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YEAR BOOK

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

1941-1942

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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Memorial

Death came to two members of the Colorado State Planning Commission in 1942. John T. Barnett, chairman of the board, passed away on February 1, and within less than three weeks, on February 25, he was followed by Edward D. Foster, director.

With the passing of Mr. Barnett and Mr. Foster, the commission lost two of its most able and valuable members, but of far greater import was the loss to the commonwealth of Colorado. Both men stood for the highest ideals in public life, and unselfishly gave the best they possessed in behalf of the common weal. It may truly be said the people of Colorado are richer and more united in material and spiritual things as a result of the service they rendered and that in their passing the state suffered an irreparable loss.

The measure of Mr. Barnett's devotion to the state of which he was a living part was given in 1935, when the Planning Commission was made successor by legislative action to the old Board of Immigration. He was tendered a membership on the new board and offered the office of chairman. After due consideration he replied that he would accept only on one condition. The commission must become a potent body which unselfishly and without bias shall serve the best interests of the state. In a most cooperative spirit he bent himself toward that goal, and the fact that he remained in the office until the day of his passing attests to the faith he had in the work to be done.

Mr. Foster came to the old Board of Immigration in November, 1917, and in the 1935 reorganization he continued as director of the Planning Commission. He did not seek the office, but was prevailed upon by friends to accept it as a public duty. In that spirit he served as executive head for near to twenty-five years and throughout his administration his devotion to the public weal was reflected in the record he made. No greater monument can be erected to him than the visible evidence of the good he accomplished for his adopted state.

George Dodge, of Denver, was appointed a director the following March by Governor Carr to fill out the term of Mr. Barnett, which expires in 1944. Likewise, the Governor appointed E. G. Plowman, of Denver, to succeed Mr. Foster as a member of the board. Mr. Warren, the vice-chairman, was elected chairman, Mr. Dodge was elected vice-chairman, and the reorganized board elected El Roy Nelson to the office of director, effective June 1, 1942.

Foreword

THIS is the 19th 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, a rearrangement of the chapters has been made in this edition. In most instances the information is based upon official figures, but where these are not available the best estimates and data secured from private sources are used. In no event are local pride and optimism permitted to color the data concerning a community or an industry.

Because of the constantly increasing size of the volume and the number of inquiries dealing with agriculture alone, most of the data concerning crops and livestock are published in a separate volume, known as "Colorado Agricultural Statistics," and this volume contains only such condensed tables as will give the casual user a general knowledge of the importance and development of the industry. Most of the agricultural data are prepared by the Colorado Co-Operative Crop Reporting Service, which is composed of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission. This additional book, considered as Volume Two of the Year Book, may be secured without cost on request.

THE COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

130 State Office Building

Denver

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Colorado—General Summary

Location, Area, Political Sub-divisions, Altitude, Population, Climate, Rivers and Drainage, Utilities, Relative Position Among States, Rank of Counties within the State, Counties and Countyseats

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 66,718,080 acres or 104,247 square miles, of which 66,538,880 acres or 103,967 square miles is land and 179,200 acres or 280 square miles is water area. The water area consists of permanent inland bodies of water such as lakes and reservoirs having an area of 40 acres or more, streams and canals one-eighth of a statute mile or more in width. It ranks seventh among the states of the Union in size, being exceeded only by Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. The water surface of the state is comparatively small, its rank among the states being 39th. 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.

Political Sub-divisions—The state has 63 counties which are more or less independent political units. On January 1, 1940, there were 250 incorporated places within the state, of which 41 were cities and 209 were towns. The bureau of the census makes no break-down of cities and towns due to the fact that their classifications are determined by state laws and these are not uniform among the several states. The Colorado laws classify a municipality having a population of 15,000 or more as a city of the first class; a municipality having a population exceeding 2,000 and less than 15,000 as a city of the second class, and a municipality with a population of 2,000 or less as a town. Of the 250 incorporated places in the state in 1940, there were 2 with a population of 50,000 or more; 6 with a population of 10,000 to 50,000; 9 with a population of 5,000 to 10,000; 13 with a population of 2,500 to 5,000; and 44 with a population of 1,000 to 2,500. There is a further division of the state into election precincts, of which there are more than 1,300. These do not, however, include the total break-down because some of the cities are classed as single units and are subdivided into districts and wards. These "minor" sub-divisions are subject to frequent change and the total number at any one time is difficult of determination. Another civil sub-division is that of school districts, of which there were 1,987 on

June 30, 1940, of which 52 were joint districts.

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

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

of the North Platte and extends northward into Wyoming, forming the western wall of North park. In the western part of the region a system of plateaus or mesas descends toward the Utah desert. Of these mesas the larger are the Roan or Book plateau, between the Colorado and White rivers; the Grand and Battlement mesas, between the Colorado and the Gunnison; and the Uncompahgre plateau, between the Gunnison and the Dolores. The mountains and the higher parts of the mesas are for the most part heavily wooded. Vegetation decreases to the westward and near the Utah border the land, where not irrigated, is practically a desert. Large irrigated areas are located in the Uncompahgre valley, the valley of the North Fork of the Gunnison, the lower valley of the Colorado, and in the valley of the Rio Grande, popularly known as San Luis park.

Altitude—Colorado has a mean altitude of 6,800 feet, the highest of any state in the Union. It is 100 feet higher than Wyoming, which ranks second, and 700 feet higher than Utah. The 39th parallel, which intersects the state near the center, passes through 12 states between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The mean elevation of Delaware on the east is only 60 feet and of California on the west is 2,900 feet. Kansas, which adjoins Colorado on the east, has a mean altitude of 2,000 feet, a drop of 4,800 feet from the mean altitude of Colorado. Likewise, the mean altitude of all states west of Colorado drops gradually toward the Pacific.

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

The most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains in the United States are in Colorado. The United States Geological Survey and other authorities list 50 peaks that tower 14,000 feet or more above sea level, including four that are rated at 14,000 feet; and 1,081 that have an altitude of 10,000 feet or more. 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 are found tables giving elevations of mountains, lakes, mountain passes, cities and towns and other information on altitude.

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 1,123,296, or more than 33 times the total of 80 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.....	1,123,296	8.4	7.2

More detailed figures on the number of inhabitants, composition and characteristics of the population, families, etc., are 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, na-

tional 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 57.1 per cent private land, 34.8 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 1940 this had increased to 38,011,279 acres. This was a gain for the period of 8,548,820 acres or 29 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 1940 show that of the 38,011,279 acres of patented land, 36,951,552 acres or 97.3 per cent, is agricultural land. The remainder is waste and seep land, mountain home sites, city and town lots, railway rights-of-way, mineral claims and timber land.

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

Rivers and Drainage—Colorado, because of its high mountains, heavy snowfall in the winter and its varied topography, holds a unique position in relation to the rivers and water supply of more than two-thirds of the United States and a part of Mexico. The Continental Divide through the state separates the watersheds of the Pacific on the west from the watersheds of the Mississippi river on the east. Streams which have their sources at the crest of the continent flow out of the state to the west, north, east and south. Those which originate on the western slope of the divide ultimately empty their waters into the Pacific ocean and those on the eastern slope into the Gulf of Mexico. The dividing line between the two courses is very narrow and there are points

in the mountains where waters from springs only a few feet apart conceivably reach the oceans to the east and the west. These streams are dependable sources of water supply for many states and are not the cause of the disastrous floods elsewhere which result from heavy rainfall at certain seasons. There are many hundreds of small streams in the state which upon a map might be likened to the nerves of the human body. These gradually make their way into larger water courses and form the rivers of the state.

The largest stream in the state is the Colorado river which with its tributaries forms the principal drainage for that natural division of the state described as western Colorado. It has its source in Grand county and flows in a southwesterly direction to about the center of the western boundary, where it enters Utah. The Colorado portion of this river formerly was known as the Grand, but its name was changed by the general assembly in 1921. In the extreme north, Routt, Rio Blanco and Moffat counties are drained by the Yampa and White, both important tributaries of the Green. The more important tributaries of the Colorado come from the south. They include the Blue, Eagle, Roaring Fork, Gunnison and Dolores. The last two have large drainage areas and numerous tributaries, the Uncompahgre, joining the Gunnison at Delta and the San Miguel, flowing into the Dolores, being the most important. The southern slopes of the San Juan mountains are drained by the San Juan river and its numerous tributaries, among which are the Animas, La Plata and Mancos. The Rio Grande del Norte rises on the eastern slope of the San Juan mountains and flows southeastward through the southwestern quarter of San Luis park to Mexico.

The greater part of the natural division described as northeastern Colorado is drained by the South Platte and its tributaries. The trunk stream is formed by the union of several creeks that drain the mountains surrounding South park. It breaks through the mountain wall in Platte canon and flows northward to Denver; from Denver the course is northeast to Fort Morgan, and thence north and east to the Nebraska border. After the trunk stream reaches the plains, numerous tributaries rising in the mountains flow into the river from the west. These include Clear creek, draining Gilpin and Clear Creek counties; the St. Vrain, receiving the wat-

ers 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, Apishapa 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 forest service of 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—Geographical, geological and climatic conditions combined give Colorado a wide and extensive variety of industrial and commercial activities. Its principal cities serve a territory extending far beyond its own boundaries and their volume of whole-

sale trade amounts to \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 a year. Manufacturing comes second with an output of products valued at \$221,645,000 in 1939, of which \$91,256,000 is added by processing. The state ranks first in the manufacture of sugar and its iron and steel products exceed the output of the other mountain states combined. Mineral production, including coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and a number of rare metals, normally runs between \$60,000,000 and \$65,000,000 a year in value and higher under the pressure of war demand. The state produces 85 to 90 per cent of the entire country's output of molybdenum and vanadium and a considerable part of the tungsten and other rare mineral supplies. Agriculture is one of its basic industries, the value of crops in normal years being \$65,000,000 to \$70,000,000 annually, exclusive of stockraising in its various branches, dairying and allied industries, all of which are extensive. The state's vast expanses of natural scenery, its national parks and monuments, its mountain resorts and large lakes, its national forests and its invigorating climate attract thousands of tourists annually, and their expenditures within the state are a large source of income. The United States Travel bureau places the annual expenditures in the state by travelers at \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

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 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" are 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 dis-

trict, 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 25 railroad and terminal companies operating in Colorado, reporting an aggregate of 4,504 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.....	617.90
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.....	395.46
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.....	165.85
Colorado Railroad Company.....	24.00
Colorado & Southern Railroad Company	424.95
Colorado & Southeastern Railroad Company.....	3.59
Colorado & Wyoming Railroad Company	37.09
Crystal River Railroad Co.....	20.66
Crystal River & San Juan Co.....	7.32
Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.....	1,309.25
Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company	220.05
Denver & Salt Lake Western Railroad Company.....	38.06
Great Western Railway Co.....	84.82
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 Co.	62.08
Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company	171.16
San Luis Central Railroad Co.....	12.21
San Luis Southern Railway Co.....	31.68
Silverton Northern Railroad Co.....	8.50
Treasury Mountain Railroad Co.....	4.00
Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	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 201,354 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.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF COLORADO AND SPECIFIED COUNTRIES



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).....	103,967	2,977,128	3.49	7
Water surface (square miles)...	280	45,259	0.62	38
Total area (square miles).....	104,247	3,022,387	3.45	7
Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public land, 1940 (acres)	7,937,490	179,825,930	4.41	9
National forests (acres) 1940*..	13,661,830	176,779,377	7.73	6
Federal land in grazing districts, June 30, 1941 (acres).....	8,161,000	144,873,200	4.94	8
Federal coal land reserves, June 30, 1940 (acres).....	4,142,233	25,684,995	16.13	3
MANUFACTURES:				
Value of products (1939).....	\$221,643,000	\$56,843,025,000	0.39	35
Bread and other bakery products, value of (1939).....	11,316,844	1,411,816,633	0.80	25
Butter, value of (1939).....	6,627,153	492,221,000	1.35	19
Cheese, value of (1939).....	513,218	108,207,000	0.47	26
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, etc., value of (1939)	2,057,000	587,343,024	0.35	22
Canned green beans, value of (1939)	214,139	11,274,373	1.90	12
Canned tomatoes, value of (1939)	480,704	34,187,912	1.41	14
Canned tomato juice, value of (1939)	300,775	20,439,397	1.47	9
Canned (sour) cherries, value of (1937)	233,169	6,736,433	3.46	5
Meat packing (wholesale), value of products (1939).....	33,005,000	2,648,325,000	1.25	19

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

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
MANUFACTURES—Continued:				
Tons of beet sugar manufactured (crop of 1934-35).....	271,631	1,168,344	23.25	1
Clay products (other than pot- tery) and non-clay refracto- ries, value of (1939).....	\$ 1,458,123	\$ 78,153,227	1.87	19
High explosives manufactured, pounds (1940).....	9,503,390	305,179,700	3.11	8
Malt liquors manufactured, value of (1939).....	\$ 2,562,313	\$ 526,076,938	0.49	22
Wage earners, number (1939)...	23,719	7,886,567	0.30	36
BUSINESS:				
Retail sales (1939).....	\$409,103,000	\$42,041,790,000	0.97	29
Wholesale net sales (1939).....	435,126,000	55,265,640,000	0.79	28
Construction, value work done (1939)	40,165,000	4,519,794,000	0.87	27
Hotel receipts (1939).....	9,097,000	863,155,000	1.05	22
Service establishments, receipts (1939)	27,473,000	3,420,417,000	0.80	30
AGRICULTURE:				
Number of farms (1940).....	51,436	6,096,799	0.84	32
Land in farms, acres (1940)....	31,527,000	1,060,852,000	2.97	12
Number of farms containing 1,000 acres and over (1940)...	6,388	100,531	6.35	6
Value farm property (lands and building only) (1940).....	\$388,344,000	\$33,641,739,000	1.15	26
Taxes on farm real estate (1939)	2,012,000	173,123,000	1.16	26
Mortgage debt on farms operated by full owners (1940).....	22,843,792	2,290,163,326	1.00	24
Farm gross income (1940).....	141,000,000	9,586,000,000	1.47	23
Value of livestock on farms and ranges (1935).....	55,211,006	3,418,510,000	1.61	25
Sugar beets, farm value (1940)...	10,565,000	63,340,000	16.68	2
Apples: bushels produced (1940)	1,564,000	114,391,000	1.37	17
Apples: number of trees bearing age (1940).....	532,406	58,152,108	0.92	26
Peaches: bushels produced (1940)	2,000,000	54,430,000	3.67	7
Peaches: number of trees of bearing age (1940).....	645,736	47,147,060	1.37	19
Automobiles on farms (1940)...	50,426	4,144,136	1.22	27
Trucks on farms (1940).....	16,850	1,047,084	1.61	27
Tractors on farms (1940).....	21,423	1,567,430	1.37	19
Cattle and calves over 3 mos. old on farms (April 1, 1940).....	1,144,213	60,674,734	1.89	21
Sheep and lambs over 6 mos. old on farms (April 1, 1940).....	1,681,380	40,129,261	4.19	6
Cantaloupes, muskmelons and honeydews, value products (1939)	\$ 409,740	\$ 7,660,603	5.35	2
Cherry trees of bearing age (1940)	368,533	9,564,995	3.85	8
TAXATION:				
Assessed value property subject to general property tax (1939)	\$1,102,041,000	\$95,424,873,000	1.15	22
Net revenue receipts of states from all sources (1939).....	52,216,000	4,741,285,000	1.10	28
Government-cost payments states (1939)	53,335,000	4,455,304,000	1.20	28
Federal corporation income tax (1941)	8,793,265	1,851,987,990	0.47	29
Federal individual income tax (1941)	8,440,072	1,417,655,126	0.60	26
State gasoline taxes (1939).....	7,599,000	751,842,000	1.01	34
Motor vehicle registration fees (1939)	1,378,000	302,400,000	0.46	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

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

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
MINING—Continued:				
Mineral production value (1939)	\$ 64,071,621	\$ 4,914,300,000	1.30	17
Copper, pounds produced (1940)	26,372,851	*1,818,167,516	1.45	7
Lead production, short tons (1940)	11,476	*433,065	1.65	8
Silver, value (1940)	\$ 6,669,090	†\$ 49,483,189	13.48	4
Gold, value (1940)	12,917,600	†210,108,700	6.15	6
Zinc production, short tons (1940)	5,060	665,068	0.76	14
Tungsten, short tons (1940)	849	5,319	15.96	4
Molybdenum, pounds (1940)	22,782,608	34,313,000	66.40	1
Bituminous coal, tons (1940)	6,516,000	*453,245,000	1.44	10
Petroleum output, barrels, bureau of mines figures (1940)	1,350,000	1,351,847,000	0.10	19
Vanadium, pounds (1940)	1,953,293	2,090,601	93.43	1
BANKING AND FINANCE:				
Number of banks (June 29, 1940)	146	14,954	0.98	33
Assets all banks (June 29, 1940)	\$380,300,000	\$79,682,900,000	0.48	33
Total deposits all banks (June 29, 1940)	342,900,000	70,769,500,000	0.48	30
Postal savings deposits (June 30, 1940)	19,097,000	1,289,634,000	1.48	20
SOCIAL SECURITY:				
Unemployment Compensation Benefit payments (1940)	\$ 3,743,000	\$ 487,799,000	0.77	27
General relief payments (1940)	2,164,742	403,621,496	0.54	19
Federal grants for old age assistance (1940)	7,183,000	259,875,000	2.76	16
Old age assistance payments (1940)	15,876,517	475,752,218	3.34	8
Aid to dependent children (1940)	2,118,786	133,740,432	1.58	17
Old age and survivors' insurance: Workers insured (1939)	245,818	32,063,210	0.77	32
Taxable wages (1939)	\$182,848,000	\$28,127,128,000	0.65	32
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Developed water power, horse-power (January 1, 1941)	111,000	18,868,000	0.59	32
Water power, potential h. p. available 50% of the time (1941)	851,000	57,184,000	1.49	11
Electricity produced for public use in thousands of kilowatt hours (1939)	780,445	130,336,050	0.60	37
Visitors to national parks (1937)	680,070	7,012,803	9.67	3
Theaters, seats (1942)	116,620	11,719,101	1.00	30
Consumer purchasing power (payments to individuals) per capita (1940)	\$ 551	\$ 573	...	20
Railway mileage (1939)	4,560	235,064	1.94	22
Railway tax accruals (1939)	\$ 3,699,000	\$ 357,603,000	1.03	21
Surfaced state highways (1939)	3,543	297,770	1.19	37
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
Number of deaths (1940)	12,429	1,417,257	0.88	34
Number of births (1940)	21,265	2,358,988	0.90	33
Automobile fatalities, number (1939)	318	30,468	1.04	32
Lodgepole pine cut, board feet (1935)	7,058,000	17,691,000	39.90	1
Thermal springs, groups, economically developed in 1936	45	1,059	4.24	7

*Includes Alaska.

†Includes Alaska and Philippine Islands.

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 num-

ber 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.

RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE

COUNTY	Area (Land and Water)	Population (1940)	Bank Deposits (Dec. 31, 1941)	Land in Farms (Acres), 1940	Value of Farms (Land and Buildings, Apr. 1, 1940)	Cattle and Calves in Farms (Apr. 1, 1940)	Hogs and Pigs on Farms (Apr. 1, 1940)	Sheep and Lambs on Farms (Apr. 1, 1940)	Value All Crops Harvested (1939)	Value Dairy Products (1939)	Value Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc Mined (1940)	Manufacturing Value of Products (1939)
Adams	38	12	37	18	6	35	3	40	5	5	24	3
Alamosa	53	26	17	30	33	32	17	26	27	22	..	20
Arapahoe	48	9	12	26	10	37	30	39	18	2	36	13
Archuleta	33	45	50	41	50	44	43	33	52	48	..	30
Baca	11	35	35	7	29	41	29	43	26	39	..	..
Bent	32	28	29	19	26	27	28	14	29	40	..	..
Boulder	51	5	5	48	8	18	20	45	10	4	7	6
Chaffee	42	30	28	53	49	51	33	48	50	33	19	..
Cheyenne	25	51	48	14	43	21	42	31	51	42	..	..
Clear Creek	59	46	46	60	59	61	..	..	62	55	3	32
Conejos	37	23	36	34	17	30	4	3	15	29	35	23
Costilla	39	31	53	29	47	56	12	24	28	57	30	..
Crowley	49	40	44	37	45	46	35	44	25	45	..	..
Custer	52	54	..	45	48	47	44	42	48	36	23	..
Delta	40	16	18	47	16	25	7	22	9	14	..	16
Denver	63	1	1	62	51	62	53	..	31	50	..	..
Dolores	43	56	..	54	56	57	50	46	47	61	8	33
Douglas	47	49	51	33	31	29	40	58	42	9	29	..
Eagle	27	41	39	46	38	22	39	27	36	37	1	27
Elbert	23	39	43	8	22	15	25	28	34	10	28	..
El Paso	19	4	3	6	13	7	13	41	21	6	..	9
Fremont	31	13	10	32	40	36	36	51	35	30	..	14
Garfield	8	24	14	36	19	13	19	8	17	24	22	24
Gilpin	62	60	..	58	61	60	59	..	61	60	13	..
Grand	21	48	41	40	42	39	54	37	44	43	27	28
Gunnison	6	36	24	38	34	5	51	17	37	35	16	26
Hinsdale	41	63	..	59	60	55	60	54	59	63	25	..
Huerfano	30	17	22	22	44	38	38	18	49	51	..	25
Jackson	29	58	..	35	30	11	57	21	33	56	34	..
Jefferson	50	10	23	43	3	33	26	53	13	3	21	7
Kiowa	24	53	49	16	46	24	45	34	54	41	..	..
Kit Carson	18	32	31	10	35	16	18	38	38	20	..	..
Lake	61	33	52	61	62	58	..	57	60	46	11	..
La Plata	26	18	16	31	28	26	24	19	32	17	20	18
Larimer	9	6	6	15	2	4	14	16	4	8	32	5
Las Animas	1	8	8	1	25	3	32	9	40	28	..	11
Lincoln	10	38	27	4	32	9	34	25	41	26	..	..
Logan	22	14	13	9	4	8	10	32	7	16	..	12
Mesa	4	7	7	27	5	6	9	7	2	11	31	15
Mineral	45	62	..	57	58	59	58	50	58	62	9	..
Moffat	2	43	40	12	37	34	49	1	43	38	33	..
Montezuma	20	27	26	44	39	40	31	12	19	27	17	19
Montrose	16	19	15	42	21	20	6	4	11	18	26	21
Morgan	34	15	11	17	9	19	8	20	6	19	..	10
Otero	36	11	9	11	14	28	16	10	12	23	..	8
Ouray	58	55	45	52	52	49	48	47	53	53	10	..
Park	17	50	47	21	41	31	52	15	45	49	4	34
Phillips	54	44	30	28	24	48	21	52	22	25	..	..
Pitkin	44	57	..	55	53	50	41	35	46	54	14	..
Prowers	28	21	21	23	20	42	22	30	20	32	..	17
Pueblo	13	2	2	13	12	23	11	36	14	7	..	2
Rio Blanco	5	52	42	24	36	12	46	13	39	47	..	..
Rio Grande	46	20	34	49	11	43	5	6	3	21	12	22
Routt	15	25	25	20	18	14	37	11	23	15	..	29
Saguache	7	37	33	25	23	17	27	5	24	31	18	..
San Juan	60	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	6	..
San Miguel	35	47	..	50	55	53	47	23	55	52	5	..
Sedgwick	57	42	32	39	27	45	23	56	16	34	..	..
Summit	55	59	..	56	57	54	56	55	56	58	15	..
Teller	56	34	19	51	54	52	55	59	57	44	2	..
Washington	12	29	38	5	15	10	15	29	30	13	..	..
Weld	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	4
Yuma	14	22	20	3	7	2	3	49	8	12	..	31

RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE—Continued

COUNTY	Miles Railroad (1941)	Number Autos (1941)	Gasoline Con- sumed (Gals.) (1941)	Service Tax Collected Amount (1941)	Sales Tax Collected Amount (1941)	Volume Retail Sales (1939)	Value School Property (1940)	Old Age Pensions (1941)	State and Federal Expenditures for Relief (1941)	County Expendi- tures for Welfare Purposes (1941)	Number Liquor Licenses, State (1941)	Miles Highway (1942)	Assessed Valuation (1941)
Adams	10	7	18	20	20	12	17	12	11	14	32	9	
Alamosa	23	13	16	19	16	23	34	26	40	25	43	36	
Arapahoe	5	17	9	8	8	10	9	11	8	10	42	13	
Archuleta	53	54	49	49	50	49	41	44	59	40	46	54	
Baca	29	8	40	40	41	34	30	31	25	36	10	32	
Bent	22	31	31	29	31	28	29	34	32	28	55	22	
Boulder	7	6	6	5	5	6	7	7	6	7	26	5	
Chaffee	37	29	27	27	24	38	25	20	28	24	50	38	
Cheyenne	49	42	53	51	51	39	40	43	47	38	37	35	
Clear Creek	45	55	33	41	40	35	50	39	43	26	45	50	
Conejos	33	44	39	37	36	27	24	21	35	21	38	40	
Costilla	48	51	55	50	52	48	32	17	52	33	41	52	
Crowley	40	40	44	44	43	33	38	41	33	36	57	47	
Custer	57	..	63	60	59	57	48	50	56	38	48	60	
Delta	17	23	21	17	18	22	14	24	18	23	34	23	
Denver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	1	
Dolores	55	53	62	59	62	60	59	60	61	39	56	61	
Douglas	47	41	50	52	48	44	51	55	41	32	27	37	
Eagle	44	45	42	39	39	41	46	36	26	23	25	21	
Elbert	42	47	51	48	49	37	39	45	37	40	40	27	
El Paso	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	5	4	3	4	
Fremont	14	28	15	14	15	14	10	9	19	13	19	17	
Garfield	28	21	17	22	23	17	22	33	13	18	30	18	
Gilpin	58	57	61	54	58	53	58	56	48	35	61	57	
Grand	41	36	29	38	37	52	56	49	44	17	18	43	
Gunnison	38	39	26	32	30	25	45	32	29	22	4	31	
Hinsdale	63	60	59	63	63	62	63	63	63	39	63	63	
Huerfano	27	24	25	24	21	21	13	8	20	11	24	28	
Jackson	54	50	54	53	54	58	61	61	60	35	31	56	
Jefferson	6	37	8	9	11	9	11	10	7	6	7	8	
Kiowa	52	38	56	56	55	42	43	42	46	40	28	42	
Kit Carson	31	22	36	31	32	24	21	28	22	30	20	30	
Lake	26	35	30	25	26	51	47	37	36	21	54	14	
La Plata	19	19	14	15	14	20	18	16	15	16	35	25	
Larimer	8	5	4	6	6	5	5	6	4	8	5	6	
Las Animas	11	14	11	11	9	11	6	5	9	5	6	7	
Lincoln	32	18	35	30	33	36	33	38	31	28	2	24	
Logan	13	10	12	12	12	15	20	18	21	15	22	12	
Mesa	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	25	14	9	13	11	
Mineral	61	58	58	58	60	61	62	62	62	36	58	62	
Moffat	36	26	24	33	34	40	42	47	45	31	21	41	
Montezuma	25	30	32	28	28	43	27	29	30	30	29	46	
Montrose	16	20	19	18	17	16	16	19	24	24	11	29	
Morgan	15	11	13	13	13	13	15	15	10	19	36	15	
Otero	12	12	10	10	10	7	12	14	12	12	39	10	
Ouray	59	..	47	57	53	50	53	51	58	35	60	58	
Park	43	48	46	46	45	55	55	57	39	24	16	49	
Phillips	39	25	37	34	38	45	37	40	49	37	47	39	
Pitkin	62	59	57	61	61	59	52	46	51	41	52	59	
Prowers	18	15	20	16	22	19	19	13	17	18	17	16	
Pueblo	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	12	3	
Rio Blanco....	50	52	43	43	46	47	49	54	54	37	14	51	
Rio Grande...	21	27	22	21	19	18	26	30	38	32	51	33	
Routt	24	32	23	26	25	29	31	23	27	22	15	19	
Saguache	46	43	41	45	44	32	35	52	53	34	23	44	
San Juan	60	56	52	55	56	..	60	53	57	31	62	55	
San Miguel...	51	46	48	47	47	31	54	59	50	27	33	53	
Sedgwick	34	34	38	35	35	56	44	48	42	32	53	34	
Summit	56	61	60	62	57	54	57	58	55	35	49	48	
Teller	35	49	34	36	29	46	36	35	34	20	44	45	
Washington...	30	33	45	42	42	26	28	27	23	34	8	26	
Weld	3	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	1	
Yuma	20	16	28	23	27	30	23	22	16	29	9	20	

COLORADO COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

COUNTY	County Seat	Mileage from Denver		Population of County Seat			
		Rail-road	High-way	Census 1940	Census 1930	Census 1920	Census 1910
Adams	Brighton	19	20	4,029	3,394	2,715	850
Alamosa	Alamosa	251	240	5,613	5,107	3,171	3,013
Arapahoe	Littleton	10	9	2,244	2,019	1,636	1,373
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	421	329	1,591	804	1,032	669
Baca	Springfield ³	285	254	1,082	1,393	295	....
Bent	Las Animas	202	199	3,232	2,517	2,252	2,008
Boulder	Boulder	30	33	12,958	11,223	11,006	9,539
Chaffee	Salida	215	146	4,969	5,065	4,689	4,425
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	177	174	695	595	508	270
Clear Creek	Georgetown	50	46	391	303	703	950
Conejos	Conejos	281	269	(1)	(1)	350	....
Costilla	San Luis	248	231	(1)	(1)	550	....
Crowley	Ordway	169	166	1,150	1,139	1,186	705
Custer	Westcliffe	209	160	429	335	241	250
Delta	Delta	325	300	3,717	2,938	2,623	2,388
Denver	Denver .....	...	...	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores	Rico	443	368	388	447	326	368
Douglas	Castle Rock	32	30	580	478	461	365
Eagle	Eagle	180	138	518	341	358	186
Elbert	Kiowa ²	46	56	195	185	148	....
El Paso	Colorado Springs	75	71	36,789	33,237	30,105	29,078
Fremont	Canon City	160	119	6,690	5,938	6,386	5,162
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	185	169	2,253	1,825	2,073	2,019
Gilpin	Central City	45	40	706	572	552	1,782
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	86	98	235	142	123	182
Gunnison	Gunnison	288	211	2,177	1,415	1,329	1,026
Hinsdale	Lake City	351	268	185	259	317	405
Huerfano	Walsenburg	171	166	5,855	5,503	3,565	2,323
Jackson	Walden	256	145	668	284	260	162
Jefferson	Golden	16	12	3,175	2,426	2,135	2,477
Kiowa	Eads	230	169	700	518	406	....
Kit Carson	Burlington	167	164	1,280	1,280	991	368
Lake	Leadville	276	111	4,774	3,771	4,959	1,508
La Plata	Durango	451	392	5,887	5,400	4,116	4,686
Larimer	Fort Collins	68	66	12,251	11,489	8,755	8,210
Las Animas	Trinidad	212	204	13,223	11,732	10,906	10,204
Lincoln	Hugo	104	103	852	712	838	343
Logan	Sterling	123	125	7,411	7,195	6,415	3,044
Mesa	Grand Junction	274	261	12,479	10,247	8,665	7,754
Mineral	Creede	321	308	670	384	500	741
Moffat	Craig	232	213	2,123	1,418	1,297	392
Montezuma	Cortez	506	440	1,778	921	541	565
Montrose	Montrose	346	278	4,764	3,566	3,581	3,254
Morgan	Fort Morgan	78	80	4,884	4,423	3,818	2,800
Otero	La Junta	183	179	7,040	7,193	4,964	4,154
Ouray	Ouray	387	314	951	707	1,165	1,644
Park	Fairplay	115	87	739	221	183	265
Phillips	Holyoke	173	175	1,150	1,226	1,205	659
Pitkin	Aspen	226	174	777	705	1,265	1,834
Prowers	Lamar	235	205	4,445	4,165	2,512	2,977
Pueblo	Pueblo	119	115	52,162	50,096	43,050	44,395
Rio Blanco	Meeker ²	253	237	1,399	1,069	935	807
Rio Grande	Del Norte	283	270	1,923	1,410	1,007	840
Routt	Steamboat Springs	177	170	1,613	1,198	1,249	1,227
Saguache	Saguache ²	265	191	1,219	1,010	948	620
San Juan	Silverton	497	337	1,127	1,301	1,150	2,153
San Miguel	Telluride	422	344	1,337	512	1,618	1,756
Sedgwick	Julesburg	197	183	1,619	1,467	1,320	962
Summit	Breckenridge	110	86	381	436	796	834
Teller	Cripple Creek	132	115	2,358	1,427	2,325	6,206
Washington	Akron	112	114	1,417	1,135	1,401	647
Weld	Greeley	52	53	15,995	12,203	10,958	8,179
Yuma	Wray	165	168	2,061	1,785	1,538	1,000

(1) Not incorporated. ²Not directly on railroad. ³Via Lamar. Does not have direct rail communication with Denver. ⁴Via Moffat tunnel.

Population of Colorado

Number of Inhabitants, Characteristics, Citizenship, Changes by Census Years and Summaries, Church Population

THE population of Colorado increased from 539,700 in 1900 to 1,123,296 in 1940, a gain of 583,596 or ~~51.9~~^{108.1} per cent. Many changes took place in the intervening 40-year period. Each census year showed a gain, but the largest increase was reported in 1910, when it was 48 per cent larger than in 1900.

The urban population showed a substantial increase over the rural population in the 40 years, that of places with 2,500 or more population registering a gain of 55.9 per cent as against an increase of 47.6 for rural territory.

The white population showed a consistent gain in each census year, and the number of negroes followed in the same path except there was a decrease in 1920. The Indians decreased from 1,437 in 1900 to 1,360 in 1940; the Chinese from 599 to 216; and the Japanese increased from 48 to 2,734. With the exception of 1900, the number of foreign-born steadily diminished.

The ratio between males and females declined in each succeeding census year, going from 120.9 males per 100 females in 1900 to 102.6 in 1940.

Comparable figures for aliens are not available prior to 1930, but between 1930 and 1940 the number decreased from 36,366 to 19,892. The school population 13 years old and under and the number attending school declined in 1940 as compared with 1930, but the number more than 13 years old increased in the 10-year period with two exceptions.

Twenty-three counties reported decreases in 1940 as compared with 1930, and 40 counties showed gains. The greatest decrease took place in Baca county, amounting to 41.3 per cent. Summit county, with an increase of 77.7 per cent, made the largest gain,

and Clear Creek was second with an increase of 75.6 per cent.

Russia stood first in 1940 as the country of birth of the foreign-born or 15.9 per cent of the total not born in the United States. Italy was second with 11.9 per cent. The percentage of persons of English birth in the state declined from 10.2 in 1910 to 6.7 in 1940. Persons born in Germany decreased from 13.3 per cent in 1910 to 10 per cent in 1940. A table published herewith gives the country of birth for all foreign-born persons in the state for census years from 1910 to 1940, inclusive.

Population tables published herewith are as follows:

General summary for the state, by census years 1900 to 1940, inclusive.

Total population of counties 1900 to 1940, with percentages of change between 1930 and 1940.

Population, area in square miles and population per square mile and per capita assessed valuation, taxes assessed and bank deposits for 1940, by counties.

Population of cities of 5,000 or more population, by census years.

Country of birth of the foreign-born population, by counties, by census years.

Composition of population by race.

Composition of population by nativity and voting age.

Employment status of persons 14 years old and older.

A chart shows the percentage changes in 1940 as compared with 1930, by counties.

A separate division gives statistics on the church population in 1936, which was released currently with the regular census figures for 1940.

POPULATION: SUMMARY FOR THE STATE OF COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Total population.....	1,123,296	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700
Population per square mile....	10.8	10.0	9.1	7.7	5.2
Increase over preceding census:					
Number	87,505	96,162	140,605	259,324	126,451
Per cent.....	8.4	10.2	17.6	48.0	30.6
Urban Places:*					
Number of places.....	30	27	26	27	20
Population	590,756	519,882	453,259	402,192	260,651
Increase over preceding census:					
Number	70,874	66,623	51,067	141,541	74,746
Per cent.....	13.6	14.7	12.7	54.3	40.2

**POPULATION: SUMMARY FOR THE STATE OF COLORADO,
BY CENSUS YEARS—Continued**

	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Rural Territory:					
Population	532,540	515,909	486,370	396,832	279,049
Increase over preceding census:					
Number	16,631	29,539	89,538	117,783	51,705
Per cent.....	3.2	6.1	22.6	42.2	22.7
Rural non-farm.....	280,848	234,871	221,089	.....	.....
Rural farm.....	251,692	281,038	265,281	.....	.....
Race:					
White	1,106,502	1,018,793	924,103	783,415	529,046
Negro	12,176	11,828	11,318	11,453	8,570
Indian	1,360	1,395	1,383	1,482	1,437
Chinese	216	233	291	373	599
Japanese	2,734	3,213	2,464	2,300	48
All other.....	308	329	70	1	.....
Nativity and Color:					
Native	1,051,732	935,916	820,491	669,437	448,545
White	1,036,031	920,571	807,149	656,564	438,571
Negro	12,133	11,767	11,186	11,323	8,516
Other	3,568	3,578	2,156	1,550	1,458
Foreign-born	71,564	99,875	119,138	129,587	91,155
White	70,471	98,222	116,954	126,851	90,475
Negro	43	61	132	130	54
Other	1,050	1,592	2,052	2,606	626
Sex:					
Male	568,778	530,752	492,731	430,697	295,332
Female	554,518	505,039	446,898	368,327	244,368
Males per 100 females.....	102.6	105.1	110.3	116.9	120.9
Population by Age:					
Under 5 years.....	96,660	95,670	97,058	82,562	56,999
5 to 9 years.....	93,705	104,780	95,086	75,616	57,277
10 to 14 years.....	97,618	98,940	89,214	69,688	48,871
15 to 19 years.....	102,144	95,132	78,632	71,045	45,014
20 to 24 years.....	95,233	86,913	78,338	79,050	49,600
25 to 29 years.....	91,870	77,310	78,905	78,885	51,335
30 to 34 years.....	84,579	74,191	74,825	69,313	49,938
35 to 39 years.....	76,397	77,337	72,944	62,441	47,036
40 to 44 years.....	71,219	69,330	61,484	54,067	38,655
45 to 49 years.....	69,495	62,302	54,435	45,570	28,759
50 to 54 years.....	61,973	53,363	45,989	37,689	22,130
55 to 59 years.....	52,385	42,608	35,515	25,146	15,319
60 to 64 years.....	43,580	35,427	28,487	18,876	10,571
65 to 69 years.....	34,927	26,883	18,260	12,802	6,840
70 to 74 years.....	25,427	18,190	11,789	7,356	3,781
75 years and over.....	26,084	16,714	11,014	6,569	3,025
Not reported.....	.....	701	7,654	2,349	4,550
Citizenship:					
Citizen	1,097,071	994,137	.....	.....	.....
Alien	19,892	36,366	.....	.....	.....
Not reported.....	6,333	5,288	.....	.....	.....
21 Years Old and Over:					
Citizen	688,410	586,255	.....	.....	.....
Alien	19,433	32,272	.....	.....	.....
Not reported.....	6,125	4,996	.....	.....	.....
School Attendance:					
Age 5 years:					
Total number.....	19,199	20,422	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	3,121	4,038	.....	.....	.....
Age 6 years:					
Total number.....	18,083	21,010	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	13,088	14,893	.....	.....	.....
Age 7 to 13 years:					
Total number.....	134,238	142,870	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	130,412	138,274	.....	.....	.....
Age 14 to 15 years:					
Total number.....	39,459	38,161	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	36,163	34,449	.....	.....	.....
Age 16 to 19 years:					
Total number.....	82,488	76,389	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	43,643	36,797	.....	.....	.....
Age 20 years:					
Total number.....	19,201	17,746	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	3,007	3,277	.....	.....	.....
Age 21 to 24 years:					
Total number.....	76,032	69,167	.....	.....	.....
Attending school.....	5,163	5,903	.....	.....	.....

*Incorporated places of 2,500 or more.

POPULATION: TOTALS FOR COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Population					Increase 1930-1940*	
	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent
Adams ^{a,b,c}	22,481	20,245	14,430	8,892	.....	2,236	11.0
Alamosa ^d	10,484	8,602	5,148	.....	.....	1,882	21.9
Arapahoe ^{a,b}	32,150	22,647	13,766	10,263	153,017	9,503	42.0
Archuleta	3,806	3,204	3,590	3,302	2,117	602	18.8
Baca	6,207	10,570	8,721	2,516	759	-4,363	-41.3
Bent	9,653	9,134	9,705	5,043	3,049	519	5.7
Boulder	37,438	32,456	31,861	30,330	21,544	4,982	15.4
Chaffee	8,109	8,126	7,753	7,622	7,085	-17	-0.2
Cheyenne	2,964	3,723	3,746	3,687	501	-759	-20.4
Clear Creek	3,784	2,155	2,891	5,001	7,082	1,629	75.6
Conejos ^d	11,648	9,803	8,416	11,285	8,794	1,845	18.8
Costilla ^d	7,533	5,779	5,032	5,498	4,632	1,754	30.4
Crowley ^e	5,398	5,931	6,383	.....	.....	-536	-9.0
Custer	2,270	2,124	2,172	1,947	2,937	146	6.9
Delta	16,470	14,204	13,668	13,688	5,487	2,266	16.0
Denver ^{a,c}	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381	.....	34,551	12.0
Dolores	1,958	1,412	1,243	642	1,134	546	38.7
Douglas	3,496	3,498	3,517	3,192	3,120	-2	-0.1
Eagle	5,361	3,924	3,385	2,985	3,008	1,437	36.6
Elbert	5,460	6,580	6,980	5,331	3,101	-1,120	-17.0
El Paso	54,025	49,570	44,027	43,321	31,602	4,455	9.0
Fremont	19,742	18,896	17,883	18,181	15,636	846	4.5
Garfield	10,560	9,975	9,304	10,144	5,835	585	5.9
Gilpin	1,625	1,212	1,364	4,131	6,690	413	34.1
Grand	3,587	2,108	2,659	1,862	741	1,479	70.2
Gunnison	6,192	5,527	5,590	5,897	5,331	665	12.0
Hinsdale	349	449	538	646	1,609	-100	-22.3
Huerfano	16,088	17,062	16,879	13,320	8,395	-974	-5.7
Jackson ^f	1,798	1,386	1,340	1,013	.....	412	29.7
Jefferson ^g	30,725	21,810	14,400	14,231	9,306	8,915	40.9
Kiowa	2,793	3,786	3,755	2,899	701	-993	-26.2
Kit Carson	7,512	9,725	8,915	7,483	1,580	-2,213	-22.8
Lake	6,883	4,899	6,630	10,600	18,054	1,984	40.5
La Plata	15,494	12,975	11,218	10,812	7,016	2,519	19.4
Larimer ^f	35,539	33,137	27,872	25,270	12,168	2,402	7.2
Las Animas	32,369	36,008	38,975	33,643	21,841	-3,639	-10.1
Lincoln	5,882	7,850	8,273	5,917	926	-1,968	-25.1
Logan	18,370	19,946	18,427	9,549	3,292	-1,576	-7.9
Mesa	33,791	25,908	22,281	22,197	9,267	7,883	30.4
Mineral	975	640	779	1,239	1,913	335	52.3
Moffat ^h	5,086	4,861	5,129	.....	.....	225	4.6
Montezuma	10,463	7,798	6,260	5,029	3,058	2,665	34.2
Montrose	15,418	11,742	11,852	10,291	4,535	3,676	31.3
Morgan	17,214	18,284	16,124	9,577	3,268	-1,070	-5.9
Otero ^g	23,571	24,390	22,623	20,201	11,522	-819	-3.4
Ouray ^j	2,089	1,784	2,620	3,514	4,731	305	17.1
Park	3,272	2,052	1,977	2,492	2,998	1,220	59.5
Phillips	4,948	5,797	5,499	3,179	1,583	-849	-14.6
Pitkin	1,836	1,770	2,707	4,566	7,020	66	3.7
Prowers	12,304	14,762	13,845	9,520	3,766	-2,458	-16.7
Pueblo	68,870	66,038	57,638	52,223	34,448	2,832	4.3
Rio Blanco	2,943	2,980	3,135	2,332	1,690	-37	-1.2
Rio Grande	12,404	9,953	7,855	6,563	4,080	2,451	24.6
Routt ^h	10,525	9,352	8,948	7,561	3,661	1,173	12.5
Saguache	6,173	6,250	4,638	4,160	3,853	-77	-1.2
San Juan	1,439	1,935	1,700	3,063	2,343	-496	-25.6
San Miguel ^j	3,664	2,184	5,281	4,700	5,379	1,480	67.8
Sedgwick	5,294	5,580	4,207	3,061	971	-286	-5.1
Summit	1,754	987	1,724	2,003	2,744	767	77.7
Teller	6,463	4,141	6,696	14,351	29,002	2,322	56.1
Washington ^b	8,336	9,591	11,208	6,002	1,241	-1,255	-13.1
Weld	63,747	65,097	54,059	39,177	16,808	-1,350	-2.1
Yuma ^b	12,102	13,613	13,897	8,499	1,729	-1,511	-11.1
State	1,123,296	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700	87,505	8.4

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

**POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN 1940, BY COUNTIES, WITH
LAND AREA AND PER CAPITA STATISTICS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Popula- tion 1940	Land Area Square Miles	Popula- tion per Square Mile	Assessed Valuation per Capita 1940	Taxes Assessed per Capita 1940	Bank De- posits per Capita 1940
Adams	22,481	1,247	18.0	\$1,013.36	\$29.03	\$ 27.85
Alamosa	10,484	720	14.5	701.65	29.67	273.61
Arapahoe	32,150	827	38.9	574.88	22.93	98.63
Archuleta	3,806	1,364	2.8	778.23	23.45	75.26
Baca	6,207	2,565	2.4	1,347.17	42.28	125.04
Bent	9,653	1,533	6.3	1,014.83	31.16	128.35
Boulder	37,438	753	49.7	1,000.72	33.90	245.57
Chaffee	8,109	1,039	7.8	845.43	33.89	183.44
Cheyenne	2,964	1,772	1.7	2,527.82	64.91	130.37
Clear Creek	3,784	394	9.6	1,144.74	48.37	116.92
Conejos	11,618	1,271	9.2	531.22	18.10	78.27
Costilla	7,533	1,215	6.2	427.11	19.91	24.57
Crowley	5,398	803	6.7	949.69	38.32	100.41
Custer	2,270	737	3.1	856.07	27.90	.....
Delta	16,470	1,157	14.2	576.06	26.58	150.14
Denver	322,412	58	5,558.8	1,126.68	44.39	759.67
Dolores	1,958	1,028	1.9	713.84	30.13	.....
Douglas	3,436	843	4.1	1,992.99	58.72	55.28
Eagle	5,361	1,685	3.2	1,767.17	48.50	130.81
Elbert	5,460	1,864	2.9	1,648.96	42.26	112.44
El Paso	54,025	2,158	25.0	940.96	36.85	474.63
Fremont	19,742	1,562	12.6	669.11	28.26	204.07
Garfield	10,560	2,994	3.5	1,124.24	42.49	290.79
Gilpin	1,625	149	10.9	1,768.12	68.91	.....
Grand	3,587	1,867	1.9	1,657.19	45.17	180.26
Gunnison	6,192	3,242	1.9	1,378.28	52.08	226.20
Hinsdale	349	1,057	0.3	1,559.45	75.02	.....
Huerfano	16,088	1,578	10.2	561.86	29.18	128.53
Jackson	1,798	1,623	1.1	1,480.72	37.07	.....
Jefferson	30,725	786	39.1	762.96	28.62	48.23
Kiowa	2,793	1,792	1.6	2,272.58	67.90	131.04
Kit Carson	7,512	2,171	3.5	1,117.19	39.03	133.30
Lake	6,883	380	18.1	3,037.39	42.91	21.47
La Plata	15,494	1,689	9.2	614.87	28.67	261.19
Larimer	35,539	2,619	13.6	1,015.88	39.35	212.02
Las Animas	32,369	4,794	6.7	840.20	38.90	156.00
Lincoln	5,882	2,593	2.3	1,590.17	48.26	207.83
Logan	18,370	1,827	10.1	1,139.84	37.23	179.32
Mesa	33,791	3,313	10.2	617.08	28.76	168.73
Mineral	975	921	1.1	1,290.59	35.02	.....
Moffat	5,086	4,754	1.1	1,097.16	33.13	115.15
Montezuma	10,463	2,095	5.0	523.94	21.11	126.20
Montrose	15,418	2,239	6.9	553.26	23.38	207.21
Morgan	17,214	1,282	13.4	996.60	34.59	215.58
Otero	23,571	1,267	18.6	886.22	30.65	170.45
Ouray	2,089	540	3.9	1,264.93	55.51	223.63
Park	3,272	2,166	1.5	1,282.07	38.00	140.65
Phillips	4,948	680	7.3	1,310.85	40.64	222.72
Pitkin	1,836	974	1.9	1,148.26	40.02	232.42
Prowers	12,304	1,626	7.6	1,112.18	37.67	157.46
Pueblo	68,870	2,401	28.7	823.48	38.58	486.39
Rio Blanco	2,943	3,263	0.9	1,304.34	44.52	215.40
Rio Grande	12,404	916	13.4	623.57	29.30	82.42
Routt	10,525	2,330	4.5	1,049.60	33.20	124.18
Saguache	6,173	3,144	2.0	989.33	32.73	191.86
San Juan	1,439	392	3.7	1,971.70	78.05	.....
San Miguel	3,664	1,283	2.9	935.40	35.51	.....
Sedgwick	5,294	544	9.7	1,394.42	44.55	183.26
Summit	1,754	615	2.9	3,970.21	66.14	.....
Teller	6,463	554	11.7	771.73	30.48	329.36
Washington	8,336	2,525	3.3	1,077.55	33.25	87.06
Weld	63,747	4,004	15.9	1,009.64	35.06	168.89
Yuma	12,102	2,383	5.1	849.14	29.30	157.34
State	1,123,296	103,967	10.8	\$ 991.00	\$37.13	\$364.19

POPULATION: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF COLORADO, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTRY	1940		1930		1920		1910	
	Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent
England	4,706	6.7	6,892	7.0	9,584	8.2	12,926	10.2
Scotland	1,883	2.7	2,877	2.9	3,357	2.9	4,269	3.4
Wales	571	0.8	1,061	1.1	1,482	1.3	1,989	1.6
Northern Ireland.....	398	0.6	900	0.9	6,191	5.3	8,710	6.9
Irish Free State (Eire)...	2,120	3.0	3,184	3.2				
Norway	948	1.3	1,261	1.3	1,525	1.3	1,787	1.4
Sweden	5,844	8.3	8,328	8.5	10,112	8.6	12,445	9.8
Denmark	1,843	2.6	2,374	2.4	2,823	2.4	2,755	2.2
Iceland	4	..	1	..				
Netherlands ¹	683	1.0	810	0.8	853	0.7	710	0.6
Belgium	341	0.5	390	0.4	430	0.4	375	0.3
Luxemburg	53	0.1	51	0.1	91	0.1	24	..
Switzerland	842	1.2	1,202	1.2	1,510	1.3	1,767	1.4
France	786	1.1	1,072	1.1	1,420	1.2	1,373	1.1
Germany	7,017	10.0	9,988	10.2	11,992	10.3	16,908	13.3
Poland	1,796	2.5	2,488	2.5	1,867	1.6	2,483	2.0
Czechoslovakia	1,036	1.5	1,714	1.7	1,953	1.7	....	..
Austria	3,226	4.6	2,468	2.5	5,722	4.9	11,581	9.1
Hungary	666	0.9	690	0.7	1,157	1.0	1,632	1.3
Yugoslavia	2,239	3.2	3,650	3.7	2,109	1.8	....	..
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	11,185	15.9	12,979	13.2	16,669	14.3	21,757	10.1
Latvia	35	..	61	0.1				
Estonia	10	..	13	..				
Lithuania	216	0.3	262	0.3				
Finland	414	0.6	543	0.6	879	0.8	1,239	1.0
Rumania	329	0.5	450	0.5	394	0.2	334	0.3
Bulgaria	228	0.3	271	0.3	349	0.3	442	0.3
Turkey in Europe.....	32	..	9	..	12	..	216	0.1
Greece	1,049	1.5	1,230	1.3	1,802	1.5	2,270	1.8
Italy	8,352	11.9	10,670	10.9	12,579	10.8	14,375	11.3
Spain	164	0.2	224	0.2	297	0.3	174	0.1
Portugal	12	..	15	..	33	..	42	..
Palestine	32	..	27	..	41	..	3333	0.3
Syria	181	0.3	254	0.3	289	0.2		
Turkey in Asia.....	50	0.1	78	0.1	30	..		
Other Asia.....	116	0.2	108	0.1	108	0.1	61	..
Other Europe.....	24	..	77	0.1	54	..	227	0.2
Canada—French	366	0.5	572	0.6	418	0.4	789	0.6
Canada—Other	3,799	5.4	5,249	5.3	7,203	6.2	8,744	6.9
Newfoundland	29	..	27	..	39	..	29	..
Mexico	6,360	9.0	13,125	13.4	10,894	9.3	2,543	2.0
Cuba	20	..	29	..	51	..	32	..
Other West Indies.....	18	..	33	..	40	..	31	..
Central America.....	14	..	18	..	5	..	8	..
South America	207	0.3	201	0.2	178	0.2	124	0.1
Australia	95	0.1	114	0.1	112	0.1	116	0.1
Azores	1	..	1	..	8	..	12	..
Other Atlantic Islands....	9	..	10	..				
Born at sea.....	14	0.1	64	0.1	63	0.1	110	0.1
All other and not reported.	108	0.2	87	0.1	114	0.1	109	0.1
Total	70,471	100.0	98,222	100.0	116,954	100.0	126,851	100.0

¹Listed as Holland prior to 1910.²Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Austria, Germany, and Russia have been deducted from their respective countries and combined as Poland.³Turkey in Asia included Armenia, Palestine, and Syria in 1910. Subsequent to 1910 Armenia included with Other Asia.⁴Includes 55 persons born in Serbia and 111 persons born in Montenegro, which became part of Yugoslavia in 1918.

**POPULATION: COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE,
BY COUNTIES, 1940**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese
Adams	21,980	77	6	...	336
Alamosa	10,416	31	...	9	28
Arapahoe	31,872	170	11	...	91
Archuleta	3,798	...	...	...	...
Baca	6,194	7	...	...	...
Bent	9,497	43	25	9	79
Boulder	37,192	140	15	3	82
Chaffee	8,083	17	...	...	...
Cheyenne	2,964	...	...	...	...
Clear Creek	3,777	4	...	...	...
Conejos	11,554	2	2	...	87
Costilla	7,349	1	9	...	174
Crowley	5,313	...	6	...	79
Custer	2,268	2	...	...	...
Delta	16,434	1	19	...	16
Denver	313,810	7,836	195	110	323
Dolores	1,954	...	...	...	...
Douglas	3,482	8	...	...	...
Eagle	5,359	1	...	...	...
Elbert	5,449	8	...	...	...
El Paso	52,853	1,122	...	...	...
Fremont	19,564	166	...	...	...
Garfield	10,551	7	...	...	...
Gilpin	1,625	...	...	...	...
Grand	3,579	...	...	...	...
Gunnison	6,168	24	...	...	...
Hinsdale	345	3	...	...	...
Huerfano	15,919	163	...	...	...
Jackson	1,798	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	30,597	56	...	...	...
Kiowa	2,793	...	...	...	...
Kit Carson	7,512	...	...	...	...
Lake	6,879	4	...	...	...
La Plata	15,038	24	402	22	8
Larimer	35,517	17	...	...	...
Las Animas	32,134	193	20	5	5
Lincoln	5,881	1	...	...	...
Logan	18,285	15	...	...	70
Mesa	33,629	74	11	8	63
Mineral	975	...	...	...	...
Moffat	5,082	2	...	...	...
Montezuma	9,961	3	499	...	...
Montrose	15,375	14	3	...	21
Morgan	17,180	24	...	...	...
Otero	23,130	168	21	10	242
Ouray	2,089	...	...	...	...
Park	3,271	1	...	...	...
Phillips	4,946	2	...	...	...
Pitkin	1,831	5	...	...	...
Prowers	12,241	30	16	2	15
Pueblo	67,305	1,420	13	20	103
Rio Blanco	2,932	11	...	...	...
Rio Grande	12,392	4	...	...	...
Routt	10,299	168	4	...	53
Saguache	6,168	3	...	...	...
San Juan	1,437	2	...	...	...
San Miguel	3,660	...	...	...	...
Sedgwick	5,213	1	...	...	80
Summit	1,752	1	...	...	...
Teller	6,454	5	...	...	...
Washington	8,311	8	...	...	17
Weld	62,984	87	15	...	660
Yuma	12,102	...	...	...	...
Total	1,106,502	12,176	1,292	198	2,632

POPULATION: COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND BY PERSONS OF VOTING AGE (21 YEARS OLD AND OVER), BY COUNTIES, 1940
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

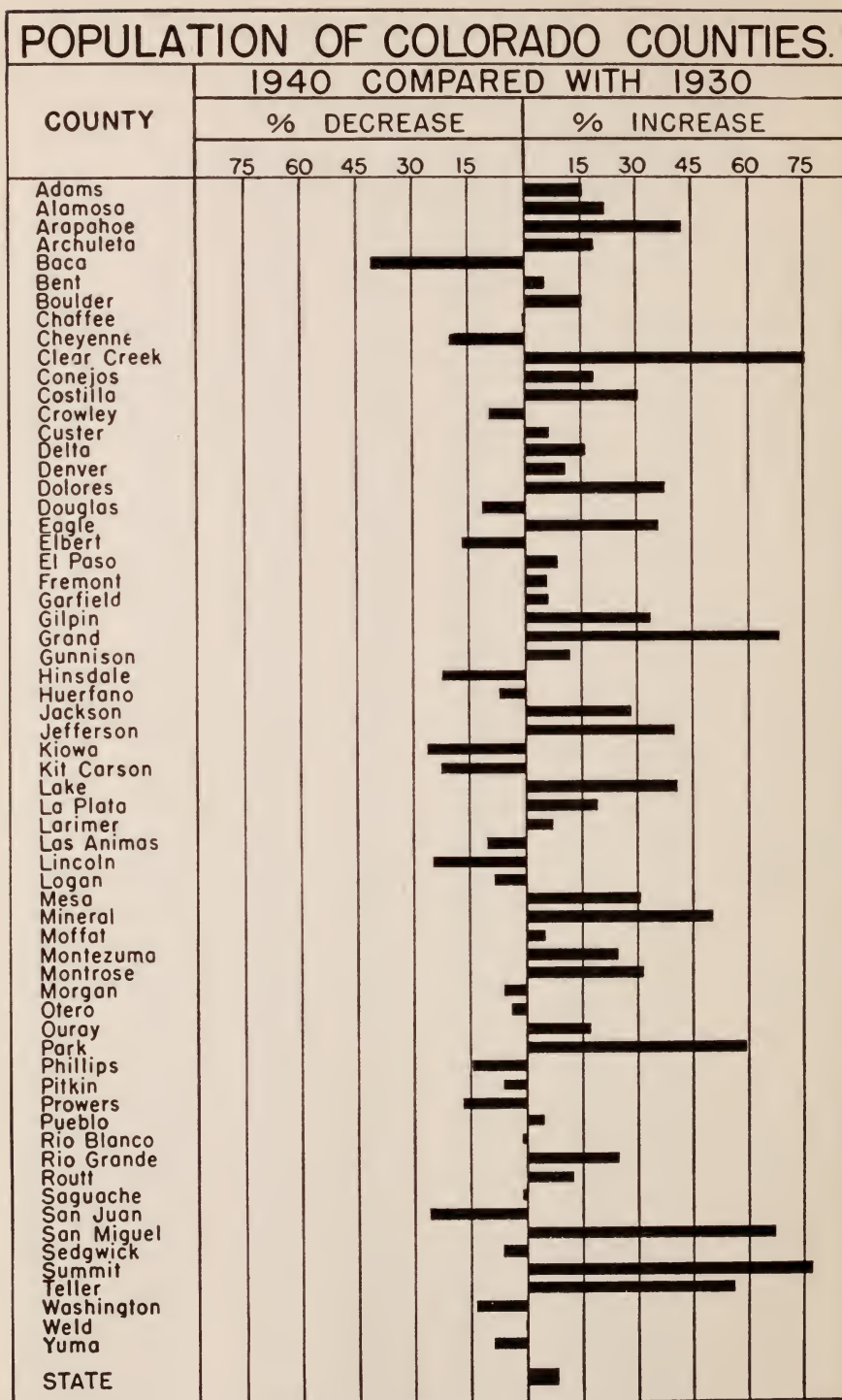
COUNTY	Total Population		Of Voting Age				Total
	Native	Foreign Born	Native	Foreign Born Naturalized	Foreign Born Alien	Foreign Born Citizen-ship Not Reported	
Adams	20,676	1,805	11,868	987	642	167	13,664
Alamosa	10,290	194	5,763	128	34	27	5,952
Arapahoe	30,746	1,404	18,664	1,034	266	90	20,054
Archuleta	3,772	34	1,933	25	4	5	1,967
Baca	6,159	48	3,507	25	10	12	3,654
Bent	9,299	354	5,561	114	117	116	5,908
Boulder	34,934	2,504	21,900	1,683	635	131	24,409
Chaffee	7,546	563	4,519	378	148	30	5,075
Cheyenne	2,866	98	1,688	76	4	18	1,786
Clear Creek	3,574	210	2,355	171	27	10	2,563
Conejos	11,559	89	5,460	34	34	18	5,446
Costilla	7,434	99	3,415	30	66	2	3,513
Crowley	5,020	378	2,687	177	155	42	3,061
Custer	2,160	110	1,323	83	20	5	1,431
Delta	15,907	563	9,132	293	181	76	9,682
Denver	297,430	24,982	201,868	16,939	5,760	1,944	226,511
Dolores	1,922	36	1,039	21	5	10	1,075
Douglas	3,315	181	2,086	135	26	18	2,265
Eagle	5,103	258	3,015	198	40	17	3,270
Elbert	5,207	253	3,079	215	14	23	3,331
El Paso	51,522	2,503	34,644	1,816	471	193	37,124
Fremont	18,347	1,395	11,459	946	329	102	12,836
Garfield	9,951	609	6,018	363	127	119	6,627
Gilpin	1,495	130	975	96	19	13	1,103
Grand	3,451	136	2,169	100	25	11	2,305
Gunnison	5,669	523	3,273	380	90	46	3,789
Hinsdale	329	20	223	12	1	7	243
Huerfano	14,793	1,295	7,327	904	203	167	8,601
Jackson	1,721	77	1,094	53	16	7	1,170
Jefferson	28,844	1,881	18,033	1,305	386	167	19,891
Kiowa	2,738	55	1,635	42	3	9	1,689
Kit Carson	7,284	228	4,135	139	18	66	4,358
Lake	6,269	614	3,882	397	113	95	4,487
La Plata	14,940	554	8,462	438	60	43	9,003
Larimer	33,102	2,437	19,923	1,508	754	154	22,339
Las Animas	29,826	2,543	16,181	1,064	726	223	17,694
Lincoln	5,681	201	3,335	167	17	13	3,532
Logan	16,938	1,432	9,006	649	647	115	10,417
Mesa	32,656	1,135	19,495	823	234	70	20,622
Mineral	950	25	553	21	3	1	578
Moffat	4,897	189	3,013	148	26	14	3,201
Montezuma	10,298	165	5,472	131	13	19	5,635
Montrose	14,918	500	8,471	297	134	59	8,961
Morgan	15,677	1,537	8,429	698	727	92	9,946
Otero	22,425	1,146	12,641	419	520	173	13,753
Ouray	1,916	173	1,163	128	26	18	1,335
Park	3,153	119	2,070	94	16	8	2,188
Phillips	4,805	143	2,890	114	4	24	3,032
Pitkin	1,562	274	968	229	29	15	1,241
Prowers	11,720	584	6,590	231	291	42	7,154
Pueblo	62,918	5,952	39,922	3,257	2,145	468	45,792
Rio Blanco	2,864	79	1,750	60	7	11	1,828
Rio Grande	12,250	154	6,710	120	27	7	6,864
Routt	9,782	743	5,728	399	263	69	6,459
Saguache	6,061	112	3,152	87	9	12	3,260
San Juan	1,256	183	763	123	56	4	946
San Miguel	3,458	206	2,067	141	59	5	2,272
Sedgwick	4,901	393	2,678	165	205	17	3,065
Summit	1,678	76	1,160	58	15	3	1,236
Teller	6,161	302	3,808	221	66	12	4,107
Washington	8,033	303	4,510	230	40	31	4,811
Weld	57,719	6,028	30,886	3,003	2,311	615	36,815
Yuma	11,855	247	6,798	205	14	25	7,042
Total	1,051,732	71,564	643,383	45,027	19,433	6,125	713,968

POPULATION: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COUNTIES, 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Information refers to persons 14 years old and over according to activity during the week of March 24 to April 1, 1940.

COUNTY	Total Population 14 Years Old and Over	In Labor Force				Not in Labor Force
		Employed Except on Public Emergency Work	On Public Emergency Work	Seeking Work	Total in Labor Force	
Adams	16,615	6,822	830	653	8,305	8,310
Alamosa	7,377	3,010	425	320	3,755	3,622
Arapahoe	24,037	10,313	889	925	12,127	11,910
Archuleta	2,485	875	188	142	1,205	1,280
Baca	4,504	1,764	401	96	2,261	2,243
Bent	7,103	2,611	237	264	3,112	3,991
Boulder	29,202	11,684	964	1,303	13,951	15,251
Chaffee	6,244	2,237	321	458	3,016	3,228
Cheyenne	2,196	989	128	45	1,112	1,084
Clear Creek	2,910	1,150	172	202	1,524	1,386
Conejos	7,264	2,329	584	423	3,336	3,928
Costilla	4,627	1,185	529	432	2,146	2,481
Crowley	3,881	1,371	269	186	1,826	2,055
Custer	1,720	704	85	75	864	856
Delta	11,980	4,707	309	528	5,544	6,436
Denver	262,279	116,688	8,454	12,251	137,393	124,886
Dolores	1,322	564	54	20	638	684
Douglas	2,690	1,246	29	73	1,348	1,342
Eagle	3,937	1,868	10	200	2,078	1,859
Elbert	3,985	1,877	128	54	2,059	1,926
El Paso	43,183	16,751	1,387	1,930	20,068	23,115
Fremont	15,386	4,872	489	944	6,305	9,081
Garfield	7,960	3,351	175	263	3,789	4,171
Gilpin	1,261	541	47	94	682	579
Grand	2,696	1,150	77	217	1,444	1,252
Gunnison	4,576	1,975	110	185	2,270	2,306
Hinsdale	283	101	26	26	153	130
Huerfano	11,123	3,251	631	1,174	5,056	6,067
Jackson	1,338	712	6	42	760	578
Jefferson	23,755	9,536	899	883	11,318	12,437
Kiowa	2,104	828	146	82	1,056	1,048
Kit Carson	5,485	2,221	311	169	2,701	2,784
Lake	5,214	2,358	67	384	2,809	2,405
La Plata	10,980	4,231	437	764	5,432	5,548
Larimer	27,081	9,873	1,099	1,593	12,565	14,516
Las Animas	22,470	7,318	1,868	1,251	10,437	12,033
Lincoln	4,401	1,913	233	129	2,275	2,126
Logan	13,161	5,541	386	585	6,512	6,649
Mesa	25,148	10,010	973	860	11,843	13,305
Mineral	684	334	2	38	374	310
Moffat	3,816	1,827	71	191	2,089	1,727
Montezuma	7,100	2,732	294	389	3,415	3,685
Montrose	11,043	4,770	214	447	5,431	5,612
Morgan	12,329	4,943	373	455	5,771	6,558
Otero	17,012	6,195	862	815	7,872	9,140
Ouray	1,584	673	3	115	791	793
Park	2,544	1,235	14	152	1,401	1,143
Phillips	3,674	1,623	108	115	1,846	1,828
Pitkin	1,447	552	54	78	684	763
Prowers	8,873	3,510	468	313	4,291	4,582
Pueblo	53,985	20,972	1,944	1,996	24,912	29,073
Rio Blanco	2,221	948	72	118	1,138	1,083
Rio Grande	8,520	3,237	380	442	4,059	4,461
Routt	7,723	3,542	137	375	4,054	3,669
Saguache	4,113	1,538	222	187	1,947	2,166
San Juan	1,080	476	5	139	620	460
San Miguel	2,685	1,322	23	166	1,511	1,174
Sedgwick	3,836	1,721	144	192	2,057	1,779
Summit	1,383	647	2	161	810	573
Teller	4,833	2,142	180	248	2,570	2,263
Washington	6,052	2,741	202	132	3,075	2,977
Weld	45,869	17,842	1,384	2,258	21,484	24,385
Yuma	8,747	3,736	277	203	4,216	4,531
Total	855,116	349,735	31,808	39,950	421,493	433,623



POPULATION: COLORADO CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CITY	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Alamosa	5,613	5,107	3,171	3,013	1,141
Boulder	12,958	11,223	11,006	9,539	6,150
Canon City.....	6,690	5,938	4,551	5,162	3,775
Colorado Springs.....	36,789	33,237	30,105	29,078	21,085
Denver	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381	133,859
Durango	5,887	5,400	4,116	4,686	3,317
Englewood	9,680	7,980	4,356	2,983	.....
Fort Collins.....	12,251	11,489	8,755	8,210	3,053
Grand Junction.....	12,479	10,247	8,665	7,754	3,503
Greeley	15,995	12,203	10,958	8,179	3,023
La Junta.....	7,040	7,193	4,964	4,154	2,513
Longmont	7,406	6,029	5,848	4,256	2,201
Loveland	6,145	5,506	5,065	3,651	1,091
Pueblo	52,162	50,096	43,050	41,747	28,157
Sterling	7,411	7,195	6,415	3,044	998
Trinidad	13,223	11,732	10,906	10,204	5,345
Walsenburg	5,855	5,503	3,565	2,423	1,033

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.

The Indian population of the reservations, consisting of persons of Indian blood under the jurisdiction of the federal government, was 882 on January 1, 1940. This compares with 834 on the same date in 1935, an increase of only 48. This is approximately 0.2 per cent of the Indian population of the United States.

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

The Indian service under the department of the interior has adopted a policy of decentralization of administration and maintains in Denver the divisions of education and reservation law enforcement. The first named has jurisdiction over the education of the Indians throughout the United States and is second in authority to the headquarters in Washington.

The bureau of the census enumerates Indians according to their place of residence without regard to tribal affiliations. The census of 1870, the first of the Indian population in what is now Colorado, listed only 154 Indians in the state. The total in 1940 was 1,360, which compares with 1,395 in 1930 and 1,383 in 1920. In 1940 there were 499 Indians in Montezuma county, 402 in La Plata county, 195 in Denver, and the remainder scattered through 16 counties.

CHURCH POPULATION

A census of religious organizations in Colorado in 1936, conducted by the bureau of the census, shows 1,585 churches in the state in that year with a total membership of 355,272. The number of churches decreased by 103 organizations or 6.1 per cent compared with 1926, and the membership showed a gain of 2,409 or 0.7 per cent in the ten-year period. The number of church edifices in 1936 was 1,298, which compares with 1,383 in 1926, a decrease of 85. Of that number 1,298 churches reported the value of church edifices at \$21,440,611 in 1936 as against \$22,713,155 reported by 1,383 churches in 1926.

The principal denominations, with

the number of churches and members, in 1936 include the following:

	No. of Churches	Member-ship
Adventists, seventh-day.....	49	2,754
Baptist	124	24,089
Church of Christ, scientist	39	3,088
Congregational and Christian	73	11,995
Disciples of Christ.....	57	14,714
Jewish congregations....	23	20,116
Latter-day Saints.....	33	8,575
Lutheran	126	20,521
Methodist	188	42,443
Presbyterian	107	23,377
Protestant Episcopal....	82	14,110
Roman Catholic.....	307	140,797

The number of urban churches was smaller than the number of rural

churches, there being 730 of the former and 855 of the latter. The urban churches had a much larger membership, however, there being 260,837 or an average of 357 members per church, as against 94,435 or an average of 110 for the rural districts. Membership by age was 237,755 who were 13 years old or over and 58,367 or 19.7 per cent under 13 years, not including 59,150 whose ages were not reported.

A table published herewith shows the number of churches, membership, church edifices, expenditures, and other data for the census years of 1936, 1926, 1916 and 1906.

CHURCH POPULATION OF COLORADO, 1936, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—This is a census of religious organizations rather than of individuals classified according to their religious affiliations. Church membership is defined according to each denomination's constitution and practice.

	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (organizations) number	1,585	1,688	1,455	1,261
Members:				
Males	132,224	140,868	97,650	87,077
Females	172,777	179,263	126,943	105,861
Sex not reported.....	50,271	32,732	33,384	30,343
Total	355,272	352,863	257,977	223,281
Church edifices:				
Number	1,298	1,383	1,162	956
Value:				
Churches reporting.....	1,263	1,326	1,144	908
Amount reported.....	\$21,440,611	\$22,713,155	\$10,010,432	\$ 7,723,200
Debt:				
Churches reporting.....	434	448	386	307
Amount reported.....	\$ 3,110,741	\$ 3,248,309	\$ 1,166,917	\$ 619,367
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting.....	1,393	1,563	1,281	(1)
Amount	\$ 3,620,337	\$ 5,837,497	\$ 2,427,365	(1)
Sunday Schools:				
Churches reporting.....	1,186	1,295	1,216	987
Officers and teachers.....	16,448	17,325	14,181	10,046
Scholars	129,068	163,692	139,406	96,919
(1) Not reported.				

CENTER OF POPULATION

The center of population in Colorado (1940 census) is in southwestern Douglas county, on the intersection of the lines between Twps. 9 and 10 South and Ranges 69 and 70 West.

The 1930 population center was almost exactly six miles due east of the 1940 center, indicating a population shift to the west in the 10-year period but no appreciable change in the north-south location.

The 1910 population center was about five miles due south of the 1940 center, indicating a population trend

northward in the 30-year period, due largely to the growth of Denver and the South Platte valley.

The geographical center of the state lies slightly east of the center as determined by the intersection of diagonal lines drawn across the state, due to the curvature of the earth and the fact that the boundary lines are not exactly straight. This center lies in eastern Park county in the south-center of Twp. 10 South, Range 72 West; 30 miles northeast of Pikes peak and between Tarryall and Lost Park creeks.

Land and Early History

Acquisition of Areas, Organization of State and Counties, Land Classification by Counties, Land Percentage Distribution, Capitals of Colorado

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 mineral 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 names and boundaries of Colorado counties have undergone many changes since the state first was organized as an independent commonwealth. There is not sufficient space nor necessity for enumerating them here in detail, but for convenient reference purposes the following summary is submitted. The 17 counties in

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

The existing 63 counties of the state and the dates of their organization under their present names are as follows:

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	Moffat	1911
Clear Creek*	1861	Montezuma	1889
Conejos*	1861	Montrose	1883
Costilla*	1861	Morgan	1889
Crowley	1911	Otero	1889
Custer	1877	Ouray	1883
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		

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.

Adams and Denver counties were organized from parts of Arapahoe county in 1902. Prior thereto Denver was in Arapahoe county.

Parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed to Washington and Yuma counties in 1903.

Part of Denver county was annexed to Adams county in 1909.

Alamosa county was organized from parts of Conejos and Costilla counties in 1913.

Crowley county was organized from part of Otero county in 1911.

Jackson county was organized from part of Larimer county in 1909.

Part of Jefferson county was annexed to Park county in 1908.

Moffat county was organized from part of Routt county in 1911.

Part of San Miguel county was annexed to Ouray county in 1917.

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.

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 park 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.

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.

**COLORADO LAND CLASSIFICATION: OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE
DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES, 1941**

COUNTY	Land Area (Acres)	Land in Private Owner- ship %	U. S. Govern- ment Land %	State Land %	² Un- classi- fied %
Adams	798,080	93.8	3.7	4.2	+1.7
Alamosa	460,800	67.7	12.5	12.1	7.7
Arapahoe	529,280	82.8	5.2	2.7	9.3
Archuleta	872,960	36.0	47.7	0.6	15.7
Baca	1,641,600	84.6	0.1	4.8	10.5
Bent	981,120	82.3	1.1	14.2	2.4
Boulder	481,920	61.5	32.3	0.7	5.5
Chaffee	664,960	19.4	75.3	2.7	2.6
Cheyenne	1,134,080	94.6	(1)	5.7	+0.3
Clear Creek	252,160	26.6	78.5	1.0	+6.1
Conejos	813,440	32.8	57.0	7.3	+2.9
Costilla	777,600	101.0	...	0.4	+1.4
Crowley	513,920	84.6	0.8	12.4	2.2
Custer	471,680	60.0	39.1	2.6	+1.7
Delta	740,480	41.4	56.3	(1)	2.3
Denver	37,120	90.6	...	1.6	7.8
Dolores	657,920	34.7	60.5	0.8	4.0
Douglas	539,520	70.2	25.1	1.7	3.0
Eagle	1,078,400	19.7	79.5	1.6	+0.8
Elbert	1,192,960	91.7	(1)	7.2	1.1
El Paso	1,381,120	74.9	7.6	14.0	3.5
Fremont	999,680	48.9	45.7	5.7	+0.3
Garfield	1,916,160	29.4	72.2	(1)	+1.6
Gilpin	95,360	55.2	67.0	1.2	+23.4
Grand	1,194,880	28.1	63.3	5.1	3.5
Gunnison	2,074,880	20.5	79.6	0.9	+1.0
Hinsdale	676,480	4.2	98.5	1.2	+3.9
Huerfano	1,009,920	72.3	21.3	4.7	1.7
Jackson	1,038,720	34.3	56.4	11.7	+2.4
Jefferson	503,040	71.4	21.2	1.4	6.0
Kiowa	1,146,880	91.5	0.1	6.9	1.5
Kit Carson	1,389,440	93.9	(1)	4.9	1.2
Lake	243,200	26.5	72.6	0.7	0.2
La Plata	1,080,960	42.6	38.8	1.0	17.6
Larimer	1,676,160	46.9	47.1	3.3	2.7
Las Animas	3,068,160	91.9	3.7	5.5	+1.1
Lincoln	1,659,520	90.7	0.2	8.5	0.6
Logan	1,169,280	85.6	0.3	12.8	1.3
Mesa	2,120,320	26.1	71.6	(1)	2.3
Mineral	589,440	5.5	89.5	(1)	5.0
Moffat	3,042,560	34.3	53.1	7.0	5.6
Montezuma	1,340,800	25.4	38.8	1.1	34.7
Montrose	1,432,960	30.8	76.7	(1)	+7.5
Morgan	820,480	91.4	0.3	8.2	0.1
Otero	810,880	62.5	0.8	14.9	21.8
Ouray	345,600	50.7	45.6	0.9	2.8
Park	1,386,240	40.5	53.4	6.0	0.1
Phillips	435,200	94.6	0.1	4.5	0.8
Pitkin	623,360	16.9	81.6	0.2	1.3
Prowers	1,040,640	94.7	(1)	5.1	0.2
Pueblo	1,536,640	79.8	3.3	15.4	1.5
Rio Blanco	2,088,320	22.7	76.1	...	1.2
Rio Grande	586,240	38.7	54.9	2.8	3.6
Routt	1,491,200	48.5	43.7	4.8	3.0
Saguache	2,012,160	29.3	64.5	5.2	1.0
San Juan	250,880	10.7	98.5	2.4	+11.6
San Miguel	821,120	33.0	62.1	2.4	2.5
Sedgwick	348,160	88.8	(1)	8.0	3.2
Summit	393,600	19.2	73.9	0.2	6.7
Teller	354,560	49.7	37.8	2.5	10.0
Washington	1,616,000	89.8	0.1	6.4	3.7
Weld	2,562,560	83.6	0.3	7.3	8.8
Yuma	1,525,120	95.1	(1)	3.8	1.1
Total, State	66,538,880	57.1	34.8	5.0	3.1

(1) Less than 0.05 per cent.

²Owing to inaccuracies in surveys, the existence of large areas of unsurveyed land, and other causes, the total of the several classifications in some counties exceed the total area of the county as reported by the bureau of the census. The excess (+) or deficiency are shown under "Unclassified."

AREA OF COLORADO IN ACRES, WITH CLASSIFICATIONS OF LAND BY TYPES AND OWNERSHIP, AND BY COUNTIES

(Source: All figures are from official state and federal sources.)

Note.—The land and water areas given in this table are the results of the new measurements made by the Bureau of the Census in connection with the census of 1940, and while all counties, with one exception, show changes in area from figures formerly used, there are no changes in boundaries. All areas are as of the dates given and do not take into consideration subsequent changes.

