	3.6	----
Total.....	----	----	----	14.8	14.8	----

HIGHWAYS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, BY YEARS, FROM 1910 TO 1939, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Highway Department)

YEAR	Receipts	Disbursements				Balance
		Adminis- tration	Construc- tion	All Others*	Total	
1910 to 1929 in- clusive -----	\$ 57,506,334	\$ 1,592,529	\$ 44,991,220	\$ 9,592,447	\$ 56,176,196	\$ 1,330,136
1930-----	6,674,898	172,947	5,045,290	1,881,033	7,099,270	905,764
1931-----	9,285,221	196,139	8,130,794	1,801,211	10,128,144	62,841
1932-----	6,159,451	200,128	4,293,579	1,813,491	6,307,198	—84,906
1933-----	8,069,219	203,309	6,109,471	1,452,496	7,765,276	219,036
1934-----	10,445,790	218,757	8,299,426	1,850,927	10,369,110	295,717
1935-----	8,239,509	233,642	5,354,388	2,031,117	7,619,147	916,079
1936-----	36,095,248	273,368	12,478,746	3,351,196	16,103,310	20,710,519
1937-----	11,398,079	330,795	18,817,933	2,914,543	22,063,271	9,325,327
1938-----	11,624,090	358,938	13,728,271	2,904,245	16,991,454	2,509,963
1939-----	12,968,482	360,504	9,499,516	2,352,707	12,212,727	1,302,618
Total -----	\$178,466,321	\$ 4,141,056	\$136,748,634	\$ 31,945,413	\$172,835,103	-----

*Includes maintenance, equipment, supplies, property and miscellaneous.

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
1938.....	4,819,926	41.5	6,283,560	37.0
1939.....	5,854,472	45.1	6,838,852	56.0
Total.....	\$48,566,729	35.6	\$66,972,327	50.5

HIGHWAYS: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF ALL FUNDS OF THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, BY SPECIFIED CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Highway Department)

Note—The receipts, disbursements and balances for the 3 per cent special gas tax fund are shown separately in the following table. In order to arrive at a grand total for all funds, they should be added to the other totals.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
BALANCES:						
State Highway fund.....	\$ 2,178,703.74	\$ 4,888,014.38	\$ 4,122,043.22	\$ 863,046.06	\$ 285,883.29	\$ 209,202.94
Revolving fund.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....
Supplementary fund.....	296,759.36	4,402,812.23	16,553,975.52	18,533.42	333.42	333.42
Total balances.....	\$ 2,509,963.10	\$ 9,325,326.61	\$ 20,710,518.74	\$ 916,079.48	\$ 295,716.71	\$ 219,036.36
RECEIPTS:						
Gasoline tax.....	\$ 5,356,820.00	\$ 5,164,019.15	\$ 5,114,700.00	\$ 4,714,000.00	\$ 4,138,350.00	\$ 2,980,720.00
Motor vehicle license fees and fines.....	1,061,541.02	1,048,785.73	1,050,940.20	921,389.52	72,244.92	.....
N.R.A. Government advance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000.00
U. S. Government federal aid and grants.....	5,854,471.80	4,819,926.36	4,519,279.38	4,956,328.36	3,761,499.79	6,424,322.23
Internal improvements.....	30,300.00	37,400.00	81,400.00	50,800.00	28,200.00	40,100.00
Counties' participation.....	92,870.91	39,459.19	69,714.84	10,242.16	6,167.20	22,365.51
Bus, commercial and private carriers.....	375,482.56	258,864.48	282,224.53	260,858.60	141,314.55	102,669.39
Bond sale and premiums.....	.....	.....	.....	25,101,276.60	.....	.....
Auto theft and auto title receipts.....	26,916.50	68,520.00	15,224.48	.....	.....	.....
Transfer from 3% special fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
Refunds and miscellaneous.....	170,079.87	187,115.05	264,595.93	80,352.92	91,733.44	75,613.10
Total receipts.....	\$12,968,482.66	\$11,624,089.96	\$11,398,079.36	\$36,095,248.16	\$ 8,239,509.90	\$10,445,790.23
Less interest and redemption anticipation war-rants	1,963,100.00	1,448,000.00	720,000.00	197,500.00	.....	.....
Net receipts.....	\$11,005,382.66	\$10,176,089.96	\$10,678,079.36	\$35,897,748.16	\$ 8,239,509.90	\$10,445,790.23
Total receipts and balances.....	\$13,515,345.76	\$19,501,416.57	\$21,388,598.10	\$36,813,827.64	\$ 8,535,226.61	\$10,664,826.59

DISBURSEMENTS:

State projects.....	\$ 1,582,963.68	\$ 2,435,527.17	\$ 3,540,462.53	\$ 1,974,833.31	\$ 782,192.06	\$ 1,227,525.71
Federal aid projects.....	6,838,851.76	6,283,560.23	4,889,431.29	7,836,308.89	4,558,254.72	6,851,458.94
Anticipation warrants projects.....	53,519.26	1,418,521.65	5,741,045.25	2,667,693.37	.....	.....
P.W.A. projects.....	1,020,639.93	3,590,661.60	4,646,993.84	.....	.....	.....
Drought relief projects.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,941.54	220,441.00
Maintenance, equipment and repairs.....	1,522,566.26	1,717,257.15	2,023,988.46	1,952,268.51	1,525,310.06	1,698,506.60
Property and equipment.....	131,476.24	446,598.00	324,831.38	133,528.56	54,666.79	27,148.69
Road signs and traffic census.....	70,352.65	75,426.57	67,643.34	59,220.21	36,862.27	31,289.98
Compensation insurance.....	41,826.04	44,331.68	.....	91,461.76	.....	36,407.54
Preliminary surveys.....	145,698.67	154,598.12	26,915.40	77,155.64	153,205.60	54,549.76
Planning surveys.....	62,697.02	88,570.91	154,189.68	169,078.95	.....	.....
Legislative relief.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
County tax audit.....	.....	.....	.....	3,808.44	.....	2,337.76
Courtesy patrol.....	324,805.02	320,979.50	284,197.89	220,537.39	76,832.86	.....
Auto theft department.....	16,070.83	11,687.67	14,160.32	.....	.....	.....
Economic surveys.....	.....	1,224.96	.....	44,136.04	.....	686.90
Warrants account.....	.....	.....	2,315.83	.....	11,239.07	.....
N.R.A. Government advance returned.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000.00	.....	.....
Laboratory department.....	40,755.88	43,570.41	16,300.95	.....	.....	.....
Transfer to 3% special fund.....	360,504.62	358,937.85	330,795.33	273,367.83	200,000.00	218,757.00
Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,642.16	.....
Total disbursements.....	\$12,212,727.86	\$16,991,453.47	\$22,063,271.49	\$16,103,398.90	\$ 7,619,147.13	\$10,369,109.88

BALANCES:

State Highway fund.....	\$ 1,268,117.90	\$ 2,178,703.74	\$ 4,888,014.38	\$ 4,122,043.22	\$ 863,046.06	\$ 285,883.29
Revolving fund.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Supplementary account.....	.....	296,759.36	4,402,812.23	16,553,975.52	.....	333.42
Total balance.....	\$ 1,302,617.90	\$ 2,509,963.10	\$ 9,325,326.61	\$20,710,518.74	\$ 916,079.48	\$ 295,716.71
Total disbursements and balance.....	\$13,515,345.76	\$19,501,416.57	\$31,388,598.10	\$36,813,827.64	\$ 8,535,226.61	\$10,664,826.59

3% SPECIAL GAS TAX FUND:

Balance.....	\$ 391,736.85	\$ 314,166.53	\$ 346,550.13	\$ 285,760.46	\$ 227,406.36	\$ 269,881.84
Receipts.....	229,578.00	221,200.00	219,900.00	202,000.00	177,400.00	170,860.00
Total.....	\$ 621,314.85	\$ 535,366.53	\$ 565,550.13	\$ 487,760.46	\$ 414,806.36	\$ 440,181.84
Disbursements.....	\$ 242,138.75	\$ 143,629.68	\$ 251,383.60	\$ 141,210.33	\$ 129,045.90	\$ 202,775.48
Balance.....	379,176.10	391,736.85	314,166.53	346,550.13	285,760.46	237,406.36
Total.....	\$ 621,314.85	\$ 535,366.53	\$ 565,550.13	\$ 487,760.46	\$ 414,806.36	\$ 440,181.84

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 November 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 registration of titles and the issuance of licenses, while 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 num-

ber 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 ad valorem 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 operated 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 7,585 registered. The number increased steadily to a maximum of 32,798 in 1937.

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

Year	Cars		Trucks	
	No.	Per Ct.	No.	Per Ct.
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
1938.....	—2,581	—0.9	—1,862	6.0
1939.....	11,009	3.6	—300	1.0

(—)Denotes decrease.

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. An all-time high was reached in 1939, when the total was \$2,269,030. Receipts from 1913 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated \$34,287,701.

Passenger car registrations in Colorado in 1939 equalled one car for every 3.4 persons. This compares with a rate of one car to 5.1 persons in the United States. The number of passenger cars

registered in Colorado was more than sufficient to transport every man, woman and child in the state at one time.

Commencing in 1932, the system of licensing cars in Colorado was changed, and 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 key numbers for each county are shown in an accompanying table.

Certificates of title were issued to 165,723 applicants in 1939 and fees collected amounted to \$41,107.25. Titles to the number of 1,294 were voided and fees for duplicate titles and miscellaneous collections brought the total from this source up to \$45,598.15.

Three tables on motor vehicle operations are published herewith. One gives the number of passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles and drivers licensed each year from 1913 to 1939, inclusive, with total receipts by years.

Another table shows the county key numbers, and the number of operators and chauffeurs and receipts from licenses by counties for 1939.

A third table gives the number of cars, trucks and trailers and dealers licensed and fees collected in 1939 by counties.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: REGISTRATIONS AND RECEIPTS, BY YEARS, SINCE THE STATE ASSUMED CONTROL OF LICENSING

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

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	815,100.16
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	23,501	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
1938	301,838	30,936	1,271	.....	2,186,612.45
1939	312,847	30,636	1,355	.....	2,269,030.33
Total.....					\$34,287,701.93

*Trucks included with passenger cars for these years.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: COUNTY KEY NUMBER, OPERATORS AND CHAUFFEURS LICENSES AND REISSUES, 1939, BY COUNTIES

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

COUNTY	County Key Number	Operator		Chauffeurs, Amount	Reissues, Amount	Total Receipts
		Number	Amount			
Adams	12	6,510	\$ 1,627.50	\$ 628.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 2,290.50
Alamosa	30	2,534	633.50	485.00	15.25	1,133.75
Arapahoe	10	8,490	2,122.50	1,086.00	20.00	3,228.50
Archuleta	48	657	164.25	97.00	8.00	269.25
Baca	22	1,522	380.50	213.00	7.50	601.00
Bent	29	1,901	475.25	184.00	12.75	672.00
Boulder	7	10,921	2,730.25	1,172.00	58.50	3,960.75
Chaffee	31	1,872	468.00	269.00	4.00	741.00
Cheyenne	46	790	197.50	90.00	1.00	288.50
Clear Creek.....	51	1,261	315.25	246.00	.....	561.25
Conejos	25	1,781	445.25	230.00	17.00	692.25
Costilla	38	730	182.50	135.00	4.50	322.00
Crowley	36	1,285	321.25	118.00	1.00	440.25
Custer	52	508	127.00	80.00	4.00	211.00
Delta	18	4,250	1,062.50	493.00	12.50	1,568.00
Denver*	1	77,800	77,798.00	18,772.00	782.00	97,352.00
Dolores	58	391	97.75	46.00	1.75	145.50
Douglas	47	1,194	298.50	141.00	17.75	457.25
Eagle	44	1,309	327.25	135.00	1.75	464.00
Elbert	34	1,489	374.75	127.00	6.00	507.75
El Paso.....	4	14,158	3,539.50	1,889.00	88.25	5,516.75
Fremont	14	4,644	1,161.00	539.00	1.00	1,701.00
Garfield	24	2,662	665.50	325.00	8.50	999.00
Gilpin	60	474	118.50	107.00	7.75	233.25
Grand	53	1,200	300.00	279.00	3.75	582.75
Gunnison	40	1,704	426.00	131.00	6.50	563.50
Hinsdale	63	64	16.00	10.00	.....	26.00
Huerfano	16	2,884	721.00	421.00	9.25	1,151.25
Jackson	59	560	140.00	107.00	4.50	251.50
Jefferson	11	9,350	2,337.50	872.00	55.75	3,265.25
Kiowa	45	842	210.50	137.00	.....	347.50
Kit Carson....	26	2,136	534.00	219.00	7.25	760.25
Lake	41	1,549	387.25	214.00	1.00	602.25
La Plata	20	3,097	774.25	519.00	26.00	1,319.25
Larimer†	6	9,511	2,382.25	1,051.50	26.75	3,460.50
Las Animas....	5	5,753	1,438.25	1,064.00	5.00	2,507.25
Lincoln	33	1,577	394.25	180.00	6.75	581.00
Logan	13	5,514	1,378.50	541.00	21.00	1,940.50
Mesa	8	9,445	2,361.25	1,005.00	3.75	3,370.00
Mineral	62	290	72.50	38.00	.....	110.50
Moffat	42	1,358	339.50	189.00	8.25	536.75
Montezuma	32	1,986	496.50	282.00	2.00	780.50
Montrose	21	3,642	910.50	337.00	13.50	1,261.00
Morgan	15	5,118	1,279.50	467.00	.....	1,746.50
Otero	9	5,571	1,392.75	593.00	35.25	2,021.00
Ouray	56	527	131.75	79.00	4.50	215.25
Park	54	1,167	291.75	134.00	4.50	430.25
Phillips	37	1,633	408.25	146.00	6.00	560.25
Pitkin	57	463	115.75	43.00	2.75	161.50
Prowers	17	2,930	732.50	402.00	10.50	1,145.00
Pueblo	2	12,938	3,234.50	1,583.00	82.00	4,899.50
Rio Blanco....	49	850	212.50	81.00	.....	293.50
Rio Grande....	23	3,191	797.75	391.00	12.00	1,200.75
Routt	28	2,631	657.75	378.00	12.00	1,047.75
Saguache	35	1,297	324.25	144.00	8.75	477.00
San Juan.....	55	3,923	98.25	31.00	2.25	131.50
San Miguel....	50	706	176.50	93.00	4.50	274.00
Sedgwick	39	1,680	420.00	89.00	3.25	512.25
Summit	61	501	125.25	76.00	5.75	207.00
Teller	43	1,712	428.00	150.00	8.75	586.75
Washington ...	27	2,389	597.25	209.00	4.50	810.75
Weld	3	16,282	4,070.50	1,567.00	61.75	5,699.25
Yuma	19	3,289	822.25	348.00	3.25	1,173.50
State .....	..	276,873	\$127,570.75	\$ 42,207.50	\$ 1,589.00	\$171,367.25

*2 free foreign consul.

†9 operators, \$0.75.

**MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: REGISTRATIONS AND FEES COLLECTED,
CALENDAR YEAR 1939, BY COUNTIES**

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

COUNTY	Passen- gers	Trucks and Trailers	Dealers	Motor- cycles	Reissues	Replace- ments and Misc.	Fees Collected
Adams	7,061	1,243	57	17	1,538	248	\$ 57,747.99
Alamosa	2,673	399	51	6	618	182	21,153.12
Arapahoe	9,982	748	111	58	2,102	327	66,469.73
Archuleta	725	88	10	1	144	47	5,235.40
Baca	1,644	287	11	9	373	256	13,396.81
Bent	2,002	176	16	5	369	148	13,318.67
Boulder	11,885	1,235	138	62	2,231	730	84,238.67
Chaffee	2,248	193	44	7	470	240	15,743.53
Cheyenne	845	65	19	1	173	45	5,914.27
Clear Creek	1,447	175	19	5	323	102	11,048.02
Conejos	1,926	289	15	2	404	62	14,358.93
Costilla	930	162	...	4	184	62	7,139.11
Crowley	1,368	218	19	4	292	20	10,625.07
Custer	644	92	1	3	127	36	4,319.39
Delta	4,366	585	65	9	1,020	161	32,805.77
Denver	91,640	6,358	993	483	18,942	5,024	639,447.29
Dolores	417	43	...	5	70	8	2,633.23
Douglas	1,341	152	7	3	256	112	9,955.13
Eagle	1,339	149	14	4	286	51	9,482.21
Elbert	1,687	131	4	3	266	26	11,112.95
El Paso	17,632	1,124	223	110	3,397	645	120,407.31
Fremont	5,241	523	90	22	973	142	37,791.26
Garfield	2,672	323	49	12	436	310	19,984.11
Gilpin	586	59	...	3	105	32	3,951.87
Grand	1,319	165	20	1	256	58	9,725.65
Gunnison	1,638	148	23	4	300	155	11,363.15
Hinsdale	66	20	...	...	6	1	549.63
Huerfano	3,182	265	47	11	547	136	21,623.28
Jackson	631	88	10	2	103	81	4,604.08
Jefferson	10,306	811	76	35	2,388	636	69,604.96
Kiowa	845	74	11	1	183	59	6,189.56
Kit Carson	1,986	166	44	1	439	135	13,582.64
Lake	1,979	138	33	11	422	215	13,110.47
La Plata	3,678	345	66	6	622	249	26,049.74
Larimer	11,514	1,465	149	55	2,464	625	86,408.06
Las Animas	6,488	682	83	17	1,352	206	49,381.16
Lincoln	1,730	136	39	6	382	115	11,970.59
Logan	5,151	935	82	12	1,077	192	42,967.42
Mesa	9,265	1,047	113	74	2,045	835	67,853.29
Mineral	262	36	...	...	75	7	1,998.16
Moffat	1,449	225	16	10	307	92	11,715.64
Montezuma	2,236	322	36	6	463	93	16,726.71
Montrose	3,863	485	46	10	685	392	28,599.68
Morgan	4,842	831	84	16	904	173	39,162.28
Otero	5,937	741	100	19	1,221	115	44,773.01
Ouray	575	52	15	1	107	66	3,995.76
Park	1,407	158	18	6	305	78	10,583.71
Phillips	1,508	255	32	1	268	33	12,152.86
Pitkin	433	39	...	...	62	8	2,885.15
Prowers	3,192	332	60	9	618	311	23,517.85
Pueblo	17,222	1,324	221	92	3,911	642	118,086.01
Rio Blanco	798	76	11	4	171	104	5,550.80
Rio Grande	3,366	641	48	11	677	145	28,707.40
Routt	2,804	289	48	8	617	94	19,360.80
Saguache	1,437	229	15	2	284	69	11,529.52
San Juan	365	34	2	...	64	49	2,561.15
San Miguel	828	71	13	6	153	115	5,448.34
Sedgwick	1,484	331	28	3	291	113	12,970.81
Summit	521	53	3	4	100	57	3,577.57
Teller	1,998	187	25	1	477	166	14,113.94
Washington	2,441	252	20	4	417	127	17,013.24
Weld	18,354	3,544	198	65	3,872	1,053	154,957.84
Yuma	3,446	405	67	3	681	174	25,278.58
State	312,847	*32,214	†3,858	1,355	64,415	†16,990	§2,269,030.33

*Includes 30,640 trucks and 1,574 trailers. †Includes 3,705 auto dealers, 127 truck dealers and 26 motorcycle dealers. ‡Includes 4,132 replacements and 12,858 special permits. §Includes \$2,005 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
1938	8,623,328	-0.4
1939	9,037,922	4.8
Total	\$95,541,182	....

(—) Decrease.

Gasoline consumption in Colorado by years, as reported by the motor fuel tax division, 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
1938	224,084,202	0.80
1939	234,316,995	4.56

(—) Decrease.

Colorado refineries supplied 30.5 per cent of the total gasoline consumed in the state in 1939, which compares with 23.3 per cent in 1938 and 14.9 per cent in 1937. These increases reflect the growth of the oil refining industry in the state, marked by the construction of new plants and enlargement of existing plants. The Colorado refineries also export considerable gasoline to points outside the state.

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
1938	52,167,085	23.28
1939	71,426,995	30.48

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
1938	171,917,117	53,167,325	30.93
1939	162,890,000	74,626,375	45.81

Intrastate shipments by tank trucks by calendar years are as follows:

Year	Gallons
1937	6,050,301
1938	15,708,828
1939	25,433,435

Exports of gasoline, by years, are as follows:

Year	Gallons
1934	1,126,627
1935	1,286,854
1936	1,164,451
1937	1,269,342
1938	1,316,936
1939	1,295,622

The consumption figures used in these reports represent the net gallonage after a 2 per cent allowance and duplicate charges are deducted. All of the net gallonage, however, is not taxable. In 1939 there were 38,170,666 gallons exempt and 196,146,328 gallons taxed out of the total net of 234,316,995 gallons. The distribution of the exempt gasoline for 1939 is as follows:

	Gallons
U. S. Government	3,860,669
Counties, cities and towns	1,902,005
Railroads	503,067
Aviation	58,046
Miscellaneous	167,898
Exports	1,295,622
Exempt by cash refunds	30,383,359
Total exempt	38,170,666
Total taxed	196,146,329
Total net	234,316,995

Refunds by calendar years of taxes on gasoline used for agricultural, industrial, contractors and aviation purposes and by the United States government are as follows:

Year	Amount
1924	\$ 33,167
1925	31,628
1926	63,261
1927	143,919
1928	265,709
1929	412,410
1930	630,231
1931	738,072
1932	659,144
1933	678,832
1934	849,881
1935	809,973
1936	1,042,474
1937	1,200,874
1938	1,154,776
1939	1,215,334

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
1938	562.6
1939	568.8

An accompanying table shows gasoline consumption and road taxes distributed, by counties, for 1939, 1938 and 1937. 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.

KEROSENE SALES

Kerosene sales in Colorado in 1938, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, was 141,000 bbls., which compares with 137,000 bbls. in 1937. The largest use of this product is for tractor fuel, the sales for that purpose in 1938 being 69,000 bbls., or 48.9 per cent of the total for all purposes. This compares with 73,000 bbls. in 1937.

Sales of kerosene in Colorado for 1938 and 1937, by uses, are as follows:

	1938	1937
Sold as range oil (bbls.)	22,000	17,000
Tractor fuel	69,000	73,000
All other uses	50,000	47,000
Total	141,000	137,000

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	168,000	-----
1936 -----	1,808,100	4,688,000	200,600	-----
1937 -----	1,954,500	5,067,000	217,200	-----
1938 -----	1,994,700	5,171,900	221,700	-----
1939 -----	2,075,286	5,379,760	230,354	-----

*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

(Source: Motor Fuel Tax Division)

	1939		1938		1937	
	Gallons	Per Cent	Gallons	Per Cent	Gallons	Per Cent
Colorado	71,426,995	30.5	52,167,085	23.3	33,305,394	15.0
Indiana	7,776	...	15,819	...	54	...
Kansas	50,779,321	21.7	48,726,165	21.6	60,183,269	27.1
Louisiana	455,744	0.2	339,793	0.2	232,355	0.1
Missouri	116,591	...	12,747	...	.....	...
Nebraska	2,441,860	1.0	850,740	0.4	723,406	0.3
New Mexico.....	10,071,313	4.3	5,197,720	2.3	5,431,118	2.4
Oklahoma	9,581,821	4.1	23,225,128	10.4	39,573,857	17.8
Texas	18,353,295	7.8	19,180,524	8.6	16,902,178	7.6
Wyoming	70,712,988	30.2	74,121,416	33.1	65,833,538	29.6
Utah	42,809	...	5,403	...	20,217	...
Unknown	326,482	0.2	241,662	0.1	92,505	0.1
Total	234,316,995	100.0	224,084,202	100.0	222,297,891	100.0

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION, IN GALLONS, AND ROAD TAX DISTRIBUTED, BY AND TO COUNTIES, IN 1939, 1938 AND 1937

(Source: Motor Fuel Tax Division)

COUNTY	Gallons Consumed			Road Tax Distributed		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
Adams	8,687,219	7,801,560	7,124,019	\$ 28,679.17	\$ 27,177.41	\$ 27,971.97
Alamosa	4,173,955	4,264,376	4,764,935	25,021.58	24,430.24	24,167.02
Arapahoe	3,020,566	3,041,687	2,243,137	25,638.72	24,514.70	23,310.02
Archuleta	507,765	261,678	193,234	21,888.15	21,175.54	19,693.30
Baca	4,890,221	3,239,186	2,053,814	50,471.68	49,938.03	49,400.43
Bent	1,080,669	949,087	1,034,859	15,301.28	14,983.56	14,843.10
Boulder	8,212,185	8,758,620	8,666,472	32,736.11	30,833.51	30,334.35
Chaffee	2,363,829	3,076,758	3,392,280	19,723.18	19,104.51	19,421.42
Cheyenne	581,003	551,858	576,581	27,940.15	27,135.21	26,696.68
Clear Creek	11,136	.....	981	23,523.14	23,479.10	23,017.22
Conejos	721,902	734,022	911,770	28,041.55	27,431.03	27,302.95
Costilla	332,426	361,962	398,999	27,231.03	26,670.37	26,445.74
Crowley	758,782	593,428	655,743	14,354.76	13,483.10	13,337.97
Custer	2,583	.....	87,839	21,435.01	20,182.34	19,964.98
Delta	2,335,962	2,341,678	2,230,510	28,885.93	27,621.14	27,323.89
Denver	69,693,124	66,489,729	66,124,283	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	65,728	246,887	13,218	14,923.18	14,349.51	14,822.20
Douglas	954,967	811,837	738,497	33,896.84	32,672.00	32,278.63
Eagle	557,531	542,354	473,778	32,187.45	30,220.56	29,686.22
Elbert	458,467	520,676	626,415	27,367.69	27,219.61	26,968.35
El Paso	13,408,783	13,869,154	13,837,392	55,890.21	53,594.13	53,079.72
Fremont	2,271,908	2,438,709	2,386,172	39,260.34	38,230.14	37,943.99
Garfield	2,412,110	2,777,548	2,755,342	31,168.51	31,002.51	32,947.43
Gilpin	95,862	111,817	100,564	10,010.39	9,552.28	7,546.92
Grand	1,348,355	898,329	829,372	40,866.59	39,561.58	39,490.95
Gunnison	705,051	253,647	280,692	61,565.99	56,129.99	56,069.22
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	9,768.64	10,270.73	10,160.22
Huerfano	3,082,063	3,360,208	3,326,315	35,457.80	33,221.47	33,052.00
Jackson	518,566	503,057	520,211	30,339.77	28,804.69	28,515.51
Jefferson	804,994	709,609	1,307,542	56,354.01	53,319.39	52,515.42
Kiowa	653,119	783,891	695,414	31,488.97	30,897.00	30,564.16
Kit Carson	2,302,765	2,266,409	2,430,270	39,273.47	37,194.72	36,794.20
Lake	1,509,033	1,426,200	1,618,513	15,820.48	15,617.62	15,449.40
La Plata	2,453,438	2,158,976	2,310,415	28,466.56	27,262.02	26,968.57
Larimer	10,172,636	8,971,624	8,604,083	58,354.99	55,495.93	55,985.76
Las Animas	7,097,646	5,610,257	5,126,139	58,079.84	58,391.34	57,950.78
Lincoln	2,562,704	2,496,977	2,664,089	67,843.83	65,386.42	65,079.67
Logan	4,924,097	5,002,271	4,775,121	36,737.17	36,581.75	36,647.78
Mesa	5,837,603	5,410,303	5,734,200	48,094.32	45,943.88	45,449.10
Mineral	70,638	92,803	59,721	14,031.00	13,546.43	13,630.57
Moffat	1,990,413	1,302,151	1,379,519	38,123.40	35,694.25	35,957.88
Montezuma	2,127,657	1,602,555	1,902,531	31,222.95	30,897.00	31,254.08
Montrose	2,648,937	2,552,408	2,406,757	49,891.64	49,726.58	48,794.17
Morgan	4,591,645	4,805,758	4,604,933	28,581.84	27,135.21	27,386.59
Otero	4,537,680	4,351,488	4,680,635	26,690.49	25,360.01	25,066.07
Ouray	13,562	80,632	46,850	10,856.33	10,566.59	10,222.98
Park	468,562	360,399	120,170	42,270.16	40,301.15	40,515.46
Phillips	2,406,354	2,457,166	2,299,839	21,476.14	21,112.23	20,989.50
Pitkin	53,885	51,905	86,130	18,691.02	18,111.29	18,083.60
Prowers	3,354,164	3,207,501	3,363,726	40,406.12	39,476.96	38,801.23
Pueblo	14,979,699	15,832,643	16,339,263	46,880.01	45,225.18	44,842.83
Rio Blanco	279,638	67,287	51,883	47,086.79	45,669.13	42,856.90
Rio Grande	2,555,209	2,080,323	2,317,778	18,890.29	17,456.14	17,268.21
Routt	1,459,912	1,396,278	1,331,212	43,013.36	39,793.90	38,215.86
Saguache	731,786	883,845	709,305	36,522.93	34,637.54	34,996.30
San Juan	137,930	74,060	148,660	10,097.54	10,270.73	10,160.24
San Miguel	413,811	139,403	196,631	29,333.14	28,339.82	28,034.73
Sedgwick	1,441,179	1,446,058	1,484,167	17,388.60	16,462.90	16,327.33
Summit .....	.....	.....	.....	19,995.74	19,590.67	19,379.62
Teller	544,982	475,580	592,011	25,062.07	21,534.88	21,010.39
Washington	1,450,030	1,455,785	1,404,715	54,872.91	54,397.01	53,999.63
Weld	13,189,439	12,317,706	12,143,400	88,272.15	85,103.69	84,166.70
Yuma	3,028,602	3,147,840	2,922,940	52,456.90	51,311.65	51,741.89
Unknown	271,428	266,259	92,505	.....	.....	.....
State	234,316,995	224,084,202	222,297,891	\$2,066,202.00	\$1,990,800.00	\$1,972,900.00

HIGHWAY 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.

The mileage of the officers in patrolling the highways of the state in calendar years is as follows:

Year	Total Miles	Average Per Officer
1936.....	1,803,549	.....
1937.....	2,088,681	.....
1938.....	2,662,879	37,505
1939.....	2,716,774	37,216

Official contacts made with the operators of cars, trucks, bicycles and horse-drawn vehicles and pedestrians were as follows:

Year	Number
1937.....	86,559
1938.....	126,493
1939.....	151,317

Tickets were issued in 1939 to 13,027 persons, of which 6,048 were court citations. The remainder were warning tickets on brake and light inspection, receipts and hold orders. The other contacts were oral, calling attention to infraction of highway rules and warnings. Jail sentences in court citation cases aggregated 62 years, 10 months and 28 days. Fines and costs assessed were \$105,739.

A separate organization under the same control conducts ports of welcome 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 auto theft division recovered and assisted in recovering 612 stolen cars in 1939.

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 11,773 accidents in the state in 1939. This was a decrease of 197 or 1.6 per cent compared with 1938, and 987 or 7.7 per cent compared with 1937. The number of fatal accidents was 286, a decrease of 10 as compared with 1938 and of 61 as compared with 1937. The number of persons killed was 325, the same as in 1938 and a decrease of 65 as compared with 1937. The number of persons injured was 5,671 in 1939, an increase of 123 over 1938 and 53 over 1937.

Of all accidents reported in 1939, collisions with other vehicles, fixed objects or persons accounted for 10,343 or 87.8 per cent of the total, and 1,430 or 12.2 per cent were non-collision accidents.

The largest number of accidents in all three years occurred between midnight and 6 a. m., and the second most dangerous period in the three years was between 5 and 6 p. m.

The speed at which cars involved in accidents were going did not appear to be the most dangerous factor in 1939. The largest number of accidents, 4,590 or 22.6 per cent, occurred when the vehicles were being driven at 11 to 20 miles per hour and the smallest number, 580 or 2.9 per cent, occurred at a speed of 50 miles or more.

The report shows that 4,940 or 24.4 per cent of drivers involved were under 25 years of age and 7,875 or 38.8 per cent were between 25 and 44. Of all drivers reported by sex, 83.7 per cent were male and 12.5 per cent female.

The summary as a whole clearly shows that the human factor is responsible for a majority of all accidents. In all three years from 50 to 75 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.

A table published herewith gives the number of accidents by type, per cent of totals and the number of persons killed and injured in 1939, 1938 and 1937.

Another table shows the time of accidents, speed of the drivers, age and sex of drivers and other circumstances under which the accidents occurred in 1939, 1938 and 1937.

Additional information on deaths from automobile accidents will be found in the chapter on vital statistics published elsewhere in this volume under the title "Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents" and in the chapter "Highway Grade Crossing Accidents."

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS (INCLUDING FATAL, NON-FATAL AND PROPERTY DAMAGE) AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, BY CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING OCCURRENCE, BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

CIRCUMSTANCES	1939		1938		1937	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TIME:						
12:01 a.m. to 6:00 a.m....	1,123	9.5	1,058	8.8	1,011	7.9
6:01 a.m. to 7:00 a.m....	108	0.9	128	1.1	148	1.3
7:01 a.m. to 8:00 a.m....	257	2.2	289	2.4	381	3.0
8:01 a.m. to 9:00 a.m....	361	3.1	396	3.3	486	3.8
9:01 a.m. to 10:00 a.m....	400	3.4	417	3.5	427	3.3
10:01 a.m. to 11:00 a.m....	492	4.2	519	4.3	542	4.2
11:01 a.m. to 12:00 noon....	485	4.1	498	4.2	512	4.0
12:01 p.m. to 1:00 p.m....	505	4.3	596	4.9	594	4.7
1:01 p.m. to 2:00 p.m....	530	4.5	540	4.5	582	4.6
2:01 p.m. to 3:00 p.m....	559	4.8	597	5.0	645	5.1
3:01 p.m. to 4:00 p.m....	685	5.8	761	6.5	816	6.4
4:01 p.m. to 5:00 p.m....	912	7.8	891	7.4	971	7.6
5:01 p.m. to 6:00 p.m....	1,030	8.7	944	7.8	988	7.7
6:01 p.m. to 7:00 p.m....	758	6.4	787	6.6	853	6.7
7:01 p.m. to 8:00 p.m....	741	6.3	731	6.1	830	6.5
8:01 p.m. to 9:00 p.m....	661	5.6	658	5.5	780	6.1
9:01 p.m. to 10:00 p.m....	523	4.4	513	4.3	577	4.5
10:01 p.m. to 11:00 p.m....	430	3.7	425	3.6	437	3.4
11:01 p.m. to midnight....	362	3.1	324	2.7	335	2.6
Not stated.....	851	7.2	898	7.5	845	6.6
Total accidents.....	11,773	100.0	11,970	100.0	12,760	100.0
APPROXIMATE SPEED:*						
Standing still.....	1,596	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
0-10 miles per hour.....	2,238	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
11-20 miles per hour.....	4,590	22.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
21-30 miles per hour.....	3,312	16.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
31-40 miles per hour.....	1,430	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
41-50 miles per hour.....	955	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 miles per hour and over	580	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	5,568	27.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total drivers.....	20,269	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:						
Passenger car.....	15,613	77.0	16,005	78.0	17,915	81.2
Truck.....	2,250	11.1	2,459	12.0	2,620	11.9
Taxicab.....	121	0.5	22	0.1	15	0.1
Bus.....	59	0.3	38	0.2	57	0.3
Motorcycle.....	127	0.6	131	0.6	142	0.6
Others.....	11	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	2,088	10.3	1,861	9.1	1,305	5.9
Total vehicles.....	20,269	100.0	20,516	100.0	22,054	100.0

*Not reported for 1937 and 1938.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS (INCLUDING FATAL, NON-FATAL AND PROPERTY DAMAGE) AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, BY CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING OCCURRENCE, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Cont.
(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

CIRCUMSTANCES	1939		1938		1937	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
AGE OF DRIVER:†						
16 years or under.....	276	1.4	....	....	....	....
17-18	997	4.9	....	....	....	....
19-20	1,122	5.5	....	....	....	....
21-24	2,545	12.6	....	....	....	....
25-44	7,875	38.8	....	....	....	....
45-64	3,510	17.3	....	....	....	....
65 and over.....	568	2.8	....	....	....	....
Not stated.....	3,376	16.7	....	....	....	....
Total drivers.....	20,269	100.0	....	....	....	....
SEX OF DRIVERS:						
Male	16,966	83.7	16,609	82.9	18,480	83.8
Female	2,541	12.5	2,696	13.5	2,699	12.2
Not stated.....	762	3.8	732	3.6	875	4.0
Total	20,269	100.0	20,037	100.0	22,054	100.0
VIOLATIONS INDICATED:						
Exceeding lawful speed...	1,292	12.1	480	2.4	519	2.4
Did not have right of way.	2,376	22.3	2,890	14.4	2,836	12.9
On wrong side of road.....	1,076	10.1	1,012	5.1	1,304	5.9
Drove through safety zone.	5	....	1	....	5	....
Passing standing street car	8	0.1	7	....	4	....
Passing on curve or hill...	81	0.8	45	0.2	86	0.4
Cutting in	230	2.2	308	1.5	384	1.7
Failure to signal, improper signal	261	2.5	265	1.3	484	2.2
Improper turn, wide right turn	60	0.6	256	1.3	246	1.1
Same, cut corner on left turn	23	0.2	11	....	19	0.1
Same, turned from wrong lane	16	0.1	1	....	6	....
Other improper turning or passing	458	4.3	5,367	26.9	1,875	8.5
Disregarded stop sign, signal	260	2.4	162	0.8	151	0.7
Same, warning sign, signal.	78	0.7	179	0.9	214	1.0
Miscellaneous	43	0.4	5,139	25.7	5,243	23.8
Others, careless, etc.....	4,383	41.2	3,194	19.5	8,678	39.3
Total	10,650	100.0	20,037	100.0	22,054	100.0
LIGHT CONDITION:						
Daylight	6,355	53.9	6,599	55.1	7,490	58.7
Dusk or dawn.....	506	4.3	608	5.1	556	4.4
Darkness, street lights....	2,179	18.5	1,850	15.5	1,894	14.8
Darkness, no street lights...	1,624	13.8	2,346	19.6	2,464	19.3
Darkness, lighting not stated	244	2.1	....	....	....	....
Not stated	865	7.4	567	4.7	356	2.8
Total	11,773	100.0	11,970	100.0	12,760	100.0
DEFECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE:						
Defective brakes.....	297	1.5	294	1.4	161	0.7
Improper lights.....	162	0.8	131	0.7	160	0.7
Steering gear defective....	67	0.3	63	0.3	71	0.3
Others	233	1.2	271	1.3	228	1.0
Vehicle not defective.....	12,811	63.0	11,572	56.4	12,752	57.9
Not stated.....	6,749	33.2	8,189	39.9	8,682	39.4
Total‡	20,319	100.0	20,520	100.0	22,054	100.0
ROAD SURFACE CONDITION:						
Dry	8,740	74.2	7,741	64.7	7,874	61.7
Wet, muddy, icy, etc.....	1,722	14.6	2,467	20.6	2,680	21.0
Not stated	1,311	11.2	1,762	14.7	2,206	17.3
Total	11,773	100.0	11,970	100.0	12,760	100.0

†Reported under a different classification for 1937 and 1938.

‡Excess of defects over number of cars is due to cars having more than one defect.

**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO,
BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: 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							
1939	90	736	14	840	7.1	90	774
1938	101	744	31	876	7.3	101	817
1937	92	772	4	868	6.8	93	823
Other motor vehicle:							
1939	72	1,599	6,467	8,138	69.1	84	2,869
1938	86	1,570	6,596	8,252	68.9	108	2,810
1937	99	1,623	7,429	9,151	71.7	120	2,829
Railroad train:							
1939	11	30	34	75	0.6	16	69
1938	11	28	31	70	0.6	11	61
1937	15	37	36	88	0.7	22	70
Street car:							
1939	2	32	142	176	1.5	2	45
1938 .....	..	50	156	206	1.7	..	63
1937	5	50	187	242	1.9	5	70
Bicycle:							
1939	7	213	80	300	2.5	7	224
1938	10	207	96	313	2.6	10	211
1937	7	224	92	323	2.5	7	231
Horse drawn vehicle:							
1939 .....	..	6	5	11	0.1	..	7
1938	1	9	8	18	0.2	1	13
1937 .....	..	5	15	20	0.2	..	9
Other vehicle:							
1939	1	12	5	18	0.2	1	14
1938 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal:							
1939 .....	..	27	150	177	1.5	..	38
1938 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fixed object:							
1939	15	221	372	608	5.2	22	358
1938	22	255	545	822	6.9	23	429
1937	16	245	447	708	5.5	18	376
Coaster wagon:							
1939 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938 .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	1
1937 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-collision:							
1939	88	705	637	1,430	12.2	103	1,273
1938	65	643	703	1,411	11.8	71	1,143
1937	113	686	561	1,360	10.7	125	1,210
Total state, 1939.	286	3,581	7,906	11,773	100.0	325	5,671
Total state, 1938.	296	3,507	8,167	11,970	100.0	325	5,548
Total state, 1937.	347	3,642	8,771	12,760	100.0	390	5,618

Public Welfare Program

State Welfare Organizations, Federal Assistance, Disbursements

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. Heber R. Harper is director for region No. 11, with offices at 1706 Welton street.

The President, acting under the reorganization act of 1939, established the Federal Security Agency, effective July 1, 1939, under which he put the social security board, the public health service, the office of education, the civilian conservation corps and the national youth administration. The United States employment service was transferred to the new agency from the labor department at the same time.

Substantial and comprehensive amendments to the social security act were approved by the President on August 10, 1939. The most important changes are those dealing with the old-age benefits program, which was revised and expanded to form a program under the title of federal old-age and survivors insurance. Other amendments related to the federal-state systems of unemployment insurance and public assistance. The amendments also increased the amounts authorized for federal grants to states for maternal and child health, crippled children, child welfare, vocational rehabilitation and public health under programs of the social security act directed by federal agencies other than the social security board.

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, revised to include the 1939 amendments, 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 \$40 per month, but does not contribute more than \$20 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 department of public welfare.

Old Age and Survivors Insurance—This program provides monthly benefits, beginning January 1, 1940, for retired employees insured under the system and for the dependents and survivors of such employees. Benefits are based on wages received by employees in what may be broadly termed industry and commerce. Certain types of employment are exempted, including such examples as agricultural labor, domestic service, employment by religious, charitable, educational and scientific organizations not conducted for profit, service for federal, state and local governments, etc.

The amount of monthly benefits is determined on the basis of the worker's average monthly wage. The formula for computing monthly benefits is 40 per cent of the first \$50 of an average monthly wage, plus 10 per cent of the next \$200, with an added 1 per cent

of the amount thus obtained for each year in which the worker earned \$200 or more in covered employment. It may be illustrated as follows: A single employee with three years coverage, earning an average monthly wage of \$50, will receive \$20.60 per month upon retirement. If he is married and without children, the benefit is \$30.90. The scale gradually increases according to years of coverage and amount of average wages received up to where a person with 40 years' coverage with an average monthly wage of \$250 will receive \$56 per month if single and \$84 if married and without children. An insured employee becomes eligible for benefits if he is 65 or more years of age, is fully insured and files a claim for benefits. Supplementary benefits are provided for children under 16 years of age or 18 if attending school. Provisions also are made for survivors' benefits upon death of the insured.

Benefits under the system are financed by equal taxes on the employer and employee. The rate for both employer and employee is 1 per cent of the employee's wages up to \$3,000 in any one year until 1943, when the rate is increased 1 per cent for each. It will then be increased an additional one-half per cent every three years thereafter until the maximum of 3 per cent for each is reached in 1949.

The old age and survivors' insurance program is strictly a federal function, payments being made directly to the individual through the United States treasury. The methods for providing revenues for the old age and survivors' insurance fund are described under the sub-heading "taxes."

Administration of the program necessitates maintaining a continuous wage record, under a separate account number, for each employee until he is eligible for benefits. The vastness of the work is shown in the report that by July, 1938, there were 189,000,000 wage items received by the board, covering more than \$55,000,000,000 in wages.

The division maintains field offices in Colorado at Denver, Pueblo, Greeley, Boulder, Grand Junction, Alamosa and Trinidad. The field officers assign account numbers to persons who request them, check wage reports and assist claimants.

Employees' accounts established in Colorado, by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Number
1937	220,964
1938	84,091
1939	46,757
Total	351,812

The number of employees and amount of reported taxable wages for 1937, corrected to April 10, 1939, for Colorado, are as follows:

Number of employees.....	231,142
Reported taxable wages.....	\$172,686,115
Average taxable wage:	
All employees.....	\$747
Employees with taxable wages of \$100 and over..	925

Employees with reported taxable wages for 1937, corrected to April 10, 1939, distributed as to the amount of wages received, are as follows:

Amount	Number
\$1-\$499	111,419
500-999	50,229
1,000-1,499	35,565
1,500-1,999	18,281
2,000-2,499	7,538
2,500-2,999	3,186
3,000 and over.....	4,924
Total	231,142

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 Department of Employment Security under the state industrial commission is the state agency charged with the administration of unemployment compensation in Colorado. Additional information on the operation of the law and summaries of state activities will be found in the chapter in this volume under "Unemployment Compensation." The amount of the tax and the channels through which it is collected are discussed in this chapter under the sub-heading of "Taxes."

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-half 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

or 18, if attending school, 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 1939 amendments to the social security act increased the annual appropriation for this purpose to \$5,820,000. Of that amount \$3,840,000 must be matched by the states and \$1,980,000 is available for grants to states without matching. 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.

No published reports of the state board of health are available for periods subsequent to 1937, but the U. S. department of labor reports that \$56,239.63 was paid to the state for maternal and child-health service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and \$58,885.74 for the fiscal year of 1939.

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.

No published reports of the state board of health are available for periods subsequent to 1937, but the United States department of labor reports that \$21,979.97 was paid to the state in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and \$59,374.59 in the fiscal year of 1939. In

neither year did the state receive the entire amount allotted.

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 1939 amendment to the social security act increased this annual appropriation to \$3,500,000. 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. The 1939 amendment to the social security act increased the appropriation to \$11,000,000 annually. 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.

No published reports of the state board of health are available for periods subsequent to 1937, but the social security board reports payments by the treasury department for this service to Colorado of \$94,951 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and \$84,354 in the 1939 fiscal year.

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 \$20 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 federal old age and survivors' trust fund in the United States treasury. The amount of the tax levied is 1 per cent of the wages paid in the calendar years until 1943, then 2 per cent annually for the next three years and then 2½ per cent up to 1949, in which year it reaches the legal maximum of 3 per cent.

The second tax, which also is for the federal old age and survivors' insurance fund, is an excise tax on employes, based on the amount of their payrolls. The percentages are the same as those imposed on employees. Payments are made through the federal bureau of internal revenue.

The third tax is an excise tax levied on the payroll of 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. The tax amounts to 3 per cent on all wages, exclusive of amounts in excess of \$3,000. The proceeds from the tax are used for state aid in the form of administrative costs in the operation of approved state unemployment compensation programs. 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.

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, and summaries of their financial operations, are given under the respective agency designations.

An accompanying table shows federal grants to Colorado under the social security act by fiscal years.

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 organiza-

tion. 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 (exclusive of balances), by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1936*	\$ 9,856,363.02
1937	16,935,596.24
1938	17,268,712.35
1939	18,619,558.78
Total.....	\$62,680,230.39

*April 1 to December 31.

Total expenditures for all purposes, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1936*	\$ 8,635,742.22
1937	15,379,360.97
1938	18,451,693.75
1939	18,894,016.85
Total.....	\$61,360,813.79

*April 1 to December 31.

A table is published herewith showing receipts and expenditures and balances for the calendar years of 1939 and 1938. 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.

Two tables show state and federal funds allotted to counties for welfare purposes. One gives the distribution by counties and activities for 1939 and the other is a summary reporting the same data for all counties combined by calendar years.

Two tables show expenditures for welfare purposes from county funds only. One gives a distribution of the amounts by activities and by counties for the calendar year of 1939 and the other is a summary for all counties combined by calendar years.

Another table, taken from the reports of the federal Social Security board, gives the amounts of federal grants to Colorado under the social security act for fiscal years ending June 30. This table is not for comparative purposes with data of the state agency, but to show the amounts and distribution of federal aid funds.

Additional information on welfare activities under the jurisdiction of the department of public welfare is 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 pension systems, and make adequate appropriations. It was to be administered by county judges and the minimum age was reduced to 65 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.

Federal aid to the state in old-age assistance was increased in amendments to the social security act approved August 10, 1937, from a maximum of \$15 per person per month to \$20, but continues to apply to those who have reached their 65th birthday. Pensions paid by the state to those between 60 and 65 years come out of state funds only.

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.

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 (estimated)	1,200,000
1935 (3 months)	300,000
1936 (9 months)	5,160,569
1937	11,197,331
1938	12,778,334
1938 (bonus payment)	960,064
1939	13,877,004
Total	\$46,901,973

A table published herewith shows revenues, by source, expenditures and balances of the old-age pension fund for 1939, 1938 and 1937.

Another table gives the number of recipients of old-age pensions by months for the calendar years of 1939, 1938 and 1937.

The average authorized awards by months, based on the amount of funds available for distribution, and average payment after making deductions, in 1939 and 1938, are as follows:

Month	1939		1938	
	Av. Award	Av. Payment	Av. Award	Av. Payment
January	\$39.99	\$31.99	\$39.60	\$39.60
February	40.07	29.07	39.63	31.63
March	40.12	27.12	39.72	26.72
April	40.12	28.12	39.74	26.74
May	40.18	26.18	39.75	26.75
June	40.21	28.21	39.79	26.79
July	40.21	32.21	39.79	28.79
August	40.25	31.25	39.88	25.88
September	40.32	28.32	39.88	27.88
October	40.33	32.33	39.91	28.91
November	40.38	31.38	39.95	28.95
December	40.44	28.44	39.99	29.99

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. The conditions and the ages of children who may receive aid and the extent of federal assistance are outlined under the chapter under "Federal Social Security."

Aid to dependent children in Colorado was received by 5,933 families on behalf of 12,284 dependent children in December, 1939, an increase of 22.6 per cent in the number of children compared with the same month in 1938. The average award per family in December, 1939, was \$29.80, a decrease of \$1.16 as compared with the same period in 1938. The average award per child was \$12.21, or \$0.21 more than in December, 1938. Distribution of payments by counties will be found in the several accompanying tables.

Allotments by the department of public welfare to counties out of federal and state funds and payments by counties out of county funds only, combined, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1936*	\$ 231,779.00
1937	1,156,875.55
1938	1,327,933.98
1939	1,694,359.77
Total	\$4,410,948.30

*Part of year.

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.

In 1939 child welfare units had been established in seven counties with trained and experienced welfare workers on the staffs of the local county departments of public welfare. Also, four district consultants and one state consultant were on the staff of the child welfare department of the state department, and child guidance clinics had been established in three of the seven units in co-operation with the Colorado psychopathic hospital. In all counties except Denver the county judges act as juvenile judges in all cases involving minors. There were 165 children placed in boarding homes in 1939, of which 47 were on account of the conduct of the child's parents, 45 primarily because the child was parentless and 40 on account of personality and behavior problems. Expenditures of the state department of public welfare and federal grants to the state for this program are shown in accompanying tables.

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.

The aid to the blind act was amended by the 32nd general assembly to authorize the state department of public welfare to define blindness in terms of ophthalmic measurement; eliminate citizenship and age requirements and to permit recipients of old-age pensions and children receiving benefits under the aid-to-dependent-children act to receive temporary assistance for surgical and medical care for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight.

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.

There were 627 cases under the care of the department at the end of 1938, and 165 added and 131 closed during 1939, leaving a total of 661 on January 1, 1940, receiving assistance.

General Assistance—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. The counties disburse the money together with any available county funds for the benefit of persons who meet eligibility requirements for general assistance.

Expenditures by counties out of the state special relief fund, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1937	\$2,909,334.04
1938	2,359,966.08
1939	2,274,708.13
Total	\$7,544,008.25

Expenditures for general assistance out of county funds, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1937	\$1,474,435.81
1938	1,749,533.28
1939	1,753,681.71
Total	\$4,977,650.80

Total expenditures out of state and county funds, combined, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1937	\$ 4,383,769.85
1938	4,109,499.36
1939	4,028,389.84
Total	\$12,521,659.05

State funds expended by counties in 1939 and 1938 for general assistance were distributed as follows:

	1939	1938
Cash assistance	\$1,315,685	\$1,269,069
Food and household expense	469,937	503,144
Shelter	50,223	62,024
Fuel, light and water	69,411	82,030
Hospitalization	168,415	201,540
Medical care	123,126	137,275
Burials	20,428	22,116
Clothing and dry goods	25,440	25,535
Miscellaneous	32,043	57,233
Total	\$2,274,708	\$2,359,966

Expenditures by counties out of county funds in 1939 were distributed as follows:

	Amount
Maintenance of county hospitals and farms	\$ 853,235.06
Hospitalization	258,567.95
Food, shelter, and home care	199,840.11
Salaries of doctors and nurses and expenses of county health units	196,305.96
Medical and dental care, drugs, glasses, etc.	82,228.45
Fuel, light and water	41,633.66
Cash relief	45,798.33
Burials	20,861.94
Transportation	5,973.53
Clothing	5,665.74
Transient	4,426.26
Miscellaneous	39,144.72
Total	\$1,753,681.71

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.

A person is eligible for tuberculosis assistance who has lived in Colorado for three years; has tuberculosis in any form and needs treatment, and is without sufficient means to obtain treatment.

There were 125 cases under care by the division at the end of 1938 and 101 cases were placed under care in 1939. There were 85 cases terminated, leaving 141 cases under care on January 1, 1940.

Expenditures for these purposes, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1937.....	\$ 4,927.00
1938.....	48,550.41
1939.....	58,772.91
Total.....	\$112,250.32

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. The activities of the CCC in Colorado are discussed in a separate chapter in this volume under that heading.

Surplus Commodities Division—The federal Surplus Commodities corporation, under the department of agriculture, conducts a program for increasing the purchasing power of the American farmer through the diversion of farm surpluses into public assistance channels. Certain farm commodities are purchased under the program to relieve the market of excess crops. Distribution is made through certified agencies within the state and once the commodities are given the states for distribution, the federal agency withdraws. In Colorado the distribution is the responsibility of the surplus commodity division of the state department of public welfare. This is done through the county departments of public welfare under the supervision of the state department, to determine those persons eligible to receive surplus commodities. The division also has the function of distributing the output of the canning, gardening and sewing projects of the Works Project administration.

The monetary value of all commodities distributed in 1939 totaled \$2,285,488.43, including 15,288,205 pounds of food, valued at \$1,138,150; 1,023,829 garments, valued at \$1,036,109; and 159,018 items of household supplies valued at \$111,230.

An agreement between the federal surplus commodities corporation, the state department of public welfare and the Denver bureau of public welfare was signed on November 17, 1939, under which the food stamp plan was assured for Colorado. The plan, which is entirely voluntary, enables recipients of public assistance to purchase orange colored stamps and receive free 50 per cent of the amount in blue stamps, which are accepted by merchants at full value in the purchase of specified surplus commodities. The plan went into effect in Denver on November 21, 1939, and on that date the delivery of surplus food commodities by truck was discontinued. So far Denver is the only county to which the plan has been extended.

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.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS, BY CLASS AND BY MONTHS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

Note—Class A includes persons 65 years old and over, class B includes persons 60 to 65 years of age. The number in class B may be determined by subtracting class A from total. There were no class B pensioners prior to September 1, 1937. Class A are paid out of federal and state funds and class B out of state funds only.

MONTH	1939		1938		1937	
	Class A	Total	Class A	Total	Class A	Total
January	34,890	37,960	32,467	34,718	27,096	27,096
February	35,141	38,273	32,889	35,314	27,709	27,709
March	35,157	38,307	33,167	35,813	28,236	28,236
April	35,408	38,591	33,403	36,177	28,614	28,614
May	35,509	38,704	33,643	36,482	28,819	28,819
June	35,606	38,824	33,818	36,713	28,991	28,991
July	35,750	39,011	34,064	37,009	29,194	29,194
August	35,926	39,218	34,080	37,016	29,115	29,115
September	36,114	39,440	34,276	37,219	26,741	26,913
October	36,318	39,688	34,465	37,417	29,392	30,279
November	36,443	39,837	34,559	37,505	30,967	32,518
December	36,609	40,029	34,654	37,650	32,134	34,250

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, CALENDAR YEARS 1939 AND 1938

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	1939		1938	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Unobligated balance, January 1.....	\$ 1,570,154.39	....	\$ 2,753,135.79	....
RECEIPTS				
Sales tax.....	\$ 6,819,939.07	36.63	\$ 6,230,195.67	36.07
Liquor taxes.....	2,274,082.60	12.21	2,276,455.59	13.18
Use tax.....	323,070.71	1.74	172,524.18	1.00
Inheritance tax (10%).....	137,217.47	0.74	102,968.12	0.60
Incorporation fees (10%).....	1,137.24	....	1,063.54	0.01
Recoveries, old age assistance.....	31,143.72	0.17	23,597.92	0.14
License fees, cities and towns (liquor) .	347,492.14	1.87	44,587.77	0.26
Appropriation—unemployable relief....	2,092,001.57	11.24	1,656,394.80	9.59
Appropriation—tuberculosis fund.....	50,000.00	0.26	50,000.00	0.29
Federal grants in aid.....	6,541,731.75	35.13	6,710,086.58	38.86
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,742.51	0.01	838.18	....
Total receipts.....	\$18,619,558.78	100.00	\$17,268,712.35	100.00
Total balance and receipts.....	\$20,189,713.17	....	\$20,021,848.14	....
EXPENDITURES				
Old age pensions (including burials)...	\$13,877,004.17	73.45	\$12,778,334.23	69.26
Old age pensions, bonus.....	.....	....	960,064.44	5.20
Aid to dependent children.....	1,141,877.07	6.04	893,572.30	4.84
Aid to blind (including burials and treatment)	157,385.08	0.83	152,016.47	0.82
Old age pensions, recoveries paid to social security board.....	8,921.66	0.05	656.91	....
Child welfare service.....	39,070.80	0.21	38,548.58	0.21
Allotments for unemployment relief....	2,211,032.09	11.70	2,364,968.98	12.83
Purchase and distribution of surplus commodities	245,286.82	1.30	238,125.84	1.29
Tuberculosis expenditures.....	58,772.91	0.31	48,550.41	0.26
State administrative expense.....	164,040.82	0.87	141,503.73	0.77
State's share of county administration expense	574,875.78	3.04	426,456.31	2.31
Transfer to general fund.....	*415,508.95	2.20	*408,880.55	2.21
Miscellaneous expense.....	240.70	....	15.00	....
Total expenditures.....	\$18,894,016.85	100.00	\$18,451,693.75	100.00
Unobligated balance December 31.....	†1,295,696.32	....	†1,570,154.39	....
Grand total.....	\$20,189,713.17	....	\$20,021,848.14	....

*This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (15%) of sales, liquor and use tax after the appropriations for aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, child welfare services and emergency and contingent are met, which is transferred to the general fund to partially meet the appropriation for general relief.

†Includes \$945,218.90 in old age pension fund for 1939 and \$1,185,446.88 for 1938.

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND BALANCES OF OLD AGE PENSION FUND, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	1939	1938	1937
Balance on hand January 1.....	\$ 1,185,446.88	\$ 1,950,163.17	\$ 668,018.99
REVENUES			
Sales tax.....	\$ 5,507,100.78	\$ 5,030,883.01	\$ 5,379,269.23
Liquor tax.....	1,836,321.66	1,838,237.89	1,965,363.28
Use tax.....	260,879.60	139,313.27	76,703.76
Inheritance taxes (10%).....	130,356.60	97,819.71	63,293.77
Incorporation fees (10%).....	1,080.35	1,010.35	1,249.24
Beer and liquor licenses—cities.....	347,492.14	44,587.77	31,279.05
Total state revenue.....	\$ 8,083,231.13	\$ 7,151,852.00	\$ 7,517,158.33
Recoveries and adjustments.....	\$ 18,884.96	\$ 13,256.41	\$ 12,229.59
Federal grants in aid.....	5,534,660.10	5,808,573.97	5,049,182.09
Total all revenue.....	\$13,636,776.19	\$12,973,682.38	\$12,578,570.01
Total balance and revenue.....	\$14,822,223.07	\$14,923,845.55	\$13,246,589.00
EXPENDITURES			
Bonus.....		\$ 960,064.44	
Pensions.....	\$13,773,686.31	12,686,029.40	\$11,197,331.24
Burials.....	103,317.86	92,304.83	99,094.59
Total expenditures.....	\$13,877,004.17	\$13,738,398.67	\$11,296,425.83
Balance December 31.....	*\$ 945,218.90	*\$ 1,185,446.88	*\$ 1,950,163.17
Total, expenditures and balance....	\$14,822,223.07	\$14,923,845.55	\$13,246,589.00

*This sum includes \$125,480.46 for 1939, \$442,389.96 for 1938 and \$64,913.05 for 1937, federal funds to be used in matching state funds for the following quarters.

**SOCIAL SECURITY: FEDERAL GRANTS TO COLORADO UNDER THE SOCIAL
SECURITY ACT (CHECKS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT) IN
FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: Federal Security Board)

Note—These data are for fiscal years and are, therefore, not comparable with figures of state agencies for calendar years.

	1939	1938	1937	*1936
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD:				
Old age assistance.....	\$5,927,621.68	\$5,657,091.24	\$4,145,659.68	\$ 984,375.00
Aid to dependent children...	563,008.38	452,135.71	221,709.46	154,000.00
Aid to blind.....	108,541.48	90,831.42	37,811.50	78,750.00
Total public assistance.....	\$6,599,171.54	\$6,200,058.37	\$4,405,180.64	\$1,217,125.00
Unemployment compensation administration.....	\$ 393,245.09	\$ 100,888.79	\$ 92,492.11	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:				
Maternal and health services \$	58,399.68	\$ 56,239.63	\$ 60,788.70	\$ 7,421.71
Services for crippled children	59,374.59	21,979.97	48,794.60	9,500.00
Child welfare services.....	19,842.37	20,107.92	12,974.46	.....
Total.....	\$ 137,616.64	\$ 98,327.52	\$ 122,557.76	\$ 16,921.71
TREASURY DEPARTMENT:				
Public health work.....	\$ 84,354.00	\$ 94,951.00	\$ 88,065.66	\$ 29,362.44
Grand total.....	\$7,214,387.27	\$6,494,225.63	\$4,708,296.17	\$1,263,409.15

*February 11 to June 30, 1936.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, 1939

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

Note—Cents are adjusted to nearest dollar.