COUNTY	Area in Acres			Land in Private Ownership on the Tax Rolls as of April 1, 1940																		United States Government Land										COUNTY		
	Land	Water	Total	Irrigated Land		Dry Farming Land	Meadow Hay Land	Pasture Land (Irrigated)	Suburban Fruit and Vegetable Tracts	Grazing Land	Restoration Land	Abnl. Waste and Scap Land	Timber Land	Total Farm Land	Coal Land	Oil and Shale Land	Mines and Mining Claims	Miscellaneous	Town and City Lots	Railway Right-of-way	Total Patented Land	National Parks and Monuments (June 30, 1939)	National Forests (June 30, 1940)	Grazing Districts (June 30, 1941)	Unap-proprated and Unre-served (June 30, 1941)	Power Sites, Stock Drive-ways, Water Reserves and Miscella-neous (June 30, 1941)	Military Reservations, Naval Reserves	Total U. S. Gov-ernment Land	State School Land (June 30, 1940)	Total Non-pat-ented Land	Unclassi-fied		Total Land Area	
				Class A	Class B																													
Adams	798,080	7,200	805,280	45,822	28,788	400,749	4,610	4,117	1,168	280,714	....	15,040	....	112,413	....	....	....	....	3,200	2,798	748,111	....	29,022	....	....	....	605	29,627	39,757	63,391	+14,735	798,080	Adams
Alamosa	460,800	1,920	462,720	....	27,850	85,168	12,395	....	....	186,375	....	....	....	509,783	....	....	....	....	3,200	1,287	312,050	18,810	....	26,571	....	....	....	21,656	55,810	113,166	35,284	460,800	Alamosa
Arapahoe	529,280	(1)	529,280	9,462	6,680	289,727	460	....	10,427	100,125	6,032	10,672	1,481	411,528	640	....	117	....	550	1,583	314,718	....	106,213	10,251	....	....	27,399	14,333	41,732	49,186	529,280	Arapahoe	
Archuleta	872,960	(1)	872,960	....	9,932	11,430	799	....	....	247,886	....	40,000	1,481	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116,164	4,298	420,762	137,180	872,960	Archuleta
Baca	1,641,600	(1)	1,641,600	....	....	681,486	....	....	....	705,663	....	....	....	1,387,149	....	....	....	....	440	....	1,387,689	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,395	79,174	151,669	172,442	1,641,600	Baca
Bent	981,120	6,400	987,520	16,673	45,808	....	....	....	....	689,439	....	13,422	....	803,843	....	....	....	....	1,825	1,941	807,409	25,600	129,067	....	....	....	....	10,458	140,317	160,776	22,936	981,120	Bent
Boulder	481,920	3,200	485,120	49,238	28,824	27,607	....	....	19,231	3,172	....	....	....	263,906	4,411	....	10,406	....	8,250	3,840	295,813	....	....	....	....	....	....	155,507	3,530	159,037	27,070	481,920	Boulder
Chaffee	664,960	640	665,600	....	17,336	....	....	....	....	91,828	....	....	....	109,916	....	....	12,868	....	2,910	3,670	129,363	....	449,948	6,520	43,665	760	....	500,693	17,907	518,600	16,997	664,960	Chaffee
Cheyenne	1,134,080	(1)	1,134,080	590,563	479,789	1,070,362	960	1,579	1,072,891	308	64,623	64,931	+3,742	1,134,080	Cheyenne
Clear Creek	252,160	640	252,800	663	23,973	3,910	28,546	23,702	12,916	41,618	308	26,486	200,578	+16,488	252,160	Clear Creek
Conejos	813,440	1,920	815,360	....	86,480	....	9,920	....	....	167,140	....	....	....	263,540	....	....	....	....	1,250	1,352	266,698	....	176,632	....	21,460	....	....	197,992	26,886	523,536	23,207	813,440	Conejos
Costilla	777,600	3,200	780,800	....	54,632	....	13,256	....	....	781,679	....	477,602	....	781,679	....	....	1,733	....	8,250	1,583	785,678	....	....	182,988	....	....	....	493,979	59,556	523,536	+23,207	777,600	Costilla
Crowley	513,920	5,760	519,680	....	42,012	9,774	....	26	....	376,587	....	4,625	....	432,024	....	....	....	....	785	785	434,594	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,786	2,786	+10,862	513,920	Crowley
Custer	471,680	640	472,320	....	16,265	9,035	....	19,462	....	231,101	....	....	....	275,563	....	....	5,786	2,840	485	447	283,210	....	169,489	6,733	6,920	1,260	....	4,346	63,797	68,143	+8,409	471,680	Custer
Delta	740,480	2,560	743,040	22,916	35,521	....	....	....	4,887	239,860	....	....	....	303,183	1,114	....	....	....	1,100	750	306,147	....	190,034	206,273	159	20,616	79	417,161	20	417,181	17,162	740,480	Delta
Denver	37,120	640	37,760	....	....	....	....	....	....	124,073	....	67,470	1,356	224,385	133	....	5,038	....	160	420	228,136	....	321,316	66,024	....	....	....	579	579	2,906	37,120	Denver	
Dolores	657,920	640	658,560	....	....	30,609	877	....	....	124,073	....	....	....	375,391	....	....	....	....	....	2,468	378,640	....	134,092	....	400	....	....	328,919	5,539	403,558	26,226	657,920	Dolores
Douglas	539,520	640	540,160	3,809	501	56,087	6,477	....	....	306,211	....	3,812	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135,452	9,377	141,829	16,151	539,520	Douglas
Eagle	1,078,400	640	1,079,040	....	24,531	....	951	....	....	179,181	....	....	....	204,663	....	....	5,193	....	375	2,566	212,797	1,392	600,473	220,121	880	34,749	....	857,615	17,618	875,133	+9,530	1,078,400	Eagle
Elbert	1,192,960	(1)	1,192,960	277,169	9,407	803,621	1,090,197	440	2,810	1,091,447	440	86,461	86,894	12,619	1,192,960	Elbert
El Paso	1,381,120	640	1,381,760	3,994	17,156	206,524	1,631	644,734	216,201	18,576	420	2,894	15,250	99,731	12,619	112,340	48,508	1,381,120	El Paso
Fremont	999,680	(1)	999,680	6,182	4,499	8,010	....	....	....	6,347	426,355	....	....	451,393	13,321	7,689	11,718	....	1,275	2,931	488,227	....	55,842	341,185	963	18,920	....	457,210	56,854	514,064	+2,611	999,680	Fremont
Garfield	1,916,160	3,840	1,920,000	16,074	26,587	9,605	....	18,682	319	338,581	....	....	....	419,848	9,125	129,334	567	....	995	4,075	563,944	....	517,221	789,505	3,560	18,847	55,680	1,384,812	1	1,384,814	+32,598	1,916,160	Garfield
Gilpin	95,360	(1)	95,360	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,250	....	....	....	31,250	....	....	....	....	495	1,002	52,637	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,752	6,752	+22,390	95,360	Gilpin
Grand	1,194,880	1,280	1,196,160	....	....	....	....	....	....	270,075	....	....	32,685	331,497	....	....	1,406	....	425	2,243	335,671	92,336	512,325	105,635	....	....	....	755,921	61,462	817,443	41,866	1,194,880	Grand
Gunnison	2,074,880	640	2,075,520	....	....	....	....	1,647	....	292,572	....	....	1,293	386,350	7,211	....	....	....	1,850	2,250	424,443</												



Mountains, Lakes and Mountain Passes

Names, Location, Elevation of Peaks 10,000 Feet or More in Height,
Principal Lakes and Reservoirs, Description of Passes,
Outstanding Dams

THE following gives the names, location and elevations of 1,081 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	Bald Mountain-----	Chaffee-	
Achonee Mountain-----	Grand	12,656		Gunnison	13,000
Acoma, Mount-----	Grand	10,500	Bald Mountain-----	Gunnison	11,800
Adams Mountain-----	Grand	12,115	Bald Mountain-----	San Miguel	11,800
Aeolus Mountain (See Mount Eolus)			Bald Mountain-----	Boulder	11,453
Aetna, Mount (See Mount Aetna)			Bald Mountain-----	Larimer	11,005
Afley Peak-----	Gunnison	12,500	Bald Mountain-----	Garfield	10,200
Agency Knob-----	Saguache	12,274	Baldy, Mount (See Bald Mountain)		
Agnes Mountain (See Big Agnes Mtn., Little Agnes Mtn.)			Baldy Mountain (See old Baldy Mountain)		
Albion Mountain-----	Boulder	12,596	Baldy, Mount-----	Gunnison	11,652
Alice, Mount-----	Boulder-Grand	13,310	Baldy Mountain-----	Garfield	11,400
Alpine Peak-----	Clear Creek	11,524	Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)		
Alpine Plateau-----	Gunnison	11,508	Baldy Peak-----	Custer	12,600
Alps Mountain-----	Clear Creek	10,507	Baldy Peak-----	La Plata	10,800
Altar Peak-----		13,254	Baldy Peak-----	Ouray	10,612
American Flag Mountain-----	Gunnison	12,720	Baldy Peaks-----	Gunnison	12,400
Amberst Mountain-----	La Plata	13,100	Ballard Mountain-----	San Miguel	12,800
Anchor Mountain-----	Dolores	12,834	Ball Mountain-----	Lake	12,300
Andrews Peak-----	Grand	12,564	Baltimore Ridge-----	Gilpin	10,504
Anita Peak (See Bears Ears)			Banana Mountain-----	Chaffee	12,400
Antelope Hills-----	Fremont	11,400	Bancroft, Mount-----	Clear Creek-	
Antero, Mount-----	Chaffee	14,245		Grand	13,100
Antero Peak-----	Saguache	13,245	Banded Mountain-----	Montezuma	13,000
Anthracite Mesa-----	Gunnison	10,900	Banded Peak-----	Archuleta	12,760
Anthracite Range-----	Gunnison	12,300	Bandit Peak-----	Park	12,473
Antora Mountain-----	Saguache	12,600	Bartlett Mountain-----	Summit	13,500
Anvil Mountain-----	San Juan	12,500	Basaltic Peak (See Black Mountain)		
Apache Peak-----	Boulder-Grand	12,873	Basalt Mountain-----	Eagle	10,800
Apitan Mountain-----	Grand	10,889	Battlement Mesa-----	Garfield	10,600
Arapahoe Peak-----	Boulder-Grand	13,506	Battle Mountain-----	Larimer	11,930
Argentine Peak (See South Argentine Peak)			Battle Mountain-----	Teller	10,350
Arikaree Peak-----	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Baxter Mountain-----	Costilla	10,629
Arizona Mountain-----	Gilpin	10,300	Bear Mountain-----	San Juan	12,935
Arkansas, Mount-----	Lake	13,807	Bear Mountain-----	Summit	12,100
Arkansas Mountain-----	Gunnison	11,600	Bear Mountain-----	Jackson	11,616
Arrowhead Mountain-----	Park	11,199	Bear Peak (See Little Bear Peak)		
Arrow Peak-----	San Juan	13,810	Bearpaws Peaks-----	Jackson	11,735
Arthur Mountain-----	El Paso	10,805	Bear Ears-----	Routt	10,661
Ashcroft-----	Pitkin	12,300	Beattie Peak-----	San Juan-	
Audubon, Mount-----	Boulder	13,223		San Miguel	13,200
Augusta Mountain-----	Gunnison	12,615	Beautiful Mountain-----	Mineral	12,746
Avalanche Peak-----	Eagle	12,822	Beaver Mountain-----	Rio Grande	11,500
Avery Peak-----	Gunnison	12,652	Beaver Ridge-----	Park	11,400
Axtell, Mount-----	Gunnison	12,100	Beckwith, Mount-----	Gunnison	12,371
Aztec Mountain-----	La Plata	13,200	Bellevue Peak (See North Mountain)		
Babcock Peak-----	La Plata	13,100	Bellevue Mountain-----	Gunnison	12,350
Badger Mountain (See Pass Mountain)			Bennay, Mount-----	Rio Grande	11,781
Baker Mountain-----	Grand	12,406	Bent Peak-----	Hinsdale	13,400
Baker Peak-----	La Plata	11,900	Bierstadt, Mount-----	Clear Creek	14,045
Bald Hill-----	Park	11,374	Big Agnes Mountain-----	Routt	12,065
Bald Knob-----	La Plata	11,600	Big Bull Mountain-----	Teller	10,826
Bald Mountain (See Little Bald Mtn., North Bald Mtn.)			Big Chief, Mount-----	Teller	11,220
Bald Mountain-----	Boulder	11,469	Bighorn Mountain-----	Larimer	11,473
Bald Mountain-----	Summit	13,974	Big Marvine (See Mount Marvine)		
Bald Mountain-----	Teller	12,365	Big Red Hill-----	Eagle	10,400
Bald Mountain-----	Summit-Park	13,694	Big Red Mountain-----	Conejos-	
Bald Mountain-----	Custer-			Rio Grande	11,612
	Saguache	13,400	Bison Peak-----	Park	12,427
			Black Face-----	San Miguel	12,100
			Blackhawk Peak-----	Gilpin	10,322
			Blackhawk Peak-----	Dolores	12,685
			Blackhead Peak-----	Archuleta	12,500

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Black Mountain	Park	11,656	Cathedral Peak	Pitkin	14,100
Black Mountain	Jackson	10,760	Cattle Mountains	Mineral-	
Black Mountain	Park	10,600		Rio Grande	10,837
Blaines Peak (See Mount Sneffels)			Cedar Mountain (See Colorado Mountain)		
Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huer-		Cement Mountain (See East Cement Mtn.)		
	fano-Alamosa	14,363	Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212
Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688	Central Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000	Cerro Blanco (See Blanca Peak)		
Bonita Peak	San Juan	13,200	Chair Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Boot Mountain	Saguache	12,412	Chalcodony Buttes	Park	10,400
Boreas Mountain	Park	13,058	Chalk Mountain	Summit	12,000
Boston Peak	Gunnison	11,703	Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027
Boulder County Hill	Boulder	10,200	Chapin, Mount	Larimer	12,458
Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417	Chapita Mountain (See Sabeta Peak)		
Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800	Chapman, Mount	Chaffee-	
Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541		Gunnison	12,200
Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,300	Cheops Pyramid (See Signal Butte)		
Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600	Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100
Breece Hill	Lake	10,600	Chicago Peak	Huerfano-	
Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370		Costilla	10,960
Brind Mountain	Teller	10,500	Chicago Ridge	Eagle-Lake	12,700
Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700	Chief (See Big Chief Mountain)		
Brittle Silver Mountain	Gunnison	12,400	Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,709
Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200	Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579
Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500	Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-	
Bross, Mount	Park	14,170		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-	
Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863		Ouray	11,600
Buck Mountain	Routt	11,400	Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Buckskin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800	Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270
Buckskin Mountain	Costilla	10,512	Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804
Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800	Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000
Buffalo Mountain	Summit	13,200	Clarence King Mountain (See Mount Cope-		
Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627	land)		
Buffalo Peak (See Mount Oso)			Clark Peak	Jackson-	
Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541		Larimer	12,965
Bull Cliff	Teller	10,786	Clover Mountain	Chaffee-	
Bulldog Mountain	Mineral	10,962		Gunnison	13,000
Bull Hill	Lake	13,773	Coal Mountain	Gunnison	11,705
Bull Hill	Teller	10,800	Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673
Bull Mountain (See Big Bull Mountain)			Cold Peak	Custer	13,190
Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Collier Mountain	Summit-	
Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087		Clear Creek	13,147
Burro Mountain	Rio Blanco	10,200	Colorado Mountain	Gilpin	10,883
Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,500	Columbia, Mount	Chaffee	14,070
Burwell Peak	La Plata-		Columbia Mountain	Clear Creek	10,800
	Montezuma	12,700	Columbus Mountain (See Crescent Peak)		
Byers Peak	Grand	12,778	Comanche Peak (See Pagoda)		
Cairns, Mount	Grand	10,800	Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491
Calf Mountain	Teller	10,350	Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716
Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100	Cone (See Purgatory Peak)		
Calico Peak	Dolores	12,043	Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180
California Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Cone Mountain (See Little Cone Mountain)		
California Mountain	Gilpin	10,600	Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,229
Cameron Cone	El Paso	10,705	Conical Butte (See Whiteley Peak)		
Cameron, Mount	Park	14,233	Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600
Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124	Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700
Campbell Mountain	Mineral	10,850	Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176
Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200	Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400
Canby Mountain (See Sheep Mountain)			Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952
Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466	Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621	Copper Mountain	Teller	10,226
Cape Horn	La Plata	10,359	Copper Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,100	Corbett Peak	Conejos	12,300
Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700	Cornwall Mountain	Archuleta	12,355
Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500	Corona	Grand	11,333
Carbonate Hill	Lake	10,625	Courthouse Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray	12,162
Carbonate Hill	Teller	10,300	Cover Mountain	Park	10,165
Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900	Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150
Carbon Peak	Gunnison	12,000	Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,660
Caribou Hill	Boulder	10,504	Crags, The	Teller	11,450
Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600	Crags, The	Larimer	10,800
Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100	Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707	Craig Peak (See Green Mountain)		
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320	Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940
Casco Peak	Lake	13,884	Crater	Rio Grande	12,400
Castle, The	Park	10,100	Crescent Peak	Routt	10,255
Castle Peak (See Cathedral Peaks)			Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336	Crestone Needle	Custer-	
Castle Peak	Gunnison-			Saguache	14,191
	Pitkin	14,259	Crestone Peak	Saguache-	
Castle Rock	Montrose-			Custer	14,291
	Ouray	11,400	Cropsy Peak	Rio Grande	12,557
Castle Rock	La Plata	10,400	Cropsy Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400
Catamount Hills (See Raspberry Mtn.)			Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169	Crown Point	Larimer	11,400

Name	County	Feet
Crown Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,600
Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,923
Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700
Cub Mountain	Jefferson	10,623
Cuerno Herde (See Greenhorn Mountain)		
Culebra Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	14,069
Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724
Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Dakota Hill	Gilpin	10,929
Dallas Peak	Ouray	
Daly, Mount	San Miguel	13,800
Darling Ridge	Pitkin	13,193
Davis Peak	Dolores	11,400
Deadwood Mountain	Jackson	10,932
Deer Mountain	La Plata	12,300
Deer Mountain	Lake-Pitkin	12,800
Deer Mountain	Larimer	10,023
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 Chalcodony 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
Dunkley 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

Name	County	Feet
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
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	Grand-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	12,458
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)		
Freeman, 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	12,863
Gladstone Peak	Dolores	
	San Miguel	13,900

Name	County	Feet
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
Gore Mountain	Routt	10,600
Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646
Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,536
Grand Hogback (See Monument Peak)		
Grand Mesa	Delta-Mesa	10,000
Grand Turk	San Juan	13,100
Granite Butte (See Raspberry Mountain)		
Granite Mountain (See Pomeroy Mountain)		
Granite Mountain	Gunnison	12,600
Grant Peak (See U. S. Grant Peak)		
Grassy Mountain	Hinsdale	12,800
Grassy Mountain	La Plata	10,000
Gravel Mountain	Hinsdale	13,600
Grayback Mountain	Costilla	10,575
Grayback Mountain	Costilla	
	Huerfano	12,300
Gray Head	San Miguel	10,994
Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,486
Graysill Mountain	San Juan	12,300
Grays Peak	Clear Creek	
	Summit	14,274
Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,496
Green Mountain (See Virginia Peak)		
Green Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Green Mountain	Pitkin	12,747
Green Mountain	Lake	11,800
Green Mountain	Delta	10,632
Green Mountain	Fremont	10,000
Green Ridge	Larimer	10,172
Greenback Mountain	San Miguel	13,000
Greenhagh Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Greenhorn Mountain	Conejos	10,800
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano	
	Pueblo	12,334
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578
Griffith Mountain	Clear Creek	11,500
Grizzly Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Grizzly Mountain	Pitkin	
	Chaffee	14,020
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,702
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	11,760
Grizzly Peak	Dolores	
	San Juan	13,738
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores	
	San Miguel	12,462
Grouse Mountain	Mineral	10,119
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624
Guerdo, Mount	Gunnison	11,740
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,714
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,370
Guyotes (See Mount Guyot)		
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison	
	Pitkin	12,600
Hague Peak	Larimer	13,562
Hahns Peak	Routt	10,824
Hale (See Mount Irving Hale)		
Hallet Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,725
Hamilton, Mount (See Bald Mountain)		
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300
Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,008
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,300
Hantz Peak (See Hahns Peak)		
Hardscrabble Mountain	Eagle	10,600
Harvard, Mount	Chaffee	14,399
Hawn Mountain	San Miguel	10,900
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,500
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979
Haydens Peak (See North Haydens Peak)		
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600
Haystack Mountain	Jackson	10,585
Hazelton Mountain	San Juan	12,300
Heart Mountain	Mineral	10,797
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976
Hendricks, Mount (See Green Mountain)		
Henry Mountain	Gunnison	13,000
Hermit Peak	Hinsdale	10,900

Name	County	Feet
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores	
	San Juan	12,572
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,388
Highland	Pitkin	12,300
High Mesa (See Trident Mesa)		
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200
Hogback (See Del Norte Peak)		
Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200
Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203
Holy Cross, Mount of the	Eagle	13,996
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,227
Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300
Hop, Mount	Chaffee	13,943
Hope Mountain	La Plata-Custer	13,000
Hope, Mount	Mineral	12,838
Horn Peak	Custer	
	Saguache	13,400
Horsefly Peak	Montrose	
	Ouray	10,338
Horseshoe Mountain	Rio Grande	10,880
Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,912
Horsethief Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,900
Horsetooth Peak	Boulder	10,400
Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814
Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044
Humbug Hill	Summit	11,121
Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,140
Hunter Peak	Pitkin	13,400
Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Huntsman Mesa	Gunnison	10,100
Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000
Hunts Peak (See Mount Ouray)		
Hunts Peak	Fremont	
	Saguache	12,446
Hurricane Peak	San Juan	13,400
Hyannis Peak	Jackson	11,600
Ida, Mount	Grand-Larimer	12,700
Idaho Hill	Gilpin	10,500
Independence Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Independence Mountain	Summit	12,600
Indian Mountain	La Plata	10,400
Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata	
	Montezuma	12,300
Iron Beds	Hinsdale	13,236
Ironclad Hill	Teller	10,600
Ironclad Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
Iron Knoll (See The Castle)		
Iron Mountain	San Miguel	12,700
Iron Mountain	Costilla	
	Huerfano	11,400
Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Irving Peak	La Plata	13,217
Irwin, Mount (See Mount Emmons)		
Islet Mountain	Gunnison	10,900
Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
Italian Mountain (See North Italian Mountain)		
Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
Jackson Ridge	Montezuma	12,100
Jacque Mountain	Summit	13,215
Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Jacque Ridge	Summit	12,600
Jagged Mountain	San Juan	13,836
James Peak	Clear Creek-Grand	
	Gilpin	13,259
Jenkins Mountain	Gunnison	13,428
Johnnv Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Jones Mountain	Hinsdale	
	San Juan	13,851
Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Jura Knob	San Juan	12,615
Kakata Mountain	Park	12,429
Keefe Peak	Pitkin	13,300
Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,400
Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
Keyes (See Mount Etna)		
King Solomon Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Kingston Peak	Clear Creek	
	Gilpin	12,136
Kiowa Peak	Boulder	13,101
Kit Carson Peak	Saguache	14,100

Name	County	Feet
Klines Peak (See Fossil Ridge)		
Klondike Mountain	Boulder	10,801
Klondike Mountain	Conejos	11,400
Lady Washington, Mount	Larimer	13,269
La Garita (See Vulcan Crest; Boot Mountain)		
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 Mountain	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	11,349
Marleston Peak		10,874
Marmot Peak	Chaffee-Park	11,841
Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,126
Martha Washington Mountain (See Mount Lady Washington)		
Marland 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

Name	County	Feet
Mayflower Hill	Summit	12,400
McCauley Peak	La Plata	13,558
McClellan, Mount	Clear Creek	13,423
McGregor Mountain	Larimer	10,482
McHenrys 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)		
Mendicant 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	10,823
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	Grand	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

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400	Prairie Mountain	Grand-Summit	10,664
Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600	Princeton, Mount	Chaffee	14,177
Number 5	Hinsdale-Mineral	13,417	Printer Boy Hill	Lake	11,402
Nystrom, Mount	Grand	12,600	Prospect Hill	Summit	10,700
Ogallala Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Prospect Mountain	Conejos	12,224
Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400	Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608
Ohio Peak (See Carbon Peak)			Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174
Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600	Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736
Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251	Ptarmigan Peak	Grand-Summit	12,400
Ohlweiler Ridge	La Plata	11,800	Pulver Mountain	Park	10,400
Old Baldy	Grand	11,809	Puma Hills	Park	11,400
Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602	Purgatory Peak	Costilla	
Old Baldy Peak	Costilla	14,125		Las Animas	13,719
Ophir Mountain	San Juan		Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,900
	San Miguel	12,800	Purple Mountain	Gunnison	12,989
Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100	Pyramid (See Crystal Peak)		
Oregon Hill	Gilpin	10,883	Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000	Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611
Ormus Mountain		12,185			
Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000	Quadrant Peak (See Saddle Mountain)		
Orphan Butte	La Plata		Quail Mountain	Chaffee	13,461
	Montezuma	11,136	Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256
Orton, Mount	Boulder	11,682			
Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,703	Rabbit Ears Mountain	Jackson	10,719
Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478	Radical Hill	Summit	12,300
Otmar Point	Pitkin	10,000	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767	Raspberry Mountain	Teller	10,500
Ouray Peak	Chaffee	13,955	Rawah Peak	Jackson	
Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600		Larimer	12,636
Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002	Razor Creek Dome	Saguache	11,400
Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102	Red and White Mountain	Eagle	11,200
			Red Bluff	Conejos	10,800
Pagoda	Boulder	13,491	Red Bluffs	Pueblo-Custer	
Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257		Huerfano	11,400
Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674	Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500	Red Cone	Park	12,500
Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000	Red Elephant Hill	Clear Creek	10,309
Pafute Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082	Red Elephant Mountain	Jackson	11,550
Palmer Mesa	Mineral		Red Hill (See Big Red Hill)		
	Saguache	12,324	Red Hill	Jackson	11,400
Palmer Peak	Park	12,526	Red Hill	La Plata	10,669
Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400	Red Mountain (See Redcloud Peak)		
Park Cone	Gunnison	12,102	Red Mountain (See Big Red Mountain; Little Red Mountain)		
Park Mountain	Costilla	10,396	Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433	Red Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,500
Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876	Red Mountain	Chaffee	
Farry Peak	Clear Creek			Gunnison	13,323
	Grand	13,344	Red Mountain	Hinsdale	12,797
Pass Mountain	Park	11,400	Red Mountain	Pitkin	10,400
Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400	Red Mountain No. 1	Ouray-San Juan	12,500
Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900	Red Mountain No. 2	Ouray	12,200
Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,300	Red Mountain No. 3	Ouray-San Juan	12,870
Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200	Red Peak	Costilla	
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison			Las Animas	13,600
	Pitkin	13,484	Red Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,382
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219	Red Table Mountain	Eagle	11,743
Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200	Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12,392
Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100	Rhyolite Mountain	Teller	10,771
Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003	Ribbon Mesa	Rio Grande	10,857
Perry Mountain	Lake	12,676	Richabarger Mountain	Park	10,600
Piedra Colorow Pintata	Hinsdale	11,000	Richmond Hill	Pitkin	11,500
Piedra Peak	Mineral	12,300	Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13,968	Richtofen, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,953
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,109	Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,827
Pile Hill	Gilpin	10,862	Rito Alto Peak	Custer	
Pilot Knob	San Juan			Saguache	13,573
	San Miguel	13,750	River Peak (See South River Peak)		
Pilate Peak (See Bald Mountain)			Rock Hill	Lake	10,900
Pine Ridge	Larimer	10,500	Rocky Point	Gunnison	11,772
Piney Peak	Eagle	11,563	Rogers Peak	Clear Creek	13,329
Pinnacle (See Eagle Mountain)			Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
Pintada Peak	Rio Grande	13,176	Rosalie Peak	Park	13,574
Pisgah, Mount	Teller	10,400	Rosa, Mount	Teller	11,504
Pisgah, Mount	Clear Creek		Rosedale Peak (See Pegmatite Points)		
	Gilpin	10,084	Round Hill	Park	11,200
Plateau Peak	Rio Blanco	12,030	Round Mountain	San Juan	13,422
Poison Mountain	Rio Grande	12,100	Round Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Pole Creek Mountain	Hinsdale	13,737	Round Mountain	Saguache	11,900
Polepatch Hill	Gunnison	10,400	Round Mountain	Gunnison	10,881
Pomeroy Mountain	Chaffee	13,400	Rowler, Mount	Gunnison	13,750
Pomeroy Mountain	Boulder	10,000	Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Pool Table Mountain	Rio Grande	12,139	Rudolph Hill	Gunnison	10,126
Popes Nose	Hinsdale	12,402	Ruffner Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Porcupine Hill	Clear Creek	10,200	Runlett Peak	La Plata	11,400
Porcupine Ridge	Gunnison	10,600	Ryder Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Porphyry Peaks	Grand	11,355			
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,874	Sabeta Peak	Chaffee	13,600
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,768	Sachett Mountain	El Paso	12,600
Powell, Mount	Summit	13,534	Sacramento Peaks (See Mount Sherman)		

Name	County	Feet
Saddle Mountain (See North Saddle Mtn.; South Saddle Mtn.)		
Saddle Mountain	Park	10,815
Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033
San Bernardo Mountain	San Miguel	11,845
Sand Mountain	Routt	10,817
Sand Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Sandstone Mountain	Dolores	10,450
San Joaquin Ridge	San Miguel	13,500
San Luis, Mount	Teller	10,490
San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,149
San Miguel Peak	Dolores-	
	San Miguel	13,700
Santa Fe Mountain	Clear Creek	10,200
Santa Fe Peak	Summit-	
	Clear Creek	13,146
Satanta Peak	Grand	11,900
Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,587
Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304
Sawtooth Mountain (See Agency Knob)		
Sawtooth Range	Routt	12,065
Sawtooth Rocks	Montrose-	
	Ouray	10,897
Saxon Mountain	Clear Creek	11,534
Scarp Ridge	Gunnison	12,338
Schoolmaam Mountain	Park	11,400
Schuykill Mountain	Gunnison	12,188
Section Point	Dolores-	
	San Juan	11,900
Sentinel Peak	Rio Grande	10,137
Sentinel Peak	Jackson-	
	Larimer	10,000
Sentinel Point	Teller	12,500
Seven Utes Mountain	Jackson	11,438
Shadow Mountain	Grand	10,100
Sharkstooth	Montezuma	12,300
Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,179
Shawnee Peak	Park	12,400
Sheep Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Sheep Mountain	Dolores-	
	San Miguel	13,200
Sheep Mountain	Park	12,800
Sheep Mountain	Garfield	12,200
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,900
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,800
Sheep Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600
Sheep Mountain	Huerfano	10,600
Sheep Mountain	Grand	10,400
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,176
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	11,089
Sheep Mountain	Summit	12,507
Sheep Mountain (See Little Sheep Mtn.; North Sheep Mtn.; East Sheep Mtn.; Table Mtn.; Thorodin Mtn.)		
Sheeps Head (See Thorodin Mountain)		
Sheeps Head	Conejos	12,200
Sheridan, Mount	Lake-Park	13,700
Sheridan Hill	Clear Creek-	
	Gilpin	10,700
Sheridan Mountain	La Plata	12,792
Sherman (See Sunshine Peak)		
Sherman, Mount	Park-Lake	14,037
Sherman Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100
Shingle Peak	Garfield	12,072
Shipler Mountain	Grand	11,400
Shoshone Peak (See Chiefs Head)		
Sierra Blanca (See Blanca Peak)		
Signal Mountain	Larimer	11,200
Silesia Peak	Custer-	
	Saguache	13,599
Silex, Mount	San Juan	13,634
Silverheels, Mount	Park	13,835
Silver Mesa (See West Silver Mesa; East Silver Mesa)		
Silver Mountain	San Miguel	13,400
Silver Mountain	Summit-	
	Clear Creek	12,900
Silver Mountain	La Plata	12,400
Silver Plume Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500
Simmons Peak	Fremont-	
	Saguache	11,800
Simpson, Mount (See Rio Grande Pyramid)		
Sioux Mountain (See Mount Alice)		
Slate Mountain	Eagle	11,104
Slate Peak (See Purple Peak)		
Sleepy Cat Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Slide Rock Mountain	La Plata	10,700
Sliderock Ridge	Dolores-	
	San Juan	13,146

Name	County	Feet
Sloane Peak	Pitkin	10,538
Slow Trail Ridge	Eagle	10,400
Smith Peak		13,093
Sneffels, Mount	Ouray	14,143
Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,077
Snowdrift Peak	Grand	12,280
Snowmass Mountain	Pitkin-	
	Gunnison	14,077
Snowshoe Mountain	Mineral	12,000
Snowstorm Peak	La Plata	12,500
Sockrider Peak	Dolores	12,323
Sopris Peak	Pitkin	12,823
South Argentine Peak	Clear Creek-	
	Summit	13,600
South Bald Mountain (See Bald Mountain)		
South Lookout Peak	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,500
South Mam	Garfield	10,897
South Matchless Mtn.	Gunnison	12,235
South Mountain	Rio Grande	12,500
South Peak	Lake	12,900
South River Peak	Mineral	13,142
South Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
South Tarryall Peak (See Tarryall Peak)		
Spanish Peaks (See East Spanish Peak; West Spanish Peak)		
Spearhead Mountain	Park	11,200
Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482
Spiller Peak	La Plata-	
	Montezuma	13,000
Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777
Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733
Squaw Mountain	Teller	10,376
St. Charles Peak	Custer-	
	Huerfano	11,600
St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600
St. Sophia Ridge	Ouray-	
	San Miguel	13,100
St. Vrain, Mount	Boulder	12,162
Stag Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Star Mountain	Lake	13,000
Star Peak	Gunnison-	
	Pitkin	13,562
Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-	
	Costilla	11,409
Stella, Mount	Gunnison	12,600
Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,032
Stoll Mountain	Park	10,915
Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,677
Storm King	Montrose-	
	Ouray	11,388
Storm King	Saguache	11,000
Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,749
Storm Mountain	Routt	10,600
Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400
Storm Peak	Larimer	13,335
Storm Peak	Dolores	12,050
Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859
Stormy Peak	Park	11,748
Straub Mountain	Teller	10,050
Stray Horse Ridge	Lake	10,600
Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556
Sugarloaf	Park	10,800
Sugarloaf	Grand	12,050
Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,512
Sugarloaf Rock	Hinsdale	10,827
Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,341
Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,053
Sunlight Peak	Garfield	10,400
Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Swan Peak	Summit	10,600
Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400
Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610
Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114
Table Mountain (See North Table Mtn.; South Table Mtn.)		
Table Mountain (See Pool Table Mtn.; Red Table Mtn.)		
Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949
Tanima Peak	Boulder	12,417
Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800
Tarryall Peak (See North Tarryall Peak)		
Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300
Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600
Taylor Peak	Gunnison-	
	Pitkin	13,419

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Taylor Peak.....	Grand-Larimer	13,150	Vasquez Peak.....	Clear Creek-Grand	12,800
Telescope Mountain.....	Dolores	12,218	Velte Peak.....	Grand	13,456
Teller Mountain.....	Summit	12,602	Vermilion Peak.....	San Juan	13,870
Telluride Mountain.....	Conejos	11,100	Vestal Peak.....	San Miguel	13,853
Telluride Peak.....	San Miguel	12,700	Veta Mountain (See La Veta Peak)	San Juan	12,390
Tenderfoot Hill.....	Teller	10,500	Viewcrest Mountain.....	El Paso	10,075
Tenderfoot Mountain.....	Summit	11,800	Vigil Peak.....	Jefferson	10,530
Ten Mile Peaks.....	Summit	12,800	Vulcan Crest.....	Mineral-Saguache	13,722
Teocalli Mountain.....	Gunnison	13,220	Vulcan Mountain.....	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Terra Tomah Peak.....	Larimer	12,686	W Mountain.....	Eagle-Garfield	11,400
Thatchtop.....	Larimer	12,800	Warrior Mountain.....	Clear Creek	11,269
Thimble Rock.....	Pitkin	10,100	Warren, Mount.....	Clear Creek	13,300
Thirty-nine Mile Mtn. Park.....	Park	11,000	Wasatch Mountain.....	San Miguel	13,551
Thomas, Mount.....	Eagle	11,991	Washboard Rock.....	Montrose	10,700
Thorodin Mountain.....	Gilpin	10,500	Washington (See Mount Lady Washington)	Grand	12,381
Three Chimneys, The (See Castle Peak)	Gilpin	10,500	Watanga Mountain.....	Grand	10,500
Three Needles.....	San Juan	13,400	Welba Peak.....	Moffat	10,400
Three Point Block.....	San Miguel	12,190	Wescott, Mount.....	Grand	12,168
Three Teton (See Crestone)	Grand	11,943	West Backwith Peak.....	Gunnison	12,920
Thunderbolt Peak.....	La Plata	13,100	West Elk Peak.....	Gunnison	11,709
Thunder Mountain.....	Mineral	11,131	West Mountain.....	Gunnison	10,500
Tie Hill.....	Larimer	11,244	West Needle Mountains.....	San Juan	13,057
Tileston, Mount.....	Gunnison	12,633	Weston Peak.....	Park	13,500
Tilton, Mount.....	Summit	12,038	West Point.....	Gunnison	10,700
Tiptop Peak.....	Summit	12,038	West Porphyry Peak.....	Saguache	11,500
Tobasco (See Handies Peak)	Boulder-Grand	12,400	West Silver Mesa.....	La Plata	12,500
Toll, Mount.....	Gunnison	11,384	West Spanish Peak.....	Huerfano-Las Animas	13,623
Tomichi Dome.....	Gunnison	11,384	Wetterhorn Peak.....	Hinsdale-Ouray	14,017
Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)	Clear Creek-Summit	14,264	Whale Peak.....	Park-Summit	13,074
Torres Peak.....	San Juan	13,414	Wheatstone, Mount.....	Gunnison	12,543
Tower Mountain.....	San Juan	13,414	Whipple Mountain.....	San Miguel	11,900
Trachyte Knob (See The Castle)	Teller	10,863	Whitecap Mountain.....	Dolores	12,350
Trachyte Mountain.....	Larimer	12,400	Whitcross Mountain.....	Hinsdale	13,550
Trail Ridge.....	San Juan	12,900	White Dome.....	San Juan	13,614
Treasure Mountain.....	Mineral	11,800	Whiteface Peak.....	Grand	11,494
Treasure Mountain.....	Gunnison	13,442	Whitehead Mountain (See Sand Mountain)	San Juan	13,200
Tremble Mountain (See Tremont Mountain)	Gunnison	11,470	Whitehead Peak.....	Ouray	13,493
Tremont Mountain.....	Gilpin	10,400	Whitehouse Mountain.....	Grand	10,150
Trident Mesa.....	Gunnison	11,470	Whiteley Peak.....	White Mountain (See Mount Logan)	13,600
Trinchera Peak.....	Las Animas-Costilla-Huerfano	13,540	White Peak.....	Saguache	10,249
Trinity Peaks.....	San Juan	13,811	White Pine Mountain.....	Larimer	13,532
Troublesome Peak.....	Grand	11,500	White Rock Mountain.....	Gunnison	11,300
Trout Mountain.....	Mineral	11,930	Whites Hill.....	Lake	13,200
Trout Pass Hills.....	Chaffee-Park	10,600	Whitney Peak.....	Eagle	13,268
Truro Peak.....	Pitkin	13,300	Wildhorse Peak.....	Ouray	11,600
Tucker Mountain.....	Summit	12,500	Wilkinson, Mount.....	Gunnison	13,400
Turret Peak.....	La Plata	13,826	Williams Mountains.....	Pitkin	11,619
Turret Peak.....	Garfield	11,800	Williams Peak.....	Grand-Summit	14,250
Turret Peak.....	Mineral	10,667	Wilson, Mount*.....	Dolores	14,026
Tuttle Mountain.....	San Juan	13,200	Wilson Peak.....	San Miguel	14,084
Twilight Peak.....	San Juan	13,160	Windom Peak.....	La Plata	12,200
Twin Cones (See Kenosha Twin Cones)	Saguache	10,600	Wind Point.....	Saguache	11,722
Twin Mountains.....	Saguache	11,100	Windy Ridge.....	Park	12,855
Twin Peak.....	Jackson-Routt	11,950	Witter Peak.....	Clear Creek	11,200
Twin Peaks.....	Jackson-Routt	13,278	Woodchuck Peak.....	Clear Creek	11,100
Twin Peaks.....	Chaffee	13,278	Woodland Mountain.....	Boulder	11,200
Twin Peaks.....	Huerfano-Saguache	11,800	Wood Mountain.....	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,640
Twin Sisters.....	Fremont-Saguache	12,600	Wulsten Peak.....	Custer	13,659
Twin Sisters.....	Larimer	11,436	Yale, Mount.....	Chaffee	14,172
Twin Sisters.....	San Juan	13,438	Yampa Peak (See Juniper Mountain)	Clear Creek-Gilpin	11,200
Uncompahgre Plateau.....	Mesa-Montrose	10,000	Yankee Hill.....	Lake	10,940
Uncompahgre Peak.....	Hinsdale	14,306	Yellow Mountain.....	San Miguel	12,900
Union Mountain.....	Summit	12,336	Yellow Peak.....	Larimer	13,618
U. S. Grant Peak.....	San Juan	13,692	Ypsilon Mountain.....	Larimer	13,507
Upper Grand Valley Peak (See Bowen Mtn.)	Gilpin	10,500	Zion, Mount.....	Lake	12,100
Upper Muddy Butte (See Whiteley Peak)	Grand-Summit	12,298	Zirkel, Mount.....	Jackson-Routt	12,220
Usher Peak (See Mount Shavano)	Mineral	10,800			
Utah Hill.....	Archuleta	10,716			
Utah Peak.....	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000			
Ute Peak.....	Archuleta	10,716			
Ute Peak.....	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000			

*Unofficially named Mount Franklin Roosevelt.

LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

THE principal and best known of several thousand lakes and reservoirs in Colorado are as follows:

Name	County	Altitude
Arapahoe	Gilpin	11,165
Antero Res.	Park	8,934
Adams Res.	Adams	-----
Adobe Creek Res.	Bent-Kiowa	4,150
Baker	Park	9,000
Bradford	Huerfano	5,850
Black Hollow Res.	Weld	5,065
Bee	Larimer	5,175
Bolles	Boulder	5,040
Boedecker	Larimer	5,075
Bison Res.	Teller	10,400
Black	Summit	8,871
Blue	Conejos	11,937
Burch's	Boulder	5,145
Beasley Res.	Boulder	5,195
Boulder	Boulder	5,228
Boyd Lakes	Larimer	4,960
Bent County Res.	Bent	4,300
Barr	Adams	-----
Badger Res.	Morgan	-----
Big Creek Lakes	Jackson	9,010
Boettcher	Jackson	8,160
Breman	Gunnison	10,325
Balsam	San Juan	11,435
Big Nile	Adams	-----
Clear	Clear Creek	9,870
Chicago	Clear Creek	11,350
Crater	Jefferson	8,877
Chinn	Clear Creek	11,020
Chasm	Boulder	11,800
Caroline	Clear Creek	11,853
Castlewood Res.	Douglas	6,475
Calkins	Weld	4,975
Curtis	Larimer	5,080
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,856
Clear Creek Res.	Chaffee	8,878
Clear Lake	San Juan	11,875
Como	Park	9,697
Dake	Park	10,214
Devils	Hinsdale	11,968
Duck	Clear Creek	11,070
Diamond	Boulder	10,960
Dorothy	Boulder	12,050
Douglas	Larimer	5,200
Demmel	Larimer	6,250
Dead	Teller	10,900
Dye Res.	Otero	4,150
Eaglesmere	Summit	10,400
Echo	Clear Creek	10,605
Eleven Mile Canon Res.	Park	8,563
Emerald	Hinsdale	10,020
Eldora	Boulder	9,245
Edith	Clear Creek	10,117
Eileen	La Plata	8,924
Erdman	Pueblo	4,610
Empire Res.	Morgan-Weld	-----
Fossil Creek Res.	Larimer	4,890
Fountain Valley Res.	El Paso	5,800
Granby Res.	Grand	8,275
Grand	Grand	8,369
Gold	Boulder	8,600
Gerard Res.	Prowers	4,050
George	Park	6,915
Gibson	Park	11,900
Green River Res.	Summit	7,950
Hoffman	Boulder	5,120
Hazel	San Juan	11,420
Hazel	La Plata	12,420
Head	Alamosa	7,527
Hermit Lakes	Hinsdale	9,975
Horse Creek Res.	Bent-Otero	4,950
Hungerford	Pueblo	4,520

Name	County	Altitude
Huerfano	Pueblo	4,725
Hayden Res.	Pueblo	-----
Ice	Clear Creek	12,188
Ignacio Res.	La Plata	8,375
Isabelle	Boulder	10,852
Irish	Larimer-Boulder	5,090
Jasper	Boulder	10,733
Julesburg Res.	Sedgwick-Logan	-----
Jackson	Morgan	-----
Jefferson	Park	10,707
Jim Crowe Res.	Weld	-----
John A. Martin Res.	Bent	3,880
King Res.	Kiowa-Prowers	3,860
Lily Pond	Gunnison	10,551
Lost	Boulder	9,930
Lost	Summit	10,130
Lower Crater	Gilpin	10,580
Los Lagos	Boulder-Gilpin	8,930
Loch Lomond	Clear Creek	11,140
Lena	Routt	9,980
Lorland	Larimer	5,022
Loch Ivanho	Pitkin	10,930
Long	Boulder	10,499
Lower Cataract	Summit	8,618
Marston	Jefferson	5,533
Marvine	Rio Blanco	10,500
McIntosh	Boulder	5,060
Milligan	Park	9,327
Mirror	Summit	10,559
Moraine	El Paso	10,215
Monarch	Grand	8,340
Mills	Larimer	11,496
Maroon	Pitkin	9,700
Molas	San Juan	10,488
Margareta	Routt	10,450
Milton	Weld	-----
Middle Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
Meredith	Crowley	4,308
Minnequa	Pueblo	4,740
Naylor	Clear Creek	11,348
New Windsor Res.	Weld	4,920
North Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
North Butte Res.	Prowers	4,200
Nee Noshe Res. No. 3	Kiowa	3,870
Nee Sopla Res. No. 5	Kiowa	3,860
Nee Gronda Res. No. 4	Kiowa	3,840
Nee Skah Res.	Kiowa	3,885
Owens	Boulder	5,220
Otanawanda	Ouray	8,900
Palmer	Douglas	9,210
Peterson	Boulder	9,245
Point of Rocks Res.	Logan	3,800
Price Res.	Prowers	3,850
Prewitt Res.	Logan	3,900
Pisgah	Gilpin	9,656
Powderhorn	Hinsdale	11,830
Res. No. 2	El Paso	11,270
Res. No. 4	Teller	10,900
Res. No. 5	Teller	10,900
Res. No. 7	El Paso	12,080
Res. No. 8	El Paso-Teller	11,675
Riverside Res.	Weld	-----
Res. No. 1, No. 2	Kiowa	3,770
Res. No. 4	Kiowa	4,025
Res. No. 1	Otero	4,750
Res. No. 4	Otero	4,750
Res. No. 5	Otero	4,750
Shaw	Mineral	9,830
Spruce Lakes	Mineral	11,263
Silver	San Juan	11,675
Seeley	Weld	4,175
San Cristobal	Hinsdale	8,997
Santa Maria	Mineral	9,475
San Luis	Alamosa	7,525

Name	County	Altitude
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
Standley Res.-----	Jefferson	-----
Surprise-----	Summit	10,044
Sylvan Res.-----	Grand	8,689
Twin Lakes-----	Lake	9,190
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	5,580
Thatcher-----	Pueblo-El Paso	5,395
Upper Cataract-----	Summit	10,744

Name	County	Altitude
Upper Crater-----	Galpin	10,997
Upper Nile-----	Adams	-----
Vallecito Res.-----	La Plata	7,665
Wellington-----	Jefferson	9,863
Warren-----	Larimer	4,985
Windsor-----	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. The census reported 1,071 reservoirs in Colorado in 1940.

MOUNTAIN PASSES

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

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

The passes are, therefore, at considerable elevations and are confined generally to the more formidable mountain ranges which comprise the vast mountain empire of Colorado.

The majority of the passes bear the name of either one of the approaching streams; other names of passes are derived from surrounding physical

features, such as mountains, and still others bear the name of some prominent figure in Colorado history. There are a large number of depressions in the mountain ranges which have never become passes because it has never been found feasible or necessary to construct routes over them.

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

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

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

Name of Pass	Counties	Name of Range	Elevation in Feet	Earliest Known Use	Character of Present Use
Altman or Alpine Tunnel	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,606	1888	Abandoned Railroad Tunnel
Antelope	Gilpin	Front	8,050	1900	Railroad
Anthracite	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	9,100*	1916	Trail
Arapahoe	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	---	1870	Trail
Arapahoe	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,905	1900	Trail
Argentine	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	13,132	1872	Trail
Avalanche	Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1926	Trail
Baker	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,300*	1905	Trail
Baxter	Garfield	---	9,500*	---	Trail
Beckwith	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	9,890	1900	Trail
Berthoud	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,314	1861	Highway
Big Horn	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Blue Lake	Ouray	San Juan Group	11,000*	1917	Trail
Bonita	Rio Grande-Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Boreas	Park-Summit	Front	11,482	1888	Railroad and Abandoned Road
Bottle	Grand	Front	9,800*	1880	Trail
Buchanan	Boulder-Grand	Front	12,304	1902	Trail
Buckskin	Pitkin	Elk	12,800*	---	Trail
Buffalo	Route-Jackson	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,180	1865	Trail
Buffalo	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	11,500*	1870	Trail
Cameron	Larimer-Jackson	Medicine Bow	10,285	1878	Highway
Cebolla	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,934	---	Trail
Cinnamon	Hinsdale-San Juan	San Juan Group	12,300	1878	Abandoned Road
Cochetopa (South)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,032	1820	Highway
Cochetopa (North)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Columbine	La Plata	San Juan Group	12,600*	1902	Trail
Columbine	Montrose	---	8,500*	---	Trail
Comanche	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Cottonwood	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,000*	1887	Trail
Cucharas	Las Animas-Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,500*	---	Road
Cumbres	Conejos	San Juan Group	10,025	1881	Highway
Curecanti	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Trail
Currant Creek	Park	---	8,000*	1877	Road
Daisy	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	11,200*	1910	Trail
Devil's Thumb	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,900	---	Trail
Eagle	La Plata	San Juan Group	10,750	1900	Trail
East Maroon	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,200*	---	Trail
East River	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	11,163	1880	Road
Electric	Pitkin	Elk	13,400*	---	Trail
Elwood	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Fall River	Larimer	Front	11,797	---	Highway
Fawn Creek	Grand	Front	9,430	---	Railroad
Fremont	Lake-Summit	Front	11,318	1888	R. R. and Highway
French	Summit-Park	Front	12,067	---	Trail
Georgia	Park-Summit	Front	11,598	1860	Abandoned Road
Gore	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,000*	---	Highway
Gunshot	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,500*	---	Trail
Hagerman	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	11,495	1878	Highway in old R. R. Tunnel
Halfmoon	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	12,712	---	Trail
Hancock	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,263	1888	Trail
Hayden	Fremont-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,780	1878	Trail
Hoosier	Park-Summit	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,541	1860	Highway
Hunchback	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,487	1880	Trail
Illinois	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
Imogene	Ouray-San Miguel	San Juan Group	13,116	---	Trail
Independence	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	12,095	1879	Highway
Indian Camp	Garfield	---	9,000*	---	Trail
Jones	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	12,453	1860	Trail
Kebler	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Road
Kenosha	Park	Kenosha Mountain	10,001	---	Highway-Railroad
Lake Creek	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,226	1872	Trail
La Manga	Conejos	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
La Poudre	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,193	1900	Trail and Irrigation Ditch
La Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,382	1877	Highway
Lizard Head	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	R. R. and Highway
Los Pinos	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,500*	---	Highway
Lou Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,260	1912	Trail
Loveland	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	11,992	1888	Projected Highway
Lulu	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,400*	1905	Trail
Manzanares Creek	Huerfano-Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,000*	1880	{ Trail North Side Road South Side
Marcellina	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,400*	---	Road

*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	10,150	1850	Trail
Milner	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,759	1900	Highway
Minnesota	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Trail
Molas Lake	San Juan	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
Monarch	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,318	1880	Highway
Monument	Gunnison	San Juan Group	11,000*	---	Trail
Mosca	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo	---	---	---
		Culebra	9,713	1850	{ Road East Side { Trail West Side
Mosquito	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	13,188	1875	Abandoned Road
Muddy	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	8,772	1875	Highway
Mummy	Larimer	Front	11,700*	---	Trail
Music	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo	---	---	---
		Culebra	11,800	1878	Trail
North Cochetopa	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Ohio	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,033	1900	Trail
Ophir	San Juan-San Miguel	San Juan Group	11,350	1888	Trail
Owl Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,120	1919	Trail
Pass Creek	Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo	---	---	---
		Culebra	9,200*	1850	Road
Pearl	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,715*	1890	Trail
Poncha	Chaffee-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo	---	Before 1800	Highway
		Culebra	9,010	1800	Trail
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	---	7,834	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	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo	---	Before 1800	Abandoned Road
		Culebra	9,459	1800	Road
Schofield	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1885	Abandoned Road
Scotch Creek	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,500*	---	Trail
Silver	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Road
Skull Creek	Moffat	---	8,700*	---	Highway
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	11,025	1878	Trail
Squaw	Clear Creek	Front	9,807	---	Trail
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
		---	---	Before 1800	---
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 Spring	Park	Park-Mosquito	---	1910	Trail
Webster	Park-Summit	Front	12,102	1900	Trail
Weminucke	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,622	---	Trail
West Maroon	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,400*	---	Trail
Weston	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	12,109	1875	Abandoned Road
Wilkinson	Park	Tarryall	9,525	---	Highway
Willow Creek	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,683	1878	Highway
Wolf Creek	Mineral-Archuleta	San Juan Group	10,850	1888	Highway
Yellowjacket	La Plata	---	8,000*	1915	Trail
Yellowjacket	Rio Blanco	---	7,400*	1877	Road
Yellowjacket	Routt	---	7,500*	---	Road

*Approximate elevation in feet.

1941

DAMS IN COLORADO: HEIGHT, LENGTH AND VOLUME, AND RANK AMONG DAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1, 1941

Note—Included in the tables from which the data on Colorado dams are taken are 91 dams with a maximum height of 200 feet or more and 134 dams with a volume of 510,000 cubic yards or more. See text, "Dams in Colorado" for additional information.

Name	River	Purpose	Maximum Height (Feet)	Crest Length (Feet)	Rank		Volume (Cu. Yds.)	Constructed by
					Height	Size		
Carter Lake ¹	(Offstream)	Irr.	200	1,500	91	..	.....	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Cherry Creek ²	Cherry Creek	P. C.	50	3,600	..	116	1,000,000	City of Denver
Cheesman	South Platte	W. S.	232	710	58	..	103,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Granby	Colorado	Irr.	288	720	31	..	2,650,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Granby ⁴	Colorado	Irr.	223	940	..	11	2,650,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Green Mountain ³	Blue	Irr., P.	274	1,060	37	19	24,450,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
John Martin (Caddoa) ⁵	Arkansas	P. C.	150	15,600	..	7	12,000,000	U. S. Army Engineers
Ralston Creek	Ralston Creek	W. S.	200	1,150	83	53	2,400,000	City of Denver
Standley Lake	South Platte	Irr.	113	6,630	..	34	3,250,000	Denver Reservoir
Taylor Park	Taylor	Irr.	204	650	81	110	1,107,570	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Vallecito ⁶	Pine	Irr.	143	4,050	..	25	3,736,726	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Wagon Wheel Gap ⁴	Rio Grande	Irr., F. C., P.	430	1,170	5	..	.....	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

¹P. C.—Flood Control; P—Power; Irr.—Irrigation; W. S.—Water Supply.

²3,500,000 earth, 950,000 rock.

³Includes 1,174 feet spillway and 2,826 feet concrete dam.

⁴Construction authorized but not started, as of April 1, 1941.

⁵Under construction.

DAMS IN COLORADO

A compilation of important dams in the United States prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation as of April 1, 1941, includes twelve in Colorado as among those of outstanding size or height. Of 91 dams listed as to height, the Wagon Wheel Gap project on the Rio Grande river, on which construction had been authorized but not started as of the date named, ranks fifth, the plans calling for a dam 430 feet high. It is exceeded only by the Hetch Hetchy dam in California, which impounds water for the city of San Francisco; the Grand Coulee dam on the Columbia river in Washington; the Shasta dam near Sacramento, Calif., and the Boulder dam on the Arizona-Nevada boundary. It will have a crest length of 1,170 feet, and will provide water for irrigation, flood control and

power. It will be of the variable radius concrete arch type.

Of 134 dams listed as to size as of April 1, 1941, the John Martin (Caddoa) dam on the Arkansas river, which is under construction, ranks seventh. It is a flood control project being built by United States army engineers. The crest length will be 15,600 feet, including 1,174-foot spillway and 2,826 feet of concrete rock. Its volume will be 12,000,000 cubic yards, and is exceeded in this respect by only six others in the United States and the Canal Zone.

A table published herewith gives the names, location, maximum height, crest length and volume of the 12 Colorado dams included in the two lists. Additional information on these dams and other projects in Colorado are found in a chapter on "Water Development" published elsewhere in this volume.

Notable Tunnels in Colorado

Underground Bores for Railroads, Mine Drainage and Exploration, and Highways, Names, Location, Description

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 Cripple Creek mining district in Teller county is one of the country's most notable examples of man's mole-like tendencies. The underground shafts and workings aggregate approx-

imately 1,000 miles and would extend, if connected in one continuous line, from Denver to Chicago. The Portland mine alone has more than 100 miles of underground workings. The Vindicator mine has 60 miles and the Cresson 50 miles. There are several others which rank close to the two last named.

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, Donald D. Scheib of Denver, William J. Bennett of Arvada and Charles H. Leckenby of Steamboat Springs. The members 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 Carlton tunnel was constructed to drain water from the lower levels of mines in the Cripple Creek district so the production of gold could be continued at greater depths. It is a private enterprise undertaken by the Golden Cycle corporation and cost approximately \$1,150,000. Construction began July 18, 1939, and the project was completed August 15, 1941. The main tunnel is 32,927 feet long and averages in size nine by nine feet. The principal mines drained and their depths at the time of its completion were the Ajax, 2,573 feet; Portland, 2,995 feet; Cresson, 2,400 feet; and the Vindicator, 2,100 feet. All of them will be in excess of 3,000 feet in depth when the tunnel level is reached. Several notable records were established in its construction, the principal ones made by the tunnel crews being 78 feet in one day and 1,787 feet in one month. Considerable engineering skill was required to handle the water en-

countered when objectives were reached. A flow of 25,000 gallons per minute was struck on February 13, 1941, and another in excess of 100,000 gallons per minute on September 10, 1941. The portal of the tunnel is eight and one-half miles south of Cropple Creek on a southwest shoulder of Pikes peak. The elevation of the portal is 6,890 feet above sea level. The main tunnel is approximately 1,110 feet below the Roosevelt tunnel, which was constructed for a similar purpose and is described under that name in this chapter.

The Frederick mine, near Valdez in Las Animas county, owned and operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron corporation, 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, transporta-

tion and development purposes in connection with deep mining. It goes from California Gulch eastward below Iron and Breece hill and emerges near the London mine in Park county. The elevation is 10,333 feet and its length is four miles. The venture was started by A. A. Blow and at first was known as the Blow tunnel. Construction started in 1886 and it was completed in 1910. It is seven feet wide and seven feet high.

The Newhouse, or Argo tunnel as it is now known, is located at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, and was constructed for mining development purposes. It is eight feet wide and eight feet high and 4.16 miles long. Hand work started on it in September, 1893, and machines were installed the following January. It was completed on November 17, 1910.

The Shoshone tunnel is located near Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county, the intake being 12 miles above Glenwood Springs on the Colorado river. It was constructed in 1906-1910 by the Central Colorado Power company to generate electricity by water power and now belongs to the Public Service company of Colorado. Tunnelling was through granite for the entire distance. It is 12 feet wide and 16.8 feet high. The total length is 12,453 feet and the cost, exclusive of the concrete lining, was \$927,653.

The Laramie-Poudre tunnel, which was constructed for the purpose of diverting water from the Laramie river to be used in irrigating 125,000 acres of land in Larimer and Weld counties, is located near Home, in Larimer county, the intake being on the east bank of the Laramie river near the mouth of West Fork. It is seven and one-half feet wide and nine and one-half feet high and 11,306 feet long. It cost approximately \$500,000, including an open cut 1,100 feet long on the western end. It has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet of water per second. The water taken from the Laramie river and diverted through the tunnel empties into the Cache la Poudre river. Construction began on August 25, 1902, and was completed on July 20, 1911. It is sometimes called the Greeley-Poudre tunnel.

The Lucania tunnel, at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, was constructed for mine development and transportation purposes. It was started in the fall of 1901 and up to January 1, 1911, had been driven 6385 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 Rawley tunnel at Bonanza, Sa- guache county, was started on May 27, 1911, and completed in October, 1912. It is eight feet wide, seven feet high and 6,600 feet long. It was constructed for mine drainage and development purposes.

The Marshall-Russell tunnel, which was constructed for mine drainage, transportation and development purposes, is located at Empire, in Clear Creek county. Construction work started in October, 1901, and it was completed in 1912. It is eight feet wide, nine feet high and 6,700 feet long.

The Roosevelt tunnel is located in the Cripple Creek district in Teller county and was constructed to drain gold mines in the district. It is 10 feet wide, six feet high and 14,167 feet long. It cost \$386,421. Work started on it in June, 1907, and it was finished to the extent that the first drainage had begun in 1910. A second tunnel, 1,110 feet deeper, was completed in 1941 and is described under "The Carlton tunnel" above.

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.

Continental Divide tunnel—In June, 1940, work was commenced on a trans-mountain 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. It is the largest unit of the Colorado-Big Thompson project under construction by the United States Reclamation service, and when completed will be the longest in the United States to be driven from two headings. Excavation of the first 8,000 feet from the east portal was completed on April 2, 1941. Contract was let on February 3, 1941, for an additional 7,000 feet of tunnel and 14,639 feet of concrete invert. Contract was awarded on June 20, 1940, for first 6,600 feet from the west portal.

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

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 had been developed for economic use by 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. Subsequent to the publication of this report, the city of Salida has purchased Poncha Springs and now pipes the water to the municipality, where it is used for a bathing pool in summer months and for sweat baths throughout the year.

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.

MINERAL WATERS

In addition to the numerous thermal (hot) springs in Colorado discussed in this chapter, the state is well supplied with mineral springs of low temperatures. The waters of many of these are sold for domestic purposes, for medicinal and table waters and for use in the manufacture of soft drinks. The United States bureau of mines gathered statistics on the sale of these waters for many years, but discontinued them in 1924 on account of the difficulty of compiling reliable figures. The latest figures available (1923) gave the annual total value of mineral waters sold for the specified uses as \$110,144. These figures do not include waters developed and used on the premises of manufacturing concerns and not sold as such, nor the large quantities distributed free of cost at the springs' sites. The industry has shown tremendous gains in recent years and some of the better known waters now are bottled under trade marks and extensively marketed in the western part of the United States.

An exhaustive study of the mineral waters of the state was made by the Colorado Geological Survey and published in 1920 as Bulletin No. 11, edited by Dr. R. D. George, state geologist, Harry A. Curtis, O. C. Lester, James K. Crook, J. B. Yoe, and others. This bulletin listed 254 springs or groups of springs (including the thermal springs) in the state with analyses of the mineral content of many of them. In a general discussion of these springs, it says most of the mineral waters of Colorado are classed as alkaline-saline, there being a few which are classed as alkaline and a few as saline.

A typical alkaline spring listed has the following constituents, reacting value in percentages: sulphate, .53; bicarbonate, 48.45; chloride, 1.02; calcium, .71; magnesium, 1.02; potassium, 2.92; sodium, 45.35. A typical saline spring showed the following percentages: sulphate, 6.94; bicarbonate, .52; chloride, 42.54; iron, .09; calcium, 26.02; magnesium, .45; potassium, .33; sodium, 23.11.

There was for a time a widespread popular interest in radium and radioactivity elements in the springs of the state due to the presence of large bodies of radioactive ores known to exist in their vicinity. Numerous tests proved the existence of these elements in many waters and radium emanation in some of these in the form of gases was quite apparent. Some of these were developed for commercial uses.

THERMAL SPRINGS IN 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	Concejos	2 miles southwest of Capulin	Alluvium near Quaternary lava	90	50	Irrigation.
2	Alkali Springs	Delta	Austin, between Cold Sulphur Spring and State Bridge	Dakota (?) sandstone.	72	5	Several small springs; not used.
3	Avalanche Springs	Pitkin	Near Avalanche, 12 miles south of Carbondale	Diorite; area of Permian and pre-Permian Carboniferous sedimentary rocks cut by diorite intrusion.	112-134	200	5 springs, for $\frac{1}{4}$ 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	Concejos	12 miles east of La Jara	Edge of lava bench	71	5	Not used.
10	Geyser Warm Spring	San Miguel	Placerville	Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Faulted and fissured zone in Cretaceous and Carboniferous sediments; issue from limestone, but granite at moderate depth	94	5	Bathing.
11	Glenwood Springs	Garfield	Glenwood Springs		106-125	3,000	Many springs; resort. Issue from bed and bank of Colorado River; outlet formerly higher.

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

(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
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 aynite with gneiss.	98-108	50	Several springs; resort.
15	Iron Spring	Dolores	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Rico	Permian sandstone and shale.	82	30	Limonite deposit; not used.
16	Juniper Hot Springs	Moffat	25 miles west of Craig	Cretaceous sedimentary rocks near Juniper Mountain uplift	105	25	Several springs; resort.
17	McIntyre Warm Springs	Conchos	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 monzonitic mass	98-150	50	About 35 springs; resort. Formerly Heywood Hot Springs and Chalk Creek Hot Springs.
21	Orvis Hot Spring	Ouray	2 miles southeast of Ridgway	Alluvium, underlain by faulted rocks of Pennsylvanian age.	132	300	Bathhouse and pool. Irrigation. Formerly called Ridgway Hot Springs.
22	Ouray Hot Springs	Ouray	Ouray	Issue from faulted limestone of Hermosa formation (Pennsylvanian)	100-158	200	3 groups; resort; 2 sanitariums and municipal pool.
23	Pagosa Hot Springs	Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	Fissure zone in closely folded Cretaceous shale of Colorado group	110-160	600	Several springs; resort. Large deposit of sinter.
24	Pinkerton Springs	La Plata	14 miles north of Durango	Paleozoic formations, near pre-Cambrian rocks	87-95	8	5 large springs and several small ones; resort.
25	Poncha Springs	Chaffee	Poncha Springs	Granite	80-168	500	About 100 springs; piped to Salida; tufa deposits.

26	Red Creek Springs	Pueblo	12 miles southwest of Pueblo	Contact of sedimentary rocks and pre-Cambrian gneiss	59-73	5	5 springs; local use; tufa deposits. Also called Parnassus Springs.
27	Rhodes Spring	Park	8 miles southwest of Fairplay	Alluvium	79	300	Local use.
28	Routt Hot Springs	Routt	7 miles north of Steamboat Springs	Fractured gneiss near contact with granite	150	60	Picnic ground.
29	Shaw's Spring	Rio Grande	6 miles north of Del Norte	Tertiary sandstone, near igneous rocks	88	10	Local use.
30	Steamboat Springs	Routt	Steamboat Springs	Issue from folded and faulted Dakota (?) sandstone; near contact with pre-Cambrian Crystalline rock	103-150	2,000	Greatest group in Colorado. About 150 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
31	Trimble Springs	La Plata	9 miles north of Durango	Paleozoic and mesozoic rocks, folded and fissured	90-110	50	5 springs; resort. Large mound of tufa.
32	Tripp Springs	La Plata	10 miles north of Durango	Cretaceous sandstone	90-95	50	Several springs. Bathhouse and pool.
33	Valley View Hot Springs	Saguache	7 miles southeast of Villa Grove	Quartzite in granitic area	87-99	300	5 springs; local use.
34	Wagon Wheel Gap Springs	Mineral	Wagon Wheel Gap	Granite cut by dikes	105-150	100	3 springs; resort.
35	Warm Sulphur Spring	Archuleta	7 miles east of Chromo	Cretaceous sediments overlain by lava	80	---	Not used.
36	Waunita Hot Springs	Gunnison	28 miles east of Gunnison	Sandstone, probably Paleozoic	140-160	1,000	More than 100 springs in 2 groups $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart. Also called Tomichi Hot Springs.
37	Wellsville Warm Spring	Fremont	5 miles northwest of Howard	Carboniferous rocks	94	150	Local use.
38	-----	Pitkin	16 miles by trail south of Aspen	Decomposed granite	90	500	1 spring; not used.
39	-----	Gunnison	10 miles east of Somerset	Cretaceous sandstone	90	3	4 springs; not used.
40	-----	Gunnison	6 miles southeast of Crested Butte	Cretaceous limestone	100	1,800	1 spring; not used.
41	-----	Dolores	7 miles north of Rico	Cretaceous limestone	110	20	1 spring; local use.
42	-----	Mineral	26 miles northeast of Pagosa Springs	Granite	100-120	50	2 springs; not used.
43	-----	Archuleta	30 miles by trail west of Pagosa Springs	Limestone, probably of Carboniferous age	120	3	5 small springs; camping ground.
44	-----	Archuleta	12 miles northeast of Pagosa Springs	Shale of Colorado group overlain by lava	78	---	1 spring; not used.
45	-----	Archuleta	3 miles southeast of Pagosa Springs	Shale of Colorado group (Upper Cretaceous)	120	---	1 spring; not used.

Climatological Data

Temperatures, Precipitation, Humidity, Wind Velocity, Thunderstorms, Snowfall, Glaciers, Denver Weather, Weather Records, 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 54 years give the state a mean temperature of 45.2 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. At Fraser the month of January shows an average of 11.4 degrees, compared with 31.2 degrees at Lamar, while July averages 53.1 degrees, compared with 78.7 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 1941 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 54 years, is 16.50 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 1941 at 59 stations and the departure from normal. A third table shows the greatest and least monthly precipitation during 1941 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 or hot 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 11:30 a.m. over a period of years averages 45 per cent. In other words, the air at Denver at noon contains on an average only 45 per cent of the moisture it could possibly contain.

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 1941, as recorded by the weather bureau, by months and for the year, is as follows:

Month	Denver	Pueblo	Grand Junction	Cheyenne
January ..	6.4	6.0	5.1	10.9
February ..	6.7	7.6	4.9	10.5
March	7.5	9.1	6.0	12.4
April	7.6	9.8	6.9	12.1
May	8.1	9.1	7.0	11.1
June	6.7	8.0	7.2	10.0
July	7.2	8.0	6.7	8.3
August	6.8	7.3	6.3	9.0
September ..	7.5	7.9	6.9	10.6
October	6.4	7.3	5.8	10.0
November... 7.4	7.4	4.8	12.6	
December... 7.5	8.2	5.0	11.8	
Annual ..	7.1	8.0	6.0	10.8

The average hourly velocity and the maximum velocity in miles per hour in the specified cities in 1941 and the date upon which the maximum was recorded are as follows:

	Average	Maximum	Date
Denver	7.1	36	Mar. 9
Pueblo	8.0	49	Dec. 4
Grand Junction..	6.0	34	Nov. 17
Cheyenne	10.8	44	Mar. 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 51 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 38
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	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, 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 pres-

sure, 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

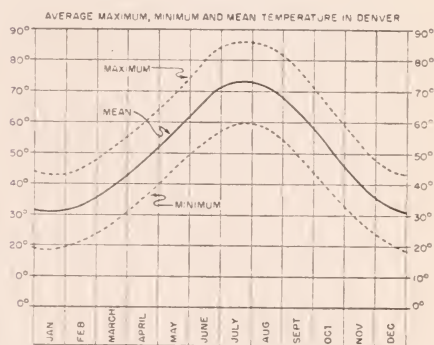
Denver, being close to the center of the state and of approximately the same altitude as the principal cities, furnishes a fairly accurate index of weather conditions in Colorado. A table compiled by the United States weather bureau, shows the average climatic data for Denver from 1872 to 1941, inclusive, a period of 70 years.

The average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit in Denver for the 70 years is as follows:

Month	Max.	Min.	Av.
January	42.7	18.4	30.6
February	44.8	21.0	32.9
March	51.4	27.2	39.3
April	59.7	35.4	47.6
May	69.0	44.6	56.8
June	80.2	53.5	66.9
July	85.6	59.4	72.5
August	84.3	58.2	71.3
September	76.5	49.3	62.9
October	64.7	38.3	51.4
November	52.5	27.8	40.2
December	44.4	20.4	32.4
Annual	63.0	37.8	50.4

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 70 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 one, 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 70 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.

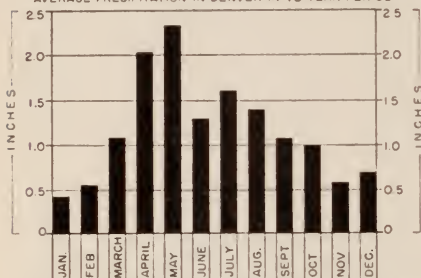


The average yearly rainfall in Denver during the 70 years was 14.07 inches. January is the driest month of the year, with February, November and December following in the order named, the precipitation averaging 1 inch or less per month five months out of the year. April and May are the months of greatest precipitation, with July, August and June following in the order named. The maximum precipitation recorded in any 24-hour period during the 70 years was 6.53 inches in May, 1876, and the maximum for any year was 22.96 inches, in 1909. The average snowfall is 55.7 inches, March,

December and April in the order named 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 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 70 years. The following chart shows the average monthly precipitation in inches for the period of 70 years.

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION IN DENVER IN 70-YEAR PERIOD



The sun shines 40.3 per cent of daylight time in Denver as shown by the records over a period of 70 years. The sky is clear on an average of 147 days out of every 365 and is cloudy only 66 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:

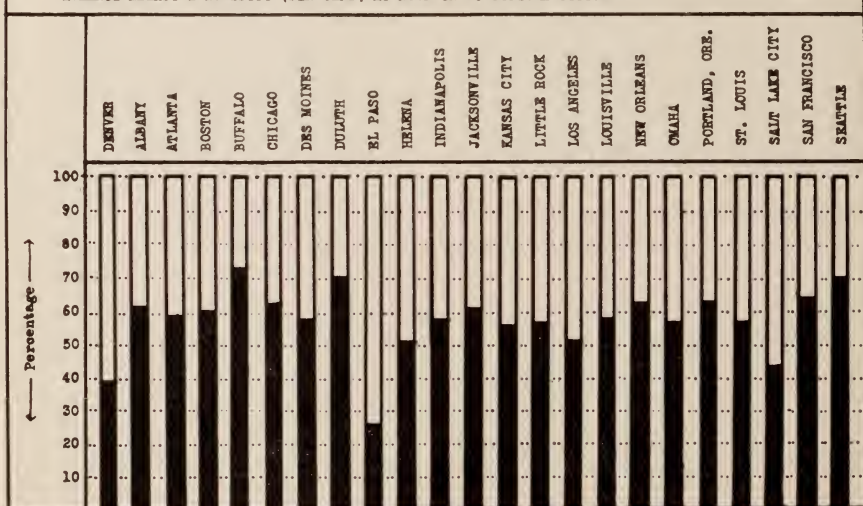
	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy
Denver	147	152	66
Atlanta	132	108	125
Boston	118	118	129
Buffalo	71	136	165
Chicago	118	126	121
Des Moines	120	124	121
Helena	107	130	128
Indianapolis	104	128	133
Jacksonville	127	141	97
Kansas City	153	114	98
Little Rock	145	110	110
Los Angeles	179	131	55
Louisville	119	121	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 1941

Two tables are published herewith showing precipitation and mean temperature, with departure from normal, at 59 stations in the state in 1941, 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 1941 at these stations.

The outstanding feature of the state's weather for 1941 was its abnormal precipitation, which exceeded all other annual amounts in the entire history of Colorado climatology. This amount, 22.47 inches, a mean for more than 130 stations, exceeds the normal by 5.97 inches. Temperatures averaged so near the normal over the state that designation of regions with deficiencies or excesses is almost meaningless.

AVERAGE RELATIVE HUMIDITY (PER CENT) AT NOON IN 23 TYPICAL CITIES



NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Alamosa	Alamosa	10	17.1	23.4	34.7	42.4	50.4	58.9	63.7	62.7	55.7	44.8	30.6	20.3	42.1
Akron	Washington	14	24.9	28.5	36.4	45.2	56.6	67.0	74.1	71.1	63.6	50.5	36.0	27.9	48.5
Arriba	Lincoln	23	27.0	30.0	37.1	46.1	55.2	65.8	72.1	70.4	62.1	50.5	37.6	28.6	48.5
Aspen	Pitkin	13	19.1	22.5	30.2	39.9	47.9	55.9	62.2	60.8	53.8	43.7	30.1	23.5	40.8
Boulder	Boulder	45	32.3	33.5	39.9	48.3	56.6	64.7	71.6	70.6	63.0	52.1	41.5	33.4	50.6
Buena Vista	Chaffee	33	23.0	26.8	33.3	40.2	48.8	56.7	61.1	59.0	53.3	43.7	32.4	23.1	41.8
Burlington	Kit Carson	37	27.9	32.0	39.2	48.2	55.1	68.4	72.5	71.2	63.4	52.8	39.7	29.8	50.0
Byers	Arapahoe	10	28.2	31.5	39.1	47.6	56.9	68.5	75.3	72.7	64.5	52.7	38.8	31.0	50.6
Calhan	El Paso	33	26.7	28.5	34.9	42.9	51.9	62.8	68.5	66.7	59.6	47.7	36.2	27.0	46.1
Canon City	Fremont	51	35.8	36.5	43.1	51.1	59.6	69.2	74.1	71.3	65.0	54.0	43.7	36.8	53.4
Cedaredge	Delta	40	26.1	31.0	38.9	47.4	55.9	64.8	70.8	69.1	61.2	50.1	37.9	27.6	48.4
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	48	28.5	31.3	39.1	49.2	58.6	69.1	75.0	73.7	65.5	53.0	39.9	30.0	51.1
Collbran	Mesa	39	21.9	27.8	36.5	45.7	53.9	62.8	68.8	66.9	57.4	47.4	35.3	23.8	45.7
Colorado Springs	El Paso	62	28.9	30.9	37.6	45.4	54.3	63.9	68.5	67.1	59.9	49.2	38.1	30.7	47.9
Cortez (Dolores)	Montezuma	28	25.5	30.4	37.8	45.2	53.8	62.9	68.6	66.8	59.4	48.7	36.7	27.8	47.0
Crested Butte	Gunnison	29	12.5	15.9	22.6	32.6	43.4	52.1	57.0	55.5	47.6	36.6	24.5	14.4	34.6
Delta	Delta	50	24.2	32.1	41.6	50.7	57.5	68.1	74.1	71.7	63.1	50.9	37.6	26.2	50.0
Del Norte	Rio Grande	22	19.9	26.2	34.2	42.2	50.9	58.4	62.8	61.3	55.2	46.0	33.1	23.0	42.8
Denver	Denver	68	30.6	32.8	39.3	47.6	56.7	66.9	72.5	71.3	62.9	51.4	40.1	32.4	50.4
Dillon	Summit	30	12.9	15.8	21.1	31.7	41.7	49.2	55.0	53.5	46.9	36.0	23.9	14.8	33.5
Durango	La Plata	47	24.5	29.8	37.4	45.1	52.6	61.0	66.9	65.8	58.6	48.0	36.7	26.6	46.1
Eads	Kiowa	26	28.1	33.3	41.1	49.4	60.4	71.1	76.5	74.6	66.9	53.6	39.8	29.1	52.0
Estes Park (Near)	Larimer	25	25.1	27.8	31.7	38.9	47.3	56.0	61.8	59.7	52.9	43.9	33.4	28.2	42.2
Fort Collins	Larimer	62	26.0	27.8	36.2	45.7	54.6	64.1	69.2	68.0	59.5	48.1	35.9	27.2	46.9
Fort Morgan	Morgan	44	23.3	28.2	36.7	46.8	56.4	66.7	73.0	70.8	61.6	49.3	36.0	25.1	47.8
Fraser	Grand	31	11.4	15.1	21.1	31.3	40.3	48.7	53.5	52.0	45.5	35.2	22.7	13.1	32.5
Fruita	Mesa	41	22.5	31.2	42.3	51.1	59.9	69.1	75.6	73.3	62.5	51.0	37.8	26.0	50.2
Garnett	Alamosa	42	16.7	23.7	32.4	41.2	49.4	58.2	62.9	61.2	54.5	43.5	30.1	17.9	40.9
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	39	23.4	28.6	37.7	46.4	54.8	62.5	68.5	67.1	59.4	48.6	35.9	25.8	46.6
Grand Junction	Mesa	50	25.4	33.3	43.3	52.5	61.8	72.1	78.0	75.4	66.5	53.6	40.0	27.9	52.5
Greeley	Weld	48	24.7	28.4	37.4	47.3	56.9	66.8	72.1	70.6	61.4	49.3	36.3	25.9	48.1
Grover (Near)	Weld	31	25.1	28.1	34.9	44.0	53.3	63.7	70.5	68.5	60.2	48.6	36.3	27.0	46.7
Gunnison	Gunnison	47	7.6	13.7	26.0	39.5	48.0	56.0	61.5	59.8	52.3	41.4	27.7	12.5	37.2
Hayden	Routt	23	16.7	20.9	29.5	41.7	50.9	60.0	66.4	64.5	53.4	45.4	31.1	20.2	41.7
Hermit (Near)	Hinsdale	38	13.0	16.6	24.3	33.7	41.3	49.2	55.2	53.9	47.1	36.1	25.9	12.0	34.1
Hoehe	Las Animas	30	31.3	32.9	40.5	48.7	57.7	67.1	71.5	70.3	63.3	52.6	41.7	31.5	50.7
Holly	Prowers	39	30.5	34.5	43.2	52.8	62.4	72.6	77.9	76.4	68.6	56.1	41.8	31.2	54.0
Holyoke	Phillips	29	27.0	27.9	38.1	47.6	57.7	67.1	71.5	72.7	63.7	51.5	37.1	28.7	49.6
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	42	26.6	28.0	33.2	40.1	48.2	57.8	62.4	61.4	55.0	44.8	34.4	27.9	43.3
Ignacio	La Plata	27	22.0	28.4	36.6	44.7	52.8	61.8	67.9	65.9	58.9	47.7	35.4	26.1	45.7
Kassler	Jefferson	27	31.5	35.2	40.5	48.5	57.3	67.3	73.2	71.5	64.4	53.4	41.3	32.6	51.4
Lake Moraine	El Paso	46	20.2	20.7	24.6	31.3	39.6	49.5	53.6	52.7	47.1	37.7	28.4	21.4	36.6
Lamar	Prowers	50	30.8	34.9	44.1	53.6	63.1	73.6	78.7	77.3	67.7	55.7	42.0	31.7	54.4
Las Animas	Bent	56	27.3	32.9	42.0	51.9	62.3	72.5	77.6	75.2	66.4	53.5	38.9	29.7	52.6
Leadville	Lake	43	17.4	19.3	24.0	32.2	39.9	50.4	55.8	54.3	48.3	37.8	27.7	20.1	35.6
Leroy	Logan	44	26.2	28.5	36.2	46.1	55.8	66.0	73.0	71.8	63.0	50.4	37.2	28.1	48.5
Limon (Near)	Elbert	30	26.4	30.1	36.7	45.1	54.6	64.9	70.6	68.8	61.2	49.8	37.2	27.4	47.7
Long Branch (Hamps)	Lincoln	47	26.6	29.3	41.8	45.8	55.2	64.5	70.0	68.8	60.3	49.0	36.6	27.2	47.6
	Elbert														
Longmont	Boulder	39	26.4	29.6	37.7	47.3	56.3	65.6	70.9	69.1	60.7	48.8	36.6	27.5	48.0
Manassa	Conejos	34	18.8	25.9	33.8	41.8	50.1	58.9	61.3	61.1	54.7	44.5	31.6	20.4	41.9
Meeker (Near)	Rio Blanco	11	20.7	25.7	32.0	42.6	50.2	59.7	67.3	65.4	57.1	46.1	32.7	24.2	43.6
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	18	28.7	33.3	39.2	47.9	56.9	68.9	72.6	70.6	62.2	51.8	39.4	31.0	50.2
Montrose	Montrose	47	24.0	31.2	39.6	48.0	56.7	66.1	71.4	69.0	61.3	49.5	36.6	26.2	48.3
Monument	El Paso	37	26.7	28.6	33.4	41.1	50.4	60.1	66.0	64.1	57.1	46.5	35.8	28.6	44.9
Northdale	Dolores	11	20.4	25.8	35.2	44.0	51.8	61.1	68.0	65.9	57.5	46.0	32.3	25.2	44.4
Pagosa Springs	Arculeta	13	17.7	22.4	32.3	42.3	47.8	56.8	63.6	62.2	55.6	43.0	35.9	20.6	41.7
Palisade	Mesa	27	25.5	34.4	43.5	53.4	62.5	72.5	78.0	75.6	66.7	54.1	41.2	30.1	53.1
Paonia	Delta	35	25.2	31.1	39.3	48.0	56.4	65.5	71.5	69.4	61.4	50.9	39.0	27.4	48.0
Pueblo	Pueblo	61	30.6	33.9	41.6	49.5	60.0	70.4	75.3	73.4	65.0	52.6	40.1	31.3	52.0
Redvale	Montrose	9	22.6	28.3	36.4	44.8	54.0	62.2	68.0	66.4	58.6	47.3	36.8	25.4	46.0
Rifle	Garfield	27	21.7	29.5	38.8	48.3	56.8	65.5	71.9	69.3	60.6	48.6	36.3	25.6	47.7
Rocky Ford	Otero	52	29.2	33.3	41.6	51.6	60.9	70.5	75.5	73.9	64.4	53.5	39.7	30.1	52.1
Saguache	Saguache	45	19.2	25.8	34.5	42.9	51.1	59.6	63.1	59.9	56.1	45.7	33.1	21.1	42.7
Salida	Chaffee	34	27.2	29.4	36.4	43.6	51.7	60.4	63.8	64.0	57.0	46.7	36.5	27.7	45.4
San Luis	Costilla	32	20.8	25.6	33.8	41.7	49.6	57.9	62.6	61.4	54.8	44.4	33.4	22.0	42.3
Sapinero (Near)	Gunnison	36	17.2	20.7	27.8	36.7	45.5	54.0	59.3	58.0	51.2	41.0	29.5	19.2	38.3
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	33	25.0	29.3	37.5	47.7	57.8	68.8	75.8	72.5	63.1	50.4	37.3	26.2	49.3
Silverton No. 2	San Juan	34	16.0	19.0	24.6	32.5	41.0	49.6	55.3	53.2	47.0	37.9	22.6	17.9	35.0
Spicer	Jackson	28	17.0	20.3	25.3	35.2	43.8	53.0	59.2	57.0	49.3	38.9	27.6	18.0	37.0
Steamboat Springs	Routt	37	13.9	17.9	26.4	38.5	48.2	55.6	61.4	59.3	52.5	41.8	28.8	16.4	38.4
Sterling	Logan	31	24.1	29.3	37.3	47.6	57.1	67.3	73.1	71.0	62.3	50.3	36.9	25.3	48.5
Sunbeam (Near)	Moffat	14	17.6	23.2	33.3	42.9	51.9	60.7	68.2	65.2	56.4	45.1	30.9	20.1	43.0
Telluride (Pandora)	San Miguel	34	20.6	23.3	28.0	36.5	44.9	53.4	58.4	56.5	51.0	41.4	30.2	22.0	38.8
Trinidad	Las Animas	39	33.6	36.0	41.9	49.3	58.1	67.2	71.8	70.2	63.8	53.4	41.9	32.9	51.8
Two Buttes	Baca	43	31.5	33.7	42.8	51.7	61.1	71.5	75.5	75.6	67.8	55.3	42.3	32.6	53.4
Victor	Teller	27	24.7	25.7	29.3	35.7	43.6	54.2	57.9	57.0	51.5	42.1	33.0	25.6	40.0
Waterdale	Larimer	36	28.2	30.0	37.7	46.6	54.8	63.8	69.0	68.1	60.5	49.2	38.1	29.4	48.0
Westcliffe (Millbrook)	Custer	37	24.2	26.4	33.6	41.2	49.7	58.8	63.0	61.7	55.1	44.5	33.1	24.9	43.0
Wray (Vernon)	Yuma	43	28.2	30.4	39.5	49.2	58.9	69.2	75.3	73.2	64.4	52.3	39.0	29.1	50.7

*Period to and including 1940.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR 1941
(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	49.4	96	*June 20	-10	*Dec. 27	21.96	4.05	July	0.10	†Feb.
Alamosa.....	Alamosa	7,546	40.1	84	*July 22	-27	Jan. 4	10.74	2.14	Sept.	0.04	†Feb.
Boulder.....	Boulder	5,406	48.4	93	July 23	..	Dec. 28	23.99	4.08	Apr.	0.29	Feb.
Buena Vista.....	Chaffee	7,955	...	89	July 27	-13	Dec. 27	10.53	2.70	Oct.	...	†Feb.
Burlington.....	Kit Carson	4,160	52.0	96	*July 8	-2	Dec. 28	24.08	4.14	June	0.10	Nov.
Calhan.....	El Paso	6,508	47.2	88	Aug. 2	-5	Mar. 12	21.54	4.50	July	†	Feb.
Canon City.....	Fremont	5,343	54.6	96	Aug. 2	8	Dec. 28	16.95	2.85	Oct.	0.12	Nov.
Cedaredge.....	Delta	6,175	48.7	96	Aug. 3	4	*Jan. 4	18.05	3.69	Oct.	0.59	Nov.
Cheyenne Wells.....	Cheyenne	4,279	51.6	95	*June 28	-11	Dec. 31	21.21	5.11	Sept.	0.04	Feb.
Mesa.....	Mesa	6,000	45.5	93	July 23	-9	Jan. 4	21.31	4.02	Oct.	0.62	Nov.
Colorado Springs.....	El Paso	6,098	48.8	92	Aug. 31	-2	Mar. 13	22.44	4.68	Apr.	0.05	Jan.
Cortez.....	Montezuma	6,177	48.0	93	*June 22	-6	Dec. 23	25.08	5.38	Oct.	0.39	Nov.
Cripple Creek.....	Teller	9,500	...	77	Aug. 4	..	.....	...	...	....	...	....
Del Norte.....	Rio Grande..	7,868	41.6	86	June 20	-15	*Jan. 3	13.25	2.59	Oct.	0.07	Nov.
Delta.....	Delta	5,025	51.6	101	*Aug. 3	7	*Jan. 4	12.79	3.06	Oct.	0.22	Nov.
Denver.....	Denver	5,221	51.5	93	*July 23	-5	Dec. 31	17.68	2.75	Apr.	0.15	Feb.
Durango.....	La Plata	6,554	45.8	89	*Aug. 2	-8	Jan. 4	33.64	7.14	Oct.	0.34	Nov.
Estes Park (near)....	Larimer	8,000	42.1	86	Aug. 4	-17	Mar. 12	18.54	3.48	June	0.17	Feb.
Florence.....	Fremont	5,192	54.8	100	Aug. 2	-6	Dec. 31	14.35	2.60	Oct.	0.10	Nov.
Fort Collins.....	Larimer	4,985	47.7	95	July 23	-14	*Dec. 26	17.76	4.19	Aug.	0.04	Feb.
Fort Lupton (near)...	Weld	5,000	49.1	100	Aug. 3	-9	Dec. 28	18.10	4.12	Aug.	0.03	Feb.
Fort Morgan.....	Morgan	4,319	50.7	97	*July 23	-15	Dec. 28	14.29	2.46	Sept.	0.01	Feb.
Fraser.....	Grand	8,560	34.8	85	July 23	-26	Jan. 4	17.41	2.93	Apr.	0.83	Dec.
Fruita.....	Mesa	4,590	52.2	101	*July 23	13	Nov. 24	14.54	3.06	Sept.	0.35	Dec.
Glenwood Springs.....	Garfield	5,853	48.1	98	Aug. 4	-2	Jan. 4	23.19	3.35	Oct.	0.99	Aug.
Grand Junction.....	Mesa	4,587	53.4	99	July 23	16	*Jan. 4	14.76	2.90	Sept.	0.26	Nov.
Greeley.....	Weld	4,637	48.0	99	Aug. 3	-18	Dec. 27	16.00	3.04	Apr.	0.02	Feb.
Gunnison.....	Gunnison	7,715	39.5	88	*July 23	-27	Jan. 4	13.00	3.05	Oct.	0.15	Dec.

Hartsel.....	8,900	54.2	103	July 17	..	..	16.22	3.51	Aug. June	0.07	Feb.
Holly.....	3,386	...	...	.....	..	Nov. 23	28.79	4.52	.....	0.09	Feb.
Idaho Springs.....	7,543	...	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	.....	..	...
Julesburg.....	3,415	52.4	102	July 22	-12	Dec. 28	21.72	3.67	July	0.09	Nov.
Lamar.....	3,620	53.9	100	*Aug. 2	-1	Nov. 23	22.07	4.42	Sept.	0.10	June
Leadville.....	10,152	36.4	83	*Aug. 3	-14	Dec. 26	17.72	2.43	Mar.	0.84	June
Le Roy.....	4,380	...	...	.....	..	.....	27.43	4.98	July	0.06	Nov.
Limon (near).....	5,360	48.4	94	*Aug. 2	7	Dec. 28	25.63	4.16	July	0.06	Feb.
Longmont.....	4,950	48.2	97	Aug. 3	-12	Dec. 28	14.30	3.54	Apr.	0.11	Feb.
Manassa.....	7,700	40.5	88	*Aug. 20	-29	Jan. 4	11.57	2.32	Sept.	†	Nov.
Meeker (near).....	6,500	43.6	92	Aug. 4	-10	Jan. 3	21.09	4.79	Oct.	0.66	July
Mesa Verde Park.....	6,960	49.0	98	Aug. 3	6	Dec. 26	33.34	5.99	Oct.	0.60	Nov.
Monte Vista.....	7,659	40.9	88	*July 22	-24	Jan. 4	11.21	1.91	Oct.	0.10	Nov.
Montrose.....	5,811	43.2	97	*Aug. 3	2	*Jan. 4	16.88	3.32	Oct.	0.24	Nov.
Monument.....	7,200	46.0	87	*June 19	-15	Dec. 31	23.38	6.63	July	0.27	Feb.
Pagosa Springs.....	7,104	42.4	90	Aug. 3	-22	Jan. 4	33.29	6.76	Oct.	0.25	Nov.
Parker.....	5,869	45.6	97	Aug. 1	-18	Dec. 26	20.60	2.86	Sept.	0.11	Feb.
Pueblo.....	4,796	52.0	97	June 19	5	Dec. 26	18.09	3.28	Aug.	0.23	Nov.
Rifle.....	5,355	...	98	Aug. 4	...	Dec. 28	15.19	3.11	Oct.	0.43	July
Rocky Ford.....	4,177	53.4	99	*June 20	-8	Dec. 28	22.48	4.08	May	0.02	Feb.
Saguache.....	7,745	...	92	.....	..	.....	11.62	3.02	Oct.	0.10	Nov.
Salida.....	7,035	...	92	Aug. 5	...	.....	14.98	2.65	Oct.	0.02	Nov.
Sapinero (near).....	9,350	37.8	79	*July 23	-5	*Jan. 3	25.31	4.98	Oct.	0.85	Nov.
Sedgewick.....	3,583	50.7	104	*July 22	-17	Dec. 28	19.61	3.48	July	0.38	Nov.
Silverton.....	9,415	35.1	85	July 6	-23	Jan. 4	34.71	8.50	Oct.	0.13	Nov.
Spicer.....	8,700	38.0	90	July 1	-29	Mar. 12	15.27	3.02	Aug.	0.46	July
Steamboat Springs.....	6,750	33.9	93	July 4	-24	Jan. 4	24.75	3.01	Oct.	1.33	Sept.
Sterling.....	3,934	43.1	94	*July 22	-9	Dec. 28	18.18	3.64	July	0.02	Nov.
Telluride.....	8,756	40.6	82	July 23	-15	Jan. 4	41.74	7.58	Oct.	0.37	Nov.
Trinidad.....	6,300	...	91	July 8	...	.....	23.97	4.53	Sept.	†	Feb.
Walsenburg.....	6,280	...	93	Aug. 1	-3	Dec. 23	26.14	5.20	Sept.	0.17	Nov.
Westcliffe.....	7,861	41.6	84	*July 7	-16	Dec. 23	22.34	3.43	Mar.	0.13	Nov.
Wray.....	3,512	51.6	98	Aug. 16	-11	Dec. 28	30.36	6.83	July	0.18	Nov.
Yuma.....	4,147	48.2	97	July 9	-10	Dec. 27	22.34	3.97	Sept.	0.14	Feb.

*Also on subsequent dates.
†Indicates precipitation less than 0.01 inch.
‡Also other months.

PRECIPITATION AND MEAN TEMPERATURES IN 1941, 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	
		1941	Departure from Normal	1941	Departure from Normal
Akron	Washington	21.96	+ 4.78	49.4	+0.9
Alamosa	Alamosa	10.74	+ 3.91	40.1	—2.0
Boulder	Boulder	23.99	+ 5.91	48.4	—2.2
Buena Vista	Chaffee	10.53	+ 0.24	...	...
Burlington	Kit Carson	24.08	+ 6.64	52.0	+2.0
Calhan	El Paso	21.54	+ 5.40	47.2	+1.1
Canon City	Fremont	16.95	+ 3.97	54.6	+1.2
Cedaredge	Delta	18.05	+ 5.98	48.7	+0.3
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	21.21	+ 4.48	51.6	+0.5
Collbran	Mesa	21.81	+ 5.71	45.5	—0.2
Colorado Springs	El Paso	22.44	+ 7.97	48.8	+0.9
Cortez	Montezuma	25.08	+11.14	48.0	+0.3
Cripple Creek	Teller .....	...	...	...	...
Del Norte	Rio Grande	13.25	+ 5.05	41.6	—1.2
Delta	Delta	12.79	+ 4.57	51.6	+1.6
Denver	Denver	17.68	+ 3.63	51.5	+1.5
Durango	La Plata	33.64	+13.82	45.8	—0.3
Estes Park (near) ...	Larimer	18.54	+ 0.78	42.1	—0.1
Florence	Fremont	14.35	...	54.8	...
Fort Collins	Larimer	17.76	+ 2.47	47.7	+1.1
Fort Lupton (near) ...	Weld	18.10	+ 5.54	49.1	...
Fort Morgan	Morgan	14.29	+ 0.43	50.7	+2.9
Fraser	Grand	17.41	— 2.66	34.8	+2.3
Fruita	Mesa	14.54	+ 4.18	52.2	+2.0
Glenwood Springs ...	Garfield	23.19	+ 8.13	48.1	+1.5
Grand Junction	Mesa	14.76	+ 5.93	53.4	+1.4
Greeley	Weld	16.00	+ 3.03	48.0	—0.1
Gunnison	Gunnison	13.00	+ 2.88	39.5	+2.3
Hartsel	Park	16.22	+ 5.88	...	...
Holly	Prowers	28.79	+13.42	54.2	+0.2
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek .....	...	...	...	...
Julesburg	Sedgwick	21.72	+ 3.48	52.4	+3.2
Lamar	Prowers	22.07	+ 6.02	53.9	—0.5
Leadville	Lake	17.72	— 0.91	36.4	+0.8
Le Roy	Logan	27.43	+ 9.39	...	...
Limon (near)	Elbert	25.68	+11.11	48.4	+0.7
Longmont	Boulder	14.30	— 0.10	48.2	+0.2
Manassa	Conejos	11.57	+ 4.99	40.5	—1.4
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	21.09	+ 4.92	43.6	...
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	33.34	+12.30	49.0	—1.2
Montrose	Montrose	16.88	+ 7.26	49.2	+0.9
Monument	El Paso	29.38	+ 9.46	46.0	+1.1
Parker	Douglas	20.60	+ 6.09	45.6	—0.8
Pueblo	Pueblo	18.09	+ 6.42	52.0	+0.6
Rifle	Garfield	15.19	+ 3.96	...	...
Rocky Ford	Otero	22.48	+10.35	53.4	+1.3
Saguache	Saguache	11.62	+ 2.47	...	...
Salida	Chaffee	14.98	+ 2.55	...	...
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	25.31	+ 4.07	37.8	—0.5
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	19.61	+ 1.77	50.7	+1.4
Silverton	San Juan	34.71	+ 9.69	35.1	+0.1
Spicer	Jackson	15.27	+ 4.80	38.0	+1.0
Steamboat Springs ...	Routt	24.75	+ 1.63	39.9	+1.5
Sterling	Logan	18.18	+ 2.73	49.1	+0.7
Telluride	San Miguel	41.74	+21.11	40.6	+1.8
Trinidad	Las Animas	23.97	+ 6.67	...	...
Westcliffe	Custer	22.34	+ 7.40	41.6	—1.4
Wray	Yuma	30.36	+11.99	51.6	+0.9
Yuma	Yuma	22.34	+ 4.83	48.2	...