	Unem- ployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Admin- istration	Tubercu- losis Aid	Total
Adams	\$ 30,211	\$ 193,276	\$ 1,436	\$ 18,181	\$ 7,142	\$ 347	\$ 250,593
Alamosa	17,275	81,811	1,000	5,261	2,451	.....	107,798
Arapahoe	50,562	365,804	3,834	41,238	12,851	1,876	476,165
Archuleta	6,550	57,160	270	1,624	2,745	.....	68,349
Baca	16,929	118,666	.....	7,885	6,208	113	149,801
Bent	11,811	115,768	1,530	5,143	5,868	544	140,664
Boulder	59,978	425,534	4,570	28,644	18,972	5,924	457,072
Chaffee	22,501	118,232	2,021	10,682	4,634	.....	158,070
Cheyenne	5,361	59,477	878	3,067	2,532	.....	71,315
Clear Creek	7,843	36,721	1,193	3,957	1,922	.....	51,636
Conejos	23,272	159,452	1,418	6,514	5,099	455	196,210
Costilla	16,071	97,311	1,418	2,371	5,300	.....	122,471
Crowley	9,732	77,534	817	5,110	2,856	1,178	97,227
Custer	2,471	45,228	2,025	2,072	1,840	.....	53,636
Delta	16,628	234,751	3,765	20,046	8,554	1,693	285,437
Denver	755,031	3,757,268	32,543	368,725	141,783	7,373	5,062,723
Dolores	3,464	23,360	113	1,923	1,390	.....	30,250
Douglas	5,474	38,845	700	5,769	2,187	.....	52,975
Eagle	7,775	53,423	.....	5,959	2,331	1	69,489
Elbert	7,177	67,786	229	5,578	3,577	.....	84,347
El Paso	102,940	801,954	10,931	46,860	26,629	4,636	993,950
Fremont	54,973	344,643	4,484	22,895	7,804	463	435,262
Garfield	14,183	154,340	2,078	12,176	7,175	451	190,403
Gilpin	4,560	20,740	.....	2,158	1,468	.....	28,926
Grand	3,655	28,096	980	828	1,842	.....	35,401
Gunnison	12,469	49,358	362	4,300	3,138	101	69,728
Hinsdale	1,476	4,396	.....	120	465	.....	6,457
Huerfano	71,142	297,556	2,913	503	14,925	528	387,567
Jackson	684	12,480	.....	1,571	732	.....	15,467
Jefferson	52,442	313,510	6,112	37,969	11,850	1,257	423,140
Kiowa	10,925	58,419	448	3,828	3,582	.....	77,202
Kit Carson.....	14,436	169,520	810	10,881	5,272	.....	200,919
Lake	13,579	46,566	1,118	4,443	2,250	67	68,023
La Plata.....	20,806	204,010	2,297	11,844	6,464	458	245,879
Larimer	73,172	524,195	4,514	39,822	23,614	2,089	667,406
Las Animas....	103,056	507,710	10,242	26,889	25,248	1,779	674,924
Lincoln	11,206	105,645	1,587	6,900	4,213	797	130,348
Logan	26,214	179,085	3,224	15,272	5,906	463	230,164
Mesa	19,682	350,843	3,992	14,157	12,989	2,616	404,279
Mineral	938	8,660	.....	377	585	.....	10,560
Moffat	8,057	62,885	225	4,473	2,539	88	78,267
Montezuma	14,902	110,017	1,424	8,554	3,326	290	138,513
Montrose	14,193	206,850	1,921	6,088	4,932	.....	233,984
Morgan	25,513	217,035	2,120	22,828	5,438	.....	272,934
Otero	36,214	285,866	4,517	26,198	15,040	2,574	370,409
Ouray	4,169	34,371	608	3,084	909	.....	43,141
Park	2,859	35,770	.....	1,743	1,948	.....	42,320
Phillips	9,075	66,087	266	4,911	1,325	.....	81,664
Pitkin	5,749	38,546	466	2,776	1,640	.....	49,177
Prowers	30,758	182,112	2,574	25,899	8,135	3,367	252,845
Pueblo	160,009	788,780	12,071	61,626	35,080	3,215	1,060,780
Rio Blanco....	3,781	38,400	.....	3,730	1,817	28	47,756
Rio Grande....	16,041	126,043	1,092	6,114	4,478	281	154,449
Routt	8,768	111,787	1,643	10,865	4,325	130	137,518
Saguache	5,494	76,321	420	3,426	2,551	.....	88,212
San Juan	2,723	12,947	.....	916	1,164	.....	17,760
San Miguel....	5,367	34,814	844	1,229	1,751	452	44,457
Sedgwick	5,455	58,600	45	5,132	1,735	197	71,164
Summit	3,134	23,130	.....	748	1,461	.....	28,473
Teller	10,544	88,847	1,917	3,809	2,766	332	108,215
Washington ...	11,173	112,810	1,440	11,890	4,410	.....	141,723
Weld	121,732	688,412	6,766	79,379	32,499	6,791	935,579
Yuma	16,668	169,266	1,484	14,461	6,828	758	209,466
Total	\$2,211,032	\$13,878,829	\$ 157,695	\$1,123,421	\$ 552,490	\$ 53,712	\$17,977,179

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY, 1939

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Adminis- trative Expense	Assistance to Indigent Tuberculars	General Relief*	Total
Adams	\$ 9,294.57	\$ 400.53	\$ 5,253.18	\$ 353.74	\$ 25,143.12	\$ 40,445.14
Alamosa	2,693.34	345.00	1,957.17	.....	553.27	5,548.78
Arapahoe	21,122.96	1,247.50	8,722.78	1,787.12	41,633.79	74,514.15
Archuleta	898.00	90.00	1,999.55	.....	712.39	3,699.94
Baca	4,029.46	.....	3,926.10	113.30	13,029.91	21,098.77
Bent	2,557.33	497.50	4,044.05	469.79	4,234.56	11,803.23
Boulder	14,477.09	1,567.53	13,852.28	6,113.88	42,129.20	78,139.98
Chaffee	5,266.34	686.54	3,342.75	.....	4,350.50	13,646.13
Cheyenne	1,596.40	292.54	1,601.86	.....	4,714.49	8,205.29
Clear Creek	2,031.66	405.00	1,308.21	.....	4,934.72	8,679.59
Conejos	3,326.01	481.25	3,685.66	427.34	431.65	8,351.91
Costilla	1,193.25	477.37	3,803.25	.....	6,643.45	12,117.32
Crowley	2,560.67	257.12	2,591.89	1,305.30	5,127.82	11,842.80
Custer	1,036.00	667.50	1,391.36	.....	4,038.46	7,133.32
Delta	10,238.38	1,234.75	6,352.58	1,646.26	16,623.22	36,095.19
Denver	186,493.35	10,829.90	103,444.69	7,477.70	787,841.79	1,096,087.43
Dolores	958.81	32.50	1,071.42	.....	1,164.14	3,226.87
Douglas	2,933.34	228.86	1,578.94	.....	4,061.76	8,802.90
Eagle	3,046.32	.....	1,727.04	1.25	13,057.59	17,832.20
Elbert	2,757.25	77.50	2,513.15	.....	3,287.82	8,635.72
El Paso	23,342.71	3,631.14	20,227.61	4,679.58	69,962.60	121,843.64
Fremont	11,802.00	1,498.00	6,404.54	447.87	16,511.99	36,664.40
Garfield	6,209.55	705.25	5,336.87	450.63	20,942.02	33,644.32
Gilpin	1,098.47	.....	1,250.03	.....	4,597.08	6,945.58
Grand	434.00	311.50	1,319.44	.....	8,318.44	10,383.38
Gunnison	2,163.66	113.98	2,645.74	101.54	12,208.00	17,232.92
Hinsdale	60.00	.....	252.94	.....	311.41	624.35
Huerfano	269.35	971.25	9,887.04	527.36	33,758.54	45,413.54
Jackson	810.67	.....	544.54	.....	1,768.18	3,123.39
Jefferson	19,293.15	1,991.16	7,686.17	1,306.22	53,007.91	83,284.61
Kiowa	1,948.34	146.89	2,443.98	.....	4,863.48	9,402.69
Kit Carson	5,454.84	270.00	4,288.75	.....	11,939.40	21,952.99
Lake	2,363.66	372.50	2,392.22	85.31	3,096.21	8,309.90
La Plata	6,180.93	752.84	4,904.35	503.02	19,645.75	31,986.89
Larimer	20,089.44	1,512.12	18,233.84	2,626.82	103,300.50	145,762.72
Las Animas	13,396.36	3,334.00	16,924.01	1,692.34	9,103.29	44,450.00
Lincoln	3,577.59	526.50	3,047.71	875.94	12,191.37	20,219.11
Logan	7,839.33	1,084.50	4,718.22	556.97	19,010.45	33,209.47
Mesa	7,481.44	1,330.17	8,922.06	2,483.32	15,495.30	35,712.29
Mineral	190.01	.....	333.94	.....	310.00	833.95
Moffat	2,297.61	82.50	1,760.06	127.19	8,441.06	12,708.42
Montezuma	4,420.68	492.38	2,679.73	257.07	5,438.28	13,288.64
Montrose	3,107.84	642.75	3,435.52	.....	6,633.20	13,819.31
Morgan	11,557.64	691.50	4,420.68	.....	35,612.66	52,282.48
Otero	13,214.33	1,510.50	12,179.16	2,537.76	13,430.85	42,872.60
Ouray	1,535.33	210.00	632.97	.....	4,291.08	6,669.38
Park	928.49	.....	1,698.67	.....	7,799.01	10,426.17
Phillips	2,489.31	82.50	1,001.52	.....	3,877.90	7,451.23
Pitkin	1,406.00	134.26	1,079.12	.....	3,132.32	5,751.70
Prowers	13,318.20	880.85	7,999.79	3,338.57	24,616.91	50,154.32
Pueblo	31,869.50	4,000.81	27,299.24	3,442.72	65,657.18	132,269.45
Rio Blanco	1,888.34	.....	1,400.67	.....	3,697.54	6,986.55
Rio Grande	3,025.32	358.00	3,903.58	212.24	4,472.79	11,971.93
Routt	5,427.85	567.54	3,738.71	158.44	10,110.18	20,002.72
Saguache	1,780.75	147.50	1,868.94	.....	2,411.74	6,208.93
San Juan	462.00	.....	658.39	.....	5,821.29	6,941.68
San Miguel	644.34	290.00	1,132.94	345.61	5,170.95	7,583.84
Sedgwick	2,566.65	7.50	1,437.12	233.58	3,228.44	7,473.29
Summit	364.00	.....	989.59	.....	3,789.87	5,143.46
Teller	2,009.98	661.50	1,903.81	335.47	7,351.43	12,262.19
Washington	6,093.36	495.00	3,377.86	.....	13,090.41	23,056.63
Weld	40,605.66	2,346.63	23,327.44	6,877.04	96,900.37	170,057.14
Yuma	7,409.33	488.75	5,224.53	874.60	14,650.68	28,647.89
Total	\$ 570,938.54	\$ 52,461.66	\$ 409,081.95	\$ 54,772.89	\$1,753,681.71	\$2,840,936.75

*These expenditures do not include county funds for sponsorship of WPA projects.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

YEAR	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Administrative Expense	Assistance to Indigent Tuberculars	General Relief*	Total
1937	\$ 385,624.98	\$ 48,487.54	\$ 488,657.86	\$ 2,927.85	\$1,474,435.81	\$2,400,134.04
1938	446,786.15	50,672.13	523,474.30	44,550.42	1,749,533.28	2,815,016.28
1939	570,938.54	52,461.66	409,081.95	54,772.89	1,753,681.71	2,840,936.75
Total	\$1,403,349.67	\$ 151,621.33	\$1,421,214.11	\$ 102,251.16	\$4,977,650.80	\$8,056,087.07

*These expenditures do not include county funds used for sponsorship of WPA projects.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

YEAR	Unemployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Administration	Tuberculosis Assistance	Total
1936*	\$2,674,149.00	\$ 5,160,568.78	\$ 77,143.44	\$ 231,779.35	\$ 228,860.27	-----	\$ 8,372,500.84
1937	2,511,671.64	11,340,260.09	146,672.66	750,012.85	395,041.12	-----	15,143,658.36
1938	2,364,968.98	13,656,032.37	150,296.54	881,147.83	425,266.92	\$42,953.12	17,520,665.76
1939	2,211,032.09	13,878,829.29	157,695.70	1,123,421.23	552,490.10	53,711.54	17,977,179.95
Total	\$9,761,821.71	\$44,035,690.53	\$531,808.34	\$2,986,361.26	\$1,601,658.41	\$96,664.66	\$59,014,004.91

*April 1 to December 31.

Federal Operations in Colorado

Government Taxes and Co-Operation, Agencies in State, Other Activities

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, jus-

tice, labor, navy, postoffice, treasury, and war. The only exception is the department of state.

The records of the Office of Government Reports show that on April 1, 1940, there were 145 administrative offices of departments, bureaus and divisions of the federal government located in Denver and its immediate vicinity. These, with a few exceptions, are agencies of regular establishments of the government which are on a permanent basis. This is an increase of 11 in number compared with a similar survey made by the state planning commission as of June 1, 1938. The increase is somewhat larger, however, than the figures indicate on account of several agencies included in the earlier survey having been consolidated be-

tween the two dates under presidential reorganization plans.

The type and number of agencies signify Denver's growing importance in the administration of federal activities. A classification of the agencies shows that 101, or 69.7 per cent of the 145 are national or regional in territorial jurisdiction and point to the recognition in Washington of Denver as the administrative center for the western half of the United States. In this classification those in which the entire area of the country come under the jurisdiction of the Denver offices, or the area of their activities is not limited by regional boundaries, are designated as general in character. Agencies with jurisdiction in Colorado and other states are classed as regional. Those with activities limited to the area of the state are listed as Colorado agencies, and those whose territory is confined to Denver or parts of the state are designated as local.

The number of agencies as of April 1, 1940, coming under these four classifications, the per cent of total agencies, and comparative figures as of June 1, 1938, are as follows:

Type of Agency	1940		Number 1938
	Number	Per Cent	
General	10	6.9	9
Regional	91	62.8	87
Colorado	26	17.9	22
Local	18	12.4	16
Total	145	100.0	134

The 10 establishments classed as general in character 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 and Hawaii; 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, the Fitzsimons general hospital, the Denver mint and the office of special assistant to the attorney general.

The 91 regional offices include those regions or districts which extend beyond the boundaries of Colorado, of which several take in the entire western half of the United States, and all of which cover from two to 24 states.

An accompanying table gives the names of departments, bureaus, and

divisions of agencies of the federal government in Denver and vicinity as of April 1, 1940, with the area of the region or district covered by each.

The number of persons employed in the various agencies and the amount of the payroll is not definitely known, but that the first is in excess of 10,000 and the latter more than \$15,000,000 annually is quite certain.

The federal government not only has the largest number of employees 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 \$5,000,000,000, including land, buildings and cash assets in the Denver mint. This total is based on the following figures:

Property	Value
Buildings:	
Customs House (old) \$	668,251
Customs House (new)	1,977,326
Denver postoffice	2,491,134
Postoffices outside Denver	3,745,500
Parcel post (site only)	200,000
Equipment, fixtures, garages, etc., of above (est.)	500,000
Denver mint:	
Building and site	1,237,417
Machinery, fixtures and equipment	765,000
Veterans hospital	3,000,000
Fitzsimons general hospital (exclusive of construction under way to cost \$3,750,000)	4,000,000
Air Corps Technical school:	
Construction to June 30, 1940	8,192,000
Land and buildings donated by Denver	985,000
Planes, armaments, laboratories, etc. (unofficial estimate)	5,000,000
Fort Logan	1,300,000
Military property used by national guard	2,500,000
Bureau of Prisons correctional institution	1,500,000
Cash assets in Denver mint on June 30, 1939	4,045,129,571
National parks and monuments	3,400,000
Public domain unappropriated and unreserved	12,157,000
National forests	70,000,000
Reclamation projects (to June 30, 1939)	17,421,583
Coal lands	722,450,000
Indian land	3,545,000
Shale land	21,000,000
Oil reserves	3,173,000
Power, water and other reserves	25,000,000
Total	\$4,961,337,782

The above total does not include federal airway routes, land, buildings and equipment, operating funds of various government agencies, properties em-

ployed in federal emergency programs or federal buildings under construction.

The inventory value of all property of the state government, including cash balances, on June 30, 1938, as reported by the public examiner and the state treasurer, was \$319,505,622, of which \$287,370,915 was in property and \$32,134,707 in cash balances. This was equal to only 6.4 per cent of the federal property, including cash assets in the mint. Omitting the cash balances of the state treasurer and the assets in the mint, the state property was equal to 31.4 per cent of the federal property.

Expenditures of the federal government in Colorado outside the administrative cost of regular establishments, departmental expenses, payroll of civil service employees and for national defense are among the largest of any single organization in the state. The total in the seven-year period from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1939, as reported by the treasury department, and exclusive of the above-mentioned items, interest on the public debt and for airways and other services not broken down on a state basis, aggregated \$375,288,920. That amount includes grants within the state, but excludes loans, of which the total for the period named was \$130,686,722. Elsewhere in this volume will be found a more detailed explanation of these expenditures under "Federal Expenditures in Colorado."

The federal government's revenues from Colorado come principally through tax collections made by the bureau of internal revenue. These collections in the Colorado district for the seven-year period corresponding to the period in which \$375,288,920 was expended aggregated \$135,637,910. Detailed explanation of the sources of these revenues will be found in another chapter in this volume.

The activities of some of the bureaus with headquarters in Denver are particularly noteworthy. The field office of the Bureau of Reclamation was established in Denver in 1915. The chief engineer, assisted by 967 employees is in general supervision of the engineering and construction activities. Twenty-two construction engineers in charge of projects, four engineers, a director of power at Boulder City, Nev., and three supervising engineers located at Coulee Dam, Wash.; Sacramento, Calif., and Estes Park, Colo., report to him. The staff of the Denver office is eight times larger than the staff of the commissioner at Washington. Forty reclamation projects,

including the Boulder Canyon, Bonneville, Grand Coulee and others, were constructed or are under construction under the supervision of the Denver office. Construction of irrigation works, exclusive of the investment of \$135,909,000 in the Boulder canyon project, up to June 30, 1939, amounted to \$396,387,000.

The Fitzsimons general hospital at present ranks second in bed capacity among the army's general hospitals and when construction on a new unit now under way is completed, it will take first place. It will have the distinction of being the largest building in Colorado and the largest single-unit army hospital ever constructed.

The government had \$3,855,879,276 in gold stored in the Denver mint on December 31, 1938. It is the third largest deposit in any one place in the world, is \$1,163,836,000 larger than the entire monetary gold stock of Great Britain on the same date and is more than three times the assessed value of all property in Colorado in 1939 as returned by the state tax commission. The assessed value of the state's taxable property was \$1,114,278,000 for that year, or 28.9 per cent of the value of the gold stored in the mint.

The largest Air Corps hangar ever constructed was completed at the Army Air Corps Technical school in 1939 and a duplicate of it is now under construction. It is 285 by 300 feet in size and has 85,500 square feet, or 1.96 acres under the roof. It is approximately 95 feet from the ground to the control tower and 110 feet to the clearance light on the control tower.

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. Also there are a number of chapters covering the various activities of departments and bureaus and those agencies which grant federal aid to the state.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO

Expenditures of the federal government in Colorado in the seven years beginning July 1, 1932, and ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$375,288,920. In addition it made loans in the state amounting to \$130,686,722 and insured federal housing loans to the extent of \$18,743,253. The loans are repayable, but the government is not reimbursed

for the expenditures, including federal grants. The \$375,288,920 expended is exclusive of the cost of the regular establishments of the government in the state, among which are those for national defense, including the army's air school at Lowry field, Fitzsimons general hospital and Fort Logan military post. Department expenses, under which comes the payroll for civil service employees, transfers to trust funds such as the state unemployment compensation fund, interest payments on the public debt, and disbursements for airways and other services which are not available on a state breakdown basis, are not included in the above total.

The largest single item of expenditures during the seven-year period was made through the Works Progress administration, which amounted to \$75,219,110. That sum represented only the federal funds employed and not the contributions of state and local bodies which participated in the financing of the program. The second largest item was for the veterans administration, which amounted to \$61,083,284, and included not only pension payments to veterans and dependents of the Civil war but aid to veterans of the World war, bonus payments, insurance and other benefits and the cost of operation of the departments and of the hospital at Fort Lyon. The third largest payment, \$42,391,090, was in behalf of the Civilian Conservation corps, which reached its maximum in 1936.

The largest loans in the aggregate made during the seven-year period amounted to \$66,779,412 and were closed through the Farm Credit administration. The loans through that department reached their maximum in 1935, in which year they amounted to \$20,871,675.

A table is published herewith showing the details of the loans and expenditures by years and by agencies.

United States internal revenue collections in the Colorado district from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1939, the period covered by the accompanying table on federal expenditures in the state, amounted to \$135,637,910. The amount last named is exclusive of \$17,711,105 Agricultural Adjustment administration taxes collected in 1934, 1935 and 1936, which were refunded after the supreme court declared the act unconstitutional. The deduction of the total receipts from the \$375,288,920 expenditures leaves an excess of \$239,651,010 in expenditures over receipts for Colorado in the seven-year period.

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.

FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940

(Source: Public Buildings Administration)

Note—Building costs include fixed equipment such as heating apparatus, elevators, air conditioning, etc., but do not include office furniture and equipment.

Location	Character	Cost of Site	Cost of Building	Total
Alamosa	Post Office	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 49,790.43	\$ 58,790.43
Boulder	Post Office	24,540.98	136,562.33	161,103.31
Canon City	Post Office	14,000.00	83,151.25	97,151.25
Canon City	Post Office (old)	11,000.00	(1)	11,000.00
Colorado Springs	P. O. & Court House	65,066.89	241,582.95	306,649.87
Delta	Post Office	5,000.00	100,431.66	105,431.66
Denver	Custom House (old)	65,825.17	602,425.97	668,251.14
Denver	Custom House (new)	300,000.00	1,677,326.08	1,977,326.08
Denver	Mint Building	85,261.71	1,152,154.83	1,237,416.54
Denver	Parcel Post Bldg. and Garage	200,000.00	(2)	200,000.00
Denver	Post Office	486,879.62	2,004,254.31	2,491,133.93
Denver	So. Denver Station	29,850.00	97,060.59	126,910.59
Durango	Post Office	10,000.00	129,010.00	139,010.00
Englewood	Post Office	9,487.00	64,155.16	73,642.16
Florence	Post Office	7,500.00	57,009.06	64,509.06
Fort Collins	Post Office	12,000.00	87,893.74	99,893.74
Fort Morgan	Post Office	9,785.00	47,412.99	57,197.99
Glenwood Springs	Post Office	9,500.00	83,951.96	93,451.96
Golden	Post Office	7,425.00	60,915.33	68,340.33
Grand Junction	Post Office	9,800.00	180,314.67	190,114.67
Greeley	Post Office	24,737.36	136,472.47	161,209.83
Gunnison	Post Office	6,500.00	58,066.96	64,566.96
La Junta	Post Office	1.00	84,934.84	84,935.84
Lamar	Post Office	9,589.00	64,921.69	74,510.69
Las Animas	Post Office	3,550.00	55,536.22	59,086.22
Leadville	Post Office	12,084.34	71,469.97	83,554.31
Littleton	Post Office	6,643.72	64,683.72	71,187.72
Longmont	Post Office	7,850.00	55,298.26	63,148.26
Loveland	Post Office	8,250.00	61,281.75	69,531.75
Manitou Springs	Post Office	6,500.00	69,045.42	75,545.42
Monte Vista	Post Office	3,900.00	102,185.95	106,085.95
Montrose	Post Office	15,000.00	140,517.99	155,517.99
Pueblo	Post Office	26,008.07	454,097.52	480,105.59
Rifle	Post Office	8,000.00	57,779.85	65,779.85
Rocky Ford	Post Office	4,000.00	52,258.97	56,258.97
Salida	Post Office	9,250.00	55,830.88	65,080.88
Sterling	P. O. & Court House	15,000.00	208,023.92	223,023.92
Trinidad	Post Office	63.65	76,971.35	77,040.00
Walsenburg	Post Office	9,500.00	46,637.32	56,137.32
Total		\$1,548,209.79	\$8,771,418.40	\$10,319,628.19

(1) Surplus site sold May 27, 1937.

(2) Contract not awarded.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO: EXPENDITURES OF THE SEVERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: U. S. Treasury Department)

Note—The figures in this table include only those administrative expenditures under each Treasury activity susceptible of distribution on state lines and do not exhibit all the expenditures by the Treasury in Colorado. Items such as payment of interest and principal under public debt, certain administrative expenses in Washington, and certain other expenditures not susceptible to distribution are excluded.

ACTIVITY	1939	1938
Administrative expenses, emergency relief	\$ 146,330.52	\$ 178,337.57
Division of Disbursement	31,986.46	30,139.00
Coast Guard	337.13	158.85
Bureau of Customs	25,492.92	21,769.00
Bureau of the Mint	357,810.40	388,239.00
Bureau of Internal Revenue	561,173.80	503,552.81
Bureau of Narcotics	12,400.00	11,800.00
Procurement Division:		
Public Buildings branch	550,874.61	291,477.09
Branch of Supply	55,361.41	57,385.17
Public Health Service	123,788.48	106,573.32
Secret Service division	17,482.36	18,902.41
Total	\$1,883,038.09	\$1,608,334.22

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO: LOANS CLOSED, LOANS INSURED, AND EXPENDITURES, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1933, TO 1939, INCLUSIVE

(Source: Office of Government Reports)

Note—This table contains federal expenditures which are available on a state breakdown basis, and does not include expenditures for national defense, under which head comes the army air school at Lowry field, Fitzsimons general hospital, Fort Logan, etc.; departmental expenses, under which comes the payroll for civil service employees; transfer to trust accounts, such as the state unemployment compensation fund; interest payment on the public debt, and other purposes. Loans listed are repayable. Expenditures include grants and payments which are not repayable.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	Total
LOANS CLOSED:								
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	\$ 936,385	\$ 589,937	\$ 640,532	\$ 1,701,759	\$ 3,032,131	\$ 7,782,133	\$ 7,174,247	\$ 21,857,124
Farm Credit Administration.....	9,297,577	8,763,943	9,226,693	11,154,563	20,871,675	6,147,821	1,917,140	66,779,412
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	9709,733	1,164	.....	609	10,984	49,149	.....	771,639
Farm Security Administration.....	3,564,480	2,779,867	1,904,120	3,060,658	.....	.....	.....	11,309,125
Farm Tenant Purchase.....	227,473	73,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,264
Rural Electrification Administration.....	560,446	540,074	92,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,192,553
Public Works Administration*.....	30,700	2,500	133,000	513,181	786,400	83,000	.....	1,548,781
Disaster Loan Corporation.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Federal Reserve Banks—Industrial Loans ¹⁰	24,000	24,000	32,000	72,000	114,000	.....	.....	266,000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	214,340	56,706	24,997	1,803,217	32,976,499	218,159,765	.....	23,235,524
HOLC and Treasury Investments in Building and Savings and Loan Associations.....	14,500	317,000	2,181,000	671,500	1135,500	2115,000	.....	3,424,500
Total.....	\$15,569,634	\$13,148,982	\$14,235,175	\$18,977,487	\$27,927,189	\$32,336,868	\$ 8,491,387	\$130,686,722
LOANS INSURED:								
Federal Housing Administration:								
Title I.....	\$ 1,384,098	\$ 288,823	\$ 803,039	\$ 2,235,625	(5)	.....	.....	\$ 4,711,585
Title II.....	6,280,700	3,539,744	2,621,753	5,1539,471	(5)	.....	.....	14,031,668
Total ¹	\$ 7,664,798	\$ 3,828,567	\$ 3,424,792	\$ 3,825,096	.....	.....	.....	\$ 18,743,253
EXPENDITURES:								
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, etc.	\$11,709,214	\$ 4,770,401	\$ 6,869,295	\$ 8,652,151	\$ 8,201,585	\$ 1,604,106	.....	\$ 41,806,752
Farm Security Administration.....	880,428	1,239,837	1,492,037	1,008,762	.....	.....	.....	4,671,064
Soil Conservation Service.....	391,421	479,839	778,583	732,413	28,272	.....	.....	2,410,528
Agricultural Experiment Stations*	109,627	106,823	101,215	95,608	90,000	90,000	90,000	683,273
Agricultural Extension Work*	211,339	212,270	237,751	706,532	104,162	103,560	104,162	1,679,776
Colleges: Agriculture and Mechanic Arts*..	82,667	78,445	74,222	70,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	455,334

Forest Funds*.....	131,221	114,994	82,013	98,098	86,770	59,475	697,867
Forest Service (roads).....	919,874	659,263	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	2,453,997
Bureau of Public Roads*.....	2,991,555	3,420,541	3,420,541	5,375,677	5,217,285	3,363,813	28,780,718
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	7,373,399	6,879,771	10,416,685	5,961,934	5,484,982	260,174	42,391,090
Indian Service—CCC Work.....	56,399	52,624	62,410	84,937	64,030	.....	373,080
Bureau of Reclamation.....	917,260	683,897	465,375	169,172	.....	.....	5,483,114
Public Buildings, Treasury Department.....	251,147	392,601	49,215	49,215	35,618	270,620	1,401,575
Public Works Administration (non-federal)*.....	2,288,439	3,136,945	488,353	488,353	15,385	.....	13,930,581
Public Works Administration (federal).....	709,412	957,809	1,603,011	1,603,011	1,550,151	.....	7,786,180
Public Works Administration (housing).....	.....	720	1,698	.....	.....	.....	2,418
Federal Emergency Relief Administration*.....	.....	6,076,213	26,625,100	26,625,100	7,644,025	.....	40,345,328
Civil Works Administration*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,413,000	.....	7,413,000
Works Progress Administration*.....	20,960,036	15,822,529	17,115,380	.....	.....	.....	75,219,110
Social Security Act*.....	7,077,193	6,494,226	1,263,409	.....	.....	.....	19,543,124
Mineral Lease Act Payment.....	56,505	45,749	36,963	18,921	20,018	24,783	202,939
Special Funds.....	18,661	4,242	309	.....	181	714	40,997
Vocational Education and Rehabilitation*.....	192,040	94,775	89,404	95,756	69,164	75,294	815,147
Office of Education—ERA Funds.....	147,342	163,733	152,080	82,512	16,739	.....	44,709
U. S. Employment Service*.....	708	726	720	678	751	852	747,985
Books for the Blind.....	529	321	327	309	307	302	4,435
Federal Water Power Act Payments.....	503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Homes—Soldiers and Sailors*.....	11,492	8,314	8,088	8,266	6,097	12,208	64,664
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.....	1,152,728	566,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	.....	1,718,728
National Guard.....	682,282	498,558	349,422	218,803	256,068	405,785	2,955,309
Veterans' Administration.....	8,480,403	8,841,686	8,427,931	8,434,586	7,763,514	10,875,792	61,083,284
Balance from Relief Acts.....	3,070,304	82,251,929	81,195,974	.....	.....	.....	8,819,252
Land Utilization Program.....	231,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,943
National Youth Administration.....	841,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841,996
Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control.....	187,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,015
Total expenditures.....	\$77,132,535	\$59,570,721	\$62,792,829	\$57,789,347	\$37,491,751	\$15,593,974	\$375,288,920

*In addition state and/or local bodies participate financially in the program.

†Includes RFC loans made in fiscal year 1932; covers period February 2, 1932 to June 30, 1933.

‡Includes first six months of fiscal year 1935.

§Last six months of fiscal year 1935 only.

¶Not federal loans, but insurance of private loans.

⌘Includes small amount insured during fiscal year 1935.

⌘Not available.

⌘Retail value of commodities distributed. Estimate available for fiscal year 1938 only.

⌘Balance of expenditures from ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 not included in any above agency totals. Both agency and appropriation reports were used in preparing these figures, and all duplications were eliminated.

⌘Includes commitments.

⌘Individual advances and commitments under Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act of June 19, 1934.

⌘Investments in building and savings and loan associations.

⌘This program administered by United States Housing Authority since November 1, 1937.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

(Source: Office of Government Reports)

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Agricultural Marketing Service:	
Division of Agricultural Statistics:	
Regional Livestock Office.....	Seventeen western states.
District Office.....	Colorado.
Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service.....	Colorado.
Market News Service on Fruits and Vegetables.....	Territory between Kansas City and San Francisco.
Grain and Seed Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Nebr., N. Mex.
Packers and Stockyards Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Nebr., N. Mex.
Bureau of Animal Industry and Sanitary Control:	
Field Inspection Division.....	Colorado.
Meat Inspection Division.....	Local.
Pathological Division.....	Western half United States.
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	Colo., Northern N. Mex.
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control.....	Twenty-four states.
Farm Security Administration:	
Regional Director (Region 10).....	Colo. (52 counties), Wyo., Mont.
Office of Solicitor.....	Region 10.
Finance and Control Division.....	Region 10.
Architectural and Engineering Division.....	Region 10.
Resettlement Division.....	Region 10.
Rural Rehabilitation Division.....	Region 10.
Business Management Division.....	Region 10.
Information Division.....	Region 10.
Labor Relations Division.....	Region 10.
Regional Custodian.....	Region 10.
Personnel Division.....	Region 10.
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation:	
Food Stamp Division.....	Denver.
Food and Drug Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah and portions of Tex., Mont., Ida.
Forest Service.....	Colo., Kans., Nebr., So. Dak., Wyo.
Soil Conservation Service:	
Area Conservationist.....	Northeastern Colorado.
Weather Bureau, Forecast District.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, Ariz. and N. Mex.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
Bureau of the Census:	
Area Manager.....	Colorado.
District Supervisor.....	Denver.
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	Local.
Bureau of Standards.....	All states west of the Mississippi except Calif., Wash. and Ore.
NAVY DEPARTMENT	
Navy Recruiting Station, 12th Naval District.....	Colo., Utah, Nev. and northern part of Calif.
Marine Recruiting Station.....	Colo. and parts of Wyo., Mont. and Nebr.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT	
Denver Post Office and District Departments.....	Denver.
Central Accounting Office.....	Colorado.
Motor Vehicle Service.....	Denver.
Post Office Inspection Service.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah.
Railway Mail Service.....	Colo., and parts of Wyo., Nebr., Kans., N. Mex.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	Colo., and parts of Wyo. and Nebr.
Wage and Hour Division:	
Supervising Inspector.....	Colo., Wyo. and parts of Nebr.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

—Continued

(Source: Office of Government Reports)

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

District Attorney.....	Colorado.
District Court.....	Colorado.
Bureau of Prisons:	
Federal Correctional Institution.....	General.
Marshal.....	Colorado.
Circuit Court of Appeals.....	Colo., Wyo., Kans., Okla., Utah, N. Mex.
Commissioner.....	Local.
Probation Department.....	Colorado, Utah.
Bureau of Investigation.....	Colorado, Wyoming.
Special Assistant to Attorney General.....	General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Biological Survey:	
Regional Director, Region 2.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Division of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Division of Game Management.....	Colorado.
Division of Land Acquisition.....	Colo., Ariz., Calif., Ida., Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Okla., Ore., Texas, Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Division of Predator and Rodent Control:	
Control Methods Research Laboratory.....	United States and Hawaiian Islands.
District Office.....	Colorado.
Division of Wildlife Research:	
Food Habits Research Laboratory.....	Nineteen western states.
Flyway Biologist.....	Central flyway, Canada to Mexico.
Bituminous Coal Division.....	Colo., Mont., Wash., Utah, Wyo., N. Mex.
General Land Office:	
Supervisor of Surveys.....	All public domain states and Alaska.
District Cadastral Engineer, District No. 2.....	Colo., Wyo., Nebr., So. Dak.
District Land Office.....	Denver public land district.
Geological Survey:	
Minerals Classification Division.....	Rocky Mt. states from western Kans. to central Nev. and Mexico to Canada.
Mining Division.....	Colo., part of Wyo., Nebr., Kansas, N. Mex., Ark., La., Ala.
Oil and Gas Leasing Division.....	Colorado.
Water and Power Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Distribution Office.....	Local.
Water Resources Branch.....	Colo., Nebr. and parts of Wyo.
Indian Field Service:	
Division of Education.....	Colo., N. Dak., So. Dak., Nebr., Wyo., Kans., Mont., Utah, Ore., Ida., Calif., N. Mex., Ariz., Okla.
Reservation Law Enforcement.....	All Indian Res. in U. S.
Bureau of Mines:	
Mineral Production.....	Colo., Wyo., So. Dak., N. Mex., Tex., Alaska.
Safety Division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex. and parts of So. Dak. and Tex.
Coal Experimental Station.....	Colorado, Wyoming.
National Park Service:	
Administrative Inspection Office.....	Colo., Utah., So. Dak.
Park Superintendent's Office.....	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Bureau of Reclamation.....	Field headquarters for the U. S.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Army Recruiting Service:	
Denver Station.....	Local.
District Station.....	Colorado.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

—Continued

(Source: Office of Government Reports)

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued	
Air Corps Technical School.....	General.
Fort Logan Military Post.....	General.
Fitzsimons General Hospital.....	General.
Constructing Quartermaster's Office.....	Denver and vicinity, including Lowry Field, Fort Logan and others, by assignment.
Headquarters, Third Military Area.....	Colo., N. Mex., Ariz.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	
Customs Service:	
Collector of Customs.....	Colorado.
Division of Disbursements.....	All of Regions 10 and 12 of Farm Security Admn., Colo., and parts of N. Mex., Okla., and Tex. for Soil Conservation Com.; Colo. only for WPA; Colo. and Wyo. for regular establishments, and western states for the Reclamation Service.
Bureau of Internal Revenue:	
Accounts and Collections.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ida., Mont.
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.
Alcohol Tax Unit.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	Colorado.
Intelligence Unit.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Technical Staff, Western Division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Custodian Service.....	Local.
Bureau of Narcotics.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Procurement Division.....	Colorado.
Secret Service Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
United States Coast Guard:	
Firearms Instructor's Office.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, et al.
United States Mint.....	General.
INDEPENDENT OFFICES	
Civil Aeronautics Authority:	
Aeronautical Inspection.....	Colorado and Wyoming.
District Airport Engineer.....	Colo., Wyo., So. Dak., Nebr.
Civil Service Commission.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah and N. Mex.
Federal Communications Commission:	
Regional Inspection Office.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah and eastern part of Montana.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:	
Examiner's Office.....	Colorado.
Federal Loan Agency:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	Colo. and 14 counties in northern N. Mex.
Disaster Loan Corporation.....	Same as above.
RFC Mortgage Company.....	Same as above.
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Same as above.
Home Owners Loan Corporation.....	All of Colo. except Pueblo.
Federal Housing Administration.....	Colorado.
Federal Power Commission Regional Office.....	Colo., Kans., Mont., N. Mex., Nebr., N. Dak., So. Dak., Okla., Tex. and Wyo.
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City:	
Denver Branch.....	Colo. and northern N. Mex.
National Labor Relations Board:	
Regional Director, Region 22.....	Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
National Resources Planning Board:	
Regional Chairman, Region 7.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo. and parts of adjoining states.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

—Continued

(Source: Office of Government Reports)

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued	
Office of Government Reports.....	Colorado.
Railroad Retirement Board:	
Regional Director, Region 10.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo. and parts of Ariz., Ida., Kans., Mont., Nebr., Okla., Ore., Nev., N. Mex.
District Office.....	Colo., N. Mex.
Superintendent of Documents.....	Agent, local.
Securities and Exchange Commission:	
Regional Administrator, Region 6.....	Colo., N. Mex., Nebr., N. Dak., So. Dak., Utah, Wyo.
Veterans' Administration.....	Colorado.
Federal Security Agency:	
Civilian Conservation Corps:	
District Commander.....	Colorado and Wyoming.
Division of Employment Security.....	Colorado.
National Youth Administration:	
Western Field Office.....	Twenty-two western states.
State Administrator.....	Colorado.
Bureau of Public Health Service:	
State Division of Public Health.....	Colorado.
Social Security Agency:	
Regional Director, Region 11.....	Colo., Ariz., Mont., Utah and Wyo.
Bureau of Public Assistance.....	Same as Region 11.
Bureau of Research and Statistics.....	Same as Region 11.
Bureau of Employment Security.....	Same as Region 11.
Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance.....	Same as Region 11.
Regional Attorney.....	Same as Region 11.
Regional Auditor.....	Same as Region 11.
Denver Field Office (Old Age and Survivors' Insurance).....	Colorado.
Federal Works Agency:	
Public Buildings Administration:	
Custodian Service.....	Local.
Public Roads Administration.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Public Works Administration:	
Project Auditor.....	Colorado.
United States Housing Authority:	
Denver Housing Authority.....	City and County of Denver.
Works Projects Administration:	
Regional Director.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
State Office.....	Colorado.
District Office.....	Adams, Arapahoe, Clear Creek, Doug- las, Gilpin, Grand and Jefferson counties.
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Bureau of Locomotive Inspection.....	Colo. and parts of Wyo., Nebr., So. Dak.
Bureau of Motor Carriers.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Service Bureau.....	Colo., Wyo., and parts of adjoining states.
Bureau of Valuation.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex. and part of Tex.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

The Federal Crop Insurance corporation was established as an agency within the department of agriculture under Title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, approved February 16, 1938, and was authorized to insure growing wheat, commencing

with the crop planted for harvest in 1939. An outstanding consideration in policy-making of the new federal agency was the implication that crop insurance for wheat was to be regarded as an experiment, the results of which would measure the possibility of insurance for additional crops.

Operations of the corporation in Colorado from its organization to June 30, 1939, are summarized as follows:

Policies issued.....	1,443
Acreage insured.....	72,166
Insured production (bushels).....	585,842
Average insured production per policy.....	406
Premiums:	
In bushels.....	78,364
Cash equivalent.....	\$35,195
Average premium per policy:	
In bushels.....	54.31
Cash equivalent.....	\$24.39

Indemnities paid as of June 30, 1939, in Colorado, were 32 in number, on 8,782 bushels, to the amount of \$4,214.62.

PENSIONS AND WAR COMPENSATION

The Veterans' administration administers all laws relating to the relief of and all other benefits provided by law for former members of the military and naval forces of the United States. It was established by executive order of July 21, 1930, consolidating the United States veterans' bureau, the bureau of pensions and the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers. A regional office of the administration is located in the old customs house in Denver. The region is co-extensive with the boundaries of the state. The administration operates a hospital for veterans at Fort Lyon, a description of which is contained in a separate chapter.

Payments in the form of pensions, disability allowances, death benefits, hospitalization and administration to the amount of \$8,480,403 were made by the administration in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. That amount included \$5,230,137 in pensions and benefits to 8,259 living veterans and \$1,230,228 to the dependents of 2,674 deceased veterans.

Records of total payments made in Colorado prior to 1918 are not available, but information for varying numbers of years since that date discloses that it is in excess of \$140,347,032. The largest item in that total is \$64,556,236 paid out in the past 21 years for disability compensation to World war veterans. The second largest item is \$50,592,585 covering a period of 22 years for pensions to veterans and their dependents of wars in which the country has been engaged other than the World war.

The gradual passing of veterans of the wars is disclosed in the comparative statistics of the administration for Colorado. In 1937 there were two dependents of deceased veterans of the Mexican war residing in Colorado, to

whom was paid \$744. The following year only one remained, and in 1939 there was none. There were 58 living veterans of the Indian wars living in the state in 1937. This number decreased to 50 in 1938 and 41 in 1939. The decline in Civil war veterans was more pronounced, there being 87 on the pension roll in 1937, 65 in 1938 and only 46 in 1939. The number of living veterans of the World war receiving benefits increased slightly during the period and the number of living veterans of the Spanish-American war showed a small decrease.

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
1938.....	4,271	2,143,838
1939.....	4,120	2,464,434
Total.....		\$50,592,585

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
1938.....	1,189	531,125
1939.....	1,252	624,519
Total.....		\$6,678,218

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
1938	4,933	3,158,152
1939	4,803	3,082,028

Total.....\$64,556,236

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 each year, is 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
1938	591	191,157
1939	723	227,076

Total.....\$2,806,018

Emergency officers' retirement 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
1938	36	62,729
1939	35	62,308

Total.....\$1,321,835

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
1938	1,548	1,068,891
1939	712	578,018

Total.....\$6,642,229

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
1938	9,559
1939	8,120

Total.....\$60,018

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 subsequent to 1936.

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
1938	1,453,405
1939	1,406,837

Total.....\$6,200,732

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
1938	222,830
1939	27,063

Total.....\$828,463

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
1938	8,841,686
1939	8,480,403

Total.....\$50,207,492

Recapitulation of amounts paid out in Colorado for number of specified years, as shown by the above tables, exclusive of adjusted compensation (bonus) payments subsequent to 1936, is as follows:

Pensions (22 yrs.).....	\$ 50,592,585
Death compensation (21 yrs.)	6,678,218
Disability compensation (21 yrs.)	64,556,236
Disability allowance (9 yrs.)	2,806,018
Retired emergency officers pay (9 yrs.).....	1,321,835
Military and naval insurance (6 yrs.).....	6,642,229
Adjusted service pay (6 yrs.)	60,018
Adjusted service certificates (3 yrs.).....	660,698
Administration (6 yrs.).....	6,200,732
Construction (6 yrs.).....	\$28,463

Total.....\$140,347,032

There were 1,179 veterans remaining under hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Colorado hospitals and facilities on June 30, 1939, of which num-

ber 612 were residents of Colorado. In addition, there were 286 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, 1939, a total of 2,874, of whom 1,616 were incompetents and 1,258 were minors under the jurisdiction of the Denver field office.

A table is published herewith showing the distribution of pensions and benefits in Colorado and administrative and construction costs for the fiscal years of 1939, 1938 and 1937.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS AND BENEFITS IN COLORADO FOR WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs)

	1939		1938		1937	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
WORLD WAR						
Living veterans:						
Service-connected (war time)	4,803	\$3,082,028	4,933	\$3,158,152	4,922	\$3,203,743
Non-service connected.....	723	227,076	591	191,157	514	167,714
Emergency officers' retirement pay	35	62,308	36	62,729	34	60,587
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	5,561	\$3,371,412	5,560	\$3,412,038	5,470	\$3,432,044
Deceased veterans.....	1,252	624,519	1,189	531,125	1,183	444,646
Grand total, World War	6,813	\$3,995,931	6,749	\$3,943,163	6,653	\$3,876,690
OTHER WARS						
Mexican War:						
Deceased veterans .....	.....	.....	1	\$ 436	2	\$ 744
Indian War:						
Living veterans.....	41	\$ 30,659	50	34,163	58	33,100
Deceased veterans.....	66	22,995	63	22,472	63	23,096
Civil War:						
Living veterans.....	46	62,198	65	84,618	87	111,217
Deceased veterans.....	759	367,654	828	405,991	923	456,323
Spanish-American War:						
Living veterans.....	1,655	1,392,986	1,739	1,025,331	1,797	1,012,203
Deceased veterans	493	179,266	483	170,390	446	157,509
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	1,742	\$1,485,843	1,854	\$1,144,112	1,942	\$1,156,520
Deceased veterans	1,318	569,915	1,375	599,289	1,434	637,672
Grand total, other wars	3,060	\$2,055,758	3,229	\$1,743,401	3,376	\$1,794,192
Peace time:						
Living veterans.....	956	\$ 372,882	939	\$ 365,381	961	\$ 388,288
Deceased veterans	104	35,794	103	35,056	109	33,000
Total, peace time.....	1,060	\$ 408,676	1,042	\$ 400,437	1,070	\$ 421,288
Grand totals:						
Living veterans.....	8,259	\$5,230,137	8,353	\$4,921,531	8,373	\$4,976,852
Deceased veterans.....	2,674	1,230,228	2,667	1,165,470	2,726	1,115,318
Total	10,933	\$6,460,365	11,020	\$6,087,001	11,099	\$6,092,170
Military and naval insurance..	712	\$ 578,018	1,548	\$1,068,891	1,772	\$1,141,560
Adjusted service and dependent pay .....	.....	8,120	.....	9,559	.....	10,974
Administration .....	.....	1,406,837	.....	1,453,405	.....	800,088
Construction .....	.....	27,063	.....	222,830	.....	214,580
Total disbursements.....	.....	\$8,480,403	.....	\$8,841,686	.....	\$8,259,372

U. S. HOUSING AUTHORITY

The United States Housing authority was created as a body corporate of perpetual duration by an act of congress approved September 1, 1937, and on October 27, 1937, was placed under the Federal Works agency by executive order. The purpose of the authority is to assist the several states and their political subdivisions to remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for families of low income and to alleviate present and recurring unemployment. The housing authority may make loans to public housing agencies to assist in the development, acquisition or administration of low-rent housing or slum-clearance projects. It also may make annual contributions to public housing agencies to assist in achieving and maintaining the low-rent character of a housing project.

Colorado is in Region 5, which has its headquarters in Washington. Two agencies in the state had been created for the purpose of availing themselves of federal aid in low-rent housing projects up to December 31, 1939. One of these is the Denver Housing authority, a permanent organization established under the authority of the city and county of Denver, and the other is the Pueblo Housing authority, similarly constituted. The Denver authority is actively engaged in the construction of its first project and the Pueblo agency is in the preliminary stages.

Three projects for Denver were approved by the President on May 3, 1939, and the USHA entered into contracts with the Denver authority on May 24, 1939, for loans aggregating \$3,132,000, based on 90 per cent of development costs, and maximum amount of annual contributions of \$130,576. These are distributed as follows:

Project	Amount of Loan	Annual Contribution
Colo. 1-1.....	\$ 898,000	\$ 37,425
Colo. 1-2.....	1,287,000	53,663
Colo. 1-3.....	947,000	39,488
Total.....	\$3,132,000	\$130,576

The largest of the Denver projects is Lincoln Park Homes, located in west Denver. The local authority awarded contracts in May, 1940, amounting to \$1,120,262 for its construction. The project will occupy four blocks and consist of rows of houses and apartments two and three stories high and will provide 346 units designed for families in the low-income group. The contract with the federal authority pro-

vides for the elimination of an equal number of unsafe and unsanitary family units in the city, either by razing them or bringing them up to certain standards in regard to plumbing, lighting, heating, ventilation and safety.

The ownership is vested in perpetuity in the Denver housing authority. The funds advanced by the government for construction purposes are to be repaid. The maximum annual allowances are for the purpose of keeping the rentals within the requirements of the low-income occupants.

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. In 1939 a 2-year extension to June 30, 1941 was enacted.

In the period 1934 to 1939, inclusive, there were 15,162 property-improvement loans in Colorado insured by the FHA, the amount of these loans aggregating \$5,643,789. For the calendar year 1939, 4,385 loans were insured, amounting to \$1,590,815.

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 amol-

tize 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.

One of several amendments enacted in 1939 permits insurance of mortgages up to 90 per cent (formerly 80 per cent) of the FHA valuation, when in amounts not exceeding \$5,400 and secured by new, single-family, owner-occupied houses. Another extended the top limit on maturities for single-family, owner-occupied houses to 25 years. Twenty years remains the maximum maturity permissible for all other insured mortgages on new or existing homes.

In the period 1934 to 1939, inclusive, there were 4,886 loans in Colorado insured to the amount of \$17,506,468 on 1-to-4 family homes, and four amounting to \$939,500 on rental and group housing projects under Title II, a total of \$18,445,968. The total for Title I and Title II loans for the period ending December 31, 1939, was \$24,089,757.

A table published herewith shows the number and amount of loans accepted for insurance in Colorado, average income of borrowers, average gross monthly payments, and distribution by types and amounts, with the same information for Denver, for the calendar years 1939, 1938 and 1937.

This information discloses a very large gain in the construction of new homes under the FHA plan in Colorado in 1939, compared with 1938 and 1937. There were 1,070 new home mortgages insured in 1939, an increase of 47.2 per cent over the number in 1938 and 172.9 per cent increase over 1937. The amount of loans insured for new home construction in 1939 was \$4,609,800, an increase of 45.8 per cent as compared with 1938 and 182.0 per cent as compared with 1937.

The average total value of single-family new homes in 1939 was \$5,063, including the land, for Colorado and

\$5,329 for Denver. These compare with an average for the United States of \$5,352. The average annual income of borrowers for new homes in 1939 was \$2,561 for Colorado and \$2,767 for Denver, which compares with \$2,752 for the United States. The per cent distribution for new homes in Colorado in 1939 according to number of rooms, with comparative figures for the United States and Denver, are as follows:

Rooms	Per Cent		
	Colo.	U. S.	Denver
4 rooms or less....	36	18	31
5 rooms	51	49	56
6 rooms	10	28	10
7 rooms or more...	3	5	3
Total.....	100	100	100

The per cent distribution of new homes in 1939, types of exterior materials used, for Colorado, United States and Denver is as follows:

Material	Per Cent		
	Colo.	U. S.	Denver
Wood	46	41	42
Brick	33	30	46
Stucco	15	18	8
Other	6	11	4
Total.....	100	100	100

Foreclosures and serious delinquencies on mortgages were less than 1 per cent in the period from 1935 to 1939, inclusive. Of 4,886 net mortgages accepted and credited to Colorado, 301 or 6.16 per cent, were matured, prepaid or cancelled during that period. There were 15 foreclosures or only 0.3 per cent of total loans, and 16 or 0.35 per cent serious delinquencies.

Mortgages on new homes and existing homes are not financed by the FHA, but by lending institutions, and the federal agency insures these loans under the provisions of the law. The type of institutions originating mortgages in Colorado and Denver on 1-to-4 family homes accepted for insurance in 1939 and amounts are as follows:

Type	Colorado	Denver
National banks....	\$1,534,000	\$ 832,000
State banks and trust companies..	381,000	195,000
Savings & loan associations	1,378,000	613,000
Mortgage companies	3,485,000	3,057,000
Insurance companies	509,000	507,000
All others.....	119,000	4,000
Total.....	\$7,406,000	\$5,208,000

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION: NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE IN COLORADO, AVERAGE INCOME OF BORROWERS, AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND TYPE OF HOMES, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Federal Housing Administration)

	Colorado			Denver		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
1-TO-4 FAMILY HOMES						
Mortgages accepted for insurance:						
New home mortgages:						
Number -----	1,070	727	392	700	510	226
Amount -----	\$4,609,800	\$3,159,800	\$1,634,644	\$3,205,700	\$2,441,000	\$1,054,344
Existing home mortgages:						
Number -----	878	610	589	597	444	368
Amount -----	\$2,796,400	\$1,964,300	\$1,669,200	\$2,002,300	\$1,517,600	\$1,138,600
Total:						
Number -----	1,948	1,337	981	1,297	954	594
Amount -----	\$7,406,200	\$5,124,100	\$3,303,844	\$5,208,000	\$3,958,600	\$2,192,944
SINGLE FAMILY HOMES						
New homes:						
Average total value of property -----	\$ 5,063 ¹ \$	5,233	(2)	\$ 5,329 ¹ \$	5,352	(2)
Average land value-----	452	486	(2)	487	500	(2)
Per cent land to total value -----	8.9	9.3	(2)	9.0	9.3	(2)
Existing homes:						
Average total value of property -----	\$ 4,207 ¹ \$	4,518	(2)	\$ 4,539 ¹ \$	4,810	(2)
Average land value-----	542	592	(2)	588	633	(2)
Per cent land to total value -----	12.9	13.1	(2)	13.0	13.2	(2)
Average borrower's annual income:						
New homes-----	\$ 2,561	\$ 2,704	(4)	\$ 2,673	\$ 2,767	(4)
Existing homes-----	2,674	2,725	(4)	2,760	2,720	(4)
Per cent of income used for gross payments: ³						
New homes -----	18.5	18.6	(4)	18.7	18.5	(4)
Existing homes-----	15.4	16.7	(4)	16.0	17.3	(4)
Average gross monthly payments: ³						
New homes -----	\$ 39.48	\$ 41.89	(4)	\$ 41.65	\$ 42.63	(4)
Existing homes-----	34.33	37.81	(4)	36.90	39.29	(4)
Type of homes:						
New homes (per cent):						
Wood -----	46	136	(2)	42	136	(2)
Brick -----	33	43	(2)	46	51	(2)
Stucco -----	15	17	(2)	8	9	(2)
Other -----	6	4	(2)	4	4	(2)
Existing homes:						
Wood -----	33	126	(2)	20	116	(2)
Brick -----	52	59	(2)	69	74	(2)
Stucco -----	13	13	(2)	10	9	(2)
Other -----	2	2	(2)	1	1	(2)

¹April to October, inclusive.

²Not reported separately.

³Includes amortization of principal, interest, mortgage insurance premium, taxes, water rent, special assessments, and hazard insurance.

⁴Not reported separately. Average annual income of new and existing home borrowers was \$2,600 for 1937 and monthly gross payments averaged \$28.79.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The Agricultural Adjustment administration (AAA) is an agency of the United States department of agriculture which is responsible for the administration of certain legislation designed to raise farm income to a level more nearly comparable to non-farm income, to conserve soil resources and to protect generally the interests of producers and consumers of farm products. Through crop adjustment it is sought to maintain farm prices and income through limitation or allotment of crops. The objective of the soil conservation program is to bring about the rotation of crops as an effective weapon against soil destruction and prevent unprofitable crop surpluses. It is a complicated organization which requires no detailed description here, and includes such features as marketing agreements, parity payments, surplus removal, the food order stamp plan and others. It is administered under the provisions of the agricultural adjustment act of 1938 (approved February 16, 1938), amendments to this and prior acts, and related legislation.

Under the reorganization effective October 6, 1938, the administration of the agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, the sugar act of 1937, and the surplus commodity purchase and diversion programs was transferred from the AAA to the Office of Marketing and Regulatory Work.

The program is made effective by the co-operation of individual farmers who by their participation become members of county associations. Members of county associations elect committeemen from their own number, who are in actual charge of the administration of the program locally.

The state office of the associations is at the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins. The state committee, as of April 1, 1940, is as follows:

Floyd L. Moore, chairman... Montrose
George E. Brown..... Johnstown
George E. Everett..... Salida
Ray B. Nimmo..... Haxton
F. A. Anderson (ex-officio).. Ft. Collins

The 1938 program for Colorado covering payments and obligations as of December 31, 1939, is as follows:

Conservation payments:

Certified	\$4,681,828
To be certified.....	5,748
Total payments to be made	\$4,687,576

Administrative expenses:

State office.....	\$ 142,043
Other	1,267
Grand total.....	\$4,830,886

Conservation payments to be made in Colorado, by counties, on account of the 1938 program, up to December 31, 1939, were as follows:

County	Amount
Adams	\$ 120,278.30
Alamoga	62,692.32
Arapahoe	68,704.56
Archuleta	4,435.27
Baca	393,927.29
Bent	82,317.22
Boulder	51,038.03
Chaffee	5,713.10
Cheyenne	97,957.80
Clear Creek .....	.....
Conejos	57,136.18
Costilla	9,930.93
Crowley	25,414.14
Custer	6,355.14
Delta	22,418.05
Denver .....	.....
Dolores	1,707.30
Douglas	24,589.33
Eagle	8,360.86
Elbert	116,472.80
El Paso.....	111,147.91
Fremont	14,892.69
Garfield	23,045.82
Gilpin .....	.....
Grand	9,088.46
Gunnison	4,397.17
Hinsdale .....	.....
Huerfano	15,083.53
Jackson	22,290.46
Jefferson	13,614.26
Kiowa	96,764.37
Kit Carson.....	212,994.97
Lake .....	.....
La Plata.....	25,846.04
Larimer	68,507.40
Las Animas	88,109.66
Lincoln	165,992.72
Logan	235,237.63
Mesa	12,757.36
Mineral .....	.....
Moffat	18,323.70
Montezuma	10,388.63
Montrose	32,931.10
Morgan	163,273.83
Otero	41,086.63
Ouray	2,957.25
Park	13,122.13
Phillips	242,118.70
Pitkin	7,586.33
Prowers	211,813.10
Pueblo	57,301.38
Rio Blanco.....	8,124.42
Rio Grande.....	151,882.41
Routt	7,526.18
Saguache	73,217.17
San Juan .....	.....
San Miguel.....	2,373.68
Sedgwick	149,795.05
Summit	2,250.19
Teller	10,043.79
Washington	223,236.50
Weld	628,887.59
Yuma	344,368.70
Total	\$4,681,827.53
Obligations for farm pay- ments (not certified).....	5,748.31
Total	\$4,687,575.84

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation service, which is under the United States department of agriculture, by research, demonstration and co-operation with soil conservation districts, encourages good land use through the adoption of conservation farm practices, the purchase and development of submarginal land for constructive use, the development of farm woodlands and water facilities and the treatment of land for flood control. Soil conservation districts are organized by the farmers with the co-operation of the government and within these districts there is placed in operation a program of soil erosion control, water storage, the planting of farm forests and the conservation of soil resources on private land. In areas where submarginal agricultural land exists, land is acquired by the federal government through purchase and taken out of production or improved and managed by one of several agencies.

Eastern Colorado is in Region 6, which has its headquarters at Amarillo, Tex., and western Colorado is in Region 8, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M.

The number and area of work units in Colorado within which the soil conservation service was working in co-operation as of June 30, 1939, are as follows:

	Num-ber	Area (Acres)
Watershed and demonstration projects.....	4	421,560
Land utilization projects..	4	1,365,389
CCC Camps.....	10	500,000
Soil conservation districts..	5	1,812,609
Water facilities areas.....	4	3,059,200

The operations of the nurseries are not segregated by states, but in the two regions in which Colorado is located there were distributed in 1939 totals of 9,391,808 plants, 54,327 pounds of tree and shrub seed and 357,204 pounds of grass and legume seed.

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.

Operations of the commission are not broken down by states, but companies with headquarters in Colorado regis-

tered securities with the commission in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, to the amount of \$57,395,248 for which stop orders, consent refusal orders and withdrawal orders were issued. Approximately 90 per cent of these were withdrawn by the applicants. Injunctive proceedings were initiated by the commission in the federal district court for Colorado in 10 cases involving 36 defendants during the year.

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, homestead 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 associations or through such state-chartered institutions of the savings, building and loan type as become insured.

On July 1, 1939, the federal government reorganization Plan No. 1 became effective, grouping the above organizations with certain other government agencies under the newly created "Federal Loan Agency."

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 40 institutions in Colorado members of the system on June 30, 1939. These members on the same date had combined assets of \$29,044,000. The Topeka bank as of June 30, 1939, had total assets of \$10,182,992 and liabilities of \$5,689,629, exclusive of capital, and surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$473,024.

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. An amendment to the act approved August 11, 1939, authorized the corporation to extend the amortization period of its mortgage loans from 15 years to a maximum of 25 years at the discretion of the board. Also, the interest rate has been reduced to 4½% on all payments due on and after October 16, 1939.

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.

The status of the Colorado loans (original loans only) on June 30, 1939, was as follows:

Paid on schedule or less than three installments in arrears.....	8,209
More than three installments in arrears but liquidating.....	858
Total in satisfactory standing.....	9,067
In default and not liquidating.....	715

Net foreclosure authorizations on original loans, cumulatively to June 30, 1939, for Colorado were 1,071 or 10.2 per cent of total loans closed. There were 518 properties in Colorado owned by the corporation and 45 properties in process of acquiring title on June 30, 1939.

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, 1939.

From the organization of the first association in 1934 down to June 30, 1939, the Colorado members of the system made mortgage loans in the state for construction, home purchasing, refinancing, repairs and reconditioning and other purposes aggregating \$15,316,667, and loans outstanding on the last named date amounted to \$14,053,800. The assets of the Colorado members increased from \$2,417,244 in 1935 to \$19,132,000 in 1939.

An accompanying table shows the status of Colorado associations members of the federal home loan bank system on June 30 from 1935 to 1939, inclusive. Another table gives a summary of mortgage loans of members by fiscal years and another table is a consolidated statement of condition of Colorado associations at the close of calendar years of 1938 and 1937.

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.

There were 40 savings and loan members of the federal home loan

bank system in Colorado on June 30, 1939, of which 31 were all insured associations. The ratio of all insured associations to savings and loan members is 77.50, which compares with 55.68 for the United States. The assets of all members on the above date amounted to \$29,044,000 and of all insured associations \$25,351,000. The ratio of assets of all insured associations to assets of all savings and loan members was 87.28 for Colorado as against 59.44 for the United States.

The distribution of all insured associations in the state on June 30, 1939 is shown in a separate table.

FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: STATUS OF COLORADO MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM AS OF JUNE 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of associations chartered	23	24	23	22	20
Mortgage loans outstanding	\$14,053,800	\$11,560,825	\$ 7,846,664	\$ 4,789,883	\$ 1,766,826
Assets	19,132,000	17,268,000	10,088,360	6,840,444	2,417,244
Number private investors in repurchasable shares.	15,127	13,791	6,834	4,875	2,249
Private repurchasable capital	\$13,414,000	\$11,646,927	\$ 5,737,021	\$ 4,775,139	\$ 1,722,648
Investments of U. S. treasury and Home Owners Loan Corp.	2,594,500	2,615,000	2,368,000	722,000	250,500

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: SUMMARY OF MORTGAGE LOANS MADE IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, BY COLORADO MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Construction	\$1,309,000	\$ 859,000	\$1,549,100	\$ 440,511
Home purchase.....	1,661,100	1,354,100	1,299,600	460,202
Refinancing*	1,247,800	941,000	705,100	717,166
Repairs and reconditioning.....	288,800	253,400	214,300	75,000
Other purposes	543,900	327,500	254,400	357,139
Total	\$5,050,600	\$3,735,000	\$4,022,500	\$2,050,018

*Refinancing of associations' own mortgages includes only the amount of increase in the mortgage.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT END OF AND OPERATIONS DURING CALENDAR YEARS OF COLORADO COMPANIES

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

	1938	1937
ASSETS:		
First mortgage loans.....	\$12,724,792	\$11,154,740
Loans on share accounts.....	61,638	64,342
Other loans	3,655	5,201
Real estate contracts.....	1,416,215	1,494,734
Real estate owned.....	1,067,238	1,477,990
Investments, including accrued interest.....	996,606	897,837
Cash	676,345	596,404
Office building furniture and fixtures (net).....	896,900	826,355
Deferred charges and other assets.....	11,761	8,658
Total	\$17,855,150	\$16,526,261
LIABILITIES:		
Share accounts (unpledged).....	\$15,101,054	\$13,688,920
Share accounts pledged on mortgage loans.....	344,948	465,881
Advance from FHLB.....	1,007,575	1,058,773
Borrowed money	16,781	16,689
Loans in process.....	136,634	131,557
Advance payment by borrowers.....	65,501	26,012
Other liabilities.....	47,947	102,023
Deferred credit	51,870	81,285
Specific reserves.....	69,751	84,626
General reserves.....	880,437	791,943
Reserve for bonus.....	5,759	9,162
Undivided profits.....	126,893	69,390
Total	\$17,855,150	\$16,526,261
OPERATIONS:		
Gross operating income.....	\$ 1,088,254	\$ 1,006,842
Total operating expense.....	401,656	378,568
Net operating income before interest.....	686,598	628,274
Net income for year.....	701,436	635,066
DISTRIBUTION OF NET:		
Additions to reserves.....	\$ 189,102	\$ 256,141
Dividends	487,115	441,329
Additions to undivided profits.....	25,219	*62,404

*Decrease.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION: NUMBER AND ASSETS OF ALL INSURED ASSOCIATIONS IN COLORADO AND NUMBER OF INVESTORS IN REPURCHASABLE SHARES AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

	Number of Associations	Private Shareholders	Assets
New federals.....	14	3,106	\$ 3,702,000
Converted federals.....	9	12,021	15,430,000
State-chartered associations.....	8	5,723	6,219,000
Total, all insured.....	31	20,850	\$25,351,000

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.

The commodities purchased by the corporation are turned over to state agencies for distribution. The state department of public welfare is the designated agency for this purpose in Colorado and additional information concerning its activities will be found in the chapter in this volume on that department.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Rural Electrification administration was created by executive order of President Roosevelt May 11, 1935,

in accordance with authorizations under the emergency relief appropriation act of 1935, with a one-year program. The rural electrification act of 1936 authorized the continuation of its program for 10 years. Under the second reorganization program REA became a unit of the department of agriculture July 1, 1939.

The purpose of the administration is to finance the construction of rural electric distribution systems in areas not already served. This is done principally through loans to co-operative organizations, which are repayable in full. Under certain conditions loans are made to cover the entire cost of construction, and in some instances the administrator is empowered to finance the wiring of premises of persons in rural areas and the purchase and installation of electrical and plumbing equipment.

Allotments aggregating \$3,372,500 for the construction of 11 projects in Colorado had been made by the administration up to September 1, 1939. These involved the construction of 3,018 miles of lines for the transportation of energy and will supply power to 9,194 members of the associations. The first project in Colorado to be energized was the Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc., in Mesa county, which was completed and power made available to the customers on September 17, 1937. Four additional projects have been completed, five are under construction and allotment has been made but construction has not yet started on another.

An accompanying table gives the names of associations in the state which have been allotted loans, their location, the amount of loans granted, miles of power line, number of customers to be served and present status of projects. A chart shows the geographical location of the projects.

A typical survey made by the administration shows that 86 per cent of members of co-operatives have radios, 92 per cent electric irons, and 75 per cent electric washing machines. In addition to ordinary domestic use, the power is used for irrigation pumping, operating sheep-shearers, heating water for stock in winter, operating chick brooders and many other purposes.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: STATUS OF COLORADO PROJECTS OF THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

(Source: Rural Electrification Administration)

Name of Borrower	County	Total Amount Allotted	Miles of Line	Number of Members	Date Energized
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc. -----	Mesa -----	\$ 218,000	201	893	September 17, 1937
San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative -----	Alamosa, Conejos, Saguache, Rio Grande -----	382,500	357	1,024	June 25, 1938
Morgan County Rural Electric Association -----	Morgan, Weld, Washington -----	605,000	459	1,369	June 1, 1938
International Rural Electric Association -----	Jefferson, Park -----	114,000	99	300	Under construction
Southeast Colorado Power Association -----	Bent, Prowers, Otero, Crowley, Pueblo --	687,500	647	1,748	June 22, 1938
Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines Association -----	Delta, Montrose ----	502,000	443	1,403	May 17, 1939
Stonewall Electric Company -----	Las Animas -----	39,000	31	163	Under construction
Union Rural Electric Association, Inc. -----	Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, Gilpin, Weld -----	325,000	346	946	Under construction
San Miguel Power Association, Inc. -----	San Miguel, Montrose -----	144,000	116	482	Under construction
HighLine Electric Association -----	Sedgwick, Phillips --	125,500	100	253	Under construction
Poudre Valley Rural Electric Association, Inc. -----	Larimer, Weld -----	230,000	219	608	Not stated
Total -----		*\$3,372,500	3,018	9,194	

*Includes \$37,500 for wiring of houses and plumbing.

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.

During the earlier days of the program it was carried on through state agencies representing the administration, but later the nation was divided into regions. Dr. George M. Bull of Denver, formerly state administrator

for Colorado, was made director of the 5th region, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Tex. In 1940, as the program drew to a close, the regional offices were discontinued, and at this time only projects under way but not yet completed are in the PWA program.

A detailed report published by the Public Works Administration toward the close of the program shows that 206 projects with a total estimated cost of \$46,132,802 were constructed or under construction in Colorado. Of that number 160 projects costing \$37,625,077 were constructed directly under the supervision of the PWA, and 46 projects were constructed by other agencies to which PWA allotted money for purposes such as highway construction, surveys, erosion control, etc.

Outstanding among the projects constructed in the state were the building program at 19 state institutions, which is discussed under a separate heading in this volume; the Denver waterworks and sewage disposal plant the storage dam on the upper Yampa river and many other large structures which could not have been built without the

aid of a federal subsidy. Because in most instances the credit of sponsors for Colorado projects was good and they were enabled to borrow what was needed to meet the sponsors' share of the cost of construction from private sources and on low interest, the state, although ranking 33rd in population, was 23rd among the states in the matter of providing funds from its own resources to meet federal grants.

WORKS PROJECTS 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.