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	1,560	16	33.6
Aspen	Pitkin	7,909	5	98.8
Boulder	Boulder	5,347	34	66.9
Breckenridge	Summit	9,536	20	184.8
Buena Vista.....	Chaffee	7,955	28	46.4
Burlington	Kit Carson.....	4,160	24	26.2
Canon City.....	Fremont	5,343	36	37.5
Cascade	San Juan	8,900	23	207.1
Castle Rock.....	Douglas	6,201	29	60.4
Cheyenne Wells.....	Cheyenne	4,279	34	27.9
Colorado Springs.....	El Paso	6,098	32	33.6
Columbine	Routt	8,766	20	181.2
Corona	Grand	11,660	8	328.7
Crested Butte.....	Gunnison	8,867	19	166.8
Cripple Creek.....	Teller	9,396	16	90.9
Cumbres	Conejos	10,015	21	263.9
Delta	Delta	5,025	30	20.0
Denver	Denver	5,283	46	55.3
Durango	La Plata.....	6,589	28	67.0
Eads	Kiowa	4,000	18	16.8
Echo Lake.....	Clear Creek.....	10,600	5	132.8
Estes Park (near).....	Larimer	8,000	21	115.8
Fairview	Custer	9,500	6	241.6
Fort Collins.....	Larimer	4,985	37	42.3
Fort Lupton (near).....	Weld	4,907	20	44.4
Fort Morgan.....	Morgan	4,319	30	24.9
Gilman	Eagle	8,700	4	168.8
Gladstone	San Juan.....	10,400	10	285.2
Glenwood Springs.....	Garfield	5,823	26	62.4
Grand Junction.....	Mesa	4,602	38	22.0
Grand Lake.....	Grand	8,153	13	118.5
Grand Valley.....	Garfield	5,089	20	34.7
Greeley	Weld	4,649	35	32.7
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,670	32	50.2
Hayden	Routt	6,337	13	96.7
Hermit Lake.....	Custer	10,000	5	319.2
Holly	Prowers	3,386	32	13.8
Holyoke	Phillips	3,745	23	32.8
Huerfano (near).....	Huerfano	6,010	13	56.1
Idaho Springs.....	Clear Creek.....	7,543	26	74.3
La Junta	Otero	4,062	18	24.5
Lamar	Prowers	3,592	33	23.5
Las Animas.....	Bent	3,899	37	20.3
La Veta Pass.....	Costilla	9,242	22	151.5
Leadville	Lake	10,248	29	129.7
Limon (near).....	Lincoln	5,360	20	29.1
Longmont	Boulder	4,950	25	42.8
Longs Peak.....	Larimer	8,956	33	146.0
Marble	Gunnison	7,951	8	181.8
Marshall Pass.....	Saguache	10,846	13	176.1
Meeker	Rio Blanco.....	6,500	33	69.5
Mesa Verde Park.....	Montezuma.....	6,930	8	56.3
Montrose	Montrose	5,811	41	34.4
Ordway	Crowley	4,330	12	16.1
Pagosa Springs (near).....	Archuleta.....	7,108	10	98.3
Platoro	Conejos	9,800	10	226.9
Pueblo	Pueblo	4,685	42	26.8
Pyramid	Rio Blanco.....	8,000	9	213.2
Rocky Ford.....	Otero	4,177	37	19.1
Ruby	Gunnison	9,850	9	463.1
Salida	Chaffee	7,035	24	49.8
Sapinero (near).....	Gunnison	9,350	29	163.4
Savage Basin.....	San Miguel.....	11,522	15	400.2
Silver Lake.....	Boulder	10,200	18	281.3
Silverton	San Juan.....	9,400	24	157.7
Springfield	Baca	4,600	18	24.4
Spruce Lodge.....	Grand	9,600	9	287.5
Steamboat Springs.....	Routt	6,750	26	160.1
Sterling	Logan	3,934	21	32.3
Telluride	San Miguel.....	8,756	21	168.0
Trinidad	Las Animas.....	5,994	29	60.5
Trout Lake.....	San Miguel.....	9,800	17	213.7
Walden	Jackson	8,050	6	52.9
Wortman	Lake	11,250	13	261.8
Wray	Yuma	3,512	30	25.6
Yampa	Routt	7,884	11	76.6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES

(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Akron (Airport)	Washington	23	0.27	0.50	1.22	2.12	2.87	2.32	2.50	1.89	1.45	0.92	0.55	0.56	17.17
Arriba	Lincoln	25	0.13	0.41	0.87	1.80	2.07	1.92	2.71	1.95	1.61	1.08	0.51	0.45	15.51
Aspen	Pitkin	12	1.51	2.15	1.50	1.29	2.15	0.86	1.89	1.41	1.44	1.66	1.14	1.84	13.84
Boulder	Boulder	48	0.38	0.78	1.54	1.39	0.93	1.55	1.93	1.51	1.56	1.46	0.76	0.78	16.67
Buena Vista	Chaffee	40	0.32	0.54	0.68	0.89	3.03	0.45	1.64	1.24	0.75	0.60	0.48	0.41	8.78
Burlington	Kit Carson	50	0.26	0.45	0.82	1.91	2.29	2.78	2.72	2.48	1.37	0.87	0.84	0.50	17.29
Byers	Elbert	17	0.27	0.38	0.74	1.50	1.86	1.17	1.39	1.12	0.97	0.39	0.38	0.44	10.61
Calhan	El Paso	34	0.33	0.53	1.08	1.86	1.98	1.48	3.24	2.74	1.71	0.70	0.72	0.65	17.02
Canon City	Fremont	52	0.35	0.54	0.82	1.43	1.66	1.00	1.87	1.96	1.00	0.77	0.55	0.74	12.69
Cedaredge	Delta	40	0.88	1.04	1.18	0.95	1.06	0.60	0.89	1.10	1.38	1.08	0.65	0.81	11.62
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	46	0.26	0.49	0.80	1.70	2.21	2.60	2.68	2.41	1.28	0.84	0.44	0.47	16.18
Collbran	Mesa	48	1.16	1.20	1.59	1.55	1.43	0.74	1.21	1.47	1.63	1.41	1.02	1.17	15.58
Colorado Springs	El Paso	60	0.19	0.35	0.73	1.43	2.41	1.78	3.03	2.29	1.32	0.47	0.35	0.33	14.68
Columbine	Routt	30	2.45	2.94	1.78	1.76	3.01	0.70	1.74	1.65	1.65	1.26	1.51	3.11	23.56
Cope (Near)	Washington	33	0.31	0.55	1.25	1.96	2.53	2.68	2.83	2.38	1.18	0.88	0.64	0.63	18.12
Crested Butte	Gunnison	29	2.30	2.19	1.99	1.58	1.49	1.28	2.19	2.20	2.44	1.13	1.24	1.88	21.91
Del Norte	Rio Grande	18	0.31	0.30	0.51	0.65	0.70	0.44	1.37	1.51	0.93	0.54	0.60	0.34	8.20
Delta	Delta	53	0.60	0.51	0.65	0.59	0.78	0.34	0.76	0.97	1.01	0.79	0.53	0.57	8.10
Denver	Denver	69	0.42	0.55	1.07	2.02	2.32	1.31	1.60	1.43	1.06	1.00	0.60	0.68	14.06
Dillon	Summit	33	1.29	2.53	2.63	1.88	1.82	0.94	2.32	1.78	1.38	1.21	1.24	1.88	20.90
Durango	La Plata	47	1.55	1.74	1.82	1.48	1.06	0.82	2.05	2.21	1.97	1.79	1.28	1.65	19.42
Eads	Kiowa	26	0.14	0.43	0.52	1.15	2.13	2.06	2.77	1.43	0.96	1.65	0.36	0.22	13.82
Estes Park (Near)	Larimer	32	0.47	0.57	0.75	1.63	2.53	1.42	2.49	2.46	1.66	0.88	0.87	0.57	16.30
Fort Collins	Larimer	60	0.45	0.52	0.95	1.67	2.55	1.39	1.78	1.06	1.13	1.14	0.43	0.40	13.47
Fort Morgan	Morgan	49	0.24	0.29	0.53	1.26	2.31	1.42	1.73	1.27	0.73	0.59	0.31	0.36	11.04
Fraser	Grand	31	1.20	1.53	1.66	1.94	1.84	1.17	1.83	1.33	1.37	1.03	1.35	1.51	17.76
Fruita	Mesa	40	0.84	0.83	0.95	0.74	0.87	0.36	0.83	1.04	1.23	1.01	0.68	0.77	10.15
Garnett	Alamosa	50	0.15	0.21	0.35	0.48	0.67	0.60	1.21	1.24	0.79	0.54	0.28	0.22	6.74
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	35	1.40	1.23	1.37	1.36	1.67	0.80	1.34	1.61	1.38	1.18	1.02	1.33	15.69
Grand Junction	Mesa	49	0.61	0.61	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.38	0.70	1.08	1.00	0.91	0.60	0.59	8.79
Greeley	Weld	52	0.27	0.42	0.77	1.53	2.34	1.52	1.68	1.12	0.99	0.89	0.37	0.41	12.31
Grover (Near)	Weld	38	0.21	0.51	0.53	1.64	2.21	1.57	2.12	1.63	1.21	0.66	0.28	0.39	12.96
Gunnison	Gunnison	48	0.78	0.82	0.64	0.71	0.80	0.69	1.52	1.37	0.88	0.67	0.56	0.67	10.11
Long Branch (Hamps)	Lincoln	48	0.23	0.41	0.77	1.64	1.98	1.69	2.24	2.22	1.03	0.58	0.32	0.37	13.48
Hartsel	Park	32	0.20	0.26	0.36	0.66	0.86	1.06	2.96	2.18	1.17	0.46	0.31	0.27	10.75
Hayden	Routt	22	2.00	1.62	1.09	2.03	1.35	1.19	2.54	2.52	2.11	0.92	1.33	1.58	20.28
Hermit (Near)	Mineral	38	1.04	0.84	1.54	1.24	1.03	1.09	2.36	2.43	2.19	1.63	1.02	0.95	17.36
Holly	Prowers	45	0.22	0.52	0.58	1.57	1.99	2.09	2.47	2.05	1.25	0.77	0.53	0.43	14.47
Holyoke	Phillips	45	0.25	0.44	0.93	2.12	2.73	2.97	2.45	2.31	1.31	0.83	0.35	0.50	17.19
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	43	0.33	0.43	0.93	1.81	1.97	1.16	2.69	2.12	1.26	1.14	0.52	0.47	14.83
Ignacio	La Plata	27	1.12	1.27	1.38	1.14	0.91	0.84	2.10	2.17	1.70	1.25	0.97	1.11	15.96
Julesburg	Sedgwick	37	0.34	0.45	0.68	2.10	2.86	2.65	2.26	1.94	0.81	0.83	0.30	0.33	15.55
Kassler	Jefferson	38	0.45	0.68	1.44	2.58	2.52	1.69	1.92	1.73	1.63	1.37	0.75	0.79	17.55
Lamar	Prowers	52	0.27	0.53	0.84	1.57	2.12	2.12	2.56	1.89	1.22	0.90	0.46	0.59	15.07
Las Animas	Bent	57	0.20	0.42	0.60	1.47	1.99	1.49	2.08	1.51	0.89	0.71	0.38	0.45	12.19
Lay	Moffat	44	1.11	1.18	1.50	1.33	1.33	0.68	1.02	1.06	1.41	1.18	0.86	1.11	13.77
Leadville	Lake	44	1.17	1.53	1.77	1.64	1.28	1.07	2.69	2.19	1.27	1.07	0.87	1.08	17.63
Leroy	Logan	52	0.35	0.56	1.04	2.41	2.61	2.40	2.19	2.15	1.20	1.01	0.47	0.61	10.77
Limon (Near)	Lincoln	30	0.18	0.44	0.62	1.23	2.02	1.65	2.33	1.67	1.14	0.78	0.37	0.66	13.09
Longmont	Boulder	38	0.35	0.54	0.96	1.76	2.80	1.72	1.54	1.16	1.51	1.18	0.51	0.47	14.50
Manassa	Conejos	38	0.14	0.34	0.32	0.49	0.75	0.38	1.07	1.39	0.67	0.71	0.31	0.28	6.85
Meeker	Rio Blanco	36	1.05	0.94	1.44	1.50	1.41	0.92	1.53	1.74	1.65	1.46	1.09	1.08	15.81
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	18	1.50	2.24	2.02	1.32	1.03	0.70	2.10	2.20	2.23	1.14	1.14	1.59	19.21
Montrose	Montrose	52	0.60	0.60	0.78	0.89	0.86	0.40	0.84	1.29	0.28	0.94	0.57	0.73	9.58
Monument	El Paso	30	0.44	0.81	1.36	2.42	2.53	1.71	2.96	2.85	1.47	1.02	0.78	0.75	19.10
North Dale	Dolores	11	1.11	1.42	1.32	0.82	0.62	0.43	1.29	1.33	2.54	1.19	1.00	1.12	14.19
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	17	2.20	2.09	1.63	1.54	1.51	0.92	2.56	2.65	1.98	2.05	1.63	1.72	22.48
Paonia	Delta	43	1.30	1.42	1.43	1.32	1.39	0.54	1.04	1.35	1.39	1.45	1.06	1.29	14.98
Pueblo	Pueblo	62	0.32	0.52	0.65	1.35	1.42	1.33	2.08	1.49	1.01	0.52	0.45	0.54	11.68
Rico	Dolores	39	2.48	2.85	2.62	1.66	1.56	1.21	2.93	2.71	2.78	1.61	1.48	2.40	25.93
Rifle	Garfield	26	0.87	0.66	0.91	1.03	1.00	0.41	1.17	1.06	1.21	1.23	0.85	0.60	11.00
Rocky Ford	Otero	52	0.22	0.32	0.55	1.38	1.97	1.35	2.26	1.46	0.83	0.77	0.44	0.38	11.93
Saguache	Saguache	46	0.22	0.36	0.37	0.61	0.78	0.81	1.65	1.65	0.82	0.70	0.32	0.31	8.60
Salida	Chaffee	33	0.53	0.75	1.72	1.47	0.95	0.93	1.68	1.52	1.04	0.87	0.66	0.63	11.75
San Luis	Costilla	31	0.40	0.44	0.66	0.96	1.07	0.80	2.17	1.55	1.05	1.01	0.42	0.61	11.14
Sapinero (Near)	Gunnison	39	1.73	2.07	2.07	1.94	1.66	0.86	1.43	1.78	1.61	1.43	1.21	1.74	19.53
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	32	0.28	0.38	0.77	1.99	2.31	1.91	1.90	2.24	1.85	0.86	0.32	0.30	15.41
Silverton	San Juan	35	1.87	1.95	2.69	1.64	1.30	1.56	2.82	3.17	2.96	2.24	1.37	1.82	25.39
Spicer	Jackson	31	0.73	0.67	0.56	0.87	1.13	0.42	1.47	0.82	1.38	0.97	0.76	0.62	10.40
Springfield	Baca	34	0.42	0.67	1.05	1.96	2.71	2.03	2.37	1.83	1.48	0.91	0.69	0.68	16.80
Steamboat Springs	Routt	37	2.31	2.54	2.00	1.95	2.01	1.28	1.22	1.24	1.58	1.73	1.50	2.35	21.71
Sterling	Logan	32	0.16	0.25	0.58	1.21	2.28	1.81	1.20	1.54	0.87	0.76	0.38	0.45	11.49
Sunbeam (Near)	Moffat	13	0.43	0.56	0.79	0.94	1.11	0.58	1.00	1.11	1.40	1.30	0.77	0.59	10.58
Trinidad	Las Animas	53	0.37	0.93	0.62	1.65	1.88	2.84	2.56	2.41	1.36	1.22	1.02	0.61	17.47
Two Buttes	Baca	45	0.30	0.55	0.73	1.60	2.09	2.03	2.28	1.70	1.33	0.74	0.48	0.57	14.40
Westcliffe	Custer	38	0.67	0.79	1.27	2.20	1.74	1.46	2.61	2.17	1.38	1.22	0.87	0.80	17.18
Wray	Yuma	41	0.27	0.54	0.90	2.26	2.75	2.93	2.64	2.36	1.31	0.96	0.45	0.44	17.81
Yampa	Routt	11	1.96	1.72	1.11	1.20	0.80	0.89	1.88	1.49	1.37	1.26	0.97	1.47	16.12
Yuma	Yuma	51	0.34	0.55	1.08	2.07	2.24	2.68	2.55	2.32	0.98	0.90	0.43	0.51	16.85

*Period to and including 1940.

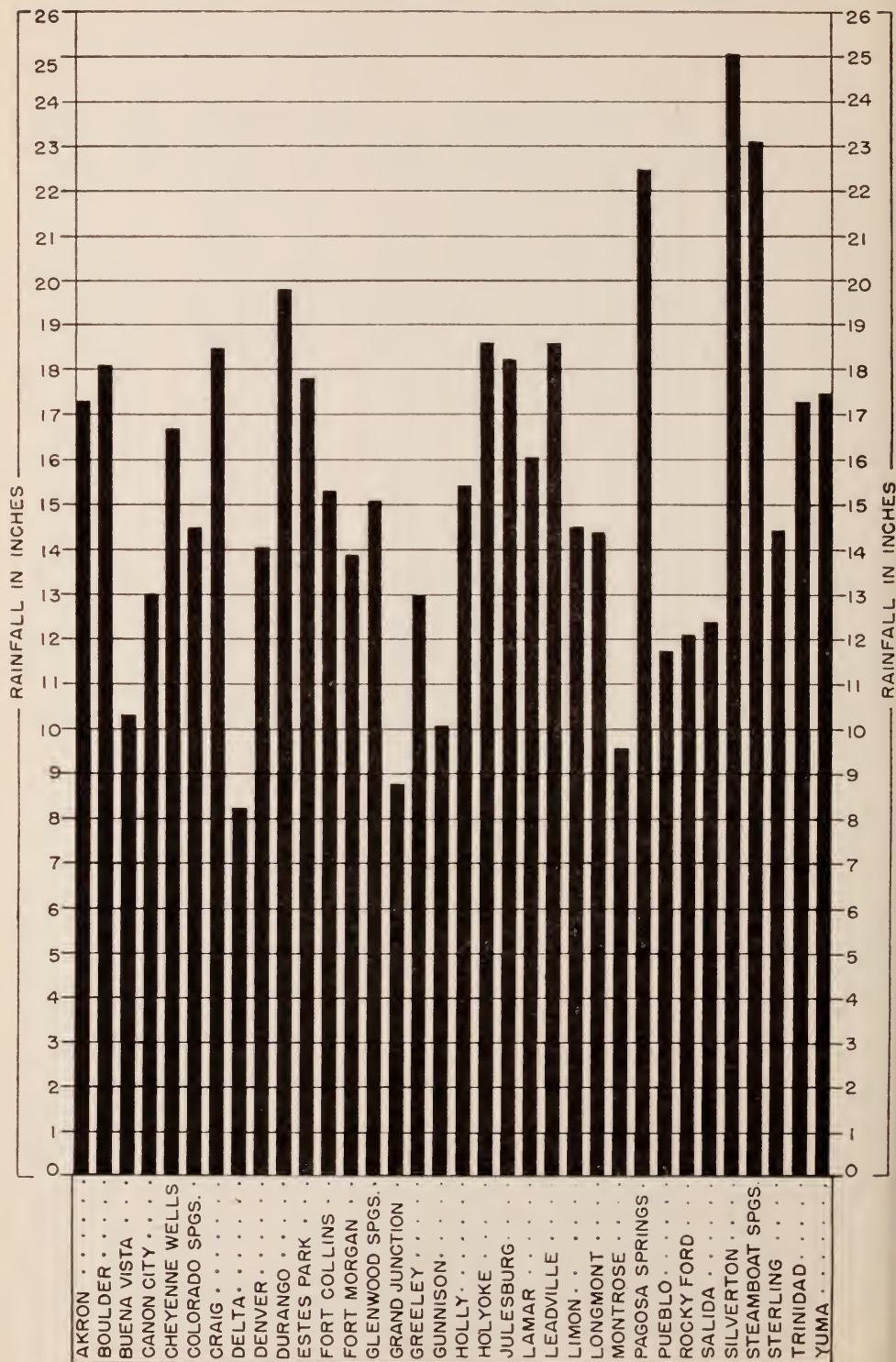
**RAINY DAYS, SKY CONDITION, DIRECTION OF WIND AND SNOWFALL
IN COLORADO, 1941**

(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 ...	90	116	147	102	s.	35.7
Alamosa	Alamosa	89	192	46	127	se.	33.1
Boulder	Boulder	115	119	95	151	w.	78.1
Buena Vista	Chaffee	39	...	...	...	w.	14.6
Burlington	Kit Carson	84	*223	*59	81	s.	32.6
Calhan	El Paso	83	*166	*131	*67	sw.	20.0
Canon City	Fremont	84	260	58	47	ne.	22.0
Cedaredge	Delta	96	*148	*62	*154	e.	60.8
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	72	150	132	83	n.	5.3
Collbran	Delta	85	*128	*136	*96	sw.	70.4
Colorado Springs	El Paso	107	180	87	98	se.	29.1
Cortez	Montezuma	112	177	101	87	sw.	41.3
Cripple Creek	Teller .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Del Norte	Rio Grande	79	148	128	89	w.	34.0
Delta	Delta	89	*212	*133	*19	...	21.0
Denver	Denver	97	136	141	188	s.	44.3
Durango	La Plata	128	167	93	105	s.	61.5
Estes Park (near) ...	Larimer	108	56	275	34	...	66.0
Florence	Fremont	82	130	161	74	w.	21.1
Fort Collins	Larimer	98	77	156	132	n.	33.5
Fort Lupton (near) ..	Weld	81	*105	*179	*80	s.	31.8
Fort Morgan	Morgan	85	...	...	...	...	23.4
Fraser	Grand	125	*107	*105	*145	w.	150.9
Fruita	Mesa	73	*187	*107	*70	sw.	14.9
Glenwood Springs....	Garfield	116	180	139	46	s.	41.2
Grand Junction	Mesa	101	101	144	120	se.	14.4
Greeley	Weld	84	*163	*106	*94	w.	36.0
Gunnison	Gunnison	99	133	125	107	w.	43.7
Hartsel	Park	93	222	96	47	nw.	68.9
Holly	Prowers	67	202	39	124	se.	15.0
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek.....	...	...	...	...	w.	...
Julesburg	Sedgwick	76	180	93	92	se.	36.1
Lamar	Prowers	103	101	111	153	s.	21.6
Leadville	Lake	156	92	141	132	ne.	136.2
Le Roy	Logan	104	141	124	100	se.	62.2
Limon (near)	Pueblo	99	125	174	66	se.	44.6
Longmont	Boulder	107	187	83	95	n.	31.1
Manassa	Conejos	45	254	76	35	...	35.0
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	83	189	82	94	...	92.0
Mesa Verde Park....	Montezuma	124	160	97	108	sw.	119.6
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	80	64	129	172	s.	24.2
Montrose	Montrose	106	167	135	63	...	52.7
Monument	El Paso	112	114	168	83	nw.	65.6
Parker	Douglas	98	*198	*18	*146	se.	44.1
Pueblo	Pueblo	98	117	147	101	w.	55.1
Rifle	Garfield .....	...	...	...	...	w.	...
Rocky Ford	Otero	95	213	82	70	se.	23.6
Saguache	Saguache .....	...	...	...	...	s.	...
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	96	124	114	127	w.	201.0
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	78	274	14	77	w.	27.8
Silverton	San Juan	160	106	129	130	w.	187.8
Spicer	Jackson	79	121	169	75	sw.	80.2
Steamboat Springs...	Routt	140	125	134	106	nw.	130.6
Sterling	Logan	77	258	35	72	se.	27.5
Telluride	San Miguel	137	127	170	68	w.	200.6
Trinidad	Las Animas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westcliffe	Custer	85	*120	*86	*150	se.	70.5
Wray	Yuma	96	191	105	68	s.	44.3
Yuma	Yuma	83	159	137	69	...	31.2

*Record incomplete.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES IN 34 COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS

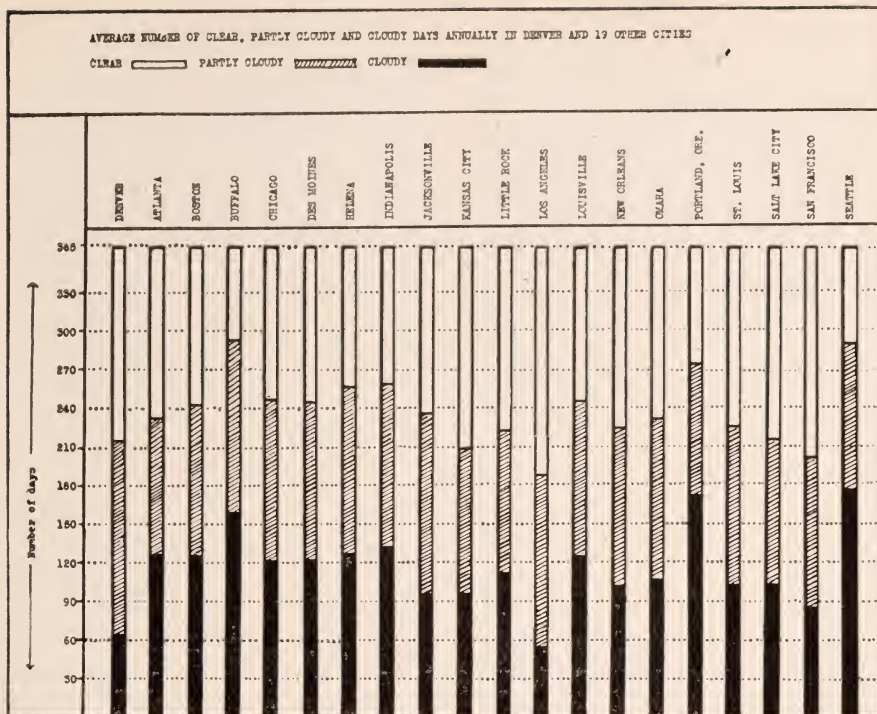


LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN COLORADO

(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

STATIONS	COUNTY	*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
Alamosa	Alamosa	10	June 2	Sept. 23	113	June 21	Aug. 20
Akron	Washington	14	May 7	Oct. 8	154	June 5	Sept. 15
Arriba	Lincoln	22	May 13	Oct. 5	145	June 25	Sept. 9
Aspen	Pitkin	12	June 9	Sept. 18	103	June 27	Aug. 24
Boulder	Boulder	44	May 2	Oct. 13	164	April 30	Sept. 9
Buena Vista	Chaffee	32	June 4	Sept. 22	110	June 28	Aug. 10
Burlington	Kit Carson	35	May 3	Oct. 8	158	June 4	Sept. 10
Byers	Arapahoe	10	May 5	Oct. 10	158	June 6	Sept. 15
Calhan	El Paso	32	May 15	Oct. 1	139	June 15	Sept. 1
Canon City	Fremont	46	Apr. 27	Oct. 12	168	June 12	Sept. 12
Cedaredge	Delta	38	May 11	Oct. 4	146	June 18	Sept. 10
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	45	May 5	Oct. 8	156	May 27	Sept. 10
Collbran	Mesa	40	May 23	Sept. 29	130	July 3	Sept. 12
Colorado Springs	El Paso	45	May 7	Oct. 4	150	June 18	Sept. 10
Cortez (Dolores)	Montezuma	25	May 25	Oct. 1	128	June 18	Sept. 19
Delta	Delta	69	May 8	Oct. 2	147	June 3	Sept. 11
Denver	Denver	69	May 1	Oct. 11	165	June 6	Sept. 12
Durango	La Plata	45	May 26	Sept. 27	124	June 22	Sept. 11
Eads	Kiowa	24	May 3	Oct. 9	159	May 24	Sept. 24
Estes Park (Near)	Larimer	25	June 9	Sept. 17	100	June 30	Sept. 7
Fort Collins	Larimer	46	May 6	Sept. 30	147	June 3	Sept. 7
Fort Morgan	Morgan	43	May 9	Oct. 2	146	June 30	Aug. 25
Fruita	Mesa	38	May 5	Oct. 7	155	May 31	Sept. 15
Garnett	Alamosa	42	June 8	Sept. 14	98	July 7	Aug. 13
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	35	May 21	Sept. 25	127	July 4	Aug. 9
Grand Junction	Mesa	49	Apr. 16	Oct. 22	189	May 14	Sept. 14
Greeley	Weld	45	May 4	Sept. 30	149	May 23	Sept. 9
Grover (Near)	Weld	28	May 20	Sept. 25	128	June 30	Aug. 25
Gunnison	Gunnison	45	June 23	Aug. 31	69	July 28	Aug. 1
Hayden	Routt	21	June 10	Sept. 15	97	July 4	Aug. 31
Hoehne (Downing)	Las Animas	25	May 16	Oct. 7	144	July 4	Sept. 10
Holly	Prowers	38	Apr. 27	Oct. 11	167	June 2	Sept. 17
Holyoke (Amherst-Paoli)	Phillips	28	May 9	Oct. 1	145	June 6	Sept. 12
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	41	May 27	Sept. 25	121	June 19	Sept. 5
Ignacio	La Plata	27	June 5	Sept. 23	110	June 23	Aug. 28
Julesburg	Sedgwick	27	May 9	Oct. 3	147	June 2	Sept. 9
Lake Moraine	El Paso	47	June 21	Sept. 6	77	July 28	July 31
Lamar	Prowers	44	Apr. 26	Oct. 10	167	May 22	Sept. 17
Las Animas	Bent	47	Apr. 29	Oct. 2	156	June 1	Sept. 11
Leadville	Lake	39	June 16	Sept. 7	83	July 28	Aug. 2
Le Roy	Logan	43	May 4	Oct. 5	154	May 27	Aug. 25
Limon (Near)	Elbert	31	May 14	Oct. 5	144	June 5	Sept. 14
Long Branch (Hamps)	Lincoln	47	May 13	Oct. 4	138	June 13	Sept. 6
Longmont	Boulder	34	May 6	Oct. 2	149	June 2	Sept. 8
Manassa	Conejos	33	June 5	Sept. 16	103	June 20	Aug. 2
Meeker (Near)	Rio Blanco	11	June 10	Sept. 21	103	June 19	Aug. 31
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	17	May 1	Oct. 17	169	May 24	Sept. 21
Montrose	Montrose	48	May 6	Oct. 5	152	June 8	Sept. 14
Monument	El Paso	30	May 24	Sept. 22	121	June 21	Sept. 3
Northdale	Dolores	11	June 5	Sept. 30	117	June 30	Sept. 10
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	12	June 24	Sept. 16	84	July 29	Sept. 5
(Pagosa Spgs. Near) (Cantonement)							
Palisade	Mesa	24	Apr. 22	Oct. 17	178	May 26	Sept. 15
Paonia	Delta	35	May 3	Oct. 12	162	June 6	Sept. 15
Pueblo	Pueblo	52	Apr. 23	Oct. 13	173	June 2	Sept. 12
Redvale	Montrose	9	May 22	Oct. 1	134	June 13	Sept. 14
Rifle	Garfield	27	May 12	Sept. 29	140	June 13	Sept. 2
Rocky Ford	Otero	47	Apr. 28	Oct. 8	163	May 22	Sept. 17
Saguache	Saguache	40	May 29	Sept. 25	119	June 26	Aug. 28
Salida	Chaffee	32	May 29	Sept. 20	114	July 6	Sept. 6
San Luis	Costilla	30	June 5	Sept. 20	107	July 6	Sept. 5
Sapinero (Near)	Gunnison	36	June 11	Sept. 19	100	July 5	Sept. 6
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	27	May 4	Oct. 2	151	May 27	Sept. 9
Silverton No. 2	San Juan	34	May 27	July 4	38	July 31	Aug. 1
Spicer	Jackson	27	June 29	Aug. 29	61	July 31	Aug. 1
Steamboat Springs	Routt	34	June 30	Aug. 28	59	July 31	Aug. 1
Sterling	Logan	31	May 6	Oct. 1	148	June 3	Sept. 9
Sunbeam (Near)	Moffat	14	June 12	Sept. 5	85	July 8	Aug. 2
Telluride (Pandora)	San Miguel	33	June 27	Sept. 1	66	July 31	Aug. 1
Trinidad	Las Animas	35	May 3	Oct. 13	168	June 3	Sept. 22
Two Buttes	Baca	42	May 1	Oct. 16	168	June 2	Sept. 17
Victor	Teller	26	June 10	Sept. 16	98	July 8	Aug. 13
Waterdale	Larimer	37	May 11	Oct. 1	143	June 3	Sept. 9
Westcliffe (Millbrook)	Custer	34	June 9	Sept. 15	98	July 29	Aug. 1
Wray (Vernon)	Yuma	40	May 5	Oct. 4	152	May 26	Sept. 12

*Period to and including 1940.



Water Power—Electric Energy

Early History, Number and Distribution of Plants and Horsepower, Potential Power, Power Site Reserves, Production of Electric Energy, Consumption of Fuels

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 uti-

lized 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, 1941 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
Publicly and privately owned electric utilities..	28	99,359
Industrial and miscellan- eous	28	11,465
Total	56	110,824

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.....	60	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.....	58	111,499
1941.....	56	110,824

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 stor- age of water.....	2,568,200

The federal government had 426,164 acres in power-site reserves in the state on June 30, 1940, 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, Washington, D. C. Applications for sites within the national forests should be made to the United States Forest Service, 462 Post Office building, Denver.

A new power agency within the department of the interior was established on April 18, 1941, known as Division of Power. It has supervision over all functions in connection with electric power matters in the department, and the coordination of power policies and activities within the department and with other agencies dealing with power. Included in its scope are power installations of the reclamation service, the Indian office and national park service.

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 "Reclamation, Irrigation, Drainage."

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

The production of electric energy for public use in Colorado reached an all-time high in 1940, when the power developed in privately-owned and municipally-owned plants amounted to 791,967,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 31,522,000 kilowatt hours or 4.0 per cent as compared with 1939 and 332,474,000 kilowatt hours or 42 per cent as compared with 1933, the year of minimum production over a long period of time.

Privately owned electric utilities accounted for 84.4 per cent of the total production in 1940 as against 9.8 per cent for municipally-owned electric utilities. The ratio of plants privately owned has shown little change in the last three years, municipally-owned plants increased from 8.7 per cent in 1938 to 9.8 per cent in 1940, and co-operative power districts accounted for less than one per cent of the total in 1940. Generator capacity of all plants increased from 235,909 kilowatt hours in 1938 to 289,206 in 1940, a gain of 53,297 kilowatt hours, or 22.5 per cent.

The movement of electric energy from Colorado plants across state lines amounted to 1,419,000 kilowatt hours in 1933, of which 1,405,000 kilowatt hours went into New Mexico and 14,000 into Nebraska, and Colorado received 7,906,000 kilowatt hours, of which 7,420,000 were delivered from New Mexico and 486,000 from Nebraska.

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
1940.....	791,967,000	4.0

(—) Denotes decrease.

A table published herewith shows the production of electric energy for public use in Colorado by calendar years distributed as to ownership and percentages.

Another table gives the production by calendar years distributed as to the number of plants, generating capacity, fuels consumed and type of power.

Additional information on electric energy, including domestic, commercial and industrial rates, will be found in the chapter on the Cost of Living and also under Rural Electrification.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF PLANTS OPERATING, GENERATOR CAPACITY, PRODUCTION AND FUEL CONSUMED, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of companies operating	(1)	(1)	(1)	33	31	30
Number of plants operated.....	88	87	(1)	71	70	71
Generator capacity (kilowatt hours)	289,206	285,309	284,887	253,090	251,718	235,909
Production (kilowatt hours):						
Water power.....	218,128,000	215,550,000	248,891,000	219,732,000	223,779,000	196,681,000
Steam power.....	554,139,000	526,595,000	444,453,000	462,490,000	428,625,000	352,476,000
Internal combustion	19,700,000	18,300,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total power.....	791,967,000	760,445,000	693,344,000	682,222,000	652,404,000	549,157,000
Consumption of fuel:						
Coal (short tons).....	(1)	528,649	475,756	493,448	461,017	379,387
Oil (barrels).....	(1)	57,235	40,770	38,881	38,182	24,945
Natural gas (cu. ft.).....	(1)	708,722,000	1,463,123,000	424,527,000	370,572,000	406,322,000

(1) Not reported.

(2) Prior to 1939 steam power and internal combustion were combined under "Fuel power" and are now shown for those years under "Steam power."

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.)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE IN COLORADO BY CLASS OF OWNERSHIP AND TYPE, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

	1940		1939		1938	
	Production	Per Cent	Production	Per Cent	Production	Per Cent
Privately owned:						
Electric utilities.....	668,354,000	84.4	640,357,000	84.2	615,323,000	84.1
Mining and manufacturing*	3,097,000	0.4	6,407,000	0.9	6,662,000	0.9
Railways and railroads.....	35,777,000	4.5	37,386,000	4.9	38,051,000	5.2
Sub-total	707,228,000	89.3	684,150,000	90.0	660,036,000	90.2
Publicly owned:						
Municipal electric utilities..	77,520,000	9.8	69,832,000	9.2	63,646,000	8.7
Co-operative power districts	7,219,000	0.9	6,463,000	0.8	7,713,000	1.1
Sub-total	84,739,000	10.7	76,295,000	10.0	71,359,000	9.8
Total	791,967,000	100.0	760,445,000	100.0	731,395,000	100.0

*Portion produced for sale only.

Reclamation—Irrigation—Drainage

Agencies Involved, Early History, United States Bureau of Reclamation Projects, Irrigation and Drainage Enterprises, Investment, Operating Costs, Land Irrigated and Drained, Martin Reservoir, Runoff of Streams

THE water resources of Colorado, their control, development and use, come under the jurisdiction of a number of agencies, both federal and state. These include the United States bureau of reclamation, which constructs and operates power and irrigation projects publicly controlled and financed with federal funds; the state engineer, who is charged with the administration of the state's irrigation laws; the Colorado water conservation board, which is a fact-finding body that cooperates with federal and state departments in making surveys and economic studies of proposed projects, fosters the organization of mutual reservoir, irrigation and grazing districts and promotes the conservation of water; the army engineers corps of the United States war department, which constructs and operates flood control and similar projects such as the John Martin dam; and the federal power commission, which has jurisdiction over water power projects on navigable streams and public land, the interstate movement of electricity and the issuance of permits and licenses and the supervision of rates of interstate companies. The activities of most of these are discussed in separate chapters in this volume to which reference may be made.

U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

There are eight projects in the state under the bureau of reclamation which have been completed and in operation, under construction or upon which preliminary construction has begun. The estimated completed cost of these as of June 30, 1941, is \$93,409,691. Construction costs to that date amounted to \$24,779,125, of which \$23,006,120 is repayable to the government. In addition there are 20 proposed projects in the tentative stages upon which construction has not yet been authorized. The above are exclusive of the John Martin dam, estimated cost \$14,600,000, and the Cherrv Creek flood control project, to cost \$10,500,000, which are under the army engineers corps. The first named is under construction, the second authorized, but no appropriation has so far been made for its construction.

The reclamation bureau projects included in the above total and their estimated completion costs are as follows:

Project	Amount
Colorado-Big Thompson.....	\$54,918,000
Fruitgrowers Reservoir.....	213,000
Grand Valley.....	5,320,691
Mancos*	1,600,000
Paonia	1,203,000
Pine River.....	3,300,000
San Luis Valley.....	17,887,000
Uncompahgre	8,968,000
Total	\$93,409,691

*Water conservation and utilization project.

The construction costs on these projects to June 30, 1941, and the amounts so expended which are repayable, are as follows:

	Cost	Repayable
Colorado-Big Thompson	\$ 7,383,673	\$ 7,331,813
Fruitgrowers	199,058	196,558
Grand Valley.....	5,020,691	4,081,774
Mancos	8,748	8,748
Paonia	34,937	34,937
Pine River.....	3,200,375	3,198,895
San Luis Valley..	51,293	51,293
Uncompahgre	8,880,350	8,102,101
Total	\$24,779,125	\$23,006,119

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, 1941, amounting to \$11,210,230, of which \$10,312,861 was from the sale of public lands and \$897,369 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, 1941, is shown below.

Colorado-Big Thompson Project—The Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project is the largest in the state and one of the most diversified of any undertaken by the United States bureau of reclamation. Its primary purpose 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 project was authorized by congress in the interior department appropriation act dated August 9, 1937, which appropriated \$900,000 for the beginning of construction. It was approved by the President on December 21, 1937, and construction started in 1938 following an award of a contract on November 15 to the Warner Construction company on a bid of \$4,226,206 for the Green Mountain dam and power plant.

The revised estimated completed cost of the project as of June 30, 1941, is \$54,918,000. Construction cost to the same date was \$7,383,673 and appropriations were \$8,050,000. Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year and at the end of this period there was pending an act providing \$4,830,000 for the 1943 fiscal year.

The general plan for the project provides for the following:

The storage of 482,000 acre-feet of water in the Granby reservoir, to be formed by construction of a dam 288 feet in height across the Colorado river six miles northeast of Granby;

The pumping of the water an average height of 130 feet into Shadow Mountain lake, a small lake formed by the North Fork diversion dam, and connecting with Grand Lake at the same water surface elevation;

The diversion of 550 second-feet of water through a tunnel 13.1 miles long extending from the easterly end of Grand Lake through the Continental Divide to a point in the watershed of the Big Thompson river near Estes Park;

The carriage of the water in the Big Thompson to various points on the eastern slope where it will be utilized for power development, stored in the Carter lake, Arkins and Horsetooth reservoirs, and finally distributed through existing irrigation systems to the lands of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy district;

And the construction of a replacement reservoir on the Blue river at the Green Mountain site.

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.

There were many diversified interests which had to be harmonized before authorization for its construction could be obtained. The Colorado River Compact of 1922, among states in the Colorado River basin, 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.

Another preliminary step to the inauguration of the 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 in the South Platte valley, 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 government is to be reimbursed for construction costs from two sources. The power project will be financed and operated by the government and the cost repaid from the sale of power. The irrigation project is being financed by the government and the cost repaid by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy district. The district has contracted to pay \$22,000,000, with a maximum liability of \$25,000,000, in 40 annual installments beginning after completion of construction. The annual cost is estimated at \$2 per acre-foot. About 50 cents of this annual construction cost will be paid by an ad valorem tax of one mill on all assessable property within the district.

The key engineering feature of the project is the 13.1-mile tunnel under the Continental Divide, which will be 69,240 feet long. It is of the circular section type, 9 feet and 9 inches in diameter inside the lining. It is listed as the fourth largest in the nation and will take four and one-half years to complete. Construction began June 23, 1940. The original estimated cost was \$7,271,000, but bids exceeded that amount and contracts are being awarded for specified sections. At the end of the 1942 fiscal year it was completed 22,800 feet in from the eastern portal and 10,100 feet in from the western portal.

The Green Mountain dam and power site is located 16 miles southeast of Kremmling where the Blue river enters the Colorado. Its primary purpose is to assure the maintenance of a normal water supply along the basin of the Colorado river. It is of the rock and earth embankment type, and will be 1,050 feet long at the crest, 1,665 feet thick at the base and 40 feet at the crest and 309 feet high. It requires the movement of 4,400,000 cubic yards of material. Construction began November 15, 1938, and it was 65 per cent completed at the end of the 1942 fiscal year. The utilization of power is due to begin in May, 1943. The power plant is under construction, 176 miles

of high-tension transmission lines and 12 transformer stations have been completed, and most of the equipment, including two giant turbines of 10,800 kilowatt capacity each, have been contracted and are being fabricated.

Fruit Growers' Project—The Fruit Growers' dam on Alfalfa Run, three miles north of Austin, in Delta county, was reconstructed by the bureau of reclamation for the storage of 4,100 acre-feet of water for use by fruit growers and farmers on 2,050 acres of highly developed land lying just downstream. It replaces an old dam built by the irrigators in 1898, which was breached and failed during a flood in June, 1937. It was approved by the President on January 10, 1938, was completed in 1939 at a cost of \$199,059, and was transferred to the Orchard City Irrigation District on March 1, 1940. Repayment of construction costs is to be made in 39 equal installments, the first of which became due December 31, 1941.

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.

Construction of the project was authorized September 23, 1912, and water was made available for the first time in 1915. It is operated by the government with funds advanced by the Grand Valley Water Users' association.

The cost of the project to June 30, 1941, was \$5,020,691. 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 \$4,081,774 as of June 30, 1941.

There are within the project 526 irrigated farms with a population of 1,700, and on or tributary to the project are six towns with a population of 19,900; 17 schools and 38 churches; three banks with 19,250 depositors and deposits amounting to \$4,638,445.

The project contains 40,493 acres for which the reclamation bureau is prepared to supply water. This includes

10,400 acres of public land, of which 8,966 acres have been entered and 1,434 acres are withdrawn from entry; 22,021 acres of private land and 8,072 acres of Class 5 or grazing land. In addition there are 10,113 acres possible for ultimate development.

The area irrigated is 19,703 acres and the area in cultivation, 19,971 acres. The total crop value in 1940 was \$435,016, and the average per acre \$22. The average crop returns per acre for the 10-year period 1931-1940 was \$29.31. Average size of farm is 40.6 acres. The principal crops are beans, alfalfa, potatoes, corn and beets.

The Orchard Mesa division, a unit of the project operated and maintained by the Orchard Mesa Irrigation district, was completed in 1926 and subsequently reconstructed by the reclamation bureau. The district contracted to pay the cost of reconstruction in 40 graduated annual installments beginning in 1927. Installments due to June 30, 1941, amounted to \$654,750, of which \$649,850 had been paid. The irrigable area is 10,027 acres, of which 8,027 acres are in cultivation. Crop value in 1940 was \$549,729 or \$68.48 per acre.

A hydroelectric plant operated by the Public Service Co. of Colorado with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts was placed in operation in 1932 to provide power for pumping.

In addition to the service described the project supplies water to 8,400 acres under the Warren act, of which 7,700 acres are in cultivation and produced crops valued at \$570,000 in 1940.

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

Mancos Project—This project is designed to rehabilitate an established agricultural area located along the Mancos river near the town of Mancos, Montezuma county, now inadequately irrigated, and to provide employment during construction. The bureau of reclamation will construct storage works to furnish a supplemental water supply for 10,000 acres and a new water supply for the Mesa Verde national park. The national park service will furnish a CCC camp to assist in constructing the dam and a pipe line to the park. The department of agriculture will make studies of farm practices, acquire and develop lands in connection with land-use readjustments, and assist in the reorganization and improvement of water distribution systems.

The project was authorized under

the water conservation and utilization program (act of August 11, 1939, as amended), and was approved by the President on October 24, 1940. Construction began in the summer of 1941, and will require three and one-half years to complete. The principal engineering feature is the dam on Jackson gulch, four miles north of the town of Mancos.

Estimated cost to complete is \$1,600,000, of which the reclamation bureau will furnish \$1,475,000 and the department of agriculture \$125,000. Of the total cost, \$680,000 is reimbursable. The non-reimbursable costs are represented by contributions made by the CCC and Works Projects administration.

Paonia Project—This project was authorized by the department of the interior appropriation act of 1940, and construction is temporarily held in abeyance during the national emergency. The land is located in Gunnison and Delta counties, and the principal engineering feature is a storage reservoir on Spring creek with a capacity of 10,000 acre-feet and the enlargement of the Fire Mountain canal from 85 to 140 second-feet capacity. The estimated cost is \$1,203,000 of which \$900,000 was available to June 30, 1941.

Pine River Project—The Pine River project is located in Archuleta and La Plata counties in the Pine river valley between the Piedra and Florida rivers and will provide a supplemental water supply for land already under canal systems owned and operated by private ditch companies. The irrigable area consists of 37,680 acres, of which 31,280 acres are private land, 400 acres are unsold state land and 6,000 acres are Indian land. The principal engineering feature of the project is the Vallecito dam, 14 miles north of Bayfield. This dam is one of the largest of its type constructed by the bureau of reclamation. It consists of a rolled earth embankment with rock fill on the downstream slope. It is 600 feet thick at the base and 35 feet at the crest, 150 feet high and has a crest length of 4,000 feet. The embankment contains 3,200,000 cubic yards of earth and 475,000 cubic yards of cobble, rock, gravel and riprap.

Construction of the dam was approved by the President on June 17, 1937. Construction started May 14, 1938, and storage began in 1941. It was dedicated on September 1, 1941. Total cost was \$3,300,000, all of which was provided for in the original appropriation. The reservoir has a capacity

of 126,000 acre-feet and is expected ultimately to provide irrigation for 69,080 acres.

The Southern Ute Indians own approximately 18,000 acres within the project, which includes the 6,000 acres now irrigated and through the office of Indian affairs they entered into a contract with the United States on December 6, 1939, to pay one-sixth of the reimbursable construction cost of Vallecito dam and reservoir. The Pine River Irrigation District, composed of the water users, made a similar contract as of April 15, 1940, to pay five-sixths. The Indian payments will be made in two installments and the water users' association payments will extend over a period of 38 years.

San Luis Valley Project—This is a multiple-purpose project which by regulation of the flow of the Rio Grande and Conejos rivers will provide flood control and a supplemental water supply for 400,000 acres of irrigated land in Conejos, Costilla, Alamosa, Rio Grande and Saguache counties, and will alleviate flood damage along these streams in Colorado and New Mexico. The estimated cost is \$17,887,000, of which \$152,000 was appropriated by congress for preliminary work. The secretary of the interior approved it April 11, 1940, but actual construction has been deferred temporarily on account of the national emergency. Construction will include a dam on the Rio Grande river at Wagon Wheel Gap, near Creede, of the concrete arch type 430 feet high and 1,195 feet long at the crest. The reservoir thus formed will have a capacity of 1,000,000 acre-feet and a surface area of 8,000 acres.

Uncompahgre Project—The Uncompahgre reclamation project is located in Montrose, Delta and Gunnison counties, and the sources of its water supply are the Gunnison, Uncompahgre and Taylor rivers. The land under the project is 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.

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. Water from the Gunnison river is diverted through the

tunnel into the Uncompahgre valley. A description of this tunnel is given in a separate chapter under the title of "Notable Tunnels in Colorado."

Provisions for an additional water supply to be diverted through the tunnel were made by the construction of the Taylor Park reservoir on the Taylor river, 32 miles northeast of the town of Gunnison. It was financed through an allotment of \$2,725,000 out of PWA funds on December 7, 1933, and was completed in 1938. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 106,230 acre-feet and a surface area of 2,060 acres. The dam is of the earth-filled, rock-faced type, and has a structural height of 204 feet, a base thickness of approximately 900 feet and a crest thickness of 35 feet. Its crest length is 613 feet.

The diversion works include seven dams, 150 miles of canals and 415 miles of laterals. The system also utilizes waste, seepage, spring, percolating and return water arising within the project for which 199 miles of drainage works was constructed.

The project is operated and maintained by the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' association. Construction cost charged to the project to June 30, 1941, was \$8,880,350. 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, 1941, was \$8,094,525. Repayments began in 1922 and run for 40 years. Payments due and payable as of June 30, 1941, were \$897,635 and amount not due was \$7,196,890.

The area within the project to which the reclamation bureau was prepared to supply water in 1940 consisted of 91,633 acres, of which 12,745 acres were entered public land, 59,526 acres were private land and 19,526 acres were Class 5 land. No area for development in the near future has been proposed, but there are 18,613 acres available for development, bringing the ultimate irrigable area up to 110,246 acres. Total crop value in 1940 was \$1,157,530, an average return of \$19.16 an acre. The average crop return per acre for the 10-year period 1931-1940 was \$21.47 an acre. The principal crops are alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, barley, sugar beets and onions.

There were 1,885 farms in the project in 1940 with a population of 6,289. Three towns—Montrose, Olathe and Delta—located in the project have a population of 9,186. There are 29 public schools and 35 churches. Bank deposits amounted to \$3,527,094.

The United States government exercises no restrictions relative to the sale of privately-owned lands except that water rights for such land cannot be granted in excess of 160 irrigable acres. The terms upon which land can be purchased depend entirely upon the individual transaction, and the price is based largely on the improvements, type of soil and location. The general character of the available land ranges from fair to excellent, two types of soil prevailing.

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

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. A tentative report has been completed and additional surveys and studies were in progress as of June 30, 1942. The city and county of Denver and the Denver water board jointly appropriated \$200,000 for the calendar year of 1942 for the continuation of this preliminary work in cooperation with the reclamation bureau.

Miscellaneous Projects—In addition to those named, there are 20 reclamation and water conservation and utilization projects in the state in the preliminary stages. Extensive surveys and economic studies have been made on a number of them and tentative reports completed. It is doubtful, however, that construction will be authorized on any of them until after the end of the war. One exception may be the construction of a power dam and reservoir with a capacity of 6,000,000 acre-feet of water on the Colorado river between Grand Junction and Moab, Utah, the estimated cost, including power plant, being \$30,000,000. Decision to authorize it as a defense measure hinges on plans for the construction of a magnesium plant in that general area.

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 Martin reservoir in 1940, following the death of Mr. John A. Martin of Pueblo, congressional representative from the third district, who had been active for many years in promoting its construction.

The project is located on the Arkansas river 18 miles above the city of Lamar, 295 miles below its source and 1,155 miles above its mouth. The dam will be a concrete and earth fill structure approximately 130 feet high with an overflow gated spillway 1,174 feet long. The earth section extending to the abutments will flank the concrete gravity section in the valley and earth dikes on each abutment in continuation of the earth section will extend to high ground, making the over-all length of the structure approximately 2.6 miles. The reservoir, which is one unit of a comprehensive reservoir plan for flood control in the Arkansas river basin, will have a storage capacity of 270,000 acre-feet for flood control, and 385,000 acre-feet for conservation.

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.

A contract was awarded on November 15, 1939, for the construction of a new roadbed and masonry for the railroad, involving the removal and replacement of approximately 20 miles of main line track. This contract, in which a total of 2,373,208 cubic yards of embankment, 1,208 cubic yards of concrete, and 37,852 pounds of reinforcing steel was placed, was completed December 6, 1940. Track-laying, ballasting, installation of signal system and salvaging of the abandoned roadbed also was finished in the same month.

Construction by continuing contract of the dam and appurtenant works was commenced August 23, 1940 and was 26.8 per cent completed on June 30, 1941, and the project as a whole was 42.3 per cent completed as of the same date. It is estimated that the project will be 100 per cent completed by June 30, 1943. Estimated costs, revised in

1940, are placed at \$14,200,000, of which \$10,700,000 is for construction and \$3,500,000 for land and damages. Total cost to June 30, 1941, was \$5,943,777, and amount appropriated to the same date was \$10,709,288.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

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

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

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

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

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

Between 1860 and 1869 large community irrigation enterprises were undertaken. Up to this time only short ditches had been in operation, carrying water directly from the streams to the low lands lying in the narrow creek and river valleys. Most of these pioneer irrigation systems were individual enterprises, watering from 10 to 100 acres each. Irrigation on a large scale was first undertaken in the Greeley district, in northern Colorado, the water being taken from the South Platte river and its tributaries. The undertakings were generally successful and other districts immediately followed the example of northern Colorado. In 1889, when the United States census bureau made its first detailed report on irrigation enterprises, Colorado ranked second among the states in irrigation development, with 890,735 acres of land under ditch. California was first at that time, with 1,004,223 acres irrigated.

Colorado took first place in the area of land irrigated in 1899 and held that rank until 1919, when California went ahead of it as a result of the development of water from the drilling of wells. Colorado continues, however, to rank first among all the states in the area of land receiving its entire water supply from streams. 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 70 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 ap-

pointed 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 census of irrigation shows that there were 8,713 irrigation enterprises in the state on January 1, 1940, and the investment in these up to that date was \$106,849,343. These are distributed as follows:

Type	Number	Investment
Individual and partnership	7,864	\$11,348,204
Co-operative, incorporated	499	57,449,846
Co-operative, unincorporated	251	1,214,947
Irrigation district ..	21	15,621,957
Commercial	52	6,188,248
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation	5	12,928,239
U. S. Office of Indian affairs	1	711,032
State	2	165,000
City and/or sewage ..	14	1,218,215
Other	4	3,665
Total	8,713	\$106,849,343

Of the total number of enterprises, 207 had an indebtedness on January 1, 1940, of \$22,810,607.

The data given above on United States reclamation projects includes construction costs incurred by the government in providing primary and supplemental supplies, and do not include the Colorado-Big Thompson project, the San Luis Valley, Pine River and Paonia projects.

Summaries of the census on irrigation are given in three accompanying tables. One summarizes the number, investment in, farms and areas irrigated, maintenance costs, and estimated completion costs, and a distribu-

tion of irrigation works for the state as a whole, with comparisons with other census years.

Another table summarizes investments, maintenance costs, charges assessed and average deliveries of water, by counties, for 1939 and 1940.

A third table gives a distribution of irrigation works by counties as of January 1, 1940.

Drainage enterprises, which are operated in part in connection with irrigation systems, are shown in separate tables.

INDEBTEDNESS OF IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES

Irrigation enterprises primarily are utilities constructed for the purpose of serving the land with water in seasons and areas in which the rainfall is un dependable and artificial means are necessary to make up deficiencies. Their cost varies extensively in proportion to the number of farms and acreage to which water is supplied. Many small enterprises are constructed by groups of farmers who join in partnerships to distribute the cost. They increase in scope up to the incorporated co-operative organizations and irrigation districts organized under the irrigation laws of the state. The larger enterprises usually are financed on borrowed money which is repaid in periodical installments and the terms generally are based on the earning power of the land thus brought into production.

Of 8,713 enterprises in the state in 1940 representing an investment of \$106,849,343, there were 207 reporting a total indebtedness of \$22,810,607 in that year. Only 20 of these reported arrearages on December 31, 1939, the total amount being \$1,699,096, for the land assessed for payments in that year, based on primary enterprises. There were 3,098,782 acres assessed in 1939 by the 207 enterprises reporting and the charges made for that year amounted to \$2,491,161, of which \$2,283,876 or 91.7 per cent was collected.

The incorporated co-operatives, of which 165 reported, accounted for 67 per cent or \$1,700,713 of the \$2,491,161 charges made in 1939 and of that amount \$1,685,867 or 99.1 per cent was collected. The figures are significant in showing the comparative healthy condition of irrigation investments as against the speculative stages of the industry many years ago.

IRRIGATION: SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISES, INVESTMENT, OPERATING COSTS AND LAND IRRIGATED IN COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940	1930	1920	1910
Irrigation enterprises:				
Number	8,713	6,509	6,634	9,065
Farms irrigated, number.....	29,766	31,288	28,756	25,857
Area irrigated, acres.....	3,220,685	3,393,619	3,348,385	2,792,032
Area existing works were capable of supplying with water, acres.....	3,913,542	4,078,712	3,855,348	3,990,166
Area irrigable, acres.....	4,283,250	4,528,251	*15,220,588	*5,917,457
Additional area existing works were capable of supplying with water, acres.....	692,857	685,093	506,963	1,198,134
Additional irrigable area in enterprises not supplied with water, acres.....	1,062,565	1,134,632	.....	.....
Investment in irrigation enterprises:				
Total investment.....	\$106,849,343	\$ 87,603,240	\$ 88,302,442	\$ 56,636,443
Increase or decrease (—) over preceding census, per cent	22.0	—0.8	55.9	381.7
Average per acre based on area works were capable of supplying with water..\$	27.30	\$ 21.48	\$ 22.90	\$ 14.19
Increase or decrease (—) over preceding census, per cent	27.1	—6.2	61.4	94.4
Estimated completed cost of existing enterprises.....	\$109,808,466	\$ 91,845,804	\$ 95,198,423	\$ 76,443,329
Average per acre based on irrigable area in enterprises..\$	25.64	\$ 20.28	\$ 18.24	\$ 12.92
Average annual cost per acre irrigated for maintenance and operation of irrigation works..\$	0.81	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.75
Irrigation Works:				
Average size of enterprise based on irrigable area, acres	484	688	*787	(2)
Diversion dams, number.....	4,792	3,672	(2)	(2)
Main canals and laterals:				
Length, miles.....	19,864	21,381	27,593	(2)
Capacity, cubic feet, per second†	139,780	123,652	119,558	(2)
Pipe lines, length, miles‡.....	245.1	132.0	(2)	(2)
Storage dams, number.....	1,015	706	(2)	(2)
Reservoirs:				
Number	1,071	765	979	(2)
Capacity, acre feet.....	2,071,522	1,924,982	2,406,372	(2)
Wells, flowing:				
Number	886	621	476	(2)
Yield, gallons per minute..	54,859	39,644	20,139	(2)
Wells, pumped:				
Number	2,878	654	527	(2)
Yield, gallons per minute...	1,929,798	237,903	210,094	(2)
Pumping plants:				
Number	2,806	516	406	(2)
Prime movers, capacity, horsepower	49,157	11,204	8,635	(2)
Pumps, gallon per minute..	2,263,375	437,250	299,726	(2)
Pumping Lift:				
Average feet, all sources...	32	25	23	(2)
From pumped wells.....	33	(2)	(2)	(2)

*Total area in enterprises.

(2)Not available.

†Capacity at main canal heading.

‡Includes siphons and farm pipe lines.

IRRIGATION: INVESTMENT, AVERAGE MAINTENANCE COST, AVERAGE ASSESSMENTS, INDEBTEDNESS, WATER DELIVERED AND AVERAGE COST OF WATER, BY COUNTIES, CENSUS OF 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Total Investment All Enterprises	Average Investment Per Acre Irrigated	Average Maintenance and Operation Cost Per Acre Irrigated	Average Annual Charge Per Acre Assessed	Indebtedness to Dec. 31, 1939	Average Water Delivered Per Acre Irrigated, acre-feet	Average Cost of Water Per Acre, Irrigated
Adams	\$ 1,929,030	\$28.27	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.87	\$ 106,576	1.6	\$ 1.49
Alamosa	1,512,466	13.27	0.30	0.36	140,587	1.2	0.54
Arapahoe	845,921	37.19	1.49	1.68	14,351	1.2	2.20
Archuleta	126,357	8.19	0.57	0.41	49	2.1	0.43
Baca	537,447	177.90	1.07	1.25	1,166	2.8	1.37
Bent	1,978,190	32.64	0.70	1.06	294,696	1.9	1.24
Boulder	1,327,014	11.33	0.35	0.59	202,738	1.1	0.57
Chaffee	222,960	7.76	0.20	0.13	.....	4.9	0.20
Cheyenne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	6,285	17.75	0.91	.....	.....	2.5	1.47
Conejos	2,159,318	14.51	0.19	0.29	181,384	1.6	0.32
Costilla	2,402,611	50.63	0.77	1.00	825,551	1.6	2.09
Crowley	4,829,865	109.24	0.69	2.95	2,300,376	1.5	3.83
Custer	55,593	2.71	0.17	0.08	.....	0.8	0.16
Delta	4,703,890	41.41	0.79	1.00	1,986,802	3.6	1.05
Denver	84,701	91.97	3.45	3.60	416	7.3	3.60
Dolores*	5,445	9.40	1.55	.....	.....	3.0	1.80
Douglas	295,194	58.56	1.88	2.31	.....	1.0	2.45
Eagle	551,222	13.87	0.50	0.30	11,000	7.6	0.49
Elbert	24,317	30.36	1.91	.....	.....	0.6	1.89
El Paso	593,142	44.95	1.05	2.04	266,050	1.5	2.15
Fremont	1,711,651	77.80	1.57	2.59	68,599	3.2	2.10
Garfield	2,025,306	30.89	0.55	0.89	37,048	4.7	0.79
Gilpin	2,850	19.00	2.67	.....	.....	0.5	2.67
Grand	549,749	14.12	0.67	0.21	159	6.0	0.69
Gunnison	549,996	7.97	0.39	0.18	.....	7.1	0.38
Hinsdale	30,925	6.72	0.39	.....	.....	1.4	0.36
Huerfano	270,442	14.37	0.53	0.41	.....	1.4	0.55
Jackson	789,860	5.12	0.32	0.07	.....	3.0	0.33
Jefferson	1,585,792	31.94	0.89	0.84	115,349	1.7	1.03
Kiowa	90,755	872.64	7.34	.....	.....	0.8	6.72
Kit Carson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	16,524	1.94	0.24	.....	.....	3.8	0.26
La Plata*	1,875,095	24.93	0.62	0.42	44,305	2.7	0.48
Larimer	6,713,002	44.86	0.85	1.45	1,308,699	1.5	1.52
Las Animas	1,217,954	38.35	0.85	0.93	120,770	1.3	0.92
Lincoln	14,975	61.37	3.54	.....	.....	4.0	3.54
Logan	3,528,970	35.23	1.04	0.62	33,793	2.0	0.82
Mesa	5,848,890	54.98	1.74	1.83	3,584,687	5.0	1.66
Mineral	22,420	3.61	0.28	0.25	.....	1.8	0.29
Moffat	304,545	15.71	1.02	0.40	7,701	2.0	1.07
Montezuma	4,883,067	100.78	1.06	1.39	85,075	2.6	1.46
Montrose	1,926,549	91.28	1.32	1.35	6,047,546	5.1	1.53
Morgan	7,205,136	65.33	1.63	1.69	672,382	2.7	2.31
Otero	2,700,860	33.22	0.92	0.98	432,595	2.6	1.18
Ouray	213,145	12.79	0.32	0.25	.....	4.4	0.41
Park	199,077	4.75	0.38	.....	.....	3.9	0.38
Phillips	10,667	30.48	3.57	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Pitkin	248,679	14.00	0.57	0.49	.....	6.9	0.47
Prowers	3,817,541	43.97	0.73	1.03	168,951	1.6	1.12
Pueblo	2,365,651	48.45	1.66	1.58	210,521	2.1	1.80
Rio Blanco	549,585	14.83	0.56	0.27	750	3.9	0.55
Rio Grande	4,784,002	27.13	0.71	0.30	1,528,477	1.9	0.72
Routt	594,175	12.50	0.52	0.77	80,950	3.8	0.46
Saguache	1,967,656	13.31	0.32	0.38	166,440	1.3	0.36
San Juan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel*	367,890	15.17	0.22	0.27	3,825	1.9	0.28
Sedgwick	655,085	30.12	0.92	0.66	.....	1.4	0.71
Summit	119,259	13.34	0.88	.....	.....	6.9	0.88
Teller	4,721	5.22	1.16	.....	.....	0.5	1.08
Washington	379,816	38.79	1.37	0.53	6,333	2.5	1.98
Weld	16,483,611	39.38	1.13	1.06	1,750,630	1.8	1.69
Yuma	31,570	11.58	1.04	0.72	3,280	2.0	1.08
All other	932	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Total, state.	\$106,849,343	\$33.18	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.94	\$22,810,607	2.6	\$ 1.10

*Part annexed to San Miguel county in 1925.

(1) Total area in enterprises.

IRRIGATION: NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, DAMS, RESERVOIRS AND WELLS AND LENGTH OF CANALS AND LATERALS, BY MILES, BY COUNTIES, CENSUS OF 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	*Number Enter- prises	Dams		Main Canals and Laterals (Miles)	Number Reser- voirs	Wells	
		Diver- sion	Stor- age			Flowing	Pumping
Adams	313	12	31	277.5	42	...	321
Alamosa	137	26	2	388.1	2	136	80
Arapahoe	46	9	7	124.2	12	4	31
Archuleta	177	102	6	201.4	6	...	...
Baca	18	7	7	39.0	9	3	4
Bent	44	10	7	193.0	7	...	31
Boulder	157	104	40	540.8	42	...	5
Chaffee	130	64	4	382.4	4	...	...
Cheyenne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clear Creek	19	14	14	3.0	12	...	...
Conejos	171	151	5	539.1	4	14	39
Costilla	43	43	5	313.1	7	...	...
Crowley	21	2	14	160.5	14	...	31
Custer	155	56	4	163.1	1	...	2
Delta	386	209	168	956.2	167	...	...
Denver	4	1	...	11.0	...	...	...
Dolores†	17	29	1	20.0	1	...	...
Douglas	73	55	3	121.9	3	...	1
Eagle	260	23	9	508.6	13	...	...
Elbert	15	6	6	11.0	9	...	7
El Paso	108	49	63	123.2	67	1	42
Fremont	187	74	16	263.0	19	15	9
Garfield	342	121	21	721.4	21	...	...
Gilpin	4	11	4	10.0	4	...	...
Grand	201	147	18	391.4	16	...	1
Gunnison	287	290	10	692.2	11	...	...
Hinsdale	34	41	4	68.1	6	...	...
Huerfano	213	129	25	303.1	24	...	4
Jackson	216	325	11	1,208.0	12	...	2
Jefferson	81	51	37	310.1	36	...	14
Kiowa	20	4	4	28.1	7	...	21
Kit Carson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	28	13	1	62.0	1	...	...
La Plata†	202	136	7	573.6	7	...	...
Larimer	275	271	109	758.9	102	...	104
Las Animas	196	169	17	388.9	11	...	8
Lincoln	7	...	7	3.0	7	...	12
Logan	117	42	13	467.0	13	...	107
Mesa	317	297	80	862.4	88	...	...
Mineral	45	3	4	39.0	5	...	...
Moffat	134	16	18	203.5	23	7	5
Montezuma	131	104	8	408.5	10	...	...
Montrose	113	67	3	794.3	3	...	...
Morgan	245	14	2	325.1	3	...	242
Otero	152	8	2	295.0	2	...	146
Ouray	112	99	1	235.2	4	...	...
Park	151	265	16	358.1	10	...	...
Phillips	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pitkin	123	104	3	248.6	3	...	...
Prowers	67	10	4	654.2	8	...	71
Pueblo	303	80	34	492.0	33	3	188
Rio Blanco	157	133	18	471.0	19	...	...
Rio Grande	353	100	6	420.3	6	107	269
Routt	335	146	22	542.6	34	...	1
Saguache	282	309	2	397.5	4	596	45
San Juan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Miguel†	40	63	8	151.4	8	...	...
Sedgwick	21	5	3	77.0	2	...	17
Summit	57	44	...	144.0	...	...	...
Teller	41	32	4	9.0	3	...	2
Washington	32	2	...	18.0	...	...	34
Weld	908	71	72	1,337.1	78	...	976
Yuma	24	24	5	53.3	5	...	3
All others†	3	...	...	1.0	1	...	...
Total, state	8,853	4,792	1,015	19,864.0	1,071	886	2,878

*Includes inter-county projects counted as independent projects for each county into which they extend.

†Part annexed to San Miguel county in 1925.

‡Includes Kit Carson, shown separately in 1930 census.

RELATED RUNOFF FOR COLORADO STREAMS
For Water Year October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941

(Compiled by L. T. Burgess, Chief Hydrographer, State Engineer's Office)
 July, 1942

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*	219,960	83	83,090	85	50
Clear Creek at Golden.....	175,300	98	50,110	82	32
St. Vrain Creek at Lyons....	86,170	88	23,720	73	52
Cache La Poudre River at Canon Mouth near Ft. Col- lins	224,000	74	62,190	72	58
Arkansas River at Canon City	505,800	97	172,970	109	54
Purgatoire River at Trinidad.	138,200	204	39,190	150	34
Rio Grande River near Del Norte	948,300	136	305,890	174	52
Saguache Creek near Saguache	70,700	127	17,560	116	32
Conejos River near Mogote...	385,700	141	106,790	185	39
Colorado River at Glenwood Springs	1,690,000	79	314,490	64	42
Blue River at Dillon.....	70,520	81	21,570	78	32
Dolores River at Dolores....	521,800	160	97,680	198	32
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs	302,800	86	28,630	79	36
White River near Meeker....	449,500	97	78,350	86	38
Animas River at Durango...	948,900	145	264,680	178	43
La Plata River at Hesperus..	65,530	184	12,970	238	27

*Corrected for storage.

DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE ENTERPRISES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO,
BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Drainage of agricultural lands is the act or process of drawing off excess water by underground conduits, pipes or tiles; or by open or covered surface trenches; or by pumping, for the purpose of improving soil conditions. A drainage enterprise is the area organized in one drainage district, or assessed for public drain or in corporate or private ownership operated as one undertaking.

	1940	1930	1920
Approximate land area of state (acres).....	66,538,880	66,341,120	66,341,120
Land in drainage enterprises (acres).....	468,322	366,719	171,656
Improved (acres).....	411,635	302,023	123,031
Unimproved:			
Timber and cut-over (acres).....	5,780	.....	.....
Other (acres).....	50,907	64,696	48,625
Drainage sufficient for normal crop (acres).....	413,514	313,039	(1)
Partly drained, for partial crop (acres).....	14,880	48,176	(1)
Unfit to raise any crop for lack of drainage (acres)	9,928	5,504	*26,446
In occupied farms (acres).....	392,132	305,966	(1)
In planted crops (acres).....	344,702	274,922	(1)
Idle (acres).....	82,996	69,780	(1)
Available for settlement (acres).....	13,072	53,513	(1)
Open ditches, completed (miles).....	972.9	814.9	132.5
Tile drains, completed (miles).....	365.3	369.5	195.2
Drainage pumping plants, capacity (horsepower)....	6	.....	.....
Gallons per minute.....	900	.....	.....
Capital invested in enterprises.....	\$4,890,317	\$4,358,866	\$1,081,875
Average per acre.....	\$ 10.44	\$ 11.89	\$ 6.30

(1) Not available.

*Reported as "Swampy, subject to overflow, seeped, or alkali".

Agriculture and Livestock

Number and Value of Farms, Acreage, Livestock, Farm Products, Dairying; Bees and Honey; Agricultural Adjustment; Farm Security; Soil Conservation; Agricultural Organizations; 4-H Clubs; Experiment Station; Extension Service

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.

There were 51,436 farms in Colorado on April 1, 1940, as reported by the bureau of the census. This was a decrease of 8,520 or 14.2 per cent as compared with the same date in 1930. The area in farms increased, however, from 28,876,171 acres in 1930 to 31,527,240 acres in 1940, a gain of 2,651,069 acres or 14.2 per cent. The figures reflect a tendency toward fewer and larger farms, the average farm in 1940 comprising 612.9 acres as against 481.6 acres in 1930.

The value of farm property, including livestock, was \$499,497,660 on April 1, 1940, which compares with \$791,286,284 in 1930, a decrease of \$291,788,624 or 36.8 per cent. The comparative values indicate the change in conditions resulting from the deflationary period beginning with the earlier part of the decade between the two censuses.

A distribution of these values with per cent of decrease in 1940 as compared with 1930, in thousands of dollars (three last figures omitted) is as follows:

	1940	1930	% De- crease
Land	\$303,496	\$510,954	40.6
Buildings	84,847	118,391	28.3
Implements and machinery ...	39,021	50,241	22.3
Livestock on farms	72,132	111,618	35.4
Total	\$499,497	\$791,286	36.8

The value of livestock products, crops harvested and forest products from these farms in 1939 amounted to \$125,432,732. The figures for 1929 are not exactly comparable with the later year, but for such items as are available, they are in thousands of dollars (last three figures omitted) as follows:

	1939	1929	% De- crease
Livestock prod- ucts	\$ 63,107	*\$ 32,114	+96.5
Crops harvested	62,210	127,063	51.0
Forest products sold	114	446	74.4
Total	\$125,432	\$159,624	21.4

*Exclusive of livestock butchered and livestock sold.

(+)—Increase.

Agriculture, including the raising of livestock, has consistently maintained a relative higher rank in the state in recent years than the mining industry, but contests first place with the manufacturing industry. The relative position of the three as shown by the 1940 census is as follows:

	Value
Manufactured products.....	\$221,642,666
Agriculture (including livestock)*	125,432,723
Mineral production.....	64,071,621

*Agriculture exclusive of livestock, \$62,210,000.

The cost of materials, supplies, fuel, etc., used in manufactures in 1939 was \$130,386,505. Since a very large portion of materials and supplies are the products of the mines and agriculture, a better measure of the relative position of the three industries is obtained by using the value added by manufacture which was \$91,256,161. On this basis agriculture ranked first, manufactures second and mineral production third.

In the following pages will be found tables giving a summary of agriculture by census years.

AGRICULTURE: VALUE OF COLORADO FARMS, LAND AND BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY, BY TENURE, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940 (Apr. 1)	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1925 (Jan. 1)	1920 (Jan. 1)	1910 (Apr. 15)
Value of farms (land and buildings)	\$388,343,847	\$418,757,555	\$629,346,675	\$592,455,108	\$866,013,660	\$408,518,861
By color of operator:						
White operators*.....	385,315,936	415,895,070	624,112,304	(2)	858,500,595	404,493,616
Non-white operators....	3,027,911	2,862,485	5,234,371	(2)	7,513,065	4,025,245
By tenure of operator:						
Full owners.....	135,917,512	151,857,328	218,352,337	241,271,812	382,138,711	270,209,463
Part owners.....	105,562,926	105,505,555	165,739,644	133,222,903	205,518,397	(3)
Managers	17,497,290	12,809,292	28,961,039	23,987,678	42,106,600	29,343,653
All tenants.....	129,366,119	148,585,380	216,293,655	193,972,715	236,249,952	108,965,745
Average value per farm---	7,550	6,580	10,497	10,211	14,449	8,848
Average value per acre---	12.32	13.97	21.79	24.51	35.40	30.19
Value of all buildings.....	84,847,413	(2)	118,391,947	98,481,170	102,290,944	45,696,656
By tenure of operator:						
Full owners.....	39,050,753	(2)	54,827,432	68,346,013	55,293,474	32,940,836
Part owners.....	17,464,721	(2)	25,721,509	(3)	18,944,977	(3)
Managers	3,519,247	(2)	4,788,242	3,556,398	4,837,459	2,959,631
All tenants.....	24,812,692	(2)	33,054,764	26,578,759	23,215,034	9,796,189
Value of implements and machinery	39,021,614	(2)	50,241,437	33,472,740	49,804,509	12,791,601
By tenure of operator:						
Full owners.....	13,371,796	(2)	17,968,348	14,848,779	25,478,063	9,401,352
Part owners.....	11,087,953	(2)	14,414,318	7,954,433	10,423,107	(3)
Managers	848,715	(2)	1,237,176	820,777	1,711,392	741,543
All tenants.....	13,713,150	(2)	16,621,595	9,848,751	12,191,947	2,648,706

*Includes Mexicans.

(2) Not available.

(3) Not separated.

AGRICULTURE: FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE IN COLORADO, BY COLOR AND BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, AND BY SIZE OF FARM, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—A farm for census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed 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, and the several tracts may be held under different tenures. A farm operator is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. For all practical purposes, the number of farm operators is identical with the number of farms.

	1940 (Apr. 1)	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1925 (Jan. 1)	1920 (Jan. 1)	1910 (Apr. 15)
Farms, number.....	51,436	63,644	59,956	58,020	59,934	46,170
By color of operator:						
White*	51,034	63,172	59,355	(2)	59,381	45,596
Non-white	402	472	601	(2)	553	574
By tenure of operator:						
Full owner.....	22,385	27,718	26,929	29,292	35,553	32,474
Part owner.....	9,442	10,605	11,497	10,225	9,738	4,519
Manager	471	481	838	585	880	787
Tenant	19,138	24,840	20,692	17,918	13,763	8,390
Per cent tenant.....	37.2	39.0	34.5	30.9	23.0	18.2
By size:						
Under 3 acres.....	411	816	1,032	399	410	569
3 to 9 acres.....	3,824	4,380	3,612	3,202	2,288	2,222
10 to 19 acres.....	2,869	3,302	2,808	2,565	2,234	2,279
20 to 49 acres.....	4,348	5,106	4,728	4,480	4,449	3,882
50 to 99 acres.....	5,682	6,348	5,990	5,872	5,913	4,384
100 to 174 acres.....	8,945	11,250	10,499	10,750	12,139	16,355
175 to 259 acres.....	3,208	3,928	3,952	3,859	4,019	3,004
260 to 499 acres.....	8,848	13,748	13,100	15,140	17,592	9,472
500 to 999 acres.....	6,913	9,290	8,982	8,224	7,482	2,426
1,000 to 4,999 acres.....	5,655	4,994	4,777	3,196	3,087	(2)
5,000 to 9,999 acres.....	452	298	287	(2)	(2)	(2)
10,000 acres and over.....	281	184	189	(2)	(2)	(2)
Land area, state (acres).....	66,538,880	66,341,120	66,341,120	66,341,120	66,341,120	66,341,120
Per cent in farms.....	47.4	45.2	43.5	36.4	36.9	20.4
All land in farms (acres).....	31,527,240	29,978,472	28,876,171	24,167,270	24,462,014	13,532,113
Average size of farm.....	612.9	471.0	481.6	416.5	408.1	293.1
By color of operator:						
White (*)	31,477,198	29,916,263	28,794,511	(2)	24,374,636	13,424,263
Non-white	50,042	62,209	81,660	(2)	87,378	107,850
By tenure of operator:						
Full owner	6,618,678	8,318,356	7,518,660	8,789,276	10,633,109	10,134,797
Part owner	15,475,092	11,905,402	12,021,491	8,597,504	7,988,569	(3)
Portion owned	7,130,093	5,613,714	5,438,509	4,046,625	(2)	(2)
Rented from others	8,344,999	6,291,688	6,582,982	4,550,879	(2)	(2)
Manager	2,112,094	1,270,851	2,167,191	1,284,724	1,595,853	1,140,446
All tenants	7,321,376	8,483,863	7,168,829	5,495,766	4,244,483	2,256,870
By size of farm:						
Under 3 acres	578	1,143	1,421	581	666	40,432
3 to 9 acres.....	20,470	22,987	19,264	16,818	12,243	(3)
10 to 19 acres.....	36,029	41,459	35,674	31,775	27,911	(3)
20 to 49 acres.....	141,572	166,703	156,685	148,387	147,114	126,209
50 to 99 acres.....	424,156	476,307	457,159	440,696	442,875	328,961
100 to 174 acres.....	1,315,411	1,671,967	1,552,893	1,600,391	1,818,972	2,526,566
175 to 259 acres.....	696,109	853,228	859,096	837,950	882,004	3,929,716
260 to 499 acres.....	3,245,571	4,979,709	4,772,158	5,418,612	6,182,937	(3)
500 to 999 acres.....	4,957,621	6,569,030	6,349,340	5,749,095	5,189,387	1,699,401
1,000 to 4,999 acres.....	10,725,960	9,020,142	8,380,908	5,474,509	5,565,393	(2)
5,000 to 9,999 acres.....	3,109,029	1,967,947	1,914,516	(2)	(2)	(2)
10,000 acres and over.....	6,854,734	4,207,850	4,377,147	(2)	(2)	(2)

*Includes Mexicans.

(2) Not available.

(3) Not recorded separately.

AGRICULTURE: NUMBER OF COLORADO FARMS, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE, AND VALUE OF FARMS AND BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—All data are as of April 1, for specified years.

COUNTY	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Av. Size of Farms (Acres)	Value of Farms and Buildings	Value Buildings Only	Value Implements and Machinery
Adams -----1940-----	1,729	599,535	346.8	\$ 13,528,602	\$ 3,200,370	\$ 1,359,168
-----1930-----	1,912	557,561	291.6	23,143,053	4,386,014	1,760,342
Alamosa -----1940-----	608	374,326	615.7	4,469,290	1,073,601	497,304
-----1930-----	531	225,192	424.1	6,777,009	1,186,780	573,907
Arapahoe -----1940-----	1,079	450,344	417.4	10,754,234	3,517,589	777,672
-----1930-----	1,225	459,673	375.2	17,884,017	4,112,795	1,212,567
Archuleta -----1940-----	354	284,502	803.7	1,844,939	357,085	191,359
-----1930-----	389	163,442	420.2	2,028,562	430,625	181,099
Baca -----1940-----	906	1,068,584	1,179.5	4,989,136	470,233	592,586
-----1930-----	1,750	1,126,576	643.8	17,158,962	1,478,370	1,590,569
Bent -----1940-----	687	583,132	848.8	5,472,498	1,190,715	525,749
-----1930-----	882	540,938	613.3	10,112,517	1,566,746	823,895
Boulder -----1940-----	1,352	206,916	153.0	12,120,646	2,974,873	990,690
-----1930-----	1,473	203,313	138.0	18,128,233	4,242,879	1,078,663
Chaffee -----1940-----	295	107,632	364.5	1,998,368	623,055	190,642
-----1930-----	307	74,023	241.1	3,132,970	879,300	257,144
Cheyenne -----1940-----	496	752,783	1,517.7	2,791,984	405,825	272,415
-----1930-----	625	494,428	791.1	5,867,516	855,255	522,367
Clear Creek -----1940-----	47	18,523	394.1	378,270	149,060	12,995
-----1930-----	34	14,454	425.1	592,238	144,963	15,440
Conejos -----1940-----	1,049	352,850	336.4	7,023,576	1,158,907	752,005
-----1930-----	1,467	252,552	172.2	9,478,459	1,468,685	706,953
Costilla -----1940-----	523	392,522	750.5	2,136,129	369,015	340,107
-----1930-----	648	349,527	539.4	4,145,803	662,717	394,569
Crowley -----1940-----	532	327,163	615.0	2,554,458	426,060	339,982
-----1930-----	626	328,113	524.1	6,952,382	956,245	449,892
Custer -----1940-----	305	243,334	797.8	2,134,357	500,928	181,917
-----1930-----	406	260,169	640.8	2,909,693	718,245	347,175
Delta -----1940-----	1,699	220,765	129.9	7,316,921	1,890,339	751,035
-----1930-----	1,744	187,965	107.8	10,538,579	2,512,795	954,450
Denver -----1940-----	158	2,280	14.4	1,640,900	847,200	64,683
-----1930-----	257	3,789	14.7	2,848,287	1,404,280	121,654
Dolores -----1940-----	236	76,888	325.8	738,543	115,980	171,780
-----1930-----	194	71,455	368.3	502,800	93,685	105,321
Douglas -----1940-----	417	365,446	876.4	4,829,497	1,288,631	365,185
-----1930-----	438	347,283	792.9	8,058,665	1,966,970	598,865
Eagle -----1940-----	329	231,881	704.8	3,988,865	704,355	329,999
-----1930-----	374	170,616	456.2	4,314,696	926,137	366,904
Elbert -----1940-----	989	1,067,187	1,079.1	6,539,873	1,410,600	720,042
-----1930-----	1,241	966,899	779.1	13,170,272	2,420,591	1,195,865
El Paso -----1940-----	1,310	1,124,896	858.7	8,480,534	2,198,672	690,750
-----1930-----	1,463	1,071,111	732.1	17,319,833	3,822,810	1,031,391
Fremont -----1940-----	987	367,478	372.3	3,843,510	1,095,230	347,865
-----1930-----	1,270	366,717	288.8	7,189,054	2,196,485	431,583
Garfield -----1940-----	980	344,452	351.5	6,721,490	1,460,223	599,879
-----1930-----	1,015	251,791	248.1	8,472,775	1,889,388	591,639
Gilpin -----1940-----	51	20,315	398.3	239,765	60,100	15,425
-----1930-----	34	14,374	422.8	149,870	21,985	15,240
Grand -----1940-----	253	288,150	1,138.9	3,089,056	707,105	234,660
-----1930-----	229	212,341	927.3	3,172,663	625,600	185,745
Gunnison -----1940-----	362	316,201	873.5	4,436,514	914,345	288,094
-----1930-----	370	215,849	583.4	4,129,000	822,690	296,685
Hinsdale -----1940-----	34	18,696	549.9	279,750	65,100	25,315
-----1930-----	44	18,142	412.3	385,645	78,735	32,885
Huerfano -----1940-----	696	540,908	777.2	2,703,802	378,810	212,370
-----1930-----	760	495,851	652.4	4,760,629	721,535	358,898
Jackson -----1940-----	262	350,789	1,338.9	4,864,598	723,325	307,268
-----1930-----	203	321,277	1,582.6	3,430,876	535,510	225,160
Jefferson -----1940-----	1,763	267,316	151.6	16,249,925	5,576,029	1,023,155
-----1930-----	1,817	259,690	142.9	24,106,053	6,985,541	972,824
Kiowa -----1940-----	454	629,831	1,387.3	2,222,948	352,342	263,164
-----1930-----	579	461,829	797.6	5,529,623	742,670	436,017
Kit Carson -----1940-----	1,148	993,955	865.8	4,182,810	859,461	543,572
-----1930-----	1,630	969,104	594.5	14,396,018	2,202,150	1,304,837

AGRICULTURE: NUMBER OF COLORADO FARMS, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE, AND VALUE OF FARMS AND BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—All data are as of April 1, for specified years.