Under the President's reorganization plan No. 1, which went into effect July 1, 1939, the name of the agency was changed to the Works Projects Administration and it was placed under the Federal Works agency. Denver is headquarters for region No. 8, comprising the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, with a regional director in charge. Paul D. Shriver is state administrator for Colorado, with headquarters at 810 Fourteenth street, Denver.

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.

Several important new provisions are to be found in the 1939 appropriations act concerning the respective parts to be played by the sponsors and by the WPA in financing projects. On and after January 1, 1940, not to exceed three-fourths of the total cost of all non-federal projects thereafter approved to be undertaken in any state shall be borne by the United States. This proviso does not mean that each sponsor in a given state must bear at least one-fourth of the cost of each and every project, but that the sponsors in

each state as a whole must contribute at least one-fourth of the total cost in the state.

Expenditures of all agencies and of the WPA under the emergency relief acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938, in Colorado by fiscal years to June 30, 1939, as shown by the U. S. treasury department, including WPA-operated programs, the federal nation-wide program, purchase of clothing, grants to self-help and co-operative agencies, WPA and NYA administrative expenses, etc., are as follows:

Year	Amount
1935-1936	\$ 49,159,388
1937	31,662,017
1938	24,169,326
1939	31,385,518
Total	\$136,376,249

Expenditures of federal and sponsors' funds on WPA-operated projects in the state, cumulative to June 30, 1939, amounted to \$87,377,406, of which \$26,481,718 was expended in the fiscal year 1939. An accompanying table shows the distribution of these amounts for 1939 and cumulative to June 30, 1939, by major types of projects.

The sources of these funds are as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Federal funds.....	\$70,079,783	80.2
Sponsors' funds.....	17,297,623	19.8
Total	\$87,377,406	100.0

Expenditures for labor out of the federal funds of \$70,079,783 amounted to \$61,592,185, or 87.9 per cent of the federal funds. Expenditures out of the \$17,297,623 of sponsors' funds for non-labor amounted to \$14,743,721, or 85.2 per cent. Labor expenditures out of all funds were 73.4 per cent of total.

The number of persons employed on WPA-operated projects in the state up to June 29, 1938, on specified dates, are as follows:

Date	Number
December 31, 1935.....	40,202
March 25, 1936.....	39,033
June 24.....	28,328
September 30.....	28,563
December 30.....	20,279
March 31, 1937.....	25,398
June 30.....	19,608
September 29.....	15,239
December 29.....	19,985
March 30, 1938.....	27,530
June 29.....	28,472

The 1938 appropriation act authorized the administrator to allocate WPA

funds to other federal agencies for the prosecution of projects similar in type to other WPA-operated projects. The number of persons employed on these projects, by agencies, on June 28, 1939, in Colorado, are as follows:

Department	Number
Department of Agriculture:	
Biological survey.....	51
Entomology and plant quarantine.....	179
Forest service.....	731
Soil conservation.....	212
Total.....	1,173
Department of Commerce:	
Bureau of fisheries.....	14
Department of Interior:	
National Park service.....	300
Others.....	2
Total.....	316
Department of Labor.....	12
Treasury department.....	2
War Department:	
Quartermaster corps.....	1,976
Total.....	3,479

The number of persons employed on WPA-operated projects and WPA-financed projects of other federal agencies combined, in Colorado, on specified dates in 1938 and 1939, are as follows:

Date	Number
September 28, 1938.....	35,490
December 28.....	31,835
March 29, 1939.....	32,763
June 28.....	26,004

The number of persons employed on WPA-operated projects on June 21, 1939, and per cent of total, by type, are as follows:

Type	Number	Pct.
Highways, roads and streets	7,241	32.2
Public buildings.....	2,875	12.8
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	995	4.4
Conservation.....	1,556	6.9
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	2,670	11.9
Airports and other transportation facilities.....	898	4.0
White collar:		
Education.....	393	1.8
Recreation.....	271	1.2
Professional, clerical and service.....	2,078	9.3
Sewing.....	2,050	9.1
Goods, other than sewing...	784	3.5
Sanitation and health.....	336	1.5
Miscellaneous.....	314	1.4
Total.....	22,461	100.0

Hours and earnings of persons employed on WPA-operated projects in the state, by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Hours	Earnings
1936 and 1937....	65,782,461	\$30,144,275
1938.....	25,480,849	13,448,604
1939.....	31,673,853	18,155,509
Total.....	122,937,163	\$61,748,388

Selected items of physical accomplishments on WPA-operated projects in Colorado, cumulative to June 30, 1938, include the following:

Number of Public Buildings:	
Schools:	
New construction (including additions).....	57
Improvements.....	263
All others:	
New construction (including additions).....	278
Improvements.....	317
Miles of Highways, Roads, and Streets:	
New pavement.....	244.2
Improved pavement.....	64.9
Unpaved.....	4,088.0
Number of Bridges:	
New construction.....	1,127
Improvements.....	721
Number of Culverts:	
New construction.....	6,149
Improvements.....	806
Miles of curbs, new and improved	247.3
Miles of sidewalks and paths, new and improved.....	75.4
Number of Parks, Playgrounds, Athletic Fields and Fairgrounds:	
New construction (including additions).....	35
Improvements.....	204
Miles of Water Mains, Aqueducts and Distribution Lines:	
New construction.....	115.4
Improvements.....	56.7
Miles of Storm and Sanitary Sewers (Trunk Lines and Laterals):	
New construction.....	80.2
Improvements.....	5.5
Number of books renovated....	343,630
Work in Sewing Rooms:	
Number of garments produced	1,510,314
Number of other articles produced.....	198,590
Number of school lunches served	5,354,634

WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION: EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS, IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939, AND CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES TO THAT DATE

(Source: Federal Works Agency)

TYPE	1939		Cumulative to June 30, 1939	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Highways, roads and streets.....	\$ 9,535,910	36.0	\$31,852,276	36.5
Public buildings	3,948,019	14.9	9,740,499	11.2
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	807,819	3.1	4,020,025	4.6
Conservation	1,709,743	6.5	7,816,342	8.9
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	2,100,516	7.9	6,432,214	7.4
Airports and other transportation facilities...	1,018,718	3.8	2,136,481	2.4
White collar.....	3,170,055	12.0	9,829,407	11.2
Sewing	2,249,675	8.5	8,463,540	9.7
Goods other than sewing.....	906,660	3.4	4,046,805	4.6
Sanitation and health.....	347,930	1.3	1,160,777	1.3
Miscellaneous*	686,673	2.6	1,879,040	2.2
Total	\$26,481,718	100.0	\$87,377,406	100.0

*Includes adjustment of federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by types of projects is not available.

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 27-year period ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$428,941,395. 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 Adjust-

ment act. These taxes, which subsequently were declared unconstitutional, amounted to more than half the total for that year. Collections in 1937 and 1938 were slightly under the high record established in 1920.

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
1938	34,282,574	+55
1939	34,598,282	+1

*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
1938.....	51.2	48.8
1939.....	43.9	56.1

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
1938.....	8,270,199	9,302,703	17,572,902
1939.....	7,533,678	7,675,816	15,209,494

A table published herewith shows total receipts of internal revenue in the Colorado district by sources for the fiscal years ending June 30 of 1935 to 1939, inclusive.

Another table gives the occupations subject to special taxes and the number taxed in fiscal years from 1932 to 1939, inclusive. The number paying occupational taxes increased from 4,169 in 1932 to 8,258 in 1939. Retail dealers in distilled spirits went from 36 in 1932 to 1,883 in 1939. 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. Retail dealers in fermented malt liquors (beer) declined from 1,676 in 1933 to 1,079 in 1939.

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 in-

comes 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 1937.

The largest number of individual income tax returns filed in Colorado in any calendar year since 1915 was 74,198 in 1920 and the minimum number was 4,435 in 1916. The largest net income reported by those making returns also was in 1920, when the aggregate was \$219,277,184, and the smallest was in 1916, when the net income reported was \$53,854,130. The next lowest was \$74,445,866, in 1933.

The tax on individual incomes reached a maximum of \$9,010,069 in 1937, in which year it was \$1,813,536 in excess of the previous maximum established in 1919. The minimum tax in the 22-year period was \$1,055,758, in 1916.

The average net income of those making returns established a maximum of \$12,143 in 1916 and the minimum was \$2,504 in 1921.

The average tax per return was \$238 in 1916, the maximum over a period of 22 years. The minimum was \$43 per return in 1924. The average in 1937 was \$199.

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, followed by increases to \$126,439,000 in 1935, \$166,701,000 in 1936, and \$178,363,000 in 1937.

Wages, salaries and commissions account for the largest proportion of internal revenue in Colorado, ranging from a maximum of 54.8 per cent in 1932 to 35.8 per cent in 1929 and 48.4 per cent in 1937. Business profit increased from 12.7 per cent in 1933 to 14.4 per cent in 1937. Dividends on domestic stocks increased from 10.2 per cent in 1933 to 17.5 per cent in 1937.

The percentage of the population of Colorado filing returns runs uniformly below that of the United States as a whole, ranging from 273 per cent in 1933 to 4.24 per cent in 1937, which indicates that 96.22 to 95.76 per cent of the population in the state are not subject to a federal tax on their incomes.

A comparison of incomes within the several brackets from 1929 to 1937, inclusive, shows a considerable shifting in the distribution. These variations

are shown in the following table which is condensed to three brackets, number of returns showing net income under \$5,000, incomes between \$5,000 and \$50,000 and incomes of \$50,000 or more:

Year	Per Cent		
	Incomes under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$50,000	\$50,000 or More
1929.....	75.4	24.0	0.6
1930.....	80.0	19.6	0.4
1931.....	83.5	16.3	0.2
1932.....	92.2	7.7	0.1
1933.....	92.5	7.4	0.1
1934.....	90.2	9.7	0.1
1935.....	88.3	11.5	0.2
1936.....	86.3	13.4	0.3
1937.....	87.6	12.2	0.2

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
1935.....	29,567	64,542,540	59.5
1936.....	34,803	77,847,175	53.1
1937.....	39,741	88,327,323	56.6

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
1935.....	230	12,186,283	11.2
1936.....	420	23,177,392	15.9
1937.....	360	21,356,558	13.7

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
1935.....	21	3,793,802	3.5
1936.....	38	7,871,329	4.0
1937.....	29	7,633,803	4.9

Five persons in Colorado had incomes in excess of \$500,000 in 1937, their aggregate net income being \$4,309,113. Two had incomes in excess of that amount in 1936, their total net income being \$1,728,580. There were none in that class in 1935 and only one

in 1934. There were none in 1933 and 1932; one in 1931 and three in 1929.

Income taxes paid by corporations in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$7,533,678. This was equal to 49.5 per cent of all income taxes and 21.8 per cent of all internal revenue collections for that year. The taxes paid by the corporations on income that year were slightly less than taxes paid by individuals on their incomes. In the fiscal year of 1938 the corporation income taxes equalled 47.1 per cent of all income taxes and 24.1 per cent of all internal revenue.

The statistics of income issued annually by the collector of internal revenue make a more complete breakdown of the corporation tax figures. The last of these reports published contains the statistics for the calendar year of 1936. The number of corporations reporting net income and also the amount of gross and net income has shown substantial gains in the period 1932 to 1936, inclusive. In 1932 there were only 980 corporations reporting net income and these increased annually to 2,300 in 1936. Likewise the number of corporations reporting no net income has declined annually for the same period, there being 4,564 returns showing no net income in 1932 with the subsequent years showing declines to 3,012 in 1936. The net income of the corporations reporting in 1932 amounted to \$14,283,000. The amount increased each year up to \$60,733,000 in 1936, in which a maximum record was established. The deficits of corporations showing no net income decreased in the same period from \$42,849,000 in 1932 to \$19,263,000 in 1936.

Taxes collected in Colorado on the transfer of estates of decedents and contributions deductible from incomes are discussed in separate chapters accompanying this summary. Gift taxes are not broken down by states and, therefore, are not included separately.

Tables upon which the above summary are based and which accompany the chapter on internal revenue are as follows:

Sources of United States internal revenue from Colorado by fiscal years ending June 30.

Occupations subject to special taxes in Colorado, by fiscal years, showing the number under each classification.

The number of returns, net income, amount of tax and average of individual income returns, by calendar years.

Sources of individual income for Colorado in percentages by calendar years.

Comparative data for Colorado and the United States, showing per cent of population filing returns, Colorado's per cent of total net income, average net income per return and average tax per return.

Sources of individual federal incomes for Colorado, reporting gross income by classifications of sources and deductions and net income by calendar years.

Number of individual income returns and net income by sex and family relationship for 1936 and 1935.

Corporation income returns by years, showing gross and net income of those reporting net incomes and gross income and deficit of those reporting no net income.

Number of returns and net incomes of individuals distributed as to amounts in the various brackets for 1936, 1935 and 1934.

Taxes paid other than state and local and general taxes and others not deductible paid by federal income taxpayers.

Number of returns, gross estate, deductions and net amount of estates upon which transfer taxes are levied, by calendar years.

Probable millionaires in Colorado as indicated by returns showing net incomes of \$50,000 or more by calendar years.

Number of returns and net income of corporations showing net income and net income and deficit of corporations showing no net income by major industrial groups, by calendar years.

Elsewhere in this volume is a chapter and accompanying table on "Federal Expenditures in Colorado" which is of interest in connection with internal revenue receipts.

INTERNAL REVENUE: OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL TAXES IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

CLASS	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Distilled Spirits:								
Rectifiers	2	2	2	3	3	2	...	...
Retail dealers	1,883	1,904	1,974	1,991	2,130	2,022	468	36
Wholesale dealers.....	39	50	56	68	77	70	12	6
Wines:								
Retail dealers.....	184	211	61	...	...	...	...	...
Fermented Malt Liquors:								
Brewers	4	4	6	5	5	7	4	...
Wholesale dealers.....	99	96	111	99	80	120	135	...
Retail dealers	1,079	1,147	1,160	1,166	907	936	1,676	...
Temporary dealers.....	13	16	13	...	...	...	...	...
Oleomargarine:								
Manufacturers .....	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1
Wholesale dealers.....	20	20	14	12	13	13	6	11
Retail dealers.....	2,431	2,551	2,315	2,153	2,221	1,307	1,210	1,762
Mixed flour manufacturers.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Narcotics:								
Wholesale dealers.....	28	32	29	31	23	27	33	35
Retail dealers.....	588	587	575	575	548	511	472	561
Practitioners, hospitals, etc.....	1,780	1,775	1,778	1,757	1,821	1,676	1,682	1,690
Dealers in untaxed narcotics....	63	65	62	77	82	58	78	66
Marihuana:								
Dealers	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practitioners	32	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,258	8,514	8,157	7,938	7,911	6,750	5,779	4,169

INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE FROM COLORADO BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: 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	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Income, individuals, partnerships and corporations	\$15,209,493	\$17,572,902	\$15,249,960	\$ 9,340,106	\$ 7,199,016
Excess profits	197,927	336,631	247,108	145,220	105,407
Unjust enrichment	32,315	22,271	3,626	-----	-----
Capital stock	792,712	947,103	957,053	681,873	658,935
Dividends	-----	-----	-----	337	5,258
Estates, transfer of estates of decedents	1,587,899	2,529,063	-----	-----	-----
Estates, transfer of gifts	172,119	946,126	995,270	2,439,309	1,340,354
Distilled spirits	405,092	403,329	421,809	485,104	564,378
Wines (special tax stamps)	46,454	54,236	69,322	81,167	1,385
Fermented malt liquors	1,224,959	1,359,103	1,397,178	1,278,174	1,196,378
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2,139	2,606	2,886	3,687	4,462
Narcotics	4,853	4,397	5,086	9,567	4,346
Oleomargarine	18,039	18,633	18,934	17,292	16,305
Marihuana	86	112	-----	-----	-----
Stamp taxes:					
Stamps sold by postmasters	35,131	38,246	38,693	35,792	30,006
Stamps sold by collectors	72,124	83,449	115,996	94,279	91,784
Capital stock transfer	8,188	17,154	28,670	29,483	13,584
Future delivery, sales of produce on exchange, etc.	-----	-----	6	608	727
Silver bullion transfers	6	13	296	357	1,188
Playing cards	213	174	161	192	195
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Lubricating oils	6,888	5,630	6,610	3,795	489
Gasoline	461,674	300,110	90,448	70,791	64,123
Tires	187,473	167,966	160,417	141,734	130,808
Inner tubes	26,637	26,864	31,753	30,463	45,388
Automobile parts and accessories, truck chassis, bodies, motorcycles	38,411	34,829	32,881	23,665	21,980
Electrical energy	385,506	438,066	279,065	273,281	262,188
Radio components and records	157	232	-----	-----	-----
Toilet preparations	14,203	9,543	7,828	5,868	5,637
Furs	75	1,552	3,087	2,913	1,102
Jewelry, etc.	-----	350	2,014	6,858	4,977
Sporting goods	484	12,746	5,698	4,368	4,901
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	-----	-----	3	-----	11
Candy	-----	5	67	292	338
Soft drinks	-----	-----	-----	-----	104
Machine guns, etc.	351	601	-----	-----	-----
Crude petroleum produced, processed, or recovered	280	1,739	1,132	1,478	2,515
Cocoonut oil from the Philippines	397	-----	-----	-----	1,330
Admissions to theatres	87,658	116,745	105,351	105,353	127,164
Club dues and initiation fees	53,622	56,886	48,482	51,913	47,032
Telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages	410,165	420,320	455,028	394,693	359,183
Leased wires	10,056	9,149	9,757	6,951	5,653
Payroll taxes:					
Railroad employees compensation	998,844	1,455,359	11,762	223	-----
Railroad employees representatives tax	31	101	534	-----	-----
Social Security:					
Title VIII 2 per cent payroll	3,221,361	3,071,899	1,156,659	-----	-----
Title IX wages paid to 8 or more	500,925	367,505	175,106	-----	-----
Bituminous coal	51,520	54,570	-----	-----	-----
Sugar	8,299,185	3,338,282	-----	-----	-----
Leases of safe deposit boxes	19,114	20,165	21,971	19,923	19,446
Checks, etc.	-----	-----	-----	378	228,820
Transportation of oil by pipe line	13,499	34,331	132	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	14	1,981	723	*36,191	328
Agricultural Adjustment taxes	-----	-----	-----	993,383	13,758,931
Total, all sources	\$34,598,282	\$34,282,574	\$22,158,562	\$16,816,561	\$26,326,156

*\$36,089.41 of this amount was abrogated by Supreme Court decision.

INTERNAL REVENUE: INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

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	181,572,407	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
1935	33,475	108,379,317	3,238	4,057,259	121
1936	40,332	146,498,541	3,632	8,934,634	222
1937	45,371	156,162,264	3,442	9,010,069	199

Note—Changes in the revenue acts affect the comparability of the above figures.

INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME FOR COLORADO IN PERCENTAGES BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Sources of Income	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1929
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Income:							
Wages and salaries	48.8	45.4	50.1	52.0	52.2	54.8	35.8
Business profit	14.4	15.1	14.0	14.9	12.7	10.8	17.8
Partnership profit	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	3.7	5.3
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*	1.9	5.1	3.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.8
Capital net gain	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.9
Rents and royalties	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax	17.5	17.4	14.4	13.0	10.2	12.6	16.3
Dividends on stocks of domestic corporations	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0
Fiduciary	5.5	6.1	8.1	8.5	10.2	11.2	8.9
Interest and other income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Change in law in 1934.

INTERNAL REVENUE: COMPARATIVE DATA FOR COLORADO AND UNITED STATES INDIVIDUAL INCOMES, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Per cent of population filing returns:						
Colorado	4.24	3.78	3.15	2.95	2.73	2.92
United States	4.90	4.20	3.58	3.22	2.95	3.10
Colorado's per cent of total net income	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.67	0.70
Average net income per return:						
Colorado	\$3,441.90	\$3,632.32	\$3,237.62	\$3,025.82	\$2,591.68	\$2,687.81
United States	3,344.58	3,554.10	3,258.97	3,125.42	2,956.48	3,006.05
Average tax per return.						
Colorado	198.59	221.53	121.20	105.07	59.55	59.47
United States	179.77	224.26	143.70	124.90	100.47	85.10

INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOMES FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)
Note—Figures are adjusted to nearest thousand.

Sources of Income and Deductions	1937	1936	1935	1933	1929
Income:					
Wages and salaries, etc..	\$ 87,395,000	\$ 75,667,000	\$ 63,232,000	\$ 47,546,000	\$ 68,499,799
Business profit.....	25,715,000	25,209,000	17,891,000	11,614,000	34,136,488
Partnership profit.....	10,052,000	7,725,000	5,834,000	4,260,000	10,173,444
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*				3,424,000	15,221,020
Capital net gain.....	3,494,000	8,459,000	3,918,000	448,000	3,466,099
Rents and royalties.....	6,334,000	6,321,000	4,951,000	3,556,000	9,275,488
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.....	655,000	593,000	523,000	347,000	379,100
Dividends on stocks of corporations	31,288,000	29,068,000	18,184,000	9,324,000	31,178,737
Fiduciary	3,769,000	3,438,000	1,696,000	1,246,000	1,925,381
Interest and other income	9,861,000	10,223,000	10,209,000	9,326,000	17,048,721
Total Income.....	\$178,563,000	\$166,701,000	\$126,439,000	\$91,091,000	\$191,304,299
Deductions:					
Net loss from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*				\$ 2,687,000	\$ 4,282,100
Net loss from business and partnership.....	\$ 1,163,000	\$ 946,000	\$ 875,000	806,000	
Net capital loss.....	2,068,000	915,000	1,038,000		
Contributions	2,677,000	2,355,000	1,805,000	1,355,000	2,876,721
All others, (includes taxes and interest paid).....	16,493,000	15,986,000	14,341,000	11,797,000	25,393,937
Total deductions.....	\$ 22,401,000	\$ 20,202,000	\$ 18,060,000	\$ 16,645,000	\$ 32,552,766
Net income.....	\$156,162,000	\$146,499,000	\$108,379,000	\$ 74,446,000	\$158,751,522

*Change in law in 1934.

INTERNAL REVENUE: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME RETURNS AND NET INCOME BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	1937		1936		1935	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Joint returns of husbands, wives and dependent children, and returns of either husband or wife when no other return is filed.....	22,013	\$ 83,802,000	20,418	\$ 80,075,000	17,581	\$ 63,206,000
Separate returns of husbands and wives:						
Men	1,106	16,090,000	1,055	15,836,000	625	8,649,000
Women	1,065	6,745,000	902	6,025,000	702	3,762,000
Heads of families:						
Single men, married men not living with wives.....	3,256	9,389,000	2,410	6,716,000	2,272	5,460,000
Single women and married women not living with husbands	1,240	3,427,000	1,138	3,535,000	980	2,686,000
Not heads of families:						
Single men and married men not living with wives....	11,188	21,433,000	9,418	19,095,000	7,342	13,846,000
Single women and married women not living with husbands	5,113	12,867,000	4,576	12,688,000	3,544	8,960,000
Estates and trusts.....	390	2,411,000	415	2,527,000	429	1,810,000
Total	45,371	\$156,162,000	40,332	\$146,499,000	33,475	\$108,379,000

Note—Net income adjusted to nearest thousands.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: INDIVIDUAL NET INCOMES IN COLORADO,
DISTRIBUTED AS TO AMOUNTS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Income in Thousands of Dollars	1937		1936		1935	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Under 5.....	39,741	\$ 88,327,323	34,803	\$ 77,847,175	29,567	\$ 64,542,540
5 under 10.....	3,896	26,335,441	3,732	25,222,596	2,563	16,634,620
10 under 25.....	1,374	20,142,942	1,377	20,251,378	1,115	15,015,874
25 under 50.....	253	8,438,510	303	10,232,677	167	5,632,410
50 under 100.....	78	5,284,245	79	5,073,386	42	2,760,071
100 under 150.....	11	1,410,082	19	2,195,664	9	1,071,011
150 under 200.....	6	1,055,901	6	1,098,849	8	1,360,322
200 under 250.....	4	888,707	4	903,193	1	(1)
250 under 400.....	2	(1)	4	792,082	2	(1)
400 under 500.....	1	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)
500 under 750.....	4	2,339,560	3	1,728,580	.....	.....
750 under 1,000.....	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Classes grouped(1). ....	.....	1,939,553	.....	1,152,961	.....	1,362,469
Total	45,371	\$156,162,264	40,332	\$146,498,541	33,475	\$108,379,317

(1) Classes grouped to conceal identity and amount of income of individuals.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS FOR THE
COLORADO DISTRICT BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—A break-down of these data by major industrial groups will be found in another table.

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	175,895,200	25,414,654
1924.....	2,891	707,149,477	60,846,149	3,603	180,972,193	26,209,210
1925.....	2,983	821,001,998	60,448,005	3,416	161,788,373	26,159,041
1926.....	3,071	853,411,805	62,872,037	3,509	182,200,330	21,333,038
1927.....	3,144	745,766,162	47,758,479	2,291	292,356,251	27,717,330
1928.....	3,342	941,131,878	59,932,477	2,313	147,987,789	17,102,817
1929.....	3,311	738,303,447	52,349,386	2,474	200,275,469	21,166,262
1930.....	2,941	446,515,076	30,943,420	2,845	364,806,285	28,736,849
1931.....	2,359	234,298,000	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
1935.....	1,854	440,918,000	38,338,000	3,601	204,970,000	24,252,000
1936.....	2,300	611,121,000	60,733,000	3,012	185,305,000	19,263,000

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.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS IN COLORADO,
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—The industrial classification is based on the predominant industry and does not necessarily contain solely corporations engaged exclusively in the industries in which they are classified, because of the diversified activities of many corporations. The industrial classification for 1934 and subsequent years is not strictly comparable with that of years prior to 1934 by reason of the discontinuance under the Revenue Act of 1934 of the privilege of filing consolidated returns, except by railroads. The returns, prior to 1934, were classified according to the predominant business of the consolidated group, whereas beginning with the year ending December 31, 1934, the classification is based on the predominant business of each separately incorporated concern (except railroads). Furthermore, beginning with the year 1936, net income includes dividends received on stock of domestic corporations and interest received on certain Government obligations.

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.....	368	130	299,522	202	2,397,093	36
1931.....	356	86	172,031	233	2,933,766	37
1932.....	388	34	91,383	302	2,703,275	52
1933.....	361	31	104,000	275	1,307,000	55
1934.....	306	44	58,413	227	1,488,373	35
1935.....	306	66	326,606	208	573,282	32
1936.....	290	79	345,538	187	377,791	24
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	2,833,995	409	7,466,502	445
1933.....	952	103	2,334,000	408	5,818,000	441
1934.....	1,070	146	3,868,739	464	3,140,514	460
1935.....	1,045	149	3,305,500	457	3,801,742	439
1936.....	1,024	177	4,542,612	442	2,509,417	405
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
1935.....	195	74	14,862,597	105	540,564	16
1936.....	184	81	17,435,673	85	1,016,637	18
Textiles and their products:						
1929.....	38	18	125,449	20	113,938	....
1930.....	38	9	10,793	28	256,938	1
1931.....	37	5	19,321	28	266,558	4
1932.....	44	3	73,779	40	242,958	1
1933.....	35	9	151,000	26	80,000	....
1934.....	37	15	66,150	19	46,784	3
1935.....	35	15	129,262	17	22,225	3
1936.....	29	19	153,468	9	6,571	1
Leather and its manufactures:						
1929.....	12	5	15,736	7	23,333	....
1930.....	12	3	5,513	9	30,245	....
1931.....	10	1	(1)	9	190,151	....
1932.....	13	1	(1)	11	122,232	1
1933.....	11	5	8,000	4	8,000	2
1934.....	10	6	111,944	4	5,239	....
1935.....	7	5	111,567	2	(1)	....
1936.....	9	5	167,613	4	(1)	....
Rubber products:						
1929.....	5	3	557,299	2	915	....
1930.....	6	1	(1)	3	15,833	2
1931.....	2	2	197,302	....	....	....
1932.....	2	1	(1)	....	....	1
1933.....	1	1	(1)	....	....	....
1934.....	5	1	(1)	2	(1)	2
1935.....	3	1	(1)	2	(1)	....
1936.....	3	1	(1)	2	(1)	....

(1) Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. These figures are included in state totals.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS IN COLORADO,
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

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	
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	(1)	26	384,312	1
1933.....	30	4	4,000	24	1,585,000	2
1934.....	34	4	5,672	26	97,242	4
1935.....	26	11	91,289	14	60,272	1
1936.....	22	11	52,638	10	46,055	1
Paper, pulp, and prod- ucts:						
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	(1)	5	(1)	....
1933.....	5	3	12,000	2	(1)	....
1934.....	8	2	(1)	4	22,774	2
1935.....	7	3	(1)	3	14,572	1
1936.....	6	2	(1)	4	10,171	....
Printing, publishing and allied industries:						
1929.....	110	65	2,556,434	36	91,784	9
1930.....	118	65	2,193,225	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
1935.....	116	35	2,372,740	75	124,310	6
1936.....	116	41	2,694,997	68	99,497	7
Chemicals and allied prod- ucts:						
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
1935.....	63	20	307,806	34	62,633	9
1936.....	62	23	508,084	27	56,365	7
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
1935.....	46	17	2,184,360	26	123,774	3
1936.....	44	27	5,634,798	13	60,143	4
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
1935.....	119	51	1,252,621	56	1,526,276	12
1936.....	128	50	2,144,141	60	2,300,452	18
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
1935.....	42	11	39,834	20	51,136	11
1936.....	50	18	88,981	18	31,843	14

(1) Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. These figures are included in state totals.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS IN COLORADO,
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

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	
Construction:						
1929	129	56	253,743	49	429,123	24
1930	131	58	221,063	55	340,848	18
1931	123	49	410,791	56	260,950	18
1932	115	17	71,779	82	392,565	16
1933	116	14	66,000	88	316,000	14
1934	108	16	139,634	72	177,857	20
1935	104	23	175,373	62	170,218	19
1936	93	31	320,208	49	213,434	13
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
1935	266	70	3,880,406	151	8,425,149	45
1936	266	75	5,298,498	141	6,796,114	50
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
1935	1,722	696	5,544,289	969	2,394,226	57
1936	1,664	840	8,478,654	766	2,081,397	58
S e r v i c e: Professional amusements, hotels, etc.:						
1929	585	285	1,245,857	193	1,012,437	107
1930	628	269	957,284	244	888,154	115
1931	630	234	592,791	254	1,211,145	142
1932	707	95	193,078	463	1,852,114	149
1933	716	80	219,000	462	2,196,000	174
1934	733	138	435,976	405	1,379,742	190
1935	695	168	677,322	390	1,436,613	137
1936	733	221	1,485,853	376	961,947	136
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
1935	1,631	439	2,877,996	994	4,897,096	198
1936	1,526	590	11,147,489	732	2,593,857	204
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	(1)	14	12,000	148
1934	199	3	480	14	2,232	182
1935	232	....	.....	16	20,525	216
1936	214	4	3,022	19	99,858	191
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
1935	6,660	1,854	38,338,455	3,601	24,251,990	1,205
1936	6,463	2,300	60,732,809	3,012	19,263,132	1,151

(1) Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. These figures are included in state totals.

INTERNAL REVENUE: TAXES PAID OTHER THAN IMPROVEMENT, FEDERAL INCOME, ESTATES, INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES, BY FEDERAL INCOME TAXPAYERS IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—This table shows state and local general property and personal taxes deducted by federal income taxpayers from their gross income and does not include federal income taxes paid nor business deductions reported in schedules A and B in federal returns. Neither do they have any relation to state and local taxes paid by 96 to 97 per cent of the population which file no federal income tax returns.

Year	Number Returns	Net Income	Taxes Paid	Per Cent Net Income	Average Tax Per Return
1933.....	28,725	\$ 74,445,816	\$3,616,000	4.8	\$125.88
1934.....	31,232	94,502,319	3,172,000	3.3	101.56
1935.....	33,475	108,379,317	4,060,000	3.7	121.28
1936.....	40,332	146,498,541	4,454,000	3.0	110.43
1937.....	45,371	156,162,264	4,994,000	3.2	110.07

INTERNAL REVENUE: PROBABLE MILLIONAIRES IN COLORADO AS INDICATED BY 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
1935.....	63	6,553,873	104,029
1936.....	117	5,126,431	43,815
1937.....	107	12,918,048	120,729

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 ex-

ceeds \$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.....	28,725	74,445,866	1,355,000
1934.....	31,232	94,502,319	1,595,000
1935.....	33,475	108,379,317	1,805,000
1936.....	40,332	146,498,541	2,355,000
1937.....	45,371	156,162,264	2,677,000

The per cent of the state's population filing returns, the amount of contributions per \$100 of net income, and the average contribution per return, by years, is as follows:

Year	Per Ct. Pop. Making Returns	Amt. Per \$100 Income	Av. 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	69.84
1933.....	2.73	1.82	47.14
1934.....	2.95	1.69	51.07
1935.....	3.15	1.66	53.92
1936.....	3.78	1.61	58.39
1937.....	4.24	1.71	59.00

Taxes on transfer of estates are discussed in a separate chapter.

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 utilities commission on intrastate matters which do not come directly under its jurisdiction.

The natural gas act, approved July 5, 1938, brought under the jurisdiction of the commission the interstate transportation of natural gas and its sale in interstate commerce for ultimate public consumption with somewhat the same regulatory authority previously exercised over interstate electric utilities. Under the provisions of Section 8 (a) of this act, the commission on November 3, 1939, adopted a uniform system of accounts prescribed for natural gas companies subject to the natural gas act, effective January 1, 1940. All of the companies serving Colorado, with one or two exceptions, transport natural gas across state lines.

The commission has pending before it and is conducting an investigation to determine the reasonableness of the rates and charges exacted by the Canadian River Gas company, the Colorado Interstate Gas company and the Colorado-Wyoming Gas company for natural gas sold in interstate commerce for resale in and around Denver and in the state of Wyoming. This investigation follows the receipt of complaints against one or all of the companies involved from the city of Denver and the public service commission of Wyoming.

Receipts of the commission for the use and occupancy of public land are distributed as follows: 12½ per cent to the general fund of the United States treasury to reimburse the government for the cost of administration, 50 per cent to the reclamation fund and 37½ per cent to the state in which the receipts originate. The amounts accruing to Colorado up to June 30, 1939, aggregated \$4,299.37.

The commission's annual survey of electric power rates in Colorado for domestic service and for commercial and industrial power is summarized elsewhere in this volume under "Electric Service." Its annual survey of the production of electricity for public use in Colorado will be found under the chapter headed "Production of Electricity."

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.

The gift tax imposed by the government is entirely separate and independent of the estates transfer tax. The gift tax, payable by the donor, is imposed upon the transfer of property by gift made subsequent to June 6, 1932. 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, or regardless of value if the gift consists of a future interest, must file a gift tax return. These taxes are not broken down by states in available tables of gift tax collections.

A table published herewith shows the number of returns, gross estates, deductions, the net taxable estate and the total tax on estates transfers 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.

INTERNAL REVENUE: TAXABLE ESTATES OF COLORADO RESIDENT DECEDENTS AND FEDERAL TRANSFER TAXES

(Source: Commissioner 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*
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	†1,756,000
1934.....	75	8,830,000	6,751,000	2,079,000	226,000
1935.....	75	21,744,000	14,256,000	7,488,000	1,593,000
1936.....	106	17,758,000	6,874,000	10,884,000	1,568,000
1937.....	115	21,678,000	8,064,000	13,614,000	1,967,000

*Federal tax before credit is given for payment of state inheritance tax.

†After credit for inheritance tax paid the state.

GOLD STORED IN DENVER

There was stored in the vaults of the United States mint at Denver on December 31, 1938, a total of 110,282,265.045 fine ounces of gold bullion with a value of \$3,859,879,276.59. That was the third largest quantity of gold bullion stored at any one place in the world and was exceeded only by the bullion at the New York assay office (including the West Point depository) and Fort Knox, in Kentucky. The Denver deposit was \$1,163,836,000 larger in value than the entire monetary gold stock of Great Britain, and \$1,429,503,000 greater than that of France on the same date. It was almost five times the quantity of gold produced in Colorado from the first discovery down to the end of 1938, and equalled 26.6 per cent of all the gold in the United States and 14.9 per cent of the monetary stock of the world. This enormous supply of gold is stored in vaults constructed in 1937 and equipped with the most modern devices for its protection.

The stock of gold bullion in the United States at the end of 1938 amounted to \$14,510,427,049.06. Of that quantity \$5,523,706,735.45 was in the underground vaults at Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$4,294,579,624.23 at the New York assay office and the West Point depository, and \$3,859,879,276.59 in the Denver mint. The gold at the New York assay office is held mostly for export and import purposes. The reported monetary gold stock of the principal countries of the world at the end of 1938 was placed at \$25,757,240,000 by the director of the mint. The United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, held \$14,511,624,000 of that amount; Great Britain \$2,696,043,000, France \$2,430,376,000 and Germany \$2,543,000. It is stated, however, that a material amount of gold is not reported by the several countries, such as amounts held in secret funds for stabilizing currencies and those hoarded or held outside of regularly reported stocks.

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 1939 amounted to 1,361,416,007 pieces with a value of \$482,692,248

Denominations, value and number of pieces manufactured from the time the mint began operations (1906) to December 31, 1935, are as follows:

	Value	Pieces
Double eagles..	\$262,160,000	13,108,000
Eagles	59,092,800	5,909,280
Half eagles....	26,463,300	5,292,660
Quarter eagles.	2,704,200	1,081,680
Dollars	47,406,100	47,406,100
Half dollars...	16,381,148	32,762,296
Quarter dollars	18,252,300	73,009,200
Dimes	16,875,280	168,752,800
Nickels	6,696,615	133,932,300
Cents	6,045,460	604,546,000
Total	\$462,077,203	1,085,800,316

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

1938		
	Value	Pieces
Half dollars....	\$ 256,810	513,620
Dimes	553,700	5,537,000
Nickels	619,800	12,396,000
Cents	200,100	20,010,000
Total.....	\$1,630,410	38,456,620

1939		
	Value	Pieces
Half dollars....	\$2,136,454	4,272,908
Quarters	1,773,000	7,092,000
Dimes	2,439,400	24,394,000
Nickels	175,700	3,514,000
Cents	151,600	15,160,000
Total.....	\$6,676,154	54,432,908

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. Decreases were reported in 1938 and 1939.

The total number of minor coins manufactured to the end of 1939 is as follows:

	Number
Dimes	228,961,800
Nickels	192,482,300
Cents	730,766,000

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, 7,003 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.

Special coins minted in 1938 at Denver included 18,017 Arkansas centennial half-dollars, 15,016 Daniel Boone bicentennial, 18,017 Oregon Trail commemorative, and 15,016 Texas centennial half-dollars.

Issues of half-dollars in 1939 included 3,004 Oregon Trail commemorative and 2,104 Arkansas centennial.

The Denver mint had 169 employees on June 30, 1939. The revenue of the mint for the year ending on that date was \$1,240,052.75. 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 for the year were \$373,578.18.

The cash assets of the Denver mint on June 30, 1939, amounted to \$4,045,129,571.02, distributed as follows:

Gold bullion.....	\$3,942,926,960.44
Silver bullion.....	44,295,819.70
Silver coin.....	56,859,739.23
Minor coin.....	541,600.98
Paper currency.....	333,100.00
Minor coinage metal....	58,745.31
Reimbursable losses on melted coin.....	47,428.40
Checking credit with U. S. Treasurer.....	66,176.96
Total	\$4,045,129,571.02

Additional information relative to the mint activities will be found in a separate chapter on "Gold Stored in Denver."

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 Alfred P. Murrah, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Orle L. Phillips, of Denver, presiding judge; Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, N. M.; Walter A. Huxman, of Topeka, Kans.; and Robert L. Williams (retired), of Durante, Okla. There is one vacancy resulting from the resignation of Judge Robert E. Lewis on June 1, 1939. Robert B. Cartwright 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.

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: SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE COURT FOR THE COLORADO DISTRICT, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Reports of the U. S. Attorney General)

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Criminal cases:				
Pending beginning of year.....	44	57	72	114
Filed	226	176	193	236
Terminated	238	189	208	278
Convictions	212	164	151	218
Pending end of year.....	32	44	57	72
Defendants in criminal cases:				
Pending beginning of year.....	67	85	106	211
Filed	313	253	306	364
Terminated	336	271	327	469
Pending end of year.....	44	67	85	106
U. S. Government civil cases:				
Pending beginning of year.....	59	54	57	109
Filed	137	136	73	122
Terminated	166	131	76	174
Pending end of year.....	30	59	54	57
Other civil cases:				
Pending beginning of year.....	84	112	173	193
Filed	64	86	129	123
Terminated	94	114	190	143
Pending end of year.....	54	84	112	173
Disposition of defendants in criminal cases:				
Guilty as charged.....	232	181	191	292
Guilty as to part.....	46	40	21	30
Not guilty, acquitted.....	4	8	9	27
Nolle prosequi or discontinued..	29	17	63	41
Quashed or dismissed.....	25	25	43	76
Other and unknown.....	...	...	...	3
Total	336	271	327	469
Type of sentence of convicted defendants in criminal cases:				
Imprisonment only.....	126	98	99	51
Imprisonment and fine.....	42	79	68	207
Fine only.....	26	18	17	20
Probation only.....	64	25	28	44
Probation to follow:				
Imprisonment only.....	12	1	...	...
Imprisonment and fine.....	7	...	...	...
Other	1	...	...	...
Total	278	221	212	322
Bankruptcy cases:				
Pending beginning of year.....	594	533	513	477
Filed	460	486	448	479
Concluded	532	425	428	443
Pending end of year.....	522	594	533	513
Number of bankrupt cases concluded after granting of petition:				
No asset and nominal asset cases	325	302	322	292
"Asset" cases.....	70	39	34	47
Total	395	341	356	339
Asset cases:				
Gross assets realized, less expenses of conducting business	\$105,341.17	\$48,094.70	\$365,626.44	\$1,391,844.69
Administrative fees and expenses	24,012.60	8,564.12	36,843.74	147,945.09
Net assets available for distribution	\$ 81,328.57	\$39,530.58	\$328,782.70	\$1,243,899.60
Nominal and no asset cases:				
Gross assets realized, less expenses of conducting business	\$ 10,073.82	\$ 8,784.56	\$ 11,127.25	\$ 9,768.25
Administrative fees and expenses	9,909.59	8,587.56	9,928.10	8,528.82
Other payments.....	164.23	197.00	1,199.15	1,239.43

CONSULS IN DENVER

Nine foreign countries have official representation in Denver, these being members of the consular corps. The list as of June 1, 1940, is as follows:

- Italy—Giovanni Formichella, 812 Paterson Bldg., Consul.
- Mexico—Gonzola Obregon, Mercantile Bldg., Vice Consul.
- The Netherlands—Allen Redeker, University Bldg.
- Hungary—Coloman Jonas, 1037 Broadway.
- Germany—Wilhelm F. Godel, Railway Exchange Bldg.
- Denmark—W. C. Hansen, 329 Sixteenth Street.
- Belgium—J. P. Constantine, 329 Kirtredge Bldg.
- Dominican Republic—R. A. Rodriguez, Majestic Bldg.
- El Salvador—Edward Kay, 506 U. S. National Bank Bldg.

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
1938	4,433
1939	4,557

Distribution of the above permits for fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, to 1939, inclusive, is as follows:

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Wholesale dealers	27	26	29	35
Retail dealers	546	475	545	519
Class 4*	1,676	1,691	1,713	1,664
Class 5†	2,308	2,241	2,339	2,280

*Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners, and hospitals, sanatoria, etc.

†Dealers in and manufacturers of un-taxed 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
1938	4	145.5
1939	1	19.8

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
1938	20	+35	3,120
1939	11	+14	225

Additional information on narcotic operations will be found in another chapter entitled "Marihuana Control."

LARGEST HANGAR

The largest airplane hangar ever constructed up to the time of its completion, as far as available records show, is Hangar No. 1 at the Army Air Corps Technical School at Lowry field, Denver. It was finished in 1939 and at once work was started on Hangar No. 2, an exact duplicate.

The structure is 285 by 300 feet in ground dimensions and has 85,500 square feet or 1.96 acres under roof. It is approximately 95 feet from the ground to the control tower and 110 feet to the clearance light on the control tower. Excavation for the footings and truss tie trenches amounted to 1,200 cubic yards of earth, and in erecting these, 1,000 cubic yards of concrete and 30.5 tons of reinforcing steel were used. The roof rests on 13 cantilever type breathing arches, into which went 1.486 tons of structural steel and 266,000 shop and field rivets used during fabrication and erection. The haunches for each arch are supported

on five-inch pins at the base and three-inch pins at the top of the chord. These pins allow for movement due to wind, snow or other loads. Each truss is tied to the opposite side by two rods two and seven-eighths inches in diameter across the full width of the hangar.

In the roof are three skylights on each side, with a total of 18,000 square feet of corrugated wire reinforced glass. The main part of the roof and gables is covered with corrugated asbestos-protected metal, of which there is approximately 122,600 square feet. There are 24 doors in the east and west ends. These are 20.5 by 37.5 feet and weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons each. They roll on tracks to nests at the sides, leaving a 250-foot door opening. The 24 doors contain approximately 6,580 panes of glass. The material for the sides is composed of corrugated sheets of asbestos and cement, of which approximately 15,000 square feet was used. Aluminum paint was used on all parts of the hangar.

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 of Denver up to the end of 1939 were \$985,000 under the terms of the grant, and the acquisition of the land is practically completed.

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 north of the bombing range. The auxiliary field and the bombing range are connected by 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. There are now under construction at Lowry field a central heating plant, an air corps barracks to house 1,850 men, a radio transmitter building, a fire and guard house, air corps hangar No. 2 and annexes, a steam distribution system and an air corps warehouse, being a total of seven building projects, which are due for completion by January 1, 1941. In addition to this work, there has been a great deal of grading for runways 1 and 2; grading of roads, installing a storm drainage system and a sanitary sewage system; completion of paint, oil and dope house; and a machine gun building. Contemplated construction at this time includes an additional east-west runway, two permanent school buildings, and a railroad to be run into Lowry field proper and the auxiliary field at the bombing range. In the fiscal year June 30, 1938, there was expended \$1,369,444; fiscal year 1939, \$3,884,750; fiscal year 1940, \$2,937,803.22, bringing the total expenditure on Lowry field up to \$8,191,997.22. The two contemplated permanent school buildings will aggregate \$500,000 and, in addition, contemplated construction of an incinerator will aggregate \$15,000. However, money has not yet been allocated for these two items. Because of the present world situation, the future may hold more in store for Lowry field than has been expended up to the present time. Any statement

as to the future of the school are, of necessity, dependent on the appropriations granted by congress.

The Air Corps technical schools are three in number, one being located at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois; one at Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois; and the third at Lowry Field, Denver. The general supervision of these three schools is under the control of the chief of the Air Corps of the United States army, with headquarters in Washington. Next in command is the commandant, Air Corps Technical schools, with an assistant commandant in direct charge of each school. The instruction at Lowry field is fundamentally in three major courses: Armament (or aircraft armorers) course; aerial photographers course, and clerical course. The flying field has been named Lowry field, in honor of Francis Brown Lowry, a Denver boy who was killed in action in France in 1918.

The payroll at present is about \$1,200,000 annually, most of which is spent in the city of Denver and its environs. The mission of Lowry field is to graduate highly specialized Air Corps soldiers and officers in the three phases named above—armament, clerical and photography. The all-year-round climate and the availability of a varied terrain were influential in originally placing the school here, and have continued to play a very important part in the tremendous improvements and increases that have been in progress since its inception. At present the school is operating on two eight-hour shifts, the first shift beginning at 3 a. m., and the second closing at 9 p. m. The school shortly will be expanded by the addition of about 350 enlisted men, 20 permanent officers and ten B-18 type airplanes.

A description of Hangar No. 1 at the school, reputed to be the largest ever constructed, is described in another chapter entitled "Largest Hangar."

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

One of the six 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 de-

partment, in honor of Lieut. William Thomas Fitzsimons, the first officer of the United States army killed in the world war.

At the present time it ranks second in bed capacity among the army's general hospitals, being exceeded only by the Walter Reed general hospital in Washington, D. C., which has a bed capacity of 1,227. Construction of a main building under way in 1940 will not only raise it to first place, but will give it the distinction of having the largest building in Colorado and the largest single unit army hospital ever constructed.

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 more than 50 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, 68; dental officers, 4; quartermaster officers, 2; finance officer, 1; medical administrative officers, 3; chaplains, 2; nurses, 102; warrant officer, 1; enlisted men of the medical department, quartermaster corps, finance department and signal corps, 400; and civilian employees, 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.

The total cost of these improvements, including equipment, is estimated at \$3,750,000. The new building is of terraced construction, the wings being five stories and the center 10 stories in height, the peak elevation above the ground being 152 feet. The overall length is 575 feet and the width 280 feet. It will contain approximately 1,500 rooms, including administration offices, laboratories, operating rooms and wards and a bed capacity of 608. The entrance will be faced with Colorado marble and the building with buff brick. The base is constructed of cream-colored Texas limestone. The estimated space within its walls is 7,000,000 cubic feet, reputed to be the greatest of any building in Colorado. Completion is expected early in 1941.

After the new building is completed, construction probably will continue to provide around 600 additional bed ca-

capacity for patients now housed in temporary buildings constructed during the World war, the cost of which is expected to be around \$2,500,000.

VETERANS HOSPITAL

Veterans Administration Facility No. 80 is located seven miles northeast of Las Animas, in Bent county, at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

The establishment of the post was an outgrowth of developments in pioneer days. It was originally a trading post built by William Bent and known as Bent's fort. In 1852, angered at delays in negotiations for its sale to the federal government, he set fire to it and built a new post down the Arkansas river near the present boundary between Bent and Prowers counties. The new post was sold to the government in 1859 and its name was changed to Fort Wise in honor of the Governor of Virginia. A small force of federal troops was stationed there. The name was changed to Fort Lyon in 1861 in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, a Union officer who died in battle. In 1867, following a flood, the site was moved back up the river to its present location. The United States navy took it over in 1907 and established it as a naval hospital for tuberculosis. At the close of the World war it was transferred to the veterans' bureau for the hospitalization of male veterans of any war, occupation or expedition and service-connected peacetime ex-service patients. It is now under the supervision of the administrator of veterans' affairs.

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.

Total expenditures for improvements and betterments at the hospital from March 3, 1919, to June 30, 1939, aggregated \$1,321,787.

FORT LOGAN MILITARY POST

Fort Logan is located 10 miles south of Denver, south of Bear Creek, in Arapahoe county. The land was donated to the government by citizens of Denver following the selection of the site by Lt. Gen. Phil Sheridan from several that were offered, as it afforded an abundance of water for all purposes. Title to the land was accepted by the United States pursuant to an act of congress approved February 28, 1887, which authorized the secretary of war to establish the post and appropriated \$100,000 for its construction. The building of permanent headquarters commenced in November of that year. The post was known locally as Fort Sheridan, in honor of the Civil War veteran, but General Sheridan later named it Fort Logan in honor of John Alexander Logan, Major General of Volunteers.

The post comprises a military reservation of 973.8 acres, upon which are 173 buildings, including the original construction authorized by congress at a cost of \$100,000. The present estimated appraised value is \$1,300,000. Fort Logan occupies a beautiful plateau, with a mean elevation of 5,400 feet above sea level, and with the Rocky mountains forming a picturesque background to the west. The total garrison of the post is approximately 800 officers and enlisted men.

Fort Logan has played an important part in the military history of Colorado. Units of the Third Military area, embracing the states of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, receive annual training at the post. Beginning in February and terminating in August, officers of the Organized Reserve, Reserve Officers Training corps and Citizens Military Training camp receive military training. Headquarters of the Third Military area are located in the Railway Exchange building, Denver, where all communications relative to civilian military training should be directed.

At the beginning of the current calendar year units of the Colorado National Guard received intensive training at Fort Logan.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

The Federal Correctional Institution, located on a tract of 420 acres eight miles southwest of Denver, near Fort Logan, was opened on July 1, 1940. It is under the jurisdiction of the bureau of prisons of the United States department of justice and was built at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000 for the im-

prisonment of young first offenders between the ages of 17 and 25 who are sentenced to serve not more than 18 months, and a number of jail cases originating locally. It is one of six new institutions constructed at strategic points throughout the United States to aid the government in handling specific types of cases and to improve standards of treatment for short-term prisoners.

The institution is constructed of reinforced concrete in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the procurement division of the treasury department. There is no wall about the institution, as the buildings are of the self-enclosing type. It consists of two cellhouses and 10 dormitories, five of the latter being divided into individual rooms and classified as honor dormitories. Each of these units houses approximately 50 prisoners. Adequate exercise yards have been provided, as well as a receiving building, a small hospital, a congregate dining room, assembly hall, class rooms, shop space and warehouse facilities.

The medical and hospital personnel and facilities are furnished by the U. S. public health service. Each prisoner upon admission to the institution is given a thorough mental and physical examination, classified according to his character and the type of crime he has committed, and assigned to work and quarters in accordance with the findings of the classification committee. Those prisoners who do not fit into the program at Denver will be transferred to some other federal institution.

The warden of the new institution is Dr. Robert P. Hagerman, who has been connected with the work of the U. S. bureau of prisons for the past ten years.

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 service 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 allotted strength of the Colorado guard as authorized by the military bureau of the war department as of June 30, 1939, was 2,080, of which 180 are commissioned officers, two warrant officers and 1,898 enlisted men. The actual strength as of that date was 2,034 men, 46 less than the allotted strength.

The distribution of the actual strength of the guard in Colorado on June 30, 1939, was as follows:

Staff	Commis- sioned Officers	En- listed Men
State	5	25
Infantry division	4	..
Chaplain	2	..
Medical	12	56
Quartermaster	2	43
Infantry	68	1,087
Field artillery	48	560
Aviation	28	92
Cavalry	2	..
Total	171	1,863
Aggregate		2,034

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
1936	83,426
1937	81,731

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	218,603
1936	335,131
1937	544,391
1938	498,558
1939	682,281

The state national guard has its headquarters at Third and Logan streets in Denver in a building purchased by the state and known as the national guard headquarters building. The guard also has 22 armories located in the principal cities of the state, of which 19 are owned by the state, county or city and three by private persons. The guard 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, 1938, is \$719,072, 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. It was built as a WPA project at a cost of \$140,000, and was occupied by the unit on February 1, 1938. Operations at Lowry field, its former headquarters, were abandoned as of that date and the use of the name was transferred to the United States army for its air corps technical school in Denver. The hangar houses the planes of the 120th observation squadron and contains administrative offices, class rooms and laboratories for the photographic and medical branches and workshops. The unit has 11 planes in service.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

The National Youth Administration, established within the Works Progress administration June 26, 1935, was separated from the WPA and placed in the Federal Security agency through reorganization plan No. 1, July 1, 1939. It carries on two major activities. Through one it helps young persons to continue their school or college work and through the other it provides jobs on work projects for young persons who are not in full-time attendance at schools. The Colorado office is located at 810 Fourteenth street, Denver, with an administrator and assistants in charge.

From the inception of the program to June 30, 1939, expenditures in Colorado aggregated \$2,669,769, of which \$1,451,229 was for work projects to em-

ploy out-of-school youth and \$1,218,540 was paid to needy high school, college and graduate students. School students, in general, are employed on such projects as clerical work for principals and teachers, supervision of playground activities, assistance in libraries and cafeterias and repair of classroom equipment. College and graduate students work not only in college offices, libraries and museums, performing work for which university budgets make no provisions, but often in research work.

In 1939 there were 4,701 students participating in the Colorado student-aid program, 3,508 school students earning an average wage of \$4.46 per month; 1,183 college students earning \$13.09; and 10 graduate students earning \$17. The WPA program for out-of-school youth, was employing 1,998 young people from 18 to 24 years of age during August, 1939, at an average wage of \$16.96.

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 was established at Golden in May, 1938, and occupies a building on the campus of the School of Mines constructed by the state. The laboratory is 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 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 gov-

ernment, 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, 1939, of \$520,660,000, and deposits in the amount of \$296,539,000. Assets and deposits on the same date in 1938 were \$472,747,000 and \$259,942,000 respectively. Surplus in capital account at the end of 1939 was \$4,755,000.

Ninety-one Colorado banks, of which 13 were state banks and trust companies and 78 were national banks, were members of the system on December 31, 1939.

John Evans, president of the First National bank of Denver, is the member of the federal advisory council for the 10th district. The Denver branch is under the supervision of seven directors, of whom four are appointed by the Federal Reserve bank and three by the board of governors of the district.

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 137 banks in Colorado, all but eight of all the banks in the State, insured by the insurance corporation at the end of 1939. The insured banks in the state had aggregate assets of \$378,697,000 and deposits of \$342,476,000 on December 30, 1939. The deposits in the insured banks were 99.8 per cent of deposits in all banks in the state as of that date. The assets of insured banks showed an increase of \$30,465,000 or 8.7 per cent at the end

of 1939, compared with 1937, and deposits showed an increase of \$27,594,000 or 8.8 per cent for the same period.

A table published elsewhere shows the assets and liabilities of operating commercial banks in Colorado insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, in detail, as of December 30, 1939.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation corps was organized April 17, 1933, under the federal 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 Corps to Civilian Conservation Corps and extending the program to June 30, 1940. The act was amended on August 7, 1939, further extending its provisions to July 1, 1943. Under the federal reorganization plan No. 1, the CCC, National Youth Administration and the Social Security board were consolidated in 1939 under one agency known as the Federal Security agency. During the past few years the major conservation activities of the corps included the reforestation of waste lands, the control of erosion on farm lands, the improvement of parks and forests for public use, increase and protection of wildlife resources, and a general strengthening of forest- and park-protection systems against forest fires and tree-attacking insects and diseases.

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.

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 government has maintained an average of about 38 camps in Colorado since the organization of the corps, and in the period 1936 to 1939, inclusive, the maximum in personnel has ranged from 2,757 to 5,163. The minimum strength has run from 1,670 to 2,639. A summary of the average distribution of camps in Colorado, the enrolled strength and selections made for the corps for fiscal years ending

June 30, from 1936 to 1939, inclusive, is given in an accompanying table.

Expenditures made by the federal government in Colorado on behalf of the organization from 1933 to June 30, 1939, aggregate \$42,764,170, of which \$42,391,090 was on account of the corps and \$373,080 for work done on Indian lands by the corps. The distribution of these costs by years is as follows:

Year	CCC	Indian Service	Total
1933	\$ 260,174	.....	\$ 260,174
1934	5,484,982	\$ 64,030	5,549,012
1935	5,961,934	84,937	6,046,871
1936	10,416,685	62,410	10,479,095
1937	6,879,761	52,624	6,932,385
1938	7,373,399	56,399	7,429,798
1939	6,014,155	52,680	6,066,835
Total	\$42,391,090	\$373,080	\$42,764,170

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS: SELECTION, ENROLLED STRENGTH AND AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAMPS, FOR COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Director of Civilian Conservation Corps)

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Selection:				
Juniors (aged 17-23, and assistants).....	2,145	2,045	2,722	3,413
Veterans (by veterans' administration).....	137	189	231	....
Total	3,282	2,234	2,953	3,413
Enrolled strength:				
Maximum month.....	2,950	2,757	3,805	5,163
Minimum month.....	1,793	1,670	2,173	2,639
Average Distribution of camps:				
Bureau of Reclamation.....	4	3	3	3
National parks and monuments.....	4	4	6	6
State parks.....	2	3	5	7
Division of grazing.....	8	5	4	5
Total, Department of the Interior.....	18	15	18	21
National forests.....	10	11	10	10
Private forests.....	..	..	..	1
Soil conservation service.....	11	10	10	9
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	21	21	20	20
Total, all services.....	39	36	38	41

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 co-operatives 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 co-operatives 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 borrower must be the owner-operator of the farm offered as security and must subscribe for association stock to the amount of five per cent of his loan, which the association invests in stock of the Federal Land Bank. He shares proportionately in the profits of the association during the period of his loan, and upon the payment of his loan his stock is retired at its value, not to exceed par. All the mortgages and notes of members of an association must be indorsed by the association. Loans are made at rates not over one per cent higher than the in-

terest 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, who represents the Federal Farm Mortgage corporation, 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 1939, inclusive, the Federal Land Bank and the commissioner made 22,754 loans in Colorado aggregating \$61,975,300. These include commissioner loans from August 23, 1933, to the end of 1939. Outstanding on December 31, 1939, were 15,702 loans aggregating \$35,371,465.

A table in this volume gives a summary of operations in Colorado of the land bank and commissioner, by calendar years, from 1934 to 1939, inclusive.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank—The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, which is one of the 12 banks created under an act of congress approved March 4, 1923, serves the same territory, which includes Colorado, as the land bank. The function of the bank is to provide agricultural credit for periods that are "intermediate" between the usual maturi-

ties 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 on December 31 of the years named are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934	\$5,033,127
1935	3,045,624
1936	3,385,226
1937	3,800,007
1938	4,177,508
1939	4,360,359

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.

A table in this volume gives a summary of operations of the Production Credit corporation in Colorado for calendar years 1935 to 1939, inclusive.

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
1938	27	1,922,753
1939	24	1,953,686

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 46 loans aggregating \$335,864 on December 31, 1939, a decrease from April 30, 1934, to the end of 1939 of 96 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
1938	979	142,955
1939	640	96,545

Balances outstanding, and per cent of loans made, on December 31, 1939, for Colorado, are as follows:

Loans made in—	Amount Outstanding	Per Cent
1918-1937	\$2,531,482	50.7
1938	31,267	21.9
1939	63,646	65.9

Drouth Relief Loans—There were 7,408 drouth relief loans made in Colorado in 1934-35 aggregating \$2,333,062, of which \$1,353,154, or 58 per cent, was outstanding on December 31, 1939.

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. Pro-

visions were made for the orderly liquidation of these banks.

The Denver bank made considerable progress toward liquidation in 1939. The gross assets were reduced from \$6,461,051 at the end of 1938 to \$5,002,090 at the end of 1939, a reduction of 22.6 per cent. Bonds and notes payable were reduced in the same period from 4,576,945 to \$3,131,870 or 31.6 per cent.

The liabilities of the Denver bank on December 31, 1939, were as follows:

Farm loan bonds.....	\$2,739,000
Notes payable.....	392,870
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	127,827
Capital stock.....	1,184,800
Surplus, reserves and undivided profits	476,217
Total	\$4,920,714

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.

The status of the unions in Colorado as of December 31, 1939, are as follows:

Number of unions.....	49
Members	5,658
Share balance.....	\$165,612
Loans outstanding to members..	169,063
Total assets.....	187,445

National Defense—Late in 1940 the United States government announced that a great plant for the manufacture of ammunition for small arms will be located immediately in the Denver district. Exact location of the site to be purchased for the plant was not announced but indications at that time were that it would be a short distance outside the city, probably between the western city limits and the mountains. It is expected that the plant will employ several thousand workers.

At the same time plans were made for submission to the General Assembly of a bill for an act to establish a co-ordinating body in the state to act as intermediary and as a fact-finding organization in all matters between Colorado manufacturers and producers of raw materials, and the federal or private agencies concerned with the national defense problem. Important expansions of activities at Lowry field, Fort Logan and Fitzsimons General hospital also are anticipated as parts of the general preparedness program of the federal government.

**FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER,
BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Farm Credit Administration)

Note.—The Land Bank Commissioner is the agent of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, under act approved January 31, 1934. The Emergency Farm Mortgage act of 1933 made available to him \$200,000,000 to meet an urgent demand for additional and more liberal farm mortgage credit than could be provided by the existing farm credit units. Officers of the corporation are employees of the Farm Credit Administration and receive no additional compensation from the corporation.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER						
Loan applications received:						
Number	1,135	1,140	1,000	1,581	2,840	5,751
Amount	\$ 5,122,900	\$ 5,177,800	\$ 4,467,300	\$ 7,328,500	\$ 12,383,800	\$ 27,027,200
Loans closed:						
Number	553	489	693	1,258	2,721	5,527
Amount	\$ 1,324,000	\$ 1,157,700	\$ 1,714,700	\$ 3,218,000	\$ 6,886,400	\$ 11,377,000
Loans outstanding						
Dec. 31:						
Number	15,702	15,927	16,494	16,597	16,570	14,601
Amount	\$ 35,371,465	\$ 36,938,883	\$ 38,926,311	\$ 39,514,543	\$ 39,573,349	\$ 34,488,270
Purposes for loans (per- centages):						
Refinancing indebtedness:						
Bank	74.7	69.9	74.4	83.7	...	...
Commissioner	78.4	77.2	75.3	89.3	...	...
Purchase of land and redemption from foreclosure:						
Bank	16.2	18.8	15.8	6.6	...	...
Commissioner	18.5	20.3	21.1	5.4	...	...
General agricultural uses, including build- ings and improve- ments:						
Bank	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.4	...	...
Commissioner	2.3	1.8	2.9	4.6	...	...
National Farm Loan Association stock:						
Bank	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	...	...
Commissioner .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loan fees:						
Bank	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	...	...
Commissioner .....	.8	.7	.7	.7	...	...
FEDERAL LAND BANK*						
Loans closed:						
Number	234	214	261	460	959	1,617
Amount	\$ 792,200	\$ 721,100	\$ 967,000	\$ 1,755,800	\$ 3,561,800	\$ 4,886,600
Loans outstanding, Dec. 31:						
Number	9,432	9,596	9,958	10,159	10,663	10,407
Amount	\$ 25,699,057	\$ 26,656,946	\$ 27,339,256	\$ 28,425,695	\$ 29,492,170	\$ 27,615,512
With all maturities paid in full:						
Number	6,776	6,341	6,525	6,693	...	...
Per cent.	71.9	66.1	65.5	65.9	...	...
With all unpaid install- ments extended with no delinquency in ex- tensions:						
Number	144	691	881	964	...	...
Per cent.	1.5	7.2	8.9	9.5	...	...
Classified as delinquent:						
Number	2,512	2,564	2,452	2,464	...	...
Per cent.	26.6	26.7	24.6	24.2	...	...
Farms owned outright, Dec. 31†:						
Number	1,149	1,138	1,002	819	379	269
Investment	\$ 3,414,127	\$ 3,508,322	\$ 3,230,858	\$ 2,915,204	\$ 1,537,475	†\$ 824,179
Sheriffs' certificates, etc.:						
Number	140	161	214	353	486	61
Investment	\$ 433,668	\$ 473,465	\$ 710,466	\$ 1,314,746	\$ 1,749,868	†\$ 228,245

*Exclusive of Land Bank Commissioner. Included in combined figures above. Commissioner loans may be determined by deducting land bank loans from above combined totals.

†Carrying Value, not investment.

‡In addition Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. (Commissioner) owned 407 farms and 38 sheriffs' certificates at the end of 1939; 284 and 59 at end of 1938; 143 and 50 at end of 1937; not reported by states for prior years.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF THE PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Farm Credit Administration)

Note.—See text for explanation of Class A and Class B stock.

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of Associations....	8	8	8	8	8
Paid-in capital:					
Class A stock.....	\$1,345,800	\$1,397,875	\$1,441,150	\$1,395,720	\$1,455,000
Class B stock.....	399,070	355,405	323,460	286,555	218,450
Total	\$1,744,870	\$1,753,280	\$1,767,610	\$1,682,275	\$1,673,450
Number Class B stock-holders	1,915	1,752	1,751	1,812	1,805
Number loan applications received	2,384	2,347	2,473	3,189	3,902
Loans closed:					
Number	1,825	1,663	1,580	1,741	1,717
Amount	\$8,947,843	\$7,728,581	\$6,842,471	\$7,019,857	\$5,013,841
Loans outstanding Dec. 31:					
Number	1,551	1,358	1,164	1,215	1,380
Amount	\$4,083,666	\$3,566,789	\$3,139,532	\$3,244,933	\$2,874,124
Number of farmers or stockmen owning Class B stock in January.....	1,780	1,747	1,866	1,705	...
Number of persons attending annual stockholders meetings	1,654	1,539	980	980	...