COUNTY	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Av. Size of Farms (Acres)	Value of Farms and Buildings	Value Buildings Only	Value Implements and Machinery
Lake -----1940-----	29	16,629	573.4	207,040	59,045	33,105
-----1930-----	44	20,681	470.0	241,389	42,820	30,890
La Plata ¹ -----1940-----	1,046	371,522	355.2	5,025,833	1,300,543	594,866
-----1930-----	1,161	359,127	309.3	6,643,259	1,640,381	630,904
Larimer -----1940-----	1,825	709,361	388.7	19,867,500	4,671,440	1,603,749
-----1930-----	1,838	698,304	379.9	28,541,224	5,553,427	1,941,348
Las Animas-----1940-----	1,281	1,982,361	1,547.5	6,122,101	716,322	426,175
-----1930-----	1,758	1,927,923	1,096.7	12,260,863	1,544,973	836,040
Lincoln -----1940-----	834	1,405,422	1,685.2	4,708,745	809,287	530,871
-----1930-----	1,232	1,195,717	970.5	13,345,855	1,689,266	1,196,093
Logan -----1940-----	1,575	1,041,707	661.4	14,078,741	2,700,252	1,644,681
-----1930-----	1,845	961,377	521.1	25,931,038	3,928,644	2,269,144
Mesa -----1940-----	2,652	422,592	159.3	14,006,534	3,847,385	1,361,887
-----1930-----	2,665	345,098	129.5	16,205,224	4,200,855	1,313,813
Mineral -----1940-----	49	27,348	558.1	648,780	243,340	17,700
-----1930-----	50	25,511	510.2	643,255	178,100	39,870
Moffat -----1940-----	527	904,008	1,715.4	4,018,916	605,360	360,697
-----1930-----	797	642,257	805.8	5,670,029	1,008,880	476,867
Montezuma -----1940-----	1,043	261,841	251.0	3,850,283	786,810	738,176
-----1930-----	978	285,730	292.2	5,046,342	1,155,787	576,628
Montrose -----1940-----	1,426	281,129	197.1	6,614,604	1,671,912	857,210
-----1930-----	1,318	231,065	175.3	7,832,094	2,028,447	776,623
Morgan -----1940-----	1,349	625,903	464.0	11,969,274	2,232,950	1,347,340
-----1930-----	1,569	632,615	403.2	19,736,549	3,484,290	1,709,789
Otero -----1940-----	1,189	976,398	821.2	8,433,382	1,807,190	850,381
-----1930-----	1,298	467,846	360.4	13,360,386	2,724,078	961,300
Ouray -----1940-----	153	133,868	875.0	1,389,043	241,400	96,244
-----1930-----	178	100,925	567.0	1,652,268	311,800	151,715
Park -----1940-----	306	563,129	1,840.3	3,642,217	942,250	242,678
-----1930-----	394	535,826	1,360.0	4,018,412	912,815	305,954
Phillips -----1940-----	626	417,696	667.2	6,206,909	1,089,720	729,838
-----1930-----	766	390,370	509.6	11,796,670	1,851,700	1,201,783
Pitkin -----1940-----	169	70,018	414.3	1,372,270	221,090	131,944
-----1930-----	180	59,888	332.7	1,684,765	309,735	135,715
Prowers -----1940-----	1,022	499,935	489.2	6,618,384	1,091,793	707,529
-----1930-----	1,382	564,644	408.6	14,871,233	2,179,346	1,208,892
Pueblo -----1940-----	1,193	797,883	668.8	8,712,722	1,986,020	882,389
-----1930-----	1,473	1,245,441	845.5	15,323,482	2,682,465	1,122,781
Rio Blanco -----1940-----	339	468,398	1,381.7	4,044,190	780,840	328,372
-----1930-----	433	336,640	777.5	5,077,685	879,885	398,142
Rio Grande -----1940-----	675	197,941	293.2	10,048,211	2,211,985	1,270,753
-----1930-----	730	202,094	276.8	14,933,998	2,679,973	1,230,645
Routt -----1940-----	829	575,216	693.9	6,810,039	1,277,670	697,715
-----1930-----	928	527,847	568.8	8,424,669	1,492,640	665,166
Saguache -----1940-----	505	465,726	922.2	6,333,743	1,086,476	510,460
-----1930-----	557	454,726	816.4	8,650,968	1,281,525	597,750
San Juan -----1940-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
-----1930-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel-----1940-----	178	169,458	952.0	1,069,301	163,795	106,125
-----1930-----	263	171,070	650.5	1,699,841	333,265	171,480
Sedgwick -----1940-----	505	288,756	571.8	5,241,634	1,015,887	683,645
-----1930-----	560	307,410	548.9	10,680,721	1,566,515	1,138,368
Summit -----1940-----	59	42,098	713.5	661,620	188,950	59,787
-----1930-----	61	32,231	528.4	729,900	179,050	62,660
Teller -----1940-----	246	145,509	591.5	1,174,001	358,280	106,616
-----1930-----	238	134,249	564.1	1,377,791	273,930	105,696
Washington -----1940-----	1,439	1,301,288	904.3	7,337,381	1,507,582	918,706
-----1930-----	1,753	1,237,648	706.0	15,063,272	2,610,896	1,372,716
Weld -----1940-----	4,512	1,934,146	428.7	50,131,511	9,798,640	5,503,809
-----1930-----	5,457	1,977,783	362.4	74,876,659	12,846,094	6,446,662
Yuma -----1940-----	1,765	1,440,494	816.1	13,433,150	2,368,036	1,699,334
-----1930-----	2,113	1,348,084	638.0	22,240,082	3,761,189	2,025,958
Total, State-----1940-----	51,436	31,527,240	612.9	\$388,343,847	\$ 84,847,413	\$39,021,614
-----1930-----	59,956	28,876,171	481.6	629,346,675	118,391,947	50,241,437

(1) Statistics for 4 farms reported in 1940, and 2 farms in 1930, included with data for La Plata.

AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS ON COLORADO FARMS: KIND OF ROAD ON WHICH FARMS ARE LOCATED; TELEPHONE ON FARM; AND DWELLINGS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

ITEM	1940	1930	1920
Automobiles on farms:			
Number farms reporting.....	40,878	45,546	28,356
Per cent of all farms.....	79.5	76.0	47.3
Number of automobiles.....	50,426	52,258	30,830
Motor trucks on farms:			
Number farms reporting.....	15,119	16,052	2,884
Per cent of all farms.....	29.4	26.8	4.8
Number of trucks.....	16,850	16,918	3,016
Tractors on farms:			
Number farms reporting.....	19,063	12,029	4,526
Per cent of all farms.....	37.1	20.1	7.6
Number of tractors.....	21,423	13,334	4,990
Kind of road on which farm is located (number farms reporting):			
Hard surfaced.....	6,221	*1,017	.....
Gravel, shell, shale, etc.....	14,385	14,423	.....
Improved dirt.....	16,916	22,602	.....
Unimproved dirt.....	11,836	18,072	.....
Telephone on farms:			
Number farms reporting.....	16,795	23,877	22,022
Per cent all farms.....	32.7	39.8	36.7
Dwellings lighted by electricity:			
Number farms reporting.....	19,735	9,393	†3,925
Per cent of all farms.....	38.4	15.7	6.25

*Concrete, brick, asphalt, and macadam.

†Dwellings lighted by either gas or electricity.

FARM INCOME

The value of all farm products sold, traded or used on the farms in Colorado in 1939 as reported by the census was \$108,699,894, of which \$60,876,826 or 56 per cent was livestock and livestock products sold or traded, \$40,596,089 or 37.4 per cent was crops sold or traded, \$114,280 or 0.1 per cent was forest products sold or traded, and

\$7,112,699 or 6.5 per cent was for farm products used by the farm households. A distinction between these figures and the total value of farm products given elsewhere in this section lies in the difference between farm products as a whole and those sold, traded or used on the farms. Livestock sold or traded accounted for \$44,125,097 and livestock products \$16,751,729 of the \$60,876,826 total for the livestock industry.

AGRICULTURE: VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1940, AND 1930, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND CROPS HARVESTED, 1939 AND 1929, BY COUNTIES
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—A breakdown of items included in these county totals is given in another table for the state by census years. Forest products, amounting to \$114,280 for the state in 1939, are omitted from this county table.

	Livestock on Farms (April 1)		Livestock Products		All Crops Harvested	
	1940	1930	1939	1929	1939	1929
Adams	\$ 1,167,465	\$ 1,810,398	\$ 1,508,105	\$ 1,192,066	\$ 2,262,842	\$ 4,506,644
Alamosa	986,388	1,153,279	690,161	297,027	799,206	2,018,144
Arapahoe	937,586	1,367,778	1,395,479	1,063,784	1,092,376	2,234,003
Archuleta	702,476	886,845	547,435	144,695	197,088	361,591
Baca	753,350	2,363,057	440,796	577,495	819,476	3,202,676
Bent	1,138,254	1,643,137	719,738	447,883	743,312	2,211,155
Boulder	1,425,155	1,414,357	1,619,386	1,111,706	1,677,353	2,634,504
Chaffee	433,967	624,747	314,113	144,364	216,683	441,902
Cheyenne	1,165,736	1,735,954	488,331	357,821	206,502	834,111
Clear Creek	32,448	31,776	33,223	9,534	5,413	9,416
Conejos	1,531,175	2,114,186	1,133,629	523,497	1,215,656	2,558,924
Costilla	389,463	648,582	392,856	143,804	759,708	789,383
Crowley	590,203	962,461	333,243	272,008	856,065	1,560,959
Custer	541,676	731,928	423,793	141,686	237,901	500,976
Delta	1,347,374	2,294,959	1,215,513	884,823	1,818,708	3,294,698
Denver	14,381	75,898	53,315	165,735	668,871	787,599
Dolores	114,502	213,042	86,073	37,299	254,985	115,458
Douglas	815,971	1,290,717	640,375	614,658	351,640	670,017
Eagle	1,191,195	1,349,500	909,495	157,236	552,218	951,449
Elbert	1,553,177	2,339,783	1,113,055	798,140	635,350	1,823,608
El Paso	1,728,278	2,661,628	1,428,467	1,249,768	995,536	2,033,722
Fremont	687,330	1,068,482	497,799	399,454	606,340	969,498
Garfield	1,935,701	2,623,304	1,413,804	599,564	1,118,889	2,053,587
Gilpin	41,894	43,586	23,304	12,228	7,600	21,073
Grand	966,273	979,689	710,498	129,302	295,495	395,978
Gunnison	1,893,169	2,183,479	1,116,095	176,563	524,012	673,214
Hinsdale	145,275	185,887	86,802	19,660	36,314	49,008
Huerfano	961,721	1,559,998	520,881	297,496	230,843	555,340
Jackson	1,945,912	2,008,034	872,138	113,901	646,280	730,101
Jefferson	1,070,400	1,369,092	1,409,212	1,232,975	1,477,465	2,056,780
Kiowa	902,757	1,461,603	567,642	305,456	118,035	719,634
Kit Carson	1,376,797	2,445,606	770,072	732,892	508,582	2,104,077
Lake	67,546	73,605	50,937	26,187	24,230	28,185
La Plata	1,172,629	1,716,569	896,097	635,668	649,670	1,160,112
Larimer	2,203,800	4,415,786	3,040,018	1,150,672	2,604,867	4,687,664
Las Animas	2,258,239	4,717,192	1,207,435	671,250	426,183	1,440,544
Lincoln	1,651,624	2,573,313	922,888	586,014	406,311	1,642,946
Logan	1,863,177	3,769,168	2,162,241	987,710	1,935,862	5,158,372
Mesa	2,204,216	3,233,419	1,713,378	1,125,013	2,942,750	4,634,780
Mineral	70,267	150,268	46,632	15,137	40,884	26,042
Moffat	1,581,727	2,184,974	1,411,412	463,575	319,010	764,081
Montezuma	1,008,339	1,839,657	798,860	511,123	1,053,756	1,088,477
Montrose	1,849,376	2,381,699	1,514,533	720,891	1,613,640	2,852,904
Morgan	1,506,242	2,632,630	2,427,949	769,175	1,973,241	4,611,432
Otero	1,226,216	1,862,820	1,115,524	708,850	1,581,467	3,362,039
Ouray	441,398	565,486	259,363	95,628	147,669	276,851
Park	1,069,027	1,311,493	541,257	198,142	269,691	387,121
Phillips	554,792	916,312	557,853	370,330	944,722	2,403,192
Pitkin	495,107	546,580	347,054	90,305	266,673	490,685
Prowers	964,720	2,246,481	1,092,238	763,782	1,039,723	3,397,976
Pueblo	1,067,350	2,894,668	1,022,966	885,150	1,411,687	2,738,290
Rio Blanco	1,910,808	2,741,999	1,222,849	229,230	439,252	751,287
Rio Grande	1,232,538	1,727,849	1,259,052	423,495	2,766,416	6,279,467
Routt	2,071,661	2,467,257	1,643,362	510,973	909,037	1,639,038
Saguache	1,669,017	2,568,553	1,162,720	371,206	899,790	2,654,377
San Juan	1,786	2,858	6,737	2,325		
San Miguel	421,681	806,736	379,154	158,656	99,116	227,172
Sedgwick	575,794	976,794	852,635	251,312	1,182,205	2,024,779
Summit	240,067	278,255	117,419	33,246	95,964	126,047
Teller	246,707	386,392	139,303	71,508	45,391	227,614
Washington	1,851,280	2,959,991	1,504,952	870,419	682,834	2,545,390
Weld	5,508,794	9,293,388	8,262,891	3,116,685	11,573,828	20,738,757
Yuma	2,300,114	3,674,430	1,504,420	1,034,452	1,928,295	4,828,251
Not classified	359,711	58,978	448,578	12,220		
State	\$72,132,199	*\$111,618,372	\$ 63,107,535	\$ 32,114,849	\$ 62,210,908	\$127,063,101

*Does not include the value for poultry other than chickens, or the value for silver fox and mink, as the numbers on hand were not obtained in 1930.

AGRICULTURE: VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, CROPS HARVESTED AND FOREST PRODUCTS FOR COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940 April 1	1935 Jan. 1	1930 April 1	1925 Jan. 1	1920 Jan. 1	1910 April 15
Livestock on farms:						
Domestic animals:						
Wool animals:	\$ 70,117,825	\$ 53,581,142	\$108,525,492	\$ 83,051,970	\$157,619,235	\$ 67,321,491
Poultry:	1,494,392	1,630,349	(3)	(3)	2,924,006	1,012,251
Bees:	160,271	(3)	325,571	(3)	433,339	308,608
Fur animals in captivity:	359,711	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total:	\$ 72,132,199	\$ 55,211,491	\$111,618,372	\$ 86,356,774	\$160,976,580	\$ 68,642,350
Livestock products:						
Whole milk, cream and butter sold:	\$ 8,244,392	(3)	\$ 14,606,564	\$ 9,714,720	\$ 10,555,075	\$ 3,399,741
Wool shorn:	2,417,226	\$ 2,435,382	3,422,582	\$2,367,086	\$4,877,656	\$1,458,003
Mohair and kid hair clipped:	2,636	4,006	12,220	10,655	11,028	2,024
Cattle and calves, hogs and pigs and sheep and lambs butchered:	1,631,213	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,745,651
Cattle and calves, hogs and pigs and sheep and lambs sold alive:	42,652,119	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	19,898,042
Poultry raised:	4,462,832	(3)	6,307,990	(3)	(3)	1,393,036
Chicken eggs produced:	3,092,380	3,097,354	7,369,223	\$5,094,348	\$5,668,950	\$2,319,566
Honey produced:	162,104	(3)	336,270	(3)	513,610	225,832
Pelts taken from fur animals in captivity:	441,603	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total:	\$ 63,107,535	.....	\$ 32,114,849	.....	\$ 21,636,319	\$ 30,541,898
Crops harvested:						
All cereals:	\$ 15,570,963	\$ 10,646,169	\$ 38,747,842	\$ 35,732,656	\$ 63,448,740	\$ 14,793,318
Other grains and seed:	5,549,270	(3)	9,311,592	(3)	5,427,744	706,672
Hay and forage:	18,289,591	\$19,301,025	\$29,946,784	\$26,460,116	\$28,728,280	17,327,615
Irish and sweet potatoes:	6,351,928	4,605,096	16,281,768	5,335,550	19,537,004	3,709,305
Vegetables (excluding potatoes):	4,195,919	(3)	7,427,214	(3)	\$5,192,507	2,348,190
Fruits and nuts:	2,481,792	(3)	5,699,950	(3)	8,751,678	\$25,078,978
Horticultural specialties sold:	2,307,280	(3)	\$2,300,673	(3)	\$3,335,972	\$354,170
All other crops:	7,464,165	(3)	19,347,278	(3)	17,747,532	6,133,194
Total:	\$ 62,210,908	.....	\$127,063,101	.....	\$179,719,457	\$ 50,651,412
Forest products sold:	114,280	89,497	\$446,680	(3)	\$302,823	\$4168,018
Grand total, products and crops:	\$125,432,723	.....	\$159,624,630	.....	\$201,708,599	\$ 81,361,338

¹Includes value for asses and burros of all ages, as follows: \$58,978 for 1930, \$166,019 for 1920, and \$136,732 for 1910. ²Includes \$451,813 estimated value for asses and burros, poultry other than chickens and bees. (3) Not available. ³Excludes butter sold. ⁴Includes estimates for incomplete reports. ⁵The value of "Other grains and seeds" includes \$88,501 for the value of flower and vegetable seeds, which may be partly duplicated under the value of sales of horticultural specialties. ⁶Excludes buckwheat, emmer and spelt. ⁷Excludes emmer and spelt. ⁸In 1924 and 1909 no separate inquiry was included for mixed grains; the enumerator being instructed to allocate the acreage and production of grains grown in mixture. ⁹For 1934, includes all hay and sorghums for forage, and for 1924, includes an undetermined amount of sorghums cut for hay. ¹⁰Excludes value for corn hogged or grazed off or cut for green or dry fodder; silage crops other than corn and sorghums; oats cut and fed unthreshed; and root and grain crops (other than corn and annual legumes) hogged or grazed off. ¹¹The value for root crops harvested for feed was included. ¹²Includes Irish and sweet potatoes grown in farm gardens. ¹³Includes value for wild black walnuts. ¹⁴Includes the value for flower and vegetable seeds harvested. ¹⁵Not strictly comparable for the various census years due to schedule differences.

**MORTGAGE DEBT OF COLORADO FARMS: NUMBER DISTRIBUTED AS TO OWNERSHIP,
VALUE OF FARMS AND AMOUNT OF DEBT, BY CENSUS YEARS**

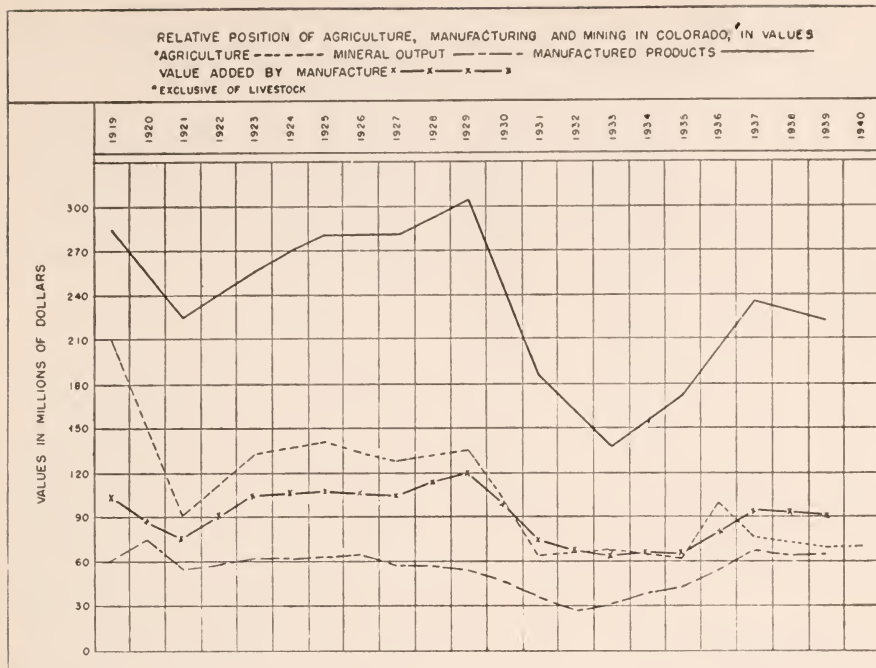
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Data for 1940 and 1930 relate to April 1; for 1925 and 1920 to January 1; and for 1910 to April 15.

ITEM	1940	1930	(1) 1925	1920	1910
FARMS OPERATED BY FULL OWNERS					
Number	22,385	26,929	29,292	35,553	32,474
Free from mortgage..	10,250	12,001	(2)	17,180	(2)
Reported mortgaged..	10,717	12,825	14,444	15,955	(2)
Not reported	1,418	2,103	(2)	2,418	(2)
Farms free from mortgage:					
Area, acres	2,689,897	2,997,016	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	262.4	249.7	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value land and buildings	\$51,309,351	\$ 78,552,980	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	5,006	6,546	(2)	(2)	(2)
Farms reported mortgaged:					
Area, acres	3,385,132	3,926,217	4,927,112	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	319.6	310.0	341.1	(2)	(2)
Value land and buildings	\$76,958,835	\$127,162,862	\$144,065,345	\$211,700,699	\$ 77,332,068
Average per farm..	7,266	10,040	9,974	13,454	10,214
Amount of mortgage	32,493,813	48,854,641	61,408,229	62,623,338	18,986,026
Average equity per farm	4,198	6,183	5,723	9,474	7,706
Average debt per farm	3,068	3,857	4,251	3,980	2,508
FARMS OPERATED BY PART OWNERS					
Number	9,442	11,497	10,225	9,738	4,519
Free from mortgage..	3,137	3,740	(2)	3,785	(2)
Reported mortgaged..	5,884	7,191	6,553	5,176	(2)
Not reported	421	566	(2)	777	(2)
Farms free from mortgage:					
Area, acres	4,980,814	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	1,587.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Portion owned, acres	2,238,953	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	713.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value land and buildings:					
Total	\$29,768,752	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Portion owned	16,784,193	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Farms reported mortgaged:					
Area, acres	9,265,346	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	1,590.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Portion owned	4,345,050	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average per farm..	746.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value land and buildings	\$69,968,861	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Portion owned	40,684,511	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Amount of mortgage on portion owned..	18,360,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average equity per farm	3,833	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Average debt per farm	3,153	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

(1) All 1925 data for mortgaged farms based on those reporting the amount of mortgage debt.

(2) Not available.



DAIRY INDUSTRY

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 \$224,972,054 worth of these products in the 18 years ending with 1940, an average of \$12,498,447 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

	Factory Products	All Dairy Products
1927.....	14,533,764	28,902,412
1928.....	17,117,396	31,453,025
1929.....	18,553,840	33,134,695
1930.....	15,308,386	28,635,025
1931.....	12,690,913	24,164,509
1932.....	10,245,134	19,885,874
1933.....	8,618,733	16,261,330
1934.....	9,695,399	16,338,738
1935.....	10,002,062	24,043,743
1936.....	11,069,483	25,912,658
1937.....	11,518,874	.....
1938.....	11,464,522	.....
1939.....	11,168,242	.....
1940.....	12,060,842	.....

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	8,087,273
1927.....	24,200,138	11,374,065
1928.....	26,468,663	12,175,584
1929.....	26,664,857	12,932,456
1930.....	27,604,776	10,213,767
1931.....	25,800,119	8,753,977
1932.....	27,032,644	7,515,075
1933.....	26,578,470	6,106,048
1934.....	27,447,371	6,806,940
1935.....	22,213,894	6,956,307
1936.....	20,265,823	6,688,822
1937.....	21,124,905	6,865,594
1938.....	22,286,991	6,697,532
1939.....	22,696,006	6,189,201
1940.....	22,148,474	6,852,738

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	609,638
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
1939.....	4,036,181	464,728
1940.....	4,214,084	534,651

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:

	1941	1940	1939
Creameries (butter)...	75	77	79
Ice cream plants and counter freezers	192	197	202
Cheese factories	16	18	20
Malted and dried milk plants	6	6	4
Condensaries and evaporated milk plants...	5	5	4
Cottage cheese factories	46	48	49
Receiving stations	230	232	250
Licensed plants	279	280	295
Licensed operators	875	834	947
Oleomargarine plants..	21	18	20

Of the plants licensed in 1941, 23 made no product other than butter, 147 made no product other than ice cream, 10 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
1939.....	15,370,578
1940.....	14,958,671

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
1939.....	3,638,390
1940.....	4,751,574

A table published herewith shows the distribution in quantity and value of dairy products in 1940, 1939 and 1938 as reported by the state dairy commissioner.

Two tables are given herewith summarizing the butter and cheese manufacturing industry in census years as reported by the bureau of the census.

Another table gives quantity and value of dairy products produced on farms.

POULTRY ON FARMS

There were 2,842,061 chickens valued at \$1,340,949 on Colorado farms on April 1, 1940, as reported by the census. That was the smallest number in any census year since 1910. The figures do not, however, fully reflect the facts, inasmuch as the census for years other than 1939 was taken as of January 1 and the difference in dates considerably affects the number. A better figure is the number sold in 1939, which totaled 5,210,207, valued at \$2,488,577. The chickens produced 19,250,929 dozen eggs in 1939, valued at \$3,093,360.

A far greater difference in turkey production and sales is shown. On April 1, 1940, there were only 86,874 turkeys, valued at \$138,304, on the farms. However, there were 901,502 turkeys valued at \$1,931,971 raised in 1939, the relative turnover being credited to the sale of turkeys generally at ages under one year. The raising of turkeys has increased at a far greater rate than for chickens, the number in 1929 being 547,789. Until recent years the sale of turkeys largely was confined to the holiday seasons, but now there is a market for them the year 'round.

Ducks and geese are much less plentiful on Colorado farms, there being only 15,776, valued at \$7,633, of the former in 1940 and 3,841, valued at \$4,201, for the latter.

The 19,250,929 dozen chicken eggs produced in the state in 1939 was equal to approximately 17 dozen for each man, woman and child, or 204 eggs per capita. The number of chickens raised in 1939 was a fraction over 4 per capita. The number of turkeys raised failed to come up to one for each person in the state.

Poultry raising has been commercialized in Colorado to a greater extent than the number on the farms indicate as there are a number of large establishments engaged in the business on a considerable scale.

DAIRY INDUSTRY: QUANTITY AND WHOLESALE VALUE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN COLORADO IN FACTORIES LICENSED BY STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER, CALENDAR YEARS 1940, 1939 AND 1938

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

Note—Butter and cheese made on farms and sold or consumed are not included.

	1940		1939		1938	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Creamery butter, lbs.-----	22,148,474	\$6,852,738	22,696,006	\$6,189,201	22,286,991	\$6,697,532
Ice cream, gals.-----	3,100,103	2,622,997	3,104,892	2,647,541	2,827,002	2,503,310
Sherbet, gals.-----	133,760	113,174	128,280	107,896	116,270	102,957
American or cheddar cheese:						
Whole milk (lbs.)-----	1,452,372	261,427	1,361,863	186,303	2,099,201	251,904
Part skim (lbs.)-----	816,920	114,369	1,162,161	139,459	1,733,719	164,703
Full skim (lbs.)-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,592	531
All Italian varieties of cheese, lbs. -----	8,300	1,494	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other varieties of cheese, lbs. -----	14,500	2,610	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cream cheese, lbs.-----	-----	-----	890	232	-----	-----
Cottage cheese, all varieties, lbs. -----	1,919,992	154,751	1,511,267	138,734	1,651,418	151,931
Sweetened condensed milk:						
Bulk goods, skimmed, lbs..	15,950	1,037	31,350	2,038	-----	-----
Unsweetened condensed milk:						
Bulk goods, skimmed, lbs..	1,311,226	32,780	1,215,477	\$0,387	1,020,481	25,512
Bulk goods, unskimmed, lbs.	9,150	549	55,457	3,327	368,642	22,119
Evaporated milk, unsweetened:						
Case goods, unskimmed, lbs.	18,016,145	1,243,114	16,940,788	1,185,855	19,324,628	1,256,101
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated products), lbs.-----	72,920	2,151	281,915	7,330	107,620	4,197
Dry or powdered buttermilk, lbs. -----	570,725	28,308	574,135	26,123	662,600	16,565
Dry or powdered skimmilk (in barrels), lbs.-----	59,801	3,116	3,150	142	235,481	9,419
Dry or powdered skimmilk (in bags), lbs.-----	249,862	13,018	539,788	24,830	485,205	18,923
Malted milk-----	4,576,185	613,209	3,573,465	478,844	1,837,061	238,818
Value factory products-----		\$12,060,842		\$11,168,242		\$11,464,522
Butter sold in Colorado (lbs.)	14,958,671	-----	15,370,578	-----	14,482,151	-----
Oleomargarine sold in Colorado, lbs.-----	4,751,574	-----	3,638,390	-----	4,109,576	-----

**DAIRY INDUSTRY: COWS AND HEIFERS MILKED, MILK PRODUCED AND SOLD,
BUTTER CHURNED AND SOLD, AND CREAM SOLD ON COLORADO FARMS,
AND VALUES, BY CENSUS YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1939		1934		1929	
	Number or Quantity	Value	Number or Quantity	Value	Number or Quantity	Value
Cows and heifers milked--	190,851	-----	257,746	-----	234,530	-----
Milk produced, gals.-----	100,535,595	-----	106,820,253	-----	121,905,777	-----
Whole milk sold, gals.-----	34,289,958	\$5,528,990	(1)	(1)	36,082,195	\$6,822,101
Butter churned, including any sold, lbs.-----	2,986,689	-----	4,140,444	-----	3,578,682	-----
Butter sold, lbs.-----	382,700	102,378	(1)	(1)	582,962	258,996
Cream sold.-----	-----	2,613,024	(1)	(1)	-----	7,525,467

(1) Not available.

DAIRYING: AVERAGE PRICES FOR CREAM AND MILK, BY YEARS

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sour cream, station, per lb. butterfat -----	\$.27½	\$.20½	\$.22	\$.27	\$.29¾	\$.24½	\$.23½
Sour cream, track, per lb. butterfat -----	.30½	.23½	.25	.29	.32	.25½	.24½
Sour cream, delivered, per lb. butterfat -----	.31½	.24½	.26	.30	.33	.27½	.26½
Sweet cream, per lb. butterfat.-----	.36½	.29½	.31	.35	.37	.33	.31
Milk for fluid use, per cwt. of 3.5% milk (Denver milk shed)-----	2.12	2.07	2.10	2.19	2.12	1.92	1.75
Milk for manufacturing purposes,% per cwt. of 3.5% milk-----	1.30	1.23	1.11	1.48	1.44	1.15	1.05
Sweet cream, separated from milk% for manufacturing purposes, per lb. butterfat-----	.44	.40½	.39	.48	.46	---	---

**DAIRY INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF COLORADO CHEESE MANUFACTURES,
BY CENSUS YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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. 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.

	1939	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Number of establishments-----	11	15	12	8	14	16
Persons engaged*-----	33	37	24	15	22	33
Salaries and wages*-----	\$ 37,817	\$ 42,974	\$ 19,762	\$ 19,204	\$ 29,580	\$ 51,575
Cost of materials, containers, etc..	385,825	443,473	317,683	245,521	339,942	713,432
Value of products-----	513,218	495,232	396,373	319,436	416,374	846,964
Value added by manufacture-----	127,393	51,759	78,690	73,915	76,432	133,532
Cheese other than cottage, pot and bakers' produced (pounds)-----	-----	3,035,842	-----	-----	3,171,283	3,789,990
Value cheese-----	\$481,081	\$449,622	-----	-----	\$391,030	\$774,912

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

DAIRY INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF COLORADO CREAMERY BUTTER MANUFACTURES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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. 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.

	1939	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Number of establishments-----	49	61	55	52	56	60
Persons engaged:*						
Salaried officers and employees..	117	173	138	(1)	(1)	142
Wage earners (average number)	310	356	282	256	244	303
Salaries and wages:*						
Salaries -----	\$225,507	\$267,647	\$218,211	(1)	(1)	\$280,682
Wages -----	289,152	334,891	267,615	\$217,344	\$289,605	340,492
Total -----	\$514,659	\$602,538	\$485,826	-----	-----	\$621,174
Cost of materials, containers, fuel, etc. -----	\$5,192,349	\$6,411,929	\$4,437,580	\$4,155,357	\$5,088,471	\$8,039,080
Value of products-----	\$6,627,153	\$8,394,917	\$5,745,983	\$5,251,527	\$6,331,731	\$9,854,633
Value added by manufacture-----	1,434,804	1,982,988	1,308,403	1,096,170	1,243,260	1,815,553
Creamery butter produced (lbs.)--	-----	21,027,329	16,922,384	-----	21,480,603	22,020,043
Value butter-----	-----	\$7,027,919	\$4,764,020	-----	\$5,761,830	\$9,083,253

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

(1) Not called for on schedule.

BEES 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.

The estimated yield of honey per colony also varies extensively from year to year, depending upon climatical conditions and available flora. In 1931 the United States department of agriculture estimated the yield at 10 pounds per colony, and in 1937 it was 57 pounds. These yields represent the extremes.

The state apiary laws are administered by the bureau of plant and insect control under the state entomologist, a section of the Colorado division of agriculture. This section reported 32,988 colonies in apiaries in 1941, of which 446 were found to be diseased. Of these, 223 were burned and 181 were treated.

The number of hives in Colorado in census years as reported by the United States bureau of the census are as follows:

Year	Hives
1900, June 1.....	59,756
1910, January 15.....	71,434
1920, January 1.....	63,253
1930, April 1.....	67,289
1940, April 1.....	44,922

Of those reported in 1940, 31,825 were hives owned by farm operators and 13,097 were owned by others, but kept on the farms.

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

Year	Pounds	Value
1899.....	1,732,630	\$171,740
1909.....	2,306,492	225,883
1919.....	2,493,950	573,610
1929.....	3,509,510	396,270
1939.....	2,112,351	162,104

Forty-two of the 63 counties in the state reported honey production in 1939 as compared with 50 in 1929.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The Agricultural Adjustment administration (AAA) is an agency of the United States department of agriculture charged with the administration of certain legislation designed to maintain an ever-normal granary of basic farm products at prices which will yield a farm income comparable with nonfarm income, conserve soil resources, and protect generally the interests of producers and consumers. The first objective is sought through the adjustment of farm prices and income by the limitation or allotment of crops. The objective of the soil conservation program is to improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and rain erosion. 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.

The program is made effective by the cooperation 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 local associations, in turn, are under a state committee of five which maintains a state office at the Agricultural college at Fort Collins.

There were 39,581 farms in Colorado participating in the 1940 conservation programs. These comprised 6,862,761 acres of cropland or 82.4 per cent of all the cropland in the state. The number of payees was 43,613, and estimated gross payments amounted to \$4,860,060 or an average of \$111.46 per payee.

Payments to producers in Colorado in fiscal years ending June 30 under the act and its sundry amendments are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934.....	\$ 1,604,106
1935.....	8,201,585
1936.....	8,652,151
1937.....	6,869,295
1938.....	4,770,401
1939.....	11,709,214
1940.....	11,082,437
1941.....	10,221,019
Total.....	\$63,111,608

Distribution of payments to producers in Colorado in the year ending June 30, 1941, are as follows:

	Amount
Agricultural conservation payments.....	\$ 4,389,283
1940 parity payment program.....	848,365
1941 parity payment program.....	123,803
Sugar act of 1937.....	3,842,108
All other*.....	1,017,460
Total.....	\$10,221,019

*Includes miscellaneous program payments, expenses of county association, state's proportion of expenses of the administration in Washington and payments for the purchase and diversion of agricultural products.

Three measures are provided for keeping excess wheat off the market. The farmer may store the production in excess of his quota in a public warehouse under bond and make a loan on same, may turn his excess over to the government to be taken out of trade channels to be used for relief and non-commercial uses, or he may pay the marketing penalty, which in 1941 was 49 cents a bushel. Wheat under loan in Colorado, in bushels in specified years was as follows:

Year	Bushels	Av. Farm Price
1938.....	1,133,371	\$.49
1939.....	2,907,961	.64
1940.....	3,314,613	.62

Estimated gross payments in Colorado, by commodities, in 1940, adjusted to round figures, are as follows:

Commodity	Amount
Wheat.....	\$ 910,000
Potatoes, commercial.....	353,000
Vegetables, commercial.....	41,000
General diversion.....	1,789,000
Restoration land.....	67,000
Soil and range building practices.....	1,701,000
Total.....	\$4,861,000

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Resettlement administration was created by executive order on April 30, 1935, pursuant to the emergency relief appropriation act of April 8, 1935, and was transferred to the department of agriculture on December 31, 1936, and its name was changed to the Farm Security administration. It took over homestead projects of the resettlement administration, the subsistence homestead division of the department of the interior, the federal emergency relief administration and the Rural Rehabilitation corporation.

The primary purposes of the several agencies were to make loans to destitute and low-income farmers, to informal co-operatives of farmers needing assistance, and tenant farmers to enable them to reestablish themselves on a firm foundation by financing their indebtedness and giving them the opportunity to make a new start. Included in the program was the estab-

lishment of migratory labor camps for migrant families who take to the highways in search of day labor.

Loans and grants in Colorado to individual farm families for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and from 1934 to 1941, inclusive, under the rural rehabilitation program, are as follows:

	1941	1934-1941
Loans	\$2,248,000	\$17,566,000
Grants	409,000	2,721,000
Total	\$2,657,000	\$20,287,000

On June 30, 1941, there were 20,584 families receiving loans or grants, or both loans and grants.

Loans outstanding on June 30, 1941, are as follows:

Number families.....	9,893
Amounts outstanding.....	\$10,805,000
Amount of maturities.....	8,418,000
Amount of collections.....	5,853,000
Per cent collected.....	69.5

Under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act, the administration was authorized to make loans to competent farm tenants, share croppers and farm laborers to enable them to become farm owners. Funds are distributed to states on the basis of farm population.

Tenant purchase loans in Colorado in the fiscal year 1941, were as follows:

Counties designated for loans...	15
Applicants	837
Borrowers	35
Loans approved	\$378,429
Average loan.....	10,812

On June 30, 1941, principal and interest matured amounted to \$24,366 and amount collected, including delinquencies, was \$28,398.

There were three subsistence-homesteads-type projects in Colorado on June 30, 1941, comprising 496 acres, which represented a cost of \$103,702, development cost of \$16,393, and a total investment of \$120,065.

On June 30, 1941, there were 190 scattered-farms-type projects in the state embracing 16,679 acres, representing a total investment of \$2,107,637.

At the end of the 1941 fiscal year there were 2,480 participants in community and cooperative services to whom \$168,104 had been loaned.

The net encumbrances for all major purposes for Colorado on June 30, 1941, amounted to \$4,491,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Colorado is one of 42 states having statutes providing for the organization of soil conservation districts. The

first such law in the state became effective May 6, 1937. This act was revised and clarified effective April 3, 1941.

Soil conservation districts are self-governing subdivisions of the state, through which land owners and operators may cooperate together and through which they may also secure the aid of state and federal agencies in solving problems of erosion, flood control and soil and water conservation that the individual cannot handle alone. The organization of such districts is entirely voluntary.

Voting powers within districts are vested primarily in the resident land owners. They elect from among themselves three of the five members of the district board of supervisors.

These districts may levy taxes to help in carrying out their programs, but only by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the land owners eligible to vote.

Districts in Colorado are working on range improvement, stock water development, revegetation of eroded lands, reforestation, spreading of flood water on pasture and range land, improvement of irrigation systems, control of erosion by wind and water, flood control, stream bank protection, and improved methods for the conservation of soil, soil fertility and moisture.

Many districts are collaborating closely with county and state officials in making desirable changes in the use of land, road improvement and road protection from floods. Several districts are cooperating with county superintendents of schools in establishing soil conservation education in the public school system.

The law is administered under the State Soil Conservation Board, which is made up of the Director of the extension service of the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Director of the Colorado experiment station, and two members of the state planning commission.

These four members may request the secretary of the United States department of agriculture to appoint a representative who at present is the state conservationist of the soil conservation service.

The board consists of Nate C. Warren, president; Alvin Kezer, F. A. Anderson, Homer J. Henney and Kenneth W. Chalmers. A. J. Hamman is secretary.

A table published herewith gives the names, location, date of organization and acreage included, as of September 1, 1942.

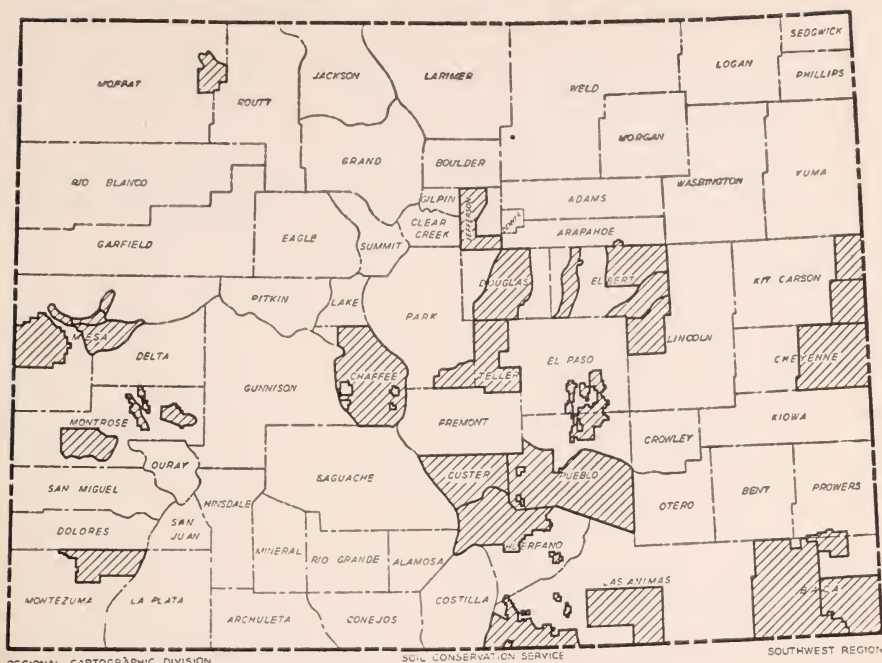
SOIL CONSERVATION: NUMBER, NAMES, LOCATION, DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND ACREAGE IN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

(Source: State Soil Conservation Board)

Note—The 8,884,360 acres in conservation districts is approximately 13.4 per cent of the area of the state.

No.	Name of District	County	Date Organized	Area (Acres)
1	Great Divide.....	Moffat	Dec. 28, 1937	266,512
	Addition No. 1.....	Moffat	Feb. 24, 1941	108,388
2	Western Baca.....	Baca	Mar. 5, 1938	845,000
3	Southeastern Baca.....	Baca	June 30, 1938	391,360
4	Plainview	Kit Carson	July 9, 1938	151,827
5	Smoky Hill.....	Kit Carson	Oct. 14, 1938	150,000
6	Custer County.....	Custer	Apr. 27, 1939	109,600
	Addition No. 1.....	Custer	May 16, 1942	322,560
	Addition No. 2.....	Custer	June 12, 1942	7,785
7	Big Sandy.....	Elbert	Aug. 28, 1939	155,200
	Addition No. 1.....	Elbert	Dec. 31, 1941	320
	Addition No. 2.....	Elbert	Jan. 7, 1942	400
8	Horse-Rush	Elbert	Sept. 11, 1939	238,600
	Addition No. 1.....	Elbert	Dec. 18, 1941	4,680
	Addition No. 2.....	El Paso.....	July 20, 1942	320
9	Orchard Mesa.....	Mesa	Jan. 11, 1940	325,000
10	West Plum.....	Douglas	Feb. 3, 1940	103,846
	Addition No. 1.....	Douglas	Mar. 7, 1942	245,470
	Addition No. 2.....	Douglas	June 19, 1942	4,076
11	Vernal Mesa.....	Montrose	Apr. 1, 1940	41,900
12	Glade Park.....	Mesa	Apr. 27, 1940	265,500
13	Upper Huerfano.....	Huerfano	June 15, 1940	341,760
	Addition No. 1.....	Huerfano	Nov. 16, 1940	145,020
	Addition No. 2.....	Huerfano	June 14, 1941	21,560
	Addition No. 3.....	Huerfano	Feb. 14, 1941	14,738
14	Kannah Creek.....	Mesa	July 1, 1940	145,200
	Addition No. 1.....	Mesa	Dec. 9, 1941	920
15	Cheyenne	Cheyenne	Aug. 7, 1940	166,400
	Addition No. 1.....	Cheyenne	Dec. 20, 1941	132,910
	Addition No. 2.....	Cheyenne	Apr. 25, 1942	640
	Addition No. 3.....	Cheyenne	Aug. 15, 1942	234,750
16	Agate	Elbert	Aug. 21, 1940	275,000
	Addition No. 1.....	Elbert	Dec. 3, 1941	4,520
17	Redlands	Mesa	Sept. 4, 1940	14,598
18	Kiowa	Elbert	May 17, 1941	113,700
	Addition No. 1.....	Elbert	Dec. 5, 1941	16,000
	Addition No. 2.....	Elbert	Feb. 5, 1942	6,060
	Addition No. 3.....	Elbert	June 19, 1942	4,076
19	Stonewall	Las Animas.....	June 11, 1941	317,850
20	Pueblo	Pueblo	July 19, 1941	903,658
	Addition No. 1.....	Pueblo	Sept. 30, 1941	1,280
21	Shavano	Montrose	Sept. 17, 1941	21,000
22	Two Buttes.....	Baca-Prowers	Nov. 25, 1941	87,680
23	Central Colorado.....	El Paso-Pueblo.....	Dec. 31, 1941	202,300
	Addition No. 1.....	El Paso-Pueblo.....	Apr. 4, 1942	37,432
24	Uncompahgre	Montrose	Feb. 25, 1942	5,500
25	Dolores	Montezuma	Apr. 11, 1942	212,784
26	Upper Arkansas.....	Chaffee	Apr. 25, 1942	620,000
27	Jefferson	Jefferson	May 23, 1942	157,000
28	Teller-Park	Teller-Park	June 5, 1942	348,800
29	Tabeguache	Montrose	June 12, 1942	100,000
30	Purgatoire	Las Animas.....	Aug. 20, 1942	437,880
31	Bent	Bent	Aug. 22, 1942	55,000
Total				8,884,360

COLORADO CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, SEPTEMBER, '1942



AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The principal activities of the state government relating to agricultural regulatory work as applied to agricultural commodities and products, including horticultural and entomological investigations and standardization, are centered in the Colorado Division of Agriculture. It operates under 37 legislative enactments and is under the supervision of a Director of Agriculture. Some of the seven divisions are joint federal-state agencies. The divisions include a director of markets, the bureau of plant and insect control, the state dairy commissioner, state hail insurance, state horticulturist, the Colorado state fair and a laboratory division.

The division coming under a director of markets includes the marketing agreements and orders section whose function is to adjust production and marketing to consumer demand. Other sections under this division are co-operative marketing, fruit and vegetable inspection, commercial feed control, poultry, egg and live poultry section, produce dealers, turkey grading supervision and miscellaneous activities. The licensing of dealers, issuing of certificates of inspection, authorizing imports and exports of certain commodities and the enforcing of regula-

tory practices are requirements of most of divisions and sections.

A resumé of the activities of those divisions of direct public interest is given in accompanying sections under their respective heads.

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 cooperation 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 119 active co-operative marketing organizations functioning in the state as of June 30, 1941, 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 a number of selling associations and 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.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION

Fruit and vegetable inspection in Colorado is a joint federal-state service carried on under a cooperative 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.

In 1941 the legislature amended the standardization act to make it compulsory to inspect all commodities named in the act and require the proper branding of containers of all shipments of potatoes as to grade, size, etc.

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
1940.....	16,641	36,405	53,046
1941.....	15,751	36,601	52,352

The inspections cover shipments by rail and truck in both interstate and intrastate business. In 1940-41 the volume inspected amounted to 990,394,920 pounds, of which 46 per cent was by rail and 54 per cent by truck. This compares with 1,025,570,046 pounds in the 1939-40 season and 873,877,674 pounds in 1937-38.

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
1940.....	490,736,000	422,138,962
1941.....	455,560,874	534,834,046

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*.....	13,307,870
1940.....	13,833,494

*Confined to the Arkansas valley.

**COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH
NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1941**

(Source: Director of Markets)

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
NEW ASSOCIATIONS:		
Denver Milk Producers Assn. (now organizing)	W. C. Moore	Denver
Milliken Early Potato Assn.	David Carlson	Gilcrest
Peez Co-Op. Locker Assn.	L. K. Nelson	Peez
Platteville Early Potato Assn.	John L. East	Platteville
San Acacio Gas & Oil Co-Op.	C. E. Robinson	San Acacio
Springfield Co-Op. Warehouse	R. R. Robinson	Springfield
Wyoming Co-Op. Wool Marketing Assn.	Leslie P. Miles	Rawlins, Wyoming
CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR:		
Amherst Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.	M. E. Koontz	Amherst
Briggsdale Farmers Co-Op. Elev.	W. G. Bauder	Briggsdale
Dailey Co-Operative Co.	Harry Bellamy	Dailey
Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Co.	J. C. Schuster	Simla
Farmers Co-Op. Elevator 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. Assoc.	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.	Otis Etter	Wiggins
Willard Farmers Grain Co.	J. I. Lewis	Willard
Yuma Farmers Milling & Merc. Co.	Geo. H. Irelan	Yuma
TURKEY AND POULTRY:		
Colorado Poultry Assn.	Ross Wenger	Grand Junction
Columbine Turkey Growers, Inc.	H. V. Clutter	Englewood
Crowley County Turkey Grs. Co-Op. Assn.	Roy McConnel	Crowley
Holbrook Turkey Growers Assn.	Paul J. Hershey, Secy.	Cheraw
Holly Turkey Marketing Assn.	Mrs. Elva Klein	Holly
Kiowa County Turkey Producers Co-Op. Assn.	F. Q. Fitzpatrick	Eads
Lincoln County Turkey Growers Co-Op.	William Weber	Hugo
Rocky Mtn. Turkey Growers Co-Op. Assn.	John H. Harms, Secy.	Loveland
San Juan Basin Turkey Producers Co-Op.	Joe Perino, Secy.	Allison
Western Plains Turkey Growers, Inc.	Merle Collins, Secy.	Yuma
Wiley Turkey Growers Assn.	J. C. Faschnacht, Secy.	Wiley
MILK, DAIRY AND CREAMERY:		
Colorado Springs Producers, Inc.	J. G. Curtis	Colorado Springs
Eckert Pure Bred Sire Assn.	G. G. Williams	Eckert
Montezuma Creamery Assn.	T. D. Wolford	Cortez
Montrose Co-Op. Creamery Assn.	Owen S. Hill, Jr.	Montrose
North Ford Creamery Assn.	Arthur Olson	Hotchkiss
Plateau Creamery Assn.	R. C. Scott	Collbran
Pueblo Dairy Exchange	A. L. Gilbert	Pueblo
Rye Co-Operative Creamery Assn.	Gilbert G. Williams	Rye
Surface Creek Dairy Prod. Co-Op. Assn.	Ross Wenger	Eckert
Western Slope Co-Op. Creamery, Inc.		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, Inc.	Fred T. Peterson	Wray
Mesa County Livestock Shipping Assn.	E. A. Burch	Fruita
Peez Farmers Livestock Shipping Assn.	John Fehrlinger	Peez
San Luis Valley Shipping Assn.	A. G. Robertson	Monte Vista
Western Slope Livestock Shipping Assn.	J. Fred Wilson	Olathe
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE:		
Austin Fruit Association	Chas. Dixon	Cory
Colorado Co-Op. Lettuce Assn.	D. G. Thompkins, Secy.	Buena Vista
Colorado Cherry Producers, Inc.	Reid Williams	Loveland
Colorado Japanese Vegetable Co-Op. Grs. Assn.	F. H. Uveda	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. Sauter	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
Milliken Early Potato Assn.	David Carlson	Gilcrest
Monte Vista Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.	W. G. Johnson	Monte Vista
Montrose Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.	H. L. Musgrave	Montrose
Morgan County Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.	C. A. Gray	Brush
Olathe Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.	Forrest Cooner	Olathe
Rocky Ford Onion Growers Co-Op. Assn.	L. R. Russell	Rocky Ford

**COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH
NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1941—Continued**

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—Continued		
Scottsbluff Non-Stock Co-Op. Potato Assn.....	C. F. Hutchinson.....	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Conejos County Vegetable Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Merlin Manning.....	La Jara
Gilcrest Early Potato Assn.....	C. S. Bowser.....	Gilcrest
Loveland Cherry Growers Assn.....	Mary McLeod.....	Loveland
Mountain Fruit Company.....	A. L. Morris.....	Cedaredge
Mountain States Beet Marketing Assn.....	H. E. Hogsett.....	Greeley
Northern Colorado Certified Seed Potato Assn.....	L. V. Toyne.....	Greeley
Pueblo Vegetables, Inc.....	W. J. Broadhead.....	Pueblo
Routt County Certified Potato Growers Assn.....	.....	Steamboat Springs
Southern Colorado Beet Growers Assn.....	O. H. Griffith.....	Rocky Ford
Union Fruit Company.....	Ray Bacon.....	Paonia
United Fruit Growers Assn.....	A. M. Echternach.....	Palisade
Vegetable Producers Co-Op. Assn. of Colorado.....	Carl A. Anderson.....	Denver
Western Colorado Beet Growers Assn.....	J. A. Weaver.....	Grand Junction
Western Colorado Producers Co-Op.....	F. W. Powell.....	Grand Junction
RABBIT:		
American Angora Rabbit Breeders Co-Op.....	C. W. Orr.....	Palmer Lake
GRAIN AND BEAN SELLING:		
Farmers Grain & Bean Assn.....	M. H. Hasstedt.....	Denver
Briggsdale Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	Fred G. Johnson.....	Briggsdale
Olathe Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Forrest Cooper.....	Olathe
Montrose Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	H. L. Musgrave.....	Montrose
Western Colorado Prod. Co-Op.....	Fred Powell.....	Grand Junction
Valley Co-Operative Exchange.....	E. G. McDermott.....	Hoehne
San Juan Bean Growers, Inc.....	Willard Lovitt.....	Dolores
CO-OPERATIVE OIL:		
Adams County Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Bert Ranson.....	Brighton
Amherst Consumers Co-Op. Oil Co.....	F. W. Nierman.....	Amherst
Arapahoe County Co-Op. Co.....	Vance Austin.....	Englewood
Boulder Consumers Co-Operative.....	Earl C. Crocker.....	Boulder
Consumers Co-Op. Assn. of Denver.....	Chas. Miller.....	Denver
Consumers Gas & Oil Co.....	Harry Pangborn.....	Delta
Consumers Gas and Supply Co.....	Geo. Greenbank.....	Olathe
Consumers Oil Co. of Roggen.....	F. W. Nichols.....	Roggen
Consumers Oil Co-Op., Inc.....	Fred Mason.....	Greeley
Co-Operative Oil Company.....	Eph. C. Johnson.....	Paoli
Eads Consumers Supply Co., Inc.....	C. A. Lancaster.....	Eads
Equity Co-Operative Exchange.....	Walter G. Bauder.....	Burlington
Equity Co-Op. Oil Co.....	J. H. Liston.....	Yuma
Farmers Union Co-Op. Oil Co.....	B. H. Carter.....	Manzanola
Farmers Union Gas & Oil Co.....	J. C. Schuster.....	Simla
Farmers Union Gas & Oil Co.....	.....	Wiggins
Haxtun Co-Operative Oil Co.....	Chas. W. Gale.....	Haxtun
Hereford Consumers Oil Co.....	Anton Zitek.....	Hereford
Mesa County Union Oil Co.....	C. R. Brown.....	Grand Junction
Mesa County Union Oil Co. (Branch).....	C. R. Brown.....	Fruitvale
Mesa County Union Oil Co. (Branch).....	C. R. Brown.....	Palisade
Mesa County Union Oil Co. (Branch).....	C. R. Brown.....	Fruita
Montrose Consumers Oil Corp.....	C. E. Downtain.....	Montrose
Morgan County Union Oil Co.....	H. R. Hansen.....	Brush
Peetz Consumers Oil Co.....	L. K. Nelson.....	Peetz
Purchaser Co-Op. Oil Co.....	Theo. Larson.....	Fort Morgan
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co.....	R. E. Robb.....	Alamosa
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch).....	R. E. Robb.....	Center
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch).....	R. E. Robb.....	Manassa
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch).....	R. E. Robb.....	Monte Vista
Springfield Co-Op. Sales Co.....	H. C. Murphy.....	Springfield
Wray Farmers Union Oil Co.....	O. L. Cuney.....	Wray
CO-OPERATIVE SELLING:		
Ault Exchange Co.....	August Molander.....	Ault
The Bear River Valley Farmers Co-Op.....	.....	Hayden
Cheyenne Wells Co-Op. Merc. Co.....	H. A. Mockelman.....	Cheyenne Wells
Eckley Farmers Merc. Co.....	W. C. Godsey.....	Eckley
Equity Co-Op. Exchange.....	H. L. Johnson.....	Burlington
Farmers Co-Operative Assn.....	Mrs. Stanley Ricketts.....	Fort Collins
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
San Juan Seed Growers Assn.....	.....	Allison
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
Fruita Consumers Co-Op.....	Ross Wenger.....	Fruita
Grand Junction Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Jackson Davis.....	Grand Junction

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 fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Tons
1934.....	108,520
1935.....	120,568
1936.....	139,098
1937.....	142,355
1938.....	155,716
1939.....	128,849
1940.....	151,214
1941.....	151,082

The above figures represent only commercial feeds governed by the Colorado feeding stuffs law and do not include whole seeds, grains, sugar beet by-products and cane molasses.

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
1940.....	20,930
1941.....	18,650

Soybean feeds shipped into Colorado in fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Tons
1940.....	10,950
1941.....	14,800

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:

Year	Producers	Retailers	Receivers	Wholesalers
1937.....	7,886	3,465	383	232
1938.....	8,258	3,478	355	208
1939.....	8,645	3,259	260	190
1940.....	8,930	3,163	315	194
1941.....	9,336	3,393	255	213

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.

Imported eggs stored in Denver warehouses in 1940, which could be withdrawn and sold to consumers only upon being properly labeled as to quality, amounted to 73,000 cases or 1,290,000 dozen.

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

Year	Dozens	
	Inspected	Condemned
1937.....	2,786,630	38,753
1938.....	2,846,180	39,689
1939.....	2,775,540	31,347
1940.....	4,379,400	58,290
1941.....	3,582,510	42,420

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 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.

The quantity of turkeys graded, in pounds, by seasons, 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
1939-40.....	3,116,282
1940-41.....	3,283,973

Government grading of turkeys equals about 65 per cent of total shipments, but co-operative associations and private shippers generally maintain the established federal-state standard grades. More than 90 per cent of the shipments by co-operatives and private concerns are put out as U. S. prime turkeys, while in the 1940-41 season 87.2 per cent of government graded came within that classification.

Total shipments for the state, including the several grades, and the government-graded are as follows:

Season	Pounds
1939-40.....	10,296,588
1940-41.....	9,664,766

4-H CLUB WORK IN COLORADO

All rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 are eligible to join 4-H clubs and carry on specific project activities in crop and livestock production and home economics. The work is organized in each county of the state served by a county extension agent or home demonstration agent. Local voluntary farm men and women leaders assist the young people in studying subject-matter regarding agriculture and home economics and in conducting their project activities. Training also is given in leadership, community service, and good citizenship. The 4 H's stand for Head, Heart, Hand, and Health. The work is sponsored in Colorado by the Colorado state college extension service, and throughout the nation by the extension service of the United States department of agriculture.

Headquarters for Colorado are at Fort Collins. F. A. Anderson is director of the extension service. C. W. Ferguson is state club agent and Jeanne Warner assistant state club agent.

The enrollment in 4-H clubs in Colorado in 1939 was 10,108. Of that number 5,842 members re-enrolled in 1940, bringing total enrollment in the last named year up to 10,958. In 1940, 8,313 members or 75.9 per cent completed their course.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The Colorado agricultural experiment station is located at the Colorado State college at Fort Collins, where it operates an experimental farm in cooperation with the college and from which point its activities in the state are directed. The station was organized on February 29, 1888, and in 1941 had 71 persons on its staff, including 44 teachers and 27 engaged in full-

time research. 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 four regular sub-stations and one in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture.

The San Luis Valley sub-station is located near Center, at an elevation of 7,650 feet, and is operated in co-operation with the Extension service. Since all crops are grown under conditions of sub-irrigation, the problems of this region are distinctly different from those of other parts of the state. The station was established in 1940 to study the problems confronting vegetable growers, chiefly the potato growers of this area. Experimental work is being carried on to establish and demonstrate the best types of cultural methods, fertilizers, varieties, rotations, storage, and general farming practices to produce larger yields of high quality potatoes. Trials on pod peas and other vegetables at the station are of general interest to the entire valley. The farm consists of 160 acres, 20 acres of which are annually devoted to experimental plots, the remainder under the management of the Extension service serving for the general phases of forage and livestock production and rotation for the potatoes.

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

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

Work at the Fort Lewis sub-station is conducted by the agronomy section of the Colorado Experiment station in co-operation with the Fort Lewis branch of the Colorado State college of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The Fort Lewis station is located in the San Juan basin, in the southwestern part of the state, about 5 miles south of Hesperus or 10 miles west and 4 miles south of Durango, at an altitude of 7,610 feet. The work of the station consists of varietal standardization, seed and plant selection, production and distribution of pure seed, forage investigations, and some plant breeding. The station also co-operates with the horticulture section in the production of elite seed of several strains and varieties of potatoes. The

aim is to produce potato seed free from bacterial ring rot.

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

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

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION: REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30
(Source: Office of Experiment Stations)

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
REVENUES:					
Balance beginning of year.	\$ 14,050.06	\$ 12,770.09	\$ 25,798.99	\$ 49,263.40	\$ 37,679.80
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....	22,430.96	19,627.09	16,323.22	11,215.48	5,607.74
State funds.....	87,903.82	85,811.58	79,222.37	81,177.78	95,883.51
Special endowments, industrial fellowships, etc.....	5,500.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sales.....	61,033.98	31,809.70	39,781.35	.....	.....
Fees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500.33
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	48,241.98	.....
Total revenues.....	\$280,918.82	\$244,018.46	\$251,625.93	\$279,898.64	\$276,671.38
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Personal services.....	\$176,523.05	\$172,647.54	\$177,462.91	\$181,696.46	\$153,607.74
Supplies and material.....	20,621.38	12,583.73	9,438.23	15,704.23	14,109.36
Communication service.....	1,637.46	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Travel.....	8,591.63	8,210.35	9,885.44	8,040.95	7,819.12
Transportation of things...	1,628.91	4,569.99	5,061.54	5,420.82	4,954.57
Publications.....	3,529.60	3,526.84	3,327.35	2,492.36	3,940.05
Heat, light, water, power and fuel.....	7,014.63	6,447.54	6,801.52	7,431.06	7,009.86
Contingent expenses.....	287.84	117.10	246.03	326.69	1,039.46
Equipment.....	21,372.76	18,928.07	15,556.60	20,259.62	25,468.34
Land.....	1,370.65	484.24	341.90	.....	.....
Structure and non-structural improvements.....	5,240.43	2,453.00	10,734.32	12,727.46	9,459.48
Balance end of year.....	33,100.48	14,050.06	12,770.09	25,798.99	49,263.40
Total disbursements...	\$280,918.82	\$244,018.46	\$251,625.93	\$279,898.64	\$276,671.38

(1) Included with other items.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The work of the Cooperative 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, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones and supplementary acts. It also co-ordinates the extension activities of the bureaus and offices of the department of agriculture with similar work carried on by

the land-grant colleges. 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 in-

dividuals 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.

An accompanying table shows the amounts and sources of funds expended by the service in Colorado for fiscal years 1938 to 1941, inclusive, distributed as to state and federal funds, and with information concerning the several acts under which the funds are appropriated. The activities of the 4-H clubs, conducted under the supervision of the extension service, are discussed in a separate section earlier in this chapter.

PERSONNEL OF EXTENSION SERVICE

Colorado State College Fort Collins, Colorado

F. A. Anderson.....	Director
J. E. Morrison.....	Assistant Director
Wm. F. Droge.....	District Agent
W. M. Case.....	District Agent
Geo. R. Henderson*.....	District Agent
H. D. Finch.....	District Agent
T. G. Stewart.....	District Agent
C. W. Ferguson.....	State Club Agent
Jeanne Warner.....	Asst. State Club Agent
Ruth McCammon*.....	State Home Agent
Helen Prout.....	Acting State Home Agent
S. Avery Bice.....	Administrative Assistant
Mary Sutherland.....	Parent Education and Child Development Specialist
Exline Davenport.....	Economist in Home Management
Martha J. Ulrich.....	Clothing Specialist
Inez M. Eckblad.....	Nutritionist
A. J. Hamman.....	Soil Conservationist
R. H. Tucker.....	Agronomist
R. P. Yates*.....	Assistant Agronomist (Seed Certification)
J. Lyle Robertson.....	Assistant Agronomist (Seed Certification)
F. E. Brown.....	Specialist in Irrigation Practice
T. H. Summers.....	Senior Agricultural Economist
A. C. Allen.....	Animal Husbandman
H. A. Sandhouse.....	Dairyman
O. C. Ufford.....	Poultryman
R. E. Ford.....	Forester
Chas. L. Terrell.....	Assistant Forester
W. F. McGee.....	Horticulturist
Sam C. McCampbell.....	Entomologist
W. J. Henderson.....	Plant Pathologist
I. G. Kinghorn.....	Editor
Arthur Robinson.....	Associate Editor
J. H. McClelland.....	Assistant Editor

*On leave.

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

County	Headquarters
Adams—C. G. Staver.....	Brighton
Alamosa—David Greenwald.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe—A. H. Tedmon.....	Littleton
Baca—Claude E. Gausman.....	Springfield
Bent—S. P. Ricketts.....	Las Animas
Boulder—M. C. Grandy.....	Longmont
Chaffee—H. R. Schmid.....	Salida
Conejos—V. D. Bailey.....	La Jara
Crowley—E. M. Gregory.....	Ordway
Delta—A. F. Hoffman, Jr.....	Delta
Douglas—H. G. Smith.....	Castle Rock
Eagle—Dexter W. Lillie.....	Eagle
Elbert—David G. Rice, Jr.....	Simla
El Paso—C. N. Vickers.....	Colorado Springs
Fremont, Custer—Charles McDaniel.....	Canon City
Garfield—A. V. Lough.....	Glenwood Springs
Grand, Summit—H. V. McCullah.....	Kremmling
Gunnison.....	Gunnison
Huerfano—P. B. Miles.....	Walsenburg
Jackson—A. G. Keithly.....	Walden
Jefferson—C. M. Drage.....	Arvada
Kiowa—T. R. Robb.....	Eads
Kit Carson—R. O. Woodfin.....	Burlington
La Plata—Gordon T. Mickle.....	Durango
Larimer—D. L. McMillen.....	Fort Collins
Las Animas—A. M. Hale.....	Trinidad
Lincoln—Leo E. Oyler.....	Hugo
Logan—Sherman S. Hoar.....	Sterling
Mesa—C. G. Davis.....	Grand Junction
Mesa (Assistant)—Albert M. Lane.....	Grand Junction
Moffat—Gordon C. Winn.....	Craig
Montezuma—Karl G. Parker.....	Cortez
Montrose (Acting)—Glen W. Yeager.....	Montrose
Morgan—B. H. Trierweiler.....	Fort Morgan
Otero—C. A. Heskett.....	Rocky Ford
Park—R. C. Barthelmeh.....	Fairplay
Phillips—John P. Bee.....	Holyoke
Prowers—J. N. French.....	Lamar
Pueblo—M. V. Haines.....	Pueblo
Rio Blanco.....	Meeker
Rio Grande—A. A. Goodman.....	Monte Vista
Routt—J. R. Sprengle.....	Steamboat Springs
Saguache—S. H. Stolte.....	Center
Sedgwick—D. W. Acott.....	Julesburg
Washington—Jasper J. French.....	Akron
Weld—L. V. Toyne.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant)—H. F. Johnson.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant).....	Greeley
Yuma—H. F. Alishouse.....	Wray

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

County	Headquarters
Adams—Lois A. Lumb.....	Brighton
Alamosa—Mary Lee Miller.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe—Ruth I. Demmel.....	Littleton
Boulder—Agnes M. Hansen.....	Longmont
El Paso—Ruth Appelthun.....	Colorado Springs
Garfield.....	Glenwood Springs
Jefferson—Mary Jane Davidson.....	Arvada
Larimer—Mrs. Carmen Johnson.....	Fort Collins
Logan—Edna L. Stack.....	Sterling
Mesa—Belle Forney.....	Grand Junction
Moffat—Allene Ohlsson.....	Craig
Pueblo—Mrs. Clara Anderson.....	Pueblo
Rio Grande—Edna L. Poyner.....	Monte Vista
Routt—Jean Knowles.....	Steamboat Springs
Sedgwick—Gwendolyn Shultz.....	Julesburg
Weld—Thelma E. Bear.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant)—Olivia Binford.....	Greeley
Yuma—Audrey Sandstead.....	Wray

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE: FUNDS EXPENDED FOR EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, STATE OF COLORADO, BY SOURCES FROM WHICH THEY WERE DERIVED, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Note—Expenditures, with a few minor exceptions, are the same as the amounts budgeted out of continuing appropriations.

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1941	1940	1939	1938
FUNDS FROM FEDERAL SOURCES:				
Clarke-McNary (Forestry).....	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,560	\$ 900	\$ 900
Norris-Doxey (Forestry).....	1,620	900	....	....
Smith-Lever Supplemental Smith-Lever }.....	171,134	171,134	165,665	160,196
Bankhead-Jones				
Capper-Ketcham	24,774	24,774	24,774	24,775
Additional Co-operative.....	.....	.....	20,900	27,300
Further Development.....	15,430	15,430	.....	.....
FUNDS FROM WITHIN THE STATE:				
State and College.....	97,491	93,667	74,466	70,930
County	69,612	69,495	68,017	67,302
Totals	\$381,681	\$376,960	\$354,722	\$351,403

Clarke-McNary Act approved June 7, 1924, Section 5.

Norris-Doxey Act approved May 18, 1937.

Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914.

Supplemental Smith-Lever—Item contained in Agricultural Appropriation act.

Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935.

Capper-Ketcham Act approved May 22, 1928.

Additional Co-operative—Item contained in Agricultural Appropriation act.

Further Development, act approved April 24, 1939.

Manufacturing¹

Volume and Value of Output by Years, Summaries by Counties and Cities, Industries by Type, Detail Information of Individual 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.

In census years subsequent to 1929 a number of changes were made by the census bureau in the classification of the industry. Among the classifications omitted from the schedules in later census years were steam and electric railroad repair shops, coffee and spice roasting and grinding, and manufactured heating and illuminating gas, all of which affected the Colorado totals. The figures for these years

have been revised in tables published herewith for the purpose of making them comparable. After these adjustments, the value of products in Colorado in 1929 was \$286,732,996. That year, however, remains the year of maximum output.

After making these adjustments, the value of products by census years and increases over previous census years are as follows:

¹Data for 1939 as shown in this chapter do not necessarily depict conditions of 1942. Increases from 1939 to 1942 in steel manufacturing and fabrication, non-ferrous metal milling and smelting are of most significance. Decreases from 1939 to 1942 are most apparent in stone and clay products, chiefly brick manufacturing. Space in this volume does not permit analysis of the relative importance of each specific industry or of the relationship of manufacturing to agriculture, livestock and mineral production and to marketing. For some analysis of these factors see *Industrial Development of the Mountain States Region*, National Resources Planning Board, 1942.

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.....	286,732,996	3.05
1931.....	183,469,363	-36.03
1933.....	135,868,377	-25.94
1935.....	171,350,403	26.1
1937.....	237,838,370	38.8
1939.....	221,642,666	-6.81

(—) Denotes decrease.

The manufacturing industry ranks first in comparison to agriculture and mining on the basis of value of products. That basis is not, however, a true measure of the relative importance of the industries, inasmuch as many of the products of agriculture and mining go into manufacturing. A much better measure of the actual value created by manufacturing processes is the "value added by manufacture." On that basis agriculture normally ranks ahead of manufacturing in Colorado, while the latter is ahead of mining. In 1935, however, manufacturing went ahead of agriculture on the basis of value added, taking first place in Colorado industry. The value of agricultural products that year was \$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. The same relative position was maintained in 1939. Thus manufacturing, measured on either base, becomes the largest of Colorado's industries.

Colorado ranked 36th among the states of the Union in the value of manufactured products in 1939. It occupied 35th place in 1935 and ranked 34th in 1937, 1933, 1929 and 1919.

There was an increase of 11 per cent in the value of the output of the factories in Colorado between 1919 and 1929, 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. In 1939 Colorado factories showed a decrease of 22.7 per cent compared with 1929, and the United States had a decrease of 16.6 per cent. There was a decrease of 6.8 per cent in Colorado in 1939 as compared with

1937, and the United States as a whole showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent for the same comparative dates.

Another method of comparing Colorado manufacturing with the country as a whole is on a per capita basis. The per capita value of products in 1929 was \$295.49 for Colorado and \$573.79 for the United States. In 1939 it was \$197.31 per capita for Colorado and \$431.71 for the country as a whole.

The relative importance of the major industrial groups in Colorado is not fully disclosed by the census due to the combining of the figures for several groups into one in order to avoid the disclosure of information concerning the operation of individual enterprises. The manufacture of beet sugar, for example, is among the largest, but the value of the output of the 17 sugar factories is combined with 23 other plants engaged in the manufacture of food and kindred products. The value of the combined group's output was \$27,883,444, including sugar. Rubber and iron and steel products also rank high, but in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations they are grouped with the products of petroleum and coal, non-ferrous metals, leather and other groups, which combined have a value of \$57,532,517. Of the total value of \$221,642,666 for all products in 1939, the output of those not broken down into individual groups was \$102,199,771 or 46.1 per cent of the total.

The major groups in the state and the value of their output in 1939 in ranking order, for which separate figures are available, are as follows:

Industry	Value of Products
Meat packing, wholesale.....	\$33,005,533
Food and kindred products....	27,883,444
Newspapers, publishing and printing	8,842,812
Bread and other bakery products (except biscuits, crackers and pretzels).....	8,422,889
Flour and other grain mill products	6,916,494
Creamery butter	6,627,153
Petroleum refining	6,407,038
Machinery (except electrical). Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	4,621,836
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	4,202,078
Stone, clay and glass products	3,600,233
General commercial job printing	3,446,764
Ice cream and ices.....	3,102,354
Chemicals and allied products	2,774,369
Malt liquors	2,771,073
Fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal works	2,562,313
Non-alcoholic beverages	2,517,699
Canned dried fruits and vegetables (including canned soups)	2,186,671
Gray iron and semi-steel castings	2,057,699
	2,027,421

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

An historical summary of the industry from 1869 to 1939, inclusive.

Summaries of separate industries for 1939.

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

A table on explosives manufactured and used in Colorado in 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937.

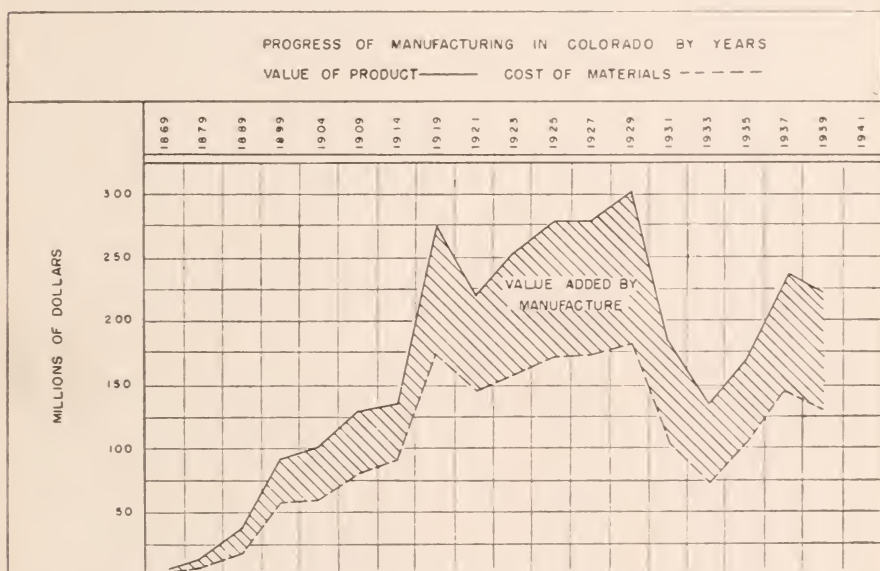
A summary of manufactures for cities having 10,000, or more, population by census years.

Summaries for counties for 1929, 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939.

Summaries of cheese and butter manufactures by census years.

A summary of clay-products industries by census years.

Separate sections 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.



MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR CITIES HAVING 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE FOR 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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	16	125	\$ 135,457	\$ 277,062	\$ 697,041
Colorado Springs	52	379	447,485	1,507,518	2,959,576
Denver	620	11,477	13,435,820	59,036,069	107,715,060
Fort Collins	14	88	88,302	406,376	724,471
Grand Junction	19	117	132,085	462,430	917,314
Greeley (1)	21	162	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pueblo (1)	57	593	(1)	(1)	(1)
Trinidad (1)	20	115	130,411	1,145,757	1,791,657

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

(1) Included under "Remainder of State" in order to avoid disclosures of individual operations.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY, CENSUS YEARS, 1869 TO 1939, INCLUSIVE

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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 limit for 1921 and subsequent years was \$5,000. "Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding," were not canvassed subsequent to 1929 and state totals for 1929 have been adjusted by deducting these items to make them comparable. The 1929 figures also have been adjusted to eliminate manufactured gas and railroad repair shops which were not included in 1935 and later years. Profits and losses cannot be calculated from census figures. Under "Persons Engaged" and "Salaries and Wages" are included proprietors and firm members down to and including 1923.

Year	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Wage Earners		Total Persons Employed		Cost of Materials, Containers, and Energy, etc.	Value of Products	Value Added by Manufac- ture
		Average Number for the Year	Wages Paid	Number (Includes Wage Earners and Salaried Officers and Employees)	Salaries and Wages			
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	19,498	\$11,707,566	22,768	13,767,000	.....	89,067,879	28,317,000
1904.....	1,606	21,813	15,100,365	25,888	18,649,000	\$ 60,750,784	100,143,999	37,030,000
1909.....	2,034	28,067	19,912,342	34,115	25,560,026	63,114,397	130,044,312	49,553,408
1914.....	2,126	27,278	20,199,754	33,715	26,576,617	80,490,904	136,839,321	47,083,019
1919.....	2,631	35,254	42,974,879	44,729	56,020,854	174,870,275	275,622,335	100,752,060
1921.....	1,491	27,625	38,611,463	34,396	50,090,546	147,248,631	221,324,285	74,075,654
1923.....	1,377	31,226	40,652,745	38,353	53,254,702	150,082,753	255,189,812	105,097,059
1925.....	1,416	31,967	43,007,674	(1)	(1)	171,191,543	278,778,008	107,586,465
1927.....	1,483	32,001	43,193,765	(1)	(1)	173,277,399	278,221,431	104,944,032
1929.....	1,495	28,003	43,502,736	33,723	48,759,330	175,113,774	286,732,996	111,619,222
1931.....	1,359	24,738	29,634,588	(1)	(1)	107,131,256	183,469,363	76,338,107
1933.....	1,067	21,287	20,060,158	(1)	(1)	74,331,511	135,868,377	61,536,866
1935.....	1,160	20,858	21,530,164	25,621	30,276,563	107,762,018	171,350,403	63,588,385
1937.....	1,233	25,932	31,753,039	31,129	42,052,535	145,735,123	237,838,370	92,103,247
1939.....	1,298	23,719	28,391,933	27,896	237,503,264	130,386,505	221,642,666	91,256,161

(1) Officers and salaried employees were not included in state tables for these years.

²Includes persons employed in manufacturing only. The census for 1939 included for the first time persons engaged in distribution, construction and other employees at the plant. The addition of these brings total number of persons employed up to 32,690 and salaries and wages to \$44,508,456.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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, steel and iron products, rubber 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‡
Bookbinding and related industries----	7	49	\$ 40,390	\$ 33,277	\$ 153,099
Bread and other bakery products (except biscuits, crackers and pretzels)-----	152	1,439	1,726,496	3,938,871	8,422,889
Brick and hollow structural tile-----	28	400	425,640	462,007	1,458,123
Candy and other confectionery products-----	18	246	183,232	649,226	1,374,027
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables (including canned soups)-----	18	510	266,350	1,100,189	2,057,699
Canvas products (except bags)-----	4	50	48,973	226,751	367,408
Caskets, coffins, burial cases and other morticians' goods-----	8	55	58,344	218,107	481,081
Cheese-----	11	28	27,697	385,825	513,218
Clay refractories, including refractory cement (clay)-----	4	220	271,479	313,518	898,023
Cleaning and polishing preparations, blackings and dressings-----	4	5	5,431	14,723	72,919
Compressed and liquefied gases, not made in petroleum refineries or in natural gasoline plants-----	6	34	52,649	274,034	701,461
Concrete products-----	11	100	104,043	328,133	687,979
Creamery butter-----	49	310	289,152	5,192,349	6,627,153
Dental equipment and supplies-----	4	40	32,629	51,934	128,894
Drugs and medicines (including drug grinding)-----	13	59	60,018	360,291	803,855
Fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills-----	11	225	286,485	1,594,055	2,517,699
Flavoring extracts and flavoring sirups, not elsewhere classified-----	5	8	8,571	89,684	132,591
Food preparations, not elsewhere classified-----	17	145	121,635	730,885	1,467,011
Flour and other grain-mill products----	38	424	511,619	5,235,756	6,916,494
General commercial (job) printing----	79	606	873,542	1,109,752	3,102,354
Gray-iron and semi-steel castings-----	14	414	516,016	962,269	2,027,421
House furnishings (except curtains, draperies and bedspreads)-----	5	122	85,371	312,247	688,994
Household furniture except upholstered-----	3	41	34,023	45,074	97,445
Ice cream and ices-----	37	168	163,662	1,591,467	2,774,369
Ice manufactured-----	21	141	182,328	180,631	1,050,621
Insecticides, fungicides and related industrial and household chemical compounds-----	8	11	7,518	102,186	229,192
Jewelry (precious metals)-----	5	44	42,518	59,419	150,832
Lithographing and photo-lithographing (including preparation of stones or plates and dry transfers)-----	5	72	91,169	192,569	451,068
Logging camps and logging contractors (not operating sawmills)-----	3	17	11,500	7,694	30,313
Lubricating oils and greases (not made in petroleum refineries)-----	6	12	10,742	30,284	83,689
Machine and hand typesetting (including advertisement typesetting)-----	5	21	29,096	14,619	78,335
Machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified-----	16	102	124,875	215,004	521,062
Machine-shop repairs-----	18	76	86,724	96,248	325,662
Malt liquors-----	4	204	\$16,162	977,890	2,562,313

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1939—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

INDUSTRY	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡
Mattresses and bedsprings	8	135	128,803	376,337	705,677
Meat packing, wholesale	26	1,477	1,898,010	27,397,382	33,005,533
Mining machinery and equipment	5	112	138,608	632,112	1,115,380
Miscellaneous fabricated products not elsewhere classified	4	38	28,309	98,464	177,329
Monuments, tombstones, cut-stone, and stone products not elsewhere class- ified	10	79	85,149	83,042	309,382
Motor vehicles, motor-vehicle bodies, parts and accessories	8	129	154,351	281,540	668,181
Newspapers, publishing and printing	101	912	1,357,877	2,746,603	8,842,812
Newspapers, publishing without print- ing	4	(1)	(1)	32,906	64,488
Non-alcoholic beverages	41	174	137,794	982,716	2,186,671
Paints, varnishes and lacquers	5	71	70,073	732,177	1,441,161
Paperboard containers and boxes not elsewhere classified	7	121	119,402	417,692	805,417
Partition, shelving, cabinet work and office and store fixtures	7	56	82,664	136,643	324,261
Periodicals, publishing and printing	6	94	132,284	138,419	499,013
Periodicals, publishing without print- ing	14	(1)	(1)	63,604	160,972
Petroleum refining	7	142	230,687	4,385,444	6,407,038
Photograving, not done in printing es- tablishments (including preparation of plates)	5	42	93,191	49,129	246,188
Pickled fruits and vegetable sauces and seasonings	7	179	133,581	596,553	1,019,566
Planing mills not operated in con- junction with sawmills	18	216	256,403	411,112	867,419
Poultry dressing and packing, whole- sale	9	30	12,336	277,554	338,625
Prepared feeds (including mineral) for animals and fowls	38	369	253,484	2,829,806	4,202,078
Saddlery, harness and whips	6	77	93,258	150,692	359,073
Sawmills, veneer mills and cooperage- stock mills, including those com- bined with logging camps and with planing mills	76	839	688,170	625,839	1,864,877
Sheet metal work not specifically class- ified	5	209	240,785	996,898	1,611,739
Signs, advertising displays and adver- tising novelties	16	118	174,968	180,619	869,484
Sporting and athletic goods not else- where classified	6	125	96,914	97,995	300,880
Stamped and pressed metal products (except automobile stampings)	4	58	71,526	85,783	274,942
Surgical supplies and equipment not elsewhere classified; orthopedic ap- pliances	3	6	3,568	10,060	39,014
Upholstered household furniture	4	104	111,089	366,469	599,126
Wooden boxes, except cigar boxes	3	61	43,193	85,192	181,276
Other industries	208	11,341	14,459,377	58,020,754	102,199,771
All industries	1,298	23,719	\$28,391,933	\$130,386,505	\$221,642,666

*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. Each of the averages in this column is correct to the nearest unit, despite the fact that the averages for the several industries do not add exactly to the 1939 average for all industries.

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

(1) Included under "Other industries" in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARIES FOR COUNTIES FOR 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 are excluded. The statistics do not include data for "Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating," nor for "Railroad repair shops." Data for earlier years are found in the 1937 year book.

COUNTY	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡
Adams	22	484	\$ 569,541	\$ 8,169,727	\$ 11,656,138
Alamosa	9	37	44,735	331,162	505,676
Arapahoe	16	358	556,175	683,565	1,752,822
Archuleta	6	47	34,690	40,411	106,308
Baca	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bent	9	78	(1)	(1)	(1)
Boulder	32	433	448,643	2,217,332	3,763,989
Chaffee	7	43	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cheyenne	No Manufacturing				
Clear Creek	5	13	10,368	19,153	47,605
Conejos	7	24	17,972	154,835	255,896
Costilla	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crowley	5	127	(1)	(1)	(1)
Custer	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Delta	16	181	172,628	931,200	1,319,148
Denver	620	11,477	13,435,820	59,036,069	107,715,060
Dolores	3	18	7,380	6,500	23,580
Douglas	6	128	(1)	(1)	(1)
Eagle	7	31	51,875	37,689	146,426
Elbert	No Manufacturing				
El Paso	62	421	497,615	1,584,309	3,163,302
Fremont	16	189	238,410	680,063	1,675,588
Garfield	9	36	30,645	85,919	176,905
Gilpin	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grand	9	53	57,083	23,705	128,273
Gunnison	4	46	41,372	53,013	161,117
Hinsdale	No Manufacturing				
Huerfano	7	29	22,128	88,507	164,948
Jackson	3	96	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jefferson	15	378	447,067	1,526,910	3,542,687
Kiowa	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kit Carson	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lake	3	198	(1)	(1)	(1)
La Plata	21	140	108,720	553,055	932,401
Larimer	47	681	714,140	3,887,322	6,911,092
Las Animas	28	205	185,277	1,608,066	2,393,107
Lincoln	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Logan	12	181	217,690	1,289,768	2,013,387
Mesa	32	266	229,552	908,828	1,596,285
Mineral	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Moffat	3	43	(1)	(1)	(1)
Montezuma	6	254	206,592	230,021	522,195
Montrose	16	68	52,044	267,509	467,640
Morgan	18	230	260,701	2,012,507	2,716,892
Otero	27	448	418,994	2,433,135	3,532,481
Ouray	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Park	5	18	12,048	2,742	20,113
Phillips	3	6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pitkin	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prowers	16	174	123,926	731,810	1,142,215
Pueblo	72	5,019	7,171,543	25,481,728	41,212,184
Rio Blanco	4	6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rio Grande	7	53	58,240	267,310	442,761
Routt	9	35	32,124	51,298	128,100
Saguache	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Juan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sedgwick	3	124	(1)	(1)	(1)
Summit	No Manufacturing				
Teller	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Weld	41	761	846,959	5,010,909	7,870,136
Yuma	7	14	12,682	30,899	64,974
Undistributed	69	915	1,056,554	9,949,529	13,371,235
Total state.....	21,298	223,719	\$ 28,391,933	\$130,386,505	\$221,642,666

*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.

†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.

(1) Included in "all other" to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments. (2) The "Undistributed" figure for number of establishments and a part of the "Undistributed" figure for number of wage earners are included above in the items for the respective counties. The sum of the figures in these two columns are therefore larger than the corresponding state totals.

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, followed by a decrease of \$6,750,406 or 16.2 per cent in 1939.

The value of products by census years and per cent of increase is as follows:

Year	Amount	% 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
1939.....	33,055,533	—16.2

(—) Denotes decrease.

The figures for the wholesale meat packing industry given above include plants that slaughter for the retail trade and also wholesale large quantities of meat. Establishments which slaughter exclusively for the retail trade are not included. Those engaged exclusively or principally in the manufacture of sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., are not included, but are reported separately.

Sausage, prepared meats, etc.—The production of sausage, including canned sausage, meat puddings, and headcheese, in 1939 amounted to \$3,222,046. Of this total, 16,998,017

pounds, valued at \$2,698,887, consisted of fresh and dry sausage. The output in 1937 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.

Poultry dressing and packing—Nine establishments in Colorado were engaged primarily in the dressing, packing and canning of poultry, rabbits and other small game for the wholesale trade. The value of their product was \$338,625 in 1939.

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. The wholesale meat packing industry in 1939, exclusive of the sausage and poultry packing division, expended \$3,619,637 in salaries and wages and \$27,397,382 for materials, containers, power and fuel.

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 1939, 1937, 1935, and 1929.

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

WAGE EARNERS IN PACKING PLANTS

The average number of wage earners employed in wholesale packing plants in Colorado in 1939 was 1,477, as reported by the census. The industry shows comparatively little change in seasonal variations, the minimum number being 1,431 in April and the maximum 1,526 in August. The average number employed in other census years likewise shows but slight variation. In 1929 the average for the state was 1,497, only 20 more than was reported in the census taken 10 years later. Between 1914 and 1929 there was, however, a pronounced increase in the average, although the seasonal changes showed no marked difference. The average number of wage earners in 1914 was 777 as against 1,497 in 1929 and 1,477 in 1939. Between 1914 and 1909 there was only a difference of 49 in the average, there being 659 in the last named year.

MANUFACTURES: MEAT PACKING, ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED* FOR OWN ACCOUNT—NUMBER, WEIGHT AND COST, BY KIND, 1939, 1931, 1937, 1935, 1931, 1929 AND 1927, FOR COLORADO
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	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
1939.....	204,359	178,627,395	97,010,130	11,996,617
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
1939.....	36,886	10,749,643	6,544,573	840,797
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
1939.....	393,103	34,800,024	16,805,058	2,779,172
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
1939.....	367,506	87,365,059	62,366,346	5,801,699

(1) Not reported.

MANUFACTURES: MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE) IN COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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.

	1939	1937	1935	1933	1929
Number of establishments.....	26	19	19	20	25
Persons engaged:†					
Salaried officers and employees.....	369	546	450	295	407
Wage earners (average number).....	1,987	1,934	1,677	1,434	1,497
Total*.....	2,356	2,480	2,127	1,729	1,904
Salaries and wages:‡					
Salaries.....	\$ 831,614	\$ 1,079,532	\$ 836,989	\$ 496,000	\$ 839,167
Wages.....	2,782,023	2,596,245	1,898,339	1,256,270	1,832,894
Total*‡.....	\$ 3,613,637	\$ 3,675,777	\$ 2,735,328	\$ 1,752,270	\$ 2,672,061
Cost of materials, containers, fuel and energy.....	\$27,397,382	\$34,110,961	\$26,865,344	\$13,160,861	\$31,765,422
Value by products.....	33,005,533	39,805,939	31,673,264	16,021,345	36,719,567
Value added by manufacture.....	+5,603,151	5,694,978	4,807,920	2,860,484	4,954,145

*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.

**MANUFACTURES: MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE), QUANTITY AND VALUE
OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS, COLORADO, 1939, 1937, 1935 AND 1929**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

PRODUCT	1939	1937	1935	1929
Fresh beef:				
Pounds	91,328,927	99,233,539	75,925,875	61,339,229
Value	\$11,848,358	\$12,193,916	\$ 9,102,560	\$10,666,267
Fresh veal:				
Pounds	5,958,915	7,380,529	6,283,074	3,911,274
Value	\$ 896,564	\$ 948,001	\$ 728,062	\$ 753,259
Fresh mutton and lamb:				
Pounds	16,355,527	17,112,210	10,293,659	8,978,126
Value	\$ 2,391,410	\$ 2,648,935	\$ 1,363,528	\$ 1,955,944
Fresh pork:				
Pounds	29,848,179	22,207,344	15,940,137	30,474,167
Value	\$ 3,528,027	\$ 3,656,531	\$ 2,566,167	\$ 5,071,999
Edible organs (liver, heart, brains, tongue, tripe, etc.):				
Pounds	10,692,064	(1)	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 748,158	(1)	(1)	(1)
Beef, pickled and other cured:				
Pounds	200,463	435,936	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 60,345	\$ 103,971	(1)	(1)
Pork, pickled and dry-cured, smoked:				
Pounds	23,981,761	22,748,033	24,570,044	33,650,094
Value	\$ 4,482,173	\$ 5,569,295	\$ 5,457,765	\$ 7,232,122
Pork, pickled and dry-cured, not smoked:				
Pounds	2,551,552	5,806,677	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 342,209	\$ 913,964	(1)	(1)
Pork, dry-salted, smoked:				
Pounds	(1)	659,358	(1)	(1)
Value	(1)	\$ 114,287	(1)	(1)
Pork, dry salted, not smoked:				
Pounds	4,083,530	(1)	(1)	(1)
Value	\$ 364,905	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cooked ham:				
Pounds	1,754,239	1,742,278	1,301,716	1,975,986
Value	\$ 516,642	\$ 602,346	\$ 444,526	\$ 763,304
Sausage, head cheese, etc.:				
Pounds	11,955,270	(1)	.....	13,178,510
Value	\$ 1,772,747	(1)	.....	\$ 2,518,610
Lard:				
Pounds	14,225,803	12,242,121	12,279,311	21,493,301
Value	\$ 1,938,869	\$ 1,653,766	\$ 1,869,223	\$ 2,948,091
Cattle hides and calf skins:				
Pounds	10,662,612	11,685,857	9,801,520	8,125,547
Value	\$ 1,043,107	\$ 1,380,808	\$ 828,382	\$ 1,097,561
Sheep and lamb pelts:				
Pounds	(1)	427,930	267,564	227,576
Value	(1)	\$ 804,218	\$ 294,268	\$ 441,271

(1) Not reported separately.

**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 estab-

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

Year	Value Products	% In- crease
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
1939.....	8,422,889	-28.88

(—) 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 1939 and 1937.

The industry consumed in Colorado in 1939 a total of 383,958 barrels of materials valued at \$1,555,681, of which wheat flour accounted for 372,556 bbls. valued at \$1,488,347.

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

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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

	1939	1937	1935	1933	1929
Number of establishments.....	152	155	162	136	180
Salaried officers and employees*	146	200	222	136	178
Wage earners (average for the year).....	1,675	1,915	1,678	1,485	1,689
Salaries*	\$ 293,392	\$ 416,057	\$ 389,982	\$ 186,000	\$ 418,117
Wages	1,920,533	2,157,157	1,721,549	1,429,173	2,005,840
Total	\$ 2,213,925	\$ 2,573,214	\$ 2,111,531	\$ 1,615,173	\$ 2,423,957
Cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, energy, etc.	\$ 3,938,871	\$ 5,963,572	\$ 5,101,103	\$ 3,319,528	\$ 5,648,904
Value of products.....	8,422,889	11,844,068	9,183,363	7,187,762	11,773,612
Value added by manufacture	4,484,018	5,880,496	4,082,260	3,868,234	6,124,708

*Exclusive of salaried officers of central administrative offices.

MANUFACTURES: BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS MADE IN COLORADO, 1937 AND 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1939		1937	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
White pan bread.....	54,793,633	\$ 3,370,207	51,235,797	\$ 3,430,267
Whole-wheat, rye and hearth breads...	19,715,060	1,233,124	20,743,651	1,413,760
Variety or specialty breads, rolls and coffee cakes.....	12,053,266	1,319,785	9,780,268	1,072,751
Crackers, biscuits, sweet goods, machine-made cookies, etc.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soft cakes (pound, layer, package and fruit)	4,631,412	865,024	3,591,014	806,160
Cookies, hand-made.....	628,539	107,004	1,239,965	163,597
Doughnuts, crullers and other fried cakes	2,784,779	470,308	2,194,173	380,335
Cakes, cookies, doughnuts, etc., not reported by kind.....	.....	.....	.....	734,303
Pies .....	.....	552,316	.....	529,637
Pastry, cream puffs, etc.....	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
Bakery and other products not reported in detail.....	.....	274,989	.....	.....
Other products.....	.....	27,935	.....	23,449
Total products reported by kind.....	.....	\$ 8,220,692	.....	\$ 8,554,259
Aggregate, all products.....	.....	\$11,316,844	.....	\$11,844,068

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

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	% In- crease
1909.....	\$1,528,000	....
1914.....	1,798,000	17.7
1919.....	3,190,048	77.4
1921.....	1,471,254	-53.9
1923.....	1,733,619	17.8
1925.....	4,317,757	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
1939.....	2,057,699	-58.0

(—) Decrease.

Closely allied to the canning and preserving industry, but reported upon separately, are food preparations such

as pickled fruits and vegetables, relishes, vegetable sauces and vegetable seasonings. In 1939 there were seven of these establishments in the state employing 214 persons, with salaries and wages amounting to \$183,976 and products valued at \$1,019,566.

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 1939, 1937, 1935 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 1939 1937 1935 1929			
Green beans.....	12	11	8	4
Wax beans.....	5	..	5	4
Beets .....	..	..	..	7
Tomatoes	12	16	15	12
Cherries (sour).....	..	5	6	4
Ketchup	10	10	8	10
Preserves .....	..	14	11	14
Kraut	13	13	6	..
Pickles	16	14	21	..
Salad dressings.....	..	14	9	..
Mayonnaise	16	..	15	..
Tomato juice.....	9	10	..	..

An accompanying table gives the number of establishments in Colorado engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables and allied products in 1939 and other census years, with the number of salaried officers and employees, wage earners, salaries and wages, cost of materials and value of products. Another table gives the quantity production and value of certain specified products in 1939, 1935 and 1929.

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

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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.

	1939	1937	1935	1933	1929
Number of establishments.....	18	27	24	18	26
Persons engaged:					
Salaried officers, employees*	59	80	95	40	78
Wage earners (av. number)†	510	957	948	644	826
Total	569	1,037	1,043	684	904
Salaries and wages:*					
Salaries	\$ 86,827	\$ 134,123	\$ 186,948	\$ 65,000	\$ 253,480
Wages	\$ 266,350	\$ 658,515	\$ 494,279	\$ 222,000	\$ 599,578
Total	\$ 353,177	\$ 792,638	\$ 681,227	\$ 287,000	\$ 853,058
Cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel and purchased electric energy	\$1,100,189	\$3,111,731	\$2,213,480	\$1,287,000	\$3,292,867
Value of products.....	2,057,699	4,922,537	3,682,765	2,347,000	5,322,062
Value added by manufacture...	957,510	1,810,806	1,469,285	1,060,000	2,029,195

*Exclusive of persons employed in central administrative offices.

†In 1939 the maximum was 1,890 in September and the minimum 88 in January. 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 the minimum 194 in February.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS OF THE CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY, 1939, 1935, AND 1929

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Output of certain products is included 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, mushrooms, pumpkins and others, most of which are canned in several classes and types.

PRODUCT	1939		1935		1929	
	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value
Beans:						
Green	126,412	\$214,139	207,522	\$361,495	503,811	\$726,478
Wax	85,245	148,677	37,783	66,689	112,903	244,347
Beets	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43,690	91,409
Kraut	(1)	(1)	56,765	90,590	(1)	(1)
Tomatoes	273,606	480,704	265,221	516,657	290,648	705,429
Tomato juice and cock-tail	147,375	300,775	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tomato pulp and puree...	4,600	8,282	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cherries (sour).....	(1)	(1)	60,682	133,551	106,762	537,407
Ketchup	81,269	198,110	.....	137,790	.....	291,422
Kraut (in bulk).....	.....	14,396	.....	13,050	.....	10,996
Pickles .....	.....	514,419	.....	235,060	.....	229,735
Prepared horseradish....	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	37,730
Prepared mustard.....	.....	14,800	.....	13,940	.....	(1)
Preserves, jams, jellies...	.....	(1)	.....	465,505	.....	580,888
Mayonnaise .....	.....	17,617	.....	26,048	.....	(1)
Other salad dressings....	.....	(1)	.....	126,004	.....	(1)
Sugar consumed (lbs.)...	.....	(1)	3,800,600	192,060	.....	182,958

(1) Included under "other states" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

CLAY INDUSTRIES

The mining and processing of clay and the manufacture of clay products is one of Colorado's oldest industries and extends back into the pioneer days when clay brick first was introduced in construction. There are many kinds of clay found in the state and as a rule the best known deposits are of high quality and noted for their resistance to heat. Among the products are brick and hollow structural tile, terra cotta, roofing tile, clay refractories, porcelain and chinaware, ceramics, chemical and scientific porcelain for technical uses, earthenware and insulating equipment for electrical construction, and many others. Some of the larger plants are at present engaged almost exclusively in the production of materials for war uses, others have suspended operations.

Statistics on the quantity and value of the output are not comprehensive of the industry as a whole, due to a variety of reasons. Several of the larger establishments are devoted to the production of specialized lines which are not distributed by states in census reports in order not to disclose

information regarding individual operations. Included in this class are terra cotta, porcelain, pottery and several others. Data on clay production also is limited through the inclusion of this item in the value of finished products where mining is coextensive with manufacture.

Statistics on the value of clay products sold annually, rather than the value of manufactured products, were compiled for many years by the United States bureau of mines. For 41 years, from 1895 to 1935, inclusive, these figures aggregated \$82,793,528. The year of maximum sales was 1925, when they amounted to \$4,126,945, and of minimum sales was in 1896, when the total was \$328,680. The compiling of data on this basis was discontinued after 1935.

The bureau of mines also compiled statistics on raw clay production, that which was mined and sold as clay, or mined under royalty and shipped into another state for fabrication. From 1900 to 1930, inclusive, the raw clay production thus reported amounted to 3,417,694 short tons, valued at \$4,054,610 for the period of 31 years. This was, however, a very small part of the

total output as the figures do not include clay mined by manufacturers of brick, tile, and other heavy clay products for their own use in nearby plants. The quantity thus produced is estimated at about nine times that reported as raw clay sold. Fire clay sold by producers is reported separately and the figures for Colorado in recent years are as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1935.....	33,227	\$49,628
1936.....	54,433	78,567
1937.....	59,828	93,587
1938.....	48,702	65,678
1939.....	52,310	72,644
1940.....	52,695	89,206

Miscellaneous clay sold by producers in Colorado by years is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1935.....	23,342	\$19,867
1936.....	53,881	47,643
1937.....	65,190	59,916
1938.....	54,115	49,249
1939.....	76,081	78,150
1940.....	62,803	64,842

The value of manufactured products of the industries (other than pottery) and exclusive of those not reported separately, 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
1939	2,356,146

An accompanying table gives a summary of the structural clay-products industry for Colorado by census years 1939, 1937, 1935, 1929 and 1919.

MANUFACTURES: COLORADO STRUCTURAL CLAY-PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The industries reported in this table include brick and hollow structural tile and clay refractories. Three plants producing terra cotta, roofing tile, and miscellaneous products are excluded in order to avoid disclosure of information concerning individual establishments.

	1939	1937	1935	1929	1919
Number of establishments.....	32	32	23	33	43
Persons employed*.....	776	814	543	949	900
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 964,207	\$ 341,999	\$ 551,899	\$1,373,363	\$1,007,181
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased electric energy.....	775,525	900,800	409,735	969,455	773,793
Value of products.....	2,356,146	2,328,083	1,118,299	3,097,442	2,504,658
Value added by manufacture...	1,580,621	1,427,283	708,564	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.

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-

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 1939, exclusive of coo-

Lumber and timber.....	\$1,895,190
Planing mills.....	867,419
Total	\$2,762,609

The total for the combined industries in 1937 was \$2,443,812.

The number of active mills and quantities of lumber sawed annually by specified years, as reported for the lumber and timber industry, are as follows:

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
1939.....	204	83,914,000

In the 18 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, persons engaged, 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 1939, 1937, 1935, 1933 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 and some walnut in 1939. 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 1939 in the production of lodgepole pine, being exceeded only by Wyoming. In that year its output was 32.6 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 1939 the state was eighth in the output of Douglas fir and ninth 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."

The apparent lumber consumption in Colorado in 1938, as reported by the forest service, was 176,834,000 board feet or 164 feet per capita. The sources of this lumber, including all woods, was as follows:

	Feet B. M.
Colorado	54,123,000
Other states	122,253,000
Imports	458,000
Total	176,834,000

In 1940 Class I rail shipments of lumber into the state exceeded shipments out of the state by 210,907 tons.

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

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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.

	1939	1937	1935	1933	1929
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS					
Number of establishments.....	79	72	51	23	61
Persons engaged*.....	964	848	622	325	1,296
Salaries and wages*.....	\$ 857,334	\$ 637,990	\$ 600,150	\$ 258,000	\$1,592,554
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy, etc.....	633,533	665,318	224,546	86,000	346,163
Value of products.....	1,895,190	1,613,423	1,046,035	394,000	2,278,660
Value added by manufacture...	1,261,657	948,105	821,489	308,000	1,932,497
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS					
Number of establishments.....	18	17	15	16	29
Persons engaged*.....	251	244	156	136	374
Salaries and wages*.....	\$ 330,362	\$ 330,629	\$ 183,103	\$ 124,000	\$ 625,827
Cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy, etc.....	411,112	364,884	205,502	160,000	568,104
Value of products.....	867,419	830,389	462,887	334,000	1,507,222
Value added by manufacture...	456,307	465,505	257,385	174,000	939,218

*Does not include persons in central administrative offices.

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

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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

KIND	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Ash					3			
White pine.....					25			
Cedar	26	200			2	1		
Douglas fir.....	4,636	4,235	5,867	5,438	4,737	5,541	4,053	3,318
Lodgepole pine.....	17,881	29,427	31,048	20,208	7,058	7,113	6,785	3,966
Ponderosa pine ..	39,060	34,492	32,230	31,699	25,138	28,429	16,630	25,726
Spruce	20,893	15,438	13,022	13,286	9,820	7,559	5,140	5,488
White fir.....	1,357	888	1,730	1,094	707	723	1,090	587
White pine.....	11							
Cottonwood	47	56	94	44	67	94	61	78
Walnut	3							
Total	83,914	84,736	83,991	71,769	47,557	49,460	33,759	39,163

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.

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	536,640	637,150
1927.....	49,826	662,784	712,610
1928.....	71,160	954,900	1,026,060

Year	Colored	Uncolored	Total
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

No production in Colorado has been reported in years subsequent to 1938.

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	7,675,536
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
1939.....	6,877	325,599
1940.....	4,945	232,135

MANUFACTURES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, GENERAL COMMERCIAL (JOB) PRINTING, AND ACTIVITIES OF ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO, 1939, WITH TOTALS FOR COMBINED INDUSTRIES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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. Separate figures for Colorado for several allied industries are omitted in order not to disclose individual operations

	No. Estab-lish-ments	Persons Engaged Number *	Salaries and Wages	Cost, Ma-terials, Power, Etc.	Value of Products
Newspapers:					
Publishing without printing....	4	23	\$ 18,961	\$ 32,906	\$ 64,448
Publishing and printing.....	101	1,742	2,879,420	2,746,603	8,842,812
Total	105	1,765	\$2,898,381	\$2,779,509	\$8,907,260
Periodicals:					
Publishing without printing....	14	33	\$ 43,990	\$ 63,604	\$ 160,972
Publishing and printing.....	6	172	260,178	138,419	499,013
Total	20	205	\$ 304,168	\$ 202,023	\$ 659,985
General commercial (job) printing	79	802	\$1,280,554	\$1,109,752	\$3,102,354
Lithographing and photo-lith- ographing	5	93	144,990	192,569	451,068
Bookbinding and related industries	7	59	57,858	33,277	153,099
Machine and hand typesetting....	5	25	37,266	14,619	78,335
Photo engraving not done in print- ing establishments.....	5	57	127,745	49,129	264,188
Combined industries, 1939.....	226	3,006	\$4,850,962	\$4,380,878	\$13,616,289
1937.....	204	2,775	4,514,867	4,109,414	13,252,301
1935.....	207	2,739	4,181,753	3,539,404	12,415,235
1933.....	179	2,377	3,260,794	2,974,307	10,316,892
1931.....	254	1,901	3,119,422	3,868,425	14,977,897
1929.....	292	3,565	6,272,332	4,385,543	18,504,471

*Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.

MANUFACTURES: NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN COLORADO, BY KIND AND BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Combined revenues of newspapers published in Colorado in 1939 were \$8,242,474, of which \$2,604,063 was from subscriptions and sales and \$5,602,411 from advertising. In 1937 the total was \$8,447,344, of which \$2,711,376 was from subscriptions and sales and \$5,735,968 from advertising.

KIND	1939	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Daily Newspapers:						
Morning:						
Number	8	9	7	7	6	5
Circulation	64,626	67,557	64,308	51,763	58,868	64,887
Evening:						
Number	25	24	26	22	24	24
Circulation	240,044	240,276	260,006	227,691	241,181	233,641
Sunday:						
Number	7	7	7	10	9	8
Circulation	365,021	399,196	404,809	424,816	416,632	400,913
Weekly:						
Number	90	73	66	53	101	121
Circulation	246,555	106,861	156,691	67,738	106,090	185,472
Semi-weekly and Tri-weekly:						
Number	3	4	6	2	9	9
Circulation	4,023	5,800	8,604	3,014	13,150	11,630

EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED AND USED IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN 1940, 1939, 1938 AND 1937

(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.

	1940	1939	1938	1937
MANUFACTURED:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	6,871	10,365	7,963	13,777
Pellet (cases).....	9,692	12,566	16,072	25,646
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	9,503,390	8,506,757	9,561,775	12,033,795
Permissible (pounds).....	735,575	627,950	469,000	575,400
Total Colorado (pounds).....	10,653,040	9,707,982	10,631,650	13,590,770
Total United States (pounds)....	423,369,230	386,437,568	332,130,498	404,744,294
Colorado per cent of U. S.....	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.4
EXPLOSIVES USED IN STATE COAL MINING:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	4,255	8,038	7,581	8,781
Pellet (cases).....	9,360	12,380	15,608	25,194
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	45,775	77,461	59,050	84,569
Permissible explosives (pounds)....	722,225	610,525	458,400	544,600
METAL MINING:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	424	139	66	128
Pellet (cases).....	148	26	384	190
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	7,832,790	6,405,247	6,927,404	7,452,992
Permissible explosives (pounds)....	7,750	11,050	4,263	9,700
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINERAL MINING:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	1,872	2,136	22	3,521
Pellet (cases).....	184	158	68	120
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	286,400	241,225	126,530	207,475
Permissible explosives (pounds)....	5,300	6,300	4,600	5,200
RAILWAY AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORK:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	266	*6	215	1,306
Pellet (cases).....	.....	2	8	134
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	1,320,855	1,702,479	2,389,632	4,186,144
Permissible explosives (pounds)....	250	50	1,437	2,900
ALL OTHER PURPOSES:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	54	58	79	41
Pellet (cases).....	.....	.....	4	8
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	17,570	80,345	59,159	102,615
Permissible explosives (pounds)....	50	25	300	13,000
Total (pounds) used in Colorado (kegs and cases equal 25 pounds each).....	21,306,080	19,416,264	21,263,540	27,189,540
Total (pounds) used in United States	423,369,230	386,437,568	332,130,498	404,744,294
Colorado per cent of United States.	5.0	5.0	6.4	6.7

*Sold by manufacturer but later returned unused to him.

Mining and Mineral Industries

Production, Values, Historical Records; Metals; Non-Metals, Coal, Coke, Petroleum, Refineries, Pipe Lines, Natural Gas

COLORADO produced annually in the 35 years ending with 1939 an average of \$58,005,087 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. 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. Gold ranked first in the state's output of minerals down to 1930, when it was superseded in that position by coal. The latter, in turn, surrendered first place to molybdenum in 1939. Colorado ranked 17th among the states of the Union in 1939 in the production of all minerals, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, in which year its output was 1.51 per cent of the total for all states and Alaska. It ranked 15th in 1938.

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 (1940).....	1
Uranium and vanadium ores, value (1939).....	1
Sulfur ores, value (1939).....	1
Vanadium, quantity (1940).....	1
Lead-copper ores, value (1939).....	2
Vermiculite, value (1939).....	2
Fluorspar, value (1940).....	3
Tungsten ores, quantity (1940).....	3
Feldspar, value (1939).....	4
Silver, value (1940).....	4
Dry and siliceous ores, gold and silver, value (1937).....	4
Manganiferous ores, value (1939).....	4
Sheet mica, value (1935).....	4
Beehive coke, quantity (1938).....	4
Tantalum ore, value (1937).....	4
Gold, value (1940).....	6
Copper, quantity (1940).....	7
Lead, quantity (1940).....	8
Bituminous coal, quantity (1940).....	10
Fire clay, value (1940).....	11
By-product coke, quantity (1937).....	13
Zinc, quantity (1940).....	14
All minerals, value (1939).....	17
Petroleum, quantity (1940).....	19
Natural gas, quantity (1940).....	19
Proved oil reserves (1941).....	23
Stone, value (1940).....	34
Sand and gravel, value (1940).....	39

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 considerably in excess of three billion dollars. This estimate is based on figures for specified minerals and periods as follows:

Mineral	Value
Gold (1858-1941).....	\$ 334,263,389
Silver (1858-1941).....	558,481,177
Copper (1868-1941).....	64,499,199
Lead (1869-1941).....	224,695,713
Zinc (1895-1941).....	161,586,696
Stone (1897-1940).....	36,242,461
Tungsten (1906-1939).....	21,431,309
Radium.....	18,000,000
Petroleum (1862-1941).....	42,553,169
Coal (1864-1941).....	886,124,036
Natural gas (1922-1939).....	9,256,200
Molybdenum (to end 1940).....	103,911,000
Fluorspar (1880-1940).....	2,604,703
Iron (1850-1930).....	3,916,000
Manganese (to end 1930).....	4,207,000
Sand and gravel (1912-1940).....	13,567,998
Clay products (1895-1937).....	85,448,218
Raw clay (1899-1939).....	4,917,988
Natural gasoline (1925-1939).....	539,000
Feldspar (1935-1940).....	79,972
Total	\$3,076,330,228

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, uranium and vanadium.

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 1939, inclusive, the total value of the state's output was \$2,030,178,055. 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 grad-

ual 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 1939 the relative position of the two groups was 34.8 per cent for the five principal metals and 65.2 per cent for other minerals. The position of the two groups in the entire 35-year period is 44.1 per cent for the five metals and 55.9 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 assessed value of mining properties in Colorado for 1941, as reported by the state tax commission, is as follows:

Property	Assessed Value
Coal land.....	\$ 3,759,253
Oil land and reserves.....	3,214,132
Metalliferous mining claims (non-productive).....	8,892,234
Output metalliferous mines...	16,945,600
Quarry land, reserves and placer claims.....	246,575
Improvements:	
Coal land.....	2,229,650
Oil land.....	1,550,710
Mineral land.....	7,006,342
Total.....	\$43,844,496

For the calendar year of 1938 there were 650 corporation income tax returns of mining and quarrying companies filed in the Colorado district. Of that number 77 reported a net income of \$3,702,694 and 287 returns with no net income reported a deficit of \$2,288,529, there being 286 companies inactive during the year. The net income of 132 companies in 1931, the year in which a low record was established, was \$2,509,417 or \$1,193,277 less than in 1938. In the same year 380 corporations showing no net income

reported deficits aggregating \$10,783,017 or \$8,493,488 greater than in 1938.

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

Mineral production in Colorado, including metals and non-metals, in quantity and value, for 1935 to 1939, inclusive.

Mineral resources map of Colorado showing metal and coal areas, oil and gas fields, and pipe lines.

Total production, by counties, of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from the beginning of the industry down to and including 1941.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production and value, by years.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production and value, by counties, in 1941.

Value of all minerals produced in Colorado from 1905 to 1939, inclusive, with percentages of the five principal metals and other minerals to the total value.

Tables of metals and non-metals reported in Colorado.

Average price of metals by years.

A chart showing the value of all minerals and the five principal metals, 1905 to 1939, inclusive.

METALS

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are the principal metals in point of aggregate value produced in the state, but in recent years the development of rare metals has proceeded along substantial lines and Colorado is beginning to take a major place as a source of supply for these. Included among the rare metals are molybdenum, radium, uranium and vanadium ores and tungsten concentrates. Other metals in this class are known to exist in the state and scientific investigations being made as to their value for commercial uses are expected ultimately to bring them into production on a considerable scale. The state also produces commercially ferro-alloys, iron ore, manganiferous ores and other metals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cadmium (greenockite) — Lake.

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

Cobalt (erythrite, smaltite) — Gunnison.

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

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

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

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

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

Lithium (amblygonite) — Fremont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tantalum (columbite) — Fremont, Jefferson, Teller.

Tellurium — Boulder, Teller.

Tin (cassiterite) — Garfield.

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

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

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

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

Zircon — El Paso.

GOLD

Gold was first mined in what is now Colorado in 1858. The production from that year down to the close of 1941 amounted to 38,297,394 fine ounces, valued at \$834,263,389. 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. In 1940 it dropped to fifth place, but resumed its former position in 1941. The production of gold in the United States, including the Philippine Islands, from 1792 to 1940, inclusive, as reported by the director of the mint, was \$5,871,237,700, and of that total Colorado produced 14.0 per cent in 82 years. The state's approximate proportion of world production since Columbus discovered America is 3.1 per cent.

Gold with a total value of \$13,301,015 was produced in 34 counties of the state in 1941. Ten 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 \$4,671,450 or 35.1 per cent of the state's total. Park county ranked second.

In the period since Colorado first produced gold to the end of 1941, Teller county led all counties, with an output of \$394,644,597 or 47.3 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 \$89,427,894 or 10.7 per cent; San Miguel county third with an output of \$70,553,232 or 8.5 per cent; Lake county fourth with a production of \$58,396,719 or 7.0 per cent, and Ouray county fifth with a total of \$39,810,780 or 4.8 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 1941 the total gold value was \$13,301,015.

A summary of the gold industry in Colorado in 1939, as reported by the bureau of the census, is as follows:

Number, operating companies.....	174
Number, mines	167
Number, mills	43
Number, persons engaged	3,370
Wages	\$4,136,141
Salaries	599,165

Along with the 328,695 fine ounces of gold, there was produced in 1939 from the gold-bearing ores 1,082,684 fine ounces of silver; 2,209,779 pounds of copper; 8,949,401 pounds of lead; 1,988,407 pounds of zinc.

Tables published herewith give only the value of gold production prior to 1933, the price being stable at \$20.67 per fine ounce. The United States went off the gold standard on April 19, 1933, and for several months thereafter the value of the metal for export purposes became subject to quotations in the world market. Through an executive order issued by the president on April 29, 1933, the government agreed to act as agent for producers of newly mined gold to enable them to obtain the world price. In the following year, under the Gold Reserve act of 1934, the president issued a proclamation reducing the weight of the gold dollar and establishing a price of \$35 per fine ounce, less one fourth of one per cent and mint charges. These changes make it desirable for comparative purposes to show also the quantity of gold produced in the state. The following table gives the production in Colorado in fine ounces and the price by years.

Year	Fine Ounces	Price Per Oz.
1858-1932.....	35,162,526	\$20.67
1933.....	242,828	25.56
1934.....	324,920	35.00
1935.....	349,280	35.00
1936.....	366,607	35.00
1937.....	368,905	35.00
1938.....	367,468	35.00
1939.....	366,852	35.00
1940.....	367,336	35.00
1941.....	380,029	35.00

The Golden Cycle corporation ranked fifth among the largest gold producers in the United States in 1940. It handles ores principally from the Cripple Creek district. The Empire Zinc company ranked 15th among the gold producers, the gold being recovered from copper ore in the Battle Mountain district. Veta Mines, Inc., upper San Miguel district, ranked 27th.

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, 1938 and 1939, and in 1940 the value went to \$6,905,393, the highest in 23 years. In 1941 there was a decline at \$5,192,318.

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, 1938, and 1939, and in 1940 reached 9,710,709 ounces, the highest since 1907. In 1941 the output dropped to 7,301,697 ounces.

The London agreement expired on December 21, 1937, and the president, by proclamation, set the price at 64.64 cents as of January 1, 1938.

Colorado produced in the 84 years from 1858 to 1941, inclusive, 717,950,564 fine ounces of silver of a total value of \$558,481,177. 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 1941, 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 1941, inclusive, being valued at \$192,449,508 or 34.5 per cent of the total output of the state. Pitkin county ranks second, with an output of \$75,134,582 or 13.5 per cent, 1880 to 1939, inclusive. Clear Creek ranks third among the counties with an aggregate output of \$53,663,631 or 9.6 per cent of the state's total.

Silver was produced in 34 counties in 1941, of which 11 counties had an output of less than \$1,000 in value. Eagle county ranked first in 1941 with production valued at \$3,095,237 or 59.6 per cent of the state's total. Mineral county came second with production of \$644,773 or 12.4 per cent; San Juan county third with production of \$378,831 or 7.2 per cent; and San Miguel county fourth with a production of \$320,366 or 6.1 per cent. The rank of the counties varies slightly from year to year.

Colorado ranked fourth among the states of the Union and Alaska in 1940 in the production of silver, being exceeded only by Idaho, Montana and Utah. For many years it has ranked fifth. Silver has occupied second place among the metals in the state for 80 years, being exceeded only by gold, until 1940 when molybdenum took first place, relegating gold and silver to second and third.

Some of the largest silver mines in the country are located in Colorado. The Empire Zinc company's mine in the Battle Mountain district, originally opened as a zinc property, ranked third in 1940 in the production of silver, the recovery being from copper ores. The Emperius Mining company, at Creede, being 16th largest, and Veta Mines, Inc., ranking 39th.

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.

The census figures on mining for 1940 when released are expected to show a continuation of that situation. In the last named year the copper properties of the Empire Zinc company, Battle Mountain district, ranked first among the districts of the state in the combined value of gold, silver, copper and lead.

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 1941, the state produced 488,588,420 pounds, with a value of \$64,499,199. Of the total quantity in the period named, Eagle county produced 176,092,073 pounds or 36 per cent; Lake county, 102,110,989 or 20.9 per cent and San Juan county, 75,010,718 pounds or 15.4 per cent.

Twenty-three counties reported copper production in 1941, of which 12 counties had an output in excess of \$5,000 in value. Eagle came first with an output valued at \$1,323,724 or 83.1 per cent of the total value for that year of \$1,592,528 for the state. San Juan county came second with a value of \$102,660 or 6.4 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. In 1940 and 1941 there were substantial increases, the output in the last named year being 25,148,000 pounds, valued at \$1,433,436.

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 1941, inclusive, was 4,753,782,583 pounds, valued at \$224,695,713. 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 1941, Lake county ranked first with an output of 2,038,812,561 pounds or 42.9 per cent of the total; Pitkin county ranked second with 585,110,579 pounds or 12.3 per cent, and San Juan county ranked third with 483,506,595 pounds or 10.2 per cent of the total.

Twenty-one counties reported lead production in 1941, of which four had an output of less than \$5,000 in value. Of the value for the state San Juan county produced \$350,265 or 24.4 per cent; Dolores county \$288,078 or 20.1 per cent; and Eagle county \$194,940 or 13.6 per cent.

Colorado ranked eighth among the states of the Union in lead production in 1940, 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 were no pronounced changes in subsequent years until 1940 when it jumped to 10,120,000 pounds, valued at \$637,560. The production in 1941 trebled to 31,444,000 pounds, valued at \$2,358,300.

In the 57 years ending with 1941 in which the state has produced zinc, the aggregate output was 2,302,027,985 pounds, valued at \$161,586,696. Twenty-one counties contributed to this production. In that period Lake county ranked first with an output of 1,394,396,034 pounds or 60.6 per cent; Eagle county ranked second with 295,822,129 pounds or 12.9 per cent, and San Juan county ranked third with 223,611,684 pounds or 9.7 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 1941 zinc was produced in 15 counties, the total production being 31,444,000 pounds, valued at \$2,358,300. Eagle county ranked first with an output of 21,760,000 pounds or 69.2 per cent; Dolores county second with 6,008,000 pounds or 19.1 per cent; and San Juan county third with 1,680,000 pounds or 5.3 per cent of the state's total.

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 in 1939 it produced 72 per cent of the domestic output and 66 per cent of the world output. In turn, the United States in that year produced 92 per cent of the world's output.

Molybdenum production in Colorado in 1938 stepped into second place in the state's output of minerals, being exceeded only by coal, and relegating gold to third place the first time in the state's history. In 1939 it went ahead of coal and took first place.

The estimated value of Colorado's production of molybdenum to the end of 1940 is \$103,911,000.

Molybdenum, chiefly in the form of calcium molybdate, is used extensively in the manufacture of special steels for aircraft and automobiles, for fabrication into bearings, steel castings and in corrosion and high-temperature resisting alloys for many purposes. Next to steel, radio tubes constitute the largest outlet for molybdenum. A very large quantity of the metal is used in the manufacture of wire for the radio industry. A substantial quantity is consumed in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. The Colorado output comes almost altogether from the properties of the Climax 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	2,236,075
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
1940.....	22,782,608	34,313,000

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. Pro-

duction was resumed the following year. No production in the state was reported in 1932. In 1940 Colorado ranked third among the states in quantity and value, its shipments being 23.6 per cent of the total for the United States. It was exceeded only by California and Nevada.

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
1939.....	479	488,628

(a) Not reported.

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 ranks first among the states of the Union in the production of vanadium, measured in terms of shipments, the total for this state in 1940 being 1,953,293 pounds as against 2,090,601 pounds for the United States and 2,224,696 pounds for the world. Colorado's proportion was 93.4 per cent of the total for the United States and 87.7 per cent of the world output. Colorado produced 1,755,489 pounds or 88.5 per cent of the country's output in 1939. 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.

Vanadium is not classed as a strategic metal, but as a useful metal in special alloy steel it is included among materials vital to defense, and was placed under the export licensing system by the President on July 2, 1940.

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, Uravan, Colorado. This plant subsequently was enlarged to a capacity of 260 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, and in 1940 the United States Vanadium corporation reopened its property at Naturita, Colorado, which had been idle since 1920.

A new mill to handle vanadium ores was placed in operation at Durango in 1942 which will further improve Colorado's relative position in production.

In order to provide accommodations for workmen engaged in the production of vanadium, the United States Housing Authority late in 1942 authorized the construction of housing units at Rifle, Naturita and Uravan. The project at Rifle will consist of 44 units on a 10-acre site purchased by the Vanadium Corporation of America for that purpose. At Naturita the project will consist of 44 units two and one-half miles below the town on a 5-acre tract where the company originally began construction of housing facilities. The other project at Uravan will include 42 housing units on 4.8 acres owned by the operating corporation. The Rifle project will be supplied with water by the municipality and the domestic supply for the other two will be furnished by the operators. In all instances the housing consists of one, two and three-unit buildings.

In order further to facilitate the production of the mineral the highway systems connecting the mines and terminal points are being improved. This work is under the supervision of the state highway department. While war conditions have stimulated the demand for vanadium, the industry is expected to be a permanent mineral development of the first importance.

**VALUE OF ALL MINERALS PRODUCED IN COLORADO BY YEARS FROM
1905 TO 1939, 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	36.6	38,295,777	63.4	60,369,440
1939.....	22,319,041	34.8	41,752,580	65.2	64,071,621
Total (35 yrs.)..	\$894,500,198	44.1	\$1,135,677,857	55.9	\$2,030,178,055

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO, 1935 TO 1939, INCLUSIVE

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

PRODUCT	1939		1938		1937		1936		1935	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Arsenious oxide.....Short tons	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)						
Barite.....do	(2)	(2)								
Briquets, fuel.....do									(2 7)	(2 7)
Cement.....Barrels	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Clay products.....		\$1,687,568		\$1,170,874		\$1,446,433		\$1,208,257		\$1,393,049
Clay, raw.....Short tons	128,391	150,803	102,817	114,927	125,018	152,503	107,814	126,210	56,369	68,895
Coal.....do	15,890,000	14,548,000	45,663,144	14,828,000	47,187,211	518,327,000	46,811,802	416,277,000	5,910,511	13,675,000
Coke.....do	454,869	(2 7)	241,526	(2 7)	511,167	(2 7)	398,634	(2 7)	256,110	(2 7)
Copper.....Pounds	26,430,000	2,748,720	28,342,000	2,777,516	21,888,000	2,646,028	17,730,000	1,631,160	14,654,000	1,216,282
Feldspar (crude).....Long tons	29,995	107,536	27,452	104,673	42,221	178,148	25,806	101,950	22,275	64,151
Ferro-alloys.....do	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)			(2 7)	(2 7)
Fluorspar.....Short tons	7,569	107,459	1,704	(2)	7,883	98,493	9,412	(2)	6,978	(2)
Fuller's earth.....do	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gems and precious stones.....		(8)		(8)		(8)		(8)		(8)
Gold ¹².....Troy ounces	366,852	12,839,820	367,468	12,861,380	368,905	12,911,675	366,607	12,831,245	349,281	12,224,828
Gypsum (crude).....Short tons	24,013	40,694	21,591	41,080	1328,586	1350,034	127,424	(2 5)	17,610	(2)
Iron, pig.....Long tons	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)	(2 7)
Lead.....Short tons	8,222	772,868	9,455	869,860	9,786	1,154,748	7,267	668,564	5,673	453,800
Lime.....do	10,699	103,097	9,564	95,207	7,163	72,831	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manganiferous ore.....Long tons	7,516	(2)	655	(2)	11,577	59,385	10,568	(2)	2,681	(2)
Mica:										
Scrap.....Short tons	(2)	(2)	870	9,842	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sheet.....					(2)	(2)			(2)	(2)
Mineral paints, zinc and lead pigments.....Short tons										
Mineral waters.....Gallons sold	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(2 7)	(2 7)
Molybdenum.....Pounds	25,437,893	(2)	20,763,884	(2)	23,566,481	(2)	16,001,816	(8)	9,558,120	(8)
Natural gas.....M cubic feet	2,015,000	467,000	1,904,000	464,000	3,186,000	673,000	3,687,000	807,000	2,843,000	646,000
Natural gasoline.....Gallons	390,000	13,000	386,000	10,000	404,000	16,000	451,000	18,000	417,000	15,000

Ores (crude), etc.:									
Copper	342,499	(9)	333,103	(9)	261,658	(9)	253,871	(9)	209,492
Copper-lead	1,464	(9)	37	(9)	537	(9)	910	(9)	295
Dry and siliceous (gold and silver)	1,542,235	(9)	1,528,658	(9)	1,681,183	(9)	1,861,431	(9)	1,535,534
Lead	14,700	(9)	19,646	(9)	30,235	(9)	25,724	(9)	16,419
Lead-zinc	13,351	(9)	114,506	(9)	94,871	(9)	9,913	(9)	9,244
Zinc	344	(9)	145	(9)	135	(9)	.....	.....	.....
Peat	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum	1,404,000	(2)	1,412,000	(2)	1,605,000	(2)	1,800,000	(2)	1,600,000
Pyrites	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,890	(2)	8,722	(2)	(2)
Salt	106,273,306	(2)	1,432,975	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sand and gravel	8,496,488	(2)	3,841,759	(2)	4,287,491	(2)	1,986,015	(2)	1,653,426
Silver	900,460	(2)	7,932,095	(2)	6,260,693	(2)	4,842,646	(2)	1,266,073
Stone	900,460	(2)	897,270	(2)	11,018,100	(2)	5,902,776	(2)	4,571,700
Sulfur ore	36	(2)	.....	(2)	11,018,100	(2)	1,119,900	(2)	4,696,064
Tantalum ore (columbo-tantalite) .....	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	11	(2)	13	(2)	2910,141
Tungsten ore (60 per cent concentrates)	479	(2)	240	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....
Uranium and vanadium ores	85,225	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Vermiculite	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Zinc	1,830	(2)	4,553	(2)	4,247	(2)	1,172	(2)	105,732
Miscellaneous ¹⁶	29,191,896	(2)	21,266,795	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	11,325,085
Total value, eliminating duplications	\$64,071,621	(2)	\$60,369,440	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	\$44,413,477

¹⁶Figures not available.
¹⁷Value included under "Miscellaneous".
¹⁸Figures obtained through cooperation with the Bureau of the Census.
¹⁹According to Bituminous Coal Division; figures for 1939 are preliminary.
²⁰Value is estimated from various sources and includes selling expenses.
²¹Value is estimated from incomplete returns to Bureau of the Census. Producers were asked by that Bureau to exclude selling expenses in reporting value, but a number of them included such expenses.
²²Value not included in total value for State.

²³No canvass.
²⁴Not valued as ore; value of recoverable metal content included under the metals.
²⁵"Commercial". Value of "Government-and-contractor" included under "Miscellaneous".
²⁶Exclusive of marble and dimension limestones value for which is included under "Miscellaneous".
²⁷In 1935 and subsequent years gold was \$35.00 per ounce.
²⁸Gypsum mined; value of crude at mine as reported by producers. Comparable value for earlier years not available.
²⁹Gypsum mined; value as sold (crude and calcined). Comparable value for 1937 not available.
³⁰Includes minerals indicated by "9", "10", and "11".

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO BY YEARS—1858-1941
(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	
1858-67	\$ 25,021,784	302,829	\$	406,139	50,000	11,500	150,000	9,000	.....	.....	\$ 25,427,923
1868	2,010,000	200,716	256,150	630,000	102,000	24,755	250,000	15,000	.....	.....	2,287,650
1869	475,472	496,988	660,000	182,500	183,000	44,140	555,000	33,300	.....	.....	3,843,735
1870	3,015,000	776,648	1,029,059	183,000	204,000	72,532	1,150,000	73,600	.....	.....	3,728,654
1871	3,683,951	1,524,206	2,015,000	2,015,000	379,493	106,258	1,236,400	74,184	.....	.....	4,740,450
1872	2,646,463	1,534,047	2,001,331	3,000,966	475,541	104,619	1,277,933	76,676	.....	.....	4,807,605
1873	2,018,931	2,338,174	3,000,966	2,889,560	280,815	63,745	1,636,000	94,888	.....	.....	4,900,764
1874	2,152,487	2,330,291	2,374,707	333,333	70,000	81,375	1,334,020	.....	.....	.....	5,334,748
1875	2,234,568	2,564,403	3,458,546	493,664	93,796	4,286,364	235,750	.....	.....	.....	5,312,701
1876	2,726,311	2,882,121	3,573,904	536,145	89,000	13,722,222	494,000	.....	.....	.....	5,852,333
1877	3,148,708	4,622,961	13,327,257	704,301	131,000	1,941,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,936,800
1878	3,240,348	11,899,335	16,557,170	859,000	183,826	71,348,000	3,567,400	.....	.....	.....	9,197,252
1879	3,183,500	14,397,539	14,997,572	884,000	160,888	81,094,000	3,892,512	.....	.....	.....	18,593,025
1880	3,252,514	13,272,188	14,997,572	884,000	160,888	81,094,000	3,892,512	.....	.....	.....	23,560,910
1881	3,300,000	13,272,188	14,997,572	884,000	160,888	81,094,000	3,892,512	.....	.....	.....	22,350,972
1882	3,360,000	12,761,719	14,548,359	1,494,000	285,354	110,000,000	5,390,000	.....	.....	.....	23,583,713
1883	4,000,000	13,434,610	14,548,359	1,552,652	190,188	141,114,000	6,067,902	.....	.....	.....	25,370,507
1884	4,300,000	12,376,000	13,736,251	2,012,125	261,706	196,392,000	4,674,209	.....	.....	.....	23,972,166
1885	4,038,425	12,220,982	13,076,451	1,446,460	123,818	106,682,000	4,160,989	.....	.....	.....	21,568,983
1886	4,456,000	12,375,000	12,251,250	1,146,460	127,257	118,000,000	5,428,000	.....	.....	.....	22,560,907
1887	4,000,000	11,601,563	11,369,584	2,012,027	277,660	126,000,000	5,670,000	.....	.....	.....	21,321,794
1888	3,758,099	14,695,313	13,813,596	1,621,100	272,345	128,404,000	6,649,777	.....	.....	.....	23,908,517
1889	3,883,859	18,375,136	17,272,629	1,170,053	157,356	133,940,000	6,223,660	.....	.....	.....	26,553,104
1890	4,151,132	18,800,000	19,740,000	3,385,691	559,368	109,192,000	4,913,639	.....	.....	.....	29,380,639
1891	4,600,000	21,166,000	20,348,401	6,336,868	811,121	126,256,000	4,929,009	.....	.....	.....	31,803,531
1892	5,300,000	24,000,000	20,880,000	7,593,674	880,866	120,000,000	4,800,001	.....	.....	.....	31,912,617
1893	7,527,000	25,838,600	20,154,107	7,695,826	831,149	110,000,000	4,070,000	.....	.....	.....	32,648,256
1894	9,491,514	23,281,398	14,667,281	6,481,413	616,734	101,226,000	3,340,458	.....	.....	.....	32,167,487
1895	13,305,100	23,398,500	15,209,024	6,079,243	650,479	93,968,000	3,006,976	.....	.....	.....	32,231,735
1896	14,911,000	22,573,000	15,349,642	6,022,176	650,395	89,606,000	2,688,178	.....	.....	.....	33,649,603
1897	19,579,433	21,278,202	12,766,919	9,449,967	1,097,395	80,794,286	2,908,592	.....	.....	.....	36,462,983
1898	23,534,532	23,502,601	13,866,532	10,370,701	1,347,365	113,416,138	3,900,856	.....	.....	.....	43,238,272
1899	26,508,675	23,114,688	13,868,811	7,356,970	1,258,041	138,048,446	4,212,178	.....	.....	.....	48,503,143
1900	28,782,036	20,336,512	12,608,638	7,826,815	1,299,951	164,274,762	7,228,090	.....	.....	.....	50,614,425
1901	27,679,443	18,492,563	11,095,538	7,372,529	1,314,712	148,111,020	6,368,772	.....	.....	.....	47,559,058

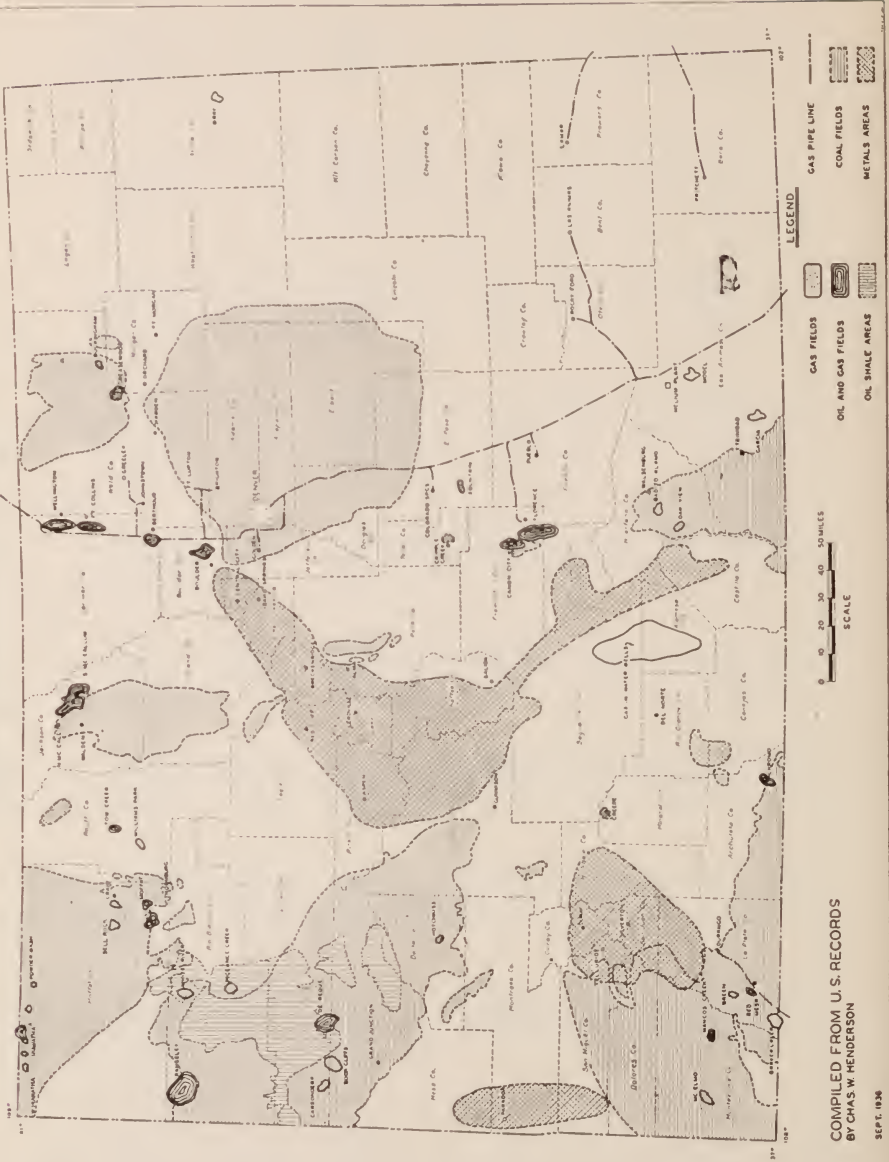
1902	28,516,914	15,941,523	8,449,008	8,463,338	1,132,601	106,296,827	4,358,169	52,582,510	2,523,963	44,980,655
1903	21,605,357	13,245,438	7,152,366	7,809,920	1,069,958	101,513,414	4,322,566	80,616,000	3,452,263	38,444,880
1904	24,242,485	13,960,730	7,617,530	9,412,707	1,204,828	107,498,854	4,622,443	66,771,590	3,405,353	40,992,379
1905	25,295,222	12,339,435	7,527,056	9,661,546	1,507,201	115,746,777	5,440,098	83,561,396	4,010,123	44,699,700
1906	22,905,521	12,339,052	8,390,553	6,618,332	1,277,338	106,646,506	6,078,850	86,012,903	5,246,787	43,899,193
1907	20,307,648	11,599,514	7,655,679	8,826,954	1,765,251	89,065,232	4,720,457	85,048,564	5,017,865	39,466,900
1908	21,593,976	9,002,316	4,771,227	10,201,123	1,346,547	81,645,921	3,589,118	70,330,002	2,746,310	32,718,593
1909	21,984,008	8,904,747	4,630,444	10,916,151	1,491,605	72,762,726	3,102,390	51,210,500	2,758,334	33,501,891
1910	20,505,914	8,508,332	4,584,829	8,359,307	1,001,632	76,058,715	3,346,586	47,083,948	4,182,841	35,671,502
1911	19,001,375	7,330,105	3,584,389	8,024,488	1,003,061	69,619,289	3,135,568	94,607,456	5,932,625	32,418,218
1912	18,568,562	8,212,070	5,050,423	7,107,303	1,122,705	75,242,267	3,385,902	132,222,812	9,133,374	37,320,966
1913	18,146,916	9,325,235	5,632,454	7,227,826	1,120,313	87,837,773	3,867,502	119,346,329	6,683,400	35,450,585
1914	19,883,105	7,096,065	4,864,224	6,639,173	883,010	74,211,898	2,894,264	96,774,360	4,935,523	33,460,126
1915	22,414,944	7,027,942	3,563,182	7,112,537	1,244,694	68,810,597	3,234,098	104,594,394	12,989,779	43,426,697
1916	19,153,821	7,656,534	5,038,006	8,624,081	2,121,524	70,914,087	4,893,072	134,285,463	17,994,252	49,200,675
1917	15,729,224	7,304,353	6,018,787	8,122,004	2,217,307	67,990,012	5,847,141	130,315,775	12,272,209	42,084,668
1918	12,751,718	7,063,554	7,063,554	6,277,332	1,550,501	65,960,760	4,583,214	89,133,901	8,111,185	34,160,172
1919	9,886,627	5,758,010	3,560,207	6,821,198	37,070,241	46,829,788	1,964,722	37,220,493	2,717,096	21,679,614
1920	7,576,319	5,896,175	4,043,734	744,047	1,366,820	44,260,000	3,730,383	48,790,742	3,952,050	21,898,974
1921	6,835,328	5,631,657	4,153,442	535,794	1,366,820	19,660,466	884,721	2,360,000	118,000	11,005,500
1922	6,373,419	5,855,911	3,373,454	455,416	23,477,200	1,291,246	1,291,246	23,258,000	1,325,706	15,301,698
1923	6,591,629	4,373,280	4,248,109	634,472	17,698,185	3,198,823	3,198,823	24,125,000	3,692,326	18,711,530
1924	8,593,116	2,180,436	2,713,219	355,432	47,557,061	3,504,565	3,504,565	26,727,000	3,662,255	18,920,136
1925	7,227,412	2,121,816	2,266,100	325,191	62,866,800	5,478,032	5,478,032	61,621,000	4,682,196	20,831,267
1926	7,078,933	2,935,372	3,403,850	416,539	63,987,800	5,919,024	5,919,024	65,000,000	4,815,000	20,883,998
1927	5,279,118	3,784,605	2,145,871	5,670,581	732,846	66,772,557	4,206,671	71,729,000	4,500,656	16,965,162
1928	5,504,876	4,052,323	2,370,568	8,594,646	1,237,629	53,601,723	3,103,100	71,462,000	4,359,182	16,375,355
1929	4,417,358	4,397,177	2,343,802	8,905,074	1,587,293	48,889,906	3,080,064	58,861,000	3,841,826	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	509,416	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	6,206,676	2,186,140	765,149	9,667,000	638,688	4,803,000	177,711	2,569,000	107,898	7,876,132
1934	11,356,070	3,475,661	2,246,892	11,294,000	903,520	8,435,000	312,095	1,544,000	66,392	14,884,969
1935	12,224,828	3,375,296	4,375,296	14,654,000	1,216,262	11,345,000	453,800	2,403,000	105,732	17,375,938
1936	12,831,145	5,902,776	4,571,700	17,730,000	1,631,180	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	2,646,028	19,572,000	1,154,740	8,494,000	552,110	22,107,207
1938	12,861,580	7,932,095	5,137,819	28,247,000	2,777,516	18,910,000	869,860	9,106,000	437,088	23,073,663
1939	12,831,820	5,767,313	2,643,000	26,430,000	2,748,720	16,414,000	773,888	3,660,000	130,320	23,191,041
1940	12,856,160	6,905,393	24,304,000	27,463,528	2,746,352	22,952,000	1,147,600	10,120,000	631,560	24,293,665
1941	13,301,015	7,301,697	5,192,318	13,496,000	1,592,528	26,148,000	1,433,436	31,444,000	2,338,300	23,877,597
Totals	\$834,263,389	717,950,564	\$558,481,177	\$488,588,420	\$ 64,499,199	4,753,782,583	\$224,695,713	2,302,027,985	\$161,586,696	\$1,843,526,174

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, TO THE END OF 1941
(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Period	County	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total, Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc Value
		Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	
1922-1941	Adams	68,164	363	234	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	68,398
1928-1934	Alamosa	163	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	163
1858-1941	Arapahoe	16,729	108	69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,798
1897-1941	Archuleta	2,819	552	338	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,334
1900-1917	Baca	292	356	226	21,511	4,441	---	---	---	---	---	4,959
1859-1941	Boulder	23,727,828	8,625,979	7,988,194	1,617,055	218,229	8,267,558	451,380	11,000	825	---	32,386,456
1859-1941	Chaffee	7,734,168	5,805,756	4,292,059	9,750,762	1,738,779	132,333,764	5,852,305	29,106,705	2,527,154	---	22,144,465
1859-1941	Clear Creek	31,226,004	59,802,662	53,663,631	13,873,819	2,137,240	187,846,519	8,647,125	31,670,221	2,298,782	---	97,972,782
1861-1941	Conejos	39,306	57,026	34,074	4,815	797	3,400	149	---	---	---	74,326
1875-1941	Costilla	47,237	2,737	1,607	1,827	239	54,048	2,030	8,000	600	---	51,713
1872-1941	Custer	2,210,707	4,616,219	4,597,100	580,525	108,237	40,110,596	2,017,845	223,227	15,177	---	8,949,066
1894-1937	Delta	5,662	412	215	---	---	400	15	---	---	---	5,892
1929-1941	Denver	8,449	17	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,456
1879-1941	Dolores	2,176,858	13,267,342	10,180,036	9,361,339	1,559,926	83,962,985	4,577,993	60,024,116	3,958,285	---	22,453,098
1858-1941	Douglas	20,200	168	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,330
1879-1941	Eagle	8,353,320	50,027,407	34,142,380	176,092,073	18,260,171	129,314,792	6,259,106	295,822,129	22,302,214	---	89,317,191
1926-1940	Elbert	3,983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,983
1913-1914	El Paso	---	---	---	13,276	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
1881-1941	Fremont	86,470	92,414	85,805	685,355	122,427	693,477	29,357	1,494,769	108,255	---	432,314
1885-1941	Garfield	47,663	1,233	791	2,344	295	10,142	639	7,000	525	---	49,913
1859-1941	Glavin	89,427,894	11,112,175	8,926,769	26,413,987	4,282,898	38,347,680	1,712,846	521,113	36,915	---	104,387,321
1896-1941	Gunn	14,553	9,227	6,725	5,171	805	12,345	653	---	---	---	22,736
1861-1941	Gunnison	2,864,251	5,694,841	5,071,609	1,058,770	190,344	50,333,353	2,510,102	26,486,150	2,176,457	---	12,812,763
1875-1941	Hinsdale	1,474,681	5,760,190	4,661,761	2,938,938	412,991	98,674,299	4,092,317	1,307,634	71,661	---	10,713,411
1875-1934	Huerfano	3,606	1,176	698	92	11	1,067	38	---	---	---	4,353

[illegible]

SKETCH MAP OF
MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO



MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1941

(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
	Locality	Placer	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value		
Adams .....	...	3	\$ 9,870	45	\$ 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 9,902
Arapahoe .....	...	1	770	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
Archuleta .....	...	1	1,330	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
Boulder	99	4	1,075,515	62,775	44,640	103,000	\$ 12,154	225,000	\$ 12,825	11,000	\$ 825	1,145,959	
Chaffee	12	15	1,743,000	1,233	3,000	3,000	354	28,000	1,596	48,000	3,600	2,421,333	
Clear Creek	77	16	1,161,930	129,416	92,029	181,000	21,358	947,000	53,979	112,000	8,400	1,337,690	
Comstock	1	1	245	204	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,337,690
Costilla	1	1	245	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074
Custer	3	3	...	2,222	1,580	2,000	...	4,000	...	8,000	600	1,074	
Denver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000	3,762	...	...	5,578
Dolores	5	...	37,380	150,477	107,000	124,000	...	5,054,000	288,078	6,008,000	450,600	897,556	
Douglas	6	...	455	4,352,677	3,095,237	11,218,000	1,323,724	3,420,000	194,940	21,760,000	1,632,000	7,126,781	
Eagle	5	1	880,880	35	25	8,000	944	2,000	114	...	...	1,118
El Paso	2	...	35	142	59	...	...	...	...	7,000	525	3,800
Fremont	2	...	31,115	17,966	101	138,000	16,284	39,000	2,223	...	...	505,883
Garfield	4	...	474,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Gilpin	51	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,303
Grand	3	...	35	744	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,724
Gunnison	19	...	65,485	13,815	9,824	3,000	354	120,000	6,840	64,000	4,800	87,303	
Hinsdale	5	...	700	6,186	4,339	15,000	1,770	15,000	855	...	...	44,371
Jefferson	1	26	20,265	2,039	1,450	192,000	22,656	2,230,000	127,110	95,000	7,125	942,078	
Lake	45	18	710,045	120,603	85,762	102,000	12,036	2,230,000	127,110	95,000	7,125	942,078	
La Plata	6	1	26,145	1,914	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,506
Larimer	2	...	1,085	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Mineral	6	...	31,640	906,712	644,773	32,000	3,776	1,140,000	64,980	...	...	745,169
Montezuma	2	...	38,920	1,229	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,794
Montrose	1	18	1,960	13,735	9,767	47,000	5,546	...	...	...	...	17,273
Ouray	17	...	377,650	159,186	113,139	256,000	30,208	637,000	36,309	38,000	2,850	560,216	
Park	21	75	1,598,870	31,230	22,208	79,000	9,322	738,000	42,066	614,000	46,050	1,718,516	
Pitkin	5	...	...	238,773	169,794	2,000	236	807,000	45,999	254,000	19,050	235,079
Rio Grande	1	...	594,265	14,019	9,969	8,000	944	...	...	...	...	605,178
Routt	2	...	175	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Saguache	9	...	840	17,706	12,591	26,000	3,068	320,000	18,240	62,000	4,650	39,339	
San Juan	25	...	608,440	532,731	378,831	870,000	102,660	6,145,000	350,265	1,680,000	126,000	1,566,196	
San Miguel	21	2	843,395	450,515	320,366	78,500	9,263	2,834,000	161,538	...	...	1,334,562
Summit	30	52	45,640	51,234	36,433	8,000	944	...	21,375	683,000	51,225	155,617	
Teller	99	...	4,671,450	21,600	15,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,686,810
Total, 1941	579	324	\$13,301,015	7,301,697	\$5,192,318	13,496,000	\$1,592,528	25,148,000	\$1,433,436	31,444,000	\$2,358,300	\$23,877,537	
Total, 1940	691	439	\$12,856,760	9,710,709	\$5,905,393	24,304,000	\$2,746,352	22,952,000	\$1,147,600	10,120,000	\$637,560	\$24,293,665	

*Includes both lode and placer production.

†From lode mines only.

Note—Values calculated at following prices for 1941: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.711 + per ounce; copper, \$0.117 per pound; lead \$0.056 per pound; zinc, \$0.076 per pound. 1940: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.711 + per ounce; copper, \$0.113 per pound; lead, \$0.050 per pound; zinc, \$0.063 per pound.

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 1941, inclusive, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, were as follows:

Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1905.....	\$0.61	\$0.156	\$0.047	\$0.059
1906.....	.68	.193	.057	.061
1907.....	.66	.20	.053	.059
1908.....	.53	.132	.042	.047
1909.....	.52	.13	.043	.054
1910.....	.54	.127	.044	.054
1911.....	.53	.125	.045	.057
1912.....	.615	.165	.045	.069
1913.....	.604	.155	.044	.056
1914.....	.553	.133	.039	.051
1915.....	.507	.175	.047	.124
1916.....	.658	.246	.069	.134
1917.....	.824	.273	.086	.102
1918.....	1.00	.247	.071	.091
1919.....	1.12	.186	.053	.073
1920.....	1.09	.184	.08	.081
1921.....	1.00	.129	.045	.05
1922.....	1.00	.135	.055	.057
1923.....	.82	.147	.070	.068
1924.....	.67	.131	.08	.065
1925.....	.694	.142	.087	.076
1926.....	.624	.14	.08	.075
1927.....	.567	.131	.063	.064
1928.....	.585	.144	.058	.061
1929.....	.533	.176	.063	.066
1930.....	.385	.124	.052	.047
1931.....	.290	.091	.037	.038
1932.....	.282	.063	.030	.030
1933.....	.350	.064	.037	.042
1934.....	.646	.080	.037	.043
1935.....	.718	.092	.040	.044
1936.....	.774	.083	.046	.050
1937.....	.773	.121	.059	.065
1938.....	.646	.098	.046	.048
1939.....	.678	.104	.047	.052
1940.....	.711	.113	.050	.063
1941.....	.711	.117	.056	.076

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 this 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.

Kao'in—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.

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. 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.

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 \$24,700 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 valu-

able 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 1939 an agreement was made between the Union Minière du Haut Katanga of Belgium and Eldorado Gold Mines, Ltd., of Canada, dividing world markets for radium on a 60-40 basis and is said to have remained in effect in 1940. The lasting quality of the product is a deterrent to its production, one gram, for example, furnishing all the luminous paint needed for several thousand planes. Normal sales in this country for medical purposes are estimated at 25 grams.

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 Sklodowska, 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.

Carnotite ores mined in Colorado in 1939 contained 8,964 milligrams of radium.

FLUORSPAR

Colorado ranked third in quantity and value in 1940 in shipments of fluorspar from mines, the total being 11,032 short tons, valued at \$163,285. It held third place in quantity and fourth place in value in 1939. Fluorspar is 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 a total of 222,914 short tons from 1880 to 1940, inclusive. The production in 1940 came from Boulder, Chaffee, Jackson, Jefferson and Mineral counties, but 94 per cent of the total for the state was supplied by mines in Chaffee and Mineral counties.

Production in short tons and value, by years, as reported by the bureau of mines is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1880-1909	5,807	\$ 27,766
1910-1919	83,220	863,343
1920-1929	71,920	945,573
1930	9,248	101,753
1931	529	5,921
1932	333	3,300
1933	742	6,778
1934	6,537	83,132
1935	6,978	88,454
1936	9,412	109,411
1937	7,883	98,493
1938	1,704	(1)
1939	7,569	107,459
1940	11,032	163,285
Total	222,914	\$2,604,703

(1)Not reported.

*Value for 1938 not included.

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 govern-

ment 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.

Quantity in short tons and value of stone of all types sold or used by Colorado producers, by years, as reported by the bureau of mines, is as follows:

	Short Tons	Value
1897-1929		\$26,902,599
1930	493,900	878,656
1931*	343,520	565,443
1932	133,300	248,789
1932*	599,970	506,118
1934†	1,191,480	1,270,965
1935†	1,021,260	910,141
1936	1,119,900	985,120
1937†	1,018,100	814,930
1938	897,270	1,051,333
1939	900,460	1,040,579
1940	1,089,650	1,067,788
Total		\$36,242,461

*Exclusive of marble.

†Exclusive of marble and dimension limestone.

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."

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. Operation of the quarry was discontinued in 1941 and the machinery has been diverted to other uses.

A report on the deposit was made by the United States geological survey in cooperation with the Colorado metal mining fund, the Colorado Min-

ing 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 3½-mile trip to Marble, with one electric locomotive in front and another

behind. The block was then transferred to a flat car and shipped to West Rutland, Vt., for sawing; thence to Proctor, Vt., for cutting, and finally to Arlington cemetery for erection and carving.

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 1940, 1939 and 1938.

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	684,650
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
1939*.....	627,306	361,747
1940.....	1,853,359	508,403
Total.....	27,118,749	\$13,567,998

(1) No report.

*Commercial only. Government contractors not included.

SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO IN 1940, 1939 AND 1938, AND USES

(Source: United States Bureau of Mines)

USES	1940		1939		1938	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Molding sand.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Building sand.....	227,708	\$ 94,148	222,641	\$113,607	212,087	\$ 104,655
Paving sand.....	287,571	42,154	39,386	16,482	183,594	38,358
Grinding and polishing sand	1,985	1,737	1,743	1,421	.....	.....
Fire or furnace sand...	5,100	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine sand.....	(1)	(1)	16,937	14,511	(1)	(1)
Other sands.....	28,383	13,525	38,641	12,847	(1)	(1)
Building gravel.....	91,878	24,031	207,334	151,907	451,962	154,319
Paving gravel.....	950,019	163,646	78,843	40,983	2,929,256	1,105,070
Railroad ballast gravel.	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	1,853,359	\$508,403	627,306	\$361,747	3,841,759	\$1,432,975

(1) Not segregated, but included in totals.

VERMICULITE

Colorado was given second place in 1939 by the United States bureau of mines in the production and value of vermiculite, being exceeded only by Montana. The figures, however, are not made public. The mineral is a very fine powder only 0.00002 of an inch in diameter and is used as a coolant and lubricating agent in automobiles, and for insulating, acoustical and lightweight plasters, cements and coatings, as well as stucco and textural finishes.

FELDSPAR

Colorado ranks fourth among the states of the Union in the production of crude and ground feldspar, a crystalline mineral occurring in igneous rocks, composed mostly of silicate of alumina. It is used principally in the manufacture of glass, pottery, enamel and sanitary ware and other ceramic uses; in soaps and abrasives, and binders for abrasive wheels. Most of the crude feldspar is sold to merchant mills where it is blended, ground and refined. Data on production and

values were not published by the bureau of mines prior to 1935 in order not to reveal the operations of individual enterprises. There were three active mills in the state in 1940.

Crude feldspar sold or used by producers in Colorado, with value at the mine or nearest shipping point, by years, is as follows:

Year	Long Tons	Value
1935.....	22,275	\$ 64,151
1936.....	25,806	101,950
1937.....	42,221	178,148
1938.....	27,452	104,673
1939.....	29,995	107,536
1940.....	34,105	123,514

Colorado's sales in 1940 were 11.8 per cent of the total domestic supply of the country and the state's output was exceeded in quantity only by New Hampshire, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Ground feldspar sold by merchant mills in Colorado, exclusive of potters and others who grind for consumption in their own plants, by years, is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1936.....	28,034	\$206,550
1937.....	43,618	307,412
1938.....	33,529	219,699
1939.....	41,176	264,153
1940.....	44,260	282,178

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.

Under the regulations approved in 1938 the government may sell its excess supply for medicinal purposes and to the weather bureau for the inflation of balloons used for making weather observations.

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 be-

cause of the explosive danger in the latter, and it now requires large quantities of it in connection with the conduct of the war. It has a large plant at Amarillo, Texas, for the production of helium, which up to the outbreak of the war supplied all the needs of the government.

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 is held in reserve for future requirements of the government.

The increased demand for helium for war purposes resulted in congress providing the United States bureau of mines with a fund of \$1,250,000 in 1941 for the investigation and study of possibilities for additional production. This was followed by a survey of the Thatcher area in this state and other known deposits. In 1942 congress made available from the navy department funds another \$4,000,000 for enlarging the Amarillo plant and the construction of a new plant at an undisclosed location. Gas which runs higher in helium content than the production used at Amarillo is known to exist in several localities in Colorado.

COAL

The production of coal in Colorado has exceeded annually in recent years in volume and value the output of any other product of the mines. In 1939, however, it yielded first place to molybdenum. The quantity mined in 1941 was 6,996,692 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 78 years. The estimated value of the output at the mines in 1941 was \$18,416,460. 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 1941 production, by type and percentages, is as follows:

Type	Tons	Per Cent
Sub-bituminous	2,362,370	33.8
Semi-bituminous	135,077	1.8
Bituminous	4,496,296	64.2
Anthracite	2,949	.3
Total	6,996,692	100.0

Production in 1941, by sizes, is as follows:

Size	Tons	Per Cent
Run-of-mine	1,122,933	16.0
Lump	1,176,727	16.8
Egg	610,937	8.7
Nut	506,324	7.2
Pea	263,201	3.8
Slack	3,316,570	47.5
Total	6,996,692	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 1941 was 421,121,809 tons, with a value at the mine of \$886,124,036.

There were 355 licensed mines operating in the state in 1941 as reported by the state coal mine inspector. During the year 17 new mines were opened, 8 reopened, a total of 25, and 41 mines were closed or abandoned. The number of men employed in and about the mines (average) was 8,333 of which 6,532 were engaged in underground work and 1,801 at the surface. The average number of days worked per miner was 182.9 and the daily production of coal per miner was 4.53 tons. Annual production per miner was 839.7 tons. There were 23 persons killed and 753 injured in and about the mines during the year.

Colorado ranked ninth among the states in 1940 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
1940.....	4,695,008	1,795,277	182,294
1941.....	4,994,454	1,849,431	152,807

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
1940.....	67.1	25.7	2.6
1941.....	71.4	26.4	2.2

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
1940.....	485,534	6.9
1941.....	712,449	10.2

Three surveys of the coal resources of the state, that is, coal in the ground unmined, have been made in recent years by as 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 503,895,000,000 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	39,633,000,000
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 holding of coal land being estimated at 473,732 acres, of which 12,685 acres were under lease on June 30, 1940. From these leases 380,926 tons of coal were mined in the 24 months' period ending June 30, 1940, and the state received \$54,534 in rentals and royalties on its coal land. Additional data on state school land are 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 1937 to 1941, inclusive.

Coal shipped by railroads, trucks and wagons, by counties, in 1941, 1940 and 1939.

**COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION AND
VALUE BY YEARS**

Year	Tons	Value	Year	Tons	Value
1864 to 1872....	53,700	\$ 127,400	1923	10,346,218	33,299,000
1873	69,977	139,954	1924	10,501,088	32,133,000
1874	87,372	179,740	1925	10,440,387	30,694,738
1875 to 1880....	1,274,866	2,774,679	1926	10,616,760	29,514,593
1881 to 1890....	16,507,469	32,492,881	1927	9,781,580	27,192,792
1891 to 1900....	39,026,348	49,658,417	1928	9,921,585	27,780,438
1901 to 1910....	91,010,167	116,188,444	1929	9,934,064	26,325,269
1911	10,197,000	14,747,764	1930	8,238,094	21,583,805
1912	11,016,948	16,345,336	1931	6,604,063	15,915,791
1913	9,268,939	14,035,090	1932	5,616,525	12,300,189
1914	8,201,423	13,601,718	1933	5,284,872	11,468,172
1915	8,715,397	13,599,264	1934	5,251,003	13,691,751
1916	10,522,185	16,964,104	1935	5,948,681	14,753,521
1917	12,515,305	27,669,129	1936	6,845,837	16,496,452
1918	12,658,055	33,404,743	1937	7,215,916	18,471,744
1919	10,406,543	28,748,534	1938	5,722,899	14,936,766
1920	12,514,693	42,829,000	1939	5,991,022	15,816,298
1921	9,141,947	32,377,000	1940	6,672,579	17,749,060
1922	10,003,610	31,701,000	1941	6,996,692	18,416,460
			Total	421,121,809	\$886,124,036

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	84,262	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
1940.....	6,672,579	8,213	24	2.92	273,857	373
1941.....	6,996,692	8,333	23	2.76	304,204	355

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION: TONS SHIPPED BY RAILROAD AND TRUCKS AND WAGONS, BY COUNTIES, IN 1941, 1940, 1939

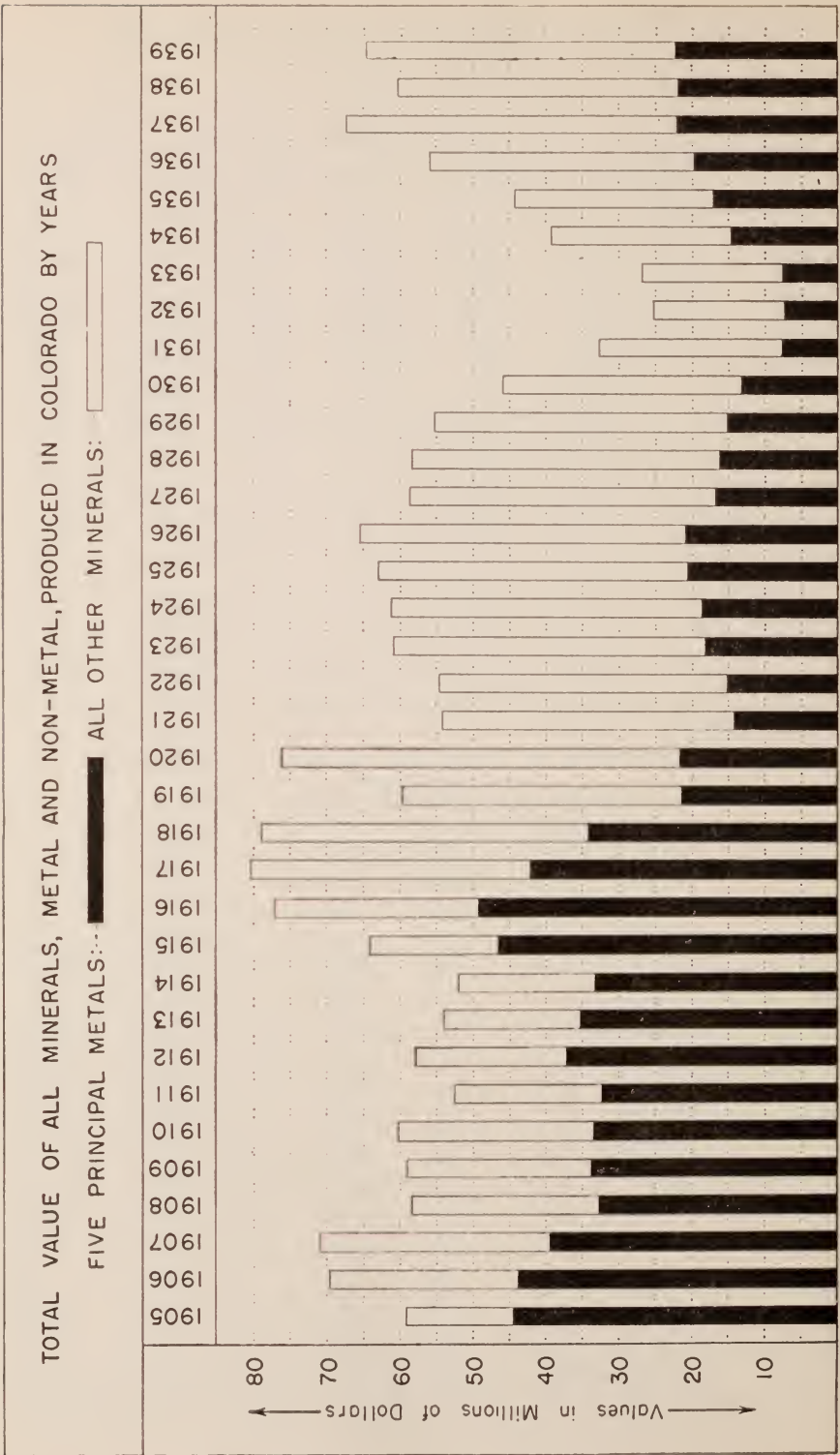
(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1941		1940		1939	
	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons
Archuleta		1,146	4	2,448		2,370
Boulder	225,241	416,682	204,985	408,029	195,907	401,093
Delta	40,615	29,799	33,380	30,440	28,704	31,108
Elbert		6,156		5,531		8,062
El Paso.....	33,448	164,523	45,212	163,847	46,340	167,524
Fremont	161,772	356,144	155,503	358,200	162,584	351,950
Garfield	4,433	35,340	8,087	28,121	12,668	27,112
Gunnison	663,113	30,924	587,435	25,530	482,781	42,081
Huerfano	707,920	105,842	662,300	87,890	546,020	72,271
Jackson	8,500	4,683	13,095	2,442	10,121	6,013
Jefferson	93,484	35,807	105,054	40,639	111,915	45,705
La Plata.....	7,825	32,383	7,628	27,756	8,049	26,723
Larimer		2,385		1,790		2,446
Las Animas.....	1,270,858	94,031	1,179,859	74,046	982,571	80,595
Mesa	65,059	41,322	874	71,980	32,759	49,845
Moffat	41,170	10,688	4,645	44,956	35,380	20,685
Montezuma		5,706		4,706		4,433
Montrose		46,548		40,686		27,675
Ouray						300
Pitkin	1,232	70	796	202	838	160
Rio Blanco.....		12,600		9,838		8,140
Routt	813,578	24,839	842,916	31,698	676,189	25,664
San Miguel.....		1,049		1,410		1,181
Weld	856,206	390,764	843,235	333,092	828,043	284,082
Total	4,994,454	1,849,431	4,695,008	1,795,277	4,160,869	1,687,218

COAL PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, IN TONS, BY COUNTIES AND BY YEARS

(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1929	1920
Arapahoe			2,370	597			
Archuleta	1,146	3,050			117	408	
Boulder	647,921	623,780	608,596	593,596	528,142	479,643	1,230,347
Delta	74,407	66,703	64,493	56,671	69,182	72,273	123,478
Douglas				291		11,732	
Elbert	6,475	5,601	8,182	4,246	5,940	3,003	
El Paso.....	240,133	251,644	253,628	265,489	293,325	361,595	379,869
Fremont	520,506	521,080	516,901	473,906	499,571	526,927	874,766
Garfield	40,098	36,468	40,020	47,877	53,359	44,430	28,507
Gunnison	712,717	621,479	535,511	524,188	660,286	521,401	620,632
Huerfano	815,268	755,607	619,951	595,602	770,515	1,783,744	2,448,733
Jackson	13,183	15,803	16,470	14,985	24,073	56,318	50,905
Jefferson	130,035	147,725	158,625	160,142	179,046	98,755	176,427
La Plata.....	40,289	35,702	34,772	39,445	42,985	74,464	132,497
Larimer	2,394	2,302	2,448	2,486	2,524		
Las Animas.....	1,377,882	1,275,817	1,078,129	820,216	1,429,531	2,564,897	4,345,110
Mesa	111,245	73,081	82,604	67,550	79,638	118,567	174,801
Moffat	51,858	49,667	56,065	37,048	20,146	6,025	3,173
Montezuma	5,723	4,741	4,433	5,356	4,099	6,663	4,147
Montrose	46,548	40,713	27,675	26,529	12,812	1,278	2,105
Ouray			300	101			500
Pitkin	1,302	998	998	872	1,284	18,757	913
Rio Blanco.....	12,709	9,883	8,140	6,564	5,484	6,771	6,068
Routt	871,367	913,942	731,840	747,760	1,022,131	1,006,740	966,912
San Miguel...	1,049	1,430	1,181	1,607	985	557	
Weld	1,272,437	1,215,363	1,137,690	1,229,775	1,490,220	2,169,116	944,803
Total	6,996,692	6,672,579	5,991,022	5,722,899	7,195,395	9,934,064	12,514,693



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.

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.

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 reflects changes in certain industrial lines, particularly iron and steel making, foundry work and the smelting of minerals. The output in Colorado, undoubtedly stimulated by activities in war industries, has shown a substantial increase in the past three years as reported by the state coal mine inspector. The production of coke in 1939 showed a gain of 46.9 per cent over 1938; an increase in 1940 of 24.9 per cent over 1939; and a gain of 13.8 per cent in 1941 over 1940.

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.....	...	355,453	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
1940.....	396	1,027,892	606,005
1941.....	348	1,198,846	703,003

The United States bureau of mines goes into details in reporting upon coke production and distinguishes between beehive and byproduct ovens. In recent years there has been a pronounced increase in the output of oven gas, tar, ammonia and light oil in byproduct plants. These are shown in an accompanying table. There were 188 byproduct ovens and 255 beehive ovens active in the state in 1940 as shown by these reports.

COKE PRODUCTION: PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN COLORADO IN BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: United States Bureau of Mines)

YEAR	Active Plants	Gas Produced (M Cu. Ft.)	Tar Produced (Gals.)	Ammonia Produced (Lbs.)	Light Oil (Gals.)
1933.....	1	2,611,958	2,362,013	4,968,556	687,470
1934.....	1	3,224,202	2,817,500	6,185,000	867,061
1935.....	1	3,583,388	3,346,300	6,933,110	1,024,075
1936.....	1	5,913,553	5,319,300	11,688,900	1,634,391
1937.....	1	8,615,186	7,739,960	16,955,200	2,325,559
1938.....	1	3,292,183	3,294,308	6,935,000	952,313
1939.....	1	7,171,893	6,576,129	14,232,800	2,034,917
1940.....	1	10,145,552	9,089,216	19,939,880	2,797,638

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 1,157 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 65 years. More than 1,250 wells have been drilled in the district since the discovery in 1876, and the field has produced more than 13,700,000 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 Rangeley 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 13 miles to the northeast of the Greasewood pool, near Buckingham. This well also showed 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 and subsequently abandoned.

Late in 1932 the Standard Oil company of California made an oil discovery at 6,300 feet in the Pennsylvania formation on the Rangeley 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) dis-

tract 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 and following years several deep tests were 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 1942 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.

In 1942 an oil discovery on the northwestern rim of the Denver basin on Horse creek, southeastern Wyoming, caused a revival in interest in prospecting in northeastern Colorado in a large area within the basin.

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.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN COLORADO

Year	Barrels	Value
1862-86.....	350,000	\$ 245,000
1887.....	154,000	123,200
1888.....	298,000	262,240
1889.....	317,000	280,240
1890.....	369,000	324,720
1891.....	666,000	559,005
1892.....	824,000	692,160
1893.....	594,000	497,581
1894.....	516,000	423,420
1895.....	438,000	359,160
1896.....	361,000	295,020
1897.....	385,000	346,500

Year	Barrels	Value
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.....	1,448,606	1,594,676
1939.....	1,473,215	1,414,795
1940.....	1,701,544	1,700,090
1941.....	2,145,983	2,337,533
Total	42,246,948	\$42,558,169

Accompanying tables show wells completed in the state in 1940 and 1941, 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 1941 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, pipe lines, natural gas production and consumption, natural gasoline produced, fuel oil distribution and oil shale are discussed under separate headings.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY FIELDS AND YEARS, IN BARRELS

(Source: Petroleum Information)

FIELD	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Berthoud	3,090	3,060	3,840	4,300	4,825	1,598
Boulder	4,893	4,405	6,317	7,023	7,665	8,760
Florence-Canon City	53,546	55,458	57,770	62,843	57,694	67,605
Fort Collins.....	45,235	56,395	40,205	33,105	15,432	24,004
Greasewood	7,104	8,857	6,505	8,691	5,878	19,539
Hiawatha	191,572	96,674	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iles	555,946	580,262	736,524	818,822	1,039,110	1,174,521
Mancos .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
Moffat	115,529	111,217	112,455	118,966	143,474	150,359
Powder Wash.....	40,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Price (Gramps)...	330,017	304,877	217,344	176,173	161,020	.....
Rangely	226,258	118,258	34,613	26,084	29,993	28,360
Tow Creek.....	49,290	50,752	52,903	56,034	57,228	64,812
Wellington	71,532	71,533	75,234	76,416	73,464	93,310
Wilson Creek.....	451,819	239,796	129,505	60,149	.....	.....
Total	2,145,983	1,701,544	1,473,215	1,448,606	1,595,783	1,633,086
Estimated value...	\$2,337,533	\$1,700,090	\$1,414,795	\$1,594,676	\$1,824,513	\$1,676,892
Average value per bbl.*	\$1.09	\$0.99	\$0.96	\$1.10	\$1.14	\$1.03

*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, 1942

POOL	COUNTY	Date Opened	Av. Gr. of Oil	Depth to Sands (Feet)	Producing Formations	No. Wells End of 1941	Av. Daily Pro- duction Dec., 1941
Berthoud	Larimer	1925	38.1	3,750	Dakota	1	9
Boulder	Boulder	1901	38.6	2,500	Shale	6	10
Florence-Canon City.....	Fremont	¹ 1876	30.0	1,000 to 2,300	Pierre Shale...	31	111
Ft. Collins.....	Larimer	1924	35.2	4,550	Dakota	7	108
Greasewood	Weld	1930	39.0	6,650	Dakota	1	20
Hiawatha	Moffat	² 1934	35.0	2,400	Wasatch	8	524
Iles	Moffat	1927	29.5 31.5	3,200 3,400	Morrison / Sundance {	27	1,865
Moffat	Moffat	1924	39.8 37.2	3,800 4,400	Dakota / Sundance {	11	426
No. McCallum..	Jackson	1926	47.6	5,100	Dakota	2	(4)
Powder Wash...	Moffat	³ 1936	35.0	5,000	Wasatch	2	187
Price (Gramps)..	Archuleta ..	1935	30.3	1,100	Dakota	9	872
Rangely	Rio Blanco..	⁴ 1902	41.7 31.0	600 6,300	Mancos	17	910
So. McCallum..	Jackson	1928	27.8	4,800	Pennsylvania ..	1	(4)
Tow Creek.....	Routt	1924	33.0	2,500 to 3,100	Dakota	2	(4)
Wellington	Larimer	1923	38.5	4,400	Shale above Dakota	9	124
Wilson Creek...	Rio Blanco...	1937	49.2	6,700	Dakota	11	218
					Morrison	6	1,637
Total						151	7,021

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.