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.

The number of seizures and quantity of marihuana seized in Colorado during

calendar years by federal enforcement officers is as follows:

	1938	1937
Number of seizures.....	59	15
Cigarettes (number).....	258	80
Bulk marihuana:		
Kilograms	73	1
Grams	350	906
Marihuana seed:		
Kilograms	49	...
Grams	683	...
Growing plants (number)...	38	...

Seizures and quantity by state and municipal officials for calendar years is as follows:

	1938	1937
Number of seizures.....	1	15
Cigarettes (number).....	...	83
Bulk marihuana:		
Grams .....	...	283
Marihuana seed.....	...	...
Growing plants.....	100	237

Federal Lands and Reserves

Government Land and Withdrawals, Limitations upon Mining and Other Industries

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 36 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	24,067,200	36.3
State lands.....	3,282,623	4.9
Privately owned (assessed)	37,914,351	57.2
Unaccounted for, survey errors, etc.	1,076,946	1.6
Totals	66,341,120	100.0

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.	8,104,607
Unperfected entries; public lands entered but not yet patented	500,000
National forests, excluding privately owned lands within their limits.....	13,638,381
Ute Indian lands; 39,461 privately owned and 356,682 tribal; not taxed.....	396,000
National parks and monuments, excluding those within national forests and included in forest areas above.....	666,436
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
Military reservations.....	70,000
Total.....	24,137,200

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, 1939, 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	Acres
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.

The laws under which homesteaders may file for entry on the public domain have not been changed, but the withdrawals and the restrictions limiting filings to only such land as is suitable for farming purposes after being so classified have reduced entries to a nominal number. 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.

The Taylor grazing act is discussed in another chapter under that heading.

Entries upon the public domain were decreasing rapidly in the years preceding the general withdrawal order of November 26, 1934. This was due primarily to the prior acquisition of the more desirable tracts by settlers. Entries in the 12 years before the withdrawal decreased from 1,258,989 acres in 1922 to 192,669 in 1933. 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 and applications for grazing licenses in the grazing districts. The latter are made to the grazing service as outlined in the chapter on that subject.

The government had 8,104,607 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the state as of April 30, 1938, of which 7,026,624 acres are in grazing districts and 1,077,983 are outside of grazing districts. This compares with 7,545,773 acres on July 1, 1933, just prior to the withdrawal, an increase of 558,834 acres. Most of this increase is credited to entries which had been filed but did not go to patent, and therefore reverted to the unappropriated domain. Surveying of the public domain is steadily progressing and on April 30, 1938, of the total of 8,104,607 acres listed, 704,916 acres remained unurveyed.

A table is published herewith showing the vacant and unappropriated public domain within and without the grazing districts, by land office districts and by counties.

PUBLIC DOMAIN: AREA IN ACRES OF VACANT PUBLIC LAND OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN COLORADO, BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES AS OF APRIL 30, 1938

(Source: U. S. General Land Office)

Note—Area in acres of unsurveyed land in any district or county may be determined by subtracting surveyed from total.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	Unappropriated and Unreserved Outside Grazing Districts		Within Grazing Districts Subject to Grazing Use		Total All Vacant Land	
	Surveyed	Total	Surveyed	Total	Surveyed	Total
Denver District						
Boulder	400	400			400	400
Chaffee	44,764	44,764			44,764	44,764
Clear Creek	5,000	9,860			5,000	9,860
Delta			154,533	157,573	154,533	157,573
Dolores			26,080	26,080	26,080	26,080
Douglas	320	320			320	320
Eagle	80	80	200,678	200,678	200,758	200,758
Elbert	80	80			80	80
Fremont	40	40			40	40
Garfield			620,677	635,817	620,677	635,817
Gilpin	1,632	1,632			1,632	1,632
Grand	15,320	15,320	51,480	58,200	66,800	73,520
Gunnison	700	700	294,641	298,983	295,341	299,683
Hinsdale			100,532	139,362	100,532	139,362
Jackson			153,476	153,476	153,476	153,476
Jefferson	2,040	2,040			2,040	2,040
Lake	12,347	27,607			12,347	27,607
Larimer	23,507	23,507			23,507	23,507
Logan	2,400	2,400			2,400	2,400
Mesa	1,720	1,720	775,000	914,070	776,720	915,790
Moffat	960	960	1,322,513	1,504,745	1,323,473	1,505,705
Montrose			483,989	543,509	483,989	543,509
Morgan	971	971			971	971
Ouray			30,690	32,610	30,690	32,610
Park	53,504	53,504			53,504	53,504
Phillips	204	204			204	204
Pitkin			26,412	27,612	26,412	27,612
Rio Blanco	1,574	1,574	1,110,582	1,193,736	1,112,156	1,195,310
Routt	57,171	57,171	17,422	17,422	74,593	74,593
Saguache			85,974	85,974	87,974	85,974
San Miguel			261,239	312,919	261,239	312,919
Sedgwick	31	31			31	31
Summit			10,048	10,048	10,048	10,048
Teller	1,320	1,320			1,320	1,320
Washington	1,081	1,081			1,081	1,081
Weld	6,007	6,007			6,007	6,007
Yuma	1,689	1,689			1,689	1,689
Total	234,862	254,442	5,725,966	6,312,814	5,960,828	6,567,256
Pueblo District						
Alamosa	32,635	32,635			32,635	32,635
Archuleta*			84,047	91,727	84,047	91,727
Baca	2,117	2,117			2,117	2,117
Bent	8,239	8,239			8,239	8,239
Cheyenne	227	227			227	227
Conejos	178,654	180,634			178,654	180,634
Crowley	2,845	2,845			2,845	2,845
Custer	12,197	12,197			12,197	12,197
Dolores			22,148	22,148	22,148	22,148
Elbert	240	240			240	240
El Paso	4,088	4,088			4,088	4,088
Fremont	272,808	272,808			272,808	272,808
Hinsdale				17,246		17,246
Huerfano	55,217	55,217			55,217	55,217
Kiowa	1,475	1,475			1,475	1,475
Kit Carson	143	143			143	143
La Plata†			148,737	154,479	148,737	154,479
Las Animas	64,658	64,658			64,658	64,658
Lincoln	3,323	3,323			3,323	3,323
Montezuma			196,751	196,751	196,751	196,751
Otero	5,148	5,148			5,148	5,148
Ouray				240		240
Prowers	1,028	1,028			1,028	1,028
Pueblo	19,546	19,546			19,546	19,546
Rio Grande	79,305	81,749			79,305	81,749
Saguache	53,736	53,736	168,063	176,516	221,799	230,252
San Juan				54,703		54,703
Teller	21,488	21,488			21,488	21,488
Total	819,117	823,541	619,746	713,810	1,438,863	1,537,351
State total	1,053,979	1,077,983	6,345,712	7,026,624	7,399,691	8,104,607

*Approximately 86,526 acres of land in Archuleta county were restored to the Southern Ute Indian Reservation by Departmental order of September 14, 1938.

†Approximately 130,135 acres of land in La Plata county were restored to the Southern Ute Indian Reservation by Departmental order of September 14, 1938.

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.

Coal—Government mineral leases on coal land in Colorado in effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, by number, acreage and type, were as follows:

	No.	Acres
Leases	91	11,684
Permits	19	8,206
Licenses	7	268
Total.....	117	20,158

There were 92 mines operated on these holdings during the year, of which 24 were railroad shipping mines and 68 were trucking coal mines.

Oil and Gas—There were 90 leases for oil and gas outstanding in the state in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, of which 41 covering 39,511 acres were in northwestern Colorado, and 577 prospecting permits, of which 502 covering 884,899 acres, were in the northwestern part of the state.

Potash and Sodium—There was one sodium lease on 120 acres of federal land in the state on June 30, 1939, but it reported no production. There were no potash leases outstanding.

Vermiculite—One lease on public land covering 3,286 acres was outstanding in 1939. No production of vermiculite was reported.

A table is published herewith giving the production of petroleum, natural gas, gasoline, coal and sodium on federal land in Colorado, with total accrued revenues therefrom, by fiscal years ending June 30.

Receipts and distribution of funds of the national park service and grazing districts are given in separate chapters and accompanying tables listed under their respective headings.

**PUBLIC DOMAIN: PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FROM FEDERAL LAND IN
COLORADO AND ACCRUED ROYALTY, BONUSES AND RENTALS
BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: U. S. Geological Survey)

	Petroleum (barrels)	Natural Gas (M Cu. Ft.)	Gasoline (Gallons)	Coal (Short tons)	Sodium (Short tons)	Accrued Revenues
1921.....	.....	.....	.....	541	.....	\$ 63.10
1922.....	36	.....	.....	52,613	.....	6,053.10
1923.....	273	.....	.....	219,627	.....	26,032.21
1924.....	17,730	.....	.....	257,294	.....	29,664.24
1925.....	409,057	.....	.....	297,796	.....	98,542.28
1926.....	825,181	.....	.....	353,432	.....	124,725.20
1927.....	723,193	.....	.....	448,552	.....	115,573.21
1928.....	921,641	.....	.....	439,650	.....	102,707.44
1929.....	962,170	64,360	73,522	490,446	.....	106,832.27
1930.....	725,040	877,430	14,642	434,871	.....	98,639.99
1931.....	665,328	1,709,179	17,916	396,389	.....	86,695.59
1932.....	544,073	1,308,602	13,992	342,551	.....	74,341.02
1933.....	350,338	1,420,558	37,826	272,299	.....	74,533.10
1934.....	417,341	1,030,944	16,609	313,676	.....	75,692.63
1935.....	939,102	1,908,204	39,885	361,531	.....	124,938.64
1936.....	1,141,737	2,243,987	82,405	536,349	.....	157,359.60
1937.....	1,156,234	2,679,558	88,858	597,299	1,499	162,905.43
1938.....	1,006,257	1,413,857	49,427	491,228	1,325	132,542.42
1939.....	885,373	1,460,934	55,868	579,083	360	142,095.93
Total ...	11,690,104	16,117,613	490,950	6,885,227	3,184	\$1,739,937.40

GRAZING SERVICE

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 giving primary attention to the control of grazing on public lands.

The national public domain area at the time of the passage of the act amounted to about 165,000,000 acres of so-called "left-over" land which, owing to its nature, remained unattractive to private ownership. From these ranges, however, comes a substantial part of the nation's wool, leather, meat and mohair, and the sustained economic production of these necessities was recognized as of vital importance to consumers in the industrial centers. The law goes further than the control of grazing on the public lands and provides for land-planning and land-use objectives to prevent injury to the land by overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes. 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 act as amended authorized the secretary of the interior to dispose of such lands within grazing districts as are proper for acquisition, in satisfaction of any outstanding rights and for the opening to entry of such lands in grazing districts as are more suitable for agriculture than for the production of native grasses and forage plants, in tracts not to exceed 320 acres in area. It also provided for the exchange of state land for lands within grazing districts and for presidential selection of a director of grazing.

The laws are administered through the Grazing Service (formerly the division of grazing) and up to April 1, 1940, there had been established 50 grazing districts in public land states, including about 134,000,000 acres of vacant and unappropriated public domain. A licensing system was inaugurated which provides that until such time as land classification studies can be made and commensurate value of properties determined, only temporary grazing permits will be approved. As classification proceeds, the licensing is placed on a more nearly permanent basis. The service operates through regional offices, of which there are nine, each in charge of a regional grazier.

Colorado is in Region 8, and Charles F. Moore is regional grazier for this region. There are five grazing districts

in the state comprising a total net of 7,544,316 acres.

There are 25 cattlemen, 25 sheepmen, and 5 wildlife representatives on the five district advisory boards.

Regional headquarters for Colorado are at Grand Junction. District offices have been established at Montrose for Districts Nos. 3 and 4, at Meeker for District No. 1, and at Craig for Districts Nos. 1 and 6, each district office being in charge of a district grazer.

The only areas in which term grazing permits, not to exceed ten years, have been issued, are in District No. 6, which lies in that portion of Moffat county north of the Yampa River, and in the North Park area of District No. 2. The other areas are operated on temporary annual licenses, pending the completion of range studies.

The Colorado grazing service is in close co-operation with the state game and fish commission in the establishment of game refuges within the grazing districts and in all matters affecting the joint use of the range by domestic stock and wildlife. Six officials of the Colorado grazing service have also been appointed as deputy game and fish wardens. A wildlife representative has also been appointed to each grazing advisory board in order that wildlife problems may be fairly considered by each board.

The complex land pattern of the western slope of Colorado is such that private lands, public domain, forest areas, national park areas and state lands are interspersed, so that a unified area of public domain is lacking. In some instances isolated small tracts of public domain have been withdrawn from the grazing districts and disposed of through sale or lease under Sections 14 and 15 of the Taylor Act. Exchanges of use have been made, giving stockmen grazing rights on the public domain in return for administrative rights granted to the grazing service over the stockmen's private lands. Under Section 8 of the act, exchanges of land have been promulgated, particularly affecting the school sections of the state of Colorado, in order that both the state and the federal governments may consolidate their holdings. These land activities have advanced the grazing program, providing for more solid areas of lands to be supervised, and have permitted stock to remain in specified areas for longer periods of time.

The grazing service in Colorado operates eight CCC camps engaged in rehabilitating the federal range by the construction of range improvements. These

camps are located at Grand Junction, Redvale, Massadona, Gunnison (summer only), Walden (summer only), Sunbeam, Meeker, Paradox, Saguache (winter only), and Great Divide (winter only).

The area in acres of grazing districts in Colorado, as of June 30, 1939, by counties within the districts, is as follows (withdrawals indicated represent land subject in whole or in part to grazing district administration):

District No. 1:	
County	Acres
Garfield	651,264
Mesa	302,939
Moffat	418,203
Rio Blanco.....	1,181,886
	<hr/>
Withdrawals	2,554,292
	155,059
	<hr/>
Total	2,709,351

District No. 2:	
County	Acres
Eagle	223,618
Garfield	9,733
Grand	90,617
Jackson	201,869
Summit	13,935
	<hr/>
Withdrawals	539,772
	65,123
	<hr/>
Total	604,895

District No. 3:	
County	Acres
Delta	203,601
Eagle	1,781
Garfield	96,455
Gunnison	361,249
Hinsdale	126,582
Mesa	435,267
Montrose	251,558
Ouray	21,586
Pitkin	33,413
Saguache	285,816
	<hr/>
Withdrawals	1,817,308
	148,974
	<hr/>
Total	1,966,282

District No. 4:	
County	Acres
Archuleta	13,820
Dolores	48,757
La Plata.....	30,460
Mesa	161,138
Montezuma	248,127
Montrose	354,613
San Juan.....	63,144
San Miguel.....	317,846
	<hr/>
Withdrawals	1,237,905
	105,441
	<hr/>
Total	1,343,346

District No. 6:	
County	Acres
Moffat	883,034
Withdrawals	37,398
	<hr/>
Total	920,432

Acres	
Total, Colorado region.....	7,032,311
Withdrawals	511,995
	<hr/>
Total	7,544,306

Range improvements completed by the grazing service in Colorado in the year 1939 include the following:

86 Miles of truck trails.
7,007 Rods of fence.
323,325 Acres of rodent control.
27 Signs, markers, and monuments.
3 Vehicle bridges.
9 Impounding dams.
3 Large diversion dams.
3 Cattle guards.
1 Corral.
3 Miles contour furrows and ridges.
63.5 Miles stock driveways.
4,333 Acres poison weed eradication.
2 Water holes.
4 Wells.
1,800 Lin. ft. open ditches.
110 Miles boundary marking.
3,225 Sq. yds. rock and concrete riprap-
ping.
18 Springs developed.
5 Permanent check dams.
3,500 Lin. ft. water spreaders.
12 Miles telephone line.

8.5 Miles stock trails.
600 Lin. ft. diversion ditch.
*846 Man-days emergency work.
Assisted in extinguishing 42 forest fires.

*Consisted of breaking trails through drifted snow to stranded livestock, and searching for body of drowned boy.

An accompanying table gives the number of livestock and users of the federal range within Colorado grazing districts for 1939.

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.

GRAZING SERVICE: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND USERS OF FEDERAL RANGE WITHIN COLORADO GRAZING DISTRICTS IN 1939

(Source: U. S. Grazing Service)

District	No. Licenses	Livestock Licensed				
		Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Total
No. 1.....	377	37,896	1,573	178,355	35	218,236
No. 2.....	171	31,001	441	59,718	...	91,331
No. 3.....	745	72,731	2,385	229,258	12	305,131
No. 4.....	282	16,187	665	121,238	69	138,441
No. 6.....	149	4,175	476	100,829	...	105,629
Total	1,724	161,990	5,540	689,398	116	858,768

Postoffices and Postal Operations

Summary of Receipts, Names and Locations of All Postoffices in Colorado

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 644 postoffices in Colorado on July 1, 1939, serving as many cities, towns and villages, and 313 rural routes covering 14,889 miles, through which practically every person and community in the state is served with postal facilities. All means of transportation from horses to airplanes are used in this service.

The operation and maintenance of this vast network of postal facilities costs in excess of \$5,000,000 annually and gives employment to several thousand persons. Receipts from all sources run from \$5,600,000 to more than \$7,000,000 a year and include the revenue

from the sale of 1-cent postage stamps to charges of several hundred dollars per item for the transportation of money, securities, merchandise and commodities running up into millions of dollars in value. The operations require an intricate and expert organization to perform a multitude of services, from the prompt delivery of a postcard to the protection of the public from the fraudulent use of the mails and the safety of all matter committed to its charge.

There is published herewith a summary of postoffices and postal operations in Colorado for fiscal years ending June 30. It shows the number of postoffices by classes, the number and mileage of rural routes, gross receipts, principal expenses, the number and

value of domestic and foreign money orders issued and paid and a resume of second-class mail handled by the department in the state.

Domestic money orders paid annually consistently exceed in number and amount those issued by the postoffices in the state. In the fiscal year of 1939 there were 2,683,765 domestic money orders issued, of a total value of \$23,019,170, an average of \$8.58; and 3,090,828, with a value of \$26,460,437, an average of \$8.56, paid.

The figures on international money orders do not indicate any large volume of money flowing out of Colorado into foreign countries. The number issued in the fiscal year 1939 was only 10,722, the smallest in a period of four years. Their value was \$113,458, an average of \$10.58, also the smallest for the four-year period.

There were mailed in Colorado in the fiscal year of 1939 a total of 11,015,547 pounds of second-class matter, consisting of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, equal to 10.2 pounds for each man, woman and child in the state.

The postoffices also provide facilities for the savings of small sums regularly by the people through the purchase of postal savings stamps, savings deposits and the sale of government savings bonds. These operations are not broken down by states.

The air mail service between Denver and Cheyenne in 1939 provided for a schedule of 202,760 miles, of which 197,958 miles or 97.6 per cent actually were flown. The pound-mile performance was 11,578,172. The schedule for the Denver-El Paso service was 736,359 miles, of which 693,479 or 94.2 per cent actually were flown. The pound-mile performance was 25,060,813. The Wichita-Pueblo service flew 100 per cent of the 6,480 miles scheduled, and pound-miles performed were 514,035.

A table published elsewhere gives a list of government-owned postoffice buildings in the state, with the cost of the sites and buildings and their location.

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
1938	6,104,195
1939	6,225,632

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
1938	759,550
1939	743,056

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
1938	6,863,745	-1.4
1939	6,968,688	1.5

(—) Denotes decrease.

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

**POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY
FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: Reports of the Postmaster General)

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Postoffices (number):				
First class.....	9	9	9	8
Second class.....	49	49	47	44
Third class.....	123	122	123	125
Fourth class.....	463	471	481	485
Total	644	651	660	662
Rural routes:				
Number	313	321	330	334
Mileage	14,889	15,198	15,348	15,367
Gross postal receipts.....	\$ 7,054,179	\$ 6,931,780	\$ 6,871,956	\$ 6,234,928
Principal expenses:				
Compensation to postmasters..	659,244	657,937	653,869	634,340
Clerical services.....	1,840,900	(1)	(1)	(1)
City, village and special deliv- ery service.....	1,386,422	1,284,907	1,234,002	1,151,256
Rural delivery service.....	843,504	862,173	885,039	888,815
Collection, transportation and delivery of mail.....	207,894	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rent, light, fuel, water and miscellaneous items.....	92,576	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maintenance and operations, public buildings.....	187,550	(1)	(1)	(1)
Money orders issued:				
Domestic:				
Number	2,683,765	2,680,947	2,598,071	2,366,840
Value	\$23,019,170	\$23,871,055	\$23,284,115	\$20,410,099
International:				
Number	10,722	10,808	11,806	10,998
Value	\$ 113,458	\$ 123,489	\$ 140,727	\$ 126,329
Money orders paid:				
Domestic:				
Number	3,090,828	3,048,426	3,078,360	2,911,434
Value	\$26,460,437	\$27,471,943	\$27,401,641	\$24,581,189
International:				
Number	1,430	1,523	1,538	1,863
Value	\$ 18,535	\$ 22,884	\$ 24,086	\$ 29,578
Second-class mail (in pounds):				
Subscribers' copies:				
Free in county.....	577,504	604,194	603,126	552,097
At pound rates.....	10,414,649	10,359,209	10,693,519	9,924,699
Sample copies at pound rates	23,394	27,733	32,547	27,693
Total pounds.....	11,015,547	10,991,136	11,329,192	10,504,489
Postage collected.....	\$ 181,531	\$ 179,686	\$ 185,454	\$ 169,428

(1) Not segregated.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL RECEIPTS

Postoffice	Postal Receipts					
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Akron	\$ 10,863	\$ 11,025	\$ 11,839	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,105	(1)
Alamosa	40,363	39,959	38,235	36,348	32,546	\$ 29,315
Armada	11,473	11,337	11,610	11,285	10,512	10,211
Boulder	112,613	111,466	109,137	103,430	96,621	90,021
Brighton	17,612	18,795	17,098	17,472	16,891	14,852
Brush	14,789	14,949	15,567	14,842	13,442	12,254
Burlington	11,901	12,328	11,792	13,081	14,247	11,572
Canon City.....	38,941	41,070	41,621	38,573	35,697	32,675
Cheyenne Wells.....	9,510	9,697	3,494	10,636	9,494	7,685
Colorado Springs.....	340,746	354,522	352,062	326,434	288,324	244,618
Craig	16,117	15,034	14,387	14,874	12,694	11,307
Cripple Creek.....	9,790	9,641	10,144	11,596	11,292	11,154
Delta	25,167	25,252	25,610	25,119	23,392	19,733
Denver	4,203,758	4,076,744	4,160,987	3,886,872	3,559,630	2,757,648
Durango	44,630	42,005	40,498	37,430	33,868	32,029
Estes Park.....	22,350	21,090	20,609	16,330	15,757	13,545
Florence	21,474	20,375	18,808	17,065	15,613	14,206
Fort Collins.....	86,273	85,360	83,986	78,390	74,982	60,643
Fort Lupton.....	9,455	9,464	9,478	8,662	8,420	8,078
Fort Morgan.....	29,261	28,001	28,962	27,646	26,031	23,463
Glenwood Springs.....	21,964	21,543	21,682	20,589	19,188	16,087
Golden	28,039	24,896	23,668	21,700	21,095	18,922
Grand Junction.....	109,356	108,279	105,814	97,504	90,284	82,200
Greeley	102,158	101,552	102,783	101,554	89,142	80,213
Gunnison	18,850	19,945	19,152	18,553	17,954	16,939
Holly	(2)	(2)	7,325	7,581	7,580	7,004
Holyoke	9,709	9,625	9,991	10,179	9,598	8,775
Idaho Springs.....	12,929	12,797	15,170	15,767	10,922	9,098
Julesburg	11,733	12,366	11,515	11,194	10,889	8,485
La Junta.....	39,817	39,893	41,192	36,570	33,885	31,062
Lamar	30,236	29,488	30,287	30,248	29,568	25,388
Las Animas.....	15,616	15,587	16,109	15,505	15,222	14,832
Leadville	22,881	25,794	26,319	23,363	19,160	18,860
Limon	9,564	9,599	9,568	(1)	9,466	7,425
Littleton	27,399	25,102	24,568	23,821	19,309	16,213
Longmont	35,908	33,937	33,930	31,108	29,097	24,972
Loveland	28,159	27,453	26,688	26,066	23,377	6,231
Manitou Springs.....	15,202	16,488	15,585	16,782	13,496	11,209
Meeker	10,467	10,117	9,931	9,843	9,702	8,243
Monte Vista.....	24,338	24,404	22,043	21,426	19,388	16,054
Montrose	34,529	33,675	32,350	30,330	27,307	25,601
Paonia	12,030	12,348	11,657	11,320	11,257	9,706
Pueblo	277,267	280,157	291,181	269,795	256,335	238,869
Rifle	11,075	11,117	10,856	10,010	9,531	8,846
Rocky Ford.....	24,824	25,398	25,755	23,961	24,524	21,490
Salida	26,689	26,166	25,434	23,881	22,689	21,461
Springfield	11,027	10,230	9,965	11,346	10,534	9,885
Steamboat Springs....	16,307	15,852	15,281	14,806	13,631	12,066
Sterling	45,651	46,163	47,716	44,609	41,483	38,199
Trinidad	64,569	66,880	65,804	59,644	55,971	46,770
Victor	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)10,563	(3)	(3)
Walsenburg	24,500	23,691	24,348	21,862	19,360	19,751
Wray	15,567	14,832	15,156	12,749	13,223	11,226
Yuma	10,186	10,707	10,938	10,937	10,824	10,612
Total	\$6,225,632	\$6,104,195	\$6,185,685	\$5,801,911	\$5,324,549	\$4,307,703

(1) No report.

(2) Changed to third class 1937.

(3) Changed to third class July 1, 1931.

(4) Changed to second class July 1, 1936.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES

(Corrected to January 1, 1940)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Abarr	Yuma	Cameo	Mesa	Edler	Baca
Ackmen	Montezuma	Campo ²	Baca	Edwards	Eagle
Adams City	Adams	Capulin	Conejos	Eggers	Larimer
Adena ²	Morgan	² CARBONDALE ²	Garfield	Egnar	San Miguel
Agate	Elbert	Carlton	Prowers	Elba	Washington
Aguilar ²	Las Animas	Carr	Weld	Elbert ²	Elbert
Alamo	Huerfano	Cascade	El Paso	Eldora ²	Boulder
Alcreek	Las Animas	Castle Rock ²	Douglas	Eldorado Springs	Boulder
Allenspark	Boulder	Cedar	San Miguel	Elizabeth ²	Elbert
Allison	La Plata	² CEDAREGEE ²	Delta	Elk Springs	Moffat
Alma ²	Park	Cedarwood	Pueblo	Emma	Pitkin
Almont	Gunnison	Center ²	Saguache	Empire ²	Clear Creek
Amherst	Phillips	Central City ²	Gilpin	³ ENGLEWOOD ² (Branch of Denver)	Arapahoe
Amity	Prowers	Chama	Costilla	Erie ²	Weld
Amy	Lincoln	Chandler	Fremont	Escalante Forks	Mesa
Andrix	Las Animas	Cheneycenter	Prowers	³ Eureka ²	San Juan
Antlers	Garfield	Cheraw	Otero	Evans	Weld
Anton	Washington	Chipita Park ¹	El Paso	Evergreen ²	Jefferson
³ Antonito ²	Conejos	Chivington	Kiowa		
³ Arapahoe ²	Cheyenne	Chromo	Archuleta		
Arboles	Archuleta	Cimarron	Montrose	Fairplay ²	Park
Arickaree	Washington	Clark	Routt	Falcon	El Paso
Arlington	Kiowa	¹ Clifton ²	Mesa	Falfa	La Plata
Armel	Yuma	Climax ²	Lake	Fall Creek	San Miguel
Arova	Cheyenne	Coal Creek ²	Fremont	Farisita	Huerfano
Arriba ²	Lincoln	Coaldale	Fremont	Farr	Huerfano
³ Aspen ²	Pitkin	Coalmont	Jackson	Firestone	Weld
Association Camp ¹	Larimer	Cokedale	Las Animas	Firstview	Cheyenne
Atchee ¹	Garfield	² Collbran ²	Mesa	Fitzsimons ²	Adams
Atwood	Logan	Colona	Ourray	Flagler ²	Kit Carson
³ Ault ²	Weld	Columbine	Routt	Fleming ²	Logan
Aurora ²	Arapahoe	Como ²	Park	Florissant	Teller
(Denver Branch P. O.) ²		Conejos	Conejos	Fondis	Elbert
		Cope ²	Washington	Forder	Lincoln
Austin ²	Delta	Copper Spur	Eagle	Fort Garland	Costilla
Avalo	Weld	Cornish	Weld	Fort Logan ²	Arapahoe
Avon	Eagle	Cortez ²	Montezuma	Fort Lyon ²	Bent
Avondale	Pueblo	Cory	Delta	Fosston	Weld
Axial	Moffat	Cotopaxi ²	Fremont	Founta ⁿ 2	El Paso
Ayer	Otero	Cowdrey	Jackson	³ Fowler ²	Otero
		Cragmor	El Paso	Foxton	Jefferson
Bailey	Park	Crawford ²	Delta	Franktown	Douglas
Baldwin	Gunnison	³ Creede ²	Mineral	Fraser ²	Grand
Barr Lake	Adams	² Crested Butte ²	Gunnison	³ Frederick ²	Weld
Basalt ²	Eagle	Crestone	Saguache	Frisco	Summit
³ Bayfield ²	La Plata	Critchell	Jefferson	³ Fruita ²	Mesa
Bear River	Routt	Crook ²	Logan		
Bedrock	Montrose	Cross Mountain	Moffat	Galatea	Kiowa
Beecher Island	Yuma	Crowley ²	Crowley	Galeton	Weld
Bellvue	Larimer	Cuchara Camps ¹	Huerfano	Garcia	Costilla
Bennett ²	Adams	Cumbres	Conejos	Gardner	Huerfano
Berthoud ²	Larimer			Garfield	Chaffee
Bethune	Kit Carson	Dacona	Weld	Garo	Park
Beulah	Pueblo	Dailey	Logan	Gary	Morgan
Blackhawk ²	Gilpin	Daleros	Las Animas	Gateway	Mesa
Blanca ²	Costilla	³ De Beque ²	Mesa	Genoa ²	Lincoln
Bloom	Otero	Deepcreek ²	Routt	² Georgetown ²	Clear Creek
Bonanza ²	Saguache	Deertrail	Arapahoe	Gilcrest	Weld
Boncarbo	Las Animas	Delagua ²	Las Animas	Gill	Weld
Bond	Eagle	Delcarbon	Huerfano	Gilman ²	Eagle
Boone ²	Pueblo	Delhi	Las Animas	Glade Park	Mesa
Bovina	Lincoln	¹ Del Norte ²	Rio Grande	Glendevey	Larimer
Bowie	Delta	De Nova	Washington	Glentivar	Park
Boyero	Lincoln	Deora	Baca	Glen Haven	Larimer
Brandon	Kiowa	Derby	Adams	Gold Hill	Boulder
Branson ²	Las Animas	Dillon	Summit	Goodrich	Morgan
³ Breckenridge ²	Summit	Divide	Teller	Gorham	Boulder
Breen	La Plata	Dolores ²	Montezuma	Graft	Baca
Briegsdale ²	Weld	Dotsero	Eagle	³ Granada ²	Prowers
³ Bristol ²	Prowers	Dove Creek	Dolores	Granby ²	Grand
Brodhead	Las Animas	Doyleville	Gunnison	² Grand Lake ²	Grand
Brook Forest	Jefferson	Drake	Larimer	Grand Mesa ¹	Delta
Brookvale	Clear Creek	Dumont	Clear Creek	² Grand Valley ²	Garfield
Broomfield	Boulder	Dunkley	Routt	Granite	Chaffee
Buckingham ²	Weld	Dunton	Dolores	Great Divide	Moffat
³ Buena Vista ²	Chaffee	Dupont	Adams	Greenland	Douglas
Buffalo Creek	Jefferson	Dyke	Archuleta	Green Mountain Falls	
Buford	Rio Blanco				
Burdett	Washington	³ Eads ²	Kiowa		
Burns	Eagle	Eagle ²	Eagle	Greystone	Moffat
³ Byers ²	Arapahoe	East Lake	Adams	Grover ²	Weld
		³ Eaton ²	Weld	Guffey	Park
Caddoa ²	Bent	Eckert ²	Delta	Gulnare	Las Animas
Cahone	Dolores	Eckley ²	Yuma	Gypsum ²	Eagle
Calhan ²	El Paso	³ Edgewater ²	Jefferson		

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1940)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Hahns Peak	Routt	Lily	Moffat	Otis ²	Washington
Hale	Yuma	Lime	Pueblo	Ouray ²	Ouray
Hamilton	Moffat	Lindland	Jackson	Overland Park	Denver
Hardin	Weld	Lindon	Washington	Ovid ²	Sedgwick
Harrisburg	Washington	Livermore	Larimer	Oxford	La Plata
³ Hartman ²	Prowers	Lodore	Moffat	Padroni	Logan
Hartsel	Park	Logcabin	Larimer	Pagoda	Routt
Hastings	Las Animas	Loma ²	Mesa	Pagosa Junction	Archuleta
Hasty	Bent	Longs Peak	Larimer	³ Pagosa Springs ²	Archuleta
Haswell ²	Kiowa	Loretto	Arapahoe	³ Palisade ²	Mesa
Haxtun ²	Phillips	³ Louisville ²	Boulder	Palmer Lake	El Paso
Haybro	Routt	Louviers	Douglas	Pando	Eagle
³ Hayden ²	Routt	Loyd	Moffat	Paoli	Phillips
Heeny	Summit	Lucerne	Weld	Paradox	Montrose
Henderson	Adams	Ludlow ²	Las Animas	Parkdale	Fremont
Hercford	Weld	Lycan	Baca	Parker	Douglas
Hesperus ²	La Plata	Lyons ²	Boulder	Parlin	Gunnison
Hillrose ²	Morgan	McClave	Bent	Parshall	Grand
Hillside	Fremont	McCoy	Eagle	Patt	Las Animas
Hill Top	Douglas	McGregor	Routt	Pawnee	Morgan
Hoehe	Las Animas	McPhee ²	Montezuma	Peetz ²	Logan
Home	Larimer	³ Mack ²	Mesa	Penrose ²	Fremont
Homelake	Rio Grande	Maher	Montrose	Pershing	Routt
Hooper ²	Alamosa	Maitland	Huerfano	Peyton	El Paso
³ Hotchkiss ²	Delta	Malta	Lake	Phippsburg ²	Routt
Hot Sulphur Springs ²	Grand	Manassa ²	Conejos	Pierce	Weld
Howard	Fremont	³ Manacos ²	Montezuma	Pikeview	El Paso
Hoyt	Morgan	³ Manzanola ²	Otero	Pine	Jefferson
Hudson ²	Weld	³ Marble ²	Gunnison	Pinecliff	Boulder
Hughes	Yuma	Marshall Pass	Saguache	Pinnacle	Routt
³ Hugo ²	Lincoln	Masonville	Larimer	Pitkin	Gunnison
Hygiene	Boulder	Masters	Weld	Placerville	San Miguel
Idalia	Yuma	³ Matheson	Elbert	Plainview	Jefferson
Ignedale	Jefferson	Maybell	Moffat	Plateau City	Mesa
Ignacio ²	La Plata	Mead	Weld	Platner	Washington
Iliff	Logan	Meredith	Pitkin	³ Platteville ²	Weld
Independence ²	Teller	Merino ²	Logan	Pleasant View	Montezuma
Indian Hills	Jefferson	Mesa ²	Mesa	Point Lookout	Montezuma
Iola	Gunnison	Mesa Verde National Park		Poncha Springs ²	Chaffee
Ione	Weld	Mesita	Montezuma	Portland ²	Fremont
Jamestown	Boulder	Messex	Washington	Powderhorn	Gunnison
Jansen	Las Animas	Mildred	Yuma	Price Creek	Moffat
Jarosa	Costilla	Milliken	Weld	Pritchett ²	Baca
Jefferson	Park	Milner	Routt	Proctor	Logan
Joel	Yuma	Mindeman	Otero	Pryor	Huerfano
³ Johnstown ²	Weld	Mineral Hot Spgs.	Saguache	Purcell	Weld
Juniper Springs	Moffat	Minturn ²	Eagle	Radium	Grand
Karval	Lincoln	Model	Las Animas	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison
Keensburg ²	Weld	Moffat	Saguache	Rago	Washington
Kendrick	Lincoln	Molina	Mesa	Ramah ²	El Paso
Keota	Weld	Montezuma	Summit	Rand	Jackson
Kersey	Weld	Monument	El Paso	Rangely	Rio Blanco
Kim ²	Weld	Morley	Las Animas	Rattlesnake Butte	Huerfano
Kings Canyon	Las Animas	Mosca	Alamosa	Raven	Garfield
Kiowa ²	Jackson	³ Mount Harris ²	Routt	Ravenwood	Huerfano
Kirk ²	Yuma	Mount Morrison ²	Jefferson	³ Redcliff ²	Eagle
Kit Carson ²	Cheyenne	Mount Princeton Hot Springs	Chaffee	Red Feather Lakes	Larimer
Kittredge	Jefferson	Mustang	Huerfano	Redmesa	La Plata
Kline	La Plata	Mystic	Routt	Redstone	Pitkin
Kokomo ²	Summit	Nathrop	Chaffee	Redvale	Montrose
Kremmling ²	Grand	Naturita ²	Montrose	Red Wing	Huerfano
Kutch	Elbert	Nederland ²	Boulder	Rico ²	Dolores
³ Lafayette ²	Boulder	³ New Castle ²	Garfield	Ridge	Jefferson
La Garita	Saguache	³ New Raymer ²	Weld	³ Ridgway ²	Ouray
Laird	Yuma	Ninaview	Bent	Riland	Garfield
³ La Jara ²	Conejos	Niwot	Boulder	Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco
Lake City ²	Hinsdale	North Avondale	Pueblo	River Bend	Elbert
Lake George	Park	Northdale	Dolores	Roach	Larimer
Lakewood	Jefferson	³ Norwood ²	San Miguel	Rockvale ²	Fremont
Laporte	Larimer	³ Nucla ²	Montrose	Rockwood	La Plata
Larkspur	Douglas	Nunn ²	Weld	Roggen	Weld
La Salle ²	Weld	³ Oak Creek ²	Routt	Rollinsville	Gilpin
Lascar	Huerfano	Officer	Las Animas	Romeo	Conejos
La Veta ²	Huerfano	Ohio	Gunnison	Rosita	Custer
Lawson	Clear Creek	³ Olath ²	Montrose	Routt	Routt
Lay	Moffat	³ Olney Springs ²	Crowley	Ruedi	Eagle
Lazarus ²	Delta	Ophir	San Miguel	Rugby	Las Animas
Leader	Adams	Orchard ²	Morgan	Rush	El Paso
Lebanon	Montezuma	Ordway ²	Crowley	Russell Gulch	Gilpin
Leonard	San Miguel	Ortiz	Conejos	³ Rye	Pueblo
Lewis	Montezuma			Saguache ²	Saguache
				Saint Elmo	Chaffee
				Sams	San Miguel

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1940)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
San Acacio ²	Costilla	Swallows	Pueblo	Vim	Weld
Sanford ²	Conejos	³ Swink ²	Otero	Virginia Dale	Larimer
San Isabel	Custer	Tabernash ²	Grand	Vona ²	Kit Carson
San Luis ²	Costilla	Tacoma	La Plata	Wroman	Otero
San Pablo	Costilla	Tacony	Pueblo	Wages	Yuma
Sapinero	Gunnison	Tarryall	Park	Wagon Wheel Gap	Mineral
Sargents	Saguache	³ Telluride ²	San Miguel	Waitley	Washington
Sedalia	Douglas	Tennessee Pass	Lake	Walden ²	Jackson
Sedgwick ²	Sedgwick	Tercio	Las Animas	Walsh ²	Baca
Segundo	Las Animas	Texas Creek	Fremont	Ward ²	Boulder
³ Seibert ²	Kit Carson	Thatcher	Las Animas	Watkins	Adams
Serene	Weld	Thurman	Washington	Waunita Hot Springs	Gunnison
Severence	Weld	Tiffany	La Plata	Weldona ²	Morgan
Shaw	Lincoln	Tiger	Summit	³ Wellington ²	Larimer
Shawnee	Park	Tigivon ⁴	Eagle	³ Westcliffe ²	Custer
Sheephorn	Eagle	Timmath	Larimer	Westminster	Adams
Sheridan Lake	Kiowa	Timpas	Otero	West Creek	Douglas
Sidney	Routt	Tioga	Huerfano	Weston ²	Las Animas
Siloam	Pueblo	Tobe	Las Animas	West Plains	Logan
Silt ²	Garfield	Tolland	Gilpin	Wetmore	Custer
Silver Cliff	Custer	Toltec	Huerfano	Wheatridge ²	Jefferson
Silver Plume	Clear Creek	Toponas	Routt	Whitewater	Mesa
³ Silverton ²	San Juan	Towaco	Montezuma	³ Wiggins ²	Morgan
³ Simla ²	Elbert	Towner	Kiowa	Wild Horse ²	Cheyenne
Simpson	Adams	Trail Ridge ⁴	Larimer	Wiley ²	Powers
Skull Creek	Moffat	Trinchera	Las Animas	Willard	Logan
Skyway ⁴	Mesa	Troublesome	Grand	Willow Creek	Routt
Slater	Moffat	Trout Creek	Routt	Winter Park	Grand
Sligo	Weld	Troutville	Eagle	³ Windsor ²	Weld
Snowmass	Pitkin	Troy	Las Animas	Winneview	Arapahoe
Snyder	Morgan	Tungsten ²	Boulder	Woodcott	Eagle
Somerset ²	Gunnison	Twin Lakes	Lake	Woodland Park ²	Teller
Sopris ²	Las Animas	Two Buttes ²	Baca	Woodman ²	El Paso
South Fork	Rio Grande	Tyrone	Las Animas	Woodrow	Washington
Spicer	Jackson	Ute	Montrose	Woody Creek	Pitkin
³ Spivak ²	Jefferson	Uteville	Baca	Yampa ²	Routt
Starkville ²	Las Animas	Valdez	Las Animas	Yellow Jacket	Montezuma
Stone City	Pueblo	Vallecito	La Plata	Yoder	El Paso
Stoneham	Weld	Valleroso	Las Animas		
Stoner	Montezuma	Vanadium	San Miguel		
Stonington ²	Baca	Vernon	Yuma		
³ Strasbourg ²	Arapahoe	³ Victor ²	Teller		
³ Stratton ²	Kit Carson	Vilas	Baca		
Sugar City ²	Crowley	Villagrove	Saguache		
Sugar Loaf	Boulder	Villagrove	Las Animas		
Summitville	Rio Grande				
Sunbeam	Moffat				
Superior	Boulder				

¹ Do not issue money orders.
² International money order offices.

³ Postal Savings Depositories.

⁴ Summer offices.

⁵ Classified station or branch.

Banks and Banking

Summary of Banking Operations and Finances, Names and Locations of All Banks

THERE were 145 banks in Colorado at the close of 1939, including state and national banks and commercial banks of all types. This was an increase of one bank over the same date in 1938. Of these banks 91 were members of the federal reserve system, including 13 state banks and trust companies and 78 national banks. Of the total of 145 banks, 137 were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation. The insured banks included 78 national bank members of the federal reserve system, 13 state bank members of the federal reserve system and 46 banks not members of the federal reserve system.

Total assets of all banks at the end

of 1939 were \$379,735,799 and deposits were \$343,280,816, the highest mark reached in the 24 years beginning with 1916, for which records are available. The lowest point for deposits was 1933, when the total was \$215,160,276. Approximately 99.8 per cent of all assets and deposits is in banks insured by the federal agency. Revised figures of the FDIC show that 59 banks with deposits totaling \$12,787,000 suspended operations in 1933, and from January 1, 1934, to December 31, 1939, only one bank, with deposits of \$8,000, closed its doors.

The business census for 1935, the last available figure, showed 522 executives and 1,387 employes employed in

168 banks in Colorado, with a total payroll of \$3,281,876.

Bank clearings in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo in 1939 aggregated \$1,641,276,389, an increase of 5.6 per cent over 1938. The three cities in 1938 reported a decrease of 10.7 per cent compared with 1937. Clearings of the three cities in 1939 were \$548,147,011 under clearings in 1929, the year of maximum clearings over a period of 20 years.

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 1938 and 1939.

Another table gives a list of all banks in the state by counties, names and locations.

Another table shows the number of banks, assets and liabilities, by type of bank, and their aggregate financial condition as of December 30, 1939.

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
1938	1,486,319,196	29,469,778	33,244,917	1,549,033,891	-10.7
1939	1,576,367,399	33,586,744	31,322,246	1,641,276,389	+ 5.6

(—) Denotes decrease.

**BANKS AND BANKING: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS
IN COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1939**

(Source: 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 Reserve System
Number of banks -----	137	78	13	46
ASSETS				
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection:				
Currency and coin -----	\$ 7,121,000	\$ 5,265,000	\$ 1,021,000	\$ 835,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks -----	56,293,000	48,330,000	7,963,000	-----
Demand balances with banks in the United States (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks) -----	96,095,000	80,655,000	4,355,000	11,082,000
Other balances with banks in the United States Balances with banks in foreign countries -----	5,132,000	4,530,000	40,000	562,000
Cash items in process of collection -----	14,000	14,000	-----	-----
Cash items in process of collection -----	12,577,000	11,668,000	714,000	195,000
Total -----	\$177,232,000	\$150,465,000	\$ 14,093,000	\$ 12,674,000
Direct obligations of the United States Govern- ment:				
Treasury bills -----	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	-----	-----
Treasury notes -----	16,848,000	16,023,000	\$ 611,000	\$ 214,000
Bonds -----	43,029,000	37,721,000	3,478,000	1,830,000
Total -----	\$ 59,892,000	\$ 53,759,000	\$ 4,089,000	\$ 2,044,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation -----	\$ 3,447,000	\$ 3,354,000	-----	\$ 93,000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation -----	3,030,000	2,045,000	\$ 602,000	383,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation -----	2,208,000	1,367,000	458,000	383,000
Other Government corporations and agencies -----	1,726,000	1,675,000	-----	51,000
Total -----	\$ 10,411,000	\$ 8,441,000	\$ 1,060,000	\$ 910,000
Other securities:				
Obligations of:				
Federal Land banks -----	\$ 1,001,000	\$ 869,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 101,000
Federal Intermediate Credit banks -----	885,000	885,000	-----	-----
Other Government corporations and agencies States and their political subdivisions -----	157,000	122,000	10,000	25,000
Railroads -----	17,169,000	11,723,000	3,108,000	2,338,000
Public utilities -----	5,107,000	4,068,000	571,000	468,000
Industrials -----	3,511,000	2,856,000	143,000	512,000
All others -----	3,318,000	2,681,000	217,000	420,000
Foreign securities—public and private -----	649,000	268,000	160,000	221,000
Stock of Federal Reserve banks -----	1,835,000	1,230,000	473,000	132,000
Other domestic corporations -----	693,000	611,000	82,000	-----
Other domestic corporations -----	82,000	77,000	1,000	4,000
Total -----	\$ 34,407,000	\$ 25,390,000	\$ 4,796,000	\$ 4,221,000
Total securities -----	\$104,710,000	\$ 87,590,000	\$ 9,945,000	\$ 7,175,000
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including re- discounts):				
Commercial and industrial loans -----	\$ 27,183,000	\$ 21,911,000	\$ 3,683,000	\$ 1,589,000
Agricultural loans (excluding loans on farm land) -----	25,345,000	18,302,000	3,428,000	3,615,000
Commercial paper bought in open market -----	2,532,000	2,295,000	-----	237,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities -----	531,000	497,000	34,000	-----
Other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities -----	3,324,000	2,467,000	554,000	303,000
Real estate loans:				
On farm land -----	2,274,000	1,749,000	147,000	378,000
On residential properties -----	9,335,000	7,187,000	1,591,000	557,000
On other properties -----	3,556,000	2,944,000	401,000	211,000
Loans to banks -----	280,000	280,000	-----	-----
All other loans -----	16,912,000	13,244,000	2,314,000	1,354,000
Overdrafts -----	30,000	23,000	1,000	6,000
Total -----	\$ 91,302,000	\$ 70,899,000	\$ 12,153,000	\$ 8,250,000
Total loans and securities -----	\$196,012,000	\$158,489,000	\$ 22,098,000	\$ 15,425,000

**BANKS AND BANKING: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS
IN COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1939—Continued**

(Source: 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 Reserve System
Miscellaneous assets:				
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	\$ 4,607,000	\$ 3,546,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 621,000
Other assets	846,000	523,000	311,000	12,000
Total	\$ 5,453,000	\$ 4,069,000	\$ 751,000	\$ 633,000
Total assets	\$378,697,000	\$313,023,000	\$ 36,942,000	\$ 28,732,000
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Demand deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
Individuals, partnerships and corporations	\$176,385,000	\$145,921,000	\$ 17,498,000	\$ 12,966,000
United States Government	1,447,000	1,414,000	15,000	18,000
State and their political subdivisions	16,972,000	12,328,000	3,097,000	1,547,000
Cash letters of credit, certified, officers' and travelers' checks outstanding, and amounts due to Federal Reserve banks	4,244,000	3,677,000	391,000	176,000
Total	\$199,048,000	\$163,340,000	\$ 21,001,000	\$ 14,707,000
Time deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
Individuals, partnership and corporations:				
Savings deposits	\$ 85,192,000	\$ 66,140,000	\$ 9,392,000	\$ 9,660,000
Certificates of deposit	5,350,000	3,664,000	612,000	1,074,000
Christmas savings and similar accounts	202,000	142,000	34,000	26,000
Open accounts	781,000	751,000	-----	30,000
Postal savings	152,000	119,000	8,000	25,000
States and political subdivisions	372,000	288,000	18,000	66,000
Total	\$ 92,049,000	\$ 71,104,000	\$ 10,064,000	\$ 10,881,000
Interbank deposits:				
Banks in the United States	\$ 51,340,000	\$ 49,458,000	\$ 1,703,000	\$ 179,000
Banks in foreign countries	39,000	39,000	-----	-----
Total	\$ 51,379,000	\$ 49,497,000	\$ 1,703,000	\$ 179,000
Total deposits	\$342,476,000	\$283,941,000	\$ 32,768,000	\$ 25,767,000
Miscellaneous liabilities:				
Bills payable, rediscounts and other liabilities for borrowed money	\$ 274,000	\$ 274,000	-----	-----
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks and outstanding	5,000	-----	-----	\$ 5,000
Dividends declared but not yet payable	73,000	62,000	\$ 8,000	3,000
Income collected but not earned	184,000	155,000	25,000	4,000
Expenses accrued and unpaid	815,000	630,000	170,000	15,000
Other liabilities	7,000	5,000	2,000	-----
Total	\$ 1,358,000	\$ 1,126,000	\$ 205,000	\$ 27,000
Total liabilities (excluding capital account)	\$343,834,000	\$285,067,000	\$ 32,973,000	\$ 25,794,000
Capital account:				
Capital stock, notes and debentures	\$ 14,106,000	\$ 10,998,000	\$ 1,385,000	\$ 1,723,000
Surplus	11,410,000	9,183,000	1,413,000	814,000
Undivided profits	6,168,000	4,981,000	840,000	347,000
Reserves for contingencies	2,606,000	2,257,000	325,000	24,000
All other capital accounts	573,000	537,000	6,000	30,000
Total	\$ 34,863,000	\$ 27,956,000	\$ 3,969,000	\$ 2,938,000
Total liabilities and capital account	\$378,697,000	\$313,023,000	\$ 36,942,000	\$ 28,732,000

BANKS AND BANKING: COLORADO BANK STATISTICS, BY COUNTIES, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939 AND 1938

County	December 31, 1939			December 31, 1938		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams	\$ 136,199.80	\$ 469,317.49	\$ 519,558.79	\$ 93,026.77	\$ 423,913.88	\$ 469,586.72
Alamosa	686,081.70	2,370,006.93	2,620,748.33	676,612.35	2,463,974.28	2,674,382.65
Arapahoe	1,299,322.47	2,488,693.68	2,831,414.33	1,216,869.37	2,429,577.09	2,736,181.21
Archuleta	72,828.43	244,830.42	278,858.70	62,829.69	253,690.28	285,580.65
Baca	218,074.96	601,602.68	696,923.58	184,392.96	489,760.17	583,573.51
Bent	341,041.92	938,823.89	1,087,536.91	352,642.75	971,285.48	1,116,123.43
Boulder	3,174,131.49	7,628,983.45	8,522,783.61	2,680,026.31	7,169,591.40	7,996,833.50
Chaffee	205,301.27	1,361,324.84	1,536,925.64	175,068.52	1,296,087.72	1,460,522.09
Cheyenne	101,223.73	268,236.41	324,923.31	76,451.48	215,492.10	268,044.76
Clear Creek	57,350.62	343,036.51	390,628.17	52,365.66	345,719.54	388,449.12
Conejos	269,892.40	654,186.46	758,455.72	235,451.44	608,101.34	704,048.62
Costilla	64,947.23	151,891.73	185,531.77	62,321.60	109,228.83	140,050.32
Crowley	127,120.87	473,085.32	511,423.21	92,934.44	455,277.60	492,792.70
Custer	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delta	727,508.09	2,026,309.14	2,268,387.05	641,124.36	2,294,809.43	2,524,674.43
Denver	55,084,025.92	205,392,168.40	225,858,675.98	46,467,041.75	190,795,306.42	210,587,334.88
Dolores	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Douglas	23,392.56	51,169.05	82,042.95	-----	-----	-----
Earle	248,511.78	579,969.93	662,421.61	250,707.63	535,970.02	613,288.19
Elbert	206,619.54	558,717.40	642,134.47	216,441.60	566,831.68	650,918.63
El Paso	6,340,214.63	22,484,041.67	24,490,511.85	6,462,749.05	21,781,283.55	23,675,867.79
Fremont	730,020.35	3,464,989.36	3,842,282.41	592,689.80	3,349,595.68	3,700,428.73
Garfield	835,487.94	2,643,206.42	2,931,085.24	776,410.93	2,492,637.01	2,772,906.42
Gilpin	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand	180,789.12	552,839.45	602,036.57	145,430.72	477,977.94	521,345.31
Gunnison	356,535.63	1,215,772.88	1,367,279.66	355,460.59	1,202,600.50	1,344,356.43
Hinsdale	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huerfano	509,158.65	1,898,741.18	2,167,163.42	499,888.34	1,896,617.60	2,151,487.99
Jackson	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jefferson	387,937.87	1,180,443.63	1,311,784.32	296,904.06	986,000.32	1,104,864.26
Kiowa	94,478.93	289,254.24	355,893.26	97,559.76	247,085.82	310,749.45
Kit Carson	361,505.51	778,882.26	905,231.62	328,047.85	759,209.19	880,089.34
Lake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
La Plata	1,006,839.90	3,614,750.44	4,031,084.78	919,755.67	3,416,602.25	3,818,521.07
Larimer	3,474,259.36	6,260,569.41	7,182,429.47	2,936,711.39	6,401,501.78	6,886,968.83
Las Animas	907,443.09	4,446,819.84	4,939,746.52	744,636.33	4,042,177.48	4,791,420.71
Lincoln	599,136.11	928,074.15	1,119,320.98	497,694.26	932,625.28	1,100,678.86
Logan	1,581,809.17	2,723,550.20	3,123,913.32	1,505,105.81	2,611,771.99	2,966,328.31
Mesa	1,817,766.33	4,852,671.24	5,324,585.37	1,555,076.50	5,148,072.76	5,572,723.97
Mineral	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Moffat	269,070.00	461,270.86	508,652.06	198,303.14	410,884.93	452,901.57
Montezuma	685,860.59	1,047,013.44	1,195,237.02	573,271.88	861,160.33	986,678.12
Montrose	2,233,556.54	2,519,278.30	5,019,438.05	883,752.24	2,651,978.38	3,006,036.64
Morgan	728,061.30	3,038,761.76	1,462,941.72	2,086,931.02	2,836,398.62	3,305,214.05
Otero	1,308,536.97	3,190,694.31	3,620,005.84	1,139,801.89	3,399,748.00	3,440,898.01
Ouray	119,952.44	406,764.58	453,120.08	118,218.66	387,405.65	429,873.75
Park	172,008.35	401,985.69	443,374.07	183,771.16	347,477.30	389,125.56
Phillips	285,491.37	787,033.81	920,502.10	229,792.67	745,136.43	868,308.48
Pitkin	29,457.48	393,062.19	433,063.50	51,179.40	391,539.16	431,539.16
Prowers	510,557.59	1,589,199.56	1,798,097.86	452,843.92	1,591,247.23	1,796,202.16
Pueblo	1,209,308.54	28,984,976.15	31,798,122.85	1,347,030.95	26,926,247.17	29,474,877.30
Rio Blanco	152,451.40	432,113.21	510,812.70	148,579.83	436,673.47	516,654.00
Rio Grande	387,369.44	784,104.71	905,314.95	349,948.41	730,230.96	837,362.34
Routt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saguache	292,706.77	943,326.71	1,097,829.96	283,153.54	910,950.91	1,052,723.72
San Juan	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Miguel	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sedgwick	360,619.65	683,216.10	766,768.07	343,859.64	596,981.41	675,426.87
Summit	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Teller	183,500.58	2,181,865.85	2,283,457.48	166,131.60	2,542,607.47	2,644,255.40
Washington	280,324.79	711,906.32	823,935.28	332,102.36	695,066.63	804,891.77
Weld	4,405,493.88	9,104,868.00	10,305,266.02	3,794,460.68	8,870,635.70	9,983,701.68
Yuma	710,474.48	1,682,884.66	1,916,136.43	637,592.20	1,453,813.95	1,678,081.65
State	\$96,551,759.53	\$343,280,816.31	\$379,735,798.96	\$ 84,571,155.43	\$323,496,470.11	\$358,070,875.74

BANKS AND BANKING: NUMBER OF BANKS IN COLORADO. TOTAL LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, DEPOSITS AND ASSETS BY YEARS
(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
1938.....	144	84,571,155	323,496,470	358,070,876
1939.....	145	96,551,760	343,280,816	379,735,799

Colorado Banks

(As of January 1, 1940)

Adams County	Cheyenne County
Brighton State Bank.....Brighton	Kit Carson State Bank.....Kit Carson
Alamosa County	Clear Creek County
Alamosa National Bank.....Alamosa	Bank of Idaho Springs.....Idaho Springs
American National Bank.....Alamosa	
First State Bank of Alamosa.....Alamosa	Conejos County
Arapahoe County	First National Bank.....La Jara
Byers State Bank.....Byers	Colonial State Bank.....Manassa
First National Bank.....Englewood	Costilla County
Littleton National Bank.....Littleton	San Luis State Bank.....San Luis
First National Bank.....Strasburg	Crowley County
Archuleta County	First National Bank.....Ordway
Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs.....Pagosa Springs	Custer County
Baca County	No Banks.
First National Bank.....Springfield	Delta County
Bank of Baca County.....Two Buttes	First National Bank.....Cedaredge
Colorado State Bank.....Walsh	Crawford State Bank.....Crawford
Bent County	Colorado Bank & Trust Co.....Delta
Bent County Bank.....Las Animas	First State Bank.....Hotchkiss
First National Bank.....Las Animas	First National Bank.....Paonia
McClave State Bank.....McClave	Denver County
Boulder County	American National Bank.....Denver
First National Bank.....Boulder	Colorado State Bank of Denver.....Denver
Mercantile Bank & Trust Co.....Boulder	Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.....Denver
National State Bank.....Boulder	Colorado National Bank.....Denver
First National Bank.....Longmont	Denver National Bank.....Denver
Longmont National Bank.....Longmont	First National Bank.....Denver
First State Bank of Louisville.....Louisville	International Trust Co.....Denver
Chaffee County	National City Bank.....Denver
First National Bank.....Salida	United National Bank.....Denver
	United States National Bank.....Denver

Colorado Banks—Continued

(As of January 1, 1940)

Dolores County		Logan County	
No Banks.		First National Bank.....	Fleming
Douglas County		Iliff State Bank.....	Iliff
Bank of Douglas County.....	Castle Rock	Commercial Savings Bank.....	Sterling
Eagle County		Security State Bank.....	Sterling
First National Bank.....	Eagle	Mesa County	
Elbert County		Stockman's Bank.....	Collbran
Elbert County State Bank.....	Elbert	Bank of DeBeque.....	DeBeque
Kiowa State Bank.....	Kiowa	First National Bank.....	Grand Junction
El Paso County		Palisade National Bank.....	Palisade
Colorado Savings Bank.....	Colorado Springs	United States Bank.....	Grand Junction
Colorado Springs National Bank.....		Mineral County	
.....	Colorado Springs	Moffat County	
Exchange National Bank.....	Colorado Springs	Moffat County Bank.....	Craig
First National Bank.....	Colorado Springs	Montezuma County	
Bank of Manitou.....	Manitou	J. J. Harris & Company, Bankers.....	Dolores
Farmers State Bank.....	Calhan	Citizens State Bank.....	Cortez
Fremont County		Montrose County	
First National Bank.....	Canon City	First National Bank.....	Montrose
Fremont County National Bank.....	Canon City	Montrose National Bank.....	Montrose
First National Bank.....	Florence	First National Bank.....	Olathe
Garfield County		Morgan County	
First National Bank.....	Glenwood Springs	Farmers State Bank.....	Brush
New Castle State Bank.....	New Castle	First National Bank.....	Brush
First National Bank.....	Rifle	Farmers State Bank.....	Fort Morgan
Gilpin County		First National Bank.....	Fort Morgan
No Banks.		Otero County	
Grand County		Fowler State Bank.....	Fowler
Bank of Kremmling.....	Kremmling	First National Bank.....	Fowler
Gunnison County		Colorado Savings & Trust Co.....	La Junta
First National Bank.....	Gunnison	La Junta State Bank.....	La Junta
Gunnison Bank & Trust Co.....	Gunnison	J. N. Beatty & Company, Bankers.....	Manzanola
Hinsdale County		Rocky Ford National Bank.....	Rocky Ford
No Banks.		Ouray County	
Huerfano County		Citizens State Bank.....	Ouray
First National Bank.....	Walsenburg	Park County	
Guaranty State Bank.....	Walsenburg	Bank of Fairplay.....	Fairplay
Jackson County		Phillips County	
No Banks.		Haxtun State Bank.....	Haxtun
Jefferson County		First National Bank.....	Holyoke
First National Bank.....	Arvada	Paoli State Bank.....	Paoli
First National Bank.....	Golden	Pitkin County	
Kiowa County		Aspen State Bank.....	Asper
First National Bank.....	Eads	Prowers County	
Kit Carson County		American State Bank.....	Granad
Bank of Burlington.....	Burlington	First National Bank.....	Holly
First National Bank.....	Flagler	First National Bank.....	Lama
First National Bank.....	Stratton	Valley State Bank.....	Lama
Lake County		Bank of Wiley.....	Wiley
No Banks.		Pueblo County	
La Plata County		First National Bank.....	Pueblo
Burns National Bank.....	Durango	Minnequa Bank of Pueblo.....	Pueblo
First National Bank.....	Durango	Pueblo Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	Pueblo
Ignacio State Bank.....	Ignacio	Rio Blanco County	
Larimer County		First National Bank.....	Meeker
Berthoud National Bank.....	Berthoud	Rio Grande County	
Estes Park Bank.....	Estes Park	Rio Grande County Bank.....	Del Norte
First National Bank.....	Fort Collins	Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	Monte Vista
Poudre Valley National Bank.....	Fort Collins	Routt County	
First National Bank.....	Loveland	Routt County State Bank.....	Steamboat Springs
Las Animas County		Saguache County	
First National Bank.....	Trinidad	First National Bank.....	Center
Trinidad National Bank.....	Trinidad	Saguache County National Bank.....	Saguache
Lincoln County		San Juan County	
First National Bank.....	Hugo	No Banks.	
First National Bank.....	Limon		

Colorado Banks—Continued

(As of January 1, 1940)

San Miguel County	
No Banks.	
Sedgwick County	
First National Bank	Julesburg
First National Bank	Sedgwick
Summit County	
No Banks.	
Teller County	
First National Bank	Cripple Creek
Washington County	
Citizens National Bank	Akron
First National Bank	Otis

Weld County	
Farmers National Bank	Ault
Briggsdale State Bank	Briggsdale
Bank of Eaton	Eaton
Erie Bank	Erie
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

Yuma County	
Eckley State Bank	Eckley
First State Bank	Kirk
First National Bank	Wray
National Bank	Wray
Farmers State Bank	Yuma

Commercial Organizations

Names and Locations of Chambers of Commerce and Trade 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 is supplied by the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce as of May 1, 1940. 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.

A second list contains the names of Colorado trade organizations belonging to the Colorado Trade Executives' Institute.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Colorado State Chamber of Commerce—Donald Keim, Manager, 512 Chamber of Commerce building, Denver.

Colorado Manufacturers and Merchants Association—Harold F. Silver, Denver, president, 602 Denver National Bank building, Denver.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS BY COUNTIES

Adams County

Aurora—Chamber of Commerce; Harold Herbert, president; John McMillan, secretary.

Brighton—Chamber of Commerce; C. B. Howell, president; John A. Dunn, secretary.

Alamosa County

Alamosa—Chamber of Commerce; Thomas H. Rees, president; Stan Fellers, secretary.

Arapahoe County

Byers—Commercial Association; H. H. Cramer, president; Walter L. Best, secretary.

Englewood—Chamber of Commerce; S. H. Lovelace, president; E. B. Cartwright, secretary.

Littleton—Civic & Commercial Association; Horatio S. Ramsey, secretary.

Archuleta County

Pagosa Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Laura C. Manson-White, secretary.

Baca County

Springfield—Chamber of Commerce; Ben Cox, secretary.

Bent County

Hasty—Commercial Club; C. F. Golde, president.

Las Animas—Chamber of Commerce; L. B. Powell, president; G. G. Caldwell, secretary.

Boulder County

Boulder—Chamber of Commerce; Dean Elmore Petersen, president; Francis W. Reich, secretary.

Longmont—Chamber of Commerce; V. E. Wikstrand, president; T. G. Thompson, secretary.

Lyons—Commercial Club; Jas. Manning, president; F. A. Cumberford, secretary.

Chaffee County

Buena Vista—Chamber of Commerce; Fred Curtis, president; Mr. Gillette, secretary.

Salida—Chamber of Commerce; T. R. O'Haver, president; Wilbur E. Foshay, secretary.

Cheyenne County

Cheyenne Wells—Chamber of Commerce; M. C. Korrell, president; Ray C. Peterson, secretary.

Clear Creek County

Empire—Commercial Association; G. H. Anderson, president; E. E. Koch, secretary.

Georgetown—Chamber of Commerce; C. H. Randall, president.

Idaho Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Guy R. Martin, president; C. R. Hackethal, secretary.