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1941 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Ft.)
ARCHULETA:				
Macht No. 2.....	32-36N-1W.....	California-Colorado Oil Co....	Suspended.	1,081
BOULDER:				
Maxwell No. 3.....	24-1N-71W.....	J. A. Warren.....	Abandoned	1,435
Chenbourg No. 1.....	15-2N-70W.....	Bartson Oil Co.....	Suspended.	110
HUERFANO:				
Tompkins No. 3.....	2-29S-69W.....	Tompkins & Son.....	Producer..	1,165
Bartlett-Howard No. 1.....	3-28S-68W.....	Harold F. Collins, et al.....	Suspended.	480
Valdez No. 1.....	30-28S-67W.....	R. L. Jewett.....	Abandoned	450
Alamo No. 3.....	10-27S-68W.....	S. W. Pressey.....	Abandoned	1,522
LOGAN:				
State No. 1.....	32-7N-51W.....	Mutual Oil Co.....	Abandoned	4,896
MOFFAT:				
Musser, B. W. No. 4.....	4-11N-97W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Gas	2,255
Musser, No. 3A.....	5-11N-97W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Abandoned	5,700
Musser, No. 2A.....	4-11N-97W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Gas	2,504
Knowlton, No. 13.....	10-4N-91W.....	Texas Co.....	Producer..	4,701
Parkinson M., No. 19.....	22-4N-92.....	Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.....	Abandoned	3,540
Parkinson, 11-X.....	22-4N-92W.....	Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.....	Producer..	3,358
Wilson, Florence No. 9.....	22-12N-100W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Gas	2,876
Wilson, Florence 8A.....	22-12N-100W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Producer..	2,545
Wilson, F. L. No. 7.....	23-12N-100W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Producer..	2,572
Lasher No. 2.....	25-12N-101W.....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Gas	3,416
RIO BLANCO:				
Unit No. 7.....	34-3N-94W.....	Texas-California Cos.....	Producer..	6,515
Unit No. 6.....	27-3N-94W.....	Texas-California Cos.....	Producer..	6,487
Unit No. 5.....	34-3N-94W.....	Texas-California Cos.....	Producer..	6,570
Gov't No. 10.....	3-1N-102W.....	John Bockhold.....	Suspended.	850
Gov't No. 6.....	2-1N-102W.....	John Bockhold.....	Producer..	1,522
Gov't No. 27.....	31-2N-102W.....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,370
Gov't No. 30.....	31-2N-102W.....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,500
Gov't No. 31.....	31-2N-102W.....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,500
Gov't No. 32.....	31-2N-102W.....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,067
Gov't No. 33.....	31-2N-102W.....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Suspended.	1,500
Gov't No. 35.....	31-2N-102W.....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Abandoned	1,445
McLaughlin No. 2.....	33-2N-102W.....	California Oil Group, Ltd....	Producer..	562
McLaughlin No. 3.....	33-2N-102W.....	California Oil Group, Ltd....	Abandoned	970
McLaughlin No. 1.....	33-2N-102W.....	California Oil Group, Ltd....	Abandoned	1,143
McLaughlin No. 4.....	33-2N-102W.....	California Oil Group, Ltd....	Producer..	580
McLaughlin No. 5.....	33-2N-102W.....	California Oil Group, Ltd....	Producer..	930
Emerald No. 10.....	31-2N-102W.....	Equity Oil Co.....	Abandoned	1,523
Emerald No. 11.....	31-2N-102W.....	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	1,326
Emerald No. 12.....	31-2N-102W.....	Equity Oil Co.....	Producer..	1,378
Hill, C. P., No. 1.....	6-1N-101W.....	United Oil Production Co....	Suspended.	1,200
ROUTT:				
Erwin, 1-X.....	33-7N-85W.....	L. C. Craig & E. L. Moore....	Abandoned	3,018

Number of wells completed in 1941: Oil wells 18; dry and abandoned 17; gas wells 4; total 39. Total footage drilled 87,662 feet. Initial production of oil wells 4,195 bbls. per day; gas wells 39,140,000 cubic feet.

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1940 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Ft.)
CUSTER:				
Hodges No. 1.....	26-21S-69W....	Henry Donnelly.....	Suspended..	1,662
FREMONT:				
Hasler No. 1.....	28-20S-69W....	U-Tex Oil Company.....	Producer..	2,965
264, Slevins.....	34-19S-69W....	T. E. Maloney.....	Producer..	1,850
HUERFANO:				
Ritter No. 1.....	13-29S-63W....	S. F. Obrecht.....	Suspended..	250
Mestas No. 2.....	2-29S-68W....	E. E. Reynolds.....	Abandoned	800
State No. 1.....	16-29S-68W....	E. E. Reynolds.....	Abandoned	450
Ojo No. 4.....	11-29S-69W....	S. W. Pressey.....	Producer..	670
Martinez No. 1.....	33-26S-67W....	I. E. Sideman-White, et al....	Abandoned	1,630
Tompkins No. 5.....	10-29S-69W....	S. W. Pressey.....	Abandoned	504
LARIMER:				
Frazier No. 1.....	31-4N-69W....	Ed Shogren, et al.....	Suspended..	1,127
*Whitaker No. 1.....	30-8N-68.....	Continental Oil Company.....	Producer..	4,700
*Larson No. 2.....	19-8N-68.....	Continental Oil Company.....	Producer..	4,685
Mondt No. 1.....	7-3N-69W....	L. R. Steele, et al.....	Abandoned	2,138
State-Warren No. 2x.....	6-11N-68W....	C. D. Cunningham.....	Abandoned	256
State-Warren No. 2.....	6-11N-68W....	C. D. Cunningham.....	Abandoned	290
LAS ANIMAS:				
Azar No. 1.....	27-34S-58W....	Hulme-Johnston-Allison	Suspended..	2,300
MOFFAT:				
Kuykendall No. 2-A.....	23-12N-100W....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.....	Producer..	2,534
Wilson No. 6-B.....	14-12N-100W....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.....	Gas	4,007
Wilson (Florence) No. 5-A.....	23-12N-100W....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.....	Producer..	2,592
*Knowlton No. 6-B.....	10-4N-91.....	Texas Company.....	Producer..	4,582
*Wick W. No. 2.....	10-4N-91.....	Texas Company.....	Producer..	4,555
MONTEZUMA:				
West No. 1.....	31-36N-17W....	McElmo Oil Company.....	Abandoned	5,120
PARK:				
Lemar No. 1.....	34-11S-75W....	South Park Oil Company.....	Abandoned	7,725
PUEBLO:				
Horse Creek Land & Cattle				
No. 1.....	29-19S-64W....	Eden Oil & Gas Company.....	Suspended..	2,185
RIO BLANCO:				
Emerald No. 1.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,500
Emerald No. 2.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,650
Emerald No. 3.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	875
Emerald No. 4.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	947
Emerald No. 5.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	840
Emerald No. 6.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	1,150
Emerald No. 7.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,392
Emerald No. 8.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	847
Emerald No. 9.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,300
McLaughlin No. 3.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	1,208
McLaughlin No. 17.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	2,000
Unit No. 4.....	2-2N-94W....	Texas Co.-California Co.....	Producer..	6,698
Unit No. 3.....	27-3N-94W....	Texas Co.-California Co.....	Abandoned	6,333
WASHINGTON:				
Ruby No. 1.....	3-5S-52W....	Thurman Oil Trust.....	Suspended..	1,790

*Old well deepened.

Number of wells completed in 1940: Oil wells 16; gas wells 1; dry and abandoned 21; total 38. Total footage drilled 89,157 feet. Initial production of oil wells 1,589 bbls. per day; gas well 675,000 cubic feet.

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	..	36	54	756	44.5	112,891	2,090
1940.....	16	1	21	38	1,589	99.3	89,157	2,346
1941.....	18	4	17	39	4,195	227.5	87,662	2,248

OIL PIPE LINES

Colorado's first interstate oil transporting pipe line was put into operation on Nov. 1, 1938, when the Rocky Mountain Pipe Line company completed a 232-mile system from the Lance Creek field in Wyoming to Denver. The project, constructed at a cost of \$2,000,000, was the largest of its kind undertaken in the country during the year. It transports crude oil from the Wyoming field to refineries at Denver and Cheyenne.

Other oil pipe lines in the state as of January 1, 1942, 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; Wilson Creek field, in Rio Blanco county to junction with Iles field line, 18 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.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES IN COLORADO: LOCATION, TYPE AND CAPACITY, JANUARY 1, 1942

Note—Capacity is in barrels per day.

Company	Location	Distillation Capacity	Type	Cracking Capacity	Type
Bay Petroleum Corp.....	Denver	5,000	Comb.	1,150	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	2,700	Comb.	1,500	Kellogg-Alcorn
Fleming Oil & Ref. Co.....	Boulder	36	Skim.	....	.....
Gramps Oil & Ref. Co.....	Alamosa	1,250	Comb.	300	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	1,000	Skim.	....	.....
Raven Oil & Ref. Co.....	Rangely	125	Skim.	....	.....
Leslie R. Steele.....	Boulder	11	Skim.	....	.....
Texas Co.....	Craig	3,000	Comb.	1,500	Holmes-Manley
Universal Refineries, Inc.....	Pueblo	1,000	Skim.	....	.....
Total		18,132		4,450	

*Idle.

†In partial operation.

**PETROLEUM INDUSTRY: FILLING STATIONS, BULK BRANCHES, RETAIL AND
WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1939, 1935, 1933 AND 1929**

(Source: U. S. Census of Business)

	1939	1935	1933	1929	Per Cent Change 1939-1935
RETAIL:					
Filling stations, number-----	3,109	2,266	1,858	1,349	+37.2
Net sales -----	\$35,106,000	\$23,554,000	\$15,590,000	\$21,763,602	+49.0
Proprietors (not on payroll)-----	2,935	2,147	1,764	1,395	+36.7
Employes, full-time, average number	2,309	2,062	1,535	1,395	+12.0
Payroll, total, including part-time--	\$2,353,000	\$1,685,000	\$1,328,000	\$1,585,446	+39.6
WHOLESALE:					
Establishments, number -----	560	482	497	445	+16.2
Net sales -----	\$39,357,000	\$25,659,000	\$21,877,000	\$31,471,903	+53.4
Total expenses -----	4,670,000	3,983,000	4,454,000	4,616,983	+17.2
Employes, full-time, average number	980	(1)	1,463	1,190	(1)
Payroll, total, including part-time--	\$1,408,000	(1)	\$1,976,000	\$2,281,939	(1)
Stocks on hand end of year-----	1,966,000	1,550,000	1,629,000	1,859,625	+26.8

(1) Inasmuch as it was impracticable to obtain employment and payroll for commission bulk tank stations, these data are not included.

+Increase: — decrease.

OIL SHALE

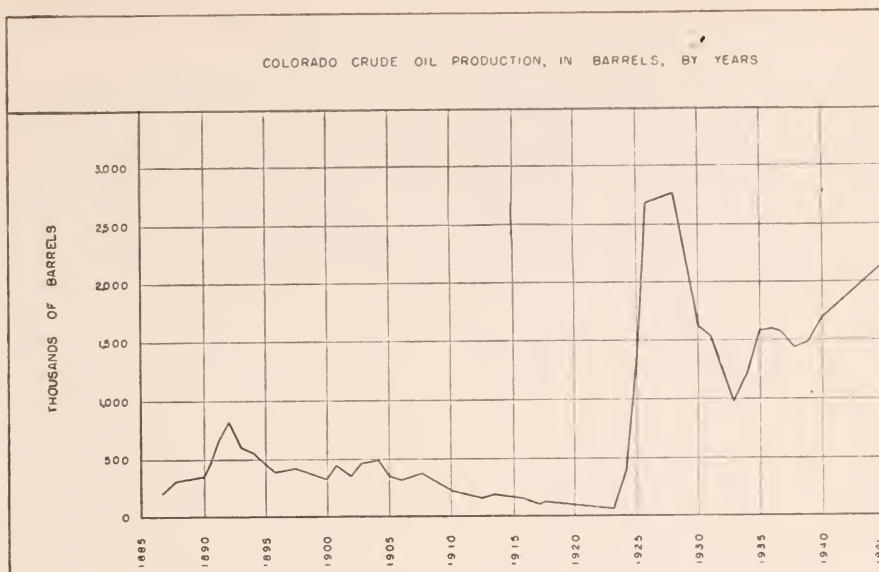
One of the greatest undeveloped natural resources in Colorado is the immense acreage of oil shale land, located upon the western slope of the main range of the Rocky mountains, mostly in Mesa, Garfield and Rio Blanco counties. The shales do not contain crude oil similar to that which comes from petroleum 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 bar-

rels, 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 amply 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 11,760 acres 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.



KEROSENE SALES

Kerosene sales in Colorado, by years and uses, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, are as follows:

	1939	1938	1937
Sold as range oil (bbls.)	24,000	22,000	17,000
Tractor fuel	75,000	69,000	73,000
All other uses	51,000	50,000	47,000
Total	150,000	141,000	137,000

NATURAL GAS

The production and use of natural gas in Colorado for domestic and industrial purposes began, as far as available records indicate, either in 1892 or in the following year, when the Florence Oil & Refining company supplied about half a dozen residences in Florence with the output of its No. 16 well in that district. Shortly thereafter two wells were drilled near Garcia in Las Animas county, which produced sufficient gas to heat and illuminate the buildings upon the ranches upon which they were located. Ten or more years later some natural gas was used for domestic purposes in and near Boulder, following the opening of that field in the early 90s, and there are a few other instances of gas being used commercially in small quantities in isolated districts. The first major natural gas discovery was made, however, on November 11, 1923, when the Union Oil company of California brought in its discovery well on the Wellington dome in Larimer county. This gas

was piped first to Fort Collins and in 1926 a natural gas pipe line was constructed from the Wellington field to Cheyenne, Wyoming. That year marked the beginning of the transportation of gas beyond the borders of the state.

The Colorado Interstate Gas company and associated interests completed in 1928 a 340-mile pipe line from the Amarillo field in Texas to Denver. This line directly and indirectly serves the steel mills at Pueblo and the cities of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Since its completion it has been extended eastward to supply La Junta, Rocky Ford, Swink and other towns in the Arkansas valley, and westward to supply industrial plants and communities in Fremont county. The Colorado-Wyoming Gas company constructed in 1929 a connection with the Texas system to convey gas to Boulder, Fort Collins and other cities and towns in northern Colorado. Through pipe lines originally constructed to pipe gas from the Wellington dome to Cheyenne and Fort Collins, the new line now carries Texas gas as far north as Cheyenne. The Mountain Fuel Supply company in 1929 constructed a system comprising 345 miles of line from the Hiawatha dome in northern Moffat county to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and is marketing gas from that structure and other gas domes in both Wyoming and Utah. Durango and industries in that vicinity are being supplied with natural gas from northern New Mexico

through a 36-mile line completed in 1929 by the Mesa Grande Gas Company. In 1930 the Colorado Gas & Utilities Company constructed a system to supply Lamar, Holly, Springfield and other towns in southeastern Colorado with natural gas from the Hugoton, Kansas, field. In 1932 the Rocky Mountain Gas company completed a short line from the newly-discovered Craig dome to the town of Craig in Moffat county, to which it supplies gas. Another line 22 miles long was laid in 1936 from the Thornburg dome to Craig to augment the supply. The Mountain Fuel Supply company constructed a line in the fall of 1941 connecting its gas wells in the Powder Wash field in Moffat county with its trunk line system into Utah. This provided a second Colorado gas field, the other being Hiawatha, as a source of supply for Salt Lake City, Ogden and other Utah cities and towns.

The gas producing areas in Colorado are the Hiawatha and Powder Wash fields 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 Piceance Creek and White River, in Rio Blanco county; and Garmes, 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 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.

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. In 1942 the operating company resumed the drilling of wells in this field in anticipation of the use of dry ice in the munitions industry.

A table is published herewith showing the production and consumption of natural gas in Colorado, value at the wells and at the point of consumption; the value per thousand cubic feet, and the distribution of consumption, by years. Another table gives the marketed production of Colorado fields for 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939. 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, 1938 AND 1939, 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	1939	1938	1937	1936
Hiawatha ¹	1,843,000,000	1,301,400,000	2,497,018,000	2,791,195,000
Berthoud	54,900,000	55,000,000	49,528,000	41,800,000
Craig	4,500,000	4,000,000	8,535,000	34,576,000
Garcia	82,400,000	54,000,000	96,000,000	96,000,000
Thornburg	97,000,000	72,600,000	69,263,000	22,465,000
Total	² 2,081,800,000	1,487,000,000	2,720,344,000	2,986,036,000

¹Colorado portion only.

²In addition, 60,600,000 cubic feet were produced with the oil in the Wilson Creek field.

**NATURAL GAS: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO BY YEARS
AND CLASSIFICATION**

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Production:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	2,015,000	1,904,000	3,186,000	3,687,000	2,843,000	2,633,000
Estimated value at the wells-----	\$78,000	\$70,000	\$105,000	\$121,000	\$101,000	\$83,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2
Value (at point of consumption)----	\$467,000	\$464,000	\$673,000	\$807,000	\$646,000	\$667,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	23.2	24.4	21.1	21.9	22.7	25.3
Consumption:						
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	21,978,000	19,212,000	20,816,000	19,713,000	17,233,000	16,449,000
Value (at point of consumption)--	\$7,621,000	\$6,980,000	\$7,032,000	\$6,512,000	\$5,659,000	\$5,317,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	34.7	36.3	33.8	33.0	32.8	32.3
Distribution of Consumption:						
Domestic:						
Number of consumers-----	93,890	93,830	92,240	89,200	86,110	85,140
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	5,487,000	5,117,000	4,927,000	4,309,000	3,854,000	3,271,000
Value (at point of consumption)--	\$4,353,000	\$4,104,000	\$3,927,000	\$3,549,000	\$3,266,000	\$3,032,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	79.3	80.2	79.7	82.4	84.7	92.7
Commercial:						
Number of consumers-----	9,470	8,870	8,580	8,070	7,830	7,530
Quantity (M cubic feet)-----	1,711,000	1,623,000	1,558,000	1,292,000	1,145,000	1,025,000
Value (at point of consumption)--	\$988,000	\$939,000	\$898,000	\$775,000	\$711,000	\$664,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	57.8	57.9	57.6	60.0	62.1	64.8
Industrial:						
Consumption (M cu. ft.)-----	14,780,000	12,472,000	14,331,000	14,112,000	12,234,000	12,153,000
Value (at point of consumption)--	\$2,280,000	\$1,937,000	\$2,207,000	\$2,188,000	\$1,682,000	\$1,621,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	13.7	13.3

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 1923, 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 1938, the production in the last named year being 386,000 gallons, valued at \$10,000, there being a slight increase in 1939. There were two plants in operation in the state in 1939, 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.

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 to 1935, Inclusive:*			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	9,971,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	1,347,900
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	1,375,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	710,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	92,322,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado...	Wyoming	1,827,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	77,000
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
1939:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,577,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	106,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	503,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	163,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	20,888,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado...	Wyoming	519,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	92,000

*Data by years are found on page 240 of the 1939-1940 Year Book.

NATURAL GASOLINE PRODUCED AND NATURAL GAS TREATED IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Year	No. of Plants Operating	Natural Gasoline Produced			Estimated Quantity of Natural Gas Treated	
		Gallons	Value at Plant		Cubic Feet	Average Yield Per M Cubic Feet (Gals.)
			Total	Average Per Gal. (Cents)		
1925	1	35,000	\$ 4,000	11.4	15,000,000	2.3
1926	3	276,600	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
1938	2	386,000	10,000	2.6	145,000,000	2.66
1939	2	390,000	13,000	3.3	130,000,000	3.00

Banks, Banking and Finance

Commercial Banking, State and National Banks; Federal Reserve System; Deposit Insurance; Agricultural Credit; Urban Mortgage Credit; Credit Unions; National Income and Colorado Income Payments; Bonded Indebtedness of Colorado Political Units; Farm Mortgage Recordings; Non-Farm Mortgage Recordings; Installment Paper

THERE were 144 state and national commercial banks operating in Colorado on January 1, 1942. That was the minimum number over a period of 24 years and compares with a maximum number of 403 in 1919. While there was a decrease of 64.2 per cent in the number of banks between 1919 and 1941, there was an increase of 19.3 per cent in the assets of all banks combined for the two comparative dates. The comparison indicates a concentration of the banking business of the state into fewer institutions while the volume of business has made pronounced gains. The total assets of all banks combined on December 31, 1941, were \$455,331,289 as against \$381,780,464 at the close of 1919, an increase of \$73,550,825.

Total deposits for all banks combined at the end of 1941 were \$415,238,458, the maximum for any year beginning with 1916, and compares with \$215,160,276 at the close of 1933, the minimum for the same period. The

increase in the maximum year over the minimum year was \$200,078,182 or 93 per cent. The critical year in Colorado banking since the start of World War I, as it was in the nation, was 1933. The figures of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation show that 59 banks with deposits totaling \$12,787,000 suspended operations in 1933, and from January 1, 1934, to December 31, 1941, only one bank, with deposits of \$8,000, closed its doors.

Of the 144 banks in the state on January 1, 1942, 93 were members of the federal reserve system, including 15 state banks and trust companies and 78 national banks. Of the total of 144 banks, 137 were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation. The insured banks included 78 national bank members of the federal reserve system, 15 state bank members of the federal reserve system and 46 banks not members of the federal reserve system.

Bank clearings in Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs aggregated \$2,058,012,560 in 1941, an increase of 17.7 per cent over 1940, and were exceeded only by 1929, in which year the volume of financial transactions reached a total of \$2,189,423,400, and in 1920, when the total was \$2,082,636,657.

Information concerning the federal reserve system and the federal deposit insurance corporation is given later in this chapter.

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 up to the entrance of the United States into World War II.

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 1940 and 1941.

Another table gives a list of all banks in the state by counties, names and locations.

Another table gives a condensed summary of the assets and liabilities of all banks in the state insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation as of December 13, 1941, with comparative figures for 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
1940	1,627,431,420	35,558,367	31,244,067	1,694,233,854	+ 3.1
1941	1,985,145,991	40,515,494	32,351,075	2,058,012,560	+17.7

(—) Denotes decrease.

BANKS AND BANKING: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1941, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1939

(Source: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

	All Banks	National Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Not Members Federal Reserve System
Number of banks:				
1941	137	78	15	44
1939	137	78	13	46
ASSETS				
Cash, balance with other banks, and cash items in process of collection:				
1941	\$217,290,000	\$182,497,000	\$ 20,460,000	\$ 14,333,000
1939	177,232,000	150,465,000	14,093,000	12,674,000
Direct obligations of the United States Government:				
1941	58,660,000	52,439,000	3,707,000	2,514,000
1939	59,892,000	53,759,000	4,089,000	2,044,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government:				
1941	15,833,000	13,960,000	884,000	989,000
1939	10,411,000	8,441,000	1,060,000	910,000
Other securities:				
1941	30,798,000	23,700,000	3,619,000	3,479,000
1939	34,407,000	25,390,000	4,796,000	4,221,000
Loans, discounts and overdrafts (including rediscounts):				
1941	126,206,000	100,213,000	17,389,000	8,604,000
1939	91,302,000	70,899,000	12,153,000	8,250,000
Banking house, furniture and fixtures:				
1941	3,785,000	2,990,000	350,000	445,000
1939	4,607,000	3,546,000	440,000	621,000
Other assets:				
1941	1,132,000	587,000	518,000	27,000
1939	846,000	523,000	311,000	12,000
Total assets:				
1941	\$453,704,000	\$376,386,000	\$ 46,927,000	\$ 30,391,000
1939	378,697,000	313,023,000	36,942,000	28,732,000
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Demand deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
1941	\$260,727,000	\$214,377,000	\$ 29,125,000	\$ 17,225,000
1939	199,048,000	163,340,000	21,001,000	14,707,000
Time deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
1941	91,491,000	71,062,000	10,507,000	9,922,000
1939	92,049,000	71,104,000	10,064,000	10,881,000
Interbank deposits:				
1941	61,842,000	59,359,000	2,330,000	153,000
1939	51,379,000	49,497,000	1,703,000	179,000
Miscellaneous liabilities:				
1941	1,545,000	1,165,000	337,000	43,000
1939	1,358,000	1,126,000	205,000	27,000
Total liabilities (excluding capital accounts):				
1941	\$415,605,000	\$345,963,000	\$ 42,299,000	\$ 27,343,000
1939	343,834,000	285,067,000	32,973,000	25,794,000
Capital accounts:				
Capital stock, notes and debentures:				
1941	\$ 14,689,000	\$ 11,579,000	\$ 1,535,000	\$ 1,575,000
1939	14,106,000	10,998,000	1,385,000	1,723,000
Surplus:				
1941	12,334,000	9,634,000	1,675,000	1,025,000
1939	11,410,000	9,183,000	1,413,000	814,000
Undivided profits:				
1941	7,841,000	6,467,000	1,000,000	374,000
1939	6,168,000	4,981,000	840,000	347,000
Reserves for contingencies:				
1941	2,875,000	2,461,000	375,000	39,000
1939	2,606,000	2,257,000	325,000	24,000
All other capital accounts:				
1941	360,000	282,000	43,000	35,000
1939	573,000	537,000	6,000	30,000
Total, capital accounts:				
1941	\$ 38,099,000	\$ 30,423,000	\$ 4,628,000	\$ 3,048,000
1939	34,863,000	27,956,000	3,969,000	2,938,000
Total liabilities and capital account:				
1941	\$453,704,000	\$376,386,000	\$ 46,927,000	\$ 30,391,000
1939	378,697,000	313,023,000	36,942,000	28,732,000

BANKS AND BANKING: COLORADO BANK STATISTICS, BY COUNTIES, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1940 AND 1941

County	December 31, 1940			December 31, 1941		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams	\$ 205,517.53	\$ 572,031.48	\$ 626,182.11	\$ 182,457.19	\$ 754,516.05	\$ 815,699.61
Alamosa	711,821.91	2,601,720.51	2,868,540.29	1,095,353.80	2,619,593.26	2,907,799.14
Arapahoe	1,454,087.36	2,784,523.59	3,171,106.96	1,705,524.75	3,685,784.12	4,125,636.68
Archuleta	76,292.92	249,632.64	286,448.60	76,881.14	268,222.54	306,612.77
Baca	287,935.66	669,285.19	776,146.26	460,606.66	929,110.20	1,036,654.75
Bent	370,758.02	1,082,961.28	1,238,949.75	449,392.65	1,255,504.65	1,420,183.34
Boulder	3,665,014.46	8,240,485.41	9,193,714.06	4,055,402.70	9,108,800.66	10,110,603.37
Chaffee	200,329.58	1,318,527.08	1,487,480.64	255,213.27	1,337,335.53	1,487,257.45
Cheyenne	128,572.10	325,282.01	386,402.09	103,304.83	385,281.69	451,447.57
Clear Creek	91,992.31	385,794.79	442,461.24	106,099.29	410,772.02	479,654.27
Conejos	272,491.40	797,783.59	911,658.80	305,153.55	804,004.41	929,715.81
Costilla	71,527.31	150,217.82	185,056.85	62,998.25	81,577.72	117,157.28
Crowley	118,572.47	501,786.96	542,006.93	169,259.02	556,600.52	598,612.36
Custer	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delta	764,657.37	2,214,092.07	2,472,909.65	730,609.47	2,459,675.74	2,733,219.79
Denver	63,144,394.03	222,941,868.55	244,928,245.83	79,952,756.32	254,020,627.31	277,014,313.79
Dolores	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Douglas	110,327.83	160,573.11	193,263.91	148,630.44	197,318.01	233,562.47
Eagle	286,641.68	614,758.52	701,235.35	253,068.65	683,511.77	773,906.05
Elbert	248,661.06	529,172.19	613,901.86	202,403.94	604,580.62	693,015.55
El Paso	6,700,933.57	23,593,134.89	25,641,979.26	6,202,962.44	25,977,467.05	28,077,489.22
Fremont	858,998.59	3,655,303.46	4,028,732.12	1,001,886.93	3,843,562.31	4,225,245.20
Garfield	993,423.43	2,762,137.26	3,070,771.91	975,260.47	3,428,955.14	3,768,911.39
Gilpin	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand	199,406.51	591,946.29	646,577.57	221,234.41	645,836.90	705,178.40
Gunnison	480,045.19	1,243,637.50	1,400,635.88	500,373.91	1,491,764.46	1,653,975.02
Hinsdale	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huerfano	447,374.64	1,840,001.02	2,067,927.24	486,816.64	1,812,151.62	2,078,285.15
Jackson	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jefferson	451,146.45	1,341,459.51	1,481,928.19	757,418.44	1,651,871.82	1,804,842.63
Kiowa	105,919.44	300,560.27	366,100.95	107,225.77	384,948.60	450,416.29
Kit Carson	430,753.61	863,704.70	1,001,343.57	710,286.37	1,153,170.02	1,302,091.72
Lake	62,541.01	115,328.27	147,758.05	62,900.58	188,008.29	221,225.19
La Plata	1,253,113.05	3,633,256.07	4,046,807.74	1,421,874.33	2,866,743.28	3,379,781.77
Larimer	3,264,139.01	6,544,142.67	7,535,062.05	3,718,215.75	6,986,472.83	8,049,349.95
Las Animas	1,287,178.99	4,544,537.68	5,049,490.81	1,679,117.44	4,926,328.38	5,463,231.22
Lincoln	645,321.99	1,017,304.80	1,222,476.29	873,066.55	1,419,478.87	1,639,678.40
Logan	1,791,022.46	2,847,273.29	3,294,132.61	2,274,725.85	3,665,966.09	4,159,314.54
Mesa	1,729,978.19	5,169,865.62	5,701,652.81	1,724,580.90	5,644,664.93	6,226,043.54
Mineral	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Moffat	259,858.42	535,025.08	585,645.22	337,736.97	669,587.03	731,267.00
Montezuma	715,467.66	1,160,869.46	1,320,505.47	682,155.96	1,429,843.36	1,601,134.54
Montrose	1,056,615.77	2,788,279.69	3,194,787.31	1,142,700.92	3,167,302.13	3,572,278.94
Morgan	1,993,532.64	3,163,564.91	3,711,123.05	2,487,242.70	3,727,893.78	4,416,977.85
Otero	1,405,590.69	3,552,679.35	4,017,587.16	1,431,215.89	4,368,279.90	4,875,284.87
Ouray	122,440.12	418,627.23	467,153.04	182,233.44	439,793.84	492,202.55
Park	149,442.90	418,744.52	460,197.24	111,297.62	404,307.18	439,583.41
Phillips	423,374.33	946,218.35	1,103,138.46	610,221.26	1,167,428.36	1,342,340.50
Pitkin	29,303.79	386,733.40	426,733.40	-----	-----	-----
Prowers	585,368.43	1,725,248.97	1,937,505.03	691,747.88	2,093,183.14	2,312,670.07
Pueblo	1,508,097.49	30,629,586.59	33,497,893.18	1,889,554.46	30,205,839.51	33,170,651.25
Rio Blanco	149,309.02	545,154.63	633,919.52	132,914.94	631,140.43	720,709.43
Rio Grande	350,950.85	889,970.51	1,022,401.15	368,715.72	941,113.26	1,082,321.97
Routt	584,264.16	1,186,299.21	1,307,006.76	592,468.10	1,444,044.24	1,570,479.12
Saguache	240,174.45	1,014,192.04	1,184,323.36	322,664.25	957,853.10	1,123,290.13
San Juan	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Miguel	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sedgwick	370,154.31	884,437.32	970,161.40	425,069.75	1,100,380.92	1,198,620.07
Summit	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Teller	180,049.67	2,032,673.64	2,128,656.95	170,749.11	2,204,443.90	2,302,418.43
Washington	320,399.55	609,530.74	725,691.70	459,669.85	700,966.00	827,141.38
Weld	4,703,142.01	9,485,123.77	10,766,603.05	5,653,839.44	11,175,116.13	12,690,339.46
Yuma	945,370.54	1,662,464.10	1,904,115.87	1,271,424.48	2,159,734.15	2,421,466.95
State	\$109,003,847.93	\$370,239,513.60	\$409,094,236.55	\$131,996,735.27	\$415,238,457.77	\$456,331,289.60

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
1940.....	146	109,003,848	370,239,514	409,094,237
1941.....	144	131,996,735	415,238,458	455,331,289

Colorado Banks

(As of January 1, 1942)

Adams County

Brighton State Bank-----Brighton

Alamosa County

Alamosa National Bank-----Alamosa
American National Bank-----Alamosa
First State Bank of Alamosa-----Alamosa

Arapahoe County

Byers State Bank-----Byers
First National Bank-----Englewood
Littleton National Bank-----Littleton
First National Bank-----Strasburg

Archuleta County

Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs-----
-----Pagosa Springs

Baca County

First National Bank-----Springfield
Bank of Baca County-----Two Buttes
Colorado State Bank-----Walsh

Bent County

Bent County Bank-----Las Animas
First National Bank-----Las Animas
McClave State Bank-----McClave

Boulder County

First National Bank-----Boulder
Mercantile Bank & Trust Co.-----Boulder
National State Bank-----Boulder
First National Bank-----Longmont
Longmont National Bank-----Longmont
First State Bank of Louisville-----Louisville

Chaffee County

First National Bank-----Salida

Cheyenne County

Kit Carson State Bank-----Kit Carson

Clear Creek County

Bank of Idaho Springs-----Idaho Springs

Conejos County

First National Bank-----La Jara
Colonial State Bank-----Manassa

Costilla County

San Luis State Bank-----San Luis

Crowley County

First National Bank-----Ordway

Custer County

No Banks.

Delta County

First National Bank-----Cedaredge
Colorado Bank & Trust Co.-----Delta
First State Bank-----Hotchkiss
First National Bank-----Paonia

Denver County

American National Bank-----Denver
Colorado State Bank of Denver-----Denver
Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.-----Denver
Colorado National Bank-----Denver
Denver National Bank-----Denver
First National Bank-----Denver
International Trust Co.-----Denver
National City Bank-----Denver
Union National Bank-----Denver
United States National Bank-----Denver

Dolores County
No Banks.
Douglas County
Bank of Douglas County.....Castle Rock

Eagle County
First National Bank.....Eagle

Elbert County
Elbert County State Bank.....Elbert
Kiowa State Bank.....Kiowa

El Paso County
Colorado Savings Bank.....Colorado Springs
Colorado Springs National Bank.....Colorado Springs
Exchange National Bank.....Colorado Springs
First National Bank.....Colorado Springs
Bank of Manitou.....Manitou
Farmers State Bank.....Calhan

Fremont County
First National Bank.....Canon City
Fremont County National Bank.....Canon City
First National Bank.....Florence

Garfield County
First National Bank.....Glenwood Springs
First National Bank.....Rifle

Gilpin County
No Banks.

Grand County
Bank of Kremmling.....Kremmling

Gunnison County
First National Bank.....Gunnison
Gunnison Bank & Trust Co.....Gunnison

Hinsdale County
No Banks.

Huerfano County
First National Bank.....Walsenburg
Guaranty State Bank.....Walsenburg

Jackson County
No Banks.

Jefferson County
First National Bank.....Arvada
First National Bank.....Golden

Kiowa County
First National Bank.....Eads

Kit Carson County
Bank of Burlington.....Burlington
First National Bank.....Flagler
First National Bank.....Stratton

Lake County
Commercial Bank of Leadville.....Leadville

La Plata County
Burns National Bank.....Durango
First National Bank.....Durango
Ignacio State Bank.....Ignacio

Larimer County
Berthoud National Bank.....Berthoud
Estes Park Bank.....Estes Park
First National Bank.....Fort Collins
Poudre Valley National Bank.....Fort Collins
First National Bank.....Loveland

Las Animas County
First National Bank.....Trinidad
Trinidad National Bank.....Trinidad

Lincoln County
First National Bank.....Hugo
First National Bank.....Limon

Logan County
First National Bank.....Fleming
Iliff State Bank.....Iliff
Commercial Savings Bank.....Sterling
Security State Bank.....Sterling

Mesa County
Stockman's Bank.....Collbran
Bank of DeBeque.....DeBeque
First National Bank.....Grand Junction
Palisade National Bank.....Palisade
United States Bank.....Grand Junction

Mineral County
No Banks.

Moffat County
Moffat County Bank.....Craig

Montezuma County
J. J. Harris & Company, Bankers.....Dolores
Citizens State Bank.....Cortez

Montrose County
First National Bank.....Montrose
Montrose National Bank.....Montrose
First National Bank.....Olathe

Morgan County
Farmers State Bank.....Brush
First National Bank.....Brush
Farmers State Bank.....Fort Morgan
First National Bank.....Fort Morgan

Otero County
Fowler State Bank.....Fowler
First National Bank.....Fowler
Colorado Savings & Trust Co.....La Junta
La Junta State Bank.....La Junta
J. N. Beatty & Company, Bankers.....Manzanola
Rocky Ford National Bank.....Rocky Ford

Ouray County
Citizens State Bank.....Ouray

Park County
Bank of Fairplay.....Fairplay

Phillips County
Haxtun State Bank.....Haxtun
First National Bank.....Holyoke
Paoli State Bank.....Paoli

Pitkin County
No Banks.

Prowers County
American State Bank.....Granada
First National Bank.....Holly
First National Bank.....Lamar
Valley State Bank.....Lamar
Bank of Wiley.....Wiley

Pueblo County
First National Bank.....Pueblo
Minnequa Bank of Pueblo.....Pueblo
Pueblo Savings Bank & Trust Co.....Pueblo

Rio Blanco County
First National Bank.....Meeker

Rio Grande County
Rio Grande County Bank.....Del Norte
Farmers & Merchants Bank.....Monte Vista

Routt County
Routt County National Bank.....
.....Steamboat Springs

Saguache County
First National Bank.....Center
Saguache County National Bank.....Saguache

San Juan County
No Banks.

San Miguel County	
No Banks.	
Sedgwick County	
First National Bank.....	Julesburg
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
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 of Wray.....	Wray
Farmers State Bank.....	Yuma

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 with branch banks at Denver, Oklahoma City and Omaha. The territory served by the Denver branch includes Colorado and northern New Mexico. The federal reserve banks do not transact business with the general public, but are banks for member banks, under the supervision of a board of governors. The system is not owned by the government, but by the member banks. The Denver branch is housed in its own building, which was occupied in November, 1925. The bank, including the site, building and equipment, cost \$611,981. The reserve bank for District No. 10 had total assets on December 31, 1941, of \$721,642,000 and deposits of \$404,916,000, which compares with \$587,925,000 and \$332,188,000 on the same date in 1940. Current expenses during 1941 aggregated \$1,816,976 and surplus at the end of the year was \$3,612,681. Dividends paid during the year amounted to \$271,913.

The president of the bank for this district receives a salary of \$18,000 a year. There are 18 other officers whose salaries aggregate \$131,400. The number of employees, except those whose salaries are reimbursed to the bank, was 508 on December 31, 1941.

and their annual salaries were \$422,491. In addition to the 93 member banks in Colorado at the end of 1941 there were 51 non-member banks on the "par" list upon which checks may be drawn without deductions.

The Denver branch is managed by a board of seven directors of whom four are appointed by the federal reserve bank and three by the board of governors.

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.

Of 144 commercial banks in Colorado at the close of 1941, 137 were insured, including 78 national banks members of the federal reserve system, 15 state banks members of the federal reserve system and 44 state banks not members. Total deposits of all banks were \$415,238,458, of which \$414,060,000 or 99.7 per cent were insured.

A table published elsewhere shows the assets and liabilities of operating commercial banks in Colorado insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, as of December 30, 1941, with comparisons with 1939.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The 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.

The administration was transferred to the department of agriculture on July 1, 1939, under the president's reorganization Plan I.

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 interest rate on the last issue of bonds made by the bank prior to executing the loan, but not to exceed six per cent.

The federal farm loan act was amended by the emergency farm mortgage act, approved by the president on May 12, 1933, so that the federal land banks may make loans direct to farmers who give as security farms not situated within the territories of active national farm loan associations. The purposes for which loans may be made are: (a) to provide for the purchase of land for agricultural use; (b) to provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and livestock; (c) to provide buildings and for the improvement of farm land; (d) to liquidate indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes; and (e) to provide the owner with funds for general agricultural purposes. Contact between the farmer and the bank may be established by applying to the nearest farm loan association or to the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, at Wichita, Kansas.

In liberalizing the provisions for farm credit to meet an acute situation in 1933, the federal land banks were made agents for the land bank commissioner, 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 1941, inclusive, the Federal Land bank and the commissioner made 24 159 loans in Colorado aggregating \$65,635,000. These include commissioner loans from August 23, 1933, to the end of 1941. Outstanding on December 31, 1941, were 15,522 loans aggregating \$33,171,164.

A table in this volume gives a summary of operations in Colorado of the land bank and commissioner, by calendar years, from 1936 to 1941, 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 maturities of short-term commercial bank loans and long-term farm mortgage loans. It makes loans to co-operative associations secured by warehouse receipts or shipping documents covering staple agricultural products or such other collateral as may be approved by the governor of the farm credit administration, and discounts for state and national banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies and other financing institutions, notes of farmers and stockmen.

Loans to and discounts for financing institutions by the intermediate credit bank in Colorado outstanding on December 31 of the years named are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934	\$5,033,127
1935	3,045,624
1936	3,385,220
1937	3,800,007
1938	4,177,508
1939	4,360,359
1940	4,745,622
1941	5,083,939

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 1941, inclusive.

A table in this volume gives a summary of operations of the Production Credit corporation in Colorado for calendar years 1937 to 1941, 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
1940	27	1,222,631
1941	32	1,173,212

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 12 loans aggregating \$31,416 on December 31, 1941, a decrease from April 30, 1934, to the end of 1941 of 99.6 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 cooperate 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	623	95,765
1940	1,518	262,285
1941	1,763	306,520

Balances outstanding, and per cent of loans made, on December 31, 1941, for Colorado, are as follows:

	Amount Outstanding	Per Cent
Loans made in—		
1918-1939	\$2,493,599	47.6
1940	54,314	20.7
1941	166,078	54.2

Drouth Relief Loans—There were 7,408 drouth relief loans made in Colorado in 1934-35 aggregating \$2,333,062, of which \$1,111,777 or 47.7 per cent was outstanding on December 31, 1941.

Joint Stock Land Bank—The Denver Joint Stock Land bank is one of the privately organized institutions chartered under the provisions of the federal farm loan act approved July 17,

1916. The joint stock banks were financed much the same as any other bank or industrial corporation. The emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, approved May 12, provided that after the enactment of the act, no joint stock land bank shall issue any tax-exempt bonds or make any farm loans except such as are necessary and incidental to the refinancing of existing loans or bond issues or to the sale of any real estate now owned or hereafter acquired by such bank. Provisions were made for the orderly liquidation of these banks.

The Denver bank is making considerable progress toward liquidation. The gross assets were reduced from \$6,461,051 at the end of 1938 to \$4,197,808 at the end of 1941, a decrease of 34.8 per cent. Bond and notes payable were reduced in the same period from \$4,576,945 to \$2,171,701 or 52.6 per cent.

The liabilities of the Denver bank on December 31, 1941, were as follows:

Farm loan bonds.....	\$1,742,000
Notes payable.....	429,701
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	87,605
Capital stock	1,184,800
Surplus, reserves and undivided profits	670,428
Total	\$4,114,534

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 June 30, 1941, are as follows:

Number of unions.....	52
Members	8,305
Share balance.....	\$425,021
Loans outstanding to members..	425,718
Total assets.....	\$478,356

Federal credit unions are co-operative thrift and lending organizations in which memberships are limited to groups having common bonds of occupation or association or living within well-defined neighborhoods, communities or rural districts. A member of a union must purchase at least one \$5 share in the organization. Loans may be made to members only for provident or productive purposes. Such loans must have maturities not exceeding two years and may be made at rates of interest not exceeding one per cent a month on unpaid balances, inclusive of all charges incidental to making the loans.

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.

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER						
Loan applications received:						
Number	949	1,035	1,135	1,140	1,000	1,581
Amount	\$ 4,399,700	\$ 4,803,500	\$ 5,122,900	\$ 5,177,800	\$ 4,467,300	\$ 7,328,500
Loans closed:						
Number	732	673	553	489	693	1,258
Amount	\$ 1,942,300	\$ 1,717,400	\$ 1,324,000	\$ 1,157,700	\$ 1,714,700	\$ 3,218,000
Loans outstanding Dec. 31:						
Number	15,522	15,684	15,702	15,927	16,494	16,597
Amount	\$33,171,164	\$34,509,961	\$35,371,465	\$36,938,883	\$38,926,311	\$39,514,543
Purposes for loans (percentages):						
Refinancing indebtedness	64.4					
Bank	(1)	71.9	74.7	69.9	74.4	83.7
Commissioner	(1)	76.6	78.4	77.2	75.3	89.3
Purchase of land and redemption from foreclosure	28.4					
Bank	(1)	17.8	16.2	18.8	15.8	6.6
Commissioner	(1)	19.7	18.5	20.3	21.1	5.4
General agricultural uses, including buildings and improvements	2.8					
Bank	(1)	4.0	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.4
Commissioner	(1)	3.0	2.3	1.8	2.9	4.6
National Farm Loan Association stock	3.1					
Bank	(1)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Commissioner	(1)					
Loan fees	1.3					
Bank	(1)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Commissioner	(1)	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7
FEDERAL LAND BANK*						
Loans closed:						
Number	314	283	234	214	261	460
Amount	\$ 1,206,200	\$ 1,044,800	\$ 792,200	\$ 721,100	\$ 967,000	\$ 1,755,800
Loans outstanding, Dec. 31:						
Number	9,203	9,345	9,432	9,596	9,958	10,159
Amount	\$24,304,220	\$25,142,362	\$25,699,057	\$26,656,946	\$27,839,256	\$28,425,695
With all maturities paid in full:						
Number	7,335	6,676	6,776	6,341	6,525	6,693
Per cent.	79.7	71.4	71.9	66.1	65.5	65.9
With all unpaid installments extended with no delinquency in extensions:						
Number	335	241	144	691	881	964
Per cent.	3.7	2.6	1.5	7.2	8.9	9.5
Classified as delinquent:						
Number	1,533	2,428	2,512	2,564	2,452	2,464
Per cent.	16.6	11.1	26.6	26.7	24.6	24.2
Farms owned outright, Dec. 31:†						
Number	604	1,029	1,149	1,138	1,002	819
Investment	\$ 1,932,693	\$ 3,042,876	\$ 3,414,127	\$ 3,508,322	\$ 3,230,858	\$ 2,915,204
Sheriffs' certificates, etc.:						
Number	42	51	140	161	214	353
Investment	\$ 98,754	\$ 161,119	\$ 433,668	\$ 473,465	\$ 710,466	\$ 1,314,746

(1) Not segregated.

*Exclusive of Land Bank Commissioner. Included in combined figures above. Commissioner loans may be determined by deducting land bank loans from above combined totals.

†In addition Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. (Commissioner) owned 212 farms and 13 sheriffs' certificates at the end of 1941; 368 and 10 at the end of 1940; 407 and 38 at 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.

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Number of Associations....	8	8	8	8	8
Paid-in capital:					
Class A stock.....\$	952,565	\$ 955,340	\$ 1,345,800	\$ 1,397,875	\$ 1,444,150
Class B stock.....	493,370	442,215	399,070	355,405	323,460
Total	\$ 1,445,935	\$ 1,397,555	\$ 1,744,870	\$ 1,753,280	\$ 1,767,610
Number Class B stockholders	2,133	2,061	1,915	1,752	1,751
Number loan applications received	2,344	2,519	2,384	2,347	2,473
Loans closed:					
Number	2,041	2,001	1,825	1,663	1,580
Amount	\$11,689,447	\$10,271,332	\$ 8,947,843	\$ 7,728,581	\$ 6,842,471
Loans outstanding Dec. 31:					
Number	1,672	1,662	1,551	1,358	1,164
Amount	\$ 4,807,124	\$ 4,441,212	\$ 4,083,666	\$ 3,566,789	\$ 3,139,532
Number of farmers or stockmen owning Class B stock	2,150	2,073	1,780	1,747	1,866
Number of persons attending annual stockholders' meetings	1,932	1,741	1,654	1,539	980

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.

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 number of institutions in Colorado members of the Home Owners Bank system and the combined amount of their assets at the close of fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Members	Combined Assets
1938.....	40	\$27,105,000
1939.....	40	29,044,000
1940.....	39	31,556,000
1941.....	39	34,997,000

The interest rates charged members in Colorado in effect on July 1, 1941, was 3 per cent, the same which has prevailed for several years.

Advances to members outstanding in District 10, to which district Colorado belongs, on June 30 of years named are as follows:

Year	Amount
1934.....	\$ 3,945,825
1935.....	2,938,711
1936.....	6,108,935
1937.....	8,038,542
1938.....	11,284,315
1939.....	10,760,610
1940.....	9,122,589
1941.....	7,890,635

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 in fact 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.

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 11,626 loans for an aggregate of \$22,922,421 were closed.

There were 10,156 accounts outstanding in Colorado on June 30, 1940, amounting approximately to \$19,692,484, the unpaid balance being \$14,685,576. On June 30, 1941, the average original loan was \$1,943 and the average outstanding balance was \$1,399. Net foreclosure authorizations on original loans cumulative to June 30, 1941, were 1,202 or 10.4 per cent of total loans closed.

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. Associations cannot 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 number of federal savings and loan associations in the state increased from 17 on December 31, 1934, to 23 on June 30, 1941.

From the organization of the first association in 1934 down to June 30,

1941, the Colorado members of the system made mortgage loans in the state for construction, home purchasing, refinancing, repairs and reconditioning and other purposes aggregating \$28,071,697, and loans outstanding on the last named date amounted to \$19,238,100. The assets of the Colorado members increased from \$2,417,244 in 1935 to \$23,873,000 in 1941.

An accompanying table shows the status of Colorado associations members of the federal home loan bank system on June 30 of specified years. Another table gives a summary of mortgage loans of members by fiscal years.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance corporation was created under a provision in the national housing act approved June 27, 1934. The corporation is governed by a board of trustees identical in membership with the Federal Home Loan Bank board. It has a capital of \$100,000,000, subscribed for by the Federal Home Owners' Loan corporation. It is the function of the corporation to

insure the accounts of solvent home-financing institutions of the building and loan type, thereby making available to these institutions and their investors protection comparable to that offered commercial banks and their depositors through the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation. Insurance guaranteeing solvency of the institutions up to \$5,000 to each investor is compulsory for federal savings and loan associations and optional for state chartered institutions.

There were 39 institutions with assets of \$34,997,000 members of the federal home loan bank system in Colorado on June 30, 1941, of which 31 were insured associations with assets of \$31,586,000. The ratio of insured associations to all savings and loan members was 79.5 and the ratio of assets of insured associations to all associations was 90.3. This compares with ratios of 60.8 and 68.3, respectively, for the United States.

The distribution of all insured associations in the state on June 30, 1941, 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)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1935
Number of associations chartered	23	23	23	24	20
Mortgage loans outstanding	\$19,238,100	\$16,774,000	\$14,053,800	\$11,560,825	\$ 1,766,826
Assets	23,873,000	21,180,000	19,132,000	17,268,000	2,417,244
Number private investors in repurchasable shares.	20,517	17,397	15,127	13,791	2,249
Private repurchasable capital	\$18,166,900	\$15,510,700	\$13,414,000	\$11,646,927	\$ 1,722,648
Investments of U. S. treasury and Home Owners Loan Corp.....	7,599,200	8,734,200	2,594,500	2,615,000	250,500

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	5,084	\$ 5,646,000
Converted federals.....	9	15,433	18,227,000
State-chartered associations.....	8	6,132	7,713,000
Total, all insured.....	31	26,649	\$31,586,000

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)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Construction	\$2,193,800	\$1,935,600	\$1,309,000	\$ 859,000	\$1,549,100	\$ 440,511
Home purchase.	2,365,600	2,009,600	1,661,100	1,354,100	1,299,600	460,202
Refinancing*	1,361,800	1,407,300	1,247,800	941,000	705,100	717,166
Repairs and recon- ditioning	221,700	257,500	288,800	253,400	214,300	75,000
Other purposes.	514,400	487,800	543,900	327,500	254,400	357,139
Total	\$6,657,300	\$6,097,800	\$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.

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 Employees Credit Union, which received its charter on May 27, 1931. It began operations with 339 shareholders. There were 57 credit unions in the state as of January 1, 1942, reporting to the bank commissioner, of which 40 are in Denver, six in Pueblo, two in Colorado Springs, two in Alamosa, two in Greeley and one each in Utah Junction, Englewood, Trinidad, Canon City and Antonito. Among the unions so formed are credit unions for the employees of the state, of the city and county of Denver, the postoffice and mint in Denver, the public schools in Denver and Pueblo, the university medical school and numerous private industrial and public utility companies.

NATIONAL INCOME AND COLORADO NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS

Estimates of national income and of income payments to individuals are made at recurring intervals by the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. While the two are closely interrelated, the bases upon which they are computed makes it necessary to distinguish one from the other. National income is a comprehensive measure of the net value of the commodities and services produced by the economic enterprises of the country, both private and public. Income payments represent the consumer income of individuals in the form of payments to them, and indicate the purchasing power of the public. National income is not broken down by states, but income payments are thus distributed.

Income payments to individuals in Colorado in 1940 aggregated \$621,000,000, the highest in a period of 12 years and \$15,000,000 in excess of 1929, the second highest for the period. In the United States as a whole, income payments in 1940 lacked \$6,720,000,000 of reaching the total of \$82,232,000,000 in 1929. A better measure of Colorado's recovery is found in the per capita income payments. These were \$551 per capita in 1940 as against \$573

for continental United States. In that year the per capita payments by states ranged from a low of \$195 for Mississippi to a high of \$1,022 for the District of Columbia, with Colorado ranking 20th among the states.

An accompanying table shows amounts (in millions of dollars) of payments in Colorado from 1929 to 1940, inclusive, by types, and the per capita payments for Colorado and continental United States for the same period.

INCOME PAYMENTS TO COLORADO INDIVIDUALS: TOTALS BY TYPES OF PAYMENTS, AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS, BY YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

Note—Included in income payments are salaries and wages; net of employee contributions to social security and other retirement funds; relief and unemployment benefits; pension disbursements, and workmen's compensation; entrepreneurial withdrawals (income of self-employed persons available for personal use); and capital return in the form of dividends, interest, and net rentals and royalties. Excluded are business savings and employer contributions to social security and other retirement funds, which are component of the national income as distinguished from income payments to individuals.

Year	Amounts of payments, by types, in millions of dollars					Per Capita Payments	
	Net Salaries and Wages	Other Labor Income	Entrepreneurial Income	Dividends, Interest, Etc.	Total Payments	Colorado	United States
1929.....	\$384	\$ 11	\$109	\$102	\$606	\$589	\$677
1930.....	351	11	145	97	604	582	606
1931.....	298	22	108	83	511	489	512
1932.....	238	16	58	65	377	360	394
1933.....	216	23	75	56	370	352	372
1934.....	238	36	82	65	421	396	426
1935.....	254	42	94	72	462	429	461
1936.....	293	61	105	89	548	506	531
1937.....	324	49	140	89	602	547	560
1938.....	303	54	117	73	547	492	511
1939.....	329	54	128	79	590	529	541
1940.....	350	56	131	84	621	551	573

OUTSTANDING COLORADO STATE, MOFFAT TUNNEL, COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS AS OF JANUARY 1, BY YEARS

Note—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 still are legal obligations against the municipalities. A break-down of this table by counties as of January 1, 1942, is given elsewhere in this volume.

YEAR	State	Tunnel	County General and School	School District	Municipal	Total	Per Cent Change
1929.....	\$10,753,400	\$15,470,000	\$3,046,816	\$30,163,705	\$63,819,155	\$123,253,076	....
1930.....	9,765,300	15,470,000	2,890,040	30,033,459	63,088,013	121,246,812	-1.7
1931.....	8,864,700	15,470,000	2,712,030	29,398,340	62,848,230	119,293,300	-1.6
1932.....	7,474,100	15,470,000	2,527,600	29,147,800	62,909,100	117,528,600	-1.5
1933.....	7,200,200	15,470,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	115,483,700	-1.8
1934.....	5,428,200	15,470,000	2,449,630	27,063,340	60,254,050	110,665,220	-4.4
1935.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	....
1936.....	4,766,200	15,470,000	2,168,250	25,353,530	63,470,630	111,228,610	+0.5
1937.....	4,039,946	15,470,000	2,097,680	24,391,730	63,652,930	109,652,286	-1.4
1938.....	4,009,700	15,470,000	1,930,000	23,360,560	61,959,640	106,729,900	-2.7
1939.....	3,636,200	15,470,000	1,954,900	23,254,640	60,650,000	104,965,740	-1.7
1940.....	3,257,700	15,470,000	1,757,600	21,527,090	58,696,200	100,708,590	-4.2
1941.....	2,888,200	15,470,000	1,626,300	20,336,350	57,584,500	97,905,350	-2.9
1942.....	2,539,200	15,470,000	1,488,300	18,960,765	56,436,090	94,894,355	-3.2

(1)Not segregated but included in the total.

(2)No canvass made.

**OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES,
JANUARY 1, 1942**

Note—Per capita bonds outstanding: state, \$2.26; tunnel, \$13.77; county (general and school), \$1.32; school districts, \$16.88; municipal (general and special), \$50.24; all combined, \$84.47.

County	County General	County School	School District	Municipal			County Total
				General	Special	Total	
Adams			\$ 422,200	\$ 283,500	\$ 185,000	\$ 468,500	\$ 890,700
Alamosa	\$ 13,500		178,550	247,500	110,000	357,500	549,550
Arapahoe			452,300	132,500	464,000	596,500	1,048,800
Archuleta			73,500	22,500	.....	22,500	96,000
Baca	9,000		154,600	114,200	53,900	168,100	331,700
Bent	11,300	\$ 54,000	46,550	38,000	61,750	99,750	211,600
Boulder	100,000		517,100	424,000	129,100	553,100	1,170,200
Chaffee			71,000	163,000	.....	163,000	234,000
Cheyenne		39,000	88,000	31,000	10,000	41,000	168,000
Clear Creek			99,500	44,000	.....	44,000	143,500
Conejos			201,600	119,400	3,500	122,900	324,500
Costilla			127,500	.....	.....	.....	127,500
Crowley	55,000		371,500	87,500	.....	87,500	514,000
Custer		19,000	4,300	.....	.....	.....	23,300
Delta			146,250	467,200	32,200	499,400	645,650
Denver			5,286,000	31,983,000	2,958,700	34,941,700	40,227,700
Dolores	47,000		20,900	.....	.....	.....	67,900
Douglas		18,000	16,000	41,500	10,800	52,300	86,300
Eagle			53,750	54,500	.....	54,500	108,250
Elbert			46,500	17,000	.....	17,000	63,500
El Paso			788,500	2,016,900	17,000	2,033,900	2,822,400
Fremont			459,000	453,800	168,000	621,800	1,080,800
Garfield	76,000	2,000	270,950	359,000	41,500	400,500	749,450
Gilpin		12,000	12,500	48,500	.....	48,500	73,000
Grand	18,000		69,800	51,000	.....	51,000	138,800
Gunnison	12,000	85,000	194,000	142,500	22,000	164,500	455,500
Hinsdale	17,500		.....	8,500	.....	8,500	26,000
Huerfano		12,500	102,500	338,000	205,000	543,000	658,000
Jackson			38,400	38,400	.....	38,400	76,800
Jefferson			461,000	226,500	257,700	484,200	945,200
Kiowa			133,000	7,000	.....	7,000	140,000
Kit Carson			209,600	228,750	66,600	295,350	504,950
Lake .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata			157,500	458,000	32,240	490,240	647,740
Larimer	126,000		850,100	2,182,500	227,100	2,409,600	3,385,700
Las Animas			244,000	1,071,000	666,000	1,737,000	1,981,000
Lincoln	45,000		142,800	29,500	31,000	60,500	248,300
Logan		16,000	318,200	472,500	112,500	585,000	919,200
Mesa	60,000		604,450	667,750	295,800	963,550	1,628,000
Mineral .....			.....	29,000	5,000	34,000	34,000
Moffat			66,200	42,000	.....	42,000	108,200
Montezuma			117,200	246,000	24,500	270,500	387,700
Montrose	36,000	138,500	104,750	288,500	.....	288,500	567,750
Morgan			587,000	70,000	47,100	117,100	704,100
Otero			466,350	1,119,500	52,000	1,171,500	1,637,850
Ouray		30,000	29,000	14,500	.....	14,500	73,500
Park			7,000	27,000	.....	27,000	34,000
Phillips	9,000	27,500	87,350	221,000	41,000	262,000	385,850
Pitkin			43,000	67,000	.....	67,000	110,000
Prowers			301,400	535,000	127,500	662,500	963,900
Pueblo			1,379,850	500,000	1,686,000	2,186,000	3,565,850
Rio Blanco		45,000	31,500	172,000	.....	172,000	248,500
Rio Grande		55,500	290,515	40,800	25,500	66,300	412,315
Routt	56,000		157,400	142,500	7,200	149,700	363,100
Saguache			101,000	43,000	.....	43,000	144,000
San Juan			50,000	12,500	.....	12,500	62,500
San Miguel	36,000		52,700	24,000	.....	24,000	112,700
Sedgwick	35,000	172,000	156,250	107,000	9,500	116,500	479,750
Summit			30,000	52,000	.....	52,000	82,000
Teller			14,500	147,000	.....	147,000	161,500
Washington			122,200	125,000	.....	125,000	247,200
Weld			1,134,500	883,500	42,200	925,700	2,060,200
Yuma			197,200	205,000	23,000	228,000	425,200
State	\$762,300	\$726,000	\$18,960,765	\$48,184,200	\$8,251,890	\$56,436,090	\$76,885,155

¹Includes \$24,538,600 water bonds and \$300,000 air port improvement bonds payable from revenue only.

Note—In addition to the above total, bonds of the state of Colorado outstanding on January 1, 1942, amounted to \$2,539,200, compared with \$2,888,200 on January 1, 1941. 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 \$79,547,150 for 1941, \$81,980,890 for 1940, \$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.

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—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 under the joint sponsorship of the Works Progress administration and the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture in 1936 and 1937 by a field organization consisting of county crews working under regional supervision. A farm mortgage is defined as any legal document making farm real estate security for the payment of a loan, including deeds of trust, vendors' liens, purchase-money mortgages and sales contracts.

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	....	2,360	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	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.0	7.5	7.2
1923.....	7.0	7.7	7.0	6.5	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.

NON-FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS: NUMBER AND AMOUNTS, BY AGENCIES, FOR COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board)

Note—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. Estimates include mortgages of \$20,000 and less.

AGENCY	1941	1940	*1939
Savings and loan associations:			
Number	4,131	3,905	1,666
Amount	\$10,234,000	\$ 9,211,000	\$ 4,349,000
Insurance companies:			
Number	366	257	145
Amount	\$ 1,522,000	\$ 1,117,000	\$ 754,000
Banks and trust companies:			
Number	1,689	1,722	831
Amount	\$ 4,736,000	\$ 4,583,000	\$ 2,310,000
Individuals:			
Number	7,422	7,173	3,312
Amount	\$12,599,000	\$12,182,000	\$ 5,955,000
Other mortgages:			
Number	3,232	2,755	1,563
Amount	\$10,728,000	\$ 8,881,000	\$ 4,540,000
Total:			
Number	16,840	15,812	7,517
Amount	\$39,819,000	\$35,974,000	\$17,908,000
Amount per capita:			
Colorado	\$35.45	\$32.03	.....
United States	33.13	28.86	.....

*From January 1 to June 30, 1939.

INSTALLMENT PAPER: PURCHASES AND HOLDINGS OF 45 SALES—FINANCE OFFICES IN COLORADO IN 1939, INCLUDING 22 IN DENVER AND 5 IN PUEBLO FOR THE SAME YEAR

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—This is a tabulation of offices engaged exclusively or mainly in purchasing and holding retail installment paper arising from sales to consumers of motor vehicles and consumer goods of all kinds and does not include personal loans (loans secured by the pledge of merchandise already owned by the borrower).

	Automotive Paper			Other Retail Paper	Not Analyzed	Total
	Passenger Vehicles	Trucks, Trailers, Tractors	Automotive Not Analyzed			
STATE						
Holdings end of 1938-----						\$16,518,000
Purchases, 1939 -----	\$21,194,000	\$2,457,000	\$ 375,000	\$6,606,000	\$992,000	31,624,000
Holdings end of 1939-----	9,715,000	1,051,000	4,628,000	4,462,000	594,000	20,450,000
CITIES						
Denver:						
Purchases, 1939 -----						23,442,000
Holdings end of 1939-----						15,420,000
Pueblo:						
Purchases, 1939 -----						1,689,000
Holdings end of 1939-----						21,030,000

¹Of this amount \$12,958,000 was automotive paper.

²Of this amount \$876,000 was automotive paper.

Insurance

Premiums and Losses Paid for All Types of Insurance, State Hail Insurance, Federal Crop 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:

	1941	1940	1939
Fire and marine (stock)..	246	245	239
Fire and marine (mutual)	34	35	34
Life—legal reserve.....	71	71	73
Casualty and miscellaneous	145	140	112
County mutual fire.....	6	6	6
Assessment—health and Accident	3	3	3
Reciprocal exchanges.....	18	18	18
Fraternal societies.....	41	42	43
Total	564	560	528

A summary of the amount of net risks written, premiums received and losses paid in Colorado by all companies, associations, exchanges and societies in 1941 is as follows:

Amount written.....	\$1,160,942.790
Premiums received.....	48,745,517
Losses incurred.....	18,213,577

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
1940.....	46,647,778	17,265,071
1941.....	48,745,517	18,213,527

Losses paid by all companies, exchanges and societies over periods of years named below aggregate \$429,156,045, distributed as follows:

Class	
Fire and marine...1882-1941	\$ 91,098,309
Life—legal reserve.1882-1941	205,730,740
Casualty	76,951,566
County mutual...1910-1941	1,148,444
Assessment—health, etc.	1893-1941 4,387,185
Reciprocal	1916-1941 1,949,156
Colorado assess-ment-hall	1921-1927 483,033
Foreign assess-ment-hall	1910-1925 1,143,333
Fraternal	1916-1941 46,264,279
Total	\$429,156,045

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
1939.....	726,066	917,699,818
1940.....	720,988	937,065,929
1941.....	741,626	973,889,661

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
	1925	7,005,632	3,225,868
	1930	6,423,428	2,789,064
	1931	5,928,817	2,928,434
	1932	4,744,043	2,295,967
	1933	4,234,426	1,507,883
	1934	4,734,396	1,466,741
	1935	5,344,396	1,717,698
	1936	5,988,826	1,856,540
	1937	6,812,864	2,381,080
	1938	6,290,676	2,311,929
	1939	6,780,540	2,623,684
	1940	7,076,069	2,437,901
	1941	7,869,579	3,280,188

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
Legal Reserve Life	1882	115,160	75,193
	1900	2,298,432	790,922
	1925	18,525,284	4,968,856
	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
	1940	28,157,722	9,348,461
	1941	28,195,169	9,217,986

Casualty, Fidelity and Surety	1882	41,656	21,073
	1900	509,970	291,517
	1925	5,393,390	2,662,455
	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
	1940	8,830,939	4,107,367
	1941	10,114,238	4,431,051

Assessment Health and Accident	1893	\$ 215,076	\$ 220,647
	1900	145,782	64,008
	1925	185,991	115,343
	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
	1940	166,964	75,341
	1941	196,477	100,950

Reciprocal Fire and Casualty	1916	24,649	1,626
	1925	433,158	77,470
	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
	1940	372,947	116,923
	1941	396,749	130,889

Fraternal	1916	1,828,389	1,511,741
	1925	2,598,537	2,015,467
	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
	1940	1,934,320	1,116,761
	1941	1,849,416	1,012,326

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
County Mutual	1910	3,070	261
Fire	1925	*72,040	*62,373
	1930	60,457	67,490
	1931	54,364	42,624
	1932	58,857	67,102
	1933	64,765	49,083
	1934	86,043	69,218
	1935	86,548	45,812
	1936	93,854	31,526
	1937	95,106	34,471
	1938	98,840	40,925
	1939	113,250	52,023
	1940	108,817	62,317
	1941	123,889	40,137

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, 1941, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., amounted to \$942,462.31 and disbursements were \$41,606.98. Transfers to the general fund were \$900,855.33.

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 thirteenth year of crop protection service. During this time it has received hail risks from growers in the amount of \$7,887,210, for which the indemnity tax authorized was \$782,285, and the gross losses incurred amounted to \$623,389.

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. Exces-

sive hail in many districts in the 1941 season resulted in net adjusted losses of \$71,283. Statement as of October 31, 1941, showed receipts, including cash on hand, of \$49,677.73, disbursements of \$44,996.02 and balance on hand of \$4,681.71.

Risks were written on crops in 35 out of 63 counties in the state in 1941 covering a total of 192,789 acres.

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
1940	379,416.74	38,587.08	32,661.32
1941	823,095.95	81,543.72	103,127.26
Total	\$7,887,210.44	\$ 788,285.14	\$ 623,388.62

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE: OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION'S WHEAT INSURANCE PROGRAM, AS OF JUNE 30, 1941

(Source: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation)

Note—The FCIF program began with the 1939 crop following its establishment in 1938 under the department of agriculture. It affords a farmer an opportunity to insure his wheat crop against losses due to flood, drought, hail, etc. Guaranteed yields, premiums collected, indemnities paid and status of reserves are all stated in bushels of wheat.

	1941 Crop Year	1940 Crop Year	1939 Crop Year
Policies issued, number.....	5,878	3,491	1,429
Indemnities paid, number	10	1,956	761
Insurance reserve:			
Premiums collected.....	413,137	247,786	78,214
Indemnities paid.....	3,502	465,276	187,356
Surplus or deficit*.....	+ 409,635	—217,490	—109,142
Insured production.....	(2)	1,221,281	580,273
Insured acreage.....	(2)	155,895	70,532

*(+) Represents excess of premiums collected over indemnities paid. (—) Deficit represents excess of indemnities paid over premiums collected.

(2) Will be determined subsequent to June 30, 1941.

Business and Trade

Retail Business, Wholesale Trade, Service Establishments, Construction,
Building Operations, Cold-Storage Warehouse Space, Community
Organizations, Trade Organizations

RETAIL BUSINESS

Retail sales in Colorado amounted to \$409,103,000 in 1939, an increase of 37 per cent over 1935 and 11 per cent under the total in 1929 despite a substantially lower level of consumer goods prices than prevailed ten years ago.

There were 16,785 retail stores in the state in 1939, an increase of 28 per cent compared with 1929. In the same 10-year period the population increased 8.4 per cent. Of a total gain of 3,748 in the number of stores, 694 were food stores, 1,760 were filling stations and 1,204 were eating and drinking places.

Store personnel (proprietors and employees) was higher, while the payroll was 11 per cent lower, there being fewer full-time employees than in 1929 and more part-time employees and proprietors. The count of employees includes paid executives of corporations and their compensation is included in the payroll, whereas proprietors of unincorporated businesses are reported separately and their withdrawals are not included as payroll. There was an increase of 2,591 part-time employees in 1939 as compared with 1929 and a decrease of 868 in the number of full-time employees. Payroll includes wages, salaries, sales commissions and bonuses, and the total paid in 1939 is equivalent to \$1,094 each for full-time employees and \$354 each for those working part time.

Stocks of merchandise on hand for sale at the end of 1939 totaled \$53,065,000 at cost valuation, equivalent to

two and one-quarter months' sales. Affected in part by the increased proportion of sales by kinds of business in which stocks are small in proportion to volume of sales (such as food stores, filling stations and restaurants), total stocks of merchandise were 27 per cent lower while sales were 11 per cent lower than in 1929.

A summary of the retail business in Colorado is given in six accompanying tables.

One table gives the number of stores, amount of sales, number of employees and total payroll for the state in 1939, 1935 and 1929 broken down by major business groups and principal kinds of business.

Another table gives a condensed summary of similar information for the state by census years for comparative purposes.

A third table gives the number of stores, sales, active proprietors, number of employees and payroll by counties for 1939.

A fourth table gives similar information for 1939 for cities and towns in Colorado with more than 2,500 population.

A fifth table gives population, sales and percentage changes for 1939, 1935 and 1929 for cities and towns with more than 10,000 population.

Another table gives the number of stores in 1939 classified according to type of operation, including chain stores.

RETAIL BUSINESS: RETAIL TRADE IN COLORADO IN 1939, WITH COMPARISONS FOR 1935 AND 1929

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Totals for 1935 and 1929 are adjusted to exclude automotive repair service businesses whose receipts for service exceed their merchandise sales and are now included in the census of Service Businesses.

YEAR	Stores	Sales	Proprietors	Employees	Payroll
1929.....	13,139	\$457,413,000	12,393	43,360	\$49,100,000
1935.....	13,504	298,156,000	12,387	33,370	29,409,000
1939.....	16,785	409,103,000	15,770	45,083	43,503,000

RETAIL BUSINESS: NUMBER OF STORES, SALES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL PAYROLL, FOR COLORADO, IN 1939, 1935 AND 1929, BY MAJOR BUSINESS GROUPS AND BY PRINCIPAL KINDS OF BUSINESS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Previously published totals for the State and for the automotive group, for 1935 and 1929, are revised to exclude service garages and other automotive service businesses whose receipts from service sales exceed their sales of merchandise. These are now included in the Census of Service Establishments.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores			Sales (Add 000)			*Number of Employees (Average for Year)			*Total Payroll (Add 000)		
	1939	1935	1929	1939	1935	1929	1939	1935	1929	1939	1935	1929
Food Group:												
Grocery stores (without fresh meats).....	1,000	906	1,226	\$ 8,833	\$ 10,450	\$ 24,309	473	795	1,155	\$ 348	\$ 587	\$ 1,195
Combination stores (groceries-meats).....	2,163	1,764	1,231	67,563	50,542	19,616	1,549	3,798	2,840	4,353	3,327	3,158
Dairy products stores, milk dealers.....	164	85	127	3,548	1,282	4,102	528	218	407	481	205	470
Meat markets, fish markets.....	157	148	250	3,611	3,267	6,714	260	290	388	249	257	485
Candy, nut, confectionery stores.....	250	285	340	1,366	1,790	3,617	193	379	590	128	255	439
Fruit stores, vegetable markets.....	184	154	78	1,564	1,575	1,761	169	208	186	130	147	168
Other food stores.....	229	259	201	1,856	1,324	3,662	256	220	485	232	136	485
Group total.....	4,147	3,601	3,453	\$ 88,341	\$ 70,230	\$ 93,811	6,428	5,818	6,061	\$ 5,921	\$ 4,914	\$ 6,400
General stores (with food)	211	490	776	\$ 6,693	\$ 10,734	\$ 23,670	547	769	1,261	\$ 536	\$ 633	\$ 1,267
General Merchandise Group:												
Department stores.....	57	46	60	\$ 51,467	\$ 31,565	\$ 49,911	6,503	3,655	6,515	\$ 6,901	\$ 3,341	\$ 6,569
Dry goods general merchandise stores.....	179	224	299	5,202	5,198	10,752	625	608	1,067	530	477	1,001
Variety stores.....	138	86	134	7,313	6,349	6,069	1,757	1,419	1,047	936	691	601
Group total.....	374	356	493	\$ 64,582	\$ 43,112	\$ 66,732	8,885	5,682	8,629	\$ 8,367	\$ 4,509	\$ 8,171
Apparel Group:												
Men's-boys' clothing, furnishings, hat stores...	154	161	232	\$ 4,435	\$ 3,619	\$ 8,218	377	358	585	\$ 492	\$ 404	\$ 860
Family clothing stores...	90	69	80	4,413	1,955	5,231	621	223	481	715	242	747
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	210	174	141	6,313	6,243	8,091	838	842	824	904	851	985
Accessories, other apparel stores.....	133	164	233	2,911	1,564	3,218	475	391	428	408	323	598
Shoe stores (all kinds)...	104	95	136	3,355	2,666	5,010	363	299	571	417	298	597
Group total.....	741	663	822	\$ 21,427	\$ 16,047	\$ 29,768	2,674	2,113	2,889	\$ 2,936	\$ 2,118	\$ 3,787

Furniture-Household-Radio												
Group:	176	147	236	\$ 7,259	\$ 5,109	\$ 11,830	720	531	1,274	\$ 1,013	\$ 696	\$ 1,593
Furniture stores.....												
Other home furnishings	63	55	51	774	673	1,368	150	175	187	171	123	233
Household appliance,												
radio dealers.....	244	174	224	5,860	3,924	8,983	843	559	1,221	1,159	631	1,766
Group total.....	433	376	511	\$ 13,893	\$ 9,706	\$ 22,181	1,713	1,265	2,682	\$ 2,343	\$ 1,450	\$ 3,592
Automotive Group:												
Motor vehicle dealers												
(new).....	414	358	497	\$ 54,935	\$ 42,240	\$ 72,558	3,962	2,974	4,349	\$ 5,248	\$ 3,533	\$ 6,600
Used-car dealers.....	136	62	50	2,358	1,361	1,361	203	110	126	185	98	155
Accessory, tire, battery												
dealers.....	273	149	261	5,921	3,084	6,565	717	402	648	808	467	914
Other automotive.....	9	13	19	124	66	238	14	13	31	10	8	23
Group total.....	832	582	827	\$ 63,338	\$ 46,705	\$ 80,722	4,896	3,499	5,154	\$ 6,251	\$ 4,106	\$ 7,692
Filling stations.....	3,109	2,266	1,349	\$ 35,106	\$ 23,554	\$ 21,764	2,812	2,062	1,617	\$ 2,353	\$ 1,685	\$ 1,886
Lumber-Building Group:												
Lumber and building-												
material dealers.....	340	273	363	\$ 16,533	\$ 8,530	\$ 20,055	1,580	838	1,472	\$ 1,992	\$ 1,106	\$ 2,152
Heating, plumbing, paint,												
electrical stores.....	110	90	252	1,733	1,333	5,036	264	212	875	288	232	1,190
Group total.....	450	363	615	\$ 18,266	\$ 9,863	\$ 25,091	1,844	1,050	2,347	\$ 2,280	\$ 1,338	\$ 3,342
Hardware Group:												
Hardware stores.....	236	187	156	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,635	\$ 4,149	458	308	335	\$ 491	\$ 358	\$ 495
Farm implement, tractor,												
hardware dealers.....	175	118	175	5,064	2,948	8,137	427	262	405	507	277	564
Group total.....	411	305	331	\$ 10,064	\$ 6,583	\$ 12,286	885	570	740	998	635	1,059
Eating places.....	1,607	1,518	1,169	18,928	14,071	\$ 17,232	6,064	4,731	4,568	3,647	2,596	3,347
Drinking places.....	856	418	648	\$ 10,036	\$ 3,556	\$ 1,906	1,906	857	1,221	1,494	1,494	2,156
Drug stores.....	658	599	648	\$ 19,867	\$ 16,359	\$ 18,273	2,231	1,803	2,009	2,107	1,715	\$ 2,156
Liquor stores (packaged												
goods).....	369	210	...	\$ 5,206	\$ 2,826	....	219	164	....	\$ 188	\$ 127	....
Other Retail Stores:												
Fuel, ice, fuel-oil dealers	655	386	200	\$ 9,106	\$ 6,016	\$ 7,493	1,141	807	839	\$ 1,180	\$ 799	\$ 1,051
Hay, grain and feed												
stores.....	181	113	176	5,131	4,305	8,318	331	179	481	301	192	576
Farm and garden supply												
stores.....	28	88	69	355	2,771	1,938	47	223	242	62	254	281
Jewelry stores.....	173	146	205	3,734	2,750	4,367	379	319	415	586	442	741
Cigar stores, cigar stands	157	120	425	1,354	904	3,344	132	81	393	81	59	308
Florists.....	124	71	86	1,323	624	1,328	187	116	233	187	93	229
News dealers.....	21	28	27	83	130	472	20	35	138	5	18	99
Other retail stores.....	782	456	674	10,136	5,539	15,895	1,405	895	2,365	1,609	976	3,074
Group total.....	2,121	1,408	1,862	\$ 31,222	\$ 23,039	\$ 43,155	3,632	2,655	5,106	\$ 4,011	\$ 2,833	\$ 6,359
Second-hand stores.....	416	349	283	\$ 2,134	\$ 1,771	\$ 2,728	347	332	297	\$ 294	\$ 256	\$ 342
Total State.....	16,785	13,504	13,139	\$ 409,103	\$ 298,156	\$ 457,413	45,983	33,370	43,360	\$ 43,503	\$ 29,409	\$ 49,100

*Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses. The number of active proprietors of unincorporated businesses were 15,770 in 1939; 12,387 in 1935; 12,393 in 1929.

RETAIL BUSINESS: NUMBER OF STORES IN COLORADO, SALES, ACTIVE PROPRIETORS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL, BY COUNTIES, 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Similar statistics for counties and cities for 1935, 1933 and 1929 will be found on page 488, Colorado Year Book, 1937-1938 Edition.

COUNTY	Number of Stores	Sales	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees (Average for Year)	*Total Payroll
Adams	273	\$ 3,861,000	264	351	\$ 342,000
Alamosa	172	4,717,000	173	512	465,000
Arapahoe	358	7,833,000	330	705	661,000
Archuleta	50	660,000	51	68	67,000
Baca	111	1,190,000	100	113	78,000
Bent	133	1,739,000	123	203	146,000
Boulder	626	13,164,000	610	1,402	1,294,000
Chaffee	181	3,081,000	177	313	262,000
Cheyenne	63	629,000	63	64	38,000
Clear Creek	78	1,381,000	78	149	142,000
Conejos	119	1,552,000	124	145	105,000
Costilla	78	592,000	77	44	26,000
Crowley	81	1,107,000	68	89	66,000
Custer	40	314,000	42	25	17,000
Delta	238	4,018,000	227	392	305,000
Denver	4,706	177,963,000	4,294	21,582	22,332,000
Dolores	24	232,000	24	10	8,000
Douglas	66	706,000	60	52	34,000
Eagle	90	1,296,000	81	88	74,000
Elbert	70	681,000	73	33	27,000
El Paso	1,004	23,878,000	913	3,055	2,952,000
Fremont	308	4,923,000	287	503	429,000
Garfield	173	3,238,000	167	288	266,000
Gilpin	41	325,000	44	37	22,000
Grand	120	1,497,000	132	123	106,000
Gunnison	118	1,864,000	130	159	142,000
Hinsdale	8	44,000	8	2	1,000
Huerfano	207	3,591,000	218	312	284,000
Jackson	41	508,000	26	46	37,000
Jefferson	388	6,275,000	386	591	538,000
Kiowa	63	498,000	60	37	20,000
Kit Carson	119	1,691,000	113	152	102,000
Lake	104	2,967,000	89	312	297,000
La Plata	208	4,939,000	208	472	467,000
Larimer	651	12,995,000	614	1,199	1,116,000
Las Animas	394	7,488,000	390	799	665,000
Lincoln	152	1,649,000	148	157	93,000
Logan	256	5,730,000	221	562	491,000
Mesa	429	11,860,000	441	1,214	1,159,000
Mineral	27	293,000	25	11	13,000
Moffat	81	1,628,000	74	152	136,000
Montezuma	111	2,268,000	112	190	172,000
Montrose	162	4,463,000	154	449	444,000
Morgan	269	5,343,000	246	522	491,000
Otero	377	6,975,000	322	725	591,000
Ouray	44	561,000	45	43	32,000
Park	89	893,000	89	59	57,000
Phillips	108	1,401,000	98	131	92,000
Pitkin	29	246,000	32	25	15,000
Prowers	222	3,479,000	192	378	318,000
Pueblo	952	24,154,000	830	2,774	2,688,000
Rio Blanco	40	866,000	33	73	67,000
Rio Grande	189	3,988,000	191	390	349,000
Routt	159	3,059,000	149	257	225,000
Saguache	87	1,071,000	85	84	60,000
San Juan	45	459,000	45	48	42,000
San Miguel	52	742,000	48	61	54,000
Sedgwick	89	1,607,000	87	154	110,000
Summit	37	348,000	40	36	24,000
Teller	122	1,908,000	115	185	171,000
Washington	103	1,173,000	105	108	60,000
Weld	863	16,700,000	813	1,613	1,423,000
Yuma	197	2,802,000	196	255	193,000
Total, State.....	16,785	\$409,103,000	15,770	45,083	\$43,503,000

*Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

**RETAIL BUSINESS: NUMBER OF STORES, SALES, ACTIVE PROPRIETORS,
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL OF CITIES IN COLORADO
WITH MORE THAN 2,500 POPULATION, 1939 ***

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Similar statistics for counties and cities for 1935, 1933 and 1929 will be found on page 488, Colorado Year Book, 1937-1938 Edition.

CITIES	Number of Stores	Sales	Active Proprietors of Unincor- porated Busi- nesses	*Number of Em- ployees (Average for Year)	*Total Payroll
Alamosa	136	\$ 4,411,000	136	492	\$ 449,000
Aurora	58	1,191,000	51	131	125,000
Boulder	234	6,662,000	227	790	763,000
Brighton	77	1,627,000	74	159	160,000
Canon City	137	3,126,000	130	343	306,000
Colorado Springs	672	20,974,000	598	2,706	2,685,000
Delta	98	2,403,000	89	265	213,000
Denver	4,706	177,963,000	4,294	21,582	22,332,000
Durango	149	4,259,000	143	426	428,000
Englewood	133	3,993,000	114	324	306,000
Florence	70	1,183,000	66	122	91,000
Fort Collins	244	7,640,000	230	789	753,000
Fort Morgan	107	2,897,000	97	311	299,000
Golden	59	1,594,000	58	155	154,000
Grand Junction	240	9,835,000	242	1,077	1,053,000
Greeley	295	9,659,000	274	1,107	1,017,000
La Junta	138	3,641,000	109	387	326,000
Lamar	120	2,459,000	99	287	251,000
Las Animas	79	1,476,000	68	176	132,000
Leadville	84	2,537,000	75	259	245,000
Longmont	155	3,869,000	150	400	385,000
Loveland	146	2,791,000	136	229	197,000
Monte Vista	99	2,497,000	97	258	243,000
Montrose	101	3,635,000	91	393	400,000
Pueblo	801	22,800,000	693	2,649	2,588,000
Rocky Ford	115	2,058,000	102	222	187,000
Salida	118	2,601,000	115	270	231,000
Sterling	154	4,911,000	131	509	457,000
Trinidad	211	5,761,000	214	644	555,000
Walsenburg	142	2,879,000	154	253	230,000

*Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

**RETAIL BUSINESS: POPULATION IN 1940 AND RETAIL SALES IN 1939 OF COLORADO CITIES
WITH MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION, WITH COMPARISONS FOR EARLIER YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CITY	POPULATION		SALES					
	Popula- tion 1940	Per Cent Change 1930 vs. 1940	Amount (Add 000)				Per Cent Change	
			1939	Per Capita	1935	1929	1939 vs. 1935	1939 vs. 1929
Denver	322,412	+ 12.0	\$177,963	\$551.97	\$127,497	\$194,163	+ 40	— 8
Pueblo	52,162	+ 4.1	22,800	437.10	15,776	26,944	+ 45	—15
Colorado Springs	36,789	+ 10.7	20,974	570.12	14,944	25,679	+ 40	—18
Greeley	15,995	+ 31.1	9,659	603.88	6,973	11,559	+ 39	—16
Trinidad	13,223	+ 12.7	5,761	435.68	4,835	8,556	+ 19	—33
Boulder	12,958	+ 15.5	6,662	514.12	6,121	7,543	+ 9	—12
Grand Junction	12,479	+ 21.8	9,835	788.12	6,581	8,868	+ 49	+ 11
Fort Collins	12,251	+ 6.6	7,640	623.62	6,031	8,142	+ 27	— 6
Total, 8 cities	478,269	+ 11.7	\$261,294	\$546.23	\$188,758	\$291,454	+ 38	—10
Total, state	1,123,296	+ 8.4	\$409,103	\$364.20	\$298,156	\$457,413	+ 37	—11

RETAIL BUSINESS: NUMBER OF STORES AND SALES IN COLORADO IN 1939, BY INDEPENDENTS, CHAINS AND OTHER TYPES OF OPERATION, AND PER CENT OF TOTAL SALES, BY TYPES, IN 1939, 1935 AND 1929

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

TYPE OF OPERATION	Number of Stores	Sales	Per Cent of Total Sales		
			1939	1935	1929
Independents:					
Single-store	14,725	\$279,738,000	68.4	68.1	70.3
Multunit	743	34,310,000	8.4	6.8	9.0
Market and roadside stands...	71	847,000	.2	.2	(1)
Leased departments — inde- pendents	68	883,000	.2	.3	(1)
Total	15,607	\$315,778,000	77.2	75.4	79.3
Chains:					
Local chains	184	\$ 10,316,000	2.5	2.5	3.1
Sectional or national chains (2)	592	70,277,000	17.2	19.9	12.3
Manufacturer-controlled chains	57	3,622,000	.9	.2	.5
Leased-department chains...	20	542,000	.1	.1	.1
Total	853	\$ 84,757,000	20.7	22.7	16.0
Other types:					
Utility operated stores.....	74	\$ 2,298,000	.6	.5	.7
Direct selling (house-to- house)	133	1,497,000	.3	.4	.4
Commissaries or company stores	23	2,327,000	.6	.5	.1
Farmer and consumer coop- erative stores	33	1,728,000	.4	.4	(1)
Other types of operation....	62	718,000	.2	.1	3.5
Total	325	\$ 8,568,000	2.1	1.9	4.7
Total, all types.....	16,785	\$409,103,000	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

(2) One mail order house, classified as a department store, is combined with "Sectional or national chains."

WHOLESALE TRADE

Dollar sales of wholesale establishments in Colorado were 34.1 per cent higher in 1939 than in 1935 but 19.4 per cent less than in 1929. Sales in 1939 amounted to \$435,126,000 compared with \$324,382,000 in 1935 and \$539,626,000 in 1929.

The average number of employees increased from 10,102 in 1935 to 13,675 in 1939, a gain of 35.4 per cent. During the same period total payroll increased from \$15,064,000 to \$20,433,000, or 35.6 per cent. Average annual earnings per employee were about the same for the two years, \$1,494 in 1939 as compared with \$1,491 in 1935.

Employees and payroll comparisons with 1935 are qualified by the fact that the scope of the 1939 census was enlarged to include certain employees of assemblers and packers of fruits and vegetables who were excluded in 1935 as agricultural personnel employees whose annual earnings are below the average for other trading establishments. Payroll of part-time employees, the number of whom is not determined, increased from \$333,000 in 1935 to \$441,000 in 1939.

In addition to the 13,675 employees in 1939 there were 1,576 proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses for whom no compensation is included in payroll figures. Opera-

tors of commission bulk stations are classified, for purposes of the 1939 census, as proprietors or firm members as they have a proprietary interest in the business. Including 317 commission operators of this type, the total number of proprietors and firm members increased from 830 in 1935 to 1,576 in 1939.

Stocks on hand at the end of the year in terms of cost prices, without adjustments for changes in price levels, were 47.6 per cent higher in 1939 than in 1935 but 26.0 per cent below 1929. Inventories on hand for sale were valued at \$27,729,000 in 1939, as compared with \$18,782,000 in 1935 and \$37,449,000 in 1929.

Denver, one of the 27 leading wholesale centers in the United States in 1935, contributed 78 per cent of the sales, 73 per cent of the employment, and 80 per cent of the payroll of all wholesale establishments in the state.

Dollar sales in Denver were up 30 per cent over 1935, but were short of 1929 by 14 per cent. The number of employees increased 34 per cent over 1935 and payroll 38 per cent, with the result that the average annual earnings per employee rose from \$1,602 to \$1,652. Wholesale trade provided employment for approximately the same number of persons (proprietors and employees combined) in 1939 as in 1929, 10,566 as compared with 10,572.

Wholesale trade, as defined for census purposes, is somewhat broader than the usual conception, as it includes manufacturer-owned sales outlets, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, agents, brokers, and assemblers of farm products, in addition to the more conventional type. The field has been divided, for purposes of presenting the data, into six major groups based upon the type of operation or nature of the functions performed as follows: (1) service and limited-function wholesalers; (2) manufacturers' sales branches, carrying stocks; (3) manufacturers' sales offices, which are separate places of business apart from plants, not carrying stocks; (4) petroleum bulk stations and terminals; (5) agents and brokers; and (6) assemblers of farm products. Some of these groups are further subdivided in an accompanying table.

Three tables on wholesale trade in Colorado are published herewith. One gives the number of establishments, sales, personnel and payroll for the state as a whole and for cities in 1939 with figures for comparative years. Another gives similar information by

counties for 1939, and a third gives the number of establishments and net sales for 1939 and 1935 by types of operations and kinds of businesses.

Of the six functional classes into which the wholesale trade was divided in 1939, the service and limited-function wholesalers accounted for \$164,528,000 in net sales or 50.7 per cent of the net sales of all classes combined. Groceries and food specialties took first place within this group, the net sales being \$36,946,000 or 22.5 per cent of the group total. The next two branches of the business within this group in ranking order were the automotive business with sales of \$20,703,000 or 12.6 per cent of the group total, and farm products (consumers' goods) \$15,170,000 or 9.2 per cent.

Agents and brokers ranked second in the volume of sales, the total being \$92,026,000 or 28.4 per cent of net sales of all groups combined. Farm products (raw materials) was first within this group, the sales amounting to \$59,511,000 or 64.7 per cent of the group total, and groceries and food (specialty lines) came second with sales of \$18,683,000 or 20.3 per cent of the group total.

Third place is occupied by the manufacturers' sales branches which carry stocks, the sales for this group amounting to \$73,202,000 or 22.6 per cent of the total for all groups. The automotive business, with sales amounting to \$17,544,000, ranked first within the group and accounted for 24 per cent of the group total. Groceries and food (specialty lines) was second with sales of \$13,303,000 or 18.2 per cent, and electrical goods third with sales of \$11,785,000 or 16.1 per cent of the group total.

Petroleum bulk stations and terminals came fourth with sales of \$39,357,000 or 12.1 per cent of sales of all groups combined. Within this group independent bulk stations and terminals accounted for 34 per cent of total sales.

Assemblers and dealers in farm products were fifth with sales of \$33,187,000 or 10.2 per cent of total for all groups, and manufacturers' sales offices (without stocks) was sixth with sales of \$32,826,000 or 10.1 per cent. Within the former group farm products (raw materials) reported sales of \$19,837,000 or 59.8 per cent of the group total, and the latter reported metal and metal work sales (exclusive of scrap) of \$19,830,000 or 60.4 per cent of the group total.

**WHOLESALE TRADE: SUMMARY OF ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, PERSONNEL
AND PAYROLL FOR COLORADO, DENVER, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS,
AND CITIES OF MORE THAN 5,000 POPULATION FOR 1939, WITH COMPARI-
SONS WITH OTHER CENSUS YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Sales	Active Proprie- tors of Unincor- porated Busi- nesses	² Number of Em- ployees (full-time and part time) (Average for Year)	² Total Payroll
State:					
1929.....	2,075	\$539,626,000	...	13,869	\$23,947,000
1935 ¹	1,884	324,382,000	830	10,102	15,064,000
1939.....	2,296	435,126,000	1,576	13,675	20,433,000
Denver:					
1929.....	934	395,958,000	453	10,119	18,343,000
1935 ¹	835	261,593,000	425	7,431	11,907,000
1939.....	993	340,989,000	636	9,930	16,408,000
Pueblo:					
1935.....	81	11,524,000	41	483	670,000
1939.....	94	16,446,000	44	669	865,000
Colorado Springs:					
1935.....	58	7,261,000	31	342	460,000
1939.....	70	8,552,000	48	411	504,000
Alamosa:					
1935.....	24	1,418,000	13	45	53,000
1939.....	17	1,501,000	10	52	61,000
Boulder:					
1935.....	13	543,000	3	36	40,000
1939.....	14	1,460,000	10	40	54,000
Canon City:					
1935.....	8	763,000	4	11	10,000
1939.....	15	1,445,000	13	57	82,000
Durango:					
1939.....	20	2,481,000	16	81	111,000
Englewood:					
1935.....	3	98,000	2	9	9,000
1939.....	3	20,000	2	1	1,000
Ft. Collins:					
1935.....	18	692,000	12	28	27,000
1939.....	12	854,000	10	17	17,000
Grand Junction:					
1935.....	33	4,648,000	13	193	277,000
1939.....	40	6,636,000	28	292	348,000
Greeley:					
1935.....	25	3,961,000	12	125	176,000
1939.....	40	5,595,000	37	223	201,000
La Junta:					
1935.....	14	397,000	4	16	23,000
1939.....	15	995,000	9	37	44,000
Longmont:					
1935.....	11	1,065,000	1	31	38,000
1939.....	15	1,150,000	14	41	38,000
Loveland:					
1935.....	9	277,000	3	9	10,000
1939.....	13	661,000	10	16	19,000
Sterling:					
1935.....	20	1,975,000	8	82	90,000
1939.....	32	3,038,000	26	118	142,000
Trinidad:					
1935.....	21	2,779,000	8	85	114,000
1939.....	30	4,068,000	19	125	147,000

¹Data for 1935 exclude personnel and payroll of 98 commission bulk stations.

²Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

**WHOLESALE TRADE: SUMMARY OF ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, PERSONNEL
AND PAYROLL, BY COUNTIES, 1939**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Sales	Active Proprietors of Unincor- porated Busi- nesses	*Number of Em- ployees (full-time and part time) (Average for Year)	*Total Payroll
Adams	32	\$ 2,572,000	18	78	\$ 107,000
Alamosa	21	1,640,000	18	65	69,000
Arapahoe	19	687,000	14	29	33,000
Archuleta	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baca	20	1,036,000	15	17	12,000
Bent	11	308,000	8	10	7,000
Boulder	44	3,153,000	37	96	108,000
Chaffee	15	489,000	15	6	5,000
Cheyenne	9	165,000	6	5	4,000
Clear Creek	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Conejos	8	437,000	2	36	31,000
Costilla	4	185,000	4	7	6,000
Crowley	9	400,000	6	36	29,000
Custer	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Delta	35	1,417,000	24	108	78,000
Denver	993	340,989,000	636	9,930	16,408,000
Dolores	6	224,000	3	6	6,000
Douglas	9	183,000	1	10	9,000
Eagle	5	117,000	4	4	3,000
Elbert	17	280,000	12	13	9,000
El Paso	88	9,512,000	64	437	533,000
Fremont	22	1,705,000	18	104	112,000
Garfield	23	1,157,000	19	21	27,000
Gilpin	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand	11	305,000	13	4	4,000
Gunnison	8	302,000	10	13	16,000
Hinsdale .....	..	..	..	..	..
Huerfano	16	813,000	12	31	29,000
Jackson	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jefferson	6	194,000	7	8	5,000
Kiowa	5	92,000	2	6	8,000
Kit Carson	26	538,000	18	20	20,000
Lake	9	574,000	7	19	23,000
La Plata	25	2,651,000	19	87	118,000
Larimer	44	2,262,000	36	52	52,000
Las Animas	36	4,187,000	27	127	148,000
Lincoln	22	578,000	17	18	14,000
Logan	56	3,844,000	38	148	168,000
Mesa	64	8,424,000	45	352	428,000
Mineral	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Moffat	9	778,000	8	17	23,000
Montezuma	24	969,000	21	30	32,000
Montrose	22	2,224,000	14	106	94,000
Morgan	31	1,195,000	24	46	28,000
Otero	46	2,810,000	35	164	113,000
Ouray	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Park	6	181,000	5	6	7,000
Phillips	23	1,261,000	12	41	41,000
Pitkin	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prowers	40	1,336,000	26	105	63,000
Pueblo	107	17,151,000	54	717	906,000
Rio Blanco	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rio Grande	26	2,056,000	22	60	44,000
Routt	9	328,000	8	14	14,000
Saguache	11	643,000	8	24	23,000
San Juan	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
San Miguel	3	84,000	3	3	1,000
Sedgwick	22	641,000	17	19	18,000
Summit	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Teller	4	165,000	4	4	3,000
Washington	19	609,000	11	34	29,000
Weld	113	9,263,000	75	328	308,000
Yuma	45	1,623,000	36	44	40,000
Total, state	2,296	\$435,126,000	1,576	13,675	\$20,433,000

*Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

(2) Witheld to avoid disclosure.

WHOLESALE TRADE: NUMBER OF COLORADO ESTABLISHMENTS AND NET SALES, BY TYPE OF OPERATION AND KIND OF BUSINESS, 1939 AND 1935, WITH PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	Number of Establishments		Net Sales		Per Cent Increase 1939-1935 (—De-crease)
	1939	1935	1939	1935	
Service and limited function wholesalers:					
Amusement and sporting goods	18	14	\$ 1,456,000	\$ 1,140,000	27.7
Automotive	104	73	20,703,000	6,665,000	210.6
Beer, wines and liquors.....	53	33	9,972,000	4,407,000	126.3
Chemicals and paints.....	11	7	533,000	324,000	64.5
Clothing and furnishings.....	28	20	3,218,000	2,506,000	28.4
Coal and coke.....	9	7	471,000	257,000	83.3
Drugs and drug sundries....	12	17	7,352,000	7,154,000	2.8
Dry goods.....	6	5	1,393,000	884,000	57.5
Electrical goods.....	27	24	6,251,000	3,546,000	76.3
Farm products, raw materials	19	25	9,012,000	11,081,000	—23.0
Farm products, consumer goods	152	136	15,170,000	14,300,000	6.1
Farm supplies.....	19	19	1,962,000	3,169,000	—61.5
Furniture and house furnishings	11	10	2,438,000	1,788,000	36.4
Groceries and food specialties	139	130	36,946,000	31,582,000	17.0
Hardware	7	4	2,862,000	1,349,000	112.2
Lumber and construction materials	25	17	8,737,000	3,310,000	164.0
Machinery, equipment, supplies	106	70	12,762,000	7,938,000	60.8
Paper and its products.....	12	12	3,658,000	2,437,000	50.1
Petroleum and its products..	19	10	607,000	387,000	56.8
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.....	17	13	1,094,000	2,107,000	—91.7
Tobacco and products (except leaf)	26	17	10,819,000	4,904,000	120.6
Waste materials.....	38	28	1,645,000	1,099,000	49.7
All others.....	55	47	5,467,000	3,474,000	57.4
Total	913	738	\$164,528,000	\$115,808,000	42.1
Manufacturers' sales branches (with stocks):					
Amusement and sporting goods	12	5	\$ 3,205,000	\$ 818,000	291.8
Automotive	15	17	17,544,000	16,461,000	6.6
Beers, wines and liquors.....	7	7	2,777,000	3,329,000	19.9
Chemicals and paints.....	10	(1)	5,022,000	(1)	...
Drugs and drug sundries (specialty lines)	6	(1)	1,003,000	(1)	...
Electrical goods.....	5	6	11,785,000	6,808,000	73.1
Farm products, consumers goods	5	(1)	1,121,000	(1)	...
Furniture and house furnishings	6	5	1,778,000	1,119,000	58.9
Groceries and foods (specialty lines)	28	41	13,303,000	14,652,000	—10.1
Machinery, equipment, supplies	33	27	6,465,000	4,336,000	49.1
Metals and metal work (except scrap).....	6	4	1,533,000	8,340,000	444.0
Paper and its products.....	4	(1)	674,000	(1)	...
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.....	8	4	3,188,000	325,000	880.9
All others.....	13	19	3,804,000	5,629,000	—48.0
Total	158	135	\$ 73,202,000	\$ 61,817,000	18.4

WHOLESALE TRADE: NUMBER OF COLORADO ESTABLISHMENTS AND NET SALES, BY TYPE OF OPERATION AND KIND OF BUSINESS, 1939 AND 1935, WITH PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE—Continued,

	Number of Establishments		Net Sales		Per Cent Increase 1939-1935 (—Decrease)
	1939	1935	1939	1935	
Manufacturers' sales offices (without stocks):					
Groceries and foods (specialty lines)	13	5	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 6,445,000	130.2
Lumber and construction materials	4	(1)	2,745,000	(1)	...
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10	14	2,186,000	3,943,000	—80.4
Metal and metal work (except scrap)	7	9	19,830,000	2,884,000	587.5
All others.....	11	19	5,265,000	6,701,000	—27.3
Total	45	47	\$ 32,826,000	\$ 19,973,000	64.4
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals*:					
Independent bulk stations...	135	77	\$ 13,366,000	\$ 5,686,000	135.1
Commission stations.....	317	98	13,159,000	3,653,000	260.2
Salary stations.....	101	..	12,442,000	.....	...
Cooperative bulk stations...	7	..	390,000	.....	...
All others.....	...	307	.....	16,320,000	...
Total	560	482	\$ 39,357,000	\$ 25,659,000	53.4
Agents and brokers:					
Clothing and furnishings...	11	5	\$ 681,000	\$ 331,000	105.7
Coal and coke.....	5	9	559,000	2,634,000	—371.2
Electrical goods.....	14	8	1,226,000	679,000	80.6
Farm products, raw materials	40	32	59,511,000	47,194,000	26.1
Farm products, consumers goods	17	23	4,158,000	7,580,000	—82.3
Furniture and house furnishings	9	5	1,090,000	753,000	44.8
Groceries and food (specialty lines)	37	26	18,683,000	15,932,000	172.7
Hardware	7	5	377,000	211,000	78.7
Lumber and construction materials	3	6	333,000	280,000	18.9
Machinery, equipment, supplies	39	32	4,360,000	4,009,000	8.8
All others.....	15	29	1,048,000	1,310,000	—25.0
Total	197	180	\$ 92,026,000	\$ 80,913,000	13.7
Assemblers and farm products:					
Farm products, raw materials	204	138	\$ 19,837,000	\$ 13,458,000	473.9
Farm products, consumers'..	213	152	12,909,000	6,404,000	101.6
Farm supplies.....	6	6	441,000	184,000	139.6
All others.....	...	6	.....	166,000	...
Total	423	302	\$ 33,187,000	\$ 20,212,000	64.2
Recapitulation:					
Service and limited function, Wholesalers	913	738	\$164,528,000	\$115,808,000	42.1
Manufacturers' sales branches	158	135	73,202,000	61,817,000	18.4
Manufacturers' sales offices..	45	47	32,826,000	19,973,000	64.4
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	560	482	39,357,000	25,659,000	53.4
Agents and brokers.....	197	180	92,026,000	80,913,000	13.7
Assemblers of farm products..	423	302	33,187,000	20,212,000	64.2
Total, State.....	2,296	1,884	\$435,126,000	\$324,382,000	34.1

(1) Combined with "All Others" for the year 1935.

*Sales include taxes. Expenses as shown for commission stations represent commissions only.

+Includes 2 distributing terminals.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

There were 6,186 establishments in Colorado in operation during 1939 whose primary activity was the sale of service and who did a volume of business amounting to \$27,473,000. These establishments reported employment of 9,422 persons (average for year), of which 7,675 were full-time employees and 1,747 part-time employees. In addition, 6,333 proprietors were reported who devoted the major portion of their time to the operation of their business. The total payroll for the year (exclusive of proprietors' compensation) amounted to \$8,221,000, full-time employees receiving \$7,648,000 and part-time employees \$573,000.

The canvass of the state was made during the first eight months of 1940 by enumerators who personally visited each establishment. For the purpose of the census service establishments were classified into five major groups. These included personal service establishments, business service establishments, services allied with transportation, automotive repairs and services, and customs industries. The census did not include the business activities of doctors, lawyers, dentists and others performing a professional or scientific service, nor religious and educational institutions, public utilities and government-operated enterprises. A similar census was taken for 1935, but on account of important differences in scope and rearrangement of classifications, the two are not comparable. Establishments whose preponderance of business came from operations other than service are not included in the census of service establishments. An undertaker also engaged in the furniture business, for example, was classed under retail trade if the receipts from the latter exceeded that of the former.

Most important in the service field from the standpoint of volume of business done, were power laundries, which alone accounted for approximately one-sixth of the total receipts of all service establishments in the state. The 2,713 establishments classified in five kinds of business (power laundries, funeral directors and crematories, general automobile repair shops, beauty parlors, and barber shops) reported receipts of \$12,932,000 which represent nearly one-half of the

receipts of all service establishments; 4,859 employees (average for year) whose compensation amounted to \$4,286,000, representing over 51 per cent of both the employment and pay roll of all service establishments in the state that come within the scope of the service census; and 2,801, or over two-fifths of the active proprietors.

Colorado ranked 30th among the states of the Union in the amount of receipts of service establishments in 1939, 33rd in the average number of employees and 29th in payroll. Establishments in the state accounted for 33.1 per cent of the receipts in the eight states comprising the mountain group. In the same group Colorado establishments had a payroll equal to 35.7 per cent of the eight states combined. The states with which Colorado is grouped are Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

Denver County, which is coextensive with the city of Denver, is the leading county in the state in both number of establishments reported (2,547) and volume of receipts (\$15,741,000); Pueblo county, including the city of Pueblo, ranks second; and El Paso county, including Colorado Springs, third.

The combined totals of the cities of Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs (cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants) represent 51.6 per cent of the total number of service establishments in Colorado, while their total receipts account for 69.1 per cent of the state's total. Receipts per establishment in these three cities average \$5,945 as compared with \$2,839 for the balance of the state, reflecting the larger establishments common only to such kinds of business as power laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, and certain business services, which are located for the most part in cities. Average compensation per employee for these cities is \$909 as compared with \$765 for the balance of the state.

Three tables on service establishments are published herewith. One of these gives the number of establishments, receipts, personnel and payroll by kinds of business for the state as a whole. Another gives the same information by counties, and a third presents the same data for cities and towns of more than 2,500 population.

**SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO, RECEIPTS,
PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS, 1939**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Only recognizable places of business are considered establishments, and a place of business to be classed as a service establishment must have been primarily engaged in providing service to the extent of at least 50 per cent or more of total revenue. Census of Service Establishments for 1939 is not comparable with census of 1935 due to numerous changes in classifications.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Estab- lishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors of Unincor- porated Businesses	*Number of Em- ployees (Average)	*Payroll
Personal services:					
Barber shops.....	1,029	\$ 1,937,000	1,076	658	\$ 543,000
Barber and beauty shops.....	80	271,000	98	130	96,000
Baths and masseurs' establish- ments (Turkish, etc.).....	36	83,000	35	18	12,000
Beauty parlors.....	911	2,009,000	938	847	584,000
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alter- ation, and repair shops.....	361	876,000	372	214	158,000
Cleaning and dyeing plants....	157	1,770,000	171	725	676,000
Funeral directors, embalmers, and crematories.....	145	2,497,000	142	366	517,000
Fur repair and storage shops..	15	43,000	15	9	5,000
Laundries, hand.....	50	83,000	51	46	19,000
Laundries, power.....	84	4,310,000	63	2,583	2,281,000
Linen supply service without laundry facilities.....	9	153,000	6	46	33,000
Photographic studios.....	139	535,000	143	116	86,000
Rug cleaning establishments....	10	60,000	7	24	24,000
Shoe repair shops.....	445	908,000	442	151	113,000
Shoe shine parlors.....	71	66,000	78	27	11,000
Other personal services.....	56	150,000	59	52	37,000
Total	3,598	\$15,751,000	3,696	6,012	\$ 5,195,000
Business services:					
Adjustment and credit bureaus, and collection agencies.....	64	\$ 744,000	52	314	\$ 347,000
Advertising agencies.....	17	259,000	13	71	111,000
Auctioneers' establishments (service only).....	22	65,000	26	63	17,000
Billboard advertising service...	8	327,000	8	100	96,000
Coin-operated machine rental and repair service.....	33	233,000	39	29	37,000
Court reporting and public stenographic agencies.....	20	46,000	19	16	11,000
Dental laboratories.....	30	355,000	39	74	110,000
Duplicating addressing, mailing list service.....	23	126,000	27	59	38,000
Employment agencies.....	17	88,000	16	29	28,000
Photo finishing laboratories....	15	73,000	12	16	13,000
Sign painting shops.....	69	199,000	77	46	43,000
Window cleaning service.....	15	82,000	15	49	40,000
Other business services.....	77	707,000	61	607	283,000
Total	410	\$ 3,304,000	404	1,473	\$ 1,174,000
Services allied to transportation..					
Automotive repairs and services:	23	\$ 923,000	16	291	\$ 427,000
Automobile paint shop.....	18	\$ 91,000	23	21	\$ 20,000
Automobile radiator shop.....	17	46,000	17	7	6,000
Automobile rental service.....	7	347,000	2	51	79,000
Automobile repair shops (gen- eral)	544	2,179,000	582	405	361,000
Automobile storage garages....	25	305,000	17	99	91,000
Automobile top and body repair shops	78	472,000	85	147	157,000
Battery and ignition repair shops	27	106,000	27	20	18,000
Parking lots.....	83	295,000	69	78	57,000
Tire repair shops.....	24	58,000	27	6	4,000
Wheel, axle, and spring repair shops	6	170,000	8	39	49,000
Other automotive repairs.....	16	68,000	16	15	12,000
Total	845	\$ 4,137,000	873	888	\$ 854,000

**SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO, RECEIPTS,
PERSONNEL AND PAY ROLL, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS, 1939—Continued**

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Estab- lishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors of Unincor- porated Businesses	*Number of Em- ployees (Average)	*Payroll
Other repair services (except automobile, apparel, and shoes):					
Armature rewinding shops.....	8	\$ 65,000	7	14	\$ 19,000
Blacksmith shops.....	244	413,000	256	61	50,000
Electrical appliance repair shops	41	125,000	34	38	33,000
Harness and leather goods re- pair shops.....	35	50,000	35	2	(2)
Locksmith and gunsmith shops.	25	46,000	25	7	5,000
Radio repair shops.....	84	160,000	87	26	19,000
Refrigerator service and repair shops	12	31,000	13	6	5,000
Saw and tool sharpening and re- pair shops.....	23	37,000	24	6	8,000
Upholstery and furniture repair shops	67	155,000	72	33	33,000
Watch, clock, and jewelry repair shops	87	171,000	88	18	22,000
Other repair services.....	90	213,000	91	29	30,000
Total	716	\$ 1,466,000	732	240	\$ 224,000
Custom industries:†					
Awning and tent manufacturing establishments (including re- pairs)	7	\$ 51,000	6	13	\$ 9,000
Cabinetmaking shops (including woodworking)	31	67,000	34	15	15,000
Machine shops.....	52	159,000	53	37	34,000
Mattress renovating and repair shops	15	60,000	15	11	8,000
Printing and publishing shops..	193	471,000	197	131	61,000
Tinsmith shops.....	24	76,000	25	22	16,000
Tire retreading shops.....	11	81,000	13	11	11,000
Welding shops.....	51	124,000	54	22	20,000
Other custom and manufactur- ing industries.....	151	371,000	157	131	70,000
Total	535	\$ 1,460,000	554	393	\$ 244,000
Miscellaneous services.....	59	\$ 432,000	58	125	\$ 103,000
Total State.....	6,186	\$27,473,000	6,333	9,422	\$ 8,221,000

*Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

(2) Less than \$500.

†Includes custom industries, and small manufacturing plants not included in the Census of Manufacturers, for the reason that the value of products of each establishment is less than the minimum necessary to be classed as a manufacturing plant.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO, RECEIPTS, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, BY CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 2,500 POPULATION, 1939

(Source: Bureau of Census)

Note—Only recognizable places of business are considered establishments, and a place of business to be classed as a service establishment must have been primarily engaged in providing service to the extent of at least 50 per cent or more of total revenue. Census of Service Establishments for 1939 is not comparable with census of 1935 due to numerous changes in classifications.

CITY OR TOWN	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees	*Payroll
Alamosa	49	\$ 193,000	52	60	\$ 50,000
Aurora	13	31,000	14	9	8,000
Boulder	99	441,000	106	150	120,000
Brighton	35	170,000	35	49	47,000
Canon City.....	69	181,000	76	56	34,000
Colorado Springs.....	295	1,527,000	298	563	482,000
Delta	38	119,000	41	32	19,000
Denver	2,547	15,741,000	2,540	5,917	5,439,000
Durango	55	309,000	57	98	90,000
Englewood	39	149,000	38	40	28,000
Florence	27	60,000	26	10	5,000
Fort Collins.....	101	415,000	107	135	104,000
Fort Morgan.....	41	153,000	45	49	28,000
Golden	20	50,000	20	23	19,000
Grand Junction.....	112	672,000	132	203	188,000
Greeley	132	586,000	142	201	172,000
La Junta.....	45	179,000	43	61	49,000
Lamar	46	134,000	49	31	21,000
Las Animas.....	29	61,000	29	19	13,000
Leadville	41	141,000	43	41	30,000
Longmont	63	221,000	68	67	53,000
Loveland	57	146,000	59	41	31,000
Monte Vista.....	36	108,000	41	29	25,000
Montrose	38	160,000	45	54	35,000
Pueblo	349	1,703,000	351	550	470,000
Rocky Ford.....	39	104,000	37	33	22,000
Salida	44	132,000	48	45	30,000
Sterling	55	206,000	54	71	60,000
Trinidad	96	333,000	106	120	91,000
Walsenburg	45	127,000	50	29	17,000

*Employees and payroll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO, RECEIPTS, PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL, BY COUNTIES, 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Only recognizable places of business are considered establishments, and a place of business to be classed as a service establishment must have been primarily engaged in providing service to the extent of at least 50 per cent or more of total revenue. Census of Service Establishments for 1939 is not comparable with census of 1935 due to numerous changes in classifications.

COUNTY	Number of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees	*Payroll
Adams	77	\$ 274,000	80	76	\$ 64,000
Alamosa	56	199,000	59	60	50,000
Arapahoe	74	222,000	75	57	40,000
Archuleta	9	15,000	9	3	2,000
Baca	35	54,000	36	14	7,000
Bent	37	66,000	37	19	13,000
Boulder	204	722,000	218	225	177,000
Chaffee	59	153,000	64	49	32,000
Cheyenne	15	19,000	16	2	(2)
Clear Creek	23	47,000	22	9	7,000
Concejos	23	31,000	24	8	5,000
Costilla	11	10,000	11	1	1,000
Crowley	22	25,000	24	2	1,000
Custer	9	15,000	8	(3)	(2)
Delta	98	232,000	104	51	28,000
Denver	2,547	15,741,000	2,540	5,917	5,439,000
Dolores	5	5,000	6	1	(2)
Douglas	10	14,000	10	1	(2)
Eagle	22	31,000	20	4	2,000
Elbert	17	33,000	17	2	3,000
El Paso	348	1,680,000	348	621	531,000
Fremont	105	250,000	111	67	39,000
Garfield	55	152,000	55	35	30,000
Gilpin	5	5,000	6	(3)	(2)
Grand	17	23,000	19	10	5,000
Gunnison	23	71,000	28	19	15,000
Hinsdale	1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Huerfano	57	134,000	62	29	17,000
Jackson	11	23,000	11	3	2,000
Jefferson	74	159,000	76	53	35,000
Kiowa	10	13,000	10	3	2,000
Kit Carson	30	52,000	32	13	8,000
Lake	42	141,000	43	41	30,000
La Plata	72	327,000	75	101	91,000
Larimer	191	652,000	202	197	156,000
Las Animas	109	342,000	119	121	92,000
Lincoln	38	59,000	41	5	3,000
Logan	80	231,000	78	72	61,000
Mesa	174	774,000	198	213	196,000
Mineral	4	3,000	4	...	...
Moffat	24	56,000	24	13	13,000
Montezuma	36	83,000	37	16	12,000
Montrose	56	177,000	64	60	38,000
Morgan	81	232,000	87	64	37,000
Otero	115	334,000	114	103	74,000
Ouray	13	19,000	13	2	1,000
Park	11	20,000	10	2	2,000
Phillips	32	53,000	33	24	7,000
Pitkin	9	13,000	11	4	2,000
Prowers	72	175,000	76	34	22,000
Pueblo	375	1,800,000	376	585	509,000
Rio Blanco	10	24,000	9	5	4,000
Rio Grande	58	164,000	64	44	34,000
Routt	41	133,000	44	35	22,000
Saguache	20	36,000	20	3	2,000
San Juan	6	10,000	6	3	2,000
San Miguel	10	18,000	8	3	3,000
Sedgwick	31	66,000	31	12	6,000
Summit	9	15,000	11	2	1,000
Teller	39	88,000	38	25	25,000
Washington	22	28,000	23	4	4,000
Weld	273	856,000	291	256	206,000
Yuma	44	74,000	45	19	11,000
State total	6,186	\$27,473,000	6,333	9,422	\$ 8,221,000

*Employees and payroll include paid executives but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

(2) Less than \$500.

(3) Average less than one.

(4) Combined with Gunnison county in order not to disclose individual operations.

CONSTRUCTION — COLORADO, 1939

The 2,028 general contractors, builders and special trade contractors reporting for the state of Colorado in the 1940 census, performed construction work with their own forces in 1939 valued at \$40,165,000.

In connection with this work, they furnished materials and installed equipment which cost \$17,122,000 (delivered at the site of construction) and employed an average of 9,668 persons who drew salaries and wages during the year of \$11,668,000. In addition to these employees, there were 2,199 active proprietors and firm members, making a total of 11,867 persons who were engaged in this phase of the construction industry in 1939.

The 375 general contractors, with an average volume of \$66,925 per establishment, accounted for \$25,097,000, or 62.5 per cent of the total volume; while the 1,603 special trade contractors

(plumbing, painting, excavating contractors, etc.), with an average volume of \$8,890, accounted for \$14,251,000, or 35.5 per cent of the total work performed. Operative, speculative, and investment builders (engaged in building for themselves for profit through lease or sale) accounted for the remaining \$817,000, or 2 per cent of the total work performed.

The 824 contractors reporting from the city of Denver constituted 40.6 per cent of the establishments reporting from the entire state. They accounted for nearly 64 per cent of the total work performed in the state, with a volume of \$25,606,000.

A table published herewith gives a summary of the construction industry for Colorado and Denver in 1939, and another shows comparative figures for 1939 and 1929 on all items for which data was collected on the same classifications for the two census years.

CONSTRUCTION: COMPARATIVE DATA 1939 AND 1929 ON CONTRACTS COLORADO FIRMS VALUED AT \$25,000 OR MORE

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The construction census of 1929 was limited to establishments which did a business of \$25,000 or more in that year. Therefore, no direct comparison can be made with 1939. This table gives data for the two census years on a comparative basis by omitting contracts in 1939 for less than \$25,000.

	Number of Estab- lishments	Work Performed	Payroll	Materials Used and Equipment Installed
General contractors:				
Building contractors*:				
1929	67	\$ 6,058,000	\$ 2,079,000	\$ 2,849,000
1939	86	9,406,000	3,265,000	4,836,000
Highway and heavy contrac- tors:				
1929	50	8,988,000	3,095,000	2,928,000
1939	41	14,023,000	3,965,000	4,580,000
Special trade contractors:				
1929	94	7,994,000	2,339,000	4,232,000
1939	100	6,941,000	2,138,000	3,646,000
Total State, 1929.....	211	23,040,000	7,513,000	10,009,000
1939.....	227	30,370,000	9,368,000	13,062,000

*Includes builders.

CONSTRUCTION IN STATE OF COLORADO AND CITY OF DENVER IN 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—This report includes all work done by contractors and builders who indicated that they maintained a regular or permanent business address in Colorado. It includes all work handled from that address, regardless of whether the site of construction was in Colorado or elsewhere within the continental United States. It does not include work done within the state by out-of-state firms. Similarly, the data for Denver includes construction work done by contractors and builders who reported from that city although the site of construction may have been located elsewhere. Work done on sites in Denver by firms whose office addresses were outside the corporate limits is not included.

	Estab- lish- ments (Number)	Work Performed (Amount)	Active Proprie- tors (Number)	Average Number Em- ployees	Payroll	Materials Used and Equipment Installed (Amount)
COLORADO						
Builders	50	\$ 817,000	55	126	\$ 181,000	\$ 549,000
Per cent.....	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.6	3.2
General contractors:						
Building	325	10,959,000	355	2,892	3,572,000	5,517,000
Per cent.....	16.0	27.3	16.1	29.9	30.6	32.2
Highway contractors...	33	8,415,000	33	2,002	2,589,000	2,327,000
Per cent.....	1.6	21.0	1.5	20.7	22.2	13.6
Heavy contractors.....	17	5,723,000	15	1,196	1,412,000	2,265,000
Per cent.....	.8	14.2	.7	12.4	12.1	13.2
Total general con- tractors	375	\$25,097,000	403	6,090	\$ 7,573,000	\$10,109,000
Per cent.....	18.4	62.5	18.3	63.0	64.9	59.0
Special trade contractor..	1,603	\$14,251,000	1,741	3,452	\$ 3,914,000	\$ 6,464,000
Per cent.....	79.1	35.5	79.2	35.7	33.5	37.8
Total, State.....	2,028	\$40,165,000	2,199	9,668	\$11,668,000	\$17,122,000
Per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DENVER						
Builders	27	\$ 645,000	29	89	\$ 145,000	\$ 457,000
Per cent.....	3.3	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.9	4.1
General contractors:						
Building	117	7,402,000	121	1,939	2,556,000	3,798,000
Per cent.....	14.2	28.9	13.7	32.4	34.4	33.9
Highway contractors...	21	5,871,000	21	1,313	1,642,000	1,662,000
Per cent.....	2.5	22.9	2.4	21.9	22.0	14.9
Heavy contractors.....	6	3,965,000	3	725	771,000	1,745,000
Per cent.....	.7	15.5	.3	12.1	10.3	15.6
Total general con- tractors	144	\$17,238,000	145	3,977	\$ 4,969,000	\$ 7,205,000
Per cent.....	17.4	67.3	16.4	66.4	66.7	64.4
Special trade contractors	653	\$ 7,723,000	711	1,926	\$ 2,339,000	\$ 3,529,000
Per cent.....	79.3	30.2	80.3	32.1	31.4	31.5
Denver total.....	824	\$25,606,000	885	5,992	\$ 7,453,000	\$11,191,000
Per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

BUILDING PERMITS

Nineteen cities and towns in Colorado issued permits for construction and repairs in 1941 amounting to \$19,244,854. This was the largest aggregate amount since 1929 and represented an increase of 9.6 per cent over 1940.

In a period covering 18 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	Number 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
1940.....	20	17,564,059
1941.....	19	19,244,854

An accompanying table shows the value of permits by cities and towns and by years.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Boulder	\$ 309,276	\$ 306,236	\$ 334,486	\$ 234,898	\$ 209,215	\$ 216,510
Colorado Springs..	795,117	902,745	1,146,386	507,027	626,856	1,030,026
Denver	15,088,811	13,020,866	10,703,620	7,673,300	8,890,342	16,633,300
Durango	95,656	107,347	240,516	363,271	117,126	162,352
Eads	4,550	2,700	1,900	80,000	2,045	15,000
Eaton	4,700	10,300	2,000	5,900	12,230	12,900
Englewood	376,162	260,055	221,243	77,940	92,457	148,097
Fort Collins.....	197,998	285,885	312,981	249,807	270,874	276,578
Fort Morgan.....	65,246	52,555	126,716	77,600	109,201	199,965
Grand Junction...	367,076	364,014	828,519	316,617	571,737	316,938
Greeley	299,172	464,055	760,184	289,586	473,645	453,527
Lafayette	2,529	15,000	6,375	10,315	5,728	1,500
La Junta.....	105,452	216,531	89,995	23,663	25,575	1,040
Littleton	70,605	24,800	16,250	24,655	16,910	30,000
Longmont	62,343	158,842	203,082	92,921	140,820	127,515
Manitou Springs..	20,332	49,182	27,131	23,520	47,815	25,295
Platteville .....	.....	2,400	5,835	43,500	.....	23,869
Pueblo	1,273,585	1,042,127	820,569	527,692	647,845	1,572,521
Sterling	75,470	49,887	76,217	113,775	93,560	123,705
Trinidad	30,774	228,532	63,663	50,055	41,250	205,000
Total	\$19,244,854	\$17,564,059	\$15,987,668	\$10,786,042	\$12,395,231	\$21,575,638

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSE SPACE IN COLORADO AS OF JUNE 16, 1941, IN CUBIC FEET, TEMPERATURES AT WHICH SPACE IS HELD, CUBIC FEET OF SPACE OCCUPIED, AND PER CENT OF OCCUPIED SPACE TO NET PILING SPACE

(Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Note—A cold-storage warehouse is designated as any place artificially cooled to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below in which food commodities are stored and held for 30 days or more. A meat-packing establishment is any place where meat carcasses are processed for preservation by freezing and whose finished products are distributed through wholesale marketing channels. "All others" included under total are private cold-storage warehouses.

TEMPERATURES	Public Warehouses		Meat-Packing		Total, Including All Others	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Zero and below.....	107,000	90,000	341,000	160,000	448,000	250,000
1° to 10°.....	1,001,000	800,000	291,000	232,000	1,299,000	1,038,000
11° to 29°.....	175,000	154,000	217,000	126,000	393,000	280,000
30° to 44°.....	1,167,000	952,000	3,540,000	2,525,000	4,735,000	3,498,000
45° and above.....	32,000	26,000	458,000	224,000	490,000	250,000
Total	2,482,000	2,022,000	4,847,000	3,267,000	7,365,000	5,316,000

Total occupied space (freezers and coolers) on June 16, 1941, for establishments reporting occupied space, and per cent of net piling space is as follows: Public cold-storage warehouses, 1,631,000 cubic feet, 80.7 per cent; meat-packing establishments, 3,029,000 cubic feet, 92.7 per cent; all types, including private, 4,688,000, 88.2 per cent

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Active community 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 Denver Chamber of Commerce as of March 31, 1942. In addition to those organizations of a local nature, 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.

The organizations, by counties and cities and towns, are as follows:

Adams County

Aurora—Chamber of Commerce; Harold Herbert, president; John McMillan, secretary.

Brighton—Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Hunter, president; J. M. Sorenson, secretary.

Alamosa County

Alamosa—Chamber of Commerce; Thomas H. Rees, president; A. F. Bethman, 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, Esq., 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; Frank E. Woods, president; A. M. Wimmell, secretary.

Boulder County

Boulder—Chamber of Commerce; Don McInnes, president; Francis W. Reich, secretary.

Longmont—Chamber of Commerce; V. E. Wilkstrand, president; T. G. Thompson, secretary.

Lyons—Commercial Club; Jas. Manning, president; F. A. Cumberland, secretary.

Chaffee County

Buena Vista—Chamber of Commerce; Fred Curtis, president; Mr. Gillette, secretary.

Salida—Chamber of Commerce; William Crylie, president; Wilbur B. Foshay, secretary.

Cheyenne County

Cheyenne Wells—Chamber of Commerce; M. C. Korrell, president; Ray C. Peterson, secretary.

Kit Carson—Chamber of Commerce.

Clear Creek County

Idaho Springs—Chamber of Commerce; George F. Yeager, president; Homer U. Willis, secretary.

Conejos County

Antonito—Chamber of Commerce; W. R. Phillips, president; F. A. McCuniff, 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; H. H. Evans, president; Mrs. R. L. Noble, secretary.

Ordway—Crowley County Taxpayers & Development League; A. M. Ward, secretary.

Ordway—Lions Club; John A. Willburn, president; Rev. E. B. Clark, 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; Dr. L. L. Hick, president; Don F. Whiteside, secretary.

Paonia—North Fork Valley Chamber of Commerce; H. M. Templin, president; James J. Addams, secretary.

Denver County

Denver—Chamber of Commerce; A. J. Bromfield, president; G. E. Collisson, secretary.

Eagle County

Eagle—Chamber of Commerce; Harold Koonce, president; W. T. Coe, secretary.

El Paso County

Colorado Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Russell D. Law, president; H. Chase Stone, secretary.

Fremont County

Canon City—Chamber of Commerce; John Skoglund, president; Miles Reynolds, secretary.

Florence—Chamber of Commerce; Gus Vendettl, president; Clyde H. 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—Chamber of Commerce; Quince Hutton, president; Dr. E. W. R. Morelock, secretary.

Grand County

Granby—Chamber of Commerce; Morris Long, president; Albert P. Kadlec, secretary.

Hot Sulphur Springs—Grand County Commercial Club; H. O. Gray, president; N. O. Huffaker, secretary.

Kremmling—Chamber of Commerce; C. J. Lomax, president; F. E. Nicholls, secretary.

Gunnison County

Crested Butte—Lions Club; Geo. Shephar, president; Geo. Burnett, secretary.

Gunnison—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. K. F. Grove, president; Sam C. Hartman, secretary.

Huerfano County

La Veta—Chamber of Commerce; H. A. Howard, president; Edw. E. Engberg, secretary.

Walsenburg—Huerfano County Chamber of Commerce; Philip B. Miles, president; James E. Tressler, secretary.

Jefferson County

Arvada—Chamber of Commerce; Leonard Fisher, president; Ernest G. Shepard, secretary.

Evergreen—Chamber of Commerce; Herman Olde, secretary.

Golden—Chamber of Commerce; O. A. Saunders, president; Orville L. Dennis, secretary.

Lakewood—Civic Association; Irving Mulholm, president; Ralph Jordan, 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—Lions Club; T. Guard, secretary.

Lake County

Leadville—Chamber of Commerce; L. W. Thomson, president; H. D. Leonard, secretary.

La Plata County

Bayfield—Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Emma Jenkins, secretary.

Durango—Chamber of Commerce; Harvey R. Jones, president; LaVerne H. McKelvey, secretary.

Ignacio—Commercial Club; H. C. Biggs, president; Ira E. Bell, secretary.

Larimer County

Berthoud—Jr. Chamber of Commerce; Neason Gilman, president; Herman Smith, treasurer.

Estes Park—Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Graves, president; L. H. Kittel, secretary.

Fort Collins—Chamber of Commerce; Floyd Vanderwark, president; Floyd R. Brown, secretary.

Loveland—Chamber of Commerce; H. H. Markley, president; A. H. Sampson, secretary.

Wellington—Commercial Club; E. T. Puleston, president; Leonard Carlson, secretary.

Las Animas County

Aguilar—Chamber of Commerce; W. L. McCollough, president; Joseph F. Gioga, secretary.

Trinidad—Trinidad-Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce; Thomas Hill, president; Wm. E. Inglis, secretary.

Lincoln County

Hugo—Lions Club; J. E. Sterling, president; J. N. Quinn, secretary.

Logan County

Fleming—Community Club; John W. Edgar, president; Hugh Boyd, secretary. Sterling—Chamber of Commerce; Dwight Peterson, president; T. R. Edington, 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; Harry Pyle, secretary.

Mancos—Chamber of Commerce; H. B. Gallagher, president; J. P. Piccone, Jr., secretary.

Montrose County

Montrose—Chamber of Commerce; Lloyd N. Case, president; Mrs. Edna Rawson, secretary.

Nucla—Chamber of Commerce; Henry Harrold, president; George Wilson, secretary.

Morgan County

Brush—Civic Club; F. E. Luethi, president; T. E. Robertson, secretary.

Fort Morgan—Chamber of Commerce; H. B. Bloedorn, president; D. C. Hunter, secretary.

Otero County

La Junta—Chamber of Commerce; Lloyd C. Larsen, president; Jack Lacy, secretary.

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—Jr. 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; Dennis E. Stump, Jr., secretary.

Phillips County

Haxtun—Commercial Club; O. K. Clark, president; E. G. Anderson, secretary.

Holyoke—Commercial Club; Otto Bretthouwer, 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 Commercial Club; Raymond E. Colvin, secretary.

Pueblo County

Beulah—Chamber of Commerce; W. K. Hurd, president.

Pueblo—Chamber of Commerce; Damian P. Ducey, 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. Roy Wells, president; Ernest Moeller, 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.

Oak Creek—Chamber of Commerce; R. L. Gwillim, president; Bernard Burroughs, 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; Fred Brosh, secretary.

Sedgwick County

Julesburg—Chamber of Commerce; Don Smith, president; C. R. Billington, 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.

Washington County

Akron—Civic Club; S. M. Porter, president; C. L. Gumeson, secretary.

Otis—Commercial Club; H. F. Rask, secretary.

Weld County

Ault—Lions Club; C. D. Fullmer, president; Robert McKenzie, secretary.

Eaton—Chamber of Commerce; A. F. Maylott, president; Frank G. Reeman, Jr., secretary.

Fort Lupton—Jr. Chamber of Commerce; W. W. Aichelman, president; Ralph Vincent, secretary.

Greeley—Chamber of Commerce; Harry B. Jacobson, president; E. H. Folbrecht, secretary.

Johnstown—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. G. A. Jones, president; C. M. Keller, secretary.

Milliken—Community Club; A. R. Riven, president; O. L. Altwater, secretary.

Windsor—Community Club; Roland E. Palmquist, president; E. D. Nelson, secretary.

Yuma County

Wray—Commercial Club; David M. Grigsby, president; N. Dean Henry, secretary.

Yuma—Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Kitzmiller, president; Wm. P. Snedeker, secretary.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a list of active organizations belonging to the Colorado Trade Executives' Institute, as of April 22, 1942, 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.

W. C. Bell Service, Inc.—H. S. Berge, Tramway Bldg.

Coal Dealers' Association—Harry Rubenstein, secretary, 214 First National Bank Bldg.

Coal Industry of Colorado, Inc.—Carl S. Milliken, treasurer, 305 Denver National Bank Bldg.

Colorado Association of Highway Contractors—Earle W. Devalon, managing director, 301 Flat Iron Bldg.

Colorado Dairy Products Association, Inc.—Oscar B. Seyster, executive secretary, Room 707, 810 14th Street Bldg.

Colorado Editorial Association—Edwin A. Bemis, Littleton, Colorado.

Colorado Education Association—W. B. Mooney, secretary, 1512 Stout Street.

Colorado Food Brokers Association—Horace Lee, secretary, Sugar Bldg.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation—D. C. McGrew, secretary, Continental Oil Bldg.

Colorado Grain Dealers Association—W. G. Shedron, 713 Cooper Bldg.

Colorado Mining Association—Robert S. Palmer, secretary, 204 State Office Bldg.

Colorado Pharmacal Association—Chas. J. Clayton, secretary, 1042 East Colfax Avenue.

Colorado Petroleum Industries Commission—George Douglas, executive secretary, 310 Midland Savings Bldg.

Colorado Petroleum Marketers Association—Mace Warner, secretary, 324 C. A. Johnson Bldg., 519 17th Street.

Colorado Railway Association—R. I. McBride, 804 Security Bldg.

Colorado Retail Dry Goods Association—Cliff Snyder, secretary, 4535 East 18th Avenue.

Colorado State Chamber of Commerce—Donald D. Keim, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Colorado State Medical Association—Harvey T. Sethman, executive secretary, 537 Republic Bldg.

Colorado Stock Growers & Feeders Association—Dr. E. F. Davis, secretary, 1641 Stout Street.

Denver Automobile Dealers Association—Tom Braden, secretary, 16 W. 13th Avenue.

Denver Chamber of Commerce—G. E. Collisson, secretary, 1726 Champa Street.

Denver Convention & Tourist Bureau—C. N. Hockom, secretary-manager, C. A. Johnson Bldg., 519 17th Street.

Denver Master Plumbers Association—F. H. Hanlin, executive secretary, 305 Bank Block.

Denver Real Estate Exchange—Margaret Kay Stewart, executive secretary, 402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Electrical League of Colorado—George E. Lewis, manager, 1027 Gas & Electric 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. Leyden—Lignite Company; Harry Nash, 1100 14th Street.

Manufacturers Association of Colorado—Allan T. Flint, manager, 503 Denver National Bank Bldg.

Manufacturers Bureau of Denver—Chas. J. Hotchkiss, secretary, 1824 Arapahoe Street.

Motor Truck Carriers Association—E. Robert Baker, executive secretary, 519 Denham Bldg.

Mountain States Hardware & Implement Association—John T. Bartlett, secretary, 2005 Mapleton Avenue, Boulder, Colorado.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—J. V. Smith, assistant secretary, 217 Colorado National Bank 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—George A. Flannigan, secretary, 1726 Champa Street.

Rocky Mountain Association of Credit Men—J. B. McKelvy, secretary and manager, 626-35 810 14th Street Bldg.

Rocky Mountain Bakers Association—J. Z. Ettenson, president, 753 Santa Fe Drive.

Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.—Clarence Werthan, 1509 Cheyenne Place.

South Denver Civic Association—Carl G. Hoffman, 104 Broadway.

State Commercial Organizations—Elmore Petersen, secretary, c/o State University, Boulder, Colorado.

United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce—Mrs. Elizabeth Pettus, manager, 518 Custom House.

Vegetable Growers Association—Fred J. Green, secretary, 1545 Market Street.

Western Portland Cement Association—Wm. B. Cheek, district manager, Boston Bldg.

Radio and Aviation

Licensed Broadcasting Stations, Licensed Airplanes and Pilots, Authorized Air Routes, Civilian Pilot Training

RADIO operations, a vital arm of the national war program, has been subjected to many changes since the entrance of this country into World War II, all of which affected the activities of the industry in Colorado. These changes, however, are more real than apparent as far as the public is concerned. The people as a whole come in contact with radio mostly through their receiving sets which make available to them the programs put upon the air by the broadcasting stations. Fifteen broadcasting stations operated in Colorado on March 29, 1941, under license from the Federal Communications commission. Their licenses were automatically extended for one to two years on October 11, 1941, and the list and frequencies of Colorado stations have since remained unchanged.

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 Denver is one of the centers from which its activities are directed. A regional office serving Colorado, Utah and Wyoming in charge of an inspector is located here and monitoring to see that radio transmissions obey the traffic rules is regularly conducted. There also is in the state at a location not made public a station of the national

defense operating section equipped with highly specialized direction finders, recorders, directive antenna arrays, frequency measuring equipment and associated apparatus for a continual and effective policing of all radio communications channels for the purpose of detecting and locating unauthorized stations operating in violation of laws, treaties or war-time regulations. Also there is operated mobile equipment which follows the same procedure and which is so finely adjusted that it can "fix" the exact location of a transmitter down to the room or most remote point from which it is operated.

Eight of the Colorado broadcasting stations are affiliated with network or chain systems which render a program service regional or national in scope through the buying and selling of time. Station KOA, in Denver, is one of the key stations of the National Broadcasting company (NBC) and operates on unlimited time as one of the 33 "clear" stations in the United States with no other station on the same frequency. Its plant has 50,000-watt capacity. It serves the "red" network in this territory. Stations KVOB, Denver, and KGHF, Pueblo, are outlets for the "blue" network of NBC. Station KLZ, Denver, and KVOR, Colorado Springs, are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting system (CBS), and

KFEL, Denver, KFKA, Greeley, and KFXJ, Grand Junction, are affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting system (MBS).

A table is published herewith giving a list of Colorado stations, their call signals, names of licensees, power, frequency and time allotment as of March 29, 1941.

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 Bellevue Junior college, four miles north of Denver. A modern 250-foot tower, illuminated with red lights and beacon, is part of its equipment.

There were approximately 400 amateur radio stations in Colorado under license from the federal communications commission prior to December 7, 1941. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, communication by amateurs was suspended generally for the duration of the war. This ban applies to all amateurs except those who may be permitted by the commission to function in special national defense categories upon specific recommendation of the defense communications board. Follow-

ing checks on citizenship and other required qualifications, many of the state's amateur stations have become affiliated with the army amateur reserve system, the naval communications reserve and other organizations which handle communications through the medium of the international Morse code. Several amateur "listening" posts which tune in on enemy broadcasts are located in the state.

Twelve commercial broadcasting stations operating in Colorado during the calendar year of 1940 reported total broadcast revenues amounting to \$1,246,628 and broadcast expenses of \$1,115,064, leaving a total broadcast income of \$131,564. Seven of the stations with time sales of \$25,000 or more had broadcast revenues of \$1,183,652; broadcast expenses of \$1,050,437, and broadcast service income of \$133,215. The revenue of the seven stations from the sale of time amounted to \$1,222,388, from which were deducted commissions, payments for talent and other items before determining the net.

Denver is an important center from which is directed radio traffic control for airway routes in the west. Further information on that subject is given in the section on airways, aircraft and pilots, later in this chapter.

RADIO LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN COLORADO, MARCH 29, 1941

(Source: Federal Communications Commission)

Note—All licenses were renewed October 11, 1941, for one to two years, and no changes have taken place in the Colorado stations since March 29, 1941, the date of this list.

Location	Call Signal	Licensee	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilocycles	Time
Alamosa -----	KGIW	E. L. Allen -----	100	1,450	Shares with KIDW
Colorado Springs-----	KVOR	Out West Broadcasting Co.--	1,000	1,300	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.--	5,000	560	Unlimited
Denver -----	KMYR†	F. W. Meyer-----	100	1,340	Unlimited
			250		Day Time
Denver -----	KOA	National Broadcasting Co.---	50,000	850	Unlimited
Denver (Westminster)*	KPOF	Pillar of Fire, Inc.-----	1,000	910	Shares with KFKA
Durango -----	KIUP	San Juan Broadcasting Co.--	250	1,400	Unlimited
Grand Junction-----	KFXJ	Western Slope Broadcasting Co. -----	250	1,230	Unlimited
Greeley -----	KFKA	Midwestern Radio Corp.---	1,000	910	Shares with KPOF
La Junta-----	KOKO	Southwest Broadcasting Co.--	100	1,400	Unlimited
Lamar -----	KIDW	Lamar Broadcasting Co.---	100	1,450	Shares with KGIW
Pueblo -----	KGHF	Curtis P. Ritchie-----	500	1,350	Unlimited
Sterling -----	KGEK	Elmer G. Beehler-----	100	1,230	Specified hours

*Transmitter location in parenthesis.

†Construction permit authorized for 5,000 watts day-time.

AIRWAYS, AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS

The Civil Aeronautics Authority was created by an act of congress approved June 23, 1938, to promote development and safety and to provide for regulation of civil aeronautics. On June 30, 1940, it was placed under the department of commerce and civilian pilot training was transferred to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

Colorado is in Region 5, comprising this state, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming, with regional headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Denver is one of its key administrative centers. The administration operates here an airways communications station which serves the general western territory. It is one of the two relay offices in a network of approximately 30,000 miles of telegraph wires connecting all of the major airports of the country.

Another major function of the administration is the Denver airway traffic control center, field office for the region, with some 1,800 miles of airway routes under its jurisdiction. Other agencies of the administration in Denver are an airport traffic control tower at the Denver municipal airport, an air carrier inspection service division which has for its territory Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, and headquarters for District 7, comprising Colorado and the western part of Kansas and the western part of Nebraska, of civilian pilot training activities.

Airway routes in Colorado, names of operators, and termini, as of June 30, 1941, are as follows:

Route 1—United Air Lines Transport Corporation: Denver, east through Omaha and Chicago to New York, and west through Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

Route 17—United Air Lines Transport Corporation: Denver to Cheyenne.

Route 29—Continental Air Lines, Inc.: Denver through Albuquerque to El Paso.

Route 43—Continental Air Lines, Inc.: Pueblo, through Wichita, Kansas, to Tulsa.

The above routes connect at important air transportation centers with routes to almost all of the larger cities of the country and to areas outside the United States where travel has not been restricted by war activities.

Proposed routes, for which applications were pending before the administration on June 30, 1941, are as follows:

Ray Wilson, Inc.—A route from Denver, through Craig, Grand Junction, Durango, Alamosa, and Salida, back to Denver.

Braniff Airways, Inc.—Denver to Amarillo.

Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc.—Denver to Los Angeles.

Certificated aircraft in Colorado increased 51.7 per cent between June 30, 1940 and the same date in 1941. Certificated pilots increased 137.7 per cent in the same period. Certificated aircraft and pilots in the state on June 30 of specified years are as follows:

Year	Number	
	Aircraft	Pilots
1938.....	83	179
1939.....	106	290
1940.....	145	530
1941.....	220	1,260

There were 37 airports and landing fields in Colorado on June 30, 1941, as compared with 31 on January 1, 1940. A number of the more important airports have been enlarged and improved during the year on account of the war, some of which have been brought up to the highest standard for use in connection with civilian pilot training and as auxiliaries of the military air forces. The airports and landing fields as of June 30, 1941, distributed as to types, are as follows: Municipal, 25; commercial, 7; intermediate, 3; Army, 1; private, 1; total, 37.

CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

Congress enacted legislation on June 27, 1939, authorizing the creation of a civilian pilot training program in cooperation with colleges and universities throughout the country and later appropriated \$4,000,000 for that purpose. 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 could be made safer, cheaper and more widespread and to assist in the training of civilian pilots. The program subsequently was expanded to create a reservoir of pilot material for the military air forces of the nation. Congress appropriated \$25,000,000 to finance the program in the fiscal year of 1942. The act is administered by the civil aeronautics administration. Eight Colorado institutions were selected for the experimental course during the school year of 1939-1940.

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.

Six Colorado educational institutions qualified to participate in the 1942 program. These are Adams State Teachers, Alamosa; University of Colorado, Boulder; University of Denver, Denver; Mesa County Junior Col-

lege, Grand Junction; Pueblo Junior College, Pueblo; and Junior College of Northeastern Colorado, Sterling. The courses run for eight weeks and upon completion the students are enlisted in the army or navy reserve corps and transferred to training centers. The average enlistment in 1942 for each of the eight-week courses was 200.

Civilian pilot training in Colorado is under the supervision of a district flight supervisor who, with a staff of assistants, has headquarters at the Denver municipal airport. The district comprises all of Colorado, western Kansas and a part of Nebraska.

Cost of Living

Average Cost of Food, Clothing, Rent, Fuel, House Furnishings and Miscellaneous Items Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers
in Colorado Cities, Index Changes, Electric Service and
Natural Gas Costs, Typical Monthly Bills

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.

New Indexes—The bureau of labor statistics has found it desirable to revise its basic indexes from time to time in order to reflect changes in the habits of living of wage earners and low-salaried workers. In the summer of 1934 funds were made available to the bureau for initiating a new nation-wide study of the disbursements to ascertain changes in family expenditures and to provide the data required to effect a complete revision in the weights of the cost-of-living index. These studies showed that many more wage earners and lower-salaried workers were living in houses with electric current than had been the case at the end of the first world war. Many of them were buying automobiles and radios and some were purchasing electric refrigerators and other household utilities. Fashions in dress had changed and the substitution of a new type of garment for an equivalent of one previously worn did not adequately represent contemporary clothing purchases. Similar changes were found to have affected all other items to a more or less degree. The field survey was completed in 1936 and the new index was finished early in 1940. It is based on prices of 198 goods and services and the weighted average prices of these for

the period 1935-39 are designated as 100. The new indexes then were applied to all average costs back to 1913 for comparative purposes and now supersede those formerly used. All tables and figures used in this chapter are based on the new indexes.

Cost Changes—A table published herewith gives the new indexes for food, clothing, fuel, electricity and ice, house furnishings and miscellaneous items and for all items combined for Denver on specified dates from 1917 to June 2, 1942, inclusive, with comparative indexes for all items for 34 cities on the same dates. The indexes on the combined items show that from 1923 to 1936 the cost of living in Denver was lower than in the larger cities of the country. Beginning with the summer of 1936 there was a slight leveling off of Denver's favorable differential. From then until the close of 1939, with three exceptions, the Denver indexes were higher than for the larger cities combined. Beginning with 1940, the city's former position was resumed and has continued without interruption to the latest date for which information is available. Coincidental with this period of increased costs, the state assembly enacted two measures called the unfair practices act (approved May 6, 1937) and the fair trade act (approved June 4, 1937), one of which prohibited the sale of commodities for less than cost, including overhead, and the other authorizing the setting up of minimum prices for the resale of commodities. In November, 1940, the United States department of justice began an investigation of allegations that the state acts were being used for the fixing of prices contrary to the federal antitrust laws, and indictments were returned against a number of wholesale and retail food distributors two months later. The period beginning shortly before the enactment of the state legislation and ending with the circulation of reports that the federal investigation was to be undertaken corresponds closely with that in which Denver indexes were higher than in the larger cities of the country.

The beginning of World War II on September 1, 1939, did not immediately result in any pronounced upward trend in living costs. The spread between minimum and maximum indexes for the large cities between September 15, 1939, and February 15, 1941, was only 2.2 points. For Denver, the spread in the same interval was 1.5 points. Beginning with March, 1941, indexes for the larger cities and

Denver began to climb upward and went from 101.2 on March 15, 1941, to 115.9 on June 2, 1942, for the 34 cities combined, and from 99.9 to 115.8 for Denver in the corresponding period. The spread between minimum and maximum for the combined cities in the last named period was 14.7 points and for Denver 15.9 points.

Another table presented herewith gives the indexes for the several items entering into the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers for Denver and 34 larger cities on June 15, or nearest date thereto, from 1935 to 1942, inclusive. It shows that the food index for Denver was higher than for the combined cities in 1936, 1937, 1939 and 1942, and lower for the other four years. Clothing was lower in Denver in six out of the eight years, being higher only in 1935 and 1936. Rents were consistently higher for Denver except in 1935 and 1936. House furnishings were higher for five years and lower for three. Miscellaneous items were lower in Denver for the period except in 1936 and 1937. All items showed Denver to be lower in 1935, 1940, 1941 and 1942, but higher in 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Through the bureau of labor statistics' indexes, weighted costs and percentage distributions it is possible to derive certain dollar values which indicate the disbursements of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, exclusive of insurance and savings. The indicated disbursements on June 15 or the nearest date thereto for all cost-of-living items for the larger cities combined and for Denver in the years named are as follows:

Year	Av. Combined Cities	Denver
1935.....	\$1,074	\$1,065
1936.....	1,094	1,096
1937.....	1,131	1,139
1938.....	1,110	1,112
1939.....	1,085	1,092
1940.....	1,106	1,097
1941.....	1,151	1,132
1942.....	1,275	1,274

The increase for Denver on June 2, 1942, as compared with 1941 was 12.5 per cent, and with 1940 was 16.1 per cent. The increase for 1942 compared with 1935 was 19.6 per cent.

The distribution of disbursements among the several items entering into the cost of living in Denver in 1942, compared with 1935, is as follows:

Item	Per Cent Weight	June 2, 1942	July 15, 1935	Item	Amount
Food	33.9	\$ 431.88	\$ 361.02	Clothing	\$177.57
Clothing	10.5	133.77	111.83	Food	148.72
Rent	18.1	230.59	192.77	Shelter	294.84
Fuel, etc.....	6.4	81.54	68.16	Transportation	61.00
House furnishings	4.2	53.51	44.73	Personal service.....	35.00
Miscellaneous. 26.9		342.71	286.49	Medical and dental.....	38.00
				Insurance	30.00
				Personal advancement.....	115.00
Total	100.0	\$1,274.00	\$1,065.00	Total	\$900.13

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 detailed 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.

A table is published herewith giving the estimated cost of living in the seven Colorado cities on specified dates. The Denver figures are based on the new index numbers of the department of labor converted to dollar values. The figures for the other cities are then computed on the basis of their relationship to Denver costs. The method of making the computation is explained in a note accompanying the table.

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:

No survey of a similar nature has since been made, but comparative estimates may be derived from the application of percentage increases as shown by the department of labor's new indexes to the above general figures.

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.

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, 1941, 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 cost 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 later in this chapter under "Electric Service."

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF THE COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS FOR DENVER AND 34 LARGER CITIES ON COMPARATIVE DATES

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

(1935-1939=100)

	June 2, 1942	June 15, 1941	June 15, 1940	June 15, 1939	June 15, 1938	June 15, 1937	July 15, 1936	July 15, 1935
Food:								
Denver	123.4	103.0	96.2	94.5	98.0	106.7	103.2	98.8
34 cities.....	122.0	105.9	98.3	93.6	98.2	106.0	102.6	99.4
Clothing:								
Denver	124.2	100.6	99.9	98.7	101.8	102.3	97.7	99.1
34 cities.....	125.9	103.3	101.7	100.3	102.2	102.5	97.2	96.7
Rent:								
Denver	109.0	106.6	106.7	106.4	105.7	102.6	94.8	90.4
34 cities.....	108.4	105.8	104.6	104.3	104.2	101.0	96.5	94.1
Fuel, electricity and ice:								
Denver	99.5	97.4	97.9	97.7	101.9	101.6	99.2	99.3
34 cities.....	104.8	101.4	98.6	97.5	98.6	99.2	99.1	99.0
House furnishings:								
Denver	122.0	106.0	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	96.5	94.1
34 cities.....	121.1	105.3	100.1	100.6	103.1	104.3	95.9	94.5
Miscellaneous:								
Denver	110.8	102.4	99.8	100.6	100.9	101.5	99.2	97.1
34 cities.....	111.0	103.3	106.6	104.4	101.8	100.9	98.7	98.2
All items:								
Denver	115.8	102.9	99.7	99.2	101.0	103.5	99.6	96.8
34 cities.....	115.9	104.6	100.5	98.6	100.9	102.8	99.4	97.6

RENT-COST INDEX

The Department of Labor new index figures upon which it computes changes in the cost of living (1935-39 average equals 100) shows that 49.2 per cent of rented dwellings in Denver, the key city for Colorado, averaged rentals amounting to \$20 to \$29.99 per month for white families. The distribution in percentages for Denver is as follows:

	Per Cent
Under \$15.....	7.5
\$15 to \$19.99.....	14.7
\$20 to \$29.99.....	49.2
\$30 to \$39.99.....	24.7
\$40 to \$49.99.....	3.9

Total 100.0

Within the \$20 to \$29.99 class there

are eight out of 34 large cities which have a larger per cent than Denver. These, with per cent, are as follows: Portland, Maine, 57.9; Buffalo, 51.8; Scranton, 50.2; Cleveland, 50.5; Kansas City, 50.2; St. Louis, 49.7; Baltimore, 53.9; Los Angeles, 52.2.

Denver, with a percentage of 7.5 per cent for dwellings renting to white families for less than \$15, compares with others in that classification as follows: Manchester, 19.7; Cincinnati, 14.3; Indianapolis, 18.0; Kansas City, 11.1; St. Louis, 10.0; Jacksonville, 21.1; Savannah, 28.4; Memphis, 17.7; Mobile, 30.3; New Orleans, 20.4; Portland, Ore., 15.3.

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOW SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER, 1917 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE, WITH COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBER FOR ALL ITEMS IN 34 LARGE CITIES COMBINED

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

Note--Weighted averages 1935-39 equal 100. (See text for explanation new indexes.)

DATE	All Items 34 Cities	Denver					
		All Items	Food	Cloth- ing	Rent	Fuel, Elec- tricity, and ice	Miscel- laneous
1917-Dec.	97.8	97.6	118.1	112.1	87.9	98.2	73.5
1918-Dec.	118.0	117.4	141.7	157.0	99.2	106.2	111.3
1919-June	121.0	123.2	146.9	171.7	107.1	106.5	119.2
Dec.	135.3	136.8	157.2	204.1	117.4	117.5	132.8
1920-June	149.4	151.9	185.9	220.6	133.5	120.1	145.4
Dec.	138.3	138.0	136.9	199.8	149.3	144.5	144.2
1921-May	126.6	128.2	116.3	172.5	155.5	135.1	129.3
Dec.	123.6	124.9	117.4	143.1	160.5	137.2	116.1
1922-June	119.5	121.1	116.5	129.2	162.4	130.5	109.3
Dec.	120.4	120.6	112.0	130.7	164.3	138.2	110.0
1923-June	121.6	121.5	117.0	131.0	163.0	128.1	114.5
Dec.	123.5	122.3	116.3	132.1	166.1	134.8	115.3
1924-June	121.8	119.2	114.3	130.1	162.1	117.6	112.4
Dec.	123.2	120.8	118.3	129.0	161.7	123.2	112.7
1925-June	124.9	123.8	128.3	128.3	160.4	124.8	113.3
Dec.	128.2	124.0	129.1	126.8	156.9	135.0	113.6
1926-June	126.4	122.7	130.7	126.0	151.1	123.1	112.7
Dec.	126.1	121.3	126.0	125.3	145.5	135.7	112.1
1927-June	125.7	122.0	134.1	123.4	141.7	118.7	111.6
Dec.	123.8	116.6	118.6	122.1	139.2	130.6	110.0
1928-June	122.1	116.1	119.9	121.5	137.0	124.7	109.4
Dec.	122.4	116.5	119.6	121.3	135.5	136.8	108.7
1929-June	122.1	116.8	122.0	121.0	133.9	116.9	106.6
Dec.	122.8	117.0	121.3	120.9	132.8	126.9	105.3
1930-June	120.3	115.6	119.8	119.9	131.3	120.4	104.6
Dec.	115.3	110.1	104.2	118.2	129.9	125.2	102.0
1931-June	108.2	104.4	94.6	114.7	125.8	106.0	98.1
Dec.	104.2	100.3	89.0	104.8	120.5	105.2	90.6
1932-June	97.4	94.7	81.5	94.9	112.7	99.4	82.5
Dec.	93.5	91.3	78.5	90.0	105.9	93.5	81.1
1933-June	90.8	89.9	80.1	89.8	97.8	95.1	80.9
Dec.	93.9	91.5	82.7	96.4	92.9	103.1	89.5
1934-June	95.3	93.5	89.0	97.7	90.6	103.1	91.0
Nov. 15	96.2	94.9	93.4	98.1	90.4	100.9	92.0
1935-March 15	97.8	97.2	99.6	99.2	89.8	99.4	93.6
July 15	97.6	96.8	98.8	99.1	90.4	99.3	94.1
Oct. 15	98.0	97.2	99.6	98.3	91.5	98.5	95.2
1936-Jan. 15	98.8	97.9	100.3	98.8	92.3	99.0	96.1
April 15	97.8	97.1	98.0	98.4	92.9	100.0	97.2
July 15	99.4	99.6	103.2	97.7	94.8	99.2	96.5
Sept. 15	100.4	100.5	104.5	98.3	96.6	99.6	96.9
Dec. 15	99.8	99.9	102.4	98.7	98.2	100.1	97.3
1937-March 15	101.8	102.8	107.6	100.5	99.6	100.6	100.8
June 15	102.8	103.5	106.7	102.3	102.6	101.6	103.1
Sept. 15	104.3	105.1	107.2	105.3	104.1	101.8	106.0
Dec. 15	103.0	103.3	102.6	104.5	105.5	101.9	106.4
1938-March 15	100.9	101.0	97.6	102.8	105.7	102.2	105.2
June 15	100.9	101.0	98.0	101.8	105.7	101.9	102.8
Sept. 15	100.7	100.2	95.5	100.0	106.0	101.6	102.7
Dec. 15	100.2	99.9	95.9	98.7	106.0	101.6	101.9
1939-March 15	99.1	99.2	94.1	98.7	106.1	97.8	101.5
June 15	98.6	99.2	94.5	98.7	106.4	97.7	101.5
Sept. 15	100.6	99.7	95.7	98.8	106.6	97.6	102.2
Dec. 15	99.6	99.7	95.0	99.6	106.8	97.8	103.7
1940-March 15	99.8	98.7	93.9	100.0	106.7	97.8	101.5
June 15	100.5	99.7	96.2	99.9	106.7	97.9	102.2
Sept. 15	100.4	98.9	92.9	100.0	106.7	98.1	102.1
Oct. 15	100.2	99.1	93.2	100.1	106.5	98.5	101.7
Nov. 15	100.1	99.0	92.9	100.1	106.4	98.4	101.8
Dec. 15	100.7	100.2	95.9	100.0	106.9	98.4	102.1
1941-Jan. 15	100.8	99.8	94.8	99.3	106.7	98.4	101.3
Feb. 15	100.8	99.5	94.4	99.3	106.8	97.4	102.0
March 15	101.2	99.9	95.1	100.1	106.7	97.4	103.2
April 15	102.2	101.1	98.6	100.1	106.7	97.4	103.9
May 15	102.9	101.6	99.5	100.3	106.7	97.4	104.6
June 15	104.6	102.9	103.0	100.6	106.6	97.4	106.0
July 15	105.3	103.9	104.2	101.7	106.7	97.4	107.9
Aug. 15	106.2	104.9	106.0	104.4	106.9	97.4	108.8
Sept. 15	108.1	106.0	107.3	108.1	107.1	97.4	109.9
Oct. 15	109.3	108.3	109.9	110.9	108.5	98.2	113.4
Nov. 15	110.2	109.7	113.2	111.9	108.4	98.2	115.2
Dec. 15	110.5	109.4	111.9	112.9	108.4	98.2	115.9
1942-Jan. 15	112.0	111.3	116.4	114.3	108.4	99.3	117.5
Feb. 15	112.9	111.8	115.8	116.6	108.4	99.3	118.6
March 15	114.3	113.1	117.7	120.8	108.9	99.3	121.3
April 15	115.1	114.7	120.2	125.8	109.0	99.3	122.7
May 15	116.0	115.7	122.9	124.9	109.0	99.3	122.2
June 2	115.9	115.8	123.4	124.2	109.0	99.5	122.0

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 AND SEVEN OTHER COLORADO CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

Note—New indexes inaugurated by the U. S. Department of Labor on December 15, 1939, and the weighted average prices of all items entering into the cost of living in Denver as of that date as reported by the federal agency form the basis upon which comparative figures for the other Colorado cities are computed. In January, 1938, a survey by personal canvass was made in the cities named to obtain the average retail prices of the principal items used in compiling the Denver living costs. 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 are applied to the Denver items to determine the cost of living in those cities as of the specified date. (1935-39 average=100.)

CITY	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
Denver:							
June, 1929.....	\$400.67	\$199.60	\$198.09	\$ 74.11	\$ 70.11	\$336.50	\$1,279
December, 1932.....	257.81	148.46	156.67	59.28	53.34	325.28	1,000
September 15, 1937.....	352.07	173.70	154.01	64.54	69.71	342.77	1,156
March 15, 1940.....	308.39	164.96	157.85	62.01	66.75	326.27	1,086
June 15, 1941.....	338.27	165.95	157.70	61.75	69.71	337.82	1,131
June 2, 1942.....	405.27	204.88	161.25	63.08	80.23	365.53	1,280
Alamosa:							
June, 1929.....	414.69	182.04	228.20	90.12	70.11	277.61	1,262
December, 1932.....	266.83	135.40	180.48	72.08	53.34	268.36	976
September 15, 1937.....	364.39	158.41	177.42	78.48	69.71	282.79	1,131
March 15, 1940.....	319.18	150.44	181.84	75.40	66.75	269.17	1,062
June 15, 1941.....	350.11	151.35	181.67	75.09	69.71	278.70	1,106
June 2, 1942.....	419.45	186.85	185.76	76.71	80.23	301.56	1,250
Boulder:							
June, 1929.....	346.98	178.44	192.54	82.78	70.11	335.49	1,206
December, 1932.....	223.26	132.72	152.28	66.22	53.34	324.30	952
September 15, 1937.....	304.89	155.29	149.70	72.09	69.71	341.74	1,093
March 15, 1940.....	267.07	147.47	153.43	69.27	66.75	325.29	1,029
June 15, 1941.....	292.94	148.36	153.28	68.97	69.71	336.81	1,070
June 2, 1942.....	350.96	183.16	156.74	70.46	80.23	364.43	1,206
Fort Collins:							
June, 1929.....	365.01	165.07	248.80	89.38	70.11	337.51	1,275
December, 1932.....	234.86	122.78	196.78	71.49	53.34	326.26	1,005
September 15, 1937.....	320.74	143.65	193.44	77.84	69.71	343.80	1,149
March 15, 1940.....	280.94	136.42	198.26	74.78	66.75	327.25	1,084
June 15, 1941.....	308.16	137.24	198.07	74.47	69.71	338.83	1,126
June 2, 1942.....	369.20	169.44	202.53	76.07	80.23	366.63	1,264
Grand Junction:							
June, 1929.....	393.46	180.84	213.94	74.33	70.11	330.44	1,263
December, 1932.....	253.17	134.50	169.20	59.46	53.34	319.42	989
September 15, 1937.....	345.73	157.37	166.33	64.73	69.71	336.60	1,140
March 15, 1940.....	302.84	149.45	170.48	62.20	66.75	320.40	1,072
June 15, 1941.....	332.18	150.35	170.32	61.94	69.71	331.74	1,116
June 2, 1942.....	397.98	185.62	174.15	63.27	80.23	358.95	1,260
Leadville:							
June, 1929.....	508.85	248.90	147.58	117.17	70.11	335.83	1,428
December, 1932.....	327.42	185.12	116.72	93.72	53.34	324.63	1,100
September 15, 1937.....	447.13	216.60	114.74	102.04	69.71	342.08	1,292
March 15, 1940.....	391.66	205.71	117.60	98.04	66.75	325.62	1,205
June 15, 1941.....	429.60	206.94	117.49	97.63	69.71	337.14	1,258
June 2, 1942.....	514.69	255.49	120.13	99.73	80.23	364.80	1,435
Salida:							
June, 1929.....	378.23	236.13	166.20	82.19	70.11	292.42	1,225
December, 1932.....	243.37	175.63	131.45	65.74	53.34	282.67	952
September 15, 1937.....	332.35	205.49	129.21	71.57	69.71	297.87	1,106
March 15, 1940.....	291.12	195.15	132.44	68.77	66.75	283.53	1,037
June 15, 1941.....	319.33	196.32	132.31	68.48	69.71	293.57	1,079
June 2, 1942.....	382.57	242.37	135.29	69.96	80.23	317.65	1,228
Sterling:							
June, 1929.....	372.62	174.25	229.78	96.86	70.11	344.91	1,288
December, 1932.....	239.76	129.61	181.74	77.48	53.34	333.41	1,015
September 15, 1937.....	327.43	151.64	178.65	84.35	69.71	351.34	1,163
March 15, 1940.....	286.80	144.01	183.11	81.05	66.75	334.43	1,096
June 15, 1941.....	314.59	144.87	182.93	80.71	69.71	346.27	1,139
June 2, 1942.....	376.90	178.86	187.05	82.45	80.23	374.67	1,280

ELECTRIC SERVICE COSTS

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, in subsequent years. 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.

The commission's reports present rates for electric service in the form of typical monthly bills for various classes of service. These have enabled consumers throughout the state for the first time to compare their electric bills with bills for similar service in other communities. The evidence indicates that these have served as a stimulus, not only to effective regulation but also to the development of more progressive rate policies on the part of the utility companies themselves. This is shown in the steadily narrowing of the spread between the highest and lowest bills for various classes of electric service.

The rate tendency in Colorado since the inauguration of these reports has been progressively downward. For example, out of 224 communities in Colorado on January 1, 1941, with a population of 250 or more, 127 of these showed rate changes downward between that date and January 1, 1940. The trend of these rates is illustrated in a comparison of the average price in cents per kilowatt-hour on January 1, 1939, and the same date in 1941, in typical bills for 25 kilowatt-hours (mostly for lighting) per month in 22 of the larger cities of the state. The changes in typical bills for larger quantities reflects a similar trend. These average costs for the two dates named and the percentages of decreases are as follows:

	1941	1939	% De-crease
Akron	9.5	10.6	11.6
Alamosa	6.2	7.6	22.6
Berthoud	7.4	8.8	18.9
Boulder	6.0	6.4	(1)
Brighton	7.1	7.9	(1)
Canon City.....	6.4	8.8	37.5
Colorado Springs....	4.8	4.9	(1)
Craig	6.0	8.0	33.3
Denver	5.0	6.0	20.0
Durango	6.6	8.8	33.3
Glenwood Springs....	5.8	6.1	(1)
Greeley	6.0	6.5	(1)
La Junta.....	8.2	8.8	(1)
Leadville	6.4	8.3	30.0
Manitou Springs....	4.8	4.9	(1)
Montrose	6.6	8.8	33.3
Pueblo	6.4	7.0	(1)
Rocky Ford.....	6.4	8.8	37.5
Salida	6.4	7.6	18.8
Silverton	9.6	11.8	22.9
Trinidad	6.6	8.2	24.2
Walsenburg	6.6	8.2	24.2

(1) Less than one per cent.

Three tables compiled from the report of January 1, 1941, on residential electric service in Colorado are published herewith. One lists the communities with the lowest and highest typical monthly bills, with the amounts and the percentage of difference, for all cities in the state with a population of 1,000 or more for 25, 100 and 250 kilowatt-hours. Another gives examples of typical monthly bills and average increment charges for residential service for 36 cities on the basis of the quantity of electricity consumed, with average charge in cents per kilowatt-hour for specified uses. A third presents the rank of 74 cities and towns (from low to high) of typical monthly bills under three classifications and according to population.

Two other tables give information on commercial light and power service. One presents typical net monthly bills on billing demands (kilowatts) and monthly consumption (kilowatt-hours) for communities in Colorado of 2,500 population or more, and the other gives the same information on commercial power service.

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, 1937 and 1939 surveys are not repeated in this volume, but for comparative purposes they may be found on pages 344 in the 1935-1936, 443 in the 1937-1938, and 403 in the 1939-1940 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, 1941

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—The Commission's survey as of January 1, 1941, covered 224 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 (\$1.19) for 25 kilowatt-hours among cities of 10,000 to 50,000 population and Grand Junction has the highest (\$1.78), a difference of 49.6 per cent.

Kilo-watt Hours	Lowest Bills	Amount	Highest Bills	Amount	Per Cent Difference
COMMUNITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND MORE					
25	Denver	\$1.25	Pueblo*	\$1.60	28.0
100	do	3.80	do*	4.30	13.2
250	do	6.80	do*	8.10	19.1
COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION					
25	Colorado Springs†....	\$1.19	Grand Junction....	\$1.78	49.6
100	do†	3.41	do	4.76	39.6
250	Fort Collins†.....	6.05	Trinidad	8.34	37.9
COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION					
25	Fort Morgan†.....	\$1.20	Lamar†	\$2.13	77.5
100	do†	2.70	Monte Vista.....	5.20	92.6
250	do†	6.40	Englewood }	8.75	36.7
			Golden }		
COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION					
25	Manitou Springs†....	\$1.19	Meeker†	\$4.00	236.1
100	do†	3.41	Crested Butte†....	10.35	203.5
250	do†	6.21	do†	25.80	315.5

*Standard rate.

†Publicly owned utility.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE LIVING-COST ITEMS

The relative importance of the many items entering into the cost of living were computed by the Department of Labor in the preparation of its new index figures based on the percentages of average costs in 1935-1939. These are shown for the 51 key cities individually and for the cities combined. Denver, the key city for Colorado, ranks below the combined cities in the consumption of cereals and bakery products, meat, fish and poultry, dairy products and eggs and higher in fresh fruits and vegetables, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, beverages, fats and oils and sugar.

The relative importance of the general classes of items for Denver and for the 51 cities combined for the new index period are as follows:

	Den-ver	51 Cities
Cereal and bakery products..	14.8	15.6
Meats, fish and poultry.....	26.6	28.2
Dairy products.....	16.8	19.1
Eggs	4.3	5.5

	Den-ver	51 Cities
Fruits and vegetables:		
Fresh	18.9	16.5
Canned	4.7	4.1
Dried	1.7	1.0
Beverages	3.9	3.4
Fats and oils.....	3.7	3.2
Sugar	4.6	3.4
	100.0	100.0

The percentages show that white bread is less important in Denver than in the combined cities, the percentages being 5.4 and 6.7 per cent. Rib roast ranks high, being 6.3 per cent for Denver and 4.6 per cent for the combined cities. Bacon and pork chops also are relatively more important in Denver, being 2.7 and 1.9 per cent for bacon and 2.1 and 1.9 per cent for pork chops. Butter and cheese are slightly less important, the Denver percentages being 5.1 against 5.4 per cent for the combined cities for butter and 1.5 against 1.6 per cent for cheese. Oranges rank 5.0 per cent for Denver and 3.4 per cent for the cities combined and the relative importance of milk (delivered) is 5.1 against 11.1 per cent.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE IN COLORADO: EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS AND AVERAGE INCREMENTAL CHARGES FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1941

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—For comparison with rates in effect January 1, 1937, see page 441 in Year Book for 1937-1938, and with rates in effect January 1, 1939, see page 404 in Year Book for 1939-1940.

COMMUNITY	Population	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances, and Refrigeration	Lighting, Etc., Refrigeration and Cooking	Lighting, Etc., Refrigeration, Cooking and Water Heating	Average Charge in Cents Per kwh for			
						25 kwh Typical Bill (Principally Lighting)	Incremental Charge Between		
							25 and 100 kwh Typical Bills (Principally Refrigeration)	100 and 250 kwh Typical Bills (Principally Cooking)	250 and 500 kwh Typical Bills (Principally Water Heating)
		25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	500 kwh				
Akron†	1,417	\$ 2.38	\$ 5.90	\$10.80	\$18.30	9.5	4.7	3.3	3.0
Alamosa†	5,613	1.55	4.35	7.35	10.48	6.2	3.7	2.0	1.3
Berthoud†	811	1.84	4.58	7.58	10.08	7.4	3.7	2.0	1.0
Boulder†	12,958	1.50	4.07	7.07	9.57	6.0	3.4	2.0	1.0
Brighton	4,029	1.78	4.76	7.76	10.26	7.1	4.0	2.0	1.0
Brush	2,481	1.96	4.72	7.72	10.85	7.8	3.7	2.0	1.3
Canon City‡	6,690	1.60	4.60	8.10	10.60	6.4	4.0	2.3	1.0
Colorado Springs*	36,789	1.19	3.41	6.21	8.71	4.8	3.0	1.9	1.0
Craig†	2,123	1.50	4.68	7.38	10.98	6.0	4.2	1.8	1.4
Crested Butte*	1,145	3.75	10.35	25.80	49.10	15.0	8.8	10.3	9.3
Delta*†	3,717	1.90	4.45	7.45	11.20	7.6	3.4	2.0	1.5
Denver†	322,412	1.25	3.80	6.80	9.30	5.0	3.4	2.0	1.0
Durango	5,887	1.65	3.67	7.72	10.72	6.6	2.7	2.7	1.2
Englewood	9,680	1.25	5.00	8.75	11.25	5.0	5.0	2.5	1.0
Ft. Collins*†	12,251	1.50	4.10	6.05	8.55	6.0	3.5	1.3	1.0
Ft. Morgan*	4,884	1.20	2.70	6.40	8.90	4.8	2.0	2.5	1.0
Glenwood Springs†	2,253	1.45	3.46	7.31	13.72	5.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Grand Junction	12,479	1.78	4.76	7.76	10.26	7.1	4.0	2.0	1.0
Greeley	15,995	1.50	4.10	7.10	9.80	6.0	3.5	2.0	1.1
La Junta*†	7,040	2.05	4.10	7.40	9.90	8.2	2.7	2.2	1.0
Lamar*	4,445	2.13	5.00	7.50	10.00	8.5	3.8	1.7	1.0
Leadville†	4,774	1.60	4.70	7.70	10.20	6.4	4.1	2.0	1.0
Littleton	2,244	1.25	5.00	8.75	11.25	5.0	5.0	2.5	1.0
Longmont*	7,406	1.75	3.80	6.80	9.40	7.0	2.7	2.0	1.0
Loveland*	6,145	1.90	4.15	6.90	10.65	7.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
Manitou Springs*	1,462	1.19	3.41	6.21	8.71	4.8	3.0	1.9	1.0
Meeker*	1,399	4.00	6.75	9.75	14.75	16.0	3.7	2.0	2.0
Montrose	4,764	1.65	3.90	7.15	10.90	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.5
Pueblo*§	52,162	1.60	4.30	8.10	10.60	6.4	3.6	2.5	1.0
Rocky Ford*§	3,494	1.60	4.60	8.10	10.60	6.4	4.0	2.3	1.0
Salida	4,969	1.60	4.70	7.70	10.83	6.4	4.1	2.0	1.3
Silverton	1,127	2.40	7.40	13.40	23.40	9.6	6.7	4.0	4.0
Sterling	7,411	1.78	4.56	7.56	10.06	7.1	3.7	2.0	1.0
Trinidad	13,223	1.66	4.68	8.34	11.59	6.6	4.0	2.4	1.3
Walsenburg	5,855	1.66	4.68	8.34	11.59	6.6	4.0	2.4	1.3
Wray*†	2,061	1.75	4.40	7.40	9.90	7.0	3.5	2.0	1.0

*Publicly owned utility.

†Bills have been changed since January 1, 1940.

‡Computed under a rate which limits the hours of use of water-heating devices.

§Standard rate.

£Customer guarantees to pay a bill not less than that for the corresponding month of a previous year.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: RANK OF COLORADO COMMUNITIES BY POPULATION GROUP (FROM LOW TO HIGH) BASED ON TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR 25, 100 AND 250 KILOWATT-HOURS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1941

(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, for 1937 see page 443 in 1937-1938 Year Book and for 1939 see page 405 in 1939-1940 Year Book.