Conejos County

Antonito—Chamber of Commerce; G. A. Jenkins, president; John I. Green, secretary.

Sanford—Boosters Club; P. B. Mortenson, president; Kenneth Faucett, secretary.

Costilla County

San Luis—Chamber of Commerce; Ed. L. Stoller, secretary.

Crowley County

Olney Springs—Farmers' Ed. & Co-op Union; Mrs. Chas. Roth, president; Mrs. R. L. Noble, secretary.

Ordway—Lions Club; John A. Willburn, president; Rev. E. B. Clark, secretary.

Ordway—Crowley County Taxpayers & Devel. League; L. I. Giffen, secretary.

Sugar City—Service Club; Emmons Ringle, president; James K. Knight, secretary.

Custer County

Westcliffe—Custer County Chamber of Commerce; Clair O. Roberts, president; R. H. DeWall, secretary.

Delta County

Cedaredge—Chamber of Commerce; C. W. Brewer, secretary.

Delta—Chamber of Commerce; C. E. Parker, president; Don F. Whiteside, secretary.

Paonia—Chamber of Commerce; Paul Shields, president; James J. Addams, secretary.

Denver County

Denver—Chamber of Commerce; R. J. Osenbaugh, president; G. E. Collisson, secretary.

Dolores County

Rico—Chamber of Commerce; A. H. Leo, president.

Eagle County

Eagle—Chamber of Commerce; Harold Koonce, president; W. T. Coe, secretary.

El Paso County

Colorado Springs—Chamber of Commerce; A. G. Crissey, president; Tom Cuning, secretary.

Fremont County

Canon City—Chamber of Commerce; W. C. Thomas, president; Arnold W. Bauer, secretary.

Florence—Chamber of Commerce; Gus Vendetti, president; Lynn Smith, secretary.

Garfield County

Carbondale—Chamber of Commerce; Caesar A. Vallet, president; C. E. Woods, secretary.

Glenwood Springs—Chamber of Commerce; C. B. Rader, president; Dr. C. W. McFadden, secretary.

Rifle—Lions Club; Quince Hutton, president; Rueben E. Bills, secretary.

Grand County

Granby—Chamber of Commerce; Morris Long, president; Albert P. Kaldec, secretary.

Hot Sulphur Springs—Commercial Club; H. O. Gray, president; N. O. Huffaker, secretary.

Kremmling—Chamber of Commerce; H. V. McCullah, president; Ralph E. Carpenter, secretary.

Gunnison County

Gunnison—Chamber of Commerce; H. Thurston Hatch, president; Sam C. Hartman, secretary.

Huerfano County

La Veta—Chamber of Commerce; H. A. Howard, secretary.

Walsenburg—Chamber of Commerce; George Thurston, president; James E. Tressler, secretary.

Jefferson County

Arvada—Chamber of Commerce; Henry C. Wheeler, president; Ernest C. Shepard, secretary.

Golden—Chamber of Commerce; O. A. Saunders, president; Orville Dennis, secretary.

Lakewood—Civic Association; L. C. Rose, president; F. W. Marsh, secretary.

Kiowa County

Eads—Lions Club; J. C. LaVelle, president; C. A. Petrie, secretary.

Kit Carson County

Burlington—Chamber of Commerce; Wm. H. Jacobs, president; J. C. Coleman, secretary.

Flagler—Community Club; G. M. Baxter, president; Gust Westman, secretary.

Lake County

Leadville—Chamber of Commerce; Chas. E. Beatty, president; H. D. Leonard, secretary.

La Plata County

Durango—Chamber of Commerce; Fritz Tim, president; M. G. Williamson, secretary.

Ignacio—Commercial Club; H. C. Biggs, president; Ira E. Bell, secretary.

Larimer County

Berthoud—Junior Chamber of Commerce; Neason Gilman, president; Herman Smith, treasurer.

Estes Park—Chamber of Commerce; Ronald Brodie, president; L. H. Kittel, secretary.

Fort Collins—Chamber of Commerce; A. W. Whitney, president; Floyd R. Brown, secretary.

Loveland—Chamber of Commerce; F. S. Knox, president; Earl Denton, secretary.

Wellington—Commercial Club; E. T. Puleston, president; Leonard Carlson, secretary.

Las Animas County

Aguiar—Chamber of Commerce; W. L. McCollough, president; Joseph P. Gioga, secretary.

Trinidad—Trinidad-Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce; Paul T. Nelson, president; Wm. E. Inglis, secretary.

Lincoln County

Hugo—Lions Club; J. E. Sterling, president; J. N. Quinn, secretary.
Limon—Lions Club; Jess C. Christenson, president.

Logan County

Fleming—Community Club; John W. Edgar, president; Hugh Boyd, secretary.
Sterling—Chamber of Commerce; O. R. West, president; R. M. Thompson, secretary.

Mesa County

Collbran—Plateau Valley Lions Club; J. D. Leach, secretary.
De Beque—Chamber of Commerce; F. H. Lischke, secretary.
Fruita—Chamber of Commerce; Clyde Scoles, president; Glen Osborn, secretary.
Grand Junction—Chamber of Commerce; James K. Groves, president; W. M. Wood, secretary.

Mineral County

Creede—Chamber of Commerce; J. Elmo Tucker, president; Stanley Parker, secretary.

Moffat County

Craig—Lions Club; I. P. Beckett, president; M. C. Morris, secretary.

Montezuma County

Dolores—Chamber of Commerce; B. C. Benham, president; John Van Vranken, secretary.
Mancos—Chamber of Commerce; H. B. Gallagher, president; J. P. Piccone, Jr., secretary.

Montrose County

Montrose—Chamber of Commerce; Tom J. Reeves, president; Mrs. Edna Rawson, secretary.
Nucla—Chamber of Commerce; Henry Harrold, president; George Wilson, secretary.

Morgan County

Brush—Civic Club; Dr. P. R. Hildebrand, president; A. C. Bennelli, secretary.
Ft. Morgan—Chamber of Commerce; Glenn Prosser, president; Don Hunter, secretary.

Otero County

La Junta—Chamber of Commerce; John A. Brown, president; J. H. Humphries, manager.
Manzanola—Commerce Club; James A. Jones, president; A. W. Warner, secretary.
Manzanola—Farmers' Union No. 14; R. H. Mueller, president; Sallie Williams, secretary.

Rocky Ford—Junior Chamber of Commerce; L. H. Kerns, president; O. K. Johnston, secretary.
Swink—Chamber of Commerce; G. E. Kimble, secretary.

Ouray County

Ouray—Chamber of Commerce; C. R. Spencer, president; Mrs. Wm. McCullough, secretary.
Ridgway—Commercial Association; G. C. Huffnagle, secretary.

Park County

Fairplay—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. A. A. Oliver, president; Jack Tolman, secretary.

Phillips County

Haxtun—Commercial Club; O. K. Clark, president; E. G. Anderson, secretary.
Holyoke—Commercial Club; J. P. Zeiler, president; R. C. Ozman, secretary.

Pitkin County

Aspen—Chamber of Commerce; F. D. Willoughby, secretary.

Prowers County

Granada—Promotion Club; O. D. Baldwin, president; A. L. McDonald, secretary.
Holly—Commercial Club; K. G. Braley, president; Russel Morich, secretary.
Lamar—Chamber of Commerce; H. R. Husted, president; C. M. Penley, secretary.
Wiley—Wiley Community Club; Raymond E. Colvin, secretary.

Pueblo County

Beulah—Chamber of Commerce; W. K. Hurd, president.
Pueblo—Chamber of Commerce; W. E. Burney, president; P. A. Gray, secretary.
Rye—Chamber of Commerce; W. I. Roley, president; C. W. Miller, secretary.

Rio Blanco County

Meeker—Rio Blanco Commercial Club; Ellis Wilson, president; J. E. Sexon, secretary.

Rio Grande County

Del Norte—Chamber of Commerce; M. U. Oakes, president; John Harris, secretary.
Monte Vista—Commercial Club; Chas. R. Corlett, president; J. H. Beatty, secretary.

Routt County

Hayden—Lions Club; E. A. Erwin, president; A. R. Haller, secretary.
Steamboat Springs—Commercial Club; H. A. Luekens, president; L. L. Brown, secretary.

San Miguel County

Egnar—Chamber of Commerce; John Frazier, president; Clara Kralalee, secretary.
Norwood—Chamber of Commerce; Marion Conn, president; Ralph Vohs, secretary.

Sedgwick County

Julesburg—Civic Club; Lynn Zorn, president; H. V. Childerston, secretary.
Ovid—Chamber of Commerce; Dwight Sullivan, president; I. E. Blevins, secretary.
Sedgwick—Community Builders; Jas. Jankovsky, president; Wm. Daniels, secretary.

Summit County

Dillon—Chamber of Commerce; E. C. Peabody, president; I. W. Blundell, secretary.

Teller County

Victor—Commercial Club; Dr. Glenn Chaffee, president; Dan Harrington, secretary.

Washington County

Akron—Civic Club; G. E. Lundgren, president; R. B. Cooley, secretary.
Otis—Commercial Club; James Case, Jr., secretary.

Weld County

Ault—Lions Club; C. D. Fullmer, president; Robert McKenzie, secretary.
Briggsdale—Commercial Club; A. B. Wilmot, secretary.
Eaton—Chamber of Commerce; T. J. Galloway, president; Frank G. Roeman, Jr., secretary.
Fort Lupton—Junior Chamber of Commerce; Kelsey Carlson, president; Karl Alborn, secretary.
Greely—Chamber of Commerce; Geo. Irwin, president; E. H. Folbrecht, secretary.
Johnstown—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. G. A. Jones, president; C. M. Keller, secretary.

Milliken—Community Club; A. R. Rivens, president; O. L. Altvater, secretary.
Windsor—Community Club; Geo. Kern, president; R. F. Eickler, secretary.

Yuma County

Wray—Commercial Club; David M. Grigsby, president; H. Dean Henry, secretary.

Yuma—Chamber of Commerce; Glenn S. Thompson, president; J. Leonard Nikkel, secretary.

COLORADO TRADE EXECUTIVES' ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a list of active organizations belonging to the Colorado Trade Executives' Institute, as of May 1, 1940, with names of secretaries and addresses. The addresses are all in Denver except where otherwise specified:

American National Livestock Association—F. E. Mollin, 515 Cooper Bldg.

Automotive Association—Stanley Thornhill, secretary, Room 305, 1669 Broadway.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Mrs. E. R. Pettus, manager, 518 Custom House.

Canvas Goods Manufacturers Association—C. A. Carpenter, secretary, 307 American National Bank Bldg.

Coal Dealers' Association—Harry Rubenstein, secretary, Midland Savings Bldg.

Colorado Association of Highway Contractors—James B. Kenney, secretary, 300 Flat Iron Bldg.

Colorado Business Men's Association—Equitable Bldg.

Colorado Education Association—W. B. McQuey, secretary, 1512 Stout Street.

Colorado Farmers Union—James G. Patton, president, 1441 Welton St.

Colorado Food Brokers Association—Horace Lee, secretary, Sugar Bldg.

Colorado Fuel & Iron—James G. McGrew, secretary, Continental Oil Bldg.

Colorado Manufacturers & Merchants Association, 601 Denver National Bank Bldg.

Colorado Metal Mining Association—Robert S. Palmer, secretary, 204 State Office Bldg.

Colorado Petroleum Industries Commission—George Douglas, executive secretary, 319 Midland Savings Bldg.

Colorado Petroleum Marketers Association—Mace Warner, secretary, 323 C. A. Johnson Bldg.

Colorado Pharmaceutical Association—Chas. J. Clayton, secretary, 1042 E. Colfax Ave.

Colorado Press Association—Edwin A. Bemis, secretary, Littleton, Colorado.

Colorado Retail Dry Goods Association—Cliff Snyder, secretary, 4535 E. 18th Avenue.

Colorado State Chamber of Commerce—Donald D. Keim, manager, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Colorado Stock Growers & Feeders Association—B. F. Davis, secretary, 1641 Stout Street.

Colorado Transfer & Warehouse Association—James P. Logan, 3654 Marion St.

Colorado-Wyoming Clay Products Association—Earle W. Devalon, secretary, 521 Cooper Bldg.

Community Chest—Dowell Livesay, industrial secretary, 314 14th Street.

Denver Automobile Dealers Association—Tom Braden, secretary, 16 W. 13th Avenue.

Denver Chamber of Commerce—G. E. Collisson, manager, 1726 Champa St.

Denver Convention & Visitors Bureau—Sam K. Smith, executive vice-president, 1633 Court Place.

Denver Electric Contractors Association—1512 Stout Street.

Denver Master Plumbers' Association—F. H. Haulin, executive secretary, 1010 17th Street.

Denver Real Estate Exchange—Cornelius Frear, secretary, Colorado National Bank Bldg.

Denver Tire Dealers Association—John Gorsuch, secretary, 705 First National Bank Bldg.

Electrical League of Colorado—George E. Lewis, manager, 334 Gas & Electric Bldg.

Employees' Mutual Insurance Co.—Harry Nash, secretary, 801 Tramway Bldg.

Employing Printers of Denver, Inc.—Frank S. Cronk, secretary, 525 Denham Bldg.

Foundrymen's Association—J. E. Higson, president, 1320 Wazee Street.

Great Western Sugar Company—C. W. Doherty, industrial manager, Sugar Bldg.

Heating, Piping & Air Conditioning Association—J. E. McNevin, secretary, 950 Cherokee Street.

Manufacturers Bureau of Denver—Chas. J. Hotchkiss, secretary, 1824 Arapahoe Street.

Motor Truck Carriers Association—E. Robert Baker, executive secretary, 304 Flat Iron Bldg.

Mountain States Hardware & Implement Association—John T. Bartlett, secretary, 2005 Mapleton Ave., Boulder, Colorado.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—Allan T. Flint, secretary, 407 Tramway Bldg.

National Association Petroleum Retailers—Robert Thomas, vice-president, 315 Logan Street.

Northern Colorado Coal Producers Association—N. C. Brooks, secretary, Sugar Bldg.

Retail Credit Men's Association—Chas. Reed, manager, 310 Denver National Bank Bldg.

Retail Grocers & Meat Dealers Association—Harry Chrysler, secretary, 704 Interstate Trust Bldg.

Retail Merchants Bureau of Denver—Geo. A. Flannigan, secretary, 1726 Champa Street.

Rocky Mountain Association of Credit Men—J. B. McKelvy, secretary and manager, 626-810 14th Street.

Rocky Mountain Bakers' Association—J. Z. Ettenson, president, 753 Santa Fe

Rocky Mountain Distributors Association—Albert M. Hays, secretary, 1636 17th Street.

Routt County Coal Producers' Association—W. J. Thompson, secretary, 335 Denver National Bank Bldg.

Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.—Clarence Werthan, 1509 Cheyenne Place.

South Denver Civic Association—104 Broadway.

Vegetable Growers' Association—Fred J. Green, secretary, 1545 Market Street.

Western Portland Cement Association—Wm. B. Cheek, district manager, Boston Bldg.

Cost of Living

Analysis of Cost of Food, Fuel, Rent, Gas and Electricity, Comparisons by Cities

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.

Changes in cost—The average retail costs of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house furnishings and miscellaneous items in 1923-1925 form the yard stick for measuring changes in the cost of living. These items combined are given the index number of 100. The weighted averages of costs in 32 cities of the country on other dates then form a basis for measuring the changes. For example, the weighted average of all items in Denver in December, 1929, was 96.7 compared with 100 in 1923-1925. This indicates that the cost of living in Denver was 3.3 per cent less in 1929 than in 1923-1925.

Through the use of these indices not only the changes in the cost of living are indicated, but they make possible the determination of Denver's relative position among the 32 cities. Thus while Denver in December, 1929, was

3.3 points lower than in 1923-1925, the index number for the 32 cities combined was 99.6 or only 0.4 points lower than in the base years. This indicates that the cost of living in Denver was on that date 2.9 points less than the average for the 32 cities combined.

The changes in the cost of living in Denver over a period of years and its relative position among the 32 cities on the same dates are indicated in the following table:

Date	Den-	32 Cities	Differ-
	ver	Combined	ence
1929—December ...	96.7	99.6	-2.9
1930—December ...	91.1	93.8	-2.7
1931—December ...	82.9	85.1	-2.2
1932—December ...	75.5	76.6	-1.1
1933—December ...	76.1	77.2	-1.1
1934—November ...	79.0	79.1	-0.1
1935—October ...	80.9	80.7	+0.2
1936—December ...	83.1	82.4	+0.7
1937—December ...	85.4	84.5	+0.9
1938—December ...	82.8	82.7	+0.1
1939—September ..	82.3	82.7	-0.4

Note—(—) denotes points Denver below and (+) points Denver above the 32 cities combined on comparative dates.

The changes in the cost of living in Denver and the 32 cities combined for the above and additional dates and broken down into the various items entering into the totals are shown in an accompanying table.

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
1938—December	82.8	1,101
1939—September	82.3	1,098

¹Estimated cost on this date for a 4-person manual worker's family at "maintenance" level as defined by the WPA research division is \$1,299.

Cost of food—The department of labor compiled monthly data on the average retail prices of 42 articles of food in the principal cities of the United

States until August, 1933, when it began collecting these statistics bi-monthly. Subsequently the list was increased to 78 commodities and then to 87. In October, 1938, it was reduced to 39 items. For comparative purposes, prices herein have been computed on 42 items for Denver and 17 other typical cities for specified periods from 1929 to 1936 and on 39 items from 1937 to 1939, inclusive. These are presented in an accompanying table with average prices for 51 cities combined. These show that the aggregate cost of one unit (pound, dozen or can) of each of the 42 items of food in the 51 cities combined on October 15, 1929, was \$10.90, and for Denver, \$9.86. Denver was lower than all of the cities with which comparisons are made. On October 13, 1936, the average price for the 51 cities combined was \$8.51 and in Denver it was \$8.64. In the intervening period a pronounced change had taken place and in 1936 there were 13 cities out of the 17 which showed lower prices for the 42 units than Denver on the same date. This ratio was slightly changed in 1937-1939 on the basis of the cost of one of each of the 39 units and on October 17, 1939, the average cost in Denver was \$0.09 under the combined price for the 51 cities and only seven of the 17 cities were lower than Denver.

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 is as follows:

	Denver	U. S.	Difference
1926.....	\$ 9.82	\$10.98	\$ 1.16
1927.....	9.64	10.77	1.13
1928.....	10.11	11.10	.99
1929.....	9.86	10.90	1.04
1930.....	9.30	10.21	.91
1931.....	7.86	8.48	.62
1932.....	6.70	7.01	.31
1933.....	6.65	6.96	.31
1934.....	7.52	7.75	.23
1935.....	8.37	8.57	.20
1936.....	8.64	8.51	.13
1937.....	9.05	9.12	.07

The aggregate cost of the 39 items of food at average retail prices in Denver and the United States on the nearest date to October 15 for 1937, 1938 and 1939, and the difference, are as follows:

	Denver	U. S.	Difference
1937.....	\$ 7.57	\$ 7.72	\$ 0.15
1938.....	6.53	6.78	.25
1939.....	6.55	6.64	.09

A table is published herewith which shows the average retail price of 39 food products in Denver in October, 1939, 1938, 1937 and 1936, and for the same items on the same dates in 51 cities combined.

Living costs outside Denver—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.

The index numbers obtained in that survey on all items combined have been applied to the new estimate for Denver as of September 15, 1939. This estimate (\$1,299) is for a 4-person manual worker's family at "maintenance" level as defined by the Works Progress Administration and the cost was established by the research division of the administration. A table is published herewith which gives the results for seven Colorado cities of the survey made in 1938 and the application of the new basis as of September 15, 1939.

Cost for single women—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	143.72
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 price of coal per ton shows a wider variation in typical cities than most of the items entering into the cost of living. This is probably due in a large measure to differences in transportation distances from mines to consumers and costs resulting therefrom. For example, the retail price of a ton of lump coal under the western classification ranged on December 15, 1939, from \$6.07 in Kansas City to \$17.51 in San Francisco. The Denver price on the same date was \$7.66.

A table is published herewith which gives the average retail price of high volatile bituminous coal in Denver, by grades, on June 15 and December 15, 1939, 1938 and 1937, with comparative figures for eight typical cities in the western division as of the same date.

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, 1939, 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."

AGGREGATE COST OF SPECIFIED NUMBER OF UNITS OF FOOD AT AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND 18 TYPICAL CITIES ON COMPARATIVE DATES

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

	Aggregate Cost of 39 Units of Food			Aggregate Cost of 42 Units of Food				
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1929
	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
United States ¹	\$6.64	\$6.78	\$7.72	\$8.51	\$8.57	\$7.75	\$6.96	\$10.90
Denver	6.55	6.53	7.57	8.64	8.37	7.52	6.65	9.86
Atlanta	6.48	6.57	7.52	8.65	8.69	7.65	7.01	11.32
Birmingham	6.27	6.28	7.11	8.41	8.29	7.54	6.69	11.21
Butte	6.54	6.64	7.34	8.15	7.94	7.20	6.49	10.39
Chicago	6.78	7.06	8.04	8.81	8.91	7.74	7.08	11.12
Columbus	6.61	6.58	7.65	9.02	8.75	7.65	6.89	11.10
Dallas	6.15	6.38	7.36	8.59	8.69	7.91	7.05	11.58
Detroit	6.61	6.66	7.68	8.68	8.55	7.52	6.84	10.93
Indianapolis	6.27	6.26	7.18	8.38	8.35	7.40	6.83	11.11
Kansas City	6.46	6.47	7.26	8.28	8.28	7.50	6.69	10.59
Los Angeles	6.73	6.74	7.47	8.46	8.31	7.53	7.03	10.87
Minneapolis	6.71	6.63	7.51	8.47	8.08	7.28	6.61	10.21
Omaha	6.47	6.28	7.14	8.17	8.29	7.30	6.60	10.41
Pittsburgh	6.73	6.95	7.85	8.51	8.67	7.83	7.07	11.60
Portland, Ore.....	6.60	6.70	7.35	8.32	7.94	7.24	6.74	10.38
St. Louis.....	6.68	6.56	7.59	8.44	8.41	7.48	6.85	10.52
Salt Lake City.....	7.02	6.72	7.65	8.52	8.38	7.33	6.62	10.85
Seattle	6.97	6.93	7.66	8.54	8.52	7.65	6.66	10.65

¹51 cities combined.

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER, 1926 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1939, WITH COMPARATIVE AVERAGES FOR 32 LARGE CITIES COMBINED

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

Note—Average costs in 1923-25 equal 100.

	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous
DENVER:							
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
1938—Mar. 15.....	84.0	84.0	79.5	64.4	79.4	92.2	100.2
June 15.....	84.4	85.7	78.9	64.3	79.3	90.7	100.2
Sept. 15.....	82.8	81.9	78.2	64.3	77.9	89.3	100.0
Dec. 15.....	82.8	82.6	78.0	64.4	77.8	88.7	99.1
1939—Mar. 15.....	82.4	81.2	77.8	64.4	76.4	88.8	99.6
June 15.....	82.4	82.3	77.8	64.4	75.2	88.7	98.2
Sept. 15.....	82.3	81.8	77.9	64.5	74.5	89.0	98.9
32 LARGE CITIES COMBINED:							
1929—Dec.	99.6	105.7	92.2	93.3	99.1	89.9	103.4
1930—Dec.	93.8	92.1	88.1	90.1	98.1	85.1	103.4
1931—Dec.	85.1	76.2	77.6	83.9	95.3	74.9	101.8
1932—Dec.	76.6	64.7	69.5	72.7	89.8	65.6	98.8
1933—Dec.	77.2	69.6	76.2	63.9	90.0	73.5	96.8
1934—Nov. 15.....	79.1	75.3	77.8	62.7	89.0	75.5	96.7
1935—Oct. 15.....	80.7	80.2	78.0	63.3	87.7	77.0	96.6
1936—Dec. 15.....	82.4	82.9	79.6	65.4	87.8	79.2	96.8
1937—Dec. 15.....	84.5	82.6	84.0	69.3	87.3	87.5	98.6
1938—Dec. 15.....	82.7	78.6	81.5	69.6	88.0	83.2	98.6
1939—Sept. 15.....	82.7	79.0	81.0	69.5	86.1	83.5	98.7

COST OF LIVING: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF 39 FOOD PRODUCTS IN DENVER ON SPECIFIED DATES, COMPARED WITH AVERAGES ON SAME DATE FOR 51 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

	Average for Denver				Average for U. S.			
	1939 Oct. 17	1938 Oct. 18	1937 Oct. 12	1936 Oct. 13	1939 Oct. 17	1938 Oct. 18	1937 Oct. 12	1936 Oct. 13
Cereals and bakery products:	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Flour, wheat.....pound	3.9	2.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.9
Wheat cereal.....28 oz. pkg.	23.4	23.2	23.4	22.6	23.8	24.4	24.5	24.3
Corn flakes.....8 oz. pkg.	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.1
Corn meal.....pound	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.5
Rice.....pound	7.8	7.4	8.5	9.2	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.8
Rolled oats.....pound	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6
Bread, white.....pound	6.4	7.1	6.8	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.2
Meats:								
Beef:								
Round steak.....pound	31.7	30.6	37.5	33.3	36.0	35.9	41.9	34.7
Chuck roast.....pound	23.0	21.7	24.5	20.9	23.5	23.6	28.3	22.5
Veal:								
Cutlets.....pound	37.8	37.3	37.1	35.6	43.2	43.3	46.2	40.6
Pork:								
Chops.....pound	30.2	31.5	37.3	34.4	31.7	32.7	37.2	35.9
Bacon, sliced.....pound	32.4	37.7	46.0	41.4	31.0	36.8	45.5	40.6
Ham, sliced.....pound	50.6	51.6	56.5	54.8	46.0	48.0	53.1	49.4
Lamb:								
Leg.....pound	26.4	26.3	28.5	26.7	27.0	27.5	31.0	28.2
Roasting chickens.....pound	25.4	28.6	31.7	26.6	28.4	30.4	36.5	31.1
Salmon, pink.....16 oz. can	14.7	12.9	14.8	14.1	14.2	12.7	13.9	13.1
Dairy products:								
Butter.....pound	35.3	33.6	41.9	39.3	34.9	33.1	42.3	40.2
Cheese.....pound	26.3	25.1	31.7	30.3	25.4	25.2	29.4	29.6
Milk, fresh (delivered)...quart	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.2	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.4
Milk, evaporated...14½ oz. can	7.4	7.1	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.9
Eggs.....dozen	32.0	35.2	36.1	44.1	37.9	44.0	42.1	43.6
Fruits and vegetables:								
Fresh:								
Bananas.....pound	6.7	6.5	7.9	8.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3
Oranges.....dozen	35.4	27.3	50.8	37.5	34.7	27.9	44.9	37.8
Beans, green.....pound	8.1	8.0	9.5	12.2	9.1	10.3	9.5	8.9
Cabbage.....pound	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5
Onions.....pound	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.2
Potatoes.....pound	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.9
Spinach.....pound	5.3	4.6	6.5	6.7	6.2	8.0	7.5	7.1
Canned:								
Peaches.....No. 2½ can	17.3	18.1	20.3	19.0	16.9	17.3	19.7	18.3
Corn.....No. 2 can	10.4	10.8	12.6	13.1	10.5	11.1	12.4	13.0
Peas.....No. 2 can	13.6	14.7	15.6	16.6	13.8	14.4	15.7	16.4
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can	9.2	8.5	9.7	10.0	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.6
Dried:								
Prunes.....pound	10.2	9.4	10.4	10.8	9.2	9.1	10.5	10.1
Navy beans.....pound	7.2	6.0	8.5	7.8	7.2	6.3	8.1	8.1
Coffee.....pound	27.7	27.6	29.2	29.3	22.2	22.8	26.0	24.4
Fats and oils:								
Lard.....pound	12.3	15.5	19.1	17.6	11.5	12.7	17.1	16.5
Shortening other than lard:								
In cartons.....pound	12.7	13.6	15.6	16.3	12.4	13.4	14.5	15.2
In other containers...pound	20.7	21.2	22.4	22.0	19.9	20.1	21.1	21.5
Sugar.....pound	7.0	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.8	5.6

51 cities combined.

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, DECEMBER 15, 1937, AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1939.

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 as of December 15, 1937. The index numbers applied to Denver prices as of September 15, 1939, are used to determine relative costs in the seven cities as of that date. The estimated cost of living on September 15, 1939, is for a 4-person manual worker's family at "maintenance" level as defined by the Works Progress Administration and differs somewhat from the 1937 basis.

CITY	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
Denver:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	\$343.21	\$166.62	\$157.65	\$ 63.66	\$71.49	\$337.46	\$1,140
Sept. 15, 1939.....	452.70	161.58	237.74	112.57	32.87	302.51	1,299
Alamosa:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	355.22	151.96	181.61	77.41	71.49	278.40	1,116
Sept. 15, 1939.....	443.01	158.14	232.70	110.18	32.19	296.06	1,272
Boulder:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	297.22	148.96	153.24	71.11	71.49	336.45	1,078
Sept. 15, 1939.....	427.88	152.75	224.76	106.42	31.09	285.96	1,228
Fort Collins:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	312.66	137.79	198.01	76.77	71.49	341.34	1,138
Sept. 15, 1939.....	451.88	161.31	237.36	112.39	32.83	301.99	1,297
Grand Junction:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	337.03	150.96	170.26	63.85	71.49	331.39	1,124
Sept. 15, 1939.....	446.44	159.37	234.51	111.04	32.44	298.36	1,282
Leadville:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	435.88	207.78	117.45	100.65	71.49	338.65	1,272
Sept. 15, 1939.....	505.03	180.28	265.28	125.60	36.69	337.50	1,450
Salida:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	323.99	197.11	132.27	70.60	71.49	293.25	1,089
Sept. 15, 1939.....	432.23	154.30	227.04	107.50	31.41	288.86	1,241
Sterling:							
Dec. 15, 1937.....	319.19	145.46	182.87	83.20	71.49	344.63	1,147
Sept. 15, 1939.....	455.36	162.56	239.19	113.25	33.09	304.32	1,307

COST OF LIVING: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF HIGH VOLATILE BITUMINOUS COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS IN DENVER AND EIGHT OTHER CITIES, BY GRADES, FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

CITY	1939		1938		1937	
	June 15	Dec. 15	June 15	Dec. 15	June 15	Dec. 15
Denver: ¹						
Lump	\$ 7.66	\$ 7.57	\$ 8.17	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.83	\$ 7.86
Egg	7.60	7.56	8.10	7.86	7.81	7.87
Nut	7.13	7.04	7.49	7.30	7.49	7.42
Stoker	5.24	5.47	5.34	5.23	4.57	5.12
Chicago: ²						
Lump	7.34	8.68	7.82	8.73	7.87	8.83
Egg	7.26	8.38	7.75	8.63	7.92	8.71
Nut	7.23	8.14	7.73	8.38	8.00	8.52
Stoker	6.71	6.98	6.97	7.06	7.38	7.18
Kansas City: ¹						
Lump	6.07	6.28	6.25	6.15	6.09	6.25
Nut	5.83	5.98	5.82	5.83	5.97	6.19
Stoker	5.20	5.27	5.26	5.14	....	5.43
Omaha:						
Lump	9.03	9.34	8.97	9.16	8.79	9.36
Egg	8.50	8.88	8.54	8.68	8.50	9.14
Nut	8.50	8.54	8.26	8.53	8.44	8.88
Stoker	7.63	7.79	7.71	7.63	7.08	7.68
Butte:						
Lump	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.80	11.75
Egg	11.25	11.25	10.88	11.13	10.75	11.00
Nut	10.50	10.50	10.75	10.50	10.75	10.75
Salt Lake City: ¹						
Lump	7.62	7.37	7.62	7.52	7.64	7.62
Egg	7.40	7.09	7.40	7.33	7.40	7.40
Nut	6.89	6.73	6.89	6.85	6.89	6.89
Stoker	5.68	5.65	5.68	5.68	5.74	5.68
Los Angeles: ²						
Lump	16.57	16.57	16.66	16.91	16.59	16.90
Stoker	16.31	16.48	16.48	16.48	....	16.48
San Francisco:						
Lump	17.51	17.51	17.51	17.51	16.74	17.51
Stove	16.48	16.48	16.48	16.48	16.17	16.48
Stoker	11.33	11.33	11.20	11.33	....	11.33
Seattle: ¹						
Lump	11.04	11.26	11.21	11.36	10.97	11.39
Egg	11.26	11.22	11.01	11.36	10.65	11.37
Nut	9.93	9.92	9.91	10.00	9.54	9.86
Stoker	7.79	8.00	7.75	8.03	7.53	8.13

¹Includes 2 per cent sales tax.

²Includes 3 per cent sales tax.

NATURAL GAS: TOTAL NET MONTHLY BILL AND PRICES PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET AND PER THERM FOR SPECIFIED AMOUNTS FOR DENVER ON DECEMBER 15, 1939, WITH COMPARISONS WITH 13 OTHER CITIES USING NATURAL GAS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor)

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 1,230 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 per therm.

For comparison with prices on October 15, 1935, see page 343, 1935-1936 Year Book. For prices on same date in 1937, see page 439, 1937-1938 Year Book.

CITY	Heating Value Per Cu. Ft. in British Thermal Units	Average Monthly Consumption in Cu. Ft., 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
Cleveland	1,100	960	1.11	1,780	1.56	2,780	2.11	3,960	2.61
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
Detroit	1,014	1,050	1.71	1,930	3.16	3,020	4.93	4,000	6.55
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	1.20	1,780	1.69	2,780	2.25	3,690	2.76
Memphis	980	1,080	1.51	2,000	2.48	3,120	3.60	4,140	4.21
New Orleans	950	1,120	1.26	2,060	2.10	3,220	3.15	4,270	4.09
Pittsburgh	1,115	950	1.00	1,760	1.06	2,740	1.64	3,640	2.18
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	1.18	1,700	1.65	2,660	2.22	3,530	2.68

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	20.6	17.1	13.7	11.9
Atlanta	1.65	1.35	1.21	1.06	16.8	13.8	12.3	10.8
Butte	0.99	0.69	0.60	0.57	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.7
Cleveland	1.15	0.88	0.76	0.71	10.5	8.0	6.9	6.4
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
Detroit	1.63	1.64	1.63	1.64	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Kansas City*	1.31	1.13	1.04	1.00	12.6	10.8	10.0	9.6
Los Angeles	1.25	0.95	0.81	0.75	11.3	8.6	7.4	6.8
Memphis	1.40	1.24	1.15	1.02	14.3	12.7	11.8	10.4
New Orleans	1.12	1.02	0.98	0.96	11.9	10.7	10.3	10.1
Pittsburgh	1.05	0.60	0.60	0.60	9.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Salt Lake City*	1.72	1.44	1.17	1.04	20.0	16.7	13.6	12.0
San Francisco	1.28	0.97	0.83	0.76	11.2	8.4	7.2	6.6

*Prices include 2 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. Additional and more comprehensive surveys for Colorado were made as of January 1, 1937, and for the same date in 1939. In these reports it presented rates that were being charged as of those dates 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 the 1939 report on residential electric service 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 classifica-

tions 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 36 communities on January 1, 1939.

A fourth table gives the billing demands and monthly consumption rates for commercial power service, based on rates in effect on January 1, 1939, for communities in Colorado of 2,500 population or more.

A fifth table shows the billing demand and average charge in cents per kilowatt-hour for industrial power service in communities of 10,000 population or more as of January 1, 1939.

Lack of space prohibits the publication of rates for 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 and 1937 surveys are not repeated in this volume, but for comparative purposes they may be found on pages 344 in the 1935-1936 and 443 in the 1937-1938 Year Books.

The commission points out that it makes no attempt to determine the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the rates as shown in its reports, nor does it enumerate the factors which determine the price level.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: HIGHEST AND LOWEST TYPICAL BILLS FOR COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 OR MORE POPULATION IN COLORADO, BASED ON RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1939

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—The Commission's survey as of January 1, 1939, covered 187 cities and towns of 250 population or more in Colorado. The following table indicates the spread between maximum and minimum charges in communities of 1,000 population or more. Example: Colorado Springs has the lowest typical bill (\$1.23) for 25 kilowatt-hours among cities of 10,000 to 50,000 population, and Trinidad has the highest (\$2.06), a difference of 67.5 per cent.

COMMUNITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION OR MORE

Kilowatt-hours	Lowest Bills	Amount	Highest Bills	Amount	Per Cent Difference
25	Denver	\$1.50	Pueblo	\$1.75	16.6
100	Pueblo	4.30	Denver	4.80	11.6
250	do	8.25	do	9.30	12.7

COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION

25	Colorado Springs*.....	\$1.23	Trinidad	\$2.06	67.5
100	do*	3.46	do	4.91	41.9
250	do*	6.26	do	8.96	43.1

COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION

25	Fort Morgan*.....	\$1.20	{ Canon City } { La Junta } { Rocky Ford }	\$2.20	83.3
100	do*	2.70	Leadville†	5.45	101.9
250	do*	6.40	do	9.60	50.0

COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION

25	Manitou*	\$1.23	Meeker*	\$4.00	225.2
100	do*	3.46	Crested Butte*.....	10.35	199.1
250	do*	6.26	do*	25.80	312.1

*Publicly owned utility.

†Data based on rates effective from October 1 to April 30.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE IN COLORADO: EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS AND AVERAGE, INCREMENTAL CHARGES FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1939

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—For comparison with rates in effect January 1, 1937, see page 441 in Year Book for 1937-1938

COMMUNITY	Popu- lation	Light- ing and Small Appli- ances	Light- ing, Small Appli- ances, and Refrig- eration	Light- ing, Etc., Refrig- eration, and Cooking	Light- ing, Etc., Refrig- eration, Cooking and Water Heating	Average Charge in Cents Per kwh for			
						25 kwh Typical Bill (Princi- pally Light- ing)	Incremental Charge Between		
							25 and 100 kwh Typical Bills (Princi- pally Refrig- eration)	100 and 250 kwh Typical Bills (Princi- pally Cook- ing)	250 and 500 kwh Typical Bills (Princi- pally Water Heat- ing)
25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	500 kwh						
Akron -----	1,135	\$ 2.65	\$ 5.90	\$10.80	\$18.30	10.6	4.3	3.3	3.0
Alamosa -----	5,107	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.6	4.4	2.0	2.0
Berthoud -----	811	2.19	5.28	9.28	14.28	8.8	4.1	2.7	2.0
Boulder -----	11,223	1.60	4.24	7.24	\$9.74	6.4	3.5	2.0	1.0
Brighton -----	3,394	1.97	5.26	9.09	14.09	7.9	4.4	2.6	2.0
Brush -----	2,312	1.96	4.72	7.72	12.72	7.8	3.7	2.0	2.0
Canon City -----	5,938	2.20	4.70	8.70	\$11.20	8.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Colorado Springs* -	33,237	1.23	3.46	6.26	8.76	4.9	3.0	1.9	1.0
Craig†† -----	1,418	2.00	5.50	9.20	12.80	8.0	4.7	2.5	1.1
Crested Butte* ----	1,251	3.75	10.35	25.80	49.10	15.0	8.8	10.3	9.3
Delta*† -----	2,938	1.90	4.45	7.45	12.45	7.6	3.4	2.0	2.0
Denver -----	287,861	1.50	4.80	9.30	16.80	6.0	4.4	3.0	3.0
Durango£ -----	5,400	2.20	4.90	8.27	11.27	8.8	3.6	2.2	1.2
Englewood -----	7,980	1.25	5.00	8.75	\$11.25	5.0	5.0	2.5	1.0
Ft. Collins* -----	11,489	1.50	4.10	7.10	9.60	6.0	3.5	2.0	1.0
Ft. Morgan*† -----	4,423	1.20	2.70	6.40	8.90	4.8	2.0	2.5	1.0
Glenwood Springs†	1,825	1.53	3.65	7.70	14.45	6.1	2.8	2.7	2.7
Grand Junction ---	10,247	1.78	4.76	7.76	\$10.26	7.1	4.0	2.0	1.0
Greeley -----	12,203	1.63	4.28	7.28	9.98	6.5	3.5	2.0	1.1
La Junta -----	7,193	2.20	4.70	8.70	\$11.20	8.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Lamar* -----	4,233	2.13	5.00	7.50	10.00	8.5	3.8	1.7	1.0
Leadville -----	3,771	2.07	5.45	9.60	14.60	8.3	4.5	2.8	2.0
Littleton† -----	2,019	1.25	5.00	8.75	\$11.25	5.0	5.0	2.5	1.0
Longmont*† -----	6,029	1.75	3.80	6.80	9.40	7.0	2.7	2.0	1.0
Loveland* -----	5,506	1.90	4.15	6.90	10.65	7.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
Manitou* -----	1,205	1.23	3.46	6.26	8.76	4.9	3.0	1.9	1.0
Meeker* -----	1,069	4.00	6.75	9.75	14.75	16.0	3.7	2.0	2.0
Montrose£ -----	3,566	2.20	4.90	9.03	13.90	8.8	3.6	2.8	1.9
Pueblo -----	50,096	1.75	4.30	8.25	\$10.75	7.0	3.4	2.6	1.0
Rocky Ford -----	3,426	2.20	4.70	8.70	\$11.20	8.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Salida -----	5,065	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.6	4.4	2.0	2.0
Silverton -----	1,301	2.95	6.58	13.33	24.58	11.8	4.8	4.5	4.5
Sterling -----	7,195	1.78	4.56	7.56	\$10.06	7.1	3.7	2.0	1.0
Trinidad† -----	11,732	2.06	4.91	8.96	\$12.14	8.2	3.8	2.7	1.3
Walsenburg† -----	5,503	2.06	4.91	8.96	\$12.14	8.2	3.8	2.7	1.3
Wray* -----	1,785	1.75	4.40	7.40	\$10.53	7.0	3.5	2.0	1.3

*Publicly owned utility.

†Bills have been changed since January 1, 1938.

‡Customer guarantees to pay a bill not less than that for the corresponding month of a previous year.

§Computed under a rate which limits the hours of use of water-heating devices.

£Standard rate.

**RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 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, 1939**

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

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, and for 1937 see page 443 in 1937-1938 Year Book.

COMMUNITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION

COMMUNITY	For 25 Kilowatt-hours		For 100 Kilowatt-hours		For 250 Kilowatt-hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Denver	\$ 1.50	1	\$ 4.80	2	\$ 9.30	2
Pueblo	1.75	2	4.30	1	8.25	1

COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION

Boulder	\$ 1.60	3	\$ 4.24	3	\$ 7.24	3
Colorado Springs*.....	1.23	1	3.46	1	6.26	1
Fort Collins*.....	1.50	2	4.10	2	7.10	2
Grand Junction.....	1.78	5	4.76	5	7.76	5
Greeley	1.63	4	4.28	4	7.28	4
Trinidad	2.06	6	4.91	6	8.96	6

COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION

Alamosa	\$ 1.90	7	\$ 5.20	15	\$ 8.20	9
Brighton	1.97	12	5.26	18	9.09	18
Canon City.....	2.20	17	4.70	8	8.70	12
Delta*	1.90	7	4.45	6	7.45	6
Durango†.....	1.75	3	4.00	3	7.25	4
Englewood	1.25	2	5.00	12	8.75	15
Fort Morgan*.....	1.20	1	2.70	1	6.40	1
La Junta.....	2.20	17	4.70	8	8.70	12
Lamar*	2.13	16	5.00	12	7.50	7
Las Animas.....	2.00	13	5.00	12	9.00	17
Leadville‡	2.07	15	5.45	19	9.60	19
Longmont*	1.75	3	3.80	2	6.80	2
Loveland*	1.90	7	4.15	5	6.90	3
Monte Vista.....	1.90	7	5.20	15	8.20	9
Montrose†	1.75	3	4.00	3	7.25	4
Rocky Ford.....	2.20	17	4.70	8	8.70	12
Salida	1.90	7	5.20	15	8.20	9
Sterling	1.78	6	4.56	7	7.56	8
Walsenburg	2.06	14	4.91	11	8.96	16

COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION

Aguilar	\$ 2.25	26	\$ 4.95	15	\$ 9.00	27
Akron	2.65	38	5.90	37	10.80	38
Arvada	1.90	10	5.35	28	9.10	28
Aurora	1.90	10	5.20	21	8.95	25
Brush	1.96	14	4.72	11	7.72	7
Burlington*	2.30	28	5.30	27	8.30	11
Center	2.30	28	5.75	33	8.75	16

**RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 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, 1939—Continued**

COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION—Continued

COMMUNITY	For 25 Kilowatt-hours		For 100 Kilowatt-hours		For 250 Kilowatt-hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Craig§	\$ 2.00	15	\$ 5.50	30	\$ 9.20	29
Crested Butte*.....	3.75	40	10.35	42	25.80	42
Cripple Creek	2.35	33	4.90	12	8.90	23
Delaguaf	1.75	6	5.60	32	10.85	39
Del Norte.....	2.30	28	5.75	33	8.75	16
Eaton	1.75	6	4.45	4	7.55	3
Edgewater	1.90	10	5.20	21	8.95	25
Florence	2.20	22	4.70	8	8.70	13
Fort Lupton§	1.50	3	5.10	19	8.85	20
Fruita	2.03	17	5.01	17	8.01	8
Glenwood Springs....	1.53	5	3.65	2	7.70	6
Golden§	1.50	3	5.10	19	8.85	20
Gunnison*	2.35	33	7.00	41	10.72	37
Haxtun*	2.45	36	5.45	29	8.85	20
Holyoke*	2.30	28	4.55	5	7.55	4
Idaho Springs.....	1.90	10	4.90	12	9.20	29
Julesburg*	1.80	9	4.59	6	8.64	12
Lafayette	2.19	20	5.28	24	9.28	32
Limon	2.60	37	5.80	36	10.60	36
Littleton	1.25	2	5.00	16	8.75	16
Louisville	2.19	20	5.28	24	9.28	32
Manitou*	1.23	1	3.46	1	6.26	1
Meeker*	4.00	42	6.75	39	9.75	34
Oak Creek*.....	2.28	27	5.28	24	10.03	35
Ordway	2.20	22	4.70	8	8.70	13
Rifle	2.03	17	5.01	17	8.01	8
Saguache	2.30	28	5.75	33	8.75	16
Silverton	2.95	39	6.58	38	13.33	40
South Canon	2.20	22	4.70	8	8.70	13
Springfield	3.75	40	6.90	40	14.40	41
Steamboat Springs§...	2.00	15	5.50	30	9.20	29
Victor	2.35	33	4.90	12	8.90	23
Windsor	2.05	19	4.60	7	7.60	5
Wray*	1.75	6	4.40	3	7.40	2
Yuma*	2.20	22	5.20	21	8.20	10

*Publicly owned utility.

†Objective rate.

‡Data based on rates effective from October 1 to April 30.

§Customer guarantees to pay a bill not less than that for the corresponding month of a previous year.

EData computed from rate schedules of the Victor-American Fuel Co., provided primarily for its employees.

COMMERCIAL POWER SERVICE: TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS, BASED ON RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1939, FOR COMMUNITIES IN COLORADO OF 2,500 POPULATION OR MORE

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

COMMUNITY	Type of Service ¹	Billing Demands (kilowatts) and Monthly Consumptions (kilowatt-hours)				
		1.5 KW 150 kwh	3.0 KW 375 kwh	6.0 KW 750 kwh	120 KW 1,500 kwh	30.0 KW 6,000 kwh
Alamosa	H	\$ 6.00	\$13.75	\$25.50	\$51.00	\$195.00
	M H	8.00	15.88	29.15	58.30	202.00
Boulder	M H	7.00	14.50	26.20	52.40	166.00
	H	5.75	12.75	24.00	46.50	181.50
Brighton	M H	7.50	18.75	...	...	...
	H	5.75	13.63	26.75	53.00	210.50
	M H	7.50	16.00	28.60	57.20	180.00
Canon City.....	M	8.10	18.67	34.20	56.70	151.20
	H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
Colorado Springs*....	M	3.85	8.80	17.60	34.50	105.00
	H	3.60	9.00	18.00	36.00	144.00
Delta*	M	6.00	13.25	24.25	43.00	155.50
	H	4.50	10.13	19.50	38.25	150.75
Denver	M H	5.40	11.14	22.28	44.25	144.00
Durango	H	4.18	10.12	20.25	40.50	121.50
	M	7.02	16.74	33.48	66.96	...
	M	7.50	17.25	34.50	56.00	125.00
Englewood	M	7.50	15.25	27.80	55.60	184.00
Fort Collins*.....	M H	7.00	14.50	26.20	52.40	176.00
	H	3.00	7.50	15.00	30.00	102.50
	H	5.00	11.75	23.00	45.50	180.50
Fort Morgan*.....	M	4.40	10.30	20.05	34.60	98.50
	H	4.40	9.60	18.10	30.70	88.75
Grand Junction.....	M H	9.00	16.50	29.40	58.80	192.00
	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
	M H	....	....	....	55.60	184.00
Greeley	M	8.00	15.50	27.80	55.60	184.00
	H	5.00	9.63	15.25	26.50	94.00
La Junta	M	8.10	18.67	34.20	56.70	151.20
	H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
	M	....	....	....	55.59	164.29
Lamar*	M H	6.50	13.25	23.25	39.50	129.50
Las Animas.....	M H	10.00	21.75	38.00	63.00	183.00
	H	5.50	12.25	23.50	....	....
Leadville	M H	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	...
	M H L	....	....	27.30	54.60	176.25
	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
Longmont*	M	2.63	6.56	13.13	26.25	105.00
	M H	3.00	7.50	15.00	30.00	120.00
Loveland*	M	7.00	14.50	26.20	52.40	166.00
	H	5.00	10.00	17.50	32.50	122.50
Monte Vista.....	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
	M H	8.00	15.88	29.15	58.30	202.00
Montrose	H	4.50	10.58	20.70	40.95	...
	M	7.60	16.39	29.09	52.73	171.71
	H	4.18	10.12	20.25	40.50	121.50
Pueblo	M	....	....	....	48.54	145.14
	M	7.42	18.57	34.87	63.00	160.87
	H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
Rocky Ford.....	M	8.10	18.67	34.20	56.70	151.20
	H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
	M	....	....	....	55.59	164.29
Salida	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
	M H L	....	....	30.00	60.00	210.00
	M H	8.00	15.88	29.15	58.30	202.00
Sterling	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
	M H	8.50	18.00	30.50	53.00	...
	M H	....	20.00	26.50	53.00	190.00
Trinidad	M	5.40	13.50	27.00	54.00	216.00
	H	5.40	13.50	24.75	40.50	121.50
	H	5.40	13.50	24.75	40.50	121.50
Walsenburg	M	5.40	13.50	27.00	54.00	216.00

¹M—Motive power; H—Heating and/or cooking; L—Lighting, restricted or un-restricted.

*Publicly owned utility.

INDUSTRIAL POWER SERVICE: BILLING DEMAND (KILOWATTS) AND AVERAGE CHARGE IN CENTS FOR KILOWATT-HOURS IN COMMUNITIES IN COLORADO OF 10,000 POPULATION OR MORE, JANUARY 1, 1939

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

COMMUNITY	Type of Service ¹	75 Kilowatts		150 Kilowatts		300 Kilowatts		500 Kilowatts		1,000 Kilowatts	
		15,000 kwh Cents	30,000 kwh Cents	30,000 kwh Cents	60,000 kwh Cents	60,000 kwh Cents	120,000 kwh Cents	100,000 kwh Cents	200,000 kwh Cents	200,000 kwh Cents	400,000 kwh Cents
Boulder	MRL MRL	3.42 2.57	2.21 1.63	3.17 2.40	2.08 1.55	2.96 2.32	1.98 1.51	2.78 2.15	1.89 1.43	2.64 2.02	1.82 1.36
Colorado Springs*	MUL	2.00	1.48	1.73	1.32	1.57	1.08	1.38	0.99	1.24	0.92
Denver	MRL MRL	2.40 ...	1.63 ...	1.88 2.21	1.30 1.52	1.75 2.04	1.22 1.44	1.70 1.91	1.19 1.37	1.59 1.81	1.14 1.32
Fort Collins*	M MRL	2.25 2.57	2.17 1.63	2.17 2.40	... 1.55	... 2.32	... 1.51	... 2.15	... 1.43	... 2.02	... 1.36
Grand Junction	MRL	3.17	2.08	3.17	2.08	2.92	1.96	2.73	1.86	2.51	1.76
Greeley	MRL	1.59	1.10	1.58	1.10	1.58	1.10	1.58	1.10	1.58	1.10
Pueblo	M MRL	1.66 1.63	1.32 1.32	1.52 1.63	1.52 1.34	1.52 1.65	1.52 1.34	1.52 1.63	1.52 1.33	1.52 1.59	1.52 1.24
Trinidad	M	2.16	1.93	2.16	1.93	2.16	1.93	2.16	1.93	2.16	1.93

¹M—Unrestricted motive power; MRL—Unrestricted motive power and restricted lighting; MUL—Unrestricted lighting in addition to unrestricted motive power.

*Publicly owned utility.

Insurance

Premiums and Losses Paid for All Types of Insurance, State Hail Insurance

THE development of insurance of all kinds in Colorado can be traced with accuracy through the reports of the state insurance commissioner. Herein are presented data for current years and tables showing premiums received and losses paid over a long period of years, through which the extent and growth of the business within the state may be determined.

The number of companies, associations, exchanges and societies operating in Colorado on December 31 of the years named is as follows:

	1939	1938	1937
Fire and marine (stock)	239	231	232
Fire and marine (mutual)	34	35	35
Life—legal reserve	73	71	73
Casualty and miscellaneous	112	109	107
County mutual fire	6	6	6
Assessment—health and accident	3	3	3
Reciprocal exchanges	18	17	17
Fraternal societies	43	41	41
Total	528	513	514

A summary of the amount of net risks written, premiums received and losses paid in Colorado by all companies, associations, exchanges and societies in 1938 is as follows:

Amount written	\$887,611,542
Premiums received	45,561,220
Losses paid	13,634,438
Losses incurred	11,057,663

Premiums received by these companies from Colorado business and losses paid, by years, are 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
1938	45,561,220	24,692,102
1939	46,411,024	17,113,829

Losses paid by all companies, exchanges and societies over periods of years named below aggregate \$393,677,447, distributed as follows:

Class	
Fire and marine	1882-1939 \$ 85,380,220
Life—legal reserve	1882-1939 187,164,293
Casualty	1882-1939 68,413,148
County mutual	1910-1939 1,045,990
Assessment—health, etc.	1893-1939 4,210,891
Reciprocal	1916-1939 1,701,344
Colorado assessment-hail	1921-1927 483,033
Foreign assessment-hail	1910-1925 1,143,333
Fraternal	1916-1939 14,135,192
Total	\$393,677,447

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
1938	722,182	896,370,773

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	5,928,317	2,528,434
	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	6,812,564	2,381,080
1938	6,290,676	2,311,929	
1939	6,780,540	2,623,624	
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	

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
Legal Reserve Life			
(Continued)	1929	25,345,538	7,547,786
	1930	26,517,099	8,302,497
	1931	26,819,302	7,899,487
	1932	25,520,695	9,211,197
	1933	22,710,897	8,322,228
	1934	23,904,387	9,006,203
	1935	24,171,831	8,872,382
	1936	28,185,000	8,579,938
	1937	29,279,902	9,348,507
	1938	28,410,166	8,524,934
	1939	28,389,571	9,481,926
Casualty, Fidelity and Surety			
-----	1882	41,656	21,073
	1900	509,970	291,517
	1924	4,998,581	2,398,773
	1925	5,393,390	2,662,455
	1926	5,508,630	2,743,259
	1927	5,960,900	2,404,142
	1928	5,968,870	2,622,985
	1929	6,593,712	2,842,452
	1930	6,462,038	2,965,108
	1931	6,018,609	3,119,182
	1932	5,433,748	2,841,068
	1933	5,010,021	2,855,775
	1934	5,847,917	2,792,618
	1935	6,973,609	2,863,276
	1936	7,716,273	3,015,195
	1937	8,653,755	3,731,720
	1938	8,271,434	3,714,622
	1939	8,678,669	3,658,245

Assessment Health and Accident	Year	Premiums	Losses
-----	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
	1938	119,007	49,836
	1939	144,019	61,860

Reciprocal Fire and Casualty	Year	Premiums	Losses
-----	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	279,158	103,216
	1938	307,165	102,381
	1939	330,897	101,391

Fraternal	Year	Premiums	Losses
-----	1916	1,828,389	1,511,741
	1924	2,512,753	2,007,089
	1925	2,598,537	2,015,467
	1926	2,610,670	2,039,578
	1927	2,617,822	2,294,747
	1928	2,636,708	2,765,132
	1929	2,884,545	2,483,308
	1930	2,946,660	2,034,418
	1931	2,791,247	1,729,152
	1932	2,402,471	1,605,045
	1933	2,186,518	1,537,912
	1934	2,199,990	1,473,312
	1935	2,048,598	45,812
	1936	2,040,504	1,476,615
	1937	2,042,054	1,385,846
	1938	2,063,932	1,201,740
	1939	1,974,078	1,134,700

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
County Mutual			
Fire	-----	1910	3,070
		1924	38,213
		1925	*72,040
		1926	*52,979
		1927	*49,338
		1928	53,164
		1929	37,941
		1930	60,457
		1931	54,364
		1932	58,857
		1933	64,765
		1934	86,043
		1935	86,548
		1936	93,854
		1937	95,106
		1938	98,840
		1939	113,250
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, 1939, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., amounted to \$831,885.63 and disbursements were \$25,821.71. Transfers to the general fund were \$806,063.92.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE

The state of Colorado, through legislative enactment, put into effect in 1929 a law creating a state hail insurance department and a hail insurance fund. This department is a branch of the division of agriculture and is in charge of a commissioner and under supervision of a board of three appointed by the state board of agriculture. The board is non-salaried but must hold an annual meeting the first Monday in February of each year and establish districts and rates therein for the current year.

The service of the state hail insurance department consists only in providing facilities for Colorado growers individually to protect their growing crops against damage by hail at a levy fixed according to previous loss ratios, which they may pay in cash or with land taxes the following year. Losses are paid only from the fund so created.

The department has completed its eleventh year of crop protection service. During this time it has received hail risks from growers in the amount of \$6,684,698, for which the indemnity tax authorized was \$668,154 and the gross losses incurred amounted to \$487,600.

The surpluses are from time to time

invested in federal and Colorado general obligation bonds. This investment account on November 30, 1939, amounted to \$22,500. Cash on hand as of the same date was \$10,912.

Risks were written on crops in 28

out of the 63 counties in the state in 1939.

An accompanying table shows the amount of insurance written, the gross tax levied and losses paid, by calendar years.

HAIL INSURANCE: INSURANCE WRITTEN, GROSS TAX LEVIED, AND LOSSES PAID, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: 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	24,907.15
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
1938	955,905.11	90,419.40	116,660.15
1939	653,265.83	61,040.54	92,619.87
Total	\$6,684,697.75	\$ 668,154.34	\$ 487,600.04

Colorado Vital Statistics

Number of Births and Deaths, Causes of Death, Infant Mortality

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 7,984 a year for the 11-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 1938, 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 enters 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.....	13,082	12.2	11.4
1928.....	14,077	13.8	12.1
1929.....	12,874	12.5	11.9
1930.....	13,207	12.7	11.3
1931.....	12,470	12.0	11.1
1932.....	12,599	12.0	10.9
1933.....	11,961	11.4	10.7
1934.....	12,497	11.8	11.0
1935.....	13,134	12.4	12.4
1936.....	13,674	12.8	12.8
1937.....	13,833	12.9	12.9
1938.....	12,615	11.8	...

*Year of influenza epidemic.

The largest number of deaths annually in Colorado from any single cause is from diseases of the heart. The death rate of the state, however, is consistently below the rate for the registration area. The number of deaths from this cause and the rate per 100,000 estimated population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920.....	994	122.5	159.1
1921.....	.....	122.6	156.3
1922.....	1,303	133.5	164.6
1923.....	1,248	126.0	173.8
1924.....	1,271	126.5	176.5
1925.....	1,385	.....	185.7
1927.....	1,612	.....	196.0
1928.....	1,861	182.6	208.2
1929.....	1,775	172.5	210.8
1930.....	1,877	180.8	205.5
1931.....	1,950	187.0	201.9
1932.....	2,107	201.2	209.1
1933.....	2,134	202.9	227.7
1934.....	2,237	211.4	239.9
1935.....	2,550	240.1	244.9
1936.....	2,665	250.0	265.8
1937.....	2,797	261.6	268.1
1938.....	2,758	257.5	.....

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. The death rate has shown a pronounced downward tendency in recent years, dropping from 226 per 100,000 population in 1920 to 60.5 in 1938, the last named being the lowest in a period of 19 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	104.6	62.9
1933.....	897	85.2	59.5
1934.....	819	77.4	56.6
1935.....	815	76.7	49.8
1936.....	813	76.3	50.6
1937.....	738	68.9	49.0
1938.....	648	60.5	.....

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 an all-time high of 118.7 in 1938. Beginning with 1934 and continuing down to 1938, the latest year for which figures are available, more deaths resulted from cancer than any other cause except diseases of the heart. The rate for the state runs slightly higher than for the registration as a whole.

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	111.0
1937.....	1,248	116.5	112.0
1938.....	1,271	118.7	.....

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
1920.....	325	366
1925.....	438	464
1930.....	483	552
1935.....	588	607
1936.....	595	649
1937.....	564	684
1938.....	593	678

The largest number of deaths in Colorado according to age usually occurs to infants under one year of age. In 1936, however, this record was broken by the number of deaths of persons of ages 70 to 74 inclusive, and again in 1938 by those whose ages ranged from 65 to 69, 70 to 74 and 75 to 79. The minimum number of deaths after one year usually occurs at ages between 10 and 14, after which it gradually increases up to 75 to 79 years, after which it declines rapidly. Seven centenarians died in the state in 1938, three in 1937, four in 1936 and eight in 1935.

Deaths by age in 1935 to 1938, inclusive, are as follows:

Age	Number			
	1938	1937	1936	1935
Under 1 yr....	1,240	1,441	1,354	1,370
1 to 4.....	366	409	384	437
5 to 9.....	156	194	196	239
10 to 14....	131	180	189	229
15 to 19....	258	284	262	283
20 to 24....	278	368	351	305
25 to 29....	290	366	403	404
30 to 34....	332	404	400	413
35 to 39....	381	448	488	525
40 to 44....	474	577	571	538
45 to 49....	564	660	687	650
50 to 54....	708	812	759	779
55 to 59....	846	874	908	879
60 to 64....	1,026	1,072	1,099	975
65 to 69....	1,278	1,243	1,315	1,217
70 to 74....	1,279	1,420	1,361	1,302
75 to 79....	1,333	1,419	1,331	1,162
80 to 84....	979	933	925	802
85 to 89....	509	514	492	424
90 to 94....	140	165	140	159
95 to 99....	34	42	42	19
100 and over..	7	3	4	8
Unknown.....	6	5	13	15

Total.....12,615 13,833 13,674 13,134

Deaths by sex in specified years are as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1935.....	7,935	5,739	13,674
1936.....	7,839	5,295	13,134
1937.....	7,990	5,843	13,833
1938.....	7,332	5,283	12,615

Births by sex, exclusive of stillbirths, consistently show a predominance of males, as shown in one of the accompanying tables. The excess of male births over females was 609 in 1938; 764 in 1937; 583 in 1936 and 465 in 1935. 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.

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, etc., 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 1938, 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.

DENVER WATER SUPPLY

The Denver municipal water supply system furnishes filtered water to approximately 360,000 persons daily in the metropolitan area. An all-time record was established in 1939, when the water delivered to consumers aggregated 25,530,790,000 gallons. The daily average consumption was 194 gallons per person. The monthly record also was broken in 1939, when July consumption amounted to 3,825,830,000 gallons or 349 gallons per capita per day. The record for any 24-hour period was established on July 10, 1939, when the total reached 155,370,000 gallons, or 431 gallons per capita.

The Denver municipal water system, which serves a metropolitan area with an estimated population of 360,000, is a vast system of reservoirs, tunnels, conduits, filters, pumping stations, mains, hydrants and taps which furnishes more than 25,000,000,000 gallons of water annually to the residents of the city and its suburbs. Principal facts regarding the plant are as follows:

It is owned by the city of Denver

and is an independent unit of the city government managed by a board of water commissioners. It was acquired from private owners on November 1, 1918.

Book value of the plant on December 31, 1939, was \$41,821,805. Bonded indebtedness of the same date, exclusive of sinking funds, was \$24,983,600.

Raw water is transported to the city's reservoirs and filter plants through 33.7 miles of conduits ranging from 30 to 66 inches in diameter, the largest having a daily capacity of 75,000,000 gallons of water.

There are 85.6 miles of conduits for filtered water, from 30 to 66 inches in diameter, their capacity ranging from 6,000,000 to 87,000,000 gallons a day.

Four pumping stations have a daily capacity of 166,500,000 gallons.

The city's pipe system consists of 7.5 miles of mains, 4,528 fire hydrants and 74,909 service connections.

Four storage reservoirs have a combined capacity of 63,103,000,000 gallons

of water; four operating reservoirs can hold 10,868,000,000 gallons, and five distributing reservoirs have a capacity of 99,000,000 gallons, a combined reservoir capacity of 73,888,000,000 gallons.

Five filter plants can purify 174,000,000 gallons of water daily.

The number of employees in September, 1929, was 528, including office, construction and operating forces.

The system had a total revenue from the time it was purchased by the city to the end of 1939 of \$50,981,380. Maintenance and operating expenses for the same period aggregated \$15,886,601. Out of the difference come interest, depreciation and other charges. Interest from purchase to January 1, 1939, was \$10,072,040. New construction necessary to meet growing demands of the city constitutes a large item.

Consumption of water established a new high in 1939, the total being 25,530,790,000 gallons, a daily average of 69,947,370, or a per capita consumption of 194 gallons.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS, BY YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Rates are based on estimated population as of July 1 of years named, except 1937 estimate is used for 1938.

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	(1)
1937.....	19,610	13,833	18.3	12.9	5,777	142	1,441	(1)
1938.....	20,599	12,615	19.2	11.8	7,984	163	1,240	(1)

(1) Not reported.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS, CAUSE AND RATE FOR 1938, 1937, 1936 AND 1935

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Rates are based on the estimated population as of July 1 of years named, except for 1938 the 1937 estimate is used.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1938	1937	1936	1935
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	28	30	33	37	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5
Smallpox	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.1	—
Measles	35	8	7	105	3.3	0.7	0.7	9.9
Scarlet fever	12	20	76	125	1.1	1.9	7.1	11.8
Whooping cough	44	72	44	44	4.1	6.7	4.1	4.1
Diphtheria	38	37	36	42	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.0
Influenza	157	597	346	345	14.7	55.7	32.5	32.5
Dysentery	14	37	24	14	1.3	3.5	2.3	1.3
Erysipelas	13	19	29	43	1.2	1.8	2.7	4.0
Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis	7	40	15	12	0.7	3.7	1.4	1.1
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	9	22	30	23	0.8	2.1	2.8	2.2
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	598	683	755	759	55.8	63.8	70.8	71.5
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	50	55	58	56	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.3
Syphilis	102	112	94	78	9.5	10.5	8.8	7.3
Malaria	1	4	—	1	0.1	0.4	—	0.1
Cancer of digestive tract and peritoneum	595	586	(1)	(1)	55.6	54.7	56.6	58.4
Cancer of uterus and other female genital organs	171	180	(1)	(1)	16.0	16.8	15.4	13.1
Cancer of the breast	146	125	(1)	(1)	13.6	11.7	10.5	9.7
Cancer (all other forms)	359	357	(1)	(1)	33.5	33.3	34.2	31.0
Cancer, all forms (total)	(1,271)	(1,248)	1,244	1,192	(118.7)	(116.5)	(116.7)	(112.2)
Acute rheumatic fever	17	23	(1)	(1)	1.6	2.1	(1.5)	(2.4)
Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis	17	13	33	46	1.6	1.2	3.6	4.3
Diabetes mellitus	191	192	196	171	17.8	17.9	18.4	16.1
Pellagra	1	3	5	5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	35	40	44	22	3.3	3.7	4.1	2.1
Progressive locomotor ataxia (tabes dorsalis), general paralysis of insane	54	60	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.6	4.2	4.3
Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	940	921	843	856	87.8	86.0	79.1	80.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	74	51	(1)	(1)	6.9	4.5	(1)	(1)
Diseases of coronary arteries and angina pectoris	640	544	(1)	(1)	59.8	50.8	(1)	(1)
Heart diseases (all other forms)	2,044	2,202	(1)	(1)	190.8	205.6	(1)	(1)
Heart diseases, all forms (total)	(2,758)	(2,797)	2,665	2,550	(257.5)	(261.1)	250.0	240.1
Arteriosclerosis (except coronary), idiopathic anomalies of blood-pressure	195	201	(1)	(1)	18.2	18.8	20.1	18.5
Pneumonia (all forms)	1,077	1,237	1,400	1,202	100.6	115.5	131.1	113.2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	83	122	(1)	(1)	7.7	11.4	10.6	8.6
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	169	289	252	183	15.8	27.0	23.6	17.2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	31	50	44	44	2.9	4.7	4.1	4.1
Appendicitis	201	196	213	220	18.8	18.3	20.0	20.7
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	156	173	150	159	14.6	16.2	14.1	15.0
Cirrhosis of the liver	57	88	54	83	5.3	8.2	5.1	7.8
Biliary calculi and other diseases of the gall-bladder and biliary passages	92	98	(1)	(1)	8.6	9.2	8.9	8.2
Nephritis	937	855	899	837	87.5	79.8	84.3	78.8
Puerperal septicemia	32	42	68	67	3.0	3.9	6.0	6.3
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia, other toxemias of pregnancy	11	22	(1)	(1)	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.4
Other puerperal causes	49	41	61	71	4.6	3.8	5.7	6.7
Congenital malformations	120	115	—	686	11.2	10.7	—	64.6
Suicide	206	215	217	235	19.2	20.1	20.4	22.1
Homicide	57	64	82	64	5.3	6.0	7.7	6.0
Automobile accidents (primary)	333	386	363	312	31.1	36.0	34.1	29.4
Other motor vehicle accidents	20	25	25	22	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1
Other accidents	672	703	710	667	62.7	65.6	66.6	62.8
All other causes	1,725	1,878	2,558	1,756	161.1	175.6	240.0	165.4
Total deaths, all causes	12,615	13,833	13,674	13,134	1,177.9	1,291.6	1,282.7	1,236.7

**COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS, CAUSE AND RATE FOR 1938, 1937, 1936
AND 1935—Continued**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1938	1937	1936	1935
SUPPLEMENTAL:								
Mine and quarry accidents	57	60	60	54	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.1
Machinery accidents	18	17	14	20	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9
Railroad accidents:								
Collision with automobile	17	18	19	15	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
Other railroad accidents	25	45	44	38	2.3	4.2	4.1	3.6
Street car accidents:								
Collision with automobile	—	5	4	4	—	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other street car accidents	1	4	7	2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
Automobile accidents (excluding collision with railroad trains and street cars)	333	386	363	312	31.1	36.0	34.1	29.4
Other transportation accidents*	28	29	35	31	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.9

¹Not reported separately.

*Includes air, motorcycle and water transportation accidents.

**VITAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY OF BIRTHS IN COLORADO BY YEARS, SEX,
COLOR, ETC.**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Births (exclusive of still births):				
Male	10,604	10,187	9,431	9,651
Female	9,995	9,423	8,848	9,186
Total	20,599	19,610	18,279	18,837
Urban	9,533	8,919	8,097	8,177
Rural	11,066	10,691	10,182	10,660
By color:				
Whites	20,299	19,324	18,039	18,572
Negroes	194	181	130	164
Other races	106	105	110	101
Age of mother:				
10 to 14 years	15	14	12	17
15 to 19 years	2,834	2,742	2,439	2,502
20 to 24 years	7,124	6,516	6,054	6,157
25 to 29 years	5,301	5,054	4,697	4,818
30 to 34 years	3,037	2,972	2,705	2,811
35 to 39 years	1,696	1,576	1,555	1,661
40 to 44 years	515	520	535	587
45 to 49 years	53	61	58	58
50 to 54 years	5	2	1	1
Unknown	19	153	223	225
Plural births:				
Twins:				
One living	11	11	6	9
Both living	212	166	189	180
Total twins	223	177	195	189
Triplets:				
All living .....	...	...	3	1
Two living	2	...	...	...
Total triplets	2	...	3	1

VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY, BY CITIES AND COUNTIES, 1938

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

AREA	Number		Excess Births Over Deaths*	Infant Mortality	
	Births	Deaths		Number Deaths Under 1 Year Old	Number Per 1,000 Live Births
Adams	228	291	-63	11	48.2
Alamosa	318	147	171	31	97.5
Arapahoe	173	225	-52	7	40.5
Archuleta	65	27	38	8	123.1
Baca	96	26	70	5	52.1
Bent	175	108	66	16	91.4
Boulder	700	437	263	43	61.4
Rural part	499	279	220	31	62.1
Boulder	201	158	43	12	59.7
Chaffee	150	134	16	11	73.3
Cheyenne	43	19	24	3	69.8
Clear Creek	44	40	4	1	22.7
Conejos	159	89	70	19	119.5
Costilla	81	31	50	4	49.4
Crowley	120	47	73	15	125.0
Custer	31	19	12	3	96.8
Delta	393	142	251	15	38.2
Denver (coextensive)....	6,281	4,350	1,931	317	50.5
Dolores	39	15	24	5	128.2
Douglas	17	25	-8	1	58.8
Eagle	94	43	51	12	127.7
Elbert	60	26	34	1	16.7
El Paso	921	797	124	42	45.6
Rural part	64	202	-138	6	93.8
Colorado Springs	857	595	262	36	42.0
Fremont	296	194	102	14	47.3
Garfield	255	122	133	10	39.2
Gilpin	6	5	1	...	...
Grand	35	18	17	...	...
Gunnison	113	53	60	2	17.7
Hinsdale	3	2	1	...	...
Huerfano	229	172	57	27	117.9
Jackson	37	11	26	2	54.1
Jefferson	181	243	-62	4	22.1
Kiowa	34	15	19	...	...
Kit Carson	141	65	76	11	78.0
Lake	144	123	21	25	173.6
La Plata	399	167	232	34	85.2
Larimer	638	366	272	29	45.5
Rural part	586	285	301	25	42.7
Fort Collins	52	81	-29	4	76.9
Las Animas	707	390	317	68	96.2
Rural part	423	279	144	48	113.5
Trinidad	284	111	173	20	70.4
Lincoln	123	32	91	2	16.3
Logan	461	152	309	18	39.0
Mesa	669	316	353	41	61.3
Rural part	302	139	163	19	62.9
Grand Junction	367	177	190	22	59.9
Mineral	10	5	5	...	...
Moffat	61	26	35	...	...
Montezuma	282	114	168	30	106.4
Montrose	278	146	132	23	82.7
Morgan	416	165	251	15	36.1
Otero	594	290	304	43	72.4
Ouray	41	38	3	2	48.8
Park	63	38	25	5	79.4
Phillips	106	56	50	5	47.2
Pitkin	17	18	-1	1	58.8
Prowers	294	145	149	17	57.8
Pueblo	1,218	944	274	71	58.3
Rural part	272	432	-160	18	66.2
Pueblo	946	512	434	53	56.0
Río Blanco	26	16	10	...	...
Río Grande	252	181	71	38	150.8
Routt	251	87	164	14	55.8
Saguache	106	50	56	12	113.2
San Juan	45	15	30	2	44.4
San Miguel	55	35	20	4	72.7
Sedgwick	111	37	74	7	63.1
Summit	12	17	-5	3	250.0
Teller	100	77	23	14	140.0
Washington	110	41	69	6	54.5
Weld	1,286	502	784	62	48.2
Rural part	741	230	511	32	43.2
Greeley	545	272	273	30	55.0
Yuma	206	88	118	9	43.7
Total	20,599	12,615	7,983	1,240	60.1

*A minus sign (—) indicates an excess of deaths over births.

INFANT MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE IN COLORADO FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CAUSE	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Measles	8	1	1	25	27	1	5
Scarlet fever	2	1	2	3	...	1	1
Whooping cough	27	51	31	33	70	26	25
Diphtheria	4	...	3	3	4	1	5
Influenza	21	60	39	48	41	79	89
Dysentery	11	18	10	7	11	4	5
Erysipelas	1	5	7	18	4	5	1
Meningitis (epidemic cere- brospinal)	2	2	2	2	3	1	1
Meningitis	10	7	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of the respir- atory system	2	3	...	4	3	1	3
Tuberculosis of the menin- ges, etc. ....	...	4	4	4	4	2	2
Other forms of tuberculosis .....	...	...	2	3	...	1	3
Syphilis	16	21	13	16	10	14	11
Convulsions .....	...	...	1	1	5	1	2
Bronchitis .....	...	...	6	7	3	8	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	230	196	256	199	196	210	194
Diseases of the stomach	4	9	7	8	4	3	4
Diarrhea and enteritis	137	248	212	162	187	146	173
Intestinal obstruction	10	13	10	17	10	16	11
Congenital malformations	102	103	102	91	94	96	100
Congenital debility, icterus, sclerema	38	54	65	55	63	49	35
Premature birth	341	373	332	365	329	278	334
Injury at birth	107	96	91	108	103	85	80
Other diseases of early in- fancy	66	61	46	53	46	58	65
External causes	32	36	34	38	24	18	32
Unknown or ill-defined dis- eases	9	13	14	11	10	18	15
All other causes	60	66	64	89	47	61	59
Total deaths under 1 year	1,240	1,441	1,354	1,370	1,298	1,183	1,259

HIGHWAY GRADE-CROSSING ACCIDENTS: TRAIN AND TRAIN SERVICE CASUALTIES IN COLORADO ON STEAM RAILROADS WHERE RAILROAD TRACKS INTERSECT HIGHWAYS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Interstate Commerce Commission)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of accidents...	29	51	40	39	25	34
Casualties:						
Killed	10	20	17	14	5	13
Injured	34	57	50	44	31	42
Total	44	77	67	58	36	55
Casualties in which au- tomobiles were in- volved:						
Number of accidents...	25	48	39	39	24	32
Casualties:						
Killed	8	18	17	14	5	13
Injured	32	56	49	44	31	40
Total	40	74	66	58	36	53
Casualties per 10,000 automobiles regis- tered:						
Killed .....	.24	.53	.54	.49	.18	.53
Injured .....	.96	1.66	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

(Source: Interstate Commerce Commission)

Note—See table "Highway Grade-Crossing Accidents" for additional information on this subject.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of accidents...	118	194	193	121	85	72
Killed:						
Non-trespassers	19	31	36	25	10	19
Trespassers	17	24	15	16	19	11
Total	36	55	51	41	29	30
Injured:						
Non-trespassers	154	277	215	167	174	181
Trespassers	21	18	24	22	22	32
Total	175	295	239	189	196	213
Total casualties.....	211	350	290	230	225	243

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The number of deaths annually in Colorado from accidental causes, including automobile, railroad and street car accidents, traumatism (deaths from wounds or injuries), legal executions and other external violence, as cleared through the bureau of vital statistics, ranges from 941 to 1,114. The number from these causes, by sex and 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
1937.....	780	334	1,114
1938.....	720	305	1,025

holism 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
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	3.3
1932.....	28	2.7	2.5
1933.....	30	2.9	2.6
1934.....	36	3.4	2.9
1935.....	22	2.1	2.6
1936.....	41	4.1	2.9
1937.....	40	3.7	2.6
1938.....	35	3.3	...

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 alco-

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 24 years was 115 in 1921 and the minimum for the same period was 57 in 1938. The rate per 100,000 population varied from 11.8 in 1921 to 5.3 in 1938.

The term "homicide" as here used includes murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide and incendiarism, but not legal executions.

The number of deaths, as far as records are available, and the rate per 100,00 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	8.3
1936	82	7.7	8.0
1937	64	6.0	7.6
1938	57	5.3	...

Homicidal deaths in the state uniformly are more numerous among the males than females. The numbers, by sex, for specified years are as follows:

	Rate			
	1938	1937	1936	1935
Male	43	45	68	50
Female	14	19	20	14
Total	57	64	88	64

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 "Crime Conditions" and the chapter on the state penitentiary.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

There is a wide variation in the number of deaths by suicide in Colorado, ranging over a period of 26 years from a minimum of 113 in 1917 to a maximum of 261 in 1933. It is particularly noticeable that the num-

ber 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 1938 there was a steady decline to a rate of 19.2 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.

The following table gives the number of suicides, 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
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	14.3
1936	217	20.4	14.2
1937	215	20.1	14.9
1938	206	19.2	...

Death by suicide occurs more frequently in the cities and towns than in the rural districts. The numbers, by years, under this classification are as follows:

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Rural	98	99	78	83
Urban	108	116	139	152
Total	206	215	217	235

Death by suicide is predominantly more common among the males than the females. The numbers, by sex, for specified years are as follows:

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Male	162	169	175	177
Female	44	46	42	58
Total	206	215	217	235

DEATHS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Statistics on motor vehicle accidents are compiled by a number of agencies and they agree in the main on the number of deaths, but frequently these are listed under different classifications. The figures used in this chapter are those of the vital statistics department of the state government, prepared in co-operation with the bureau of the census, and are based on death certificates giving the causes of death. The census figures reveal a steadily mounting number of deaths in Colorado from primary automobile accidents, exclusive of motor vehicles in collision with railroad trains, street cars and motorcycles, from a total of 53 or 6.1 per 100,000 population in 1915 to a maximum of 386 or the rate of 36.0 in 1937. There was a decline in 1938, in which the number of deaths was 333 and the rate 31.1. The Colorado rate generally is higher than in the registration area of continental United States as a whole.

The number of deaths in Colorado and the rate per 100,000 population, with comparative rates for the registration area, from primary automobile accidents, exclusive of deaths resulting from collisions of motor vehicles with railroad trains and street cars and motorcycle accidents, by years, is 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

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
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	26.8
1935	312	29.4	26.8
1936	363	34.1	27.8
1937	386	36.0	28.8
1938	333	31.1	...

Deaths from automobiles coming into collision with railroad trains and street cars and from motorcycle accidents, in number, are as follows:

Year	Railroad Trains	Street Cars	Motorcycles
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	3
1937	18	5	2
1938	17	..	3

The number of deaths from motor-vehicle accidents, including collisions of automobiles with railroad trains and street cars and motorcycles, and the rate per 100,000 population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, is as follows:

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1924	176	..	..
1925	156	15.7	19.0
1926	194	19.4	20.1
1927	256	25.3	21.8
1928	239	23.4	23.4
1929	289	28.1	25.7
1930	286	27.6	26.7
1931	340	32.6	28.5
1932	302	28.8	25.1
1933	321	30.5	..
1934	343	32.6	..
1935	334	31.5	28.5
1936	388	36.4	29.6
1937	411	38.4	30.6
1938	353	33.0	..

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 38.4 from motor vehicle accidents in Colorado alone in 1937.

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.

Prisoners and Crime Conditions

Number of Prisoners in County Jails, Number and Types of Crimes, Legal Executions

INFORMATION on the activities of law enforcement agencies in Colorado is made available through a number of state and federal channels.

In 1939 the police departments of 25 of the 27 cities in Colorado with a population of 2,500 or more and the sheriffs of 51 of the 63 counties in the state co-operated 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 the number of defendants definitely before the courts, while the FBI statistics give the number of offenses known to the police. Many persons charged with the violation of traffic and motor vehicle laws do not appear before the courts of general criminal jurisdiction,

but are handled in inferior courts. The sheriffs, as a further example, report the number of prisoners received in the county jails during the year, and the 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 headings 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 sup-

ply monthly reports to that agency under the uniform classifications. The report for 1939 shows that 92.6 per cent of the urban police departments of Colorado and 81 per cent of the county sheriffs in the state were co-operating with the bureau. This is a higher percentage than for the United States as a whole, which reported 81.3 per cent of the urban police departments and 58.2 per cent of the county sheriffs co-operating. Figures are published, however, only when reporting has continued for a sufficient number of years to make the data comparable.

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, but the rate for this state has consistently been higher than in the nation as a whole for a number of years. In 1939 the 18 cities in Colorado reporting had a rate of 1,419.3 known offenses per 100,000 population as against 899.1 for 2,105 cities in the nation. The Colorado rate has shown a considerable increase in the past four years. Burglary, including breaking into or entering buildings, comes second and auto theft third, both in Colorado and the United States. Auto theft in Denver has shown a large decrease, going from a maximum of 1,586 known offenses in 1934 to a minimum of 464 in 1938. There was a slight increase in 1939. Colorado Springs and Pueblo also report decreases in auto thefts in the past two years.

The average number of employees of police departments in Colorado cities and the number per 1,000 population in 1938, with the rate per 1,000 population for all cities in the same population group reporting in the same year, are as follows:

	Av. No. Employees	Rate	Group Rate
Denver	421	1.5	2.2
Pueblo	47	.9	1.4
Colorado Springs....	36	1.4	1.2

The numbers of employees of police departments in other Colorado cities in

1936 and 1938 in which the rate is not given are as follows:

	1938	1936
Alamosa	5	4
Boulder	16	10
Brighton	2	..
Delta	3	..
Durango	3	5
Englewood	8	5
Fort Collins.....	9	7
Fort Morgan.....	4	5
Grand Junction.....	14	11
Greeley	11	11
La Junta	4	4
Longmont	7	7
Loveland	4	4
Monte Vista.....	2	3
Montrose	3	3
Rocky Ford.....	3	3
Salida	4	4
Sterling	5	4
Trinidad	10	10
Walsenburg	3	..

The number of police employees, functional distribution, number of automobiles and motorcycles of police departments in Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs in 1938 were as follows:

	Denver	Pueblo	Colo. Spgs.
Police officers.....	412	46	36
Civilians	9	1	..
Total	421	47	36
Distribution:			
Office of chief.....	5	1	3
Communications and records.....	55	5	..
Foot patrol.....	37	11	11
Motorized patrol.....	137	18	..
Indoor assignment.....	3	..	4
Detective bureau.....	84	3	5
Traffic bureau.....	60	2	10
Miscellaneous	40	7	3
Autos:			
Equipped with radio	58	4	*5
Motorcycles:			
Number	24	2	2

*Not equipped.

The FBI established a national police academy in 1935, in which a three-months' course of instruction is offered local, county and state law enforcement officers who are selected because of their ability and experience. The Denver and Colorado Springs departments have graduates from the academy who are qualified to return to their own law enforcement agencies and impart the benefits of their training and instruction to the local personnel.

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

(Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation)

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). Information on the disposition of prisoners by the courts is given in a separate table.

YEAR AND NUMBER OF CITIES REPORTING	Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	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	(1)	65.9	22.2	407.5	898.7	204.7
1938 (18).....	4.1	(1)	58.7	19.9	305.3	1,067.5	157.3
1939 (18).....	3.7	(1)	36.5	16.1	310.8	1,419.3	166.6
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
1938 (1,929).....	5.3	8.3	59.3	44.5	340.2	849.2	188.2
1939 (2,105).....	5.4	8.8	55.2	46.5	349.6	899.1	178.0
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	(1)	205	60	1,323	1,825	622
1938	8	(1)	191	47	829	2,377	464
1939	10	(1)	114	47	677	3,984	487
PUEBLO							
(Number of Offenses)							
1930	(1)	(1)	74	11	288	500	242
1931	4	(1)	53	12	371	637	201
1932	5	(1)	57	10	301	671	205
1933	1	(1)	63	12	339	748	181
1934	6	(1)	52	7	349	524	176
1935	3	(1)	37	8	259	476	124
1936	4	2	39	7	129	70	66
1937	2	(1)	46	20	213	392	106
1938	8	(1)	40	19	248	524	100
1939	2	(1)	18	5	237	402	85
COLORADO SPRINGS							
(Number of Offenses)							
1930	1	(1)	11	2	74	491	93
1931	3	(1)	18	...	59	634	92
1932	4	(1)	15	...	52	767	104
1933	2	(1)	12	...	76	718	103
1934 .....	...	(1)	7	...	89	647	91
1935 .....	...	(1)	8	2	102	562	78
1936 .....	...	6	6	4	103	585	67
1937	1	(1)	5	...	126	651	65
1938 .....	...	(1)	5	...	106	738	47
1939	1	(1)	5	3	156	600	56

(1) 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. 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.

A summary of the disposition of defendants charged with major offenses divides the defendants into two classes—those eliminated without conviction and those convicted. Those eliminated include charges dismissed, jury waived and defendant acquitted by the court, acquitted by the jury and other non-penalty disposition. The summary for Colorado by calendar years is as follows:

Year	Defendants Disposed of		
	Without Conviction	Convicted	Total
1935.....	518	1,050	1,568
1936.....	451	968	1,419
1937.....	388	1,179	1,567

Three tables published herewith are as follows:

Table giving disposition of defendants charged with major criminal offenses in 1937, 1936 and 1935.

Table showing disposition of defendants in criminal cases by offenses in 1937.

Table showing types of sentences imposed on defendants convicted of major offenses in calendar years.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS: DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES BEFORE THE DISTRICT COURTS OF COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: 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.

	1937		1936		1935	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Eliminated without conviction:						
Dismissed	266	17.0	343	24.2	360	22.9
Jury waived, acquitted by court	4	0.3	5	0.4	...	...
Acquitted by jury.....	93	5.9	64	4.5	98	6.3
Other no-penalty disposition	25	1.6	39	2.7	60	3.8
Total without conviction..	388	24.8	451	31.8	518	33.0
Convicted:						
Plea of guilty.....	1,006	64.2	834	58.8	834	53.2
Court finds guilty.....	5	0.3	17	1.2	21	1.3
Jury verdict guilty.....	168	10.7	117	8.2	195	12.5
Total convicted.....	1,179	75.2	968	68.2	1,050	67.0
Total defendants disposed of	1,567	100.0	1,419	100.0	1,568	100.0

JUDICIAL STATISTICS: DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF COLORADO,
BY OFFENSES, 1937

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

OFFENSE	Disposed of without Conviction			Convicted			Total Defendants Disposed of			
	Dismissed	Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Other	Total	Plea Guilty		Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total
MAJOR OFFENSES:										
Murder	3	...	24	4	31	5	...	22	27	58
Manslaughter	5	2	5	...	12	10	...	17	27	39
Robbery	11	...	3	...	12	63	...	17	80	95
Aggravated assault	12	...	4	...	20	31	...	20	43	63
Burglary	37	1	11	3	52	285	...	17	283	335
Larceny, except auto theft	74	1	14	5	94	295	...	33	328	422
Auto theft	9	...	10	...	19	58	...	33	62	81
Auto theft, except auto theft	52	...	9	...	61	116	...	13	130	191
Stolen property	12	...	1	...	12	16	...	1	17	22
Forgery	12	...	2	...	12	69	...	10	80	97
Explosives	27	...	5	...	32	50	...	18	69	102
Other sex offenses	9	...	2	...	12	14	...	2	16	28
Violating drug laws	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	4
Other major offenses:										
Perjury	2	...	2	1	5	4	...	...	4	9
Kidnapping	9	...	...	2	11	6	...	...	8	19
Other	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Total major offenses	266	4	93	25	388	1,006	5	168	1,179	1,567
OTHER OFFENSES:										
Minor assault	4	...	2	...	6	12	1	12	25	31
Non-support or neglect	15	3	4	...	19	21	5	4	30	49
Violating liquor laws	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Driving while intoxicated	3	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	5	7
Other motor vehicle laws	3	1	1	...	5	7	...	2	9	14
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	4
Gambling	26	...	2	...	28	6	2	1	9	37
All other offenses	30	1	3	...	34	23	2	2	27	61
Total other offenses	88	4	12	...	104	75	10	23	108	212
Total all offenses	354	8	105	25	492	1,081	15	191	1,287	1,779

JUDICIAL STATISTICS: TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF MAJOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1937		1936		1935	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Death	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1
Prison or reformatory.....	838	71.1	656	68.0	747	71.2
Probation or suspended sen- tence	249	21.1	216	22.5	182	17.4
Local jails.....	73	6.2	68	7.0	92	8.8
Fine or costs only.....	11	0.9	12	1.2	15	1.4
Juvenile institutions.....	5	0.4	11	1.1	9	0.9
Other sentences.....	...	...	...	...	2	0.2
Total defendants sentenced	1,179	100.0	965	100.0	1,048	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
1938	10,669	533	11,202
1939	12,372	535	12,907

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

Year	Per Cent	
	Male	Female
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
1938.....	95.24	4.76
1939.....	95.06	4.94

A table published elsewhere in this volume shows the number of prisoners received in jails by counties and years, and number of prisoners confined at the end of the fiscal years.

The number of prisoners in the county jails of the state on November 30, of the years named, as reported by the sheriffs, were as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1924.....	..	..	847
1925.....	518	41	559
1926.....	492	29	521
1927.....	676	43	719
1928.....	604	43	647
1929.....	471	25	496
1930.....	849	64	913
1931.....	571	48	619
1932.....	550	48	598
1933.....	502	18	520
1934.....	516	15	531
1935.....	478	29	507
1936.....	660	33	693
1937.....	1,065	53	1,118
1938.....	509	24	533
1939.....	1,104	51	1,155

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."

CRIME CONDITIONS: PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30

(Source: County Sheriffs)

COUNTY	Prisoners Received						Number of Prisoners at End of Year			
	1939			1938	1937	1936	1939	1938	1937	1936
	Male	Female	Total							
Adams	340	5	345	370	364	356	7	10	5	5
Alamosa	118	2	120	142	130	93	3	...	3	1
Arapahoe	264	19	283	318	314	257	10	8	3	1
Archuleta	32	...	32	(1)	30	12	...	...	2	2
Baca	36	...	36	36	25	39	3	8	...	5
Bent	79	1	71	65	68	87	5	...	62	15
Boulder	539	16	555	(1)	600	509	14	6	20	8
Chaffee	72	6	78	82	79	70	3	7	3	5
Cheyenne	33	3	36	(1)	58	7	2	2	...	...
Clear Creek	66	...	66	61	93	75	4	3	10	5
Conejos	64	...	64	(1)	46	23	8	...	2	2
Costilla	75	...	75	...	7	6	...	...	2	1
Crowley	149	1	150	51	91	62	...	1	...	2
Custer	3	3	6	...	...	8	2	...	...	...
Delta	114	...	114	128	78	80	2	2	1	5
Denver	4,703	192	4,895	4,880	4,974	4,901	298	287	284	316
Dolores	13	...	13	...	4	3	...	...	4	...
Douglas	52	...	52	20	18	26	...	...	1	...
Eagle	65	1	66	60	78	42	1	4	4	1
Elbert	16	1	17	2	19	10	...	...	2	2
El Paso	626	92	718	639	628	510	16	38	24	15
Fremont	158	8	166	(1)	95	93	6	...	7	13
Garfield	101	3	104	(1)	148	127	3	...	7	1
Gilpin	52	...	52	...	18	15	2	...	...	...
Grand	69	1	61	25	30	44	1	1	...	...
Gunnison	51	...	51	28	41	31	3	...	3	...
Hinsdale	6	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Huerfano	157	8	165	128	109	109	18	3	4	5
Jackson	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	...	...	(1)	...	...	...
Jefferson	500	10	510	470	569	506	9	9	12	12
Kiowa	7	...	7	...	18	17	1	...	...	1
Kit Carson	74	2	76	57	62	10	1	...	65	7
Lake	310	15	325	321	487	134	289	4	395	124
La Plata	215	24	239	221	129	103	7	...	9	4
Larimer	304	9	313	203	149	125	9	4	2	6
Las Animas	(1)	(1)	(1)	411	581	498	(1)	12	13	14
Lincoln	48	1	49	18	5	24	3	1	...	...
Logan	132	9	141	169	152	153	1	5	7	3
Mesa	194	12	206	(1)	271	199	8	10	23	3
Mineral	5	...	5	3	2	12	...	...	...	...
Moffat	51	1	52	4	40	27	48	4	...	...
Montezuma	56	2	58	90	75	47	4	4	15	3
Montrose	115	8	123	109	112	49	4	11	11	3
Morgan	169	3	172	(1)	230	214	6	3	8	6
Otero	266	11	277	(1)	299	(1)	258	...	12	(1)
Ouray	24	1	25	43	26	10	2	1	...	...
Park	21	...	21	22	30	50	...	...	...	3
Phillips	46	...	46	(1)	50	57	1	...	3	1
Pitkin	...	...	...	(1)	15	7	...	...	...	...
Prowers	134	4	138	202	237	175	5	8	4	2
Pueblo	461	11	472	566	508	623	21	21	26	27
Rio Blanco	40	2	42	24	17	36	...	1	...	2
Rio Grande	70	1	71	95	186	122	3	9	6	6
Routt	70	3	73	46	47	70	2	5	2	6
Saguache	150	4	154	136	149	70	4	...	5	...
San Juan	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
San Miguel	38	...	38	41	34	38	4	2	2	...
Sedgwick	74	1	75	206	121	78	6	1	3	1
Summit	12	4	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teller	134	5	139	128	(1)	103	2	3	(1)	4
Washington	18	1	19	(1)	40	29	...	...	2	1
Weld	580	28	608	557	681	584	39	33	39	44
Yuma	18	1	19	19	43	50	1	2	...	1
State	12,372	535	12,907	11,202	13,512	11,815	1,155	533	1,118	693

(1) Data not reported.

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)

	Execu- tions	Homi- cides
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.....	1	59
1928.....	2	59
1929.....	1	90
1930.....	7	88
1931.....	4	87
1932.....	2	85
1933.....	2	81
1934.....	1	77
1935.....	3	64
1936.....	1	82
1937.....	1	61
1938.....	1	57
1939.....	4	..
Total	55	(b)

(a) Data not available.

(b) For 18 years for which figures are available there were 31 legal executions and 1,437 homicides.

Governmental and Political Record

**State Officers, Legislature and United States Congress,
Initiative and Referendum**

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. Bennet.....	1861-1865
Allen A. Bradford.....	1865-1867
George M. Chilcote.....	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. Haggott (R).....	1907-1909
Atterson W. Rucker (D).....	1909-1913
John A. Martin (D).....	1909-1913
Edward Keating (D).....	1913-1919
George J. Kindel (D).....	1913-1915
H. H. Seldomridge (D).....	1913-1915
B. C. Hilliard (D).....	1915-1919
William N. Vaile (R).....	*1919-1927
S. Harrison White (D).....	1927-1928
Charles B. Timberlake (R).....	1915-1933
Guy U. Hardy (R).....	1919-1933
William R. Eaton (R).....	1928-1933
Edward T. Taylor (D).....	1909-—
Lawrence Lewis (D).....	1933-—
Fred Cummings (D).....	1933-1941
John A. Martin (D).....	*1933-1940
William S. Hill (R).....	1941-—
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R).....	1941-—

United States Senators

Henry M. Teller (R).....	1876-1882
Jerome B. Chaffee (R).....	1876-1879
Nathaniel P. Hill (R).....	1879-1885
George M. Chilcote (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).....	1927
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.....	1861-1863
Charles Lee Armour.....	1861-1865
S. Newton Pettis.....	1861-1862
Allen A. Bradford.....	1862-1865
Stephen S. Harding.....	1863-1865
Charles F. Holly.....	1865-1866
William H. Gale.....	1865-1866
Moses Hallett.....	1866-1870
Wm. R. Gorsline.....	1866-1870
Christian S. Eyster.....	1866-1871
James B. Belford.....	1870-1875
Ebenezer T. Wells.....	1871-1875, 1877
Andrew W. Braze.....	1875-1876
Amherst W. Stone.....	1875-1876
Henry C. Thatcher.....	1877-1879
Samuel H. Elbert.....	1877-1888
Wilbur F. Stone.....	1877-1886
William E. Beck.....	1879-1889
Joseph C. Helm.....	1879-1892, 1907-1909
Melville B. Gerry.....	1888-1889
Victor A. Elliott.....	1889-1895
Charles D. Hayt.....	1889-1898
Luther M. Goddard.....	1892-1901, 1905-1909
William H. Gabbert.....	1898-1917
Robert W. Steele.....	*1901-1910
Julius C. Gunter.....	1905-1907
John M. Maxwell.....	1905-1909
George W. Bailey.....	1905-1909
Charles F. Caswell.....	*1907-1908
Morton S. Bailey.....	*1909-1922
William A. Hill.....	1909-1919
George W. Musser.....	1909-1915
S. Harrison White.....	1909-1919
James E. Garrigues.....	1911-1921
Tully Scott.....	1913-1923
James H. Teller.....	1915-1925
George W. Allen.....	1917-1927
John H. Demson.....	1919-1929
John W. Shearor.....	*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.....	1922-1937
Charles C. Butler.....	1927-1937
E. W. 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 Beck.....	1939

Judges of Court of Appeals

George Q. Richmond.....	1891-1893
Julius B. Bissell.....	1891-1893
Gilbert B. Reed.....	1891-1893
Charles I. Thomson.....	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 D. Walling.....	1912-1915
Louis W. Cunningham.....	1912-1915
Alfred R. King.....	1912-1915
John C. Bell.....	1913-1915
William B. Morgan.....	1913-1915

Territorial Governor

William Gilpin.....	1861-1862
John Evans.....	1862-1865
Alexander Cummings.....	1865-1867
A. C. Hunt.....	1867-1869
Edward McCook.....	1869-1873
Samuel H. Elbert.....	1873-1874
Edward McCook.....	1874-1875
John L. Routt.....	1875-1876

State Governor

John L. Routt.....	1876-1879
Frederick W. 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. Meyer.....	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 A. 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. Lucy.....	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 F. Beckwith.....	1899-1901
David A. 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.....	1935-1941
Walter F. Morrison.....	1941

State Treasurer

George C. Corning.....	1877-1879
Nathan S. Culyver.....	1879-1881
W. S. Sanders.....	1881-1883
Fred Walsen.....	1883-1885
George R. Swallow.....	1885-1887
Peter W. Breene.....	1887-1889
W. H. Brisbane.....	1889-1891
James N. Carlile.....	1891-1893
Albert Nance.....	1893-1895
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1895-1897
George W. Kephart.....	1897-1899
John H. Fesler.....	1899-1901
James N. Chipley.....	1901-1903

Whitney Newton.....	1903-1905
John A. Holmberg.....	1905-1907
Alfred E. Bent.....	1907-1909
William J. Galligan.....	1909-1911
Roady Kenehan.....	1911-1913
Michael A. Leddy.....	1913-1915
Alhson E. Stocker.....	1915-1917
Robert H. Higgins.....	1917-1919
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1919-1921
Arthur M. Stong.....	1921-1923
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1923-1925
William D. MacGinnis.....	1925-1927
Harry E. Mulnix.....	*1927
Herbert Fairall.....	1927-1929
William D. MacGinnis.....	1929-1931
John M. Jackson.....	1931-1933
Homer F. Bedford.....	1933-1935
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1935-1937
Homer F. Bedford.....	1937-1939
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1939-1941
Homer F. Bedford.....	1941-----

Auditor of State

David C. Crawford.....	1877-1879
Eugene K. Stimson.....	1879-1881
Joseph A. Davis.....	1881-1883
J. C. Abbott.....	1883-1885
Hiram A. Spruance.....	1885-1887
Darwin P. Kingsley.....	1887-1889
L. B. Schwanbeck.....	1889-1891
John M. Henderson.....	1891-1893
F. M. Goodykoontz.....	1893-1895
Clifford C. Parks.....	1895-1897
John W. Lowell.....	1897-1899
George W. Temple.....	1899-1901
Charles W. Crowter.....	1901-1903
John A. Holmberg.....	1903-1905
Alfred E. Bent.....	1905-1907
George D. Statler.....	1907-1909
Roady Kenehan.....	1909-1911
Michael A. Leddy.....	1911-1913
Roady Kenehan.....	1913-1915
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1915-1917
Charles H. Leckenby.....	1917-1919
Arthur M. Stong.....	1919-1921
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1921-1923
Arthur M. Stong.....	1923-1925
Charles Davis.....	1925-1927
W. D. MacGinnis.....	1927-1929
John M. Jackson.....	1929-1931
William D. MacGinnis.....	1931-1933
Benjamin F. Stapleton.....	1933-1935
Homer F. Bedford.....	1935-1937

Thomas Annear.....	1937-1939
Homer F. Bedford.....	1939-1941
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1941-----

Attorney General

A. J. Sampson.....	1877-1879
Charles W. Wright.....	1879-1881
Charles H. Toll.....	1881-1883
D. C. Urmey.....	1883-1885
Theodore H. Thomas.....	1885-1887
Alvin Marsh.....	1887-1889
Samuel W. Jones.....	1889-1891
Joseph H. Maupin.....	1891-1893
Eugene Engley.....	1893-1895
Byron L. Carr.....	1895-1899
David M. Campbell.....	1899-1901
Charles C. Post.....	1901-1903
Nathan C. Miller.....	1903-1907
William H. Dickson.....	1907-1909
John T. Barnett.....	1909-1911
Benjamin 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.....	1925-1929
Robert E. Winbourn.....	*1929
John S. Underwood.....	*1930
Clarence L. Ireland.....	1931-1933
Paul P. Prosser.....	*1933-1936
Byron G. Rogers.....	1936-1941
Gail L. Ireland.....	1941-----

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1877-1881
Leonidas S. Cornell.....	1881-1883
Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1883-1885
Leonidas S. Cornell.....	1885-1889
Fred Dick.....	1889-1891
Nathan Coy.....	1891-1893
John F. Murray.....	1893-1895
Angenette J. Peavey.....	1895-1897
Grace Espey Patton.....	1897-1899
Helen L. Grenfell.....	1899-1905
Katherine L. Craig.....	1905-1909
Katherine Cook.....	1909-1911
Helen M. Wixon.....	1911-1913
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1913-1921
Katherine L. Craig.....	1921-1923
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1923-1927
Katherine L. Craig.....	1927-1931
Inez Johnson Lewis.....	1931-----

COLORADO'S VOTE BY YEARS FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

Year	President		Governor		Year	President		Governor	
	Repub- lican	Democ- rat	Repub- lican	Democ- rat		Repub- lican	Democ- rat	Repub- lican	Democ- rat
1876.....			13,316	14,154	1908.....	123,700	126,644	118,953	130,141
1878.....			14,396	11,573	1910.....			97,648	115,627
1880.....	27,450	24,647			1912.....	58,886	114,232	63,061	114,044
1882.....			27,552	29,897	1914.....			129,096	95,640
1884.....	36,290	27,723	30,471	27,420	1916.....	102,308	178,816	117,723	151,962
1886.....			26,533	28,129	1918.....			112,693	102,397
1888.....	50,774	37,567			1920.....	173,258	104,936	174,488	108,738
1890.....					1922.....			134,353	138,098
1892.....	38,620	*53,584	38,806	8,944	1924.....	193,956	75,238	177,298	150,229
1894.....			93,502	8,337	1926.....			116,756	183,342
1896.....	26,279	161,269	71,816	87,387	1928.....	253,872	133,131	144,167	210,160
1898.....			50,880	92,274	1930.....			124,157	197,067
1900.....	93,039	122,733	93,245	121,995	1932.....	189,617	250,877	183,258	257,188
1902.....			87,512	80,217	1934.....			162,791	237,026
1904.....	124,687	100,105	113,499	124,617	1936.....	181,267	295,021	210,614	263,311
1906.....			92,646	74,512	1938.....			255,159	199,562
					1940.....	279,576	265,554	£296,671	£245,302

*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.

fUnofficial.

In 1892 Populist vote for governor was 41,242.

In 1894 Populist vote for governor was 74,894.

Vote for governor in 1880, 1888 and 1890 is not available.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Note—Based on preliminary census for 1940 and assessed valuations for 1939 as reported by the State Tax Commission. Final census figures may show minor changes in population.

Counties in Representative District	No. of Representatives	Area in Square Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Value
Denver	15	58	318,415	\$ 353,865,750
Pueblo	4	2,433	68,883	56,100,623
Weld	4	4,022	64,941	66,306,130
El Paso	3	2,121	53,709	51,242,450
Las Animas	2	4,809	32,318	27,318,336
Boulder	2	764	37,447	37,648,658
Larimer, Jackson	2	4,261	37,218	39,043,457
Arapahoe, Elbert	2	2,699	37,630	27,551,684
Crowley, Otero	2	2,067	28,869	26,178,286
Mesa	2	3,163	33,770	20,781,052
Delta	1	1,201	16,564	9,769,930
Huerfano	1	1,500	15,901	9,246,170
Jefferson	1	808	30,502	23,178,175
Logan	1	1,822	18,268	22,016,350
Morgan	1	1,286	17,181	17,713,676
Adams	1	1,262	23,391	23,437,270
Washington	1	2,521	8,268	9,625,206
Yuma	1	2,367	12,428	10,281,674
Kit Carson	1	2,159	7,499	9,831,699
Prowers	1	1,630	12,273	14,076,398
Baer	1	2,552	6,190	9,204,456
Routt, Moffat, Grand	1	8,833	19,131	23,737,656
Montrose, Ouray	1	2,783	17,498	11,450,271
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma	1	4,382	15,292	10,026,532
La Plata, San Juan	1	2,304	16,882	12,920,783
Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache	1	7,283	12,694	16,079,272
Rio Grande, Mineral	1	1,764	13,349	9,042,517
Conejos, Archuleta	1	2,472	15,441	9,448,838
Alamosa, Costilla	1	1,912	17,984	10,714,586
Fremont, Custer	1	2,304	21,994	15,540,526
Park, Teller, Douglas	1	3,634	12,817	16,574,912
Lake, Chaffee	1	1,454	14,971	28,619,750
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin	1	3,810	14,130	21,548,968
Rio Blanco, Garfield	1	6,330	13,507	15,842,397
Sedgwick, Phillips	1	1,219	10,163	14,213,695
Cheyenne, Lincoln	1	4,347	8,879	17,501,690
Kiowa, Bent	1	3,322	12,423	17,443,790
Total	65	103,658	1,118,820	\$ 1,115,123,613

AREA, POPULATION AND VALUATION FOR EACH SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE IN DISTRICTS HAVING MORE THAN ONE SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE

Note—Based on preliminary census for 1940 and assessed valuations for 1939 as reported by the State Tax Commission. Final census figures may show minor changes in population.

District	Representation	For Each Senator			For Each Representative		
		Sq. Miles	Pop.	Valuation	Sq. Miles	Pop.	Valuation
Denver	8 Sen. 15 Rep.	7.25	39,802	\$44,233,219	3.9	21,228	\$23,591,050
Pueblo	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	1,216	34,442	28,050,311	608	17,220	14,025,156
El Paso	2 Sen. 3 Rep.	1,060	26,854	25,621,225	707	17,903	17,080,816
Boulder	2 Rep.	---	---	---	382	18,723	18,824,329
Las Animas	2 Rep.	---	---	---	2,405	16,159	13,659,168
Crowley and Otero	2 Rep.	---	---	---	1,034	14,435	13,089,143
Arapahoe and Elbert	2 Rep.	---	---	---	1,350	18,815	13,775,842
Weld	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	2,011	32,470	33,153,065	1,006	16,235	16,576,532
Mesa	2 Rep.	---	---	---	1,582	16,835	10,390,526
Larimer and Jackson	2 Rep.	---	---	---	2,131	18,609	19,521,728

REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE SENATE BY AREA, POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION

Note—Based on preliminary census for 1940 and assessed valuations for 1939 as reported by the State Tax Commission. Final census figures may show minor changes in population.

District	No. of Senators	Counties	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Valuation
1st	8	Denver	58	318,415	\$ 353,865,750
2nd	2	Pueblo	2,433	68,883	56,100,623
3rd	2	El Paso	2,121	53,709	51,242,450
4th	1	Las Animas	4,809	32,318	27,318,336
5th	1	Boulder	764	37,447	37,648,658
6th	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin and Clear Creek	4,394	23,207	24,049,170
7th	2	Weld	4,022	64,941	66,306,130
8th	1	Jefferson and Douglas	1,653	33,603	30,509,985
9th	1	Fremont and Custer	2,304	21,994	15,540,526
10th	1	Larimer	2,629	35,440	36,476,070
11th	1	Delta, Gunnison and Hinsdale	5,351	23,093	19,367,850
12th	1	Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips	3,041	28,431	36,230,045
13th	1	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand	13,688	23,851	30,004,939
14th	1	Huerfano, Costilla and Alamosa	3,412	33,885	19,960,756
15th	1	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande and Conejos	6,149	31,152	21,887,810
16th	1	Mesa	3,163	33,770	20,781,052
17th	1	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores	5,114	23,085	16,102,984
18th	1	Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa	8,304	19,165	34,436,381
19th	1	San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta	5,575	30,390	21,379,499
20th	1	Washington and Yuma	4,888	20,696	19,906,880
21st	1	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin	6,766	26,175	47,505,151
22nd	1	Arapahoe and Elbert	2,699	37,630	27,551,684
23rd	1	Otero and Crowley	2,067	28,869	26,178,286
24th	1	Adams and Morgan	2,548	40,572	41,150,946
25th	1	Bent, Prowers and Baca	5,706	28,099	33,621,652
Total	35		103,658	1,118,820	\$1,115,123,613

COLORADO STATE OFFICIALS FOR 1941-1943

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
 William S. Hill.....Rep.....Second District.....Fort Collins
 J. Edgar Chenowith.....Rep.....Third District.....Trinidad
 Edward T. Taylor.....Dem.....Fourth District.....Glenwood Springs

Terms of all congressmen expire January 3, 1943. The salary is \$10,000 per annum.

Executive State Officers

Governor.....Ralph L. Carr.....Rep.....Denver
 Lieutenant Governor.....John C. Vivian.....Rep.....Golden
 Secretary of State.....Walter F. Morrison.....Rep.....Greeley
 Treasurer.....Homer F. Bedford.....Dem.....Greeley
 Auditor.....Charles M. Armstrong.....Rep.....Denver
 Attorney General.....Gall L. Ireland.....Rep.....Denver
 Supt. Public Instruction.....Inez Johnson Lewis.....Dem.....Colorado Springs

Terms of state executive officials expire in January, 1943. 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

Francis E. Bouck, Dem., Leadville, Chief Justice

John C. Young, Dem., Colorado Springs
 Otto Bock, Dem., Denver
 Norris C. Bakke, Dem., Sterling
 Haslett P. Burke, Rep., Sterling
 William L. Knous, Dem., Montrose
 Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem., Denver

The justices of the supreme court receive salaries of \$6,500 per annum and are elected for terms of ten years. They are named in the above list in the order of their election.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Note—Terms of District Judges and District Attorneys expire in January, 1943. 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.	D	Simon, Richard H.	R	Englewood
Second—Denver	Dunklee, Geo. F. Hicks, Henry A. Johnson, Stanley H. Lindsley, Henry S. Steele, Robert W. Walsh, Joseph J. Miles, Floyd F.	D D D D D D D	Burke, James T.	R	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	Foard, Irl	R	Colorado Springs
Fifth—Eagle, Lake, Summit	Luby, William H.	R	Grant, Harold A.	R	Leadville
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	Brown, A. Allen	R	Delta
Eighth—Boulder, Jackson, Lar- imer, Weld	Clark, Frederic W. Coffin, Claude C.	D R	Chilson, Hatfield	R	Loveland
Ninth—Pitkin, Garfield, Rio Blanco	Clark, John R.	R	Fulghum, Carl W.	R	Glenwood Springs
Tenth—Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Pueblo	Leddy, Harry Phelps, J. Arthur	D R	Neary, Ralph L.	R	Pueblo
Eleventh—Chaffee, Custer, Fre- mont, 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, Washing- ton, Yuma	Munson, H. E. Taylor, Arlington	R R	Paynter, William	R	Brush
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt	Herrick, Charles E.	D	Monson, Ray	D	Steamboat Springs

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT

COUNTY	1940		1936		1932		1928	
	Roosevelt Dem.	Willkie Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Landon Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Hoover Rep.	Hoover Rep.	Smith Dem.
Adams	4,674	4,767	4,865	3,124	4,554	2,812	4,031	2,265
Alamosa	2,467	2,243	2,754	1,188	2,141	1,306	1,759	1,239
Arapahoe	7,571	7,988	6,489	4,272	5,796	4,287	6,086	2,463
Archuleta	744	869	761	541	928	462	610	447
Baca	1,167	1,567	1,797	1,288	2,247	1,349	2,108	524
Bent	1,759	1,899	1,821	1,299	1,948	1,327	1,957	741
Boulder	9,039	10,525	9,788	7,244	8,412	7,487	9,457	4,363
Chaffee	2,153	1,933	2,477	1,069	2,393	1,061	1,880	1,230
Cheyenne	758	915	903	767	1,042	746	945	500
Clear Creek	1,281	1,018	1,340	720	939	597	790	481
Conejos	2,481	2,028	2,347	1,305	2,641	1,190	1,463	1,692
Costilla	1,698	1,121	1,518	930	1,475	707	657	1,070
Crowley	850	1,419	1,163	920	1,266	811	1,243	635
Custer	495	685	674	526	729	413	600	389
Delta	3,044	4,175	3,230	2,661	3,467	2,341	3,731	1,672
Denver	90,938	81,328	99,263	50,743	72,868	59,372	73,543	41,238
Dolores	379	478	323	225	464	183	387	278
Douglas	801	1,298	1,044	895	1,061	836	1,107	603
Eagle	1,474	1,077	1,541	776	1,348	712	1,014	570
Elbert	934	1,756	1,319	1,374	1,649	1,277	1,933	738
El Paso	13,320	16,766	15,652	10,965	11,353	12,017	16,243	5,069
Fremont	4,186	5,150	4,471	3,631	4,295	3,294	5,265	2,352
Garfield	2,141	2,894	2,406	1,945	2,946	1,734	2,435	1,562
Gilpin	431	413	736	321	539	271	299	236
Grand	863	1,074	846	714	771	598	770	451
Gunnison	1,771	1,556	2,179	978	1,807	985	1,456	1,135
Hinsdale	103	150	137	129	138	94	128	106
Huerfano	3,974	2,738	4,793	2,299	4,159	2,490	3,260	3,343
Jackson	357	526	433	419	415	390	401	249
Jefferson	7,745	8,780	7,283	5,271	6,023	5,522	6,754	2,880
Kiowa	598	986	918	772	1,113	769	1,024	458
Kit Carson	1,100	2,481	1,730	1,980	2,289	1,835	2,486	1,137
Lake	2,063	1,403	2,164	650	1,436	801	990	1,449
La Plata	2,835	3,871	3,040	2,354	3,156	2,124	2,837	1,872
Larimer	6,402	10,720	7,521	7,243	6,494	7,040	8,213	3,203
Las Animas	8,766	4,859	10,220	3,333	8,964	3,651	5,367	6,459
Lincoln	1,185	1,780	1,660	1,420	1,979	1,453	2,110	888
Logan	2,819	4,613	4,070	3,136	3,641	3,157	4,377	1,620
Mesa	7,694	7,049	7,824	3,654	6,682	4,388	6,446	3,223
Mineral	273	229	285	126	210	112	144	187
Moffat	1,056	1,556	1,090	954	1,388	880	1,346	710
Montezuma	1,573	2,313	1,579	1,087	1,779	887	1,341	772
Montrose	3,013	3,744	2,938	2,248	2,516	1,992	2,873	1,297
Morgan	2,527	4,634	3,146	3,058	3,181	3,370	4,197	1,242
Otero	4,567	5,459	5,775	3,859	5,107	3,974	5,788	1,876
Ouray	606	589	677	428	706	398	535	479
Park	869	986	1,236	746	1,057	577	740	419
Phillips	919	1,168	1,602	941	1,453	903	1,440	705
Pitkin	503	484	659	305	727	239	485	454
Prowers	2,309	3,115	2,896	2,432	3,020	2,568	3,228	1,216
Pueblo	18,805	14,185	18,660	10,071	15,325	10,414	15,541	7,881
Rio Blanco	530	1,021	587	830	826	687	860	429
Rio Grande	2,242	3,075	2,574	1,884	2,539	1,557	2,254	1,226
Routt	2,775	2,212	2,817	1,541	2,643	1,568	2,304	1,645
Saguache	1,142	1,462	1,326	1,071	1,427	931	1,491	854
San Juan	378	452	622	196	544	160	277	436
San Miguel	851	729	867	433	862	383	721	554
Sedgwick	959	1,448	1,358	977	1,288	884	1,247	580
Summit	540	479	496	268	397	224	362	306
Teller	2,084	1,268	2,349	940	1,534	752	1,184	1,037
Washington	1,403	2,390	2,071	1,723	2,378	1,385	2,132	851
Weld	10,650	16,129	12,933	9,606	11,182	10,754	13,719	5,762
Yuma	1,917	3,531	2,878	2,462	3,220	2,129	3,401	1,383
Total	265,554	279,576	295,021	181,267	250,877	189,617	253,872	133,131

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1940
(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1943)

COUNTY	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	SHERIFF
Adams	Arle J. Tripp (D)	H. L. Prather (D)	E. G. Waymire (D)	Lewis E. Ballard (R)
Alamosa	C. M. Van Fleet (D)	E. P. Joyce (D)	Olof Bergman (D)	Maurice Smith (D)
Arapahoe	Earl K. Downing (R)	Charles B. Sinclair (R)	W. W. Hanson (D)	E. E. Monzingo (R)
Archuleta	Frank Conner (R)	James Kenney (D)	Kenneth D. Hill (D)	Earl Crouse (R)
Baca	Walter P. Powell (R)	Mrs. Hannah Baker (D)	Jack Patterson (D)	Jared J. Hansen (D)
Bent	Myrtle V. Johnson (D)	R. W. Esgar (R)	C. N. Troup (R)	L. C. Coffelt (D)
Boulder	Ed Adams (D)	H. A. Lennartz (D)	A. A. Smith (R)	Geo. A. Richart (R)
Chaffee	A. W. Samson (R)	Chas. C. White (D)	Wm. A. Aby (R)	H. J. Swain (R)
Cheyenne	Thos. H. McKown (D)	Lee Ross (R)	Edward J. Hogan (D)	F. B. Fletcher (R)
Clear Creek	Kenneth E. Moscript (R)	Robert W. Harvey (R)	Edmund Rowse (R)	William J. Harvey (R)
Conejos	J. A. Rivera (R)	J. G. Lopez (R)	Adolph Gallegos (D)	Lafayette Cantu (D)
Costilla	Abel Trujillo (D)	Joe M. Espinoza (D)	Frank Espinoza (D)	Fred Espinoza (R)
Crowley	H. M. Greene (R)	Philo G. Strever (R)	Edward P. Johnson (R)	Henry Adam (D)
Custer	Lewis L. Abbott (D)	Clarence J. Dolan (D)	Mel Kastendieck (R)	James H. Isabell (R)
Delta	O. A. Ehrgart (R)	Clement A. Bowle (R)	J. B. Drake (R)	Ray R. Lockhart (R)
Denver*	George F. Rock (D)	Frank E. Wilson (R)	F. E. Wilson (R)	Wm. E. Guthner (R)
Dolores	Kathlene Kilcoyne (R)	Harald G. Keown (R)	E. E. Ballenger (D)	Fred Young (R)
Douglas	Chas. A. Prescott (D)	Robert T. Jones (D)	J. Carroll Hier (D)	S. H. Buckner (R)
Eagle	Mae Cox (R)	Forrest W. Cave (D)	George W. Watson (D)	W. M. Wilson (R)
Elbert	Delpha S. Moreland (D)	C. W. Elsner (R)	Orley Crouch (R)	G. R. Brown (R)
El Paso	Charles Ozias (D)	O. W. Ward (D)	A. W. Sparkman (R)	Samuel J. Deal (D)
Fremont	Katherine Komfala (D)	Thos. M. Warner (D)	J. W. Haymaker (R)	Foster Ransom (R)
Garfield	Walter J. Frost (D)	C. H. Durant (R)	Bert Brenton (R)	Roy Terrell (R)
Gilpin	A. C. Thomas (D)	Hugh L. Lawry (R)	William O. Ziege (D)	Oscar Williams (R)
Grand	R. O. Throckmorton (R)	Charles W. Bloom (D)	Victor C. Huffaker (D)	Mark E. Fletcher (D)
Gunnison	Sam C. Hartman (R)	M. J. Fisher (D)	Kenneth G. Mark (R)	Ed Lindsley (R)
Hinsdale	Mabel B. Rawson (R)	Pearl McCloughan (R)	W. E. Vernon (D)	Hugh A. Coburn (D)
Huerfano	Damacio Vigil (D)	Edward Slates (D)	Frank Cordova (D)	Claude Swift (D)
Jefferson	L. F. Mitchell (D)	Florence A. Wilkins (D)	John E. Stevens (D)	John D. Bulis (R)
Jackson	W. T. Marsh (R)	Samuel Bolitho (R)	Arthur J. Apel (R)	Willis Morris (R)
Kiowa	Art Bradbury (R)	Wm. E. Rose (R)	Edwin Immer (R)	C. A. Wood (D)
Kit Carson	Pearl Klockenteger (R)	L. M. Bushart (R)	Robert L. Wilkinson (R)	R. W. Plummer (R)
Lake	John Gregory (D)	Frank E. Kendrick (D)	John L. Bohen (D)	Angelo Travison (D)
La Plata	Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	Herbert McGrezor (D)	R. Bruce Sullivan (R)
Larimer	Stanley A. Curtis (R)	C. S. Ickes (R)	W. Ed Wright (R)	Ted Schaffer (R)
Las Animas	Edward G. Howter (D)	Forest E. Dunlavy (D)	Isaac Sandoval (D)	Ray Marty (D)
Lincoln	John Abell (D)	Orville C. Meink (R)	Guy W. Hicks (R)	Merlin H. Koerner (R)
Logan	Harley Beery (D)	W. F. Alexander (D)	J. H. Berstreser (R)	Ray P. Powell (D)
Mesa	C. B. Bond (R)	Burrell C. Reynolds (D)	R. T. Ellington (D)	Chas. S. Lumley (R)
Mineral	E. T. Barnhart (D)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	John J. Weaver (D)	E. J. Dabney (D)
Moffat	E. D. Davis (D)	Russell H. Coles (R)	W. O. Miner (D)	George Krieger (R)
Montezuma	Henry Thrope (D)	Claude H. Wilson (D)	J. C. Rumburg (R)	Ray Smith (D)
Montrose	Ira C. Foster (R)	Frank E. Spencer (R)	William G. Haney (D)	Frank Hovey (D)
Morgan	Loyal C. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	Lewis E. Wilson (R)	Rufus A. Johnston (R)
Otero	Frank Hamer (D)	Edw. T. Oberling (R)	Art W. Black (R)	John Armstrong (D)
Ouray	Eva K. Moule (R)	Harry E. Stark (D)	Patricio Stealey (D)	Jess M. Wood (D)
Park	Harry L. Moyer (R)	Glen A. Young (D)	James T. Witcher (D)	S. H. Law (R)
Phillips	Emma S. Kramer (D)	Ray E. Crosby (R)	B. A. Stephenson (R)	H. M. Clements (R)
Pitkin	Melbern M. Neihardt (R)	Robert S. Killey (D)	Chas. D. Hart (R)	Frank Bruin (D)
Prowers	W. S. Morris (R)	Delmas M. Martin (D)	W. C. Wilson (D)	W. C. McGuin (R)
Pueblo	A. G. Kochenberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	Sam P. McCoun (D)	Lewis Worker (R)
Rio Blanco	J. W. C. Shepherd (D)	Geo. E. Aicher (D)	Frank W. Hossack (R)	Chester I. Mead (R)
Rio Grande	Ira H. Mitchener (D)	Norma Z. Statton (R)	Edw. E. Gooding (D)	Clyde D. Phillips (D)
Routt	John D. Crawford (D)	Thomas W. Poulson (D)	Eugene Steele (D)	Fred Foster (R)
Saguache	W. E. Whitten (R)	W. L. Hammond (D)	Clifford Burnham (R)	Ed Paul (R)
San Juan	Helen A. Thompson (R)	Ida L. Grimes (R)	Norman F. Bawden (D)	Fred Patterson (D)
San Miguel	Wilma L. Piele (D)	Harold C. Ballard (D)	Everett Vernon (D)	L. G. Warrick (R)
Sedgwick	Foster Parker (D)	Frank Alexander (R)	L. J. Bennett (R)	Glenn Goddard (R)
Summit	Hugh Earl Smith (R)	Frank F. Brown (R)	Edward T. Stuard (D)	C. P. Enyeart (R)
Teller	Mamie Wells (D)	Merle W. Kessey (D)	Blanche A. Cassady (D)	Cecil A. Markley (D)
Washington	H. G. Potter (R)	Delman Yackle (R)	H. H. Holt (R)	S. B. Lewis (R)
Weld	Louis Spomer (R)	Iarvey E. Witwer (R)	C. M. Whiteside (R)	Gus G. Anderson (R)
Yuma	Ray F. Morgan (D)	Robt. L. Sheverbush (D)	B. H. Yount (D)	Raymond Van Horn (D)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1940—Continued
(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1943)

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CORONER	SURVEYOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Adams	Homer G. Preston (D)	A. T. Allen (R)	Leo Coffey (D)	Grace S. Miller (D)
Alamosa	D. W. Kirkpatrick (R)	Dr. Sidney Anderson (D)	G. T. Mullings (D)	Mabel O'Laughlin (D)
Arapahoe	Henry Bruce Teller (D)	Jay M. Hatfield (R)	John W. Black (R)	Mary H. Peterson (R)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	Dr. J. G. McKinley (R)	T. B. Nossman (D)	Lena Archuleta (R)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Dr. G. A. Duffy (R)		Joe B. Perkins (D)
Bent	Herman A. Bailey (D)	Geo. W. Powell (R)	D. E. Heizer (R)	Hazel Martin (R)
Boulder	William E. Buck (R)	Geo. W. Howe (R)		Chas. E. Davis (R)
Chaffee	W. S. Buchanan (D)	Joseph Stewart (D)	E. C. Hutchinson (R)	Bessie M. Shewalter (D)
Cheyenne	R. A. Martinson (R)	Emil K. Keyser (R)	D. H. Zuck (R)	Jeanette Baughman (R)
Clear Creek	George D. Criley (D)	Freeman D. Fowler (R)	C. L. Harrington (D)	Vida S. Canady (R)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Earl Haynie (D)		Gasper Garcia (R)
Costilla	J. C. Valdez (D)	Dr. R. C. Diaz (R)	A. H. Martin (D)	Belinda S. Carpenter (R)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud (D)	J. E. Jeffery (R)	J. Logan Tucker (R)	N. E. Nordby (R)
Custer	August N. Menzel (R)	Chas. A. Menzel (R)		Georgianna Kettle (R)
Delta	A. A. Clements (R)		A. B. Hunsicker (R)	
Denver*	Chas. E. Kettering (D)	Carl Ph. Schwab (R)	Albion K. Vickery (R)	Charles E. Greene
Dolores	George E. Hicks (D)	C. M. Engel (R)		M. Anna Engel (R)
Douglas	Edgar S. Triplett (R)	C. Douglas Andrews (D)	Henry H. Curtis (R)	Grace I. Lamb (R)
Eagle	Mabel A. Ethel (D)	Paul Andre (R)	Wm. H. Lea (D)	Kathleen O'Rourke (D)
Elbert	F. D. Hart (R)	Dale O. Groves (R)	Forrest L. Head (R)	Frances Foushee (R)
El Paso	Irvin E. Jones (D)	Dr. O. L. Haney (D)	R. M. Cannon (R)	H. H. Hadley (D)
Fremont	Joseph D. Blunt (R)	Dr. W. T. Little (R)	J. Q. McNatt (R)	Jos. W. Stoner (R)
Garfield	Wm. A. Mason (R)	J. L. Burdge (R)	George M. Heisen (D)	Alma M. Harris (D)
Gilpin	James M. Seright (D)	D. H. Montgomery (R)		Elizabeth Parfet (R)
Grand	Jacob N. Pettingell (R)	D. I. Cox (R)	F. I. Huntington (R)	Adele McDowell (D)
Gunnison	Clyde Welch (D)	Alex Campbell (D)	F. R. LaPlante (R)	Emma L. Hards (R)
Hinsdale	John R. Liska (D)	Arthur P. Griffiths (R)	B. N. Ramsey (D)	H. G. Heath (D)
Huerfano	Joseph Barron (D)	Dan Unfug (R)	J. H. P. Fisk (R)	Frances Nelson (D)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)		Frank DeLyndon (D)	Hazel Turner (D)
Jefferson	Osmer E. Smith (R)	O. A. Saunders (R)	D. H. M. Strong (R)	Marguerite R. Juchem (R)
Kiowa	Geo. B. Black (R)	Harold Barnes (D)		H. B. Amyx (D)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	Dr. E. M. Robinson (R)	O. A. Olson (R)	
Lake	C. H. Schlaepfer (R)	James J. Corbett (D)	Fred J. McNair (D)	Lucy Cramer (R)
La Plata	W. Bruce Jacobson (R)	I. E. Maxwell (R)	A. L. Kroeger (R)	Korleen Davies (D)
Larimer	Harry H. Hartman (R)	Kendall Hammond (R)	Sidney W. Cooper (R)	Florence A. Irwin (R)
Las Animas	William T. Eckhart (D)	Ed. Toupal (D)	Frank C. Ciochetto (D)	W. H. Haxby (D)
Lincoln	C. M. Somerville (D)	Velman Seal (R)	James W. Pershing (R)	Eddy Webb (R)
Logan	H. Lawrence Hinkley (R)	A. D. Jackson (R)	J. E. Youngquist (R)	Faith Taylor (R)
Mesa	Adair J. Hotchkiss (D)	T. W. Gardner (R)	Roy L. George (D)	Sadie E. Hogsett (D)
Mineral	Willard I. Caton (R)		Don C. LaFont (D)	Lucien Freedle (R)
Moffat	J. W. Self (R)	Joseph K. Orr (R)	Herman Fegert (D)	Viola Rudd (D)
Montezuma	C. R. Hickman (D)	J. W. Ertel (R)	Davis C. Hickman (D)	Lotta Manauhar (R)
Montrose	Earl J. Herman (D)	Isaiah Knott (D)	J. E. McDaniel (R)	Helen Brown (D)
Morgan	A. W. Dulweber (D)	E. H. Robinson (R)	Neill McNeill (D)	Rose B. Glassey (D)
Otero	Earl W. Haskins (R)	Carl M. Ustick (R)		William H. Hogsett (R)
Ourray	Edward Jelsma (D)	Leo Flor (D)	Franklin Shafer (D)	Cora A. Orendorf (R)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	Dr. John A. Pollice (R)	G. F. Galloway (R)	Lois M. Morey (R)
Phillips	Leon Kepler (R)	H. B. Radford (D)	Glenn White (D)	Gladys Hofmeister (R)
Pitkin	Wm. R. Shaw (R)	T. J. Sardy (D)	F. J. Willoughby (R)	Lettie L. Brand (D)
Prowers	E. R. Jones (R)	C. I. Knuckey (R)	Oscar Hellbeck (R)	Bernice Wilmoth (R)
Pueblo	Hubert Glover (D)	Dr. C. N. Caldwell (D)	Hugh C. Wetmore (D)	Nettie S. Freed (R)
Rio Blanco	John E. Wix (R)	Edna Colecott (D)	Roy C. Graham (R)	Josephine Holland (D)
Rio Grande	Manlius T. Hancock (D)	Myrtle C. Woods (R)	Glenn O. Cochran (R)	Ruth M. Mathias (R)
Routt	John W. Cole (D)	Albert W. Heyer (D)	Stanley Dismuke (D)	Tommie H. Brannick (D)
Saguache	Birt Clare (D)	Howard Burress (R)		Lulu K. Bell (R)
San Juan	Wm. Palmquist (D)	Wm. E. Maguire (D)	Julian Lee Hayes (R)	Mrs. Ruth Rathmell (R)
San Miguel	H. E. Dill (D)	Dr. J. J. Parker (D)	John Foster (D)	Kath. A. Ferguson (D)
Sedgwick	B. D. Parker, Jr. (R)	Fred J. Hilderman (R)	Chas. Slusser (R)	Veta Stalcup (R)
Summit	Martin J. Waltz (R)	Lester C. Owens (D)	E. A. Carlson, Jr. (R)	Ada S. Miller (R)
Teller	John H. White (R)	Dr. A. C. Denman (D)	Malcolm E. Burns (D)	Loretta S. Davis (D)
Washington	James G. Holsclaw (R)	Harvey Benjamin (R)	E. E. Hickman (R)	Rose Allen (R)
Weld	Benjamin Woodcock (D)	Dr. T. C. Wilmoth (D)	L. L. Stimson (R)	Wm. E. Hunt (D)
Yuma	Buffer Roberts (R)	Paul E. Morris (R)	W. B. Coston (D)	Marian Cramer (D)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1940

Adams—Harry C. Flanders (R), Geo. S. Kemp (R), Frank Larson (R).
 Alamosa—J. A. Meehan (D), Shrive B. Collins (D), R. C. Mullings (D).
 Arapahoe—Hugh W. Graham, Jr. (R), C. D. Courtright (D), W. C. Giggall (R).
 Archuleta—Dailey Hott (D), John Stevens (D), Harmon T. Clark (D).
 Baca—C. L. Bosley (D), W. A. Hamilton (R), J. C. Lent (R).
 Bent—O. L. Robinson (R), C. E. Everhart (R), M. L. Earl (R).
 Boulder—Joe Carlson (R), Elmer Autrey (R), Elmer Hetzer (D).
 Chaffee—Ben Behrman (D), John Mundlein (D), T. R. O'Haver (R).
 Cheyenne—Elmer Pearson (R), F. H. Hadley (R), C. F. Kibbee (R).
 Clear Creek—Geo. H. Curnow (R), Wm. F. Buckley (D), Tony Anderson (D).
 Conejos—W. Fred Haynie (D), Severiano Ortiz (R), Juan I. Medina (R).
 Costilla—W. S. Parrish, Sr. (D), Joe E. Aragon (D), Felix Garcia (R).
 Crowley—B. H. Sweckard (R), B. Q. Norris (R), E. G. Clatworthy (R).
 Custer—H. E. Schwab (R), Clyde Sheffield (R), Ray O. Adams (R).
 Delta—H. S. Wood (R), Ed. H. Crawford (D), Wm. F. Blaine (D).
 Denver—Geo. E. Cranmer (D), Harry Risley (D), Frank E. Wilson (R).
 Dolores—Wade A. Redford (D), Roy Best (R), Edward Baer (D).
 Douglas—Charles H. Lowell (R), Frank Dakan (R), Herbert H. Bean (R).
 Eagle—Wayne T. Jones (R), Alfred M. Sloss (D), H. A. Nottingham (D).
 Elbert—E. F. Ager (R), Dewey Carnahan (D), R. W. Lambert (R).
 El Paso—Chas. N. Ellis (R), J. Z. McCullough (D), Emmet R. Knight (D).
 Fremont—William R. Griffiths (R), Finis Parks (R), Frank Zavislan (D).
 Garfield—Sig Olsen (R), Harry Smith (R), Kenneth A. Baillie (R).
 Gilpin—Geo. McLaughlin (D), W. T. Sterling (R), A. M. Fairchild (D).
 Grand—James E. Quinn (D), Amos Horn (R), Geo. H. Dean (R).
 Gunnison—B. H. Jorgensen (D), H. L. Corder (D), W. H. Whalen (D).
 Hinsdale—Ivan O. Vickers (D), Jas. Davies, Jr. (D), E. M. Bowers (D).
 Huerfano—Sabino Archuleta (D), Ben Pascoe (D), C. M. Johnson (D).
 Jackson—William Simpson (R), John A. Peterson (R), M. P. Cloonan (R).
 Jefferson—James G. Biggins, Jr. (R), George J. Devinny (R), George S. Green (R).
 Kiowa—E. T. Hawthorne (R), P. L. Reed (R), H. H. Hooker (R).
 Kit Carson—Harley Rhoades (R), Tom Kennedy (R), G. M. Baxter (R).
 Lake—Chas. Sunquist (D), Fred J. McNair (R), Geo. Burke (D).
 La Plata—Dwight W. Sexton (R), Peter Scott (R), W. I. Gifford (R).
 Larimer—John G. Nesbit (R), Robert P. Benson (R), Ernest Fischer (R).
 Las Animas—Harry E. Pople (R), Arthur G. Winter (R), Wm. F. Robinson (D).
 Lincoln—T. H. McCallum (R), Oscar V. Hillenkamp (D), P. E. Miller (D).
 Logan—T. E. Breezely (R), T. F. Moore (D), T. J. Crichton (R).
 Mesa—H. Grady Puett (D), Oscar C. Mayne (D), Wm. F. Perkins (D).
 Mineral—W. Wallace Wright (D), B. C. Hosselkus (D), William J. Russell (D).
 Moffat—Van A. James (R), C. C. Dolan (D), Waller Barnes (D).
 Montezuma—S. G. Walker (D), Ira Kelly (R), Harry Rogers (R).
 Montrose—Nels Jacobsen (R), Clyde Portere (D), Fred Sullivan (R).

Morgan—O. S. Crook (R), W. J. Murchy (R), W. H. Gill (R).
 Otero—Albert D. Miller (R), E. A. McGlothlin (R), Frank Ritchie (R).
 Ouray—Wm. McCullough (D), G. U. Brown (D), Buel H. Adams (R).
 Park—A. L. Archer (R), Claude L. Logue (R), Wilbur C. Lewis (R).
 Phillips—D. F. Sagehorn (R), Arthur Falk (R), John T. Anderson (R).
 Pitkin—Boyd R. King (D), Orest A. Gerbaw (D), George W. Smith (D).
 Prowers—William N. Wilson (R), W. M. Turpin (R), W. H. Straney (R).
 Pueblo—J. W. Goss (D), Pete Hughes (D), John E. Hill (D).
 Rio Blanco—Thomas Franks (R), James Coordes (D), Hugh Caldwell (D).
 Rio Grande—George F. Millikin (D), Ralph Off (R), Russell S. Loser (D).
 Routt—Claude A. Luckens (D), Joseph F. Long (D), Henry J. Summer (D).
 Saguache—Geo. E. Curtis (R), Earl E. Wilson (R), W. E. Gardner (R).
 San Juan—C. W. Fleming (R), John Glanville (R), Lewis Dalla (R).
 San Miguel—Alva Adams (R), Wm. Finnegan (D), W. I. Wilson (D).
 Sedgwick—G. H. Austin (D), Martin C. Sorensen (D), J. F. Lunsford (R).
 Summit—N. G. Miller (D), Earl W. Rice (D), Charles Bradley (D).
 Teller—Alf Coulson (R), Jim Wild (D), W. B. Moore (D).
 Washington—Oscar Higgason (R), Otto Muchow (R), Vern Beck (D).
 Weld—Fred Ford (D), Nobel Sanden (R), Harley Warren (R).
 Yuma—W. A. Thompson (R), Frank D. Catchpole (R), H. D. Witte (R).

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Although the legislative power of the state of Colorado is vested by the state constitution in the general assembly, the people, through the adoption of the initiative, reserved to themselves the power to propose amendments to the constitution and statutory laws and to enact or reject same at the polls. Likewise, through the adoption of the referendum, they reserved to themselves the power, at their own option or if so ordered by the general assembly, to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section or part of any act of the general assembly with certain limitations on the type of legislation referred.

The proposed constitutional amendment reserving to the people the right of the 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. The initiative and referendum do not, however, deprive the general assembly of the right to enact any law within constitutional limitations or of the right to repeal or amend any initiated or referred law approved by the people, though the veto power of the Governor does not extend to measures initiated by the people or to measures referred to the people by the general assembly.

A survey of the initiative and referendum in Colorado prepared by the state legislative reference office was published in 1940 and gives a summary of the law and its requirements and of measures submitted to the people under its provisions. In the 15 biennial elections from 1910 to the end of 1940 a total of 126 measures were voted upon, of which 38, or 30 per cent, were adopted and 88, or 70 per cent, were defeated. These included 77 constitutional amendments, of which 19 were adopted and 58 were rejected. There were 49 proposed laws voted upon, of which 19 were adopted and 30 were rejected. Of the proposed constitutional amendments, 32 were referred to the people by the legislature and 45 were initiated by popular petition. Of the proposed laws, 13 were first adopted by the legislature and then referred by petition for popular vote under the referendum provision, and the remainder were initiated by petition. Of the 13 legislative acts referred to popular vote, three were upheld and 10 rejected.

The largest majority by which any measure was defeated was that scored against the proposal for the establishment of the office of State Printer, in 1924, which was defeated by a margin of 193,355. The largest majority cast in favor of any measure was that providing for the care of the insane,

which carried in 1916 by a majority of 124,805.

The referendum has been successful in nullifying measures passed by the legislature in only three instances out of a total of 13 legislative acts referred. 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 five of the 15 elections none of the measures submitted to popular vote carried, and in one election—that of 1918—all proposed measures were adopted.

A table published herewith gives the number and type of measures voted upon and the results by years.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM: NUMBER OF PROPOSALS VOTED UPON, BY YEARS, NUMBER ADOPTED AND NUMBER DEFEATED

(Source: State Legislative Reference Office)

Year	Total Number Voted Upon	Constitutional Amendments Voted Upon			Laws Voted Upon		
		Total	Adopted	Defeated	Total	Adopted	Defeated
1912.....	32	14	3	11	18	6	12
1914.....	16	8	2	6	8	2	6
1916*.....	7	2	0	2	5	3	2
1918.....	5	3	3	0	2	2	0
1920.....	10	5	2	3	5	2	3
1922*.....	9	7	2	5	2	0	2
1924.....	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
1926.....	7	5	0	5	2	0	2
1928.....	5	5	1	4	0	0	0
1930*.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1932.....	7	5	1	4	2	1	1
1934.....	7	6	1	5	1	1	0
1936.....	9	7	1	3	2	2	0
1938.....	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
1940.....	5	4	0	4	1	0	1
Totals.....	126	77	19	58	49	19	30

*Proposals for the holding of a constitutional convention were voted on in 1916, 1922, and 1930.

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

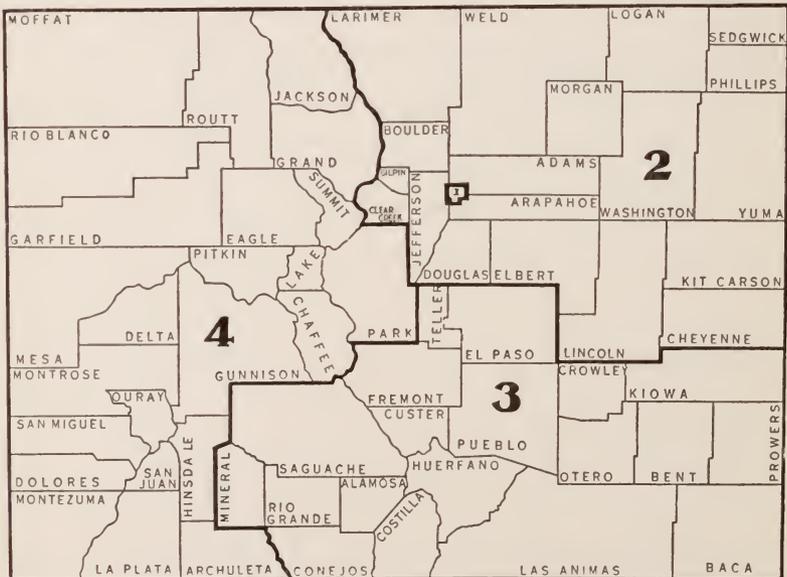
petition. Candidates nominated by petition for any district office greater than a county must file petitions signed by not less than 300 qualified electors and for other offices by not less than 100 electors. No petition shall require more signers than 10 per cent of the gubernatorial votes cast by such 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.

COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



Notable Tunnels in Colorado

Underground Bores for Railroads, Mine Drainage and Exploration, and Highways

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 S. Iles of Craig, Samuel M. January, of Denver, Rodney J. Bardwell, Jr., of Denver, William J. Bennett of Arvada and Charles H. Leckeny 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 Midland railway which had been completed in 1889 from Colorado Springs by way of Ute pass and Leadville to New Castle. The tunnel saved 530 feet in elevation and seven miles in distance for the railroad. The project was a financial failure, the promoters having undertaken its construction without a contract for its use by the railroad and the latter subsequently bought it at a fractional part of its original cost. The railroad, in turn, was unprofitable and passed into the hands of a private owner, who junked most of it during the world war. On May 13, 1922, he quit-claimed the right-of-way for that portion of the railroad abandoned to the state highway department for highway purposes, title in the tunnel itself not being transferred. State highway No. 104 now runs through the tunnel.

The **Yak tunnel**, in the Leadville mining district in Lake county, was constructed for drainage, transportation and development purposes in connection with deep mining. It goes from California Gulch eastward below Iron and Brece 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 Glen-

wood Springs on the Colorado river. It was constructed in 1906-1910 by the Central Colorado Power company to generate electricity by water power and now belongs to the Public Service company of Colorado. Tunnelling was through granite for the entire distance. It is 12 feet wide and 16.8 feet high. The total length is 12,453 feet and the cost, exclusive of the concrete lining, was \$927,653.

The Laramie-Poudre tunnel, which was constructed for the purpose of diverting water from the Laramie river to be used in irrigating 125,000 acres of land in Larimer and Weld counties, is located near Home, in Larimer county, the intake being on the east bank of the Laramie river near the mouth of West Fork. It is seven and one-half feet wide and nine and one-half feet high and 11,306 feet long. It cost approximately \$500,000, including an open cut 1,100 feet long on the western end. It has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet of water per second. The water taken from the Laramie river and diverted through the tunnel empties into the Cache la Poudre river. Construction began on August 25, 1902, and was completed on July 20, 1911. It is sometimes called the Greeley-Poudre tunnel.

The Lucania tunnel, at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, was constructed for mine development and transportation purposes. It was started in the fall of 1901 and up to January 1, 1911, had been driven 6,385 feet. The projected length is 12,000 feet. The size of the tunnel is eight feet square.

The Big Five, or Central tunnel, at Idaho Springs, Clear Creek county, constructed for mine drainage and transportation purposes, is 9,000 feet long. It is 12 feet wide by eight feet high for a distance of 2,500 feet and the remainder is five feet wide by seven feet high.

The Rowley tunnel at Bonanza, Saguache 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. A second tunnel, designed for similar use, is now under construction.

The Jones Pass tunnel, also known as the Williams Fork tunnel, is located on the boundary between Grand and Clear Creek counties and crosses the Continental Divide under Jones pass. Construction of the tunnel proper was started in May, 1937, and completed at a cost of approximately \$1,100,000 in December, 1939. It was constructed as a unit of the sewage disposal works of the city and county of Denver, and 45 per cent of the cost was financed by the federal government through a PWA grant, the remaining 55 per cent being financed by Denver through part of a bond issue voted by the people. The tunnel is approximately three miles long, has a diameter of seven feet on a horseshoe-type section, and a capacity of 275 second-feet of water. The water diverted from the upper basin of the Williams Fork river on the western slope of the divide, collected by means of diversion dams, ditches and catch-basins and 19,000 feet of welded steel pipe lines, is diverted into the west portal of the tunnel at an elevation of 10,400 feet, and flows into the Platte river.

Grand Lake tunnel—In June, 1940, work was commenced on a transmountain water diversion tunnel 13.1 miles in length, to bring surplus waters from the Colorado River basin under the Continental Divide to tributaries of the South Platte river. The water thus diverted will provide a supplemental supply of irrigation water to about 650,000 acres of highly cultivated land.

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

MOFFAT TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

A summary of receipts and disbursements of the Moffat Tunnel Improve-

ment district for the year ending December 31, 1939, is as follows:

	Amount
Cash balance, Dec. 31, 1938.....	\$261,214.40
Receipts:	
Tax income.....	591,057.84
Railroad tunnel rental.....	345,900.00
Water tunnel rental.....	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,500.00
	<hr/>
Total income.....	\$948,457.84

	Amount
Disbursements:	
Coupon interest.....	\$818,201.46
Moffat tunnel bonds purchased	42,809.22
Operating	59,507.63
Land and right-of-way.....	1,012.64
	<hr/>
Total	\$921,530.95
Cash balance.....	\$288,141.29

Intoxicating Liquors

State Licensing System, Revenue to State, Liquor Manufacturing

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 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 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.

A table published herewith shows receipts, by sources, apportionment of funds and administrative expenses of the licensing authority for the calendar years of 1939, 1938 and 1937.

Another table summarizes receipts

from license fees, excise tax and miscellaneous sources by calendar years.

A third table shows the consumption in gallons by years of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors in the state.

Consumption of all liquors in 1939 was 12,876,611 gallons or approximately 12 gallons per capita. Repeal beer, containing more than 3.2 per cent alcohol, accounted for 8,408,037 gallons or 65.3 per cent of the total consumption. Spirituous liquors (whiskey) consumption was 7.9 per cent of the total. Maximum consumption of whiskey and wines generally is in December and minimum consumption in January, while June and July are the months of maximum consumption of beer.

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."

The federal government, through the bureau of internal revenue, collects numerous taxes on distilled spirits, wines and fermented malt liquors, including dealers' tax, excise, floor, rectification, stamp and other taxes. The totals collected for Colorado from all liquor taxes, by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1935	\$1,762,141.35
1936	1,844,444.70
1937	1,888,308.08
1938	1,816,667.72
1939	1,676,504.71

Information concerning elections held on the prohibition question will be found in the chapter entitled "Initiative and Referendum."

**INTOXICATING LIQUORS: RECEIPTS OF THE STATE LICENSING AUTHORITY
FROM LICENSE FEES AND EXCISE TAX, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Licensing Authority)

	1939	1938	1937
LICENSE FEES:			
3.2% Retail Beer.....	\$ 24,975.00	\$ 24,075.00	\$ 26,000.00
3.2% Wholesale Beer.....	9,800.00	9,000.00	6,500.00
3.2% Manufacturer's Beer.....	400.00	400.00	500.00
Wholesale Repeal Beer.....	54,000.00	40,500.00	40,000.00
Manufacturer's Repeal Beer.....	1,000.00	750.00	1,750.00
Distillers and Rectifiers.....	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Wholesale Liquor.....	62,000.00	80,000.00	42,000.00
Drug Store Retail.....	17,800.00	18,200.00	22,250.00
Liquor Store Retail.....	22,300.00	20,150.00	21,900.00
Hotel and Restaurant Retail Beer and Wine.....	4,450.00	5,525.00	7,100.00
Hotel and Restaurant Retail Beer, Wine and Spirituous.....	20,325.00	19,000.00	17,450.00
Club.....	1,775.00	1,600.00	1,775.00
Dining Car.....	1,675.00	900.00	1,075.00
Total.....	\$221,500.00	\$223,100.00	\$190,300.00
EXCISE TAX:			
Non-Intoxicating Liquor Stamps (net)...	\$ 74,541.14	\$ 70,269.30	\$ 92,076.55
Intoxicating Liquor Stamps (net).....	2,088,752.64	2,101,428.71	2,273,522.00
Tax Liability receipts.....	12,489.50	1,395.64	5,346.95
Total.....	\$2,175,783.28	\$2,173,093.65	\$2,370,945.50
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Sale of report books.....	\$ 652.00	\$ 707.50	\$ 758.50
Miscellaneous.....	515.93	14.53	286.99
Total*.....	\$ 1,167.93	\$ 722.03	\$ 1,045.49
Total receipts.....	\$2,398,451.21	\$2,396,915.68	\$2,562,290.99
Deduct transfer to Attorney General's Fund.....	4,200.00	.....	.....
Total net receipts.....	\$2,394,251.21	\$2,396,915.68	\$2,562,290.99
APPORTIONMENT:			
State Public Welfare and general funds (95%).....	\$2,273,429.12	\$2,276,383.96	\$2,433,183.26
Administrative expense fund (5%).....	120,822.09	120,531.72	129,107.73
Total.....	\$2,394,251.21	\$2,396,915.68	\$2,562,290.99
ADMINISTRATION:			
Administrative fund (5%).....	\$ 120,822.09	\$ 120,531.72	\$ 129,107.73
Expenses.....	108,042.33	111,199.66	116,779.37
Balance†.....	\$ 12,779.76	\$ 9,332.06	\$ 12,328.36

*Total of the amounts go directly into the 5% administrative fund.

†Out of this balance \$2,100 was transferred to the Attorney General's salary fund by legislative authority in 1939 and \$4,200 in 1938.

**INTOXICATING LIQUORS: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE FEES
AND EXCISE TAXES BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State 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
1938	722.03	223,100.00	2,173,093.65	2,396,915.68
1939	1,167.93	221,500.00	2,175,783.28	2,398,451.21
Total	\$ 4,054.45	\$1,174,565.06	\$11,695,726.25	\$12,874,345.76

**INTOXICATING LIQUORS: CONSUMPTION IN GALLONS OF MALT, VINOUS
AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS
AND MONTHLY AVERAGES**

(Source: State Licensing Authority)

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Beer, 3.2 per cent.....	2,484,703	2,342,309	3,069,217	3,399,312
Beer, repeal.....	8,408,037	7,834,306	8,104,034	7,179,845
Wine, 14 per cent and under.....	128,675	156,248	159,354	128,200
Wine, over 14 per cent.....	834,381	894,444	935,915	941,384
Spirituuous liquors.....	1,020,815	1,021,484	1,120,001	1,086,073
Totals	12,876,611	12,248,791	13,388,521	12,734,814
MONTHLY AVERAGE				
Beer, 3.2 per cent.....	207,058	195,192	255,768	283,276
Beer, repeal.....	700,669	652,859	675,336	598,320
Wine, 14 per cent and under.....	10,723	13,021	13,279	10,683
Wine, over 14 per cent.....	69,522	74,537	77,993	78,448
Spirituuous liquors.....	85,068	85,124	93,333	90,506
Totals	1,073,050	1,020,733	1,115,709	1,061,233

MALT LIQUORS (BEER)

The act 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 1937 shows that in that year the manufacture of beer in the state had almost reached its pre-prohibition proportions.

The status of the industry in 1914, with comparisons for 1937, 1935 and 1933, are shown in an accompanying table.

Another table, compiled from operations of the alcohol tax unit of the United States bureau of internal revenue, gives additional information on distilled and malt liquors, quantities of materials used in the production of beer, output in barrels, tax-paid withdrawals and the number of breweries operated.

**COLORADO MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY OF MALT LIQUORS (BREWERY)
INDUSTRY FOR CENSUS YEARS**

(Source: 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.

	1937	1935	1933	1914
Number of establishments.....	4	4	4	11
Salaried officers and employees.	94	49	(1)	88
Wage earners (average number)	340	288	260	451
Salaries	\$ 172,845	\$ 108,857	(1)	\$ 221,964
Wages	586,474	426,360	\$ 301,099	404,000
Cost of materials, etc.....	1,573,022	1,199,515	968,542	1,197,000
Value of products.....	2,731,093	2,729,183	2,943,537	3,023,000
Value added by manufacture...	1,158,071	1,529,668	1,974,995	1,826,000

(1) Not called for in schedule.

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.

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.

One distillery engaged in the production of whiskey operated in the state in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

In addition to the activities shown in the accompanying table there were two plants in operation in 1939 engaged in the production of rectified spirits and wines. They produced 2,342 proof gallons of gin, 807 gallons of cordials and liqueurs and 95 gallons of miscellaneous. They used for these purposes 3,035 gallons of alcohol and 161 gallons of miscellaneous materials.

POPULATION OF COLORADO

The final count of the 16th census showed that on April 1, 1940, Colorado had a population of 1,123,296, an increase of 87,505 over the 1,035,791 residents reported in the 1930 census. This change represents an increase of 8.4 per cent, compared with 10.2 per cent between 1920 and 1930. The population increase in urban areas from 1930 to 1940 was 13.6 per cent, compared with 3.2 per cent in the rural sections. Urban residents accounted for 52.6 per cent of the state's population in 1940, compared with 50.2 per cent in 1930. In 1940 residents of urban areas numbered 590,756, while the rural population amounted to 532,540. The census bureau considers as urban areas the incorporated places of 2,500 or more. The remaining territory is classed as rural.

There were eight cities of 10,000 or more in Colorado, no new cities having been added to this group since 1930. All eight of these cities increased between 1930 and 1940, Greeley having the most rapid growth (31.1 per cent).

Thirty-nine of the 63 counties gained population between 1930 and 1940. Summit county, with an increase of 77.7 per cent, had the most extensive growth.

Elsewhere in this volume where 1940 census figures are used they are the preliminary returns, except in the gazetteer in the folder in the back cover pocket, in which the final figures are used. The differences between preliminary and final figures are to be noted to prevent errors.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND MATERIALS USED, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
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	2	2	1
Withdrawals, tax-paid (tax-gallons):					
Whiskey	67,395	68,641	71,984	96,262	120,607
Rum .....	.....	.....	166	.....	178
Gin .....	.....	.....	.....	679	5,790
Total	67,395	68,641	72,150	96,941	126,575
Stocks remaining in warehouses end of fiscal year:					
Whiskey	168,330	196,391	228,562	84,933	51,352
Rum .....	.....	.....	.....	191	191
Gin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709
Total	168,330	196,391	228,562	85,124	52,252
Losses in warehouses from leakage and evaporation:					
Whiskey	7,123	6,520	5,832	5,762	2,199
Rum .....	.....	.....	25	.....	13
Gin .....	.....	.....	.....	29	35
Total	7,123	6,520	5,857	5,791	2,247
MALT LIQUORS:					
Breweries operated.....	4	5	5	5	5
Production (barrels).....	238,877	277,738	289,468	275,950	240,470
Withdrawals:					
Tax-paid	239,222	267,664	273,775	248,965	236,854
Tax-free	1,847	1,878	2,096	2,114	2,000
Losses	5,502	6,283	6,530	3,514	4,485
On hand June 30.....	68,066	75,625	73,293	66,015	44,388
Materials used (pounds):					
Malt	8,776,547	10,688,440	12,093,990	12,285,373	10,487,565
Corn and corn products.....	401,800	292,100	867,220	667,580	692,500
Sugar and syrups.....	11,453	20,865	28,492	90,132	438,351
Rice	2,383,900	2,674,200	1,931,200	1,578,550	748,780
Hops and hops extract.....	136,769	164,160	158,214	157,764	125,528

Colorado Business Conditions

Census Business Report of 1937, Retail and Wholesale Distribution of Goods

THE bureau of the census began taking a census of business on January 1, 1940, covering operations in 1939, which is to be more extensive and comprehensive than the census survey in 1935. The only interim survey made between 1935 and 1939 was a major sampling of wholesale and retail distribution in 1937. The purpose of this was to provide a reliable indicator of trends since the last (1935) business census. Identical establishments in the several classifications of wholesale and retail distribution were canvassed in the two years and from the results was obtained a dependable barometer of business trends during the period. The data from the major sampling, combined with the biennial census reports on manufactures for 1937 and the customary annual surveys of business and industry, make possible the definite determination of business trends in Colorado between 1935 and 1937, inclusive.

The information thus made available clearly points to a considerable, and in some instances a marked recovery of business in 1937, compared with 1935. The data upon which this conclusion is based will be found in numerous tables throughout the Year Book covering business and industry in all its branches. No attempt is made here to include all of these in this summary, but attention is called to factors which show that the volume of business turnover in Colorado, including payroll, was much greater in 1937 than in 1935. The business census of 1935 was the largest undertaking of its kind in this or any other country, and was intended as a foundation upon which to build comprehensive surveys of the trends from year to year.

In the survey of wholesale distribution for 1937, 149 establishments in Colorado were canvassed. These establishments reported net sales in 1937 of \$85,055,000, compared with \$58,798,000 for the identical establishments in 1935. The figures cover 18 types of wholesale business. All of these showed increases ranging from 7.9 per cent for wholesale fruits and vegetables (fresh) up to 87.4 per cent increase for machinery, equipment and supplies. The increase for all groups was 44.7 per cent. The net sales of all wholesale establishments in Colorado

in 1935 were \$324,382,000. The percentage of increase obtained from the major sampling, therefore, indicates that the net sales of the business as a whole in 1937 amounted to \$469,378,000.

The payroll of 12 of the 18 classes of wholesale business sampled in 1937 showed a greater increase in net sales than in wages paid, compared with 1935, while six classes reported larger increases in the payroll than in net sales. The increase in payroll in 1937 for all groups combined was 37.5 per cent. This increase, applied to the total payroll of \$15,064,000 in 1935, indicates that the payroll in Colorado for the wholesale business in 1937 was \$20,713,000.

In the 1937 sample of retail business, 706 establishments, distributed among 21 groups, were canvassed. All groups showed increases in net sales in 1937, compared with 1935, the percentages ranging from 5.7 per cent for groceries without meat stores to 54.3 per cent increase for restaurants, cafeterias and lunch rooms. All groups combined showed an increase of 26.3 per cent. This increase applied to total sales of \$302,559,000 in 1935 indicates that retail sales in Colorado in 1937 amounted to \$362,132,000. Twelve of the 21 retail groups reported greater percentage increases in payroll than in net sales.

The census of manufactures, which is conducted separately from the business census, showed value of products in 1937 of \$237,838,370, compared with \$171,350,403 in 1935, an increase of 38.8 per cent. Value added by manufacture increased from \$63,588,385 to \$92,103,242, a gain of 44.8 per cent. Wages in 1937 amounted to \$31,753,039, compared with \$21,530,164 in 1935, an increase of 47.5 per cent.

Mineral production in Colorado in 1937, including metals and non-metals, was \$67,338,548, which compares with \$44,413,477 in 1935, an increase of 51.6 per cent.

The farm value of the principal crops in the state in 1937 was \$76,911,000, as against \$62,693,000 in 1935, an increase of 22.7 per cent.

The results of the major sampling of the wholesale and retail business in Colorado in 1937 are given in detail in three tables published as parts of the chapters on those businesses. The fig-

ures on manufactures, mineral production and agriculture are taken from tables published elsewhere in this volume under their respective headings.

A vast quantity of detailed information concerning business conditions as a whole and data as to payrolls and individual classes of business was collected by the United States bureau of the census in 1935 in the most comprehensive study of the sort ever undertaken. Detailed tables covering those subjects were published in the 1937-1938 Year Book, and in the interests of economy they are not republished in this volume. They can be found in the 1937-1938 edition, commencing at Page 474.

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.

The census of wholesale distribution in 1937 was limited to a major sampling of establishments which reported in 1935. There were 149 establishments canvassed in Colorado, distributed among 18 types of wholesale distribution. These establishments reported net sales of \$85,055,000 in 1937 and \$58,798,000 in 1935, an increase of 44.7 per cent. This per cent applied to the net sales in 1935 for all establishments indicates net sales in 1937 of \$469,378,000. The purpose of the sampling was to ascertain the trend of the business in the period covered by the two surveys.

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 num-

ber 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.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION: MAJOR SAMPLING OF NET SALES AND PAYROLL FOR COLORADO IN 1937

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—This table is made up from a major sampling of identical establishments reporting in 1937 and 1935 to indicate the trend in net sales and payroll between the two periods. For complete report for 1935 see other tables on wholesale distribution in this chapter of the Year Book.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Size of Sample Compared with 1935		No. of Establishments Included in 1937 Survey	Net Sales		Payroll†		Per Cent Increase 1935 to 1937	
	Estab-lish-ments %	Net Sales* %		1937	1935	1937	1935	Net Sales	Pay-roll
SERVICE AND LIMITED-FUNCTION									
WHOLESALEERS:									
Automotive	15	43	11	\$ 3,649,000	\$ 2,855,000	\$361,000	\$285,000	27.8	26.7
Drugs (full line).....	57	67	4	5,542,000	4,415,000	326,000	260,000	25.5	25.4
Dry goods and apparel.....	16	9	4	334,000	297,000	37,000	34,000	12.5	8.8
Electrical goods	25	53	6	3,159,000	1,870,000	290,000	202,000	68.9	43.6
Farm supplies.....	16	53	3	2,223,000	1,670,000	90,000	60,000	33.1	50.0
Fruits and vegetables (fresh).....	21	35	19	4,024,000	3,731,000	251,000	246,000	7.9	2.0
Furniture and house furnishings.....	30	66	3	1,718,000	1,179,000	113,000	59,000	45.7	91.5
Groceries (full line).....	9	11	4	2,794,000	2,220,000	141,000	130,000	25.9	8.5
Groceries and foods (specialty lines).....	14	30	12	3,839,000	3,348,000	384,000	252,000	14.7	52.4
Hardware, plumbing and heating.....	59	65	10	4,207,000	2,258,000	366,000	223,000	86.3	64.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies.....	20	33	14	4,232,000	2,583,000	494,000	283,000	63.8	73.3
Tobacco and its products (except leaf).....	18	21	3	1,255,000	1,044,000	33,000	22,000	20.2	50.0
MANUFACTURES SALES BRANCHES (with stock):									
Automotive	47	43	8	12,243,000	7,062,000	509,000	367,000	73.4	38.7
Beer, wines and liquor.....	86	99	6	4,012,000	3,281,000	125,000	113,000	22.2	10.6
Electrical goods.....	67	99	4	12,101,000	6,728,000	249,000	196,000	80.8	27.0
Furniture and house furnishings.....	100	100	5	1,587,000	1,119,000	56,000	40,000	41.8	40.0
Groceries and foods (specialty lines).....	39	68	16	12,213,000	10,007,000	618,000	479,000	22.0	29.0
Machinery, equipment and supplies.....	63	72	17	5,863,000	3,128,000	571,000	394,000	87.4	44.9

*Percentages in this column represent 1935 sales of establishments included in this survey, divided by total 1935 sales of each classification.
 † Payroll includes compensation of full-time and part-time employees, but not of proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

There were 14,273 retail stores in Colorado in 1935, with sales amounting to \$302,559,000, 34,049 employes 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.

The census of business in 1937, insofar as it related to retail distribution, was limited to a major sampling of establishments reporting in 1935 to

ascertain the trend of the business in 1937. There were 706 establishments in Colorado reporting for 1937, these being identical establishments surveyed in both census years, and covering 21 groups of the retail business. The combined net sales of all groups in the 1937 sample showed an increase of 26.3 per cent. This per cent applied to total sales of all establishments in 1935 indicates that net sales in 1937 were \$362,132,000. Further information on this subject will be found in this chapter under the heading, "Business in 1937," and in two tables giving the detail results of the 1937 sampling for Colorado, also a part of the chapter on the census of business.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: MAJOR SAMPLING OF RETAIL BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1937

(Source: Census of Business)

Note—This survey does not purport to represent a complete measure of retail distribution, or of the kinds of business covered, but rather to provide a reliable indicator of trends since the last (1935) regular business census. The canvass was conducted by mail from census lists composed only of retailers included in the 1935 census of business whose sales volume that year exceeded \$5,000. Reporting was voluntary and confidential and the resulting sample is by far the largest interim cross-section of retailing ever compiled by the bureau. Results of the 1935 survey are given in separate tables in this volume.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Size and Proportion of Sample				Year 1937	
	No. of Stores Included in 1937 Survey	Pct. of Such Stores to All Stores in 1935 Census	1935 Sales of Stores Included in 1937 Survey	Pct. of Such Sales to All Sales in 1935 Census	Sales	Pct. Change from 1935
Food Stores:						
Candy and confectionery stores.....	16	6	\$ 614,000	34	\$ 733,000	+19.4
Grocery stores (without meats)†.....	37	4	685,000	9	724,000	+ 5.7
Combination stores (groceries and meats)†.....	135	9	3,725,000	12	4,165,000	+11.8
Meat markets.....	9	7	324,000	10	353,000	+ 9.0
General stores (with food).....	53	11	1,419,000	13	1,626,000	+14.6
General Merchandise Group:						
Dry goods and general merchandise stores.....	61	27	2,896,000	56	3,477,000	+20.1
Department stores.....	26	57	5,624,000	18	6,980,000	+24.1
Variety, 5 and 10, and to a dollar stores.....	36	42	4,920,000	77	5,656,000	+15.0
Apparel Group:						
Men's clothing and furnishings stores†.....	17	11	914,000	26	1,061,000	+16.1
Family clothing stores.....	10	14	546,000	28	636,000	+16.5
Shoe stores†.....	18	27	497,000	38	552,000	+11.1
Automotive Group:						
Motor-vehicle dealers.....	42	10	7,066,000	16	10,187,000	+44.2
Garages.....	28	4	441,000	10	611,000	+38.5
Furniture—Household Group:						
Furniture stores.....	23	16	2,306,000	45	3,137,000	+36.0
Lumber, Building, Hardware Group:						
Lumber and building material dealers†.....	22	12	1,171,000	19	1,717,000	+46.6
Eating and Drinking Places:						
Restaurants, cafeterias, lunch rooms.....	52	4	1,005,000	8	1,551,000	+54.3
Drinking places.....	15	4	257,000	7	365,000	+42.0
Drug stores†.....	68	12	1,891,000	15	2,220,000	+17.4
Other Retail Stores:						
Cigar stores and cigar stands.....	16	13	232,000	26	269,000	+15.9
Farm and garden supply stores.....	8	9	213,000	8	303,000	+42.3
Jewelry stores.....	16	11	380,000	14	559,000	+47.1

†Represents independents only; data for chains are not available by states.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION: MAJOR SAMPLING OF PAYROLL IN COLORADO RETAIL BUSINESS IN 1937

(Source: Census of Business)

Note—This table does not show the payroll for the entire industry, but is made up from a survey of concerns making reports in 1935 and 1937 to provide a reliable indicator of trends since the last (1935) regular business census. Statistics on the retail business as a whole for 1935 are given in other tables in this chapter.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores in 1937 Survey			Year 1937	
	Total	Report- ing Payroll	Report- ing No Payroll	Payroll	Pct. Change from 1935†
Food Stores:					
Candy and confectionery stores.....	16	16	--	\$ 211,551	+35.3
Grocery stores (without meats)*.....	37	22	15	28,659	+ 7.7
Combination stores (groceries and meats)*..	135	92	43	262,424	+ 7.8
Meat markets	9	7	2	24,996	— 0.3
General stores (with food).....	53	34	19	106,638	+15.1
General Merchandise Group:					
Dry goods and general merchandise stores...	61	60	1	340,280	+20.6
Department stores	26	26	--	754,794	+27.3
Variety, 5 and 10, and to a dollar stores.....	36	36	--	701,147	+33.8
Apparel Group:					
Men's clothing and furnishings stores*.....	17	17	--	124,127	— 0.2
Family clothing stores*.....	10	10	--	92,260	+41.1
Shoe stores*.....	18	14	4	73,835	+15.9
Automotive Group:					
Motor-vehicle dealers	42	41	1	1,044,434	+52.3
Garages	28	24	4	75,389	+27.6
Furniture—Household Group:					
Furniture stores.....	23	23	--	510,955	+46.3
Lumber, Building, Hardware Group:					
Lumber and building material dealers*.....	22	22	--	235,756	+60.8
Eating and Drinking Places:					
Restaurants, cafeterias, lunch rooms.....	52	52	--	263,427	+44.0
Drinking places	15	15	--	41,896	+31.8
Drug stores*	68	66	2	261,290	+22.5
Other Retail Stores:					
Cigar stores and cigar stands.....	16	11	5	16,170	+11.3
Farm and garden supply stores.....	8	8	--	26,477	+10.8
Jewelry stores.....	16	15	1	73,506	+20.1

Note—Payroll does not include compensation for service of proprietors of unincorporated businesses, and cannot be compared with sales without adjustment for proprietors' services.

*Represents independents only; data for chains are not available by states.

†(+) Increase; (—) Decrease.

Occupations and Employment

The State Industrial Commission, Strikes, Unemployment Relief, Workmen's Compensation

THE Industrial Commission of Colorado began to function on August 1, 1915, as the administrator of 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, the state compensation insurance fund, and other laws having to do with the relationship between employers and employees in the state. The administrative code law, which went into effect July 1, 1933, brought under the commission's jurisdiction the wage claims, factory inspection and boiler inspection departments. On August 1, 1934, the commission assumed jurisdiction over Colorado State Employment service from the national re-employment service, a joint federal-state activity operating under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser act. The division of unemployment compensation, a federal-state service for the establishment of an unemployment compensation system, became operative under the jurisdiction of the commission on December 1, 1936. Among several other divisions of its functions are included the minimum wage division and inspection service for private employment agencies.

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 employees and the third the public.

The department of employment security, under which come the unemployment compensation fund and the payment of unemployment benefits, is described in more detail in a separate chapter under the title "Unemployment Compensation." The Colorado state employment service, which now is a part of the department of employment security, is discussed in a separate chapter, entitled "Federal-State Employment Service."

The records of the commission show 452,460 industrial accidents in the state from the time it began to operate in 1915 to the end of 1938, and on account of these there were 105,481 claims for compensation filed with the commission. Of all claims filed, 101,628 were

for accidents to males and only 3,853 for accidents to females. There were 3,648 claims for fatalities and the remainder were for non-fatal accidents. The coal industry accounted for 32.6 per cent of all accidents which resulted in death and 19.8 per cent of all non-fatal accidents. Employers of labor are required under the law to carry insurance for the protection of employees coming under the compensation act. The state has its own compensation insurance fund for the protection of its employees 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.

The compensation insurance fund, out of which all approved claims are paid, shows that in the period 1915-1938 net losses to the amount of \$21,426,038 were paid. Premiums paid for insurance during the same period amounted to \$40,743,829.

A table published herewith shows cash balances, receipts and disbursements of the insurance fund by calendar years 1935 to 1938, inclusive.

Another table gives a summary of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, number of claims filed, awards made, nature of injuries, average weekly wage and average weekly rate of compensation by calendar years.

A third table shows premiums received and losses paid by stock and mutual insurance companies and the state fund, by years.

A minimum wage and hour law for women and minors was enacted in 1917 and was amended and made more effective on July 1, 1937. A minimum wage division was set up within the commission and was followed by a state-wide survey of wages and hours of women and minor employees in a number of occupations, and another of the cost of living in the state as a basis of determining a minimum wage for these classes of employees.

The department of wage claims provides for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees concerning wages. In the period December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1938, 1,606 claims filed with the division, of which 1,316 or 81 per cent were settled and wages collected to the amount of \$49,518 for the claimants.

**ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT,
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO, FISCAL YEARS ENDING
NOVEMBER 30**

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1915-1938
Number of accidents.....	29,472	34,699	29,647	25,127	25,233	458,460
Number of claims:						
Male	4,576	5,409	4,940	4,440	4,159	101,628
Female	230	243	234	168	194	3,853
Total	4,806	5,652	5,174	4,608	4,353	105,481
FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	28	27	25	27	24	1,191
Per cent.....	25.45	19.01	16.45	19.71	21.05	32.65
Metal Industries:						
Number	27	41	48	31	20	705
Per cent.....	24.54	28.87	31.58	22.63	17.54	19.33
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	55	74	79	79	70	1,752
Per cent.....	50.00	52.11	51.97	57.66	61.40	48.03
Total fatal.....	110	142	152	137	114	3,648
NON-FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	672	782	752	690	652	20,370
Per cent.....	14.31	14.19	14.97	15.44	15.38	19.83
Metal Industries:						
Number	737	741	731	599	494	12,146
Per cent.....	15.69	13.45	14.56	13.39	11.65	11.82
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	3,287	3,987	3,539	3,182	3,093	69,317
Per cent.....	70.00	72.36	70.47	71.17	72.96	67.47
Total non-fatal.....	4,696	5,510	5,022	4,471	4,239	101,833
Total all claims.....	4,806	5,652	5,174	4,608	4,353	105,481
Awards by Commission...	1,113	1,074	1,002	789	842	15,015
Awards by referee.....	1,950	2,187	1,741	1,663	1,637	34,395
Compensation agreements						
approved	4,020	4,775	4,371	3,665	3,512	86,570
Amputations	160	231	193	199	139	3,842
Loss of use.....	258	341	235	209	137	2,624
Permanent total.....	11	6	12	5	8	322
Permanent partial.....	241	273	256	296	186	4,659
Temporary total.....	4,532	5,107	4,791	4,170	4,239	96,946
Temporary partial.....	74	37	33	35	31	804
Facial disfigurement.....	55	50	38	56	43	742
Blood poison.....	38	61	36	58	33	1,351
Wholly dependent—fatal claims	62	75	75	100	79	1,905
Partially dependent—fatal claims.....	7	14	6	8	11	377
No dependent—fatal claims	22	27	18	15	23	823
Foreign dependent—fatal claims	1	1	1	..	3	273
Compensation Denied:						
Fatal (death).....	23	25	28	27	10	700
Non-fatal	158	174	170	181	165	5,834
Total	181	199	198	208	175	6,534
Compensation reduced....	17	11	10	12	7	245
Average weekly wage....	\$27.38	\$25.90	\$21.44	\$19.94	\$18.21	\$23.49
Average weekly rate of compensation	\$11.95	\$11.52	\$ 9.50+	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.65	\$10.31

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND: PREMIUMS RECEIVED
AND LOSSES PAID BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

Year	Stock Companies	Mutual Companies	State Fund	Yearly Totals
Net Premium Income:				
*1915	\$ 32,602.56	\$ 163,526.58	\$ 46,710.00	\$ 242,839.14
1916	475,402.36	254,351.63	134,371.41	864,125.40
1917	664,049.89	303,466.36	192,328.45	1,159,844.70
1918	854,239.28	382,528.75	370,593.75	1,607,361.78
1919	818,782.86	313,432.55	267,612.12	1,399,827.53
1920	906,639.75	502,262.10	460,116.11	1,869,017.96
1921	931,622.93	416,087.25	364,009.52	1,711,719.70
1922	590,611.51	330,407.73	339,537.41	1,260,556.65
1923	665,509.93	402,663.69	404,562.16	1,472,735.78
1924	806,751.61	398,077.73	412,733.56	1,617,562.90
1925	1,033,794.56	351,428.79	554,868.86	1,940,092.21
1926	1,031,537.78	348,613.55	605,630.54	1,985,781.87
1927	1,001,375.17	357,852.64	880,400.39	2,239,628.20
1928	965,159.08	420,823.09	676,327.54	2,062,309.71
1929	1,092,230.06	434,515.26	720,568.78	2,247,314.10
1930	1,050,513.00	373,002.00	747,652.00	2,171,167.00
1931	877,422.00	302,816.00	697,955.00	1,878,193.00
1932	583,190.00	234,998.00	614,933.00	1,433,121.00
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
1936	847,836.00	353,160.00	1,492,097.00	2,693,093.00
1937	879,099.00	460,158.00	1,747,866.00	3,087,123.00
Totals	\$18,012,523.33	\$ 7,818,326.70	\$14,911,977.60	\$40,743,827.63
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
1936	395,839.00	183,529.00	878,480.00	1,457,848.00
1937	442,311.00	236,985.00	1,149,583.00	1,828,879.00
Totals	\$ 9,854,065.55	\$ 3,089,173.75	\$ 8,477,798.72	\$21,421,038.02

*August 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Industrial Commission)

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Receipts:				
Cash on hand January 1st.....	\$ 181,932.56	\$ 219,015.28	\$ 101,958.54	\$ 326,655.80
Premiums written.....	1,489,338.15	1,747,865.54	1,492,096.77	1,474,421.46
Interest received.....	142,417.16	152,795.58	144,956.93	141,523.93
Sale and redemption of bonds and warrants.....	266,875.85	71,965.50	85,658.21	592,719.24
Miscellaneous.....	70.30	4.96	119.45	1,358.91
Premiums due.....	243,710.71	303,497.57	225,820.72	170,470.05
Total	\$2,324,344.73	\$2,495,144.43	\$2,050,610.62	\$2,707,149.39
Disbursements:				
Dividends paid.....	\$ 192,694.43	\$ 557,876.16	\$ 255,017.47	\$ 174,138.51
Compensation and benefits paid.	1,229,301.46	1,154,039.80	878,479.73	716,591.18
Operating expense.....	125,888.17	130,935.97	105,955.12	92,075.82
Bonds and warrants purchased.	365,166.13	226,649.23	287,857.89	1,396,427.54
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	787.56	137.08
Reinsurance premiums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premiums due.....	189,341.20	243,710.71	303,497.57	225,820.72
Cash on hand.....	221,953.34	181,932.56	219,015.28	101,958.54
Total	\$2,324,344.73	\$2,495,144.43	\$2,050,610.62	\$2,707,149.39

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Social Security act provides for federal co-operation in the establishment and maintenance of state unemployment compensation systems. This co-operation is manifested in two ways: Provision is made for grants to states to cover the cost of administering state laws and employers are allowed credits for their contributions to a state unemployment fund against the federal unemployment tax. The federal unemployment tax is an excise tax levied on the payroll of employers with eight or more employees and is collected through the bureau of internal revenue. It amounts to 3 per cent of wages paid (exclusive of amounts in excess of \$3,000 paid to one employee in one year). Wages paid for certain types of employment are exempt from this tax. Employers subject to the federal unemployment tax are allowed credit (up to 90 per cent of the amount of the tax) for their contributions to state unemployment funds. The federal fund derived from the levies through the bureau of internal revenue provides for old age benefit payments made directly to the individual through the United States treasury and is strictly a federal function. Its operation is described in another chapter entitled "Federal Social Security and State Public Welfare." In regard to the state unemployment compensation

fund the Social Security act merely sets certain minimum standards which the state law must meet if the state is to receive federal co-operation.

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. Several other amendments were enacted in May, 1939, and became effective May 10. These mostly were of a technical nature. Exceptions were amendments necessary to comply with the federal railroad unemployment insurance plan for railroad workers, to exclude railroad workers from coverage under the state act, to terminate benefit rights based on railroad employment and to provide for transfer of contributions previously collected from railroads. This was in accordance with a separate unemployment insurance plan for railroad workers. Another amendment provided for the transfer of the Colorado State Employment service to the newly created Department of Employment Security, combining it with the unemployment compensation division. Information in

regard to this service is contained in another chapter.

The unemployment compensation act of Colorado covers in general the collection of taxes levied 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 proceeds of this fund are used for weekly payments under established rules and regulations to qualified workers in the state who are laid off or lose their jobs.

The state division of unemployment compensation is in charge of an executive director, and a staff of assistants, accountants and statisticians. The executive director is directly responsible to the governor of the state. 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 levying of contributions to the unemployment compensation fund began in 1936, and contributions and interest collected up to December 31, 1939, amounted to \$13,766,449, exclusive of amounts accruing in the last quarter but not due until after January 1, 1940. The payment of benefits began January 1, 1939, and up to the end of the year 334,756 claims, amounting to \$3,471,434, were paid. The average amount of these checks was \$10.37. The distribution included 35,199 persons.

There were 4,364 employers subject to the provisions of the act on December 31, 1939. The wages subject to contributions for the first three-quarters of 1939 amounted to \$130,583,958 and contributions and interest collected totaled \$3,518,767. Contributions to the pooled fund, which are made only by the employer, are at the rate of 0.9 per cent of pay roll in 1936; 1.8 per cent in 1937; and 2.7 per cent for 1938 to 1941, inclusive. These rates are nine-tenths of the tax levied on em-

ployers of eight or more under Title IX of the Social Security act, now incorporated in the federal internal revenue code. The federal act gives credit to all subject employers for the amount of taxes paid to the state up to 90 per cent of the federal assessment.

The receipts and disbursements of the unemployment compensation fund during the calendar year of 1939 were as follows:

Item	Amount
Balance, January 1, 1939...	\$ 8,893,159.35
Net contributions received...	5,021,448.89
Interest on contributions...	18,779.30
Interest on trust fund....	227,109.11
Total	\$14,160,496.65
Benefit payments, 1939.....	\$ 3,465,330.01
Balance, December 31....	\$10,695,166.64

There are three accounts maintained within the unemployment compensation fund—the clearing account, deposited with the state treasurer for cash refunds for overpayments; the trust fund, deposited with the United States treasurer and invested in notes and securities guaranteed by the federal government, and the benefit payment account, deposited in a Denver bank for current benefit payments. These accounts as of December 31, 1939, were as follows:

	Amount
Clearing account.....	\$ 2,272.71
Trust fund.....	10,638,223.94
Benefit payment account...	54,669.99
Total	\$10,695,166.64

The administrative expenses of the state division, which are covered by grant from the federal government, amounted to \$272,513 for the calendar year of 1939.

A table published herewith shows wages subject to contributions, contributions and interest collected, and the number and amount of benefit payments by industries for 1939, with comparative totals for preceding years.

The number of claims paid and amounts paid in 1939, by counties, are as follows:

County	All Payments	
	Number	Amount
Adams	2,213	\$ 23,363
Alamosa	2,772	22,686
Arapahoe	4,185	43,503
Archuleta	1,005	9,175
Baca	236	2,134
Bent	881	8,194
Boulder	19,607	235,386
Chaffee	5,118	57,127
Cheyenne	186	1,849
Clear Creek	2,288	27,480
Conejos	642	5,326
Costilla	237	1,991
Crowley	760	7,772
Custer	127	1,312

County	All Payments		County	All Payments	
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Delta	2,673	27,348	Montezuma	1,833	18,381
Denver	107,816	1,032,261	Montrose	2,469	26,686
Dolores	766	8,759	Morgan	2,943	31,474
Douglas	226	2,482	Otero	5,094	48,596
Eagle	723	7,755	Ouray	979	11,494
Elbert	159	1,328	Park	1,355	15,968
El Paso	16,155	148,284	Phillips	145	1,593
Fremont	11,026	126,218	Pitkin	531	5,755
Garfield	2,143	22,791	Prowers	2,013	17,599
Gilpin	849	9,964	Pueblo	15,786	158,863
Grand	933	9,832	Rio Blanco	102	1,100
Gunnison	5,754	67,258	Rio Grande	2,247	21,339
Hinsdale	38	344	Routt	9,157	102,232
Huerfano	6,911	75,749	Saguache	700	6,831
Jackson	596	5,873	San Juan	1,601	22,792
Jefferson	3,492	37,508	San Miguel	547	6,797
Kiowa	234	2,406	Sedgwick	1,391	15,398
Kit Carson	158	1,598	Summit	638	7,734
Lake	3,704	44,865	Teller	1,230	15,763
La Plata	4,087	45,886	Washington	591	4,850
Larimer	9,465	100,693	Weld	19,049	213,260
Las Animas	8,352	85,858	Yuma	227	2,091
Lincoln	398	4,157	Out of state	26,276	285,745
Logan	2,994	30,391	Not classified	65	621
Mesa	7,055	73,100	Total	334,756	\$3,471,433
Mineral	66	732			
Moffat	757	7,733			

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: WAGES SUBJECT TO CONTRIBUTIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND INTEREST RECEIVED, AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID FOR COLORADO, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN 1939, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PRECEDING YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

Note—Figures on wages subject to contributions and contributions received for 1939 include reports received through December 31, 1939. They do not include data for October, November and December, 1939, since reports containing this information are not due until January, 1940. Total on wages subject to contributions in 1938 is subject to a similar adjustment.

INDUSTRY	Wages Subject to Contributions	Contributions and Interest	Benefit Payments	
			Number Claims	Amount
Mining and quarrying	\$ 12,327,714.48	\$ 327,098.16	87,848	\$1,079,657.09
Contract construction	7,874,416.64	212,333.90	38,409	434,880.79
Manufacturing	30,522,826.30	823,394.34	61,027	610,335.15
Transportation	16,643,520.70	449,496.46	32,360	348,124.31
Communication	4,773,856.93	128,894.47	5,161	42,614.29
Utilities	4,302,947.03	116,202.57	3,245	33,566.55
Trade	35,355,787.51	954,439.98	58,838	522,789.97
Finance	1,266,227.11	34,204.65	816	8,411.27
Insurance and real estate	3,991,700.79	107,912.12	3,983	36,311.19
Administrative offices	1,534,354.59	41,431.03	1,015	10,412.21
Service	11,665,143.77	314,556.28	*38,913	*309,368.33
Non-profit membership organization	307,677.21	8,322.71	....	.....
Miscellaneous	17,785.09	480.17	3,141	34,962.36
Total 1939	\$130,583,958.15	\$3,518,766.84	334,756	\$3,471,433.51
Total 1938	128,343,252.13	3,462,824.23	....	.....
Total 1937	201,644,499.37	3,671,002.53	....	.....
Total 1936	176,876,240.24	1,592,203.59	....	.....

*Includes 1,221 professional services in the amount of \$10,797.53.

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 provided 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. On August 1, 1937, the joint agency assumed the responsibility for the operation of the service in the entire state and the national re-employment service, which had filled in the temporary breach, ceased to be active in the state. An act of the state legislature, approved May 10, 1939, made the Colorado State Employment service a part of the Department of Employment Security under the state industrial commission. Included in the service is the administering of that part of the Wagner-Peyser act providing for the establishment of a farm placement service and a veterans placement service, for which the state and federal government match funds.

The organization has 26 regular offices in the state, located in the principal population centers. In each of these offices applicants may register for work and be placed in employment as opportunities arise. Also, applicants for unemployment compensation are required to register in these offices and file claims for benefits. In areas distant from these centers local advisors, who serve without pay, are appointed. There are 209 of these. An itinerant service is provided for communities not served by district offices and advisors.

The district offices are located in the following cities: Alamosa, Boulder, Canon City, Colorado Springs, Delta, Denver, Durango, Ft. Collins, Ft. Morgan, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Greeley, Lamar, La Junta, Las Animas, Leadville, Longmont, Loveland, Montrose, Pueblo, Rocky Ford, Salida, Steamboat Springs, Sterling, Trinidad, Walsenburg.

Of the 54,129 placements made in

1939, there were 45,129, of which 30,185 were men and 14,944 were women, placed in private business. The service received 195,201 applications in 1939, this total including all additions to the active file either as new applications or renewal of former applications which had become inactive.

The veterans placement division had an average of 3,484 names in the active files in 1939 and 3,501 in 1938. Placements were 2,562 in 1939 and 2,420 in 1938.

A farm placement service devoted to agricultural labor is a function of the division of employment service in accordance with the Wagner-Peyser provisions. In Colorado the representative of the veterans' placement service is also the state farm placement supervisor for the federal service, and is responsible to Washington, while functionally he is a member of the state administrative staff. Farm placements in 1939 numbered 17,090, which compares with 16,922 in 1938, 11,631 in 1937 and 6,530 in 1936.

The administrative cost of the division of employment service in the state for the calendar year of 1939 was \$229,909.

A table published herewith gives the number of names in the active files and total placements for Colorado by months for the calendar years of 1939, 1938 and 1937.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITORS

Statistics compiled by the savings division of the American Bankers association show that on June 30, 1939, there were 219,788 individual savings depositors in the banks of Colorado and that savings deposited to their credit amounted to \$89,784,000. Of that total \$8,972,000 was in state banks, \$11,757,000 in trust companies and \$69,055,000 in national banks. Further distribution of the total shows that \$83,680,000 was in savings accounts, \$5,932,000 in certificates of deposit and \$172,000 in postal savings deposits.

The per capita savings deposits in Colorado on June 30, 1939, based on estimated population in 1937, amounted to \$84, which compares with \$47 for nine states in the same division as this state and \$195 for the United States, exclusive of Hawaii. The gain in savings in 1939 over 1938 was \$2 per capita for Colorado as against \$1 for the region and \$4 for the United States. The decrease in savings per capita as compared with 1929 in Colorado was 21.5 per cent as against 42.7 for the region and 17.0 per cent for the United States.

FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ACTIVE FILE AT END OF EACH MONTH AND TOTAL NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS BY MONTHS FOR CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

Note—The active file represents the total number of persons actively seeking work through the employment service at the end of each month. Applications remain in the active file until a placement is made or the application is cancelled at the end of 60 days in the Denver office and 30 days in outside offices.

	1939		1938		1937	
	No. in Active File	Total Placements	No. in Active File	Total Placements	No. in Active File	Total Placements
January	64,664	1,512	64,754	2,038	66,189	2,550
February	74,788	1,476	64,523	1,705	63,209	1,854
March	75,109	2,558	56,855	1,958	58,422	3,225
April	69,707	3,012	61,566	2,624	58,846	4,320
May	67,385	5,706	63,695	3,831	55,336	6,137
June	64,337	7,304	58,951	5,818	54,752	6,185
July	65,071	6,377	56,884	5,748	50,408	6,575
August	64,174	6,554	53,225	6,816	48,415	6,408
September	60,280	7,124	48,881	5,731	47,167	6,479
October	59,571	6,395	50,557	4,932	45,378	5,612
November	63,738	3,193	49,965	2,493	52,461	3,483
December	64,511	2,918	46,851	1,829	59,026	2,792
Total	*66,111	54,129	*56,392	45,523	*54,967	55,620

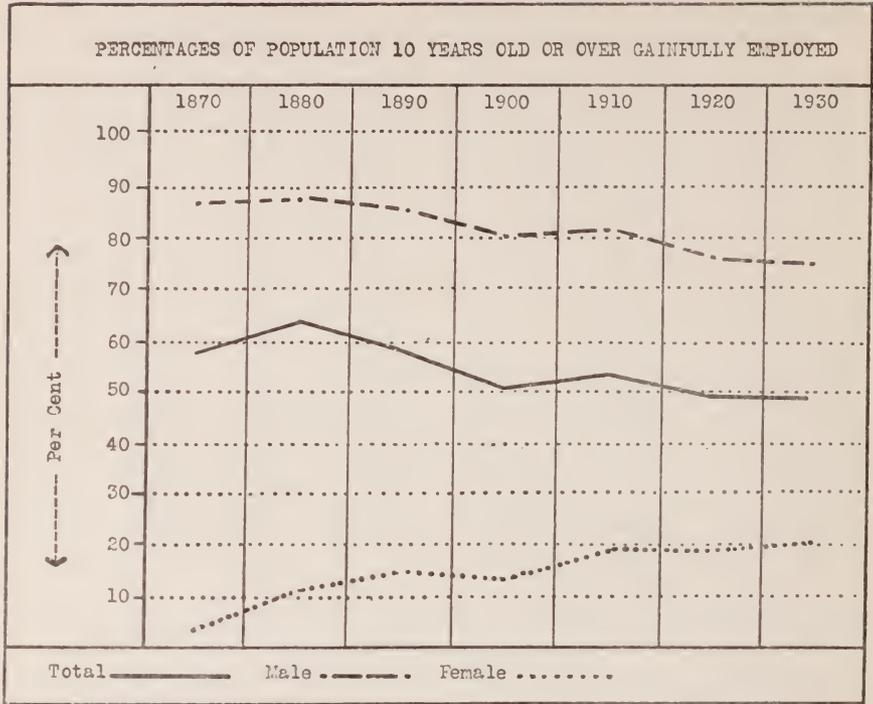
*Active file average for year.

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, NUMBER, SEX AND PERCENTAGES FOR COLORADO BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The term "gainful workers," in census usage, includes all persons following 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.

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	235,083	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



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

Radio and Aviation

Licensed Broadcasting Stations, Numbers of Airplanes and Pilots, Authorized Air Routes

THERE were 14 radio broadcasting stations operating in Colorado on January 1, 1940, under license from the Federal Communications commission, of which eight were assigned unlimited time, four shared their time with other stations and one operated during specified hours. One permit was outstanding on that date for the construction of a new station in Denver. In addition to these there were approximately 400 amateur stations in the state, three stations operated in connection with the airway service at the Denver municipal airport, and at Colorado Springs and Pueblo; an army station at Fitzsimons general hospital near Aurora, and municipal police department stations in Denver and Pueblo.

The country is divided into zones for allocating the use of wave lengths, and Colorado is in the fifth zone. All stations are under the supervision of the communications commission and an inspector's office is maintained in Denver.

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 33 "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, rank-

ing 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. Station KVOD put into operation on September 21, 1939, a 1,000-watt transmitter near Denver and KFEL at about the same time increased its power plant to 1,000 watts. These two stations previously had shared time and operated with a 500-watt transmitter.

A table is published herewith giving a list of Colorado stations, their call signals, names of licensees, power, frequency and time allotment as of January 1, 1940.

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. Estimates on population by the census bureau and on radios by the joint committee on radio research credit Colorado with 288,000 families on January 1, 1938, of which 233,500 or 81 per cent of all families in the state owned radios. This compares with 82 per cent for the United States.

CARLTON TUNNEL

Construction began in July, 1939, on the Carlton drainage tunnel in the Cripple Creek mining district in Teller county, a project intended to furnish drainage below present water levels so that undeveloped ore deposits may be worked. The tunnel will be approximately 32,000 feet long when finished, and at the end of 1940 it had been driven a total of 25,500 feet. It will provide drainage 1,140 feet lower than the Roosevelt tunnel, the lowest of two drainage tunnels previously constructed. The elevation of the tunnel at the portal is 6,893 feet.

RADIO LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1940

(Source: Federal Communications Commission)

Location	Call Signal	Licensee	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilo-cycles	Time
Alamosa -----	KGIW	E. L. Allen-----	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.----	1,000	920	Unlimited
Denver -----	KVOD	Colorado Radio Corp.-----	1,000	630	Unlimited
Denver (near Denver)*--	KLZ	KLZ Broadcasting Co., Inc.---	1,000	560	Unlimited
			5,000		Day Time
			5,000		(†)
Denver -----	KMYR‡	F. W. Meyer-----	100	1,310	Unlimited
			250		Day Time
Denver -----	KOA	National Broadcasting Co.---	50,000	830	Unlimited
Denver (Westminster)*--	KPOF	Pillar of Fire, Inc.-----	1,000	880	Shares with KFKA
Durango -----	KIUP	San Juan Broadcasting Co.---	100	1,370	Unlimited
Grand Junction-----	KFXJ	Western Slope Broadcasting Co. -----	250	1,200	Unlimited
Greeley -----	KFKA	Midwest Radio Corp.-----	\$500	880	Shares with KPOF
La Junta-----	KOKO	Southwest Broadcasting Co.---	100	1,370	Unlimited
Lamar -----	KIDW	Lamar Broadcasting Co.-----	100	1,420	Shares with KGIW
Pueblo -----	KGHF	Curtis P. Ritchie-----	500	1,320	Unlimited
Sterling -----	KGEK	Beeler Electrical Equipment Co. -----	100	1,200	Specified hours

*Transmitter location.

†Construction permit for directional antenna.

‡Construction permit authorized.

\$1,000 for day, 500 for night.

AIRWAYS, AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS

The Civil Aeronautics Authority was created by an act of congress approved June 23, 1938, to succeed the bureau of air commerce and to broaden its scope of activities. It was established to encourage and develop an air-transportation system adapted to the needs of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, the postal service and of the national defense; to regulate air transportation; to promote adequate, economical and efficient service by air carriers at reasonable charges; to regulate air commerce and to encourage and develop civic aeronautics.

For the administration of the act the country is divided into seven regions. Colorado is in the fifth region, which has its headquarters at Kansas City. Other states in the region are Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and South Dakota.

The airways serving Colorado include a route running in a general north-south direction through the cen-

tral part of the state between Great Falls, Mont., and El Paso, Tex., an east-west transcontinental route between Chicago and San Francisco, and an east-west route between Pueblo and Wichita, Kans.

The Great Falls-El Paso airway is a part of the federal airway system aggregating a total distance of 1,249 air miles and is lighted all the way with rotating beacons at 10 to 15-mile intervals to outline the route for night flying, except between Albuquerque and El Paso. The lighting of this last stretch was under way early in 1940 at a cost of \$150,000 and will provide facilities for night flying for its entire distance. It has control zones of intersection and range stations at all intersecting points, intermediate landing fields for emergencies with approach, boundary and obstruction lights, and radio communicating systems and weather reporting stations at Denver and Pueblo.

The east-west transcontinental route via Denver flies federally lighted air-

ways the entire distance except between Grand Island, Nebr., and Denver and between Milliken and Laramie. These stretches, which are designated as a commercial route, are unlighted, but are equipped with range stations at Hayes Center, Akron, Milliken and Laramie. The schedule time between Denver and Chicago, including stops at Omaha and Grand Island, is 5 hours and 2 minutes, and between Denver and New York, 8 hours and 12 minutes. The first transcontinental air service through Denver over this route was inaugurated on May 15, 1937, by the United Air Lines & Transport corporation.

The Pueblo-Wichita air service was inaugurated June 23, 1939, by the Continental Air Lines, Inc. The route is a part of the federal system and plans for lighting the entire line have been approved by the Civil Aeronautics authority and the construction, which will cost \$306,000, will begin after July 1, 1940. The equipping of the system will include the installation of 17 beacon lights, range and radio stations at Lamar, Dodge City and Kingman, and teletype stations at these points and Garden City. When this work is finished the airway will be fully equipped for night flying.

In addition to these lines there were pending before the Civil Aeronautics authority on June 30, 1939, applications for certificates of convenience and necessity for several other routes. Hearings have been held on some of these, but final action had not been taken up to May 1, 1940. These include an airway circling the mountain area of Colorado starting at Denver and taking in the national parks and monuments and returning to Denver by way of Pueblo and Colorado Springs; a projected route between Denver and Des Moines, Iowa, via Kansas points; a projected route between Denver and Amarillo, Tex., another between Denver and San Antonio, Tex.

All of the airways serving Colorado carry mail under contract with the government, passengers and express matter. In the performance of the mail contract the Denver-Cheyenne line had a scheduled service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, of 202,760 miles, of which 197,958 miles or 97.6 was actually flown. Pound-miles performed were 11,578,172 and the payments to the carriers aggregated \$57,407. The Denver-El Paso scheduled mileage was 736,359, of which 693,479 miles or 94.1 per cent was actually flown. The pound-mileage performance was 25,060,813 and payments were \$231,187.

The number of aircraft in Colorado, by years, including licensed and unlicensed ships, is as follows:

Year	Un-		Total
	Licensed	licensed	
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
1940 (Jan. 1).....	136	7	143

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
1940 (Jan. 1).....	355

The distribution of pilots as of January 1, is as follows:

	1940	1938	1936
Airline transport.....	29	57	44
Commercial.....	62	(1)	(1)
Limited commercial...	7	12	7
Private.....	111	52	29
Solo.....	146	9	7
Total.....	355	130	87

(1) Combined under Transport.

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
1940 (Jan. 1).....	6

There were 31 airports and landing fields in Colorado on January 1, 1940, as reported by the Civil Aeronautics authority. These were distributed as follows: Municipal, 8; commercial, 2; C. A. A. (Civil Aeronautics authority), 2; auxiliary, 19; total, 31. Their location and description are as follows:

- Akron—C. A. A. intermediate field; beacon, boundary range, obstruction lights. Radio facilities. No servicing.
- Alamosa—Alamosa airport, auxiliary.
- Antonito—Antonito airport, auxiliary.
- Boulder—Boulder field, auxiliary.
- Burlington—Burlington airport, auxiliary.
- 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.

Durango—Durango airport, municipal.

Florence—Florence field, auxiliary.

Fort Collins—Fort Collins airport, auxiliary.

Grand Junction—Grand Junction airport, municipal.

Gunnison—Meeker ranch field, auxiliary.

Holly—Holly airport, auxiliary.

Holyoke—Holyoke airport, municipal.

La Junta—La Junta airport, auxiliary.

Las Animas—Las Animas airport, auxiliary.

Longmont—Longmont airport, commercial.

Mancos—Mancos airport, auxiliary.

Milliken—C. A. A. intermediate field; beacon, boundary, and approach lights.

Monte Vista—Monte Vista airport, auxiliary.

Montrose—Montrose airport, municipal.

Pueblo—Pueblo airport, municipal; beacon, boundary, obstruction and approach lights. C. A. A. radio station and radio range identifying signal.

Rocky Ford — Zimmerman airport, auxiliary.

Saguache—Saguache airport, auxiliary.

Sterling—Sterling airport, municipal.

Trinidad—Trinidad airport, auxiliary.

Walden—Walden airport, auxiliary.

A table is published herewith giving civil airway routes in Colorado, operators, air miles, service and trips daily as of June 30, 1939.

Information concerning the air service of the Colorado national guard and the United States army at the Lowry air field and the civil pilot training program in Colorado colleges and universities is given in separate chapters under these respective headings.

CIVIL AIRWAY ROUTES: OPERATORS, AIR MILES, SERVICE AND TRIPS DAILY OF ROUTES SERVING COLORADO, AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

(Source: Civil Aeronautics Authority)

Route	Operator	*Air Miles	†Service	Round Trips
Denver-Cheyenne	United Air Lines Transport Corp.	96	M P E	3 a day
Cheyenne-Great Falls	Inland Air Lines, Inc.	572	M P E	Daily
Cheyenne-Billings	Inland Air Lines, Inc.	380	M P E	Daily
Denver-El Paso	Continental Airlines, Inc.	581	M P E	2 a day
Wichita-Pueblo (via Garden City)	Continental Airlines, Inc.	399	M P E	Daily
Chicago-San Francisco (via Denver)	United Air Lines Transport Corp.	2,022	M P E	2 a day
Chicago-San Francisco (via Cheyenne)	United Air Lines Transport Corp.	1,935	M P E	Daily
Chicago-Salt Lake City (via Cheyenne)	United Air Lines Transport Corp.	1,302	M P E	2 a day
Chicago-Cheyenne	United Air Lines Transport Corp.	917	M P E	Daily

*Air miles is airplane distance between cities, not airports.

†M—Mail, government contract. P—Passengers. E—Express.

CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

A federal program for co-operating with colleges and universities throughout the country for the qualification of some 10,000 American youths as private aviation pilots by June 30, 1940, was extended to eight educational institutions and one non-college unit in Colorado in November, 1939. Approximately 160 students qualified for the

course in this state in the school year 1939-1940.

The primary purpose of the program was to promote and regulate the ownership and use of aircraft by the private individual, develop means by which such flying can be made safer, cheaper and more widespread and to assist in the training of civilian pilots. President Roosevelt made available by

executive order in the fall of 1938 the sum of \$100,000 for an experimental program of this nature through several selected universities and the National Youth administration. This was followed by the adoption by congress of the civilian pilot training act on June 27, 1939, and later appropriating \$4,000,000 for that purpose. The program was put in charge of the Civil Aeronautics authority and eight Colorado colleges and universities were formally selected for taking part in the program.

The Colorado institutions selected were the University of Denver, the University of Colorado, the State college at Fort Collins, Western State college at Gunnison, Colorado college at Colorado Springs, the Grand Junction Junior college, the Trinidad Junior

college and the Pueblo Junior college. Under the provisions of the act that five per cent of the established quota may be non-college students, a unit of 10 enrollees was set up at Fort Morgan.

The CAA outlines both the ground and flight courses, requires a strict physical examination of students and conducts periodical inspections. Each institution selects its flight operator, who must qualify under the federal regulations. The flight operators are paid from government funds, and the government furnishes one airplane for the use of the students at each institution. The flight training takes place at the nearest flying field. The Ray Wilson, Inc., flying school in Denver furnishes the flight operators and flying facilities for the Colorado institutions.

Museums, Archaeology, Paleontology

Scientific Research Programs, Names and Locations of Principal Museums

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 in Colorado and other states but to gather specimens in foreign countries.

Colorado Museum of Natural History—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, erected in 1918, in memory of Joseph Standley, by

Mrs. Ellen M. Standley, at a cost of \$66,250, was the next unit completed. The James Memorial Wing, in memory of William H. James, donated by Mrs. Elsie James Lemen and Harry C. James, trustee, was finished in 1929 at a cost of \$84,975.

The Phipps auditorium, with a seating capacity of 750 on the main floor and 200 in the balcony and a modern theatrical stage ample for a 70-piece orchestra, was built in 1939 by the city at a cost of \$250,000 and was dedicated on January 11, 1940. The construction of this addition was made possible through a donation of \$137,500 by Senator and Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps and by Public Works administration grants of \$112,500.

Total construction cost to December 31, 1939, including \$625,698 for exhibits, cases, library and furniture, was \$896,616, exclusive of the Phipps auditorium, which will bring the total up to \$1,146,166.

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	199,253
1930	222,525
1931	218,910
1932	193,735
1933	207,505
1934	233,580
1935	211,445
1936	266,900
1937	299,490
1938	423,780
1939	463,130
Total	6,299,953

Colorado State Museum—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 State 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. Additions to its archaeological 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
1936	11,136.35
1937	11,114.72

Denver Art Museum—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. It also maintains an exhibit of Indian art and handicraft at the Red Rocks pueblo, a reproduction of a family-group habitation of the Pueblo Indians, in the Red Rocks park of the Denver mountain parks system.

Cody Memorial Museum—The Cody Memorial museum is located on Look-out 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.

Mesa Verde Park 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 co-operation 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.

Canon City Museum—The Canon City museum, located in Canon City, is owned by the city and contains natural history exhibits.

College and University museums—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 Hender-

son (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.

Denver Zoo—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. The bears' dens are built in the base of the mountain in the form of natural caves. A cliff dwellers ruin partly surrounded by a moat in the form of a small mountain stream provides a habitat for the seals. Another feature of the zoo is "monkey island," a summer home for the simians. The population of the zoo is approximately 140 species and 1,350 specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles.

PALEONTOLOGICAL

Colorado is an attractive field for the paleontologist, the scientist who deals with the life of past geological periods through the study of fossil remains of organisms. All geological formations known to science are present in the state, 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 rock. In many of these are found the fossil remains of organisms existing at the time the depositions took place. The identification of the strata of the earth depends largely upon the evidence afforded by the presence of fossils, and the science is used extensively in the exploration for minerals, oil and natural gas.

There are a number of beds exposed at the surface in Colorado which are not only of scientific value, but of particular interest to tourists who may gather evidence of the life of past ages as souvenirs of their visits to the state.

One of the most famous of these is located at Florissant, in Teller county west of Colorado Springs. In the Tertiary age there existed at this location a small lake approximately five miles long and about a mile in width. The bed of the lake is now composed chiefly of volcanic ashes, mud and sand. The conclusion reached in both field and laboratory is that the deposits were formed largely by volcanic ashes from repeated eruptions falling upon the surface of the water and settling to the bottom, assisted by the sluggish lake currents which flowed mud into position without much grinding. The ancient lake was discovered in 1873 by Dr. A. C. Peale, of the Hayden geological survey. Its beds have proved to be highly fossiliferous, perhaps more abundantly so than any other deposit in the world. They are especially rich in remains of plants, fish and insects, and are now known to include more than 1,000 species of insects and nearly 250 species of plants. During the more than 67 years of its known existence, many thousands of specimens have been recovered by individuals and are to be found not only in museums but many homes throughout the world.

There are a number of other lake beds similar to the one at Florissant in other areas of the state, the most noted being in the vicinity of Creede. Some of these deposits are known to be several thousand feet thick.

The yield of fossils from the known beds in the state is by no means confined to species of plant and insect life, but includes fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest. The Dinosaur national monument in northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah, with a total area of 203,965 acres, is one of the largest of these. It is more fully described in the chapter in this volume on national parks and monuments.

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 foot-

prints, 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.

Numerous mounted specimens of prehistoric animals are on exhibition at the Colorado Museum of Natural History.

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 Nordenskjöld, 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 evi-

dences 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 ancient Americans at least 12,000 years ago, was discovered in 1935 at a location 65 miles northwest of Fort Collins by an expedition headed by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian institute. Excavations continued from 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and much evidence of how the Folsom men lived was uncovered, but no human bones or skulls were discovered.

The Colorado Museum of Natural History conducted excavations during 1936 at a Folsom habitation site, 15 miles west of the Lindenmeier location. During the field seasons of 1937, 1938 and 1939, Marie Wormington, curator of archaeology for the museum, conducted expeditions in Montrose county. The principal work has been carried on in two rock shelters, known as the Moore and Casebier sites, which have yielded a previously unreported complex of stone and bone artifacts and basketry tentatively attributed to prehistoric Ute. The museum also has carried on general survey work and the recording of pictographs.

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 evidences of Indian occupation are to be found and the principal libraries have guide books giving information con-

cerning 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.

Colorado Hospitals

Location, Capacity, Control and Financing of Principal 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, 1939, lists 36 approved hospitals in the state, of which 33 are fully approved and three 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 36 hospitals approved in 1939 had a bed capacity of 10,869, 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.

The United States Public Health Service released in 1939 a report giving the results of a business census of hospitals for 1935, which was taken with the aid of grants from the Works Progress Administration. This report, the first of its kind ever compiled, reveals that Colorado ranks high among the

states of the Union in hospital facilities. This state ranked first in the number of beds per 1,000 population in hospitals for tuberculosis, sixth for general and special hospitals and fourth for all hospitals.

The number of beds per 1,000 population in Colorado and the United States in 1935, and Colorado's rank among the states, in registered hospitals, exclusive of hospitals under federal control, and infirmary units of institutions, is as follows:

Type	Colo.	United States	Rank of Colo.
General and special	4.50	3.13	6
Mental	3.99	3.97	*18
Tuberculosis	1.61	0.52	1
All hospitals	10.10	7.62	4

*One other state has the same rank as Colorado.

The annual payment per capita for hospital service in Colorado is \$6.83, or indicated payments of \$7,253,460, of which 42.3 per cent comes from patients, 26.8 per cent from taxes, and 30.9 per cent from other sources, including trust funds and grants. These figures are exclusive of federal hospitals.

Annual payments per 1,000 population for Colorado, compared with the United States, by types of hospitals is as follows:

Type	Colo.	U. S.
General and special	\$4.49	\$3.37
Mental	1.02	1.14
Tuberculosis	1.32	0.39
Total	\$6.83	\$4.90

An accompanying table gives a distribution of these payments, with sources from which they are derived, and indicated amounts.

Expenditures of hospitals canvassed on a per capita basis for Colorado and the United States, and in indicated amounts for Colorado, are as follows:

Type	Per Capita		Amount Colo.
	Colo.	U. S.	
General and special	\$4.38	\$3.44	\$4,651,560
Mental	0.98	1.14	1,040,760
Tuberculosis	1.33	0.39	1,412,460
Total	\$6.69	\$4.97	\$7,104,780

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, 1939. 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.

Information on federal controlled hospitals in Colorado will be found under the headings "Fitzsimons General Hospital" and "Veterans Hospital."

COLORADO HOSPITALS: ESTIMATED INCOME, BY SOURCES, FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1935

(Source: United States Public Health Service)

Note—This table is compiled from a census of registered hospitals made by the Public Health Service with the aid of a grant from the Works Progress Administration, and constitutes a unit of the business census of 1935. The report uses only ratios and percentages in relation to payments for hospital services and the sources of the payments. The amounts used in this table are obtained by applying the per capita payments to Colorado's estimated population of 1,062,000 as of July 1, 1935. Infirmary units of institutions and hospitals under federal control are not included. See text under "Colorado Hospitals" for further explanations.

TYPE OF HOSPITAL	Total Payments		Hospital Income from Specified Sources					
	Per Capita	Amount	Patients		Taxes		Others	
			Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount
General and special	\$4.49	\$4,768,380	58.3	\$2,779,965	21.6	\$1,029,970	20.1	\$ 958,445
Mental	1.02	1,083,240	14.8	160,320	84.1	911,004	1.1	11,916
Tuberculosis	1.32	1,401,840	9.4	131,773	...	.....	90.6	1,270,067
Total	\$6.83	\$7,253,460	42.3	\$3,072,058	26.8	\$1,940,974	30.9	\$2,240,428

REMINGTON ARMS CONTRACT

A contract was awarded by the federal government in Washington on January 4, 1941, to the Remington Arms company of Bridgeport, Conn., for the construction of a small-arms ammunition plant near Denver as a part of the national defense program. It involved a total of \$122,249,880, the largest amount in any single contract for construction and operation of a plant in the state. It includes \$14,800,000 for the cost of equipment and management of the plant, \$87,449,880 for ammunition to be manufactured, and \$20,000,000 for the construction of 120 buildings. The Remington Arms company is a subsidiary of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

The plant is to be located on what

is known as the Hayden ranch, southwest of Denver, in Jefferson county. Construction work is to begin as soon as all preliminary details are completed and the plant is expected to be ready for operation during the summer of 1941. It will give employment to approximately 10,000 persons, of whom 6,000 will be men and 4,000 women, as soon as operations begin. Construction contracts were due to be awarded some time in January and in the meantime plans for the construction of transportation, water and power facilities were in progress and orders had been placed for most of the equipment. The plant itself will be owned by the government, and the Remington company will act in a supervisory capacity in its construction.

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1939

LOCATION AND NAME	Type	Ownership	Control	Bed Capacity
Boulder:				
Boulder-Colorado sanitarium and hospital.....	General.....	Seventh Day Adventists.....	Trustees.....	107
Community hospital.....	General.....	Community.....	Board of Directors.....	57
Colorado Springs:				
Beth-El General hospital.....	General.....	Methodist Church.....	Board of Directors.....	217
Glockner sanitarium and hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Charity.....	150
St. Francis hospital and sanatorium.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of St. Francis.....	160
Denver:				
Beth Israel hospital.....	General.....	Community.....	Board of Directors.....	60
Children's hospital.....	Children.....	Community.....	Board of Directors.....	200
Denver General hospital.....	General.....	City and County.....	Department Health and Charity.....	556
Fitzsimons General hospital.....	General.....	Federal.....	Army.....	1,185
Mercy hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	238
Mt. Airy sanitarium.....	Mental.....	Private.....	Board of Directors.....	64
National Jewish hospital.....	Tuberculosis..	Community.....	Managers.....	246
Porter sanitarium and hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Board of Directors.....	108
Presbyterian hospital.....	General.....	Presbyterian Church.....	Manager.....	175
St. Anthony's hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of St. Francis.....	215
St. Joseph's hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Charity.....	290
St. Luke's hospital.....	General.....	Episcopal Church.....	Managers.....	240
Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society.....	Tuberculosis..	Community.....	Trustees.....	300
University of Colorado hospitals:				
Colorado General hospital.....	General.....	State.....	Regents.....	180
Colorado Psychopathic hospital.....	Mental.....	State.....	Regents.....	80
Durango:				
Mercy hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	59

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1939—Continued

LOCATION AND NAME	Type	Ownership	Control	Bed Capacity
Fort Logan:				
Station hospital*	General	Federal	Army	72
Fort Lyon:				
Veterans Administration hospital	General	Federal	Veterans Administration	805
Grand Junction:				
St. Mary's hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	65
La Junta:				
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad hospital	Industrial	Railroad Hospital Association	Trustees	36
Mennonite hospital and sanitarium*	General	Board of Missions and Charities	Trustees	80
Longmont:				
Longmont hospital	General	Private	Board of Directors	40
Pueblo:				
Colorado State hospital	Mental	State	Division of Public Welfare	3,902
Corwin hospital	Industrial	Corporation	Board of Directors	248
Parkview hospital	General	Community	Board of Directors	96
St. Mary's hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	167
Woodcroft hospital	Mental	State	Colorado State Hospital	130
Salida:				
Denver & Rio Grande Western hospital	Industrial	Railway Employees' Association	Trustees	80
Sterling:				
St. Benedict hospital	General	Church	Sisters of St. Benedict	41
Trinidad:				
Mt. San Rafael hospital*	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	65
Woodmen:				
Modern Woodmen of America sanatorium	Tuberculosis	Fraternal (Woodmen of America)	Board of Directors	155

*Provisionally approved.

Production of Electricity

Production of Electric Energy within the State, Number and Capacity of Plants

THE production of electric energy for public use in Colorado established an all-time high in 1939, when the power developed in privately-owned and municipally-owned plants amounted to 760,445,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 67,101,000 kilowatt hours or 9.7 per cent as compared with 1938, and 303,952,000 kilowatt hours or 66.5 per cent as compared with 1933, the year of minimum production over a long period of time.

The production in 1939 distributed by type of plants was as follows:

Type	Kilowatt-Hours
Hydro	215,550,000
Steam	526,595,000
Internal combustion.....	18,300,000
Total	760,445,000

The total production for public use in 1938 was 693,344,000 kilowatt-hours. This is exclusive of energy produced in privately-owned plants for manufacturing and mining and for railroads, electric street railways and industries which do not produce primarily for public use. The distribution of all production in 1938 by class of ownership is as follows:

	Kilowatt-Hours	Per Cent of Total
Privately owned:		
Electric utilities..	615,323,000	84.1
Mining and manufacturing*	6,662,000	0.9
Railways and railroads	38,051,000	5.2
Total	660,036,000	90.2

	Kilowatt-Hours	Per Cent of Total
Publicly-owned:		
Municipal electric utilities	63,646,000	8.7
Co-operative state projects	7,713,000	1.1
Total	71,359,000	9.8
Grand total..	731,395,000	100.0

*Portion produced for sale only.

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 electric energy in Colorado for public use, by calendar years, in kilowatt-hours, with per cent of increase or decrease over preceding year, 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
1938	693,344,000	1.6
1939	760,445,000	9.7

(—) Denotes decrease.

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

Another table under "Electric Light and Power Industry" gives a summary of the 1937 census of the industry for Colorado.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE IN COLORADO (Source: Federal Power Commission)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of companies operating	(1)	33	31	30	29	26
Number of plants operated	(1)	71	70	71	71	67
Generator capacity (kilowatt hours)	284,887	253,090	251,718	235,909	234,697	236,025
Production (kilowatt hours):						
Water power	248,891,000	219,732,000	223,779,000	196,681,000	182,018,000	184,508,000
Fuel power	444,453,000	462,490,000	428,625,000	352,476,000	324,692,000	274,985,000
Total power	693,344,000	682,222,000	652,404,000	549,157,000	506,710,000	459,493,000
Consumption of fuel:						
Coal (short tons)	475,756	493,448	461,017	379,387	356,523	306,395
Oil (barrels)	40,770	38,881	38,182	24,945	27,182	26,367
Natural gas (cu. ft.)	1,463,123,000	424,527,000	370,572,000	406,322,000	342,250,000	419,819,000

(1) Not reported.

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.) Totals for 1939 are given in the accompanying text.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INDUSTRY: STATISTICS FOR COLORADO
FOR 1937 AND 1932**

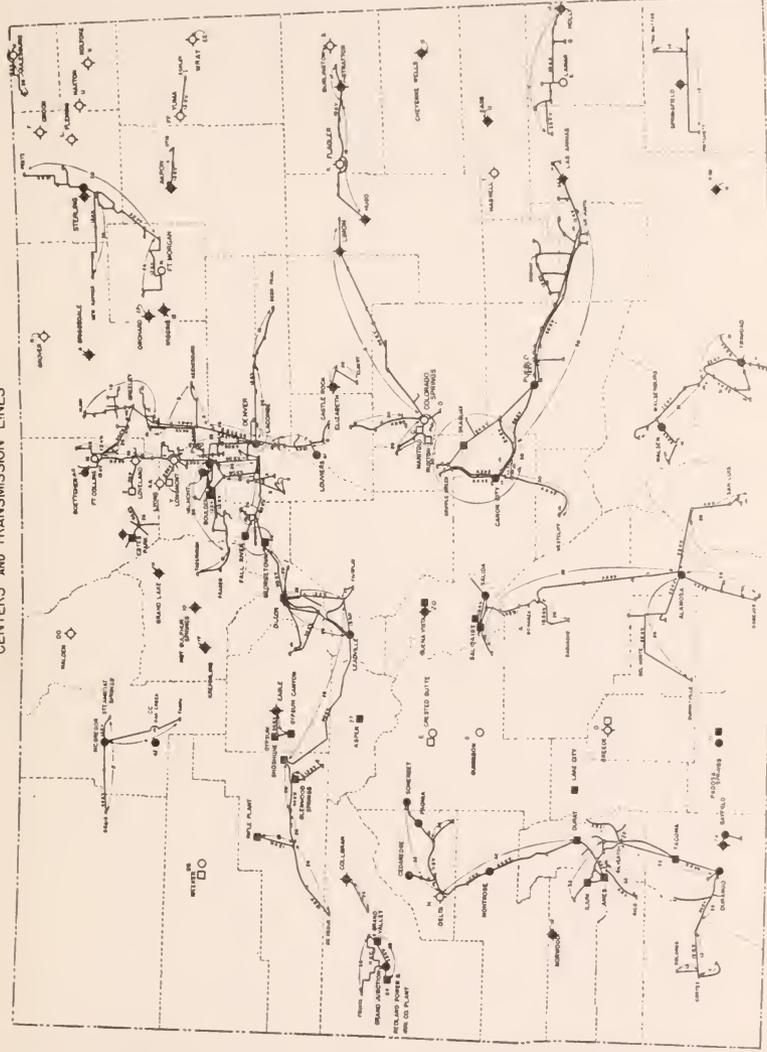
(Source: Census Reports)

Note—Statistics relate to all establishments which were engaged during any portion of the census year in the generation and distribution of electric energy to public or private consumers; or in the generation of current for sale to other light and power companies for distribution; or in the transmission of electric energy for private or public use. Establishments which consume all the current generated, such as manufacturing and mining companies, railroads, hotels and other enterprises not in the nature of public utilities, are not included.

	1937	1932	Per cent Increase
Number of establishments:			
Generating energy:			
Privately owned.....	23	23	....
Municipally owned.....	23	20	....
Total	46	43	....
Distributing only:			
Privately owned.....	9	10	....
Municipally owned.....	8	8	....
Total	17	18	....
Total all establishments.....	63	61	....
Generating equipment:			
Horsepower of prime movers:			
Privately owned.....	264,128	271,340	—2.7
Municipally owned.....	53,103	39,305	36.6
Total	317,231	310,645	2.1
Rated generator capacity (kilowatts):			
Fuel	162,830	158,773	2.6
Hydro	64,994	62,473	4.0
Total	227,824	221,246	3.0
Current generated (kilowatt-hours):			
Fuel	461,819,330	257,058,295	79.6
Hydro	219,922,080	180,271,586	22.0
Total	681,741,410	437,329,881	55.9
Number of customers:			
Residential or Domestic sales:			
Farm	8,286	(1)	...
Non-farm	181,867	(1)	...
Commercial and industrial sales:			
Farm	2,295	(1)	...
Non-farm	42,803	(1)	...
Public street and highway lighting.....	194	(1)	...
Other sales to public authorities.....	275	(1)	...
Sales to railroads and railways.....	3	(1)	...
Inter-departmental	9	(1)	...
Other sales to ultimate consumers.....	8	(1)	...
Total, customers.....	235,740	227,961	3.4
Current sold (kilowatt-hours) ²	1,814,048,060	460,428,147	294.0
Revenue from electric service ²	\$22,215,496	\$16,985,012	30.8

¹Not reported separately. ²Combined to avoid disclosure of the operations of individual establishments.

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS, DISTRIBUTION CENTERS AND TRANSMISSION LINES



COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

77 PERCENT

POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES

Note—Figures for 1940 are from the preliminary reports of the United States census bureau. Final figures may show minor changes.

COUNTY	Population					Increase, 1930-1940*	
	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent
Adams ^{a b c}	23,391	20,245	14,430	8,892	.....	3,146	15.5
Alamosa ^d	10,456	8,602	5,148	.....	.....	1,854	21.6
Arapahoe ^{a b}	32,171	22,647	13,766	10,263	153,017	9,524	42.1
Archuleta	3,803	3,204	3,590	3,302	2,117	599	18.7
Baca	6,190	10,570	8,721	2,516	759	-4,380	-41.4
Bent	9,636	9,134	9,705	5,043	3,049	502	5.5
Boulder	37,447	32,456	31,861	30,330	21,544	4,991	15.4
Chaffee	8,094	8,126	7,753	7,622	7,085	-32	-0.4
Cheyenne	2,967	3,723	3,746	3,687	501	-756	-20.3
Clear Creek	3,780	2,155	2,891	5,001	7,082	1,625	75.4
Conejos ^d	11,638	9,803	8,416	11,285	8,794	1,835	18.7
Costilla ^d	7,528	5,779	5,032	5,498	4,632	1,749	30.3
Crowley ^e	5,380	5,934	6,383	.....	.....	-554	-9.3
Custer	2,268	2,124	2,172	1,947	2,937	144	6.8
Delta	16,564	14,204	13,668	13,688	5,487	2,360	16.6
Denver ^{a c}	318,415	287,861	256,491	213,381	.....	30,554	10.6
Dolores	1,944	1,412	1,243	642	1,134	532	37.7
Douglas	3,101	3,498	3,517	3,192	3,120	-397	-11.3
Eagle	5,329	3,924	3,385	2,985	3,008	1,405	35.8
Elbert	5,459	6,580	6,980	5,331	3,101	-1,121	-17.0
El Paso	53,709	49,570	44,027	43,321	31,602	4,139	8.3
Fremont	19,726	18,896	17,883	18,181	15,636	830	4.1
Garfield	10,565	9,975	9,304	10,144	5,835	590	5.9
Gilpin	1,617	1,212	1,364	4,131	6,690	405	33.1
Grand	3,547	2,108	2,659	1,862	741	1,439	68.3
Gunnison	6,180	5,527	5,590	5,897	5,331	653	11.8
Hinsdale	349	449	538	646	1,609	-100	-22.3
Huerfano	15,901	17,062	16,879	13,320	8,395	-1,161	-6.8
Jackson ^f	1,778	1,386	1,340	1,013	.....	392	28.3
Jefferson ^g	30,502	21,810	14,400	14,231	9,306	8,692	39.9
Kiowa	2,787	3,786	3,755	2,899	701	-999	-26.4
Kit Carson	7,499	9,725	8,915	7,483	1,580	-2,226	-22.9
Lake	6,877	4,899	6,630	10,600	18,054	1,978	40.4
La Plata	15,454	12,975	11,218	10,812	7,016	2,479	19.1
Larimer ^f	35,440	33,137	27,872	25,270	12,168	2,303	6.9
Las Animas	32,318	36,008	38,975	33,643	21,841	-3,690	-10.2
Lincoln	5,912	7,850	8,273	5,917	926	-1,938	-24.7
Logan	18,268	19,946	18,427	9,549	3,292	-1,678	-8.4
Mesa	33,770	25,908	22,281	22,197	9,267	7,862	30.3
Mineral	959	640	779	1,239	1,913	319	49.8
Moffat ^h	5,090	4,861	5,129	.....	.....	229	4.7
Montezuma	9,705	7,798	6,260	5,029	3,058	1,907	24.5
Montrose	15,412	11,742	11,852	10,291	4,535	3,670	31.3
Morgan	17,181	18,284	16,124	9,577	3,268	-1,103	-6.0
Otero ^e	23,489	21,390	22,623	20,201	11,522	-91	-3.7
Ouray ^j	2,086	1,784	2,620	3,514	4,731	302	16.9
Park ^k	3,266	2,052	1,977	2,492	2,998	1,214	59.2
Phillips	4,948	5,797	5,499	3,179	1,583	-849	-14.6
Pitkin	1,660	1,770	2,707	4,566	7,020	-110	-6.2
Prowers	12,273	14,762	13,845	9,520	3,766	-2,489	-16.9
Pueblo	68,883	66,038	57,638	52,223	34,448	2,845	4.3
Río Blanco	2,942	2,980	3,135	2,332	1,690	-38	-1.3
Río Grande	12,390	9,953	7,855	6,563	4,080	2,437	24.5
Routt ^h	10,494	9,352	8,948	7,561	3,661	1,142	12.2
Saguache	6,165	6,250	4,638	4,160	3,853	-85	-1.4
San Juan	1,428	1,935	1,700	3,063	2,343	-507	-26.2
San Miguel ^l	3,643	2,184	5,281	4,700	5,379	1,459	66.8
Sedgwick	5,215	5,580	4,207	3,061	971	-365	-6.5
Summit	1,744	987	1,724	2,003	2,744	757	76.7
Teller	6,450	4,141	6,696	14,351	29,002	2,309	55.8
Washington ^b	8,268	9,591	11,208	6,002	1,241	-1,323	-13.8
Weld	64,941	65,097	54,059	39,177	16,808	-156	-0.2
Yuma ^b	12,428	13,613	13,897	8,499	1,720	-1,185	-8.7
State	1,118,820	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,709	83,029	8.0

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

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PER CAPITA STATISTICS

Note—Population for 1940 are preliminary figures of the U. S. census bureau. Final figures may show minor changes. Assessed valuations and taxes assessed are based on 1939 figures of the State Tax Commission. Bank deposits are as of December 31, 1939.

COUNTY	Population	Area Square Miles	Population per Square Mile	Assessed Valuation per Capita	Taxes Assessed per Capita	Bank Deposits per Capita
Adams	23,391	1,262	18.5	\$1,001.97	\$28.98	\$ 20.06
Alamosa	10,456	727	14.4	717.06	29.65	226.66
Arapahoe	32,171	842	38.2	565.91	22.52	77.35
Archuleta	3,803	1,220	3.1	811.17	25.21	64.38
Baca	6,190	2,552	2.4	1,486.99	47.11	97.19
Bent	9,636	1,524	6.3	1,073.14	33.09	97.43
Boulder	37,447	764	49.0	1,005.39	33.59	203.73
Chaffee	8,094	1,083	7.5	906.64	35.40	168.19
Cheyenne	2,967	1,777	1.7	2,665.37	69.08	90.41
Clear Creek	3,780	390	9.7	1,143.55	47.99	90.75
Conejos	11,638	1,252	9.3	546.82	18.20	56.21
Costilla	7,528	1,185	6.4	427.33	19.41	20.18
Crowley	5,380	808	6.7	970.32	38.29	87.93
Custer	2,268	747	3.0	869.38	27.82	....
Delta	16,564	1,201	13.8	589.82	26.65	122.33
Denver	318,415	58	5,489.9	1,111.33	41.39	645.04
Dolores	1,944	1,030	1.9	686.90	29.26	....
Douglas	3,101	845	3.7	2,364.33	70.77	16.50
Eagle	5,329	1,620	3.3	1,723.31	46.32	108.83
Elbert	5,459	1,857	2.9	1,712.02	42.95	102.35
El Paso	53,709	2,121	25.3	954.07	38.39	418.62
Fremont	19,726	1,557	12.7	789.25	29.18	175.66
Garfield	10,565	3,107	3.4	1,149.31	44.13	250.19
Gilpin	1,617	132	12.3	1,945.04	76.96	....
Grand	3,547	1,866	1.9	1,807.96	48.20	155.86
Gunnison	6,180	3,179	1.9	1,466.28	54.37	196.73
Hinsdale	349	971	0.4	1,536.71	72.56	....
Huerfano	15,901	1,500	10.6	581.48	30.38	119.41
Jackson	1,778	1,632	1.1	1,443.97	38.67	....
Jefferson	30,502	808	37.7	759.89	27.91	38.70
Kiowa	2,787	1,798	1.6	2,548.62	71.49	103.79
Kit Carson	7,499	2,159	3.5	1,311.07	42.67	103.80
Lake	6,877	371	18.5	3,094.58	64.18	....
La Plata	15,454	1,851	8.3	640.90	30.41	233.90
Larimer	35,440	2,629	13.5	1,029.23	39.80	176.65
Las Animas	32,318	4,809	6.7	845.29	36.83	137.60
Lincoln	5,912	2,570	2.3	1,622.72	49.20	156.98
Logan	18,268	1,822	10.0	1,205.19	39.43	149.09
Mesa	33,770	3,163	10.7	615.37	29.03	143.70
Mineral	959	866	1.1	1,243.28	33.49	....
Moffat	5,090	4,658	1.1	1,113.22	34.17	90.62
Montezuma	9,705	2,051	4.7	553.72	21.96	107.88
Montrose	15,412	2,264	6.8	560.31	23.33	163.46
Morgan	17,181	1,286	13.4	1,031.00	35.02	176.87
Otero	23,489	1,259	18.7	892.24	31.65	135.84
Ouray	2,086	519	4.0	1,349.39	57.69	195.00
Park	3,266	2,242	1.5	1,252.25	35.69	123.08
Phillips	4,948	688	7.2	1,347.25	41.49	159.06
Pitkin	1,660	1,019	1.6	1,310.03	42.06	236.78
Prowers	12,273	1,630	7.5	1,146.94	38.25	129.49
Pueblo	68,883	2,433	28.3	814.43	38.70	420.79
Rio Blanco	2,942	3,223	0.9	1,257.61	42.96	146.88
Rio Grande	12,390	898	13.8	633.59	30.45	63.29
Routt	10,494	2,309	4.5	1,110.96	34.28	....
Saguache	6,165	3,133	2.0	1,051.31	34.15	153.01
San Juan	1,428	453	3.2	2,112.22	83.03	....
San Miguel	3,643	1,301	2.8	109.61	36.34	....
Sedgwick	5,215	531	9.8	1,447.27	46.37	131.01
Summit	1,744	649	2.7	1,561.37	43.28	....
Teller	6,450	547	11.8	798.95	31.68	338.27
Washington	8,268	2,521	3.3	1,164.15	35.32	86.10
Weld	64,941	4,022	16.1	1,021.02	34.84	140.20
Yuma	12,428	2,367	5.3	827.29	28.48	135.41
State	1,118,820	103,658	10.8	\$ 996.62	\$37.56	\$306.82

COLORADO COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Note—Population for 1940 is based on preliminary figures of the U. S. census bureau. Final figures may show minor changes.

COUNTY	County Seat	Population of County Seat			
		Census 1940	Census 1930	Census 1920	Census 1910
Adams	Brighton	4,029	3,394	2,715	850
Alamosa	Alamosa	5,586	5,107	3,171	3,013
Arapahoe	Littleton	2,224	2,019	1,636	1,373
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	1,589	804	1,032	669
Baca	Springfield	1,076	1,393	295	....
Bent	Las Animas	3,227	2,517	2,252	2,008
Boulder	Boulder	12,831	11,223	11,006	9,539
Chaffee	Salida	4,965	5,065	4,689	4,425
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	695	595	508	270
Clear Creek	Georgetown	391	303	703	950
Conejos	Conejos	(1)	(1)	350	....
Costilla	San Luis	(1)	(1)	550	....
Crowley	Ordway	1,138	1,139	1,186	705
Custer	Westcliffe	429	201	241	250
Delta	Delta	3,719	2,938	2,623	2,388
Denver	Denver	318,415	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores	Hico	385	447	326	368
Douglas	Castle Rock	576	478	461	365
Eagle	Eagle	506	341	358	186
Elbert	Kiowa	192	185	148	....
El Paso	Colorado Springs	36,310	33,237	30,105	29,078
Fremont	Canon City	6,664	5,938	6,386	5,162
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	2,253	1,825	2,073	2,019
Gilpin	Central City	705	572	552	1,782
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	235	142	123	182
Gunnison	Gunnison	2,170	1,415	1,329	1,026
Hinsdale	Lake City	185	259	317	405
Huerfano	Walsenburg	5,715	5,503	3,565	2,323
Jackson	Walden	662	284	260	162
Jefferson	Golden	3,154	2,426	2,135	2,477
Kiowa	Eads	679	518	406	....
Kit Carson	Burlington	1,277	1,280	991	368
Lake	Leadville	4,783	3,771	4,959	1,508
La Plata	Durango	5,858	5,400	4,116	4,686
Larimer	Fort Collins	12,183	11,489	8,755	8,210
Las Animas	Trinidad	13,027	11,732	10,906	10,204
Lincoln	Hugo	853	712	838	343
Logan	Sterling	7,360	7,195	6,415	3,044
Mesa	Grand Junction	12,471	10,247	8,665	7,754
Mineral	Creede	654	384	500	741
Moffat	Craig	2,124	1,418	1,297	392
Montezuma	Cortez	1,661	921	541	565
Montrose	Montrose	4,749	3,566	3,581	3,254
Morgan	Fort Morgan	4,884	4,423	3,818	2,800
Otero	La Junta	7,004	7,193	4,964	4,154
Ouray	Ouray	946	707	1,165	1,644
Park	Fairplay	726	221	183	265
Phillips	Holyoke	1,089	1,226	1,205	659
Pitkin	Aspen	771	705	1,265	1,834
Prowers	Lamar	4,442	4,233	2,512	2,977
Pueblo	Pueblo	51,805	50,096	43,050	44,395
Rio Blanco	Meeker	1,399	1,069	935	807
Rio Grande	Del Norte	1,923	1,410	1,007	840
Routt	Steamboat Springs	1,617	1,198	1,249	1,227
Saguache	Saguache	1,221	1,010	948	620
San Juan	Silverton	1,126	1,301	1,150	2,153
San Miguel	Telluride	1,324	512	1,618	1,756
Sedgwick	Julesburg	1,623	1,467	1,320	962
Summit	Breckenridge	378	436	796	834
Teller	Cripple Creek	2,340	1,427	2,325	6,206
Washington	Akron	1,433	1,135	1,401	647
Weld	Greeley	15,476	12,203	10,958	8,179
Yuma	Wray	2,062	1,785	1,538	1,000

(1) Not incorporated.

STRIKES IN COLORADO

Colorado was comparatively free from important strikes and lockouts in the 12-year period from 1927 to 1938, inclusive, as shown by the reports of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor. There were 76 strikes in the state in that period, an average of 6.3 strikes per year. These involved 21,445 workers, or an average of 282 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 1938, INCLUSIVE, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE DURING THE YEAR

(Source: 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
1937.....	17	1,407	0.1	83	36,002	0.1
1938.....	11	1,922	0.3	175	15,070	0.2
Total.....	76	21,445	..	282	544,560	..

*Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

MOTORBUS OPERATIONS

The evolution of local mass transportation from the operation of street cars to motor buses is gradually eliminating the first named in Colorado, and when the Denver system completes the change to trolley-bus and motorbus, which is now under way, the street car is expected to disappear from the state. In 1912 there were 86,597,000 revenue passengers carried in street cars in the cities and towns of the state. The number steadily decreased until it dropped to 34,063,208 in 1932. The census of electrical industries for 1937 combined operations in this state with those in Montana and Arizona in order not to reveal information concerning individual operations, so the information for that year is not available.

The operation of trolley-buses was first reported by the street railways in

1932. The motorbuses operated by the street railways, however, began to play an important part in local mass transportation in 1927. In that year 698,098 revenue passengers were carried in Colorado. The next census of the industry (1932) showed an increase to 3,900,584. The motorbus industry was, however, in the organization and experimental stage, and the miles of routes operated decreased from 827 in 1932 to 332 in 1937. The revenue passengers increased during the same period to 4,833,429.

An accompanying table gives a summary of motorbus operations engaged in local mass transportation for 1937 and 1932. The figures for the two census years are not comparable, due to changes in the information required of operating companies in the census schedules.

MOTORBUS OPERATIONS OF COMPANIES ENGAGED IN LOCAL MASS TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO IN 1937 AND 1932

(Source: Census Bureau)

Note—This table is compiled from reports of the 1937 census of Electrical Industries, which originally was concerned with electric street railway operations. Street railway activities for Colorado in 1937 were combined with Montana and Arizona to avoid disclosing individual operations. The figures for 1932 relate to motorbus operations by street railway companies, their affiliates, subsidiaries and successors in cities and towns of less than 100,000 population, while those for 1937 include independent companies and those operating in cities of 100,000 population or more. They are not, therefore, comparable. See text under "Motorbus Operations" for additional explanation.

	1937	1932
Number of companies.....	10	12
Number of motorbuses operated.....	84	.....
Miles of		
Route (round trip).....	332	827
Street highway served (1 way).....	171	411
Passengers (number):		
Revenue	4,833,429	3,900,584
Free transfer.....	1,871,381	1,539,337
Free	63,145	31,754
Total	6,767,955	5,471,675
Employees:		
Number	156	173
Salaries and wages.....	\$232,448	\$230,977
Operating accounts:		
Revenues	473,125	380,533
Expenses	456,889	473,447
Net revenue*.....	\$ 16,236	—\$ 92,914

*Before taxes and other deductions.

(—) Denotes deficit.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

In 1937 the legislature adopted what is known as the Colorado Soil Conservation act, a measure designed to permit the organization of districts for the prevention and control of soil erosion due to either wind or water. Under its provisions a district, once it is organized by vote of the resident land owners, controls its own affairs without federal or state interference. Such

districts usually contract with the Soil Conservation service and other federal and state agencies for co-operative work programs, but resident land owners control under all circumstances.

Since passage of the act 17 soil erosion districts had been organized up to October 15, 1940, covering land totaling nearly 3,700,000 acres. The districts operating on that date, with their respective acreages, were as follows:

District	County	Date Established	Approximate Area, Acres
Great Divide.....	Moffat	Dec., '37	265,000
Western Baca.....	Baca	Mar., '38	845,000
Southeastern Baca.....	Baca	June, '38	395,000
Plainview	Kit Carson.....	July, '38	135,000
Smoky Hill.....	Kit Carson.....	Oct., '38	139,000
Custer County-Divide.....	Custer	Apr., '39	155,000
Big Sandy.....	Elbert	Aug., '39	140,000
Horse and Rush Creek.....	Elbert	Sept., '39	235,000
Orchard Mesa.....	Mesa	Jan., '40	36,000
West Plum Creek.....	Douglas	Feb., '40	104,000
Vernal Mesa.....	Montrose	Apr., '40	41,000
Glade Park.....	Mesa	Apr., '40	266,000
Upper Huerfano.....	Huerfano	June, '40	341,000
Kannah Creek.....	Mesa	July, '40	130,000
Cheyenne	Cheyenne	Aug., '40	161,000
Agate	Elbert	Aug., '40	274,000
Redlands	Mesa	Sept., '40	15,000
Upper Huerfano Addn.....	Huerfano	Nov., '40	145,000
Total acres in districts.....			3,822,000

FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS

A nation-wide survey for the collection and tabulation of basic annual data concerning farm mortgages, farm real estate transfers and farm taxes was made in 1936 and 1937 as a WPA project under the joint sponsorship of the Works Progress administration and the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture. The material was obtained by a field organization consisting of county crews working under regional supervision. A table published herewith gives a summary of the results for Colorado, showing the average size of mortgage, average interest rates charged, and distribution by percentages of the agencies making the loans, by calendar years from 1917 to 1935, inclusive.

A farm, for the purpose of this study, was defined as a tract of land comprising three acres or more, used principally for agricultural purposes, unplatted and lying outside the limits of incorporated places. A farm mortgage was defined as any legal document making farm real estate security for the payment of a loan. Mortgages,

deeds of trust, vendors' liens, purchase-money mortgages, real estate sales contracts and all other legal instruments evidencing liens on farm real estate were included. Only mortgages constituting new liens were embraced in the survey.

The table shows that loans by individuals decreased in the 19 years from 74 to 25 per cent of the total, while loans by the Federal Land bank and commissioner in the same period increased from three to 57 per cent, indicating an extensive shift in the making of farm loans from the individual to the government-supervised agency. The average interest rate also declined on loans by all agencies, going down from 6.7 per cent in 1917 to 5.4 per cent in 1935. The insurance companies made the largest loans of any of the lending agencies, their most active period being in 1922 to 1930, inclusive. The national and state banks were active in making farm loans in 1919 to 1933, inclusive, their per cent of total loans ranging from 10 to 19 per cent of all loans. In 1934 this group dropped to only six per cent.

FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN COLORADO: AVERAGE SIZE OF NEWLY RECORDED FARM MORTGAGE LOANS, AVERAGE RATES OF INTEREST, AND DISTRIBUTION BY LENDING AGENCIES, 1917 TO 1935, INCLUSIVE

(Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Note—For explanation of table see text under "Farm Mortgage Recordings."

Year	Individuals	National and State Banks	Mortgage Companies	Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner	Insurance Companies	Joint Stock Land Banks	Others	All
Av. Size								
1917.....	\$3,040	\$2,210	\$2,200	\$1,690	\$3,530	....	\$1,800	\$2,690
1918.....	3,210	2,320	2,650	1,940	4,140	....	2,070	2,900
1919.....	3,890	3,530	3,740	2,110	4,960	....	2,430	3,550
1920.....	3,950	4,180	4,140	2,740	6,480	....	3,590	3,950
1921.....	3,250	3,930	3,780	3,420	4,690	\$1,200	7,210	3,720
1922.....	3,040	4,210	3,450	2,700	8,540	4,990	7,890	3,700
1923.....	2,800	3,000	2,650	3,620	7,570	5,260	6,340	3,270
1924.....	2,630	5,270	2,430	3,800	5,520	6,770	7,170	3,450
1925.....	2,640	3,320	2,370	4,000	9,200	7,280	3,310	3,140
1926.....	2,620	3,470	1,910	3,580	6,940	7,030	5,740	3,190
1927.....	2,530	4,800	2,540	3,780	9,630	7,280	3,570	3,180
1928.....	2,510	3,460	2,930	3,100	4,550	6,940	2,470	2,780
1929.....	2,500	4,270	2,310	3,340	5,140	....	2,350	2,730
1930.....	2,520	4,770	2,300	3,800	4,660	13,000	2,360	2,830
1931.....	2,290	4,060	2,260	3,790	2,050	....	1,660	2,470
1932.....	2,280	3,860	1,450	2,230	3,870	5,000	5,400	2,820
1933.....	2,180	3,990	7,150	1,520	7,280	2,830	4,770	2,750
1934.....	2,220	4,520	3,450	2,080	7,280	3,420	4,180	2,340
1935.....	1,850	3,220	2,800	2,690	4,110	3,820	2,920	2,480
Rate	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1917.....	6.6	7.3	6.7	5.0	6.7	..	6.7	6.7
1918.....	6.7	7.2	7.0	5.5	6.0	..	6.8	6.7
1919.....	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.5	6.2	..	6.8	6.7
1920.....	6.9	7.7	6.9	5.5	6.7	..	7.2	7.0
1921.....	7.4	8.2	7.2	6.0	6.8	6.0	7.8	7.5
1922.....	7.3	7.5	7.1	5.7	6.8	6.0	7.5	7.2
1923.....	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.5	6.5	6.0	7.4	7.0
1924.....	7.0	7.4	6.8	5.5	6.4	6.0	7.6	6.9
1925.....	7.0	7.8	6.8	5.4	6.3	6.0	7.3	6.8
1926.....	6.9	7.4	6.8	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.6
1927.....	6.8	7.2	6.5	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.6
1928.....	6.8	7.2	6.5	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.7
1929.....	6.8	7.7	6.7	5.4	6.0	..	6.6	6.8
1930.....	6.9	7.5	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.9
1931.....	6.7	7.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	..	7.5	6.9
1932.....	6.7	7.4	6.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	7.1	6.9
1933.....	6.6	7.3	6.5	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.5
1934.....	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.0	6.2	6.0	6.5	5.6
1935.....	6.2	7.1	6.0	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.6	5.4
Distribution	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1917.....	74	8	6	3	1	..	8	100
1918.....	76	7	4	5	1	..	7	100
1919.....	72	10	5	4	1	..	8	100
1920.....	70	10	8	1	1	..	10	100
1921.....	58	13	8	4	1	(1)	16	100
1922.....	45	18	8	8	3	(1)	18	100
1923.....	46	14	8	12	3	1	16	100
1924.....	46	16	6	13	3	2	14	100
1925.....	49	13	8	8	7	8	7	100
1926.....	50	11	6	6	3	11	13	100
1927.....	51	13	6	8	6	8	8	100
1928.....	60	15	6	6	4	3	6	100
1929.....	65	15	4	5	3	..	8	100
1930.....	61	18	4	5	3	1	8	100
1931.....	63	19	4	6	1	..	7	100
1932.....	57	19	2	1	1	(1)	20	100
1933.....	45	17	11	10	2	(1)	15	100
1934.....	18	6	1	63	2	(1)	10	100
1935.....	25	7	1	57	2	(1)	8	100

(1) Less than 0.5.

EARTHQUAKES

Five moderate earthquakes have been listed for Colorado since 1868, according to an earthquake history of the United States compiled by the U. S. coast and geodetic survey and published in 1938. This is classed as a small number in consideration of the state's large area of high mountains. Observations made at a Denver seismic station since 1909 indicate that Colorado is not a seismic region.

The first earthquake reported in Colorado in the period covered by the history occurred on November 7, 1882. It was felt along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad (now Union Pacific) from Laramie to Cheyenne, Wyo., to Georgetown and Louisville, Colo. Clocks stopped at Denver and chandeliers were set vibrating. There was a rumbling at Cheyenne and houses were shaken. At some places three shocks were felt.

The second earthquake was reported on March 22, 1895, at Steamboat Springs. It was felt from Pleasant Valley, 12 miles south, to Hayden, 25 miles northwest. No damage was reported.

The next one was reported at Buena Vista on November 15, 1901, when windows cracked and boulders fell on the roads. The water of Cottonwood lake was affected.

On November 11, 1913, a quake was reported in southwestern Colorado and was strong at Montrose, Ouray and Telluride. It lasted 8 to 10 seconds, and at Ouray objects were thrown from the shelves and rocks rolled down from the cliffs.

The last of which there is any record was a series of shocks at Creede, which took place in 1928 and lasted three weeks, from April 20 to May 10. No damage was reported.

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 co-operate 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 31 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.

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 similar project on so vast a scale.

The system comprises a chain of mountain parks covering an area of 20,897 acres in their natural settings of mountains, valleys, forests and

streams in which the buffalo, elk, deer and other forms of wild life roam undisturbed in their natural habitat. They form something of a semi-circle extending as far west as Echo lake and the summit of Mt. Evans, the latter at an altitude of 14,259 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.

Expenditures by the city and county of Denver on the mountain parks from 1912 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated \$2,928,301.14. 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	99,467.03
1938	102,440.48
1939	127,586.24
Total	\$2,928,301.14

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 Marston Lake impounding South Platte River and its tributaries, with infiltration galleries near the river and near Cherry Creek. Rapid sand filtration plants with daily capacities of 20,000,000, 25,000,000, and 64,000,000 gallons; a slow sand filtration plant with daily capacity of 30,000,000 gallons; infiltration galleries near the river have a total capacity of about 4,000,000 gallons a day, and on Cherry Creek 4,500,000 gallons a day. Water aerated before filtration. The Ph based

on daily determinations of the water taken from a tap in laboratory ranged from 7.1 to 7.8 for the year 1931. Analyzed by G. J. Turre, Denver water department.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: U. S. Geological Survey)

CITY	Total dissolved solids	Silica (SiO ₂)	Iron (Fe)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	Sulphate (SO ₄)	Chloride (Cl)	Nitrate (NO ₃)	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	
Boulder	24	3.8	b1.6	3.9	.4	*3.4		17	1.5	2.4	-----	11	
Colo. Spgs.	*34	9.1	4.1	5.7	.8	2.7	1.3	17	4.0	.4	0.40	18	
Denver	A {	Av. *202	7.0	.11	32	10	23	2.4	103	43	31	.43	121
		Max. *239	7.7	.05	38	12	23	3.0	132	51	32	.3	144
		Min. *157	8.5	.21	24	8.1	18	2.0	76	32	24	.2	93
		B. *274	8.7	b1.8	54	9.1	31	3.5	203	46	12	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	*555	30	b1.5	45	29	89	134	271	24	Trace	231	
	B	447	11	b1.5	56	23	44	105	209	15	Trace	234	
	C	191	15	b2.1	28	8.2	11	56	68	9.1	Trace	104	
Trinidad	*78	1.6	b0.4	17	1.2	13		90	.2	1.0	.0	47	

* Calculated.

b Iron and aluminum oxides.

c Includes 2.2 parts of fluoride.

BUILDING PERMITS

Twenty cities and towns in Colorado issued permits for construction and repairs in 1939 amounting to \$15,987,668, which compares with \$10,786,042 in 1938, an increase of \$5,201,626 or 48.2 per cent.

In a period covering 16 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
1938	20	10,786,042
1939	20	15,987,668

An accompanying table shows the value of permits by cities and towns and by years.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

TOWN	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1929
Boulder	\$ 334,486	\$ 234,898	\$ 209,215	\$ 657,372	\$ 257,860	\$ 216,510
Colorado Springs	1,146,386	507,027	626,856	579,514	373,444	1,030,026
Denver	10,703,620	7,673,300	8,890,342	8,337,479	5,223,616	16,633,300
Durango	240,516	363,271	117,126	266,776	36,856	162,352
Eads	1,960	80,000	2,045	6,450	4,450	15,000
Eaton	2,000	5,900	12,230	3,000	35,775	12,900
Englewood	221,243	77,940	92,457	142,000	40,440	148,097
Fort Collins	312,981	249,807	270,874	328,113	98,024	276,578
Fort Morgan	126,716	77,600	109,201	*45,952	34,601	199,965
Grand Junction	828,519	316,617	571,737	269,188	282,305	316,938
Greeley	760,184	289,586	473,645	257,735	289,690	453,527
Lafayette	6,375	10,315	5,728	6,355	5,265	1,500
La Junta	89,995	23,663	25,575	94,400	6,400	1,040
Littleton	16,250	24,655	16,910	4,135	500	30,000
Longmont	203,082	92,921	140,820	81,122	68,653	127,515
Manitou Springs	27,131	23,520	47,815	52,000	23,998	25,295
Platteville	5,835	43,500	.....	1,000	250	23,869
Pueblo	820,569	527,692	647,845	233,899	298,894	1,572,521
Sterling	76,217	113,775	93,560	65,375	16,700	123,705
Trinidad	63,663	50,055	41,250	41,295	79,260	205,000
Total	\$15,987,668	\$10,786,042	\$12,395,231	\$11,473,160	\$ 7,176,981	\$21,575,638

*Excluding \$166,000 for addition to Court House and City Fire House and Jail.

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSE SPACE IN COLORADO AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1933, 1935 AND 1939

(Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Note—Table shows cubic feet of refrigerated space for the storing of stocks of fruit, dairy products, eggs, dressed poultry, meat, lard and fish.

TYPE	Number Concerns	Space held at temperatures of				Total Space
		10° F and Below	11° to 29° F.	30° to 44° F.	45° F. and Above	
Public cold-storage plants:						
1933	5	402,461	269,716	724,241	.....	1,396,418
1935	7	773,414	480,118	1,187,912	.....	2,441,444
1939	8	564,000	813,000	817,000	2,000	2,196,000
Private cold-storage plants:						
1933	3	3,000	23,672	34,152	.....	60,824
1935	4	3,000	30,009	34,152	.....	67,161
1939	3	8,000	1,000	16,000	2,000	27,000
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
1939	*	.....	.....	*	.....	*
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
1939	5	589,000	95,000	3,804,000	456,000	4,944,000
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
1939	16	1,161,000	909,000	4,637,000	461,000	7,168,000
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
1939†	7	997,000	832,000	3,704,000	459,000	5,992,000

*Not reported separately for Colorado in 1939.

†Exclusive of private warehouses doing some public business.

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS

The people of Colorado use the telephone with greater frequency than those of all states in the Union with six exceptions. The census of telephone operations for 1937 shows that 343,780,771 originating calls were made in this state, or 318 calls per capita, compared with 255 for the United States. That is an average of 941,865 calls per day. Colorado ranked 16th in originating calls in 1927; 10th in 1932; and 7th in 1937. There were 201,384 telephones in service in 1937, an increase of nine per cent, compared

with 1927. The number of originating calls increased 19.3 per cent in the same period. An average of 4.7 calls per telephone were made in 1937.

There were 773,792 miles of single telephone wire in the state in 1937, an increase of 25 per cent compared with 1927. These wires, in a single strand, would circle the globe at the equator more than 30 times.

An accompanying table shows the number of systems, miles of wire, number of telephones, and number of originating calls in Colorado in 1937, with comparisons with 1932 and 1927.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE OPERATIONS IN COLORADO, 1927, 1932, 1937
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1937	1932	1927
Number of Systems and Lines:			
Bell system.....	1	1	1
Other operating companies:			
Income \$10,000 or more.....	1	1	3
Income less than \$10,000.....	69	64	71
Connecting lines.....	341	623	668
Total	412	689	743
Miles of single wire:			
Bell system.....	758,567	696,957	537,864
All others.....	15,225	20,632	22,009
Total	773,792	717,589	559,873
Number of telephones:			
Bell system:			
Residence	119,023	102,768	104,969
Business	72,289	64,520	63,473
Total	191,312	167,288	168,442
All others:			
Residence	8,646	10,223	12,970
Business	1,426	1,552	1,838
Total	10,072	11,775	14,808
Grand total	201,384	179,063	183,250
Number of telephones (all systems) per capita:			
Colorado	188	171	169
United States.....	150	139	155
Number of central offices:			
Bell system.....	172	169	163
All others.....	76	71	87
Total	248	240	250
Number of originating calls:			
Bell system.....	339,129,408	290,995,643	270,801,487
All others	4,651,363	9,078,385	6,716,497
Total	343,780,771	300,074,028	277,517,984
Originating calls:			
Per capita:			
Colorado	318	280	258
United States.....	255	233	246
Rank of Colorado.....	7	10	16
Average number per day (Colo.).....	941,865	822,121	760,323

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GAZETTEER OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF COLORADO, 1940

Town or City	Date Incorporated	County	Altitude	Population April 1, 1940 U. S. Census	Assessed Valuation	Manholes in M. Miles	Revenue	Area Acres Incorporated	Mayor	Clerk	Total Outstanding Bonds January 1, 1940		Water Works (M) Municipal (P) Private	Electric Light (M) Municipal (P) Private	Sanitary Sewers	Bank Deposits	Town or City	
											General Obligation	Special Improvements						
1 Aguilar	1-10-1894	Las Animas	6,200	1,367	\$ 403,211	21.00	1,462.43	320	Sam Brocato	1	Marlo Hughes	\$ 97,000	Aguilar
2 Alamosa	9-22-1877	Washington	4,200	1,415	879,810	15.50	11,897.03	440	Olga J. Hoyt	2	Harri L. Johnson	18,000	Alamosa
3 Alamosa	9-22-1877	Washington	4,200	1,415	879,810	15.50	11,897.03	440	Olga J. Hoyt	2	Harri L. Johnson	18,000	Alamosa
4 Alamosa	1-1-1877	Park	10,100	1,459	192,935	22.00	2,419.57	190	Glenn W. Gately	4	David H. Weichland	232,500	\$ 121,100	Alma
5 Alamosa	12-21-1873	La Plata	7,100	1,220	114,750	19.00	5,511.75	310	Merle S. Hubbard	6	John D. Dooly	24,500	Animas
6 Animas City	12-21-1873	La Plata	7,100	1,220	114,750	19.00	5,511.75	310	Merle S. Hubbard	6	John D. Dooly	24,500	Animas
7 Arriba	5-29-1835	Lincoln	5,239	286	1,884,260	12.71	6,884.26	824	A. J. Copley	7	Mary Garcia	14,500	Arriba
8 Arvada	3-26-1892	Jefferson	5,100	1,482	1,183,200	12.71	6,884.26	824	Dr. T. Adkins	8	Dr. T. Adkins	15,000	30,200	25.43	6.30	Arvada
9 Aurora	2-12-1841	Weld	12,000	1,771	1,992,420	49.00	2,781.63	263	Dr. D. Willoughby	9	Laurence G. Kurtz	10,000	Aurora
10 Aurora	2-12-1841	Weld	12,000	1,771	1,992,420	49.00	2,781.63	263	Dr. D. Willoughby	9	Laurence G. Kurtz	10,000	Aurora
11 Aurora	5-8-1903	Adams-Arapahoe	5,400	3,437	1,234,385	25.32	42,501.48	2,093	August Molander	10	H. D. Smith	171,200	167,600	96.22	21.00	Aurora
12 Basalt	8-24-1901	Delta	6,400	212	34,221	21.00	717.30	20	W. J. Tatum	12	W. J. Tatum	10,000	Basalt
13 Bayfield	2-18-1906	Chaffee	2,100	212	1,248,131	11.00	1,348.12	116	Hugh Currier	13	Cecil W. Sower	10,000	Bayfield
14 Bennett	1-22-1910	Adams	1,819	189	1,214,400	16.00	2,114.40	160	J. E. Fox	14	Charles M. Otterell	20,000	Bennett
15 Berthoud	8-28-1888	Larimer	5,240	181	461,240	16.00	5,488.12	150	E. C. Johnson	15	Marjorie Williams	40,000	Berthoud
16 Blackhawk	6-12-1885	Phillip	2,100	219	1,214,400	16.00	2,114.40	160	E. C. Johnson	15	Marjorie Williams	40,000	Blackhawk
17 Blackhawk	6-12-1885	Phillip	2,100	219	1,214,400	16.00	2,114.40	160	E. C. Johnson	15	Marjorie Williams	40,000	Blackhawk
18 Blackhawk	6-12-1885	Phillip	2,100	219	1,214,400	16.00	2,114.40	160	E. C. Johnson	15	Marjorie Williams	40,000	Blackhawk
19 Blackhawk	6-12-1885	Phillip	2,100	219	1,214,400	16.00	2,114.40	160	E. C. Johnson	15	Marjorie Williams	40,000	Blackhawk
19 Blackhawk	6-12-1885	Phillip	2,100	219	1,214,400	16.00	2,114.40	160	E. C. Johnson	15	Marjorie Williams	40,000	Blackhawk
20 Boulder	11-1-1871	Summit	6,380	12,263	9,631,614	10.50	105,203.00	2,400	Frank W. Thurman	20	Mayne Graham	27,000	Boulder
21 Boulder	11-1-1871	Summit	6,380	12,263	9,631,614	10.50	105,203.00	2,400	Frank W. Thurman	20	Mayne Graham	27,000	Boulder
22 Boulder	11-1-1871	Summit	6,380	12,263	9,631,614	10.50	105,203.00	2,400	Frank W. Thurman	20	Mayne Graham	27,000	Boulder
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22 Boulder	11-1-1871	Summit	6,380	12,263	9,631,614	10.50	105,203.00	2,400	Frank W. Thurman	20	Mayne Graham	27,000	Boulder
22 Boulder	11-1-187																	