COMMUNITY	For 25 Kilowatt-hours		For 100 Kilowatt-hours		For 250 Kilowatt-hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank

COMMUNITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION OR MORE

Denver	\$ 1.25	1	\$ 3.80	1	\$ 6.80	1
Pueblo†	1.60	2	4.30	2	8.10	2

COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION

Colorado Springs*.....	\$ 1.19	1	\$ 3.41	1	\$ 6.21	2
Boulder	1.50	2	4.07	2	7.07	3
Fort Collins*.....	1.50	2	4.10	3	6.05	1
Greeley	1.50	2	4.10	3	7.10	4
Trinidad	1.66	5	4.68	5	8.34	6
Grand Junction.....	1.78	6	4.76	6	7.76	5

COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION

Fort Morgan*.....	\$ 1.20	1	\$ 2.70	1	\$ 6.40	1
Englewood	1.25	2	5.00	19	8.75	21
Golden	1.25	2	5.00	19	8.75	21
Alamosa	1.55	4	4.35	7	7.35	5
Aurora	1.55	4	4.78	18	8.53	20
Canon City†.....	1.60	6	4.60	11	8.10	15
Florence†	1.60	6	4.60	11	8.10	15
Leadville	1.60	6	4.70	15	7.70	10
Rocky Ford†.....	1.60	6	4.60	11	8.10	15
Salida	1.60	6	4.70	15	7.70	10
Las Animas.....	1.61	11	4.48	9	7.98	14
Durango	1.65	12	3.67	2	7.72	12
Montrose	1.65	12	3.90	4	7.15	4
Walsenburg	1.66	14	4.68	14	8.34	19
Longmont*	1.75	15	3.80	3	6.80	2
Brighton	1.78	16	4.76	17	7.76	13
Sterling	1.78	16	4.56	10	7.56	9
Delta*	1.90	18	4.45	8	7.45	7
Loveland*	1.90	18	4.15	6	6.90	3
Monte Vista.....	1.90	18	5.20	22	8.20	18
La Junta*.....	2.05	21	4.10	5	7.40	6
Lamar*	2.13	22	5.00	19	7.50	8

COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION

Manitou Springs*.....	\$ 1.19	1	\$ 3.41	1	\$ 6.21	1
Littleton	1.25	2	5.00	23	8.75	29
Glenwood Springs.....	1.45	3	3.46	2	7.31	5
Arvada	1.50	4	4.80	22	8.70	28
Craig†	1.50	4	4.68	16	7.38	6

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: RANK OF COLORADO COMMUNITIES BY POPULATION GROUP (FROM LOW TO HIGH) BASED ON TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR 25, 100 AND 250 KILOWATT-HOURS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1941—Continued

COMMUNITY	For 25 Kilowatt-hours		For 100 Kilowatt-hours		For 250 Kilowatt-hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION—Continued						
Eaton	\$ 1.50	4	\$ 4.10	5	\$ 7.10	2
Fort Lupton.....	1.50	4	5.10	26	8.85	33
Steamboat Springs†...	1.50	4	4.68	16	7.38	6
Edgewater	1.55	9	4.78	20	8.53	22
Idaho Springs.....	1.55	9	4.78	20	8.08	16
Paonia	1.65	11	3.90	4	7.15	3
Telluride	1.65	11	3.67	3	7.72	12
Windsor	1.66	13	4.26	6	7.26	4
Wray*	1.75	14	4.40	7	7.40	8
Julesburg*	1.80	15	4.59	11	8.64	27
Cripple Creek†.....	1.84	16	4.62	12	8.62	23
Lafayette	1.84	16	4.58	9	7.58	10
Louisville	1.84	16	4.58	9	7.58	10
Ordway†	1.84	16	4.62	12	8.62	23
South Canon†.....	1.84	16	4.62	12	8.62	23
Victor†	1.84	16	4.62	12	8.62	23
Antonito	1.90	22	5.10	26	8.10	17
Saguache	1.95	23	5.25	30	8.25	19
Brush	1.96	24	4.72	19	7.72	12
Fruita	2.03	25	5.01	24	8.01	14
Rifle	2.03	25	5.01	24	8.01	14
Yuma*	2.20	27	5.20	29	8.20	18
Erie*	2.23	28	5.18	28	10.64	37
Aguilar	2.25	29	4.68	16	8.34	21
Cortez	2.25	29	6.00	38	12.00	41
Holyoke*	2.25	29	4.50	8	7.50	9
Oak Creek*.....	2.28	32	5.28	31	10.03	35
Burlington*	2.30	33	5.30	32	8.30	20
Center	2.30	33	5.75	33	8.75	29
Del Norte.....	2.30	33	5.75	33	8.75	29
Manassa	2.30	36	5.75	33	8.75	29
Gunnison*	2.35	37	7.00	42	10.72	38
Akron	2.38	38	5.90	37	10.80	39
Silverton§	2.40	39	7.40	43	13.40	42
Limon	2.60	40	5.80	36	10.60	36
Pagosa Springs.....	2.71	41	6.91	41	10.91	40
Crested Butte*.....	3.75	42	10.35	44	25.80	44
Springfield	3.75	42	6.90	40	14.40	43
Meeker*	4.00	44	6.75	39	9.75	34

*Publicly owned utility.

†Standard rate.

‡Customer guarantees to pay a bill not less than that for the corresponding month of a previous year.

§Majority of customers furnish their own meters.

COMMERCIAL LIGHT SERVICE: TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS, BASED ON RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1941, FOR COMMUNITIES IN COLORADO OF 2,500 POPULATION OR MORE

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—Where more than one rate is given for a city, the several rates are based on different classes which are optional.

COMMUNITY	Population	Billing Demands (kilowatts) and Monthly Consumptions (kilowatt-hours)				
		0.75 KW	1.5 KW	3.0 KW	6.0 KW	12.0 KW
		50 KWH	150 KWH	375 KWH	750 KWH	1,500 KWH
Alamosa	5,613	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00	\$17.00	\$32.00	\$58.25
Aurora	3,437	2.75	8.07	19.88	39.75	79.50
		....	....	....	45.38	78.90
Boulder	12,958	2.73	7.95	19.50	37.35	70.95
Brighton	4,029	3.50	9.76	23.25	46.50	93.00
Canon City.....	6,690	3.27	9.77	22.15	39.02	66.02
		2.92	8.42	19.67	35.92	63.42
		3.70	9.60	21.78	41.00	73.20
Colorado Springs*..	36,789	2.38	5.55	11.55	19.05	34.05
Delta*	3,717	3.65	9.65	20.15	32.65	47.65
Denver	322,412	2.50	7.50	17.63	34.25	66.50
		....	....	....	....	65.00
Durango	5,887	....	....	....	....	47.24
		2.90	7.90	17.90	32.90	55.40
Englewood	9,680	2.50	7.50	16.88	26.25	45.00
Florence	2,632	3.27	9.77	22.15	39.02	66.02
		2.92	8.42	19.67	35.92	63.42
		3.70	9.60	21.78	41.00	73.20
Fort Collins*.....	12,251	3.00	9.00	21.00	42.00	84.00
Fort Morgan*.....	4,884	1.70	4.40	11.70	23.40	38.50
Golden	3,175	2.50	7.50	16.88	26.25	45.00
Grand Junction....	12,479	3.00	8.00	17.00	32.00	58.25
Greeley	15,995	2.50	7.50	17.63	35.25	70.50
		....	....	....	31.50	63.00
La Junta*.....	7,040	3.80	9.80	21.05	36.05	59.80
Lamar*	4,445	3.00	8.50	17.25	25.00	40.00
Las Animas.....	3,232	3.10	9.10	20.10	32.60	55.10
Leadville	4,774	3.50	8.50	18.50	33.50	59.75
Longmont*	7,406	3.00	8.00	15.25	26.50	49.00
Loveland*	6,145	3.00	7.50	14.75	26.00	48.50
Monte Vista.....	3,208	3.70	10.13	23.25	40.50	75.00
Montrose	4,764	....	....	....	....	47.24
		2.90	7.90	17.90	32.90	55.40
Pueblo	52,162	3.27	9.77	22.15	39.02	66.02
		2.92	8.42	19.67	35.92	63.42
		3.50	9.25	21.13	39.75	70.75
Rocky Ford.....	3,494	3.27	9.77	22.15	39.02	66.02
		2.92	8.42	19.67	35.92	63.42
		3.70	9.60	21.78	41.00	73.20
Salida	4,969	3.26	9.00	21.00	37.50	69.00
Sterling	7,411	3.38	9.75	22.50	40.50	75.00
Trinidad	13,223	3.07	8.91	21.74	43.47	86.94
		3.09	9.26	22.33	42.51	74.58
Walsenburg	5,855	3.07	8.91	21.74	43.47	86.94
		3.09	9.26	22.33	42.51	74.58

*Publicly owned utility.

**COMMERCIAL POWER SERVICE: TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS, BASED ON
RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1941, FOR COLORADO COMMUNITIES OF 2,500
POPULATION OR MORE**

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—Where more than one rate is given for a city, the several rates are based on different classes which are optional.

COMMUNITY	Popu- lation	Type of Service*	Billing Demands (kilowatts) and Monthly Consumptions (kilowatt-hours)				
			1.5 KW	3.0 KW	6.0 KW	12.0 KW	30.0 KW
			150 KWH	375 KWH	750 KWH	1,500 KWH	KWH 6,000
Alamosa	5,613	H	\$ 6.00	\$13.75	\$25.50	\$51.00	\$195.00
		MH	7.50	15.38	28.35	56.70	194.00
Aurora	3,437	MH	6.00	12.38	24.75	49.50	160.00
Boulder	12,958	MH	6.38	13.50	24.60	49.20	158.00
		H	5.75	12.75	24.00	46.50	181.50
Brighton	4,029	MH	7.50	18.75	...	53.00	210.50
		H	5.75	13.63	26.75	57.20	180.00
		MH	7.50	16.00	28.60	57.20	180.00
Canon City.....	6,690	M	8.10	18.67	34.20	55.35	145.80
		H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
		M	9.69	12.16	20.97	41.94	123.05
Colorado Springs†...	36,789	M	3.60	8.70	17.40	34.10	104.00
		H	3.60	9.00	18.00	36.00	144.00
Delta†	3,717	M	6.00	13.25	24.25	48.25	155.50
		H	4.50	10.13	17.00	33.25	95.75
Denver	322,412	MH	4.95	10.54	21.08	42.15	133.00
Durango	5,887	H	4.18	10.12	20.25	40.50	121.50
		M	7.02	16.74	33.48	66.96	...
		M	7.50	15.25	34.50	56.00	125.00
Englewood	9,680	M	7.50	15.25	27.80	55.60	184.00
Florence	2,632	M	8.10	18.67	34.20	55.35	145.80
		H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
		M	9.69	12.16	20.97	41.94	123.05
Fort Collins†.....	12,251	MH	7.00	14.50	26.20	52.40	176.00
		H	5.00	11.75	23.00	45.50	180.50
		M	3.00	7.50	15.00	30.00	102.50
Fort Morgan†.....	4,884	M	4.40	10.30	20.05	34.60	88.50
		H	4.40	9.60	18.10	30.70	88.75
Golden	3,175	M	7.50	15.25	27.80	55.60	184.00
Grand Junction.....	12,479	MH	9.00	16.50	29.40	58.80	192.00
		H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
		MH	...	...	...	55.60	184.00
Greeley	15,995	M	7.00	14.50	26.20	52.40	166.00
		H	5.00	9.63	15.25	26.50	94.00
La Junta†.....	7,040	MH	7.50	17.00	30.50	48.00	133.00
Lamar†	4,445	MH	6.50	13.25	23.25	39.50	129.50
Las Animas.....	3,232	MH	7.75	17.75	30.25	52.75	172.75
		H	5.50	12.25	23.50	...	...
Leadville	4,774	MH	7.50	15.00	...	...	...
		MHL	...	15.00	26.70	53.40	148.50
		H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
Longmont†	7,406	M	2.63	6.56	13.13	26.25	105.00
		MH	3.00	7.50	15.00	30.00	120.00
Loveland†	6,145	M	7.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	125.00
		H	5.00	10.00	17.50	32.50	122.50
Monte Vista.....	3,208	H	3.75	15.88	25.50	51.00	195.00
		MH	8.00	15.88	29.15	58.30	202.00
Montrose	4,764	M	7.60	16.39	29.09	52.73	171.71
		H	4.18	10.12	20.25	40.50	121.50
		H	4.50	10.58	20.70	40.95	...
Pueblo	52,162	M	7.44	18.60	34.94	63.14	161.43
		H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
		M	9.69	12.16	20.97	41.94	123.05
Rocky Ford.....	3,494	M	8.10	18.67	34.20	55.35	145.80
		H	4.00	8.37	16.74	33.48	124.20
		M	9.69	12.16	20.97	41.94	123.05
Salida	4,969	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
		MHL	...	...	30.00	60.00	210.00
		MH	7.00	14.88	27.55	55.10	194.00
Sterling	7,411	H	6.00	13.75	25.50	51.00	195.00
		MH	8.50	18.00	30.50	53.00	...
		MH	...	20.00	26.50	53.00	190.00
Trinidad	13,223	M	5.40	13.50	27.00	54.00	216.00
		H	5.40	13.50	24.75	40.50	121.50
Walsenburg	5,855	M	5.40	13.50	27.00	54.00	216.00
		H	5.40	13.50	24.75	40.50	121.50

*Letters in this column used to indicate "Type of Service" are: M—Motive Power; H—Heating and/or cooking; L—Lighting, restricted or unrestricted.

†Publicly owned utility.

NATURAL GAS: TOTAL NET MONTHLY BILL AND PRICES PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET AND PER THERM FOR SPECIFIED AMOUNTS FOR DENVER ON DECEMBER 15, 1941, WITH COMPARISONS WITH 13 OTHER CITIES USING NATURAL GAS

(Source: U. S. Department 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 specified number of cubic feet of gas of widely differing heat units. The new method is illustrated by the following example:

The average consumption of a gas range per month is 10.6 therms. One therm equals 100,000 British thermal units. The heating value of natural gas in Denver is 825 British thermal units per cubic foot. Therefore, a range consumes an average of 1,280 cubic feet of gas in a month in producing 10.6 therms of heat. The cost of 1,280 cubic feet of gas consumed in a month under the Denver schedule is \$2.18, including 2 per cent sales tax, or \$1.70 per thousand cubic feet of gas or 20.6 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. For prices on December 15, 1939, see page 402, 1939-1940 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	.90	1,870	1.34	2,910	1.86	3,870	2.34
Dallas	1,050	1,010	1.26	1,870	1.84	2,910	2.54	3,870	3.19
Detroit	1,014	1,050	1.54	1,930	2.62	3,020	3.95	4,000	5.15
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	1.18	1,780	1.66	2,780	2.20	3,690	2.67
Memphis	980	1,080	1.39	2,000	2.26	3,120	3.27	4,140	3.83
New Orleans	1,000	1,060	1.20	1,960	2.01	3,060	3.00	4,060	3.90
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	1.06	1,700	1.45	2,660	1.92	3,530	2.32

CITY	Average Net Monthly Price							
	Per Thousand Cubic Feet for—				Per Therm for—			
	Range Consuming 10.6 Therms	Range and Water Heater (Manual Type) Consuming 19.6 Therms	Range and Automatic Water Heater Consuming 30.6 Therms	Range, Automatic Water Heater and Refrigerator Consuming 40.6 Therms	Range Consuming 10.6 Therms	Range and Water Heater (Manual Type) Consuming 19.6 Therms	Range and Automatic Water Heater Consuming 30.6 Therms	Range Automatic Water Heater and Refrigerator Consuming 40.6 Therms
Denver*	\$1.70	\$1.41	\$1.13	\$0.98	Cents 20.6	Cents 17.1	Cents 13.7	Cents 11.9
Atlanta	1.65	1.35	1.21	1.06	16.8	13.8	12.3	10.8
Butte	0.89	0.69	0.60	0.57	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.7
Cleveland	1.15	0.88	0.76	0.71	10.5	8.0	6.9	6.4
Columbus	0.90	0.71	0.64	0.60	8.5	6.8	6.1	5.8
Dallas	1.25	0.98	0.87	0.82	11.9	9.4	8.3	7.9
Detroit	1.47	1.36	1.31	1.29	14.6	13.4	12.9	12.7
Kansas City*	1.31	1.13	1.04	1.00	12.6	10.8	10.0	9.6
Los Angeles	1.23	0.93	0.79	0.72	11.2	8.5	7.2	6.6
Memphis	1.28	1.13	1.05	0.92	13.1	11.5	10.7	9.4
New Orleans	1.14	1.03	0.98	0.96	11.4	10.3	9.8	9.6
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	1.15	0.85	0.72	0.66	10.0	7.4	6.3	5.7

*Prices include 2 per cent sales tax.

Postoffices and Postal Operations

Names and Location of Colorado Postoffices, Receipts, Money Orders Issued and Paid, Postal Savings, Highest Postoffice

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 632 postoffices in Colorado on July 1, 1941, serving as many cities, towns and villages, and 309 rural routes covering 14,902 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 2,500 to 3,000 persons. Receipts from all sources run around \$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 in Colorado postoffices consistently exceed in number and value those issued. In the fiscal year of 1941 there were 2,770,757 domestic orders of a value of \$23,787,385 issued against 3,196,714 of a value of \$27,840,850 paid, indicating that the flow of money through this channel into the state was \$4,053,465 greater than the amount outbound.

The figures on international money orders do not indicate any large volume of money moving out of Colorado into foreign countries. The

amount has decreased from \$140,727 in 1937 to only \$47,839 in 1941. Money from foreign countries flowing into Colorado is nominal and amounted to only \$3,988 in 1941.

The postoffices also provide facilities for the saving of small sums regularly by the people through the purchase of postal savings stamps, savings deposits and the sale of government savings bonds. The deposits received run from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually, and the balance to the credit of depositors averages close to \$19,000,000. An accompanying table gives a summary of postal savings operations in the state by fiscal years.

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.

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, 1942.

Another table gives a summary of receipts by calendar years distributed as to receipts by first and second class and third and fourth class postoffices in the state with yearly totals for all offices and percentages of increase or decrease.

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.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Reports of the Postmaster General)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Postoffices (number):					
First class.....	10	10	9	9	9
Second class.....	47	47	49	49	47
Third class.....	128	125	123	122	123
Fourth class.....	447	455	463	471	481
Total	632	637	644	651	660
Rural routes:					
Number	309	310	313	321	330
Mileage	14,902	14,865	14,889	15,198	15,348
Gross postal receipts..	\$ 7,623,408	\$ 7,158,048	\$ 7,054,179	\$ 6,931,780	\$ 6,871,956
Principal expenses:					
Compensation to postmasters	642,557	652,050	659,244	657,937	653,869
Clerical services.....	1,941,266	1,876,524	1,840,000	(1)	(1)
City, village and special delivery service.....	1,489,625	1,421,818	1,386,422	1,284,907	1,234,002
Rural delivery service..	834,416	837,779	843,504	862,173	885,039
Collection, transportation and delivery of mail....	216,665	214,809	207,894	(1)	(1)
Rent, light, fuel, water and miscellaneous items	86,037	89,499	92,576	(1)	(1)
Maintenance and operations, public buildings	211,945	196,895	187,550	(1)	(1)
Money orders issued:					
Domestic:					
Number	2,770,757	2,669,685	2,683,765	2,680,947	2,598,071
Value	\$23,787,385	\$22,924,697	\$23,019,170	\$23,871,055	\$23,284,115
International:					
Number	5,424	8,333	10,722	10,808	11,806
Value	\$ 47,839	\$ 79,197	\$ 113,458	\$ 123,489	\$ 140,727
Money orders paid:					
Domestic:					
Number	3,196,714	3,079,145	3,090,828	3,048,426	3,078,360
Value	\$27,840,850	\$26,375,225	\$26,460,437	\$27,471,943	\$27,401,641
International:					
Number	327	710	1,430	1,523	1,538
Value	\$ 3,988	\$ 8,956	\$ 18,535	\$ 22,884	\$ 24,086
Second-class mail (in pounds):					
Subscribers' copies:					
Free in county.....	541,638	559,379	577,504	604,194	603,126
At pound rates.....	10,901,435	10,725,955	10,414,649	10,359,209	10,693,519
Sample copies at pound rates	18,641	18,987	23,394	27,733	32,547
Total pounds.....	11,461,714	11,304,321	11,015,547	10,991,136	11,329,192
Postage collected.....	\$ 195,122	\$ 191,498	\$ 181,531	\$ 179,686	\$ 185,454

(1) Not segregated.

**POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST AND
SECOND CLASS POSTOFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Akron	\$ 10,697	\$ 10,636	\$ 10,863	\$ 11,025	\$ 11,839	\$ 10,660
Alamosa	41,355	41,686	40,363	39,959	38,235	36,348
Arvada	13,270	12,154	11,473	11,337	11,610	11,285
Boulder	118,488	115,558	112,613	111,466	109,137	103,430
Brighton	20,115	19,069	17,612	18,795	17,098	17,472
Brush	15,083	14,494	14,789	14,949	15,567	14,842
Burlington	12,442	11,889	11,901	12,328	11,792	13,081
Canon City	42,259	41,457	38,941	41,070	41,621	38,573
Cheyenne Wells	10,774	9,587	9,510	9,697	3,494	10,636
Colorado Springs	353,587	355,465	340,746	354,522	352,062	326,434
Craig	17,772	17,445	16,117	15,034	14,387	14,874
Cripple Creek	9,533	10,140	9,790	9,641	10,144	11,596
Delta	27,195	25,907	25,167	25,252	25,610	25,119
Denver	1,804,480	4,423,323	4,203,758	4,076,744	4,160,987	3,886,872
Durango	46,024	45,453	44,630	42,005	40,498	37,430
Estes Park	25,689	24,414	22,350	21,090	20,609	16,330
Florence	20,933	22,326	21,474	20,375	18,808	17,065
Fort Collins	91,104	91,752	86,273	85,360	83,986	78,390
Fort Lupton	10,364	9,991	9,455	9,464	9,478	8,662
Fort Morgan	30,096	29,670	29,261	28,001	28,962	27,646
Glenwood Springs	23,236	22,834	21,964	21,543	21,682	20,589
Golden	30,572	27,387	28,039	24,896	23,668	21,700
Grand Junction	118,923	114,223	109,356	108,279	105,814	97,504
Greeley	112,128	107,829	102,158	101,552	102,783	101,554
Gunnison	20,525	20,064	18,850	19,945	19,152	18,553
Holly	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	7,325	7,581
Holyoke	11,114	10,052	9,709	9,625	9,991	10,179
Idaho Springs	14,008	13,200	12,929	12,797	15,170	15,767
Julesburg	12,233	11,882	11,733	12,366	11,515	11,194
La Junta	43,895	41,167	39,817	39,893	41,192	36,570
Lamar	33,399	31,826	30,236	29,488	30,287	30,248
Las Animas	18,512	17,926	15,616	15,587	16,109	15,505
Leadville	23,876	26,511	22,881	25,794	26,319	23,363
Limon	9,739	9,518	9,564	9,599	9,568	(1)
Littleton	26,569	26,052	27,399	25,102	24,568	23,821
Longmont	39,261	38,427	35,908	33,937	33,930	31,108
Loveland	29,288	28,361	28,159	27,453	26,688	26,066
Manitou Springs	13,950	14,478	15,202	16,488	15,585	16,782
Meeker	10,916	10,904	10,467	10,117	9,931	9,843
Monte Vista	25,194	25,188	24,338	24,404	22,043	21,426
Montrose	35,827	35,628	34,529	33,675	32,350	30,330
Paonia	12,014	12,078	12,030	12,348	11,657	11,320
Pueblo	301,495	285,799	277,267	280,157	291,181	269,795
Rifle	11,182	10,973	11,075	11,117	10,856	10,010
Rocky Ford	27,799	25,106	24,824	25,398	25,755	23,961
Salida	25,757	26,144	26,689	26,166	25,434	23,881
Springfield	11,299	11,168	11,027	10,230	9,965	11,346
Steamboat Springs	17,842	16,950	16,307	15,852	15,281	14,806
Sterling	47,865	46,441	45,651	46,163	47,716	44,609
Trinidad	67,984	63,421	64,569	66,880	65,804	59,644
Victor	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	*10,563
Walsenburg	25,410	25,287	24,500	23,691	24,348	21,862
Wray	14,842	14,946	15,567	14,832	15,156	12,749
Yuma	11,166	10,691	10,186	10,707	10,938	10,937
Total	\$6,949,080	\$6,514,877	\$6,225,632	\$6,104,195	\$6,185,685	\$5,801,911

(1) No report.

(2) Changed to third class 1937.

(3) Changed to third class July 1, 1937.

*Changed to second class July 1, 1936.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST AND SECOND AND THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

YEAR	First and Second Class Offices	Third and Fourth Class Offices	Total All Offices	
			Amount	% Incr.
1925	\$4,837,745	\$ 764,235	\$5,601,980	...
1926	5,301,024	729,681	6,030,705	7.1
1927	5,608,286	709,200	6,317,486	4.5
1928	5,700,006	684,508	6,384,514	1.0
1929	6,060,555	714,966	6,775,521	5.8
1930	5,920,741	641,278	6,562,019	—3.2
1931	5,334,234	601,802	5,936,036	—9.5
1932	4,889,005	548,272	5,437,277	—8.4
1933	4,127,139	601,315	4,728,454	—13.0
1934	4,307,703	688,020	4,995,723	5.3
1935	5,324,549	760,883	6,085,432	17.9
1936	5,801,911	781,908	6,583,819	7.6
1937	6,185,685	772,380	6,958,065	5.4
1938	6,104,195	759,550	6,863,745	—1.4
1939	6,225,632	743,056	6,968,688	1.5
1940	6,514,877	750,453	7,265,330	4.1
1941	6,949,080	769,713	7,718,793	5.9

POSTAL SAVINGS: OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Postmaster General)

Note—There were 37,767 depositors in the federal postal savings system in Colorado on June 30, 1941, with deposits aggregating \$19,098,110. Deposits were received at 124 offices in the state. The average principal per depositor was \$505.68; the number of depositors 34 per 1,000 population; and the amount of deposits per 1,000 population was \$17,002.

Year	Balance to Credit of Depositors Beginning of Year	Deposits Received	Withdrawals	Balance to Credit of Depositors at End of Year	Increase in Balances to the Credit of Depositors	Interest Paid Depositors
1937	\$17,117,016	\$15,311,958	\$13,913,435	\$18,515,539	\$ 1,398,523	\$285,935.40
1938	18,515,539	14,638,248	14,519,072	18,634,715	119,176	314,953.90
1939	18,634,715	14,254,820	14,009,969	18,879,566	244,851	321,125.92
1940	18,879,566	14,285,508	14,067,664	19,097,410	217,844	328,061.97
1941	19,097,410	13,987,470	13,986,770	19,098,110	700	347,265.45

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES

(Corrected to January 1, 1942)

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
Aguilars ²	Las Animas	Carr	Weld	Elbert ²	Elbert
Alamo	Huerfano	Cascade	El Paso	Eldora ⁴	Boulder
Alcreek	Las Animas	Castle Rock ²	Douglas	Eldorado Springs	Boulder
Allenspark	Boulder	Cedar	San Miguel	Elizabeth ²	Elbert
Allison	La Plata	² Cedaredge ²	Delta	Elk Springs	Moffat
Alma ²	Park	Cedarwood	Pueblo	Emma	Pitkin
Almont	Gunnison	Center ²	Saguache	Empire ²	Clear Creek
Amherst	Phillips	² Central City ²	Gilpin	² 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	² Eureka ²	San Juan
Antlers	Garfield	Cheraw	Otero	Evans	Weld
Anton	Washington	Chipita Park ¹	El Paso	Evergreen ²	Jefferson
² Antonito ²	Conejos	Chivington	Kiowa		
² Arapahoe ²	Cheyenne	Chromo	Archuleta		
Arboles	Archuleta	Cimarron	Montrose	Fairplay ²	Park
Arlingcar	Washington	Clark	Routt	Falcon	El Paso
Arlington	Kiowa	² 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
² Aspen ²	Pitkin	Coalmont	Jackson	Firestone	Weld
Association Camp ⁴	Larimer	Cokedale	Las Animas	Firstview	Cheyenne
Atchee ⁴	Garfield	² Collbran ²	Mesa	Fitzsimons ²	Adams
Atwood	Logan	Colona	Ouray	Flagler ²	Kit Carson
² Ault ²	Weld	Columbine	Routt	Fleming ²	Logan
Aurora ²	Arapahoe	Como ²	Park	Florissant	Teller
(Denver Branch P. O.) ⁵		Conejos	Conejos	Fondis	Elbert
	Arapahoe	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	Fountain ²	El Paso
Axial	Moffat	² Cotopaxi ²	Fremont	² Fowler ²	Otero
		Cowdrey	Jackson	Foxton	Jefferson
Bailey	Park	Cragmor	El Paso	Franktown	Douglas
Baldwin	Gunnison	² Crawford ²	Delta	Fraser ²	Grand
Barr Lake	Adams	² Creede ²	Mineral	² Frederick ²	Weld
Basalt ²	Eagle	² Crested Butte ²	Gunnison	Frisco	Summit
² Bayfield ²	La Plata	Crestone	Saguache	² Fruita ²	Mesa
Bear River	Routt	Critchell	Jefferson		
Bedrock	Montrose	Crook ²	Logan	Galatea	Kiowa
Beecher Island	Yuma	Cross Mountain	Moffat	Galeton	Weld
Bellvue	Larimer	Crowley ²	Crowley	Garcia	Costilla
Bennett ²	Adams	Cuchara Camps ⁴	Huerfano	Gardner	Huerfano
Berthoud ²	Larimer	Cumbres	Conejos	Garfield	Chaffee
Bethune	Kit Carson			Garo	Park
Beulah	Pueblo	Dacona	Weld	Gary	Morgan
Blackhawk ²	Gilpin	Dailey	Logan	Gateway	Mesa
Blanca ²	Costilla	Dalerose	Las Animas	Genoa ²	Lincoln
Bloom	Otero	² De Beque ²	Mesa	² Georgetown ²	Clear Creek
Bonanza ²	Saguache	² Deepcreek ²	Routt	Gilcrest	Weld
Boncarbo	Las Animas	Deertrail	Arapahoe	Gill	Weld
Bond	Eagle	Delagua ²	Las Animas	Gilman ²	Eagle
Boone ²	Pueblo	Delcarbon	Huerfano	Glade Park	Mesa
Bovina	Lincoln	Delhi	Las Animas	Glendevey	Larimer
Bowie	Delta	² Del Norte ²	Rio Grande	Glentivar	Park
Boyer	Lincoln	De Nova	Washington	Glen Haven	Larimer
Brandon	Kiowa	Deora	Baca	Gold Hill	Boulder
Branson ²	Las Animas	Derby	Adams	Goodrich	Morgan
² Breckenridge ²	Summit	Dillon	Summit	Graft	Baca
Breen	La Plata	Divide	Teller	² Granada ²	Prowers
Briggsdale ²	Weld	Dolores ²	Montezuma	Granby ²	Grand
² Bristol ²	Prowers	Dotsero	Eagle	² Grand Lake ²	Grand
Brodhead	Las Animas	Dove Creek	Dolores	² Grand Mesa ⁴	Delta
Brook Forest	Jefferson	Doyleville	Gunnison	² Grand Valley ²	Garfield
Brookvale	Clear Creek	Drake	Larimer	Granite	Chaffee
Broomfield	Boulder	Dumont	Clear Creek	Great Divide	Moffat
Buckingham ²	Weld	Dunkley	Routt	Greenland	Douglas
² Buena Vista ²	Chaffee	Dunton	Dolores	Green Mountain Falls	El Paso
Buffalo Creek	Jefferson	Dupont	Adams	Greystone	Moffat
Buford	Rio Blanco	Dyke	Archuleta	Grover ²	Weld
Burdett	Washington			Guffy	Park
Burns	Eagle	² Eads ²	Kiowa	Gulnare	Las Animas
² Byers ²	Arapahoe	Eagle ²	Eagle	Gypsum ²	Eagle
		East Lake	Adams		
		² Eaton ²	Weld		
		Eckert ²	Delta		
		Eckley ²	Yuma		
		² Edgewater ²	Jefferson		
Caddoa ²	Bent			Hale	Yuma
Cahone	Dolores			Hamilton	Moffat
Calhan ²	El Paso			Hardin	Weld

FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued
(Corrected to January 1, 1942)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Harrisburg	Washington	Lindon	Washington	Overland Park	Denver
⁸ Hartman ²	Prowers	Livermore	Larimer	² Ovid ²	Sedgwick
Hartsel	Park	Lodore	Moffat	Oxford	La Plata
Hastings	Las Animas	Logcabin	Larimer		
Hasty	Bent	Loma ²	Mesa	Padroni	Logan
Haswell ²	Kiowa	Longs Peak	Larimer	Pagoda	Routt
Haxtun ²	Phillips	Loretto	Arapahoe	Pagosa Junction	Archuleta
Haybro	Routt	³ Louisville ²	Boulder	³ Pagosa Springs ²	Archuleta
³ Hayden ²	Routt	Louviers	Douglas	³ Palisade ²	Mesa
Heeney	Summit	Loyd	Moffat	Palmer Lake	El Paso
Henderson	Adams	Lucerne	Weld	Pando	Eagle
Hereford	Weld	Ludlow ²	Las Animas	Paoli	Phillips
Hesperus ²	La Plata	Lycan	Baca	Paradox	Montross
Hillrose ²	Morgan	Lyons ²	Boulder	Parkdale	Fremont
Hillside	Fremont			Parker	Douglas
Hill Top	Douglas			Parlin	Gunnison
Hoehne	Las Animas	McClave	Bent	Parshall	Grand
Holly	Prowers	McCoy	Eagle	Patt	Las Animas
Home	Larimer	McGregor	Routt	Pawnee	Morgan
Homelake	Rio Grande	McPhee ²	Montezuma	Peeetz ²	Logan
Hooper ²	Alamosa	³ Mack ²	Mesa	Penrose ²	Fremont
⁸ Hotchkiss ²	Delta	Maher	Montrose	Pershing	Routt
Hot Sulphur Springs ²	Grand	Maitland	Huerfano	Poyton	El Paso
Howard	Fremont	Malta	Lake	Phippsburg ²	Routt
Hoyt	Morgan	Manassa ²	Conejos	Pierce	Weld
Hudson ²	Weld	³ Mancos ²	Montezuma	Pikeview	El Paso
Hughes	Yuma	³ Manzanola ²	Otero	Pine	Jefferson
³ Hugo ²	Lincoln	³ Marble ²	Gunnison	Pinecliff	Boulder
Hygiene	Boulder	Marshall Pass	Saguache	Pinnacle	Routt
		Masonville	Larimer	Pitkin	Gunnison
Idalia	Yuma	Masters	Weld	Placerville	San Miguel
Idledale	Jefferson	³ Matheson	Elbert	Plainview	Jefferson
Ignacio ²	La Plata	Maybell	Moffat	Plateau City	Mesa
Iliff	Logan	Mead	Weld	Platner	Washington
Independence ²	Teller	Meredith	Pitkin	³ Platteville ²	Weld
Indian Hills	Jefferson	Merino ²	Logan	Pleasant View	Montezuma
Iola	Gunnison	Mesa ²	Mesa	Point Lookout	Montezuma
Ione	Weld	Mesa Verde National Park		Poncha Springs ²	Chaffee
			Montezuma	Portland ²	Fremont
Jamestown	Boulder	Mesita	Costilla	Powderhorn	Gunnison
Jansen	Las Animas	Messex	Washington	Price Creek	Moffat
Jarosa	Costilla	Mildred	Yuma	Pritchett ²	Baca
Jefferson	Park	Milliken	Weld	Proctor	Logan
Joes	Yuma	Milner	Routt	Pryor	Huerfano
³ Johnstown ²	Weld	Mindean	Otero	Purcell	Weld
Juniper Springs	Moffat	Mineral Hot Spgs.	Saguache		
		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	Las Animas	Morley	Las Animas	Rattlesnake Butte	Huerfano
Kings Canyon	Jackson	Mosca	Alamosa	Raven	Garfield
Kiowa ²	Elbert	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		Red Feather Lakes	Larimer
Kittredge	Jefferson	Springs	Chaffee	Redmesa	La Plata
Kline	La Plata	Mustang	Huerfano	Redstone	Pitkin
Kokomo ²	Summit	Mystic	Routt	Redvale	Montrose
Kremmling ²	Grand			Red Wing	Huerfano
Kutch	Elbert			Rico ²	Doiores
		Nathrop	Chaffee	Ridge	Jefferson
³ Lafayette ²	Boulder	Naturita ²	Montrose	³ Ridgway ²	Ouray
La Garita	Saguache	³ New Castle ²	Garfield	Riland	Garfield
Laird	Yuma	³ New Raymer ²	Weld	Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco
³ La Jara ²	Conejos	Ninaview	Bent	River Bend	Elbert
Lake City ²	Hinsdale	Niwot	Boulder	Rockvale ²	Fremont
Lake George	Park	North Avondale	Pueblo	Rockwood	La Plata
Lakewood	Jefferson	Northdale	Doiores	Rozgen	Weld
Laporte	Larimer	³ Norwood ²	San Miguel	Rollinsville	Gilpin
Larkspur	Douglas	³ Nucla ²	Montrose	Romeo	Conejos
La Salle ²	Weld	Nunn ²	Weld	Rosita	Custer
Lascar	Huerfano			Routt	Routt
La Veta ²	Huerfano	³ Oak Creek ²	Routt	Rugby	Las Animas
Lawson	Clear Creek	Officer	Las Animas	Rush	El Paso
Lay	Moffat	Ohio	Gunnison	Russell Gulch	Gilpin
Lazar ²	Delta	³ Olathe ²	Montrose	³ Rye	Pueblo
Leader	Adams	Olney Springs ²	Crowley		
Lebanon	Montezuma	Ophir	San Miguel	Saguache ²	Saguache
Leonard	San Miguel	Orchard ²	Morgan	Saint Elmo	Chaffee
Lewis	Montezuma	Ordway ²	Crowley	Sams	San Miguel
Lily	Moffat	Ortiz	Conejos	San Acacio ²	Costilla
Lime	Pueblo	Otis ²	Washington	Sanford ²	Conejos
Lindland	Jackson	³ Ouray ²	Ouray	San Isabel	Custer

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1942)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
San Luis ²	Costilla	Tabernash ²	Grand	Virginia Dale	Larimer
San Pablo	Costilla	Tacoma	La Plata	Vona ²	Kit Carson
Sapinero	Gunnison	Tacony	Pueblo	Vroman	Otero
Sargents	Saguache	Tarryall	Park	Wages	Yuma
Sedalia	Douglas	¹ Telluride ²	San Miguel	Wagon Wheel Gap	Mineral
Sedgwick ²	Sedgwick	Tennessee Pass	Lake	Waitley	Washington
Segundo	Las Animas	Tercio	Las Animas	Walden ²	Jackson
³ Seibert ²	Kit Carson	Texas Creek	Fremont	Walsh ²	Baca
Serene	Weld	Thatcher	Las Animas	Ward ²	Boulder
Severence	Weld	Thurman	Washington	Watkins	Adams
Shaw	Lincoln	Tiffany	La Plata	Waunita Hot Springs	Gunnison
Shawnee	Park	Tiger	Summit	Weldona ²	Morgan
Sheephorn	Eagle	Tigivon ⁴	Eagle	³ Wellington ²	Larimer
Sheridan Lake	Kiowa	Timmath	Larimer	³ Westcliffe ²	Custer
Siloam	Pueblo	Timpas	Otero	Westminster	Adams
Silt ²	Garfield	Tioga	Huerfano	West Creek	Douglas
Silver Cliff	Custer	Tobe	Las Animas	Weston ²	Las Animas
Silver Plume	Clear Creek	Tolland	Gilpin	West Plains	Logan
⁴ Silverton ²	San Juan	Toltec	Huerfano	Wetmore	Custer
³ Simla ²	Elbert	Toponas	Routt	Wheatridge ²	Jefferson
Simpson	Adams	Towaoc	Montezuma	Whitewater	Mesa
Skull Creek	Moffat	Townee	Kiowa	³ Wiggins ²	Morgan
Skyway ⁴	Mesa	Trail Ridge ⁴	Larimer	Wild Horse ²	Cheyenne
Slater	Moffat	Trinchera	Las Animas	Wiley ²	Prowers
Slick Rock	San Miguel	Troublesome	Grand	Willard	Logan
Snowmass	Pitkin	Trout Creek	Routt	Willow Creek	Routt
Snyder	Morgan	Troutville	Eagle	Winter Park	Grand
Somerset ²	Gunnison	Troy	Las Animas	³ Windsor ²	Weld
Sopris ²	Las Animas	Tungsten ²	Boulder	Winnewiew	Arapahoe
South Fork	Rio Grande	Twin Lakes	Lake	Wolcott	Eagle
Spicer	Jackson	Two Buttes ²	Baca	Woodland Park ²	Teller
³ Spivak ²	Jefferson	Tyrone	Las Animas	Woodman ²	El Paso
Starkville ²	Las Animas	Ute	Montrose	Woodrow	Washington
Stone City	Pueblo	Uteleyville	Baca	Woody Creek	Pitkin
Stoneham	Weld	Valdez	Las Animas	Yampa ²	Routt
Stoner	Montezuma	Vallecito	La Plata	Yellow Jacket	Montezuma
Stonington ²	Baca	Valleroso	Las Animas	Yoder	El Paso
³ Strasburg ²	Arapahoe	Vanadium	San Miguel		
³ Stratton ²	Kit Carson	Vernon	Yuma		
Sugar City ²	Crowley	³ Victor ²	Teller		
Sugar Loaf	Boulder	Vilas	Baca		
Summitville	Rio Grande	Villagrove	Saguache		
Sunbeam	Moffat	Villagreen	Las Animas		
Superior	Boulder	Vim	Weld		
Swallows	Pueblo				
³ Swink ²	Otero				

¹Do not issue money orders.
²International money order offices.

³Postal Savings Depositories.

⁴Summer offices.

⁵Classified station or branch.

Governmental Revenues and Cost Payments

Disbursements of State and Political Sub-divisions, State Income and Outgo by Sources and Purposes, Disbursements for Departments, Boards and Bureaus

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, resume its annual survey of the revenues and disbursements of state governments under a uniform classification in 1937 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.

An annual report on the financial statistics of states formerly made by the bureau of the census through audits of states' books was discontinued in 1932, its last report being for that year. This survey was resumed in 1938, the first report being for the year 1937. A table published herewith shows the financial statistics for Colorado for 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 based on these audits. Due to changes in the form of classifications, the 1932 figures are not comparable with those for subsequent years, but certain deductions therefrom are given later in this chapter.

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.

A comparison of the state's finances in 1940 with 1937 shows a wide change in the four-year period. Total revenue, including taxes and non-tax income, and excluding local shares of state-collected taxes, showed an increase of 31 per cent. Taxes increased 28.9 per cent and non-tax income 34.7 per cent. The increase in taxes was accounted for, in part, by income taxes, which amounted to \$3,109,000 in 1940 with none collected in 1937. General property taxes were 32.9 per cent higher in 1940 than in 1937. The gain in non-tax income came principally from an increase of 44.6 per cent in grants from the federal government for public assistance.

Current cost-payments were 26.1 per cent greater in 1940 than in 1937. The largest item contributing to this increase was the payment of \$3,842,000 in unemployment compensation benefits in 1940, there being none in 1937, the payments beginning on January 1, 1939. Grants to local units for charities under public welfare gained 95.8 per cent for the period. School grants to local units increased 59.1 per cent.

General administrative, legislative and judicial cost-payments increased only 7.1 per cent.

Capital outlays decreased 53.8 per cent in 1940 as compared with 1937. This was due principally to the building program for state institutions. Gross debt decreased 3.5 per cent and the net debt 4.1 per cent in the period.

Colorado's standing among the states of the Union on a per capita basis in 1939 compares as follows: total revenue, exclusive of bonds sold, was \$47 per capita for Colorado as compared with \$36.54 for all states combined, Colorado ranking sixth among the states; total cost-payments for the operation of all major functions, Colorado, \$34.81 per capita, all states combined, \$27.58, Colorado ranking 11th among the states; net debt (gross debt less sinking funds), Colorado, \$26.65 per capita; all states combined, \$19.28, Colorado ranking 14th.

The change in the classification of material in the new series of reports beginning with 1937 does not permit of a direct comparison with former years. However, there are certain per capita figures available which will indicate

the trend between 1932 and 1938. The per capita revenue for Colorado in 1938 was \$44.77 as against \$20.92 in 1932, and of cost-payments for operation were \$36.84 in 1938, compared with \$13.47 per capita in 1932. The net debt was \$27.38 per capita in 1938 and \$5.68 in 1932. Levies for general property taxes for the respective years were \$4.56 and \$4.85 per capita.

Published herewith are the following tables regarding state finances:

Revenues collected by the state, by source, outgo for all purposes, and state debt for fiscal years 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937, as reported by the bureau of the census.

Disbursements for all boards, bureaus, commissions and institutions, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, as reported by the public examiner.

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."

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 -----	4,242,321.80	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	4,946,988.96	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
1938 -----	8,179,430.77	6,999,116.93	766,412.44	18,229,713.75	29,405,081.13	63,579,755.02
1939 -----	8,683,003.32	8,717,849.03	597,063.09	14,351,616.78	32,612,727.22	64,962,259.44

**GOVERNMENTAL COSTS: REVENUES COLLECTED BY THE STATE, BY SOURCES,
OUTGO FOR ALL PURPOSES, AND STATE DEBT, FOR FISCAL YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940		1939	1938	1937
	Amount	Per Capita			
INCOME					
Taxes:					
Property	\$ 5,167,000	\$ 4.60	\$ 5,228,000	\$ 4,056,000	\$ 3,468,000
Income:					
Corporation	1,035,000	.92	706,000	286,000	.....
Individual	2,074,000	1.85	1,361,000	526,000	.....
Inheritance and estate.....	1,063,000	.95	919,000	1,159,000	993,000
Severance	23,000	.02	22,000	18,000	28,000
Sales:					
Motor fuel.....	8,041,000	7.16	7,599,000	7,483,000	7,123,000
Sales and use.....	8,805,000	7.84	8,455,000	8,185,000	6,791,000
Alcoholic beverages.....	2,306,000	2.05	2,097,000	2,321,000	2,414,000
Business licenses.....	2,276,000	2.03	2,169,000	2,375,000	2,182,000
Motor vehicle licenses.....	1,524,000	1.36	1,378,000	1,306,000	1,356,000
Unemployment compensation	5,172,000	4.60	4,875,000	4,017,000	2,320,000
All other.....	408,000	.35	378,000	515,000	272,000
Total taxes.....	\$37,894,000	\$33.73	\$35,187,000	\$32,248,000	\$26,948,000
Non-taxes:					
U. S. Grants:					
Highways	\$ 4,719,000	\$ 4.20	\$ 4,748,000	\$ 5,322,000	\$ 4,088,000
Public assistance.....	8,195,000	7.30	6,604,000	6,232,000	4,536,000
All others.....	3,213,000	2.86	1,796,000	1,310,000	1,118,000
Pension assessments.....	207,000	.18	181,000	163,000	137,000
Interest	769,000	.68	702,000	694,000	532,000
Charges for current services	2,600,000	2.31	2,410,000	2,818,000	2,804,000
Grants by local units.....	769,000	.68	132,000	45,000	(2)
All others.....	573,000	.53	456,000	423,000	520,000
Total, non-taxes.....	\$21,045,000	\$18.74	\$17,029,000	\$17,007,000	\$13,735,000
Total, revenue*.....	\$58,939,000	\$52.47	\$52,216,000	\$49,255,000	\$40,683,000
Bonds issued during year..	3,467,000	3.09	2,489,000	409,000	15,529,000
Total income, all sources...	\$62,406,000	\$55.56	\$54,705,000	\$49,664,000	\$56,212,000
OUTGO					
General administrative, legis-					
lative and judicial.....	\$ 1,791,000	\$ 1.59	\$ 1,798,000	\$ 1,642,000	\$ 1,663,000
Protection to person and prop-					
erty	1,051,000	.94	1,114,000	961,000	913,000
Highways:					
State's own use.....	2,053,000	1.83	2,697,000	2,643,000	3,036,000
Grants to local units.....	2,194,000	1.95	2,472,000	7,359,000	2,639,000
Development and conservation					
of natural resources:					
State's own use.....	1,378,000	1.23	1,323,000	1,170,000	1,094,000
Grants to local units.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Health and sanitation:					
State's own use.....	498,000	.44	532,000	393,000	306,000
Grants to local units.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Hospitals and institutions for					
the handicapped:					
State's own use.....	1,869,000	1.66	2,054,000	1,552,000	1,519,000
Grants to local units.....	59,000	.06	56,000	57,000	407,000
Charities:					
State's own use.....	458,000	.41	413,000	3,366,000	4,030,000
Grants to local units.....	19,483,000	17.34	16,980,000	14,857,000	9,466,000
Corrections	739,000	.66	819,000	826,000	810,000
Schools:					
State's own use.....	3,346,000	2.98	3,378,000	3,126,000	3,630,000
Grants to local units.....	2,070,000	1.84	1,951,000	903,000	846,000
Libraries	5,000	(3)	4,000	2,000	4,000
Recreation	18,000	.02	7,000	12,000	11,000
Pensions:					
State employees.....	127,000	.11	108,000	94,000	82,000
Local employees (grants)...	218,000	.19	246,000	114,000	251,000

(See footnotes at end of table.)

**GOVERNMENTAL COSTS: REVENUES COLLECTED BY THE STATE, BY SOURCES,
OUTGO FOR ALL PURPOSES, AND STATE DEBT, FOR FISCAL YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30—Continued**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940		1939	1938	1937
	Amount	Per Capita			
Unemployment compensation and employment services:					
Administration	\$ 480,000	\$.43	\$ 465,000	\$ 204,000	\$ 92,000
Benefits	3,842,000	3.42	2,119,000	.....	.....
Miscellaneous:					
Grants for unspecified purposes	58,000	.05	54,000	.....	.....
All others	87,000	.08	88,000	112,000	127,000
Total, current costs	\$41,824,000	\$37.23	\$38,678,000	\$39,393,000	\$30,926,000
Interest	874,000	.78	870,000	1,142,000	347,000
Capital outlays:					
Highways	7,816,000	6.96	11,903,000	(4)	16,629,000
Hospitals	1,631,000	1.45	433,000	(4)	503,000
Education	1,279,000	1.14	753,000	(4)	736,000
Other	900,000	.80	698,000	(4)	14,000
Total outlays	\$11,626,000	\$10.35	\$13,787,000	\$13,485,000	\$17,882,000
Total, state costs—payments	\$54,324,000	\$48.36	\$53,335,000	\$54,020,000	\$49,155,000
Non-cost payments	4,490,000	4.00	2,994,000	1,043,000	381,000
Total outgo	\$58,814,000	\$52.36	\$56,329,000	\$55,063,000	\$49,536,000
RECAPITULATION:					
Income:					
Income collected by the state:					
Taxes	\$38,970,000	\$34.69	\$36,235,000	\$32,248,000	\$27,882,000
Non-tax revenues	4,149,000	3.69	3,749,000	5,177,000	3,993,000
Grants:					
Federal government	16,127,000	14.36	13,148,000	12,865,000	9,742,000
Local governments	769,000	.69	132,000	9,000	.....
Gross collections	\$60,015,000	\$53.43	\$53,264,000	\$50,299,000	\$41,617,000
Local shares state-collected taxes (deduct)	1,076,000	.96	1,048,000	1,044,000	934,000
Net state revenue	\$58,939,000	\$52.47	\$52,216,000	\$49,255,000	\$40,683,000
Bonds issued during year	3,467,000	3.09	2,489,000	409,000	15,529,000
Total state income	\$62,406,000	\$55.56	\$54,705,000	\$49,664,000	\$56,212,000
Outgo:					
Current operation cost	\$41,824,000	\$37.23	\$38,678,000	\$39,393,000	\$30,926,000
Interest on state debt	874,000	.78	870,000	1,142,000	347,000
Capital outlays	11,626,000	10.35	13,787,000	13,485,000	17,882,000
Total state cost payments	\$54,324,000	\$48.36	\$53,335,000	\$54,020,000	\$49,155,000
Grants to local units (deduct)	24,082,000	21.44	21,759,000	23,283,000	13,609,000
Net cost payments for state's own use	\$30,242,000	\$26.92	\$31,576,000	\$30,737,000	\$35,546,000
Non-cost payments	\$ 4,490,000	\$ 4.00	\$ 2,994,000	\$ 1,043,000	\$ 381,000
Total state outgo	\$58,814,000	\$52.36	\$56,329,000	\$55,063,000	\$49,536,000
Debt:					
General obligation bonds	\$27,154,000	\$24.17	\$28,278,000	(4)	(4)
Revenue bonds	1,979,000	1.76	1,878,000	(4)	(4)
Short-term loans	46,000	.04	.....	(4)	(4)
Gross debt	\$29,179,000	\$25.97	\$30,156,000	\$30,274,000	\$30,189,000
Net (less sinking funds)	\$28,864,000	\$25.70	\$29,970,000	\$30,118,000	\$30,056,000

*State's revenue exclusive of local shares of state-collected taxes.

(2) Grants by local units included in "All others".

(3) Less than ½ of 1 cent

(4) Not segregated.

STATE GOVERNMENT: DISBURSEMENTS OF ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939, BY CLASSIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGES

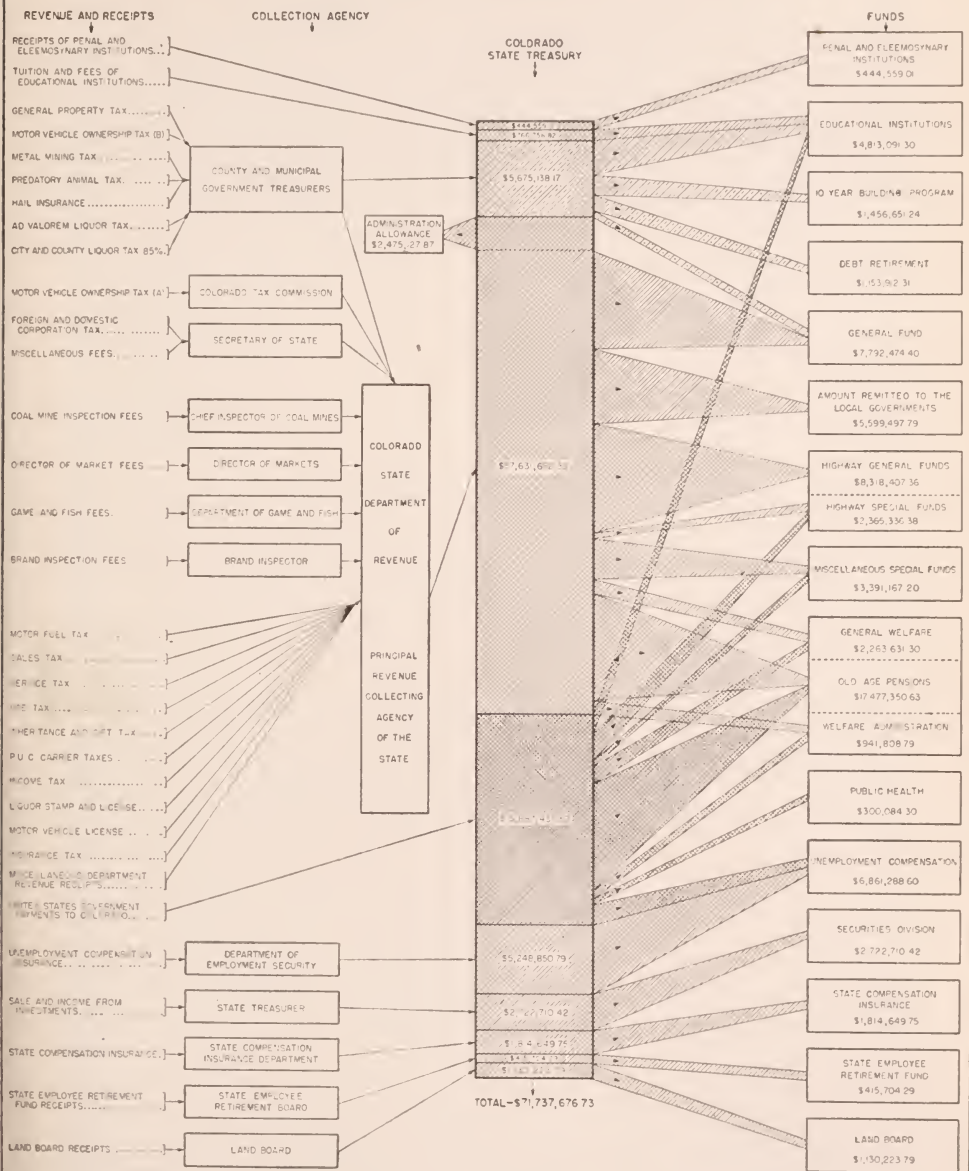
(Source: Reports of the Public Examiner)

Note—This table shows a distribution of all disbursements for the fiscal year 1939, which are summarized by departmental activities in a separate table. That table also gives a similar summary for 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. 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*	\$4,412,396.63	43.5	\$2,551,528.91	25.2	76,127.10	0.8	\$ 2,525,143.77	24.9	\$ 572,904.22	5.6	\$10,138,100.63
Abstractor Examiners.....	600.00	83.8	116.40	16.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716.40
Accountancy Examiners.....	1,909.39	56.7	1,302.13	38.9	147.95	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,359.77
Architect Examiners.....	750.00	62.6	448.46	37.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198.46
Barber Examiners.....	9,120.50	73.1	3,300.45	26.4	57.61	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,478.56
Basic Science Examiners...	1,105.50	89.3	132.50	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238.00
Boxing Examiners.....	4,406.00	89.7	507.13	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,913.13
Chiropractic Examiners.....	1,960.00	56.7	1,496.75	43.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,456.75
Cosmetology Examiners.....	13,449.33	61.6	7,088.25	32.6	1,260.37	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,797.95
Dental Examiners.....	915.00	40.6	835.00	37.0	506.00	22.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,256.00
Embalming Examiners.....	800.00	72.9	297.82	27.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,097.82
Engineer Examiners.....	7,591.66	14.7	3,862.67	82.2	147.16	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,699.83
Medical Examiners.....	9,063.64	75.3	3,452.97	30.7	217.02	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,261.65
Nurse Examiners.....	1,513.80	80.6	2,795.13	23.2	171.46	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,030.23
Optometric Examiners.....	6,425.62	52.9	3,64.04	19.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,877.84
Pharmacy Examiners.....	.....	.....	5,688.82	46.8	34.29	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,148.73
Assessors.....	.....	.....	1,651.75	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651.75
Attorney General.....	58,325.40	89.0	6,334.99	9.7	888.37	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,548.76
Accounts and Control.....	13,600.97	95.1	596.80	4.2	103.20	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,200.97
Auditor.....	24,472.75	88.4	3,200.00	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,672.75
Bank Commissioner.....	19,948.05	85.8	3,299.49	14.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,247.54
Bonds, Principal.....	.....	.....	1,834,000.00	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,834,000.00
Bonds, Interest.....	.....	.....	795,958.16	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795,958.16
Budget Commission.....	5,100.00	81.6	844.02	13.5	303.65	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,247.67
Building and Loan.....	10,227.17	81.8	2,275.43	18.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,502.60
Bureau of Mines.....	18,211.84	73.8	6,468.45	26.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,680.29

*For distribution by institutions see "State Institutions."

FLOW OF REVENUE STATE GOVERNMENT OF COLORADO MAJOR SOURCES AND FUNDS FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 1942





STATE GOVERNMENT: DISBURSEMENTS OF ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939, BY CLASSIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGES—Continued

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	
Metal Mining.....	5,684.14	34.9	9,432.60	58.0	1,148.76	7.1	.....	...	36,788.22	100.0	16,265.50
Mineral Leasing to Counties.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	7,000.00	8.4	.....	...	36,788.22
Military Department.....	47,353.06	56.9	28,917.62	34.7	.....	...	.....	...	3,179,815.12	97.0	83,370.68
Motor Fuel Department.....	71,295.52	2.2	28,032.77	0.8	470.82	...	.....	...	1,109,956.37	91.0	3,279,614.23
Motor Vehicle Department.....	66,474.73	5.4	33,518.75	2.7	10,582.17	0.9	.....	...	.....	...	1,220,532.02
Miscellaneous Department.....	.....	...	925.00	100.0	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,220,532.02
Old Age Pension.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	12,950,576.68	100.0	12,950,576.68
Operators and Chauffeurs.....	15,542.87	59.2	24,660.39	32.0	6,782.28	8.8	.....	...	.....	...	76,386.14
Planning Commission.....	12,660.00	57.0	9,407.34	42.4	135.00	0.6	.....	...	.....	...	22,902.34
Plants and Insects.....	11,941.92	78.6	3,139.33	21.4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	14,081.25
Public Examiner.....	8,400.00	73.7	2,128.81	18.7	864.80	7.6	.....	...	241,310.63	66.2	11,393.71
Public Utilities.....	97,885.53	26.9	22,053.75	6.1	3,232.83	0.8	.....	...	.....	...	364,482.74
Purchasing Department.....	18,381.04	30.8	40,812.22	68.3	568.10	0.9	.....	...	119,074.51	100.0	59,761.36
Police Pension.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3,662,572.63	80.9	119,074.51
Public Welfare.....	441,833.39	9.7	410,027.14	9.1	11,520.10	0.3	.....	...	.....	...	4,525,653.26
Sales Tax.....	249,385.54	73.8	85,916.71	25.4	2,830.16	0.8	.....	...	.....	...	338,132.41
Secretary of State.....	50,898.00	70.5	19,192.47	26.6	2,065.31	2.9	.....	...	.....	...	72,157.78
State Commission for Blind.....	1,400.00	67.9	3,502.72	32.1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	10,902.72
State Fair.....	11,668.77	11.5	55,487.06	28.9	34,513.14	33.9	.....	...	.....	...	101,668.97
Stock Inspection.....	91,940.41	66.8	12,405.48	28.9	2,442.13	1.7	.....	...	3,763.19	2.6	146,551.21
Stores Tax.....	33,271.46	74.0	16,673.87	26.0	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	44,945.33
Supreme Court.....	78,482.77	83.0	15,315.90	16.8	179.20	0.2	.....	...	695,941.34	73.6	94,377.87
Supt. of Public Instruction.....	200,362.18	21.3	45,314.31	4.8	2,559.49	0.3	.....	...	5,256.75	100.0	94,377.87
Specific Ownership "A".....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5,256.75
Tax Commission.....	25,620.00	86.2	4,118.42	13.8	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	29,738.42
Treasurer.....	46,015.99	81.5	5,035.23	8.9	5,409.90	9.6	.....	...	.....	...	56,461.12
Unemployment Compensation Administration.....	166,136.61	64.7	56,390.97	22.0	34,085.35	13.3	.....	...	.....	...	256,613.56
Unemployment Compensation Benefit.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,158,645.07	100.0	2,158,645.07
Unemployment Compensation Clearing.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Water Conservation Board.....	65,374.86	58.9	39,347.36	35.5	6,196.77	5.6	.....	...	4,943,285.68	100.0	4,943,285.68
Grazing Act.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	110,918.99
Golden Gate Exhibit.....	575.00	8.6	1,112.73	16.7	221.01	3.3	4,750.00	71.4	35,534.22	100.0	35,534.22
Totals.....	\$8,683,003.32	13.4	\$8,717,849.03	13.4	\$ 597,063.09	0.9	\$14,351,616.78	22.1	\$32,612,727.22	50.2	\$64,962,259.44

Taxation—Assessed Valuations

Ad Valorem Taxes, Assessments, Mill Levies, Distribution of Revenue; Special Taxes: Income; Intoxicating Liquor; Non-Alcoholic Beverages; Gasoline; Sales, Service, Use; Inheritance and Gift

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 property assessed. The aggregate rate at which any one parcel of property is taxed is equal to the total of all levies made by all the taxing agents.

The 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 placed 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 1941, on which taxes are collected in 1942, was \$1,126,781,372. This total is derived in the following manner:

	1941
Gross, by county assessors..	\$ 966,502,028
Exemptions	36,434,210
Net, by assessors.....	\$ 930,067,818
Valuations by tax commission	197,112,983
Total certified to counties.	\$1,127,180,801
Deductions by county treasurers	399,429
Final total upon which 1942 taxes are levied...	\$1,126,781,372

The distribution of the 1941 valuations as certified to the counties and before additions by the treasurers, is as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Farms:		
Land	\$ 199,193,768	17.7
Improvements	59,278,149	5.2
Total	\$ 258,471,917	22.9
Mining properties:		
Land	\$ 37,616,427	3.3
Improvements	18,711,589	1.7
Total	\$ 56,328,016	5.0
Town and suburban lots:		
Land	141,354,249	12.5
Improvements	291,474,857	25.9
Total	\$ 432,829,106	38.4
Personal property:		
Cattle and sheep...	\$ 32,657,981	...
Other livestock....	6,884,270	...
Miscellaneous	179,331,638	...
Total (less \$36,434,210 exemptions)	\$ 182,438,779	16.2
Public utilities.....	197,112,985	17.5
Grand total.....	\$1,127,180,803	100.0

Revenue anticipated from taxes collected in 1942 on 1941 valuations aggregate \$41,889,154. The distribution of same is as follows:

Unit	Amount	Per Cent
State	\$ 4,788,821	11.4
County	7,357,845	17.6
Municipal	10,081,451	24.1
General school.....	3,959,849	9.5
Special school.....	15,701,188	37.4
Total	\$ 41,889,154	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 correc-

tions 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
1940.....	1,112,976	-1,302	-0.12
1941.....	1,127,181	14,205	1.28

* (—) 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
1940.....	1,113,190	-1,933	-0.17
1941.....	1,126,781	13,591	1.22

* (—) 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
1940.....	41,709	-311	-0.74
1941.....	41,889	180	0.43

* (—) 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, 1941 AND 1940

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—This table shows the gross and net value of all property in Colorado as assessed for taxation purposes in 1941 and 1940 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.

	1941		1940	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Real Estate				
Irrigated land (acres).....	642,683	\$ 42,028,901	666,761	\$ 42,233,284
Semi-irrigated land.....	1,413,310	46,542,718	1,431,422	46,976,628
Dry farm land, cropped and summer fallowed during current year.....	8,224,540	44,709,416	8,319,385	44,943,329
Meadow hay land.....	317,654	4,883,930	325,778	4,984,627
Pasture land (irrigated).....	85,474	919,810	138,226	1,039,975
Suburban fruit and vegetable tracts.....	58,650	5,931,600	59,601	5,915,385
Grazing land.....	24,460,709	52,074,417	24,403,813	52,733,435
Restoration land.....	277,617	521,000	276,514	529,570
Arid, waste and seep land.....	1,249,982	1,033,718	1,276,567	965,364
Timber land.....	54,536	548,253	53,485	280,753
Total.....	36,785,155	\$ 199,193,768	36,951,552	\$ 200,602,350
Producing coal land (acres).....	4,549	\$ 976,465	5,033	\$ 1,032,850
Non-producing coal land.....	23,257	527,930	21,297	470,225
Developed coal land.....	3,685	534,150	5,151	454,655
Undeveloped coal land.....	94,929	965,680	100,731	1,038,235
Coal reserves.....	655,627	755,028	1,565,552	1,606,575
Total.....	782,047	\$ 3,759,253	1,697,764	\$ 4,602,540

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1941 AND 1940—Continued

	1941		1940	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Oil land (acres)	20,227	\$ 80,575	25,478	\$ 193,923
Oil shale land	137,877	408,290	137,007	427,915
Oil reserves	2,639,253	2,725,267	1,733,390	1,900,184
Total	2,797,357	\$ 3,214,132	1,895,875	\$ 2,522,022
Metalliferous mining claims (non-producing) (acres).....	281,467	\$ 8,892,234	276,941	\$ 8,685,254
Output metalliferous mines.....		16,945,600		15,944,701
Quarry lands (stone, clay, marble, etc.)				
Min. Res.....	12,694	246,575	12,531	122,225
Placer claims.....	51,474	599,165	49,056	660,450
Total	345,635	\$ 26,683,574	338,528	\$ 25,412,630
Equities state school lands.....		\$ 434,883		\$ 464,775
Miscl. lands (not included in above) (mountain sites).....	19,101	3,524,585	136,905	3,633,847
Total	19,101	\$ 3,959,468	136,905	\$ 4,098,622
Town, City and Other lots				
Lots (incorporated cities and towns)....		\$ 136,345,045		\$ 136,693,564
Lots (outside incorporated cities and towns)		5,009,204		4,881,764
Total		\$ 141,354,249		\$ 141,575,328
Improvements				
Improvements farm lands.....		\$ 59,278,149		\$ 59,559,838
Improvements coal lands.....		2,229,650		2,074,405
Improvements oil lands.....		1,550,710		179,305
Improvements mineral lands.....		7,006,342		10,599,815
Improvements miscellaneous lands.....		7,924,887		7,636,687
Improvements lots incorporated towns..		278,781,999		271,211,808
Improvements lots outside towns.....		12,692,858		12,364,439
Total		\$ 369,464,595		\$ 363,626,297
(A) Grand Total Real Estate and Improvements		\$ 747,629,039		\$ 742,439,789
Personal Property				
CATTLE				
Pure bred bulls (18 mo. or over) (number)	6,925	\$ 526,400	6,119	\$ 386,598
Pure bred bulls (coming yearlings).....	2,670	113,075	1,533	61,430
Pure bred bulls (yearlings and over)....	6,683	374,265	3,178	174,351
Range bulls.....	15,811	830,065	15,732	695,506
Calves (coming yearlings).....	220,361	3,589,875	170,804	2,270,227
Stock cattle (coming two years and over)	511,369	11,853,375	538,190	10,304,810
Steers (coming two years old).....	15,959	471,790	16,731	412,862
Steers (coming three years old and over)	2,542	78,535	1,090	29,590
Pure bred dairy cows.....	7,418	357,480	11,513	469,060
Grade dairy cows.....	71,238	2,745,774	75,432	2,437,373
Common dairy cows.....	87,801	2,798,201	89,224	2,335,576
Total	948,777	\$ 23,738,835	929,546	\$ 19,577,383
HORSES				
Pure bred stallions and mares (number) ..	493	\$ 51,950	550	\$ 47,990
Ranch, work and dray.....	120,480	3,941,442	126,928	4,619,869
Saddle and cow ponies.....	28,996	716,565	31,450	741,722
Total	149,969	\$ 4,709,957	158,928	\$ 5,409,581
MULES				
Jacks (number).....	75	\$ 6,090	81	\$ 5,905
Work mules.....	8,752	333,274	9,757	401,745
Burros	314	2,235	333	2,490
Total	9,141	\$ 341,599	10,171	\$ 410,140

**TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1941 AND 1940—Continued**

	1941		1940	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
SHEEP				
Pure bred bucks and ewes (number)....	23,766	\$ 265,288	17,711	\$ 174,504
Stock sheep (mixed bunches).....	1,338,290	6,038,158	1,262,067	4,729,063
Ewes (over 5 years old).....	95,908	235,024	184,286	462,455
Total	1,457,964	\$ 6,538,470	1,464,064	\$ 5,366,022
LIVESTOCK FED IN TRANSIT				
Cattle fed in transit (number).....	159,104	\$ 1,559,636	145,405	\$ 1,102,815
Sheep fed in transit.....	808,662	820,140	335,907	630,438
Total	967,766	\$ 2,379,776	981,312	\$ 1,733,253
Swine (number).....	111,925	\$ 710,889	125,451	\$ 566,239
Goats	14,610	39,943	17,053	50,889
Foxes	8,143	203,300	11,478	236,865
Muskrat, skunk, mink, etc.....	12,120	103,287	1,305	6,314
Poultry (dozen).....	160,882	620,034	174,323	664,868
Turkeys (dozen).....	2,686	39,488	3,748	55,618
Ducks and geese (dozen).....	40	370	62	510
Bees (stands).....	37,869	115,403	36,630	112,007
Total	348,275	\$ 1,832,714	370,050	\$ 1,693,310
Bicycles (number).....	4,334	\$ 48,779	4,082	\$ 45,700
Tractors	21,119	5,542,659	20,119	5,139,133
Aeroplanes	162	328,035	122	264,880
Electric refrigerators.....	87,925	5,988,605	79,923	5,534,046
Slot machines.....	1,125	58,415	1,303	65,850
Pianos, organs and band instruments....	61,200	3,576,741	60,754	3,576,648
Radios	140,106	2,284,700	134,679	2,224,376
Clocks and watches.....	23,231	330,317	22,817	325,147
Total	339,203	\$ 18,158,251	323,799	\$ 17,175,779
Agricultural implements, machinery and harness		\$ 6,782,631		\$ 5,958,043
Jewelry and silverware.....		1,440,496		1,375,189
Libraries		389,467		392,257
Household furniture.....		41,435,164		40,019,193
Store and office furniture and fixtures....		14,195,331		13,984,026
Stocks of merchandise.....		65,884,344		63,215,854
Manufacturing machinery and equipment		26,820,574		25,665,037
All other personal property.....		4,225,380		5,622,520
Total		\$ 161,173,387		\$ 156,232,119
(B) TOTAL PERSONAL PROPERTY.....		\$ 218,872,989		\$ 207,597,587
Less exemptions to heads of families.....		\$ 36,434,210		\$ 35,556,853
Grand Total Net Assessment Personal Property		\$ 182,438,779		\$ 172,040,734
Grand Total Assessment Real Estate and Imp.		\$ 747,629,039		\$ 742,439,789
TOTAL NET ASSESSMENT BY AS- SESSOR		\$ 930,067,818		\$ 914,480,523
(C) PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSESSED BY TAX COMMISSION:				
Class 1, Steam Railroads.....		\$ 103,060,430		\$ 106,316,510
Class 2, Steam Railroads.....		5,218,770		4,626,240
Class 3, Steam Railroads.....		662,870		732,850
Electric and Cable Railroads.....		6,245,350		6,491,400
Electric companies.....		49,415,560		48,486,240
Gas companies.....		7,602,730		7,373,600
Telephone companies.....		20,596,310		20,301,720
Telegraph companies.....		1,253,840		1,393,160
Domestic water companies.....		602,670		590,170
Irrigation companies.....		75,000		75,000
Mining companies.....		15,000		50,000
Car line companies.....		930,750		941,210
Pipe line companies.....		380,760		341,670
Miscellaneous utility companies.....		569,745		607,260
Rural electric companies.....		483,200		168,850
TOTAL ASSESSMENT BY COLO- RADO TAX COMMISSION.....		\$ 197,112,985		\$ 198,495,880
GRAND TOTAL ASSESSMENT...		\$1,127,180,803		\$1,112,976,403

TAXATION: AMOUNT OF TAXES ACTUALLY COLLECTED FOR STATE PURPOSES, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL LEVIES, TO JUNE 30, 1942, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

(Source: State Auditor)

Note—All receipts to June 30, 1942, are allocated to the year to which the levies apply regardless of the year in which they are collected. When receipts exceed 100 per cent of the total levies, the additional amounts are derived from the collection of interest and penalties on delinquent taxes subsequently paid. While the percentages shown in this table are for taxes collected for state purposes only, the same percentages should apply to all county, municipal and other levies.

COUNTY	1941		1940		1939		1938	
	Receipts	% of Levy	Receipts	% of Levy	Receipts	% of Levy	Receipts	% of Levy
Adams	\$ 55,657	56.8	\$ 96,872	97.7	\$ 97,474	94.5	\$ 98,696	95.4
Alamosa	16,112	51.4	27,235	85.1	27,895	84.6	26,737	84.8
Arapahoe	49,615	60.4	78,089	97.2	75,932	95.0	75,861	94.8
Archuleta	7,338	56.9	12,490	97.0	12,651	93.2	12,286	91.6
Baca	20,668	56.7	35,676	98.1	35,298	87.2	37,741	88.5
Bent	24,803	57.7	40,874	95.8	42,086	92.5	42,416	90.8
Boulder	95,856	59.5	159,996	98.2	164,414	99.5	159,826	97.6
Chaffee	15,038	51.9	28,120	94.3	28,986	89.8	29,833	90.6
Cheyenne	20,314	63.3	31,983	98.3	32,596	93.8	34,859	93.9
Clear Creek	6,782	37.5	12,979	68.9	13,953	73.4	16,033	73.7
Conejos	9,468	35.9	21,110	78.5	21,811	77.5	25,560	87.7
Costilla	4,841	33.3	9,069	64.8	9,496	67.6	9,410	54.4
Crowley	11,392	51.0	20,191	90.7	19,771	86.2	20,647	86.9
Custer	3,828	47.1	7,834	92.7	8,120	93.3	9,098	93.3
Delta	22,521	54.6	39,150	94.9	42,086	97.9	44,629	101.6
Denver	1,033,114	65.2	1,574,520	99.6	1,530,657	98.9	1,563,089	98.2
Dolores	3,468	52.1	5,322	85.7	5,126	87.4	4,888	87.5
Douglas	15,785	52.8	30,068	99.2	30,258	93.8	31,077	93.1
Eagle	23,261	53.5	40,393	98.0	37,872	93.7	38,987	91.6
Elbert	22,305	57.9	38,343	97.9	38,667	94.0	40,390	94.1
El Paso	132,666	60.9	218,896	99.3	219,168	97.3	223,343	97.6
Fremont	31,675	55.4	54,294	94.7	55,287	92.7	58,769	93.7
Garfield	27,958	54.3	50,831	98.7	51,423	96.9	53,637	96.7
Gilpin	4,344	37.7	8,298	66.4	9,208	66.5	9,408	67.2
Grand	13,545	52.8	24,903	96.3	25,339	89.9	25,613	89.3
Gunnison	17,813	48.6	33,624	90.6	35,462	88.9	34,252	84.1
Hinsdale	698	29.7	1,242	52.6	1,320	56.1	1,321	55.6
Huerfano	18,103	48.2	35,468	90.2	34,464	84.7	33,680	83.6
Jackson	7,076	59.6	11,545	99.7	11,191	99.2	11,656	99.3
Jefferson	66,737	65.2	101,012	99.1	99,331	97.4	99,956	96.3
Kiowa	15,222	59.2	26,994	97.8	28,596	91.8	29,358	92.2
Kit Carson	24,152	65.9	37,015	101.4	47,422	109.6	42,911	95.4
Lake	54,931	70.5	65,820	72.4	71,685	76.6	35,382	88.1
La Plata	20,446	51.0	39,275	94.3	39,555	90.8	39,557	91.3
Larimer	90,057	58.8	154,103	98.0	153,961	96.3	153,762	96.4
Las Animas	52,881	47.2	107,577	90.9	100,958	80.1	105,044	83.5
Lincoln	24,910	60.7	38,064	93.6	37,640	89.2	38,639	88.9
Logan	54,405	60.5	89,549	98.3	90,505	93.4	91,115	94.2
Mesa	45,491	50.4	86,428	95.3	86,441	94.5	89,389	96.4
Mineral	3,262	59.7	4,850	88.6	4,297	81.9	4,522	83.8
Moffat	15,070	57.8	23,565	97.7	24,756	99.3	26,324	106.2
Montezuma	10,150	44.2	20,730	87.2	20,433	85.5	20,962	86.0
Montrose	21,167	56.9	35,086	94.6	34,418	90.5	36,339	98.2
Morgan	45,532	61.4	73,302	98.2	72,995	93.7	74,124	94.0
Otero	50,928	56.4	88,653	97.5	88,350	93.4	90,948	93.7
Ouray	5,361	46.5	9,666	84.2	10,238	82.7	9,721	75.7
Park	11,270	60.5	17,202	94.3	16,916	94.1	28,638	91.3
Phillips	17,285	62.0	27,918	98.9	27,892	95.1	28,665	95.2
Pitkin	4,851	53.0	8,448	92.3	8,486	88.7	8,690	88.4
Prowers	33,246	56.3	58,348	98.0	68,470	110.5	56,489	88.7
Pueblo	130,595	53.2	238,734	96.8	235,843	95.5	241,086	96.2
Rio Blanco	9,680	58.7	15,352	91.9	15,536	95.4	16,043	95.5
Rio Grande	17,519	53.5	31,582	93.8	31,804	92.2	32,960	93.9
Routt	24,260	51.5	47,052	97.9	47,574	93.8	49,387	93.0
Saguache	14,406	56.2	24,493	92.2	25,575	89.6	27,145	93.1
San Juan	3,217	26.8	6,307	51.1	7,069	53.3	9,322	69.1
San Miguel	7,395	51.5	13,023	87.3	12,603	86.4	12,637	88.0
Sedgwick	17,455	54.4	31,585	98.4	31,838	95.9	32,048	94.4
Summit	13,283	69.3	16,656	55.1	8,545	78.0	13,262	75.4
Teller	11,775	48.1	19,223	88.6	19,520	86.2	20,467	88.0
Washington	22,519	57.7	38,785	99.3	40,808	96.4	42,741	97.9
Weld	162,678	59.0	275,896	98.6	275,795	94.5	286,167	96.4
Yuma	26,375	59.7	44,245	99.0	43,622	96.4	44,899	96.6
State	\$2,844,553	59.4	\$4,666,033	96.4	\$4,647,488	95.0	\$4,712,441	96.9

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ACREAGE AND GROSS ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS, BY CLASSES AND BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1941

(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	Value	Farm Land	Mineral Land and Miscellaneous		Town and Suburban Lots	Total Improvements
Adams	736,282	\$ 8,755,520	289,740	\$ 323,530	\$ 745,730	\$ 9,824,840	\$ 3,826,670	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,890,400	\$ 5,719,000	\$ 15,543,840
Alamosa	352,465	2,326,055	.....	109,445	579,176	3,014,676	419,655	6,380	1,641,904	2,068,139	5,082,815
Arapahoe	434,428	4,065,600	217,664	1,959,125	1,959,125	6,243,365	2,230,500	5,060	5,491,050	7,726,610	13,969,975
Archuleta	309,658	1,050,965	747	13,323	87,385	1,151,673	269,915	1,900	264,355	536,170	1,687,843
Baca	1,347,410	3,492,470	13,865	26,030	96,370	3,614,870	341,670	1,385	488,035	831,090	4,445,960
Bent	768,310	3,743,371	.....	3,660	255,720	4,002,751	477,720	20,140	891,160	1,389,020	5,391,771
Boulder	263,885	6,153,920	43,168	1,020,760	3,792,430	10,967,110	2,738,080	351,110	9,643,170	12,732,360	23,699,470
Chaffee	110,061	994,140	9,572	177,995	658,925	1,830,460	338,225	20,940	1,614,325	2,033,490	3,863,950
Cheyenne	1,068,833	3,255,490	589,455	529,355	77,865	3,863,310	237,125	940	321,090	559,155	4,422,465
Clear Creek	27,961	177,160	31,471	1,335,230	336,500	1,848,950	17,910	536,910	622,490	1,177,310	3,026,260
Conejos	286,563	3,130,127	1,488	16,805	148,375	3,295,307	411,878	13,910	521,690	947,178	4,242,485
Costilla	753,534	1,613,865	1,248	153,965	96,225	1,864,085	211,690	150	151,690	363,340	2,227,395
Crowley	431,770	2,325,695	11,180	19,485	168,615	2,513,795	532,000	30,605	448,490	1,071,095	3,584,890
Custer	277,000	1,015,425	6,425	95,755	47,412	1,158,592	246,747	14,988	138,473	400,208	1,558,800
Delta	306,673	3,225,815	1,140	25,950	709,115	3,960,880	846,745	54,305	1,463,315	2,364,365	6,325,245
Denver .....	.....	.....	4,468	3,077,060	92,781,830	95,858,890	.....	5,413,060	163,767,640	169,180,700	265,039,590
Dolores	226,302	780,225	3,045	213,765	43,080	1,037,070	50,665	77,240	60,365	188,270	1,225,340
Douglas	375,504	1,709,145	30,000	32,230	58,085	1,799,460	1,373,560	24,060	317,630	1,715,250	3,514,710
Eagle	206,239	1,639,859	5,199	3,558,145	82,615	5,280,619	315,195	573,506	389,930	1,277,931	6,558,550
Elbert	1,012,649	4,519,590	330,820	3,476,800	45,405	4,922,075	751,725	25,630	296,320	1,073,775	5,996,850
El Paso	1,008,136	4,459,810	19,953	172,220	8,957,790	13,589,820	1,379,550	848,440	21,421,780	23,649,770	37,233,590
Fremont	425,570	2,025,310	27,741	562,885	1,427,695	4,015,890	652,440	1,024,885	2,966,130	4,643,455	8,659,345
Garfield	433,457	3,309,060	132,951	464,505	499,505	4,273,070	634,615	57,250	1,337,505	2,029,370	6,302,440
Gilpin	32,081	104,335	17,777	844,050	96,640	1,045,025	35,010	302,115	264,535	601,660	1,646,685
Grand	333,877	1,298,570	1,406	68,840	268,510	1,635,920	357,940	47,740	620,460	1,026,140	2,662,060
Gunnison	389,764	1,790,925	39,451	1,081,300	216,840	3,089,065	445,135	433,380	999,465	1,877,980	4,967,045

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, 1941

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Included under cattle and sheep are 159,104 cattle, valued at \$1,559,636, and 808,662 sheep, valued at \$820,140, 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	
Adams	17,104	\$ 490,580	3,314	\$ 112,339	187	\$ 6,960	25,851	\$ 69,455	14,584	\$ 109,625	\$ 788,950
Alamosa	9,623	253,885	1,011	46,860	56	3,425	15,940	68,260	728	17,375	389,805
Arapahoe	10,460	408,325	1,929	73,155	84	3,480	13,712	52,255	2,494	50,745	587,960
Archuleta	9,591	252,785	1,362	69,305	71	1,325	21,006	95,046	862	6,770	423,231
Baca	16,511	393,130	1,459	35,075	73	2,120	10,883	47,730	2,533	21,960	500,015
Bent	13,280	264,175	2,723	61,710	208	4,784	50,010	87,851	1,696	23,647	442,167
Boulder	25,828	524,270	2,979	105,070	240	11,750	13,488	30,940	1,893	45,380	717,410
Chaffee	4,201	94,130	778	25,980	11	440	4,113	17,805	689	7,310	145,665
Cheyenne	21,245	471,075	1,176	27,640	34	970	19,817	78,440	598	9,555	587,680
Clear Creek	678	9,080	184	4,170	..	..	7,725	6,400	90	2,800	22,450
Conejos	10,520	258,765	2,025	79,295	159	5,620	55,501	253,970	1,366	21,035	618,685
Costilla	3,189	73,720	851	30,180	70	2,070	31,631	147,930	2,286	17,100	271,000
Crowley	13,749	296,775	1,809	47,250	193	5,735	12,578	44,245	1,761	23,040	417,045
Custer	7,083	164,792	903	29,480	32	1,450	6,737	29,069	475	8,180	232,971
Delta	19,431	481,850	3,864	108,265	282	9,130	37,717	152,735	3,500	43,150	795,130
Denver	462	15,320	164	13,790	..	..	..	..	..	2,730	31,840
Dolores	3,327	70,545	342	8,020	..	..	..	..	..	4,005	188,790
Douglas	15,521	392,110	1,598	52,810	35	1,230	246	1,240	1,481	30,175	477,565
Eagle	16,339	378,379	1,671	61,895	91	3,495	29,852	148,850	455	6,841	599,460
Elbert	27,550	717,591	3,755	111,400	180	6,465	27,354	117,829	2,574	35,717	989,002
El Paso	31,085	844,620	4,205	135,570	300	10,180	10,269	46,720	5,160	89,870	1,126,960
Fremont	11,010	300,985	1,526	48,425	97	4,285	1,400	6,325	1,494	25,680	385,700
Garfield	29,142	665,835	4,795	175,340	166	5,845	65,055	307,660	2,414	39,830	1,194,010
Gipin	997	25,025	126	3,585	..	..	..	..	..	21	31,285
Grand	12,009	306,445	2,016	64,080	..	..	..	..	..	74	437,180
Gunnison	27,884	622,745	2,605	89,725	186	7,990	50,292	234,440	541	10,640	965,540
Hinsdale	1,759	37,215	181	4,490	1	25	13,034	58,710	1,757	13,515	100,440
Huerfano	14,574	339,975	2,355	74,830	83	4,830	30,268	135,630	..	..	568,780

Jackson	28,049	642,558	2,719	83,740	23	1,150	29,933	140,984	36	877	869,309
Jefferson	12,852	313,315	2,652	72,690	96	3,035	2,910	12,045	6,122	111,045	513,180
Kiowa	19,452	438,436	1,098	24,985	60	1,850	10,531	48,075	1,756	15,784	529,130
Kitt Carson	27,936	651,410	4,924	113,525	214	6,230	12,500	49,155	4,691	48,380	868,700
Lake	974	21,215	93	3,315	..	3,160	9,950	8,955	..	..	33,485
La Plata	14,018	373,355	2,991	94,285	91	3,520	27,800	135,415	6,229	43,080	649,305
Larimer	30,515	821,230	5,684	170,420	438	15,920	141,713	251,720	3,032	56,500	1,315,790
Las Animas	39,518	815,265	4,411	123,709	375	26,410	52,052	232,360	9,811	36,470	1,234,214
Lincoln	31,423	682,905	2,655	79,690	135	3,745	31,092	141,965	2,109	25,160	936,465
Logan	43,573	903,910	5,132	153,140	375	13,140	38,028	60,400	4,692	67,905	1,200,495
Mesa	30,854	795,700	4,831	142,850	329	11,000	37,477	180,810	3,305	51,050	1,182,010
Mineral	18,425	18,425	1,800	6,645	9	1,890	10,258	46,185	..	800	71,955
Moffat	13,281	302,130	2,927	79,375	54	2,210	134,040	622,855	610	9,205	1,022,745
Montezuma	10,700	225,050	2,742	67,320	103	2,635	151,232	243,743	..	31,516	443,743
Montrose	13,898	288,080	2,972	133,835	194	7,095	79,593	355,770	3,518	45,400	890,180
Morgan	33,252	558,955	4,848	111,245	451	18,425	154,161	194,445	4,515	54,755	997,925
Otero	18,660	489,260	3,103	112,735	467	22,515	66,656	172,595	4,371	58,225	855,330
Ouray	6,761	146,545	576	17,390	21	425	12,410	56,750	225	3,255	223,365
Park	12,181	312,675	1,357	43,580	115	1,655	27,820	122,960	261	3,690	484,560
Phillips	10,197	256,018	1,094	27,966	68	2,010	4,580	32,348	3,460	39,426	340,768
Pitkin	7,065	173,955	775	28,400	21	630	18,524	85,530	460	4,175	299,470
Prowers	13,686	295,712	3,751	113,672	159	5,350	63,070	22,238	3,602	36,558	546,760
Pueblo	19,625	468,235	2,566	78,265	174	5,130	16,300	50,670	2,840	28,310	630,660
Rio Blanco	25,864	518,080	2,350	75,700	94	2,490	62,886	290,010	577	10,790	897,070
Rio Grande	8,412	196,390	1,598	51,395	238	7,850	51,121	212,435	3,780	37,530	503,500
Routt	26,469	644,355	4,383	111,770	53	1,410	86,009	389,745	1,183	15,330	1,162,670
Saguache	18,826	402,890	1,682	53,250	86	3,440	54,477	242,503	890	12,028	714,111
San Juan	159	3,475	4	159	5	200	6,515	22,200	..	30	26,055
San Miguel	3,627	78,045	560	17,280	67	1,750	38,070	172,600	..	3,275	272,950
Sedgwick	11,863	268,430	694	30,500	89	3,450	2,108	17,950	1,495	17,950	324,170
Summit	3,413	96,660	415	11,875	1	20	18,255	24,575	20	390	138,520
Teller	4,718	127,430	744	24,375	13	360	1,251	5,975	250	5,400	163,540
Washington	28,140	700,140	6,117	131,680	250	6,470	26,856	101,745	3,697	48,720	988,755
Weld	117,184	2,057,150	12,157	472,250	1,139	47,450	310,522	293,410	10,244	175,130	3,046,390
Yuma	34,609	945,840	3,862	101,210	272	8,240	4,020	18,690	4,767	61,880	1,135,860
State	1,107,881	\$25,298,471	149,969	\$4,709,957	9,141	\$341,599	2,266,626	\$7,358,610	146,798	\$1,832,714	\$39,541,351

*Includes number of swine, goats, foxes, muskrat, skunk, mink, etc., but not number of poultry and ducks, which are assessed dozens, nor bees, which are assessed by stands, but value 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, 1941

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Break-down of items 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 and Fixtures	Store and Office Furniture and Fixtures	Stocks of Merchandise	Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	Total Personal Property Other Than Livestock
	Number	Value							
Adams	6,028	\$ 395,720	\$ 286,250	\$ 8,060	\$ 483,730	\$ 88,705	\$ 1,102,125	\$ 793,390	\$ 3,157,980
Alamosa	1,080	96,375	91,970	1,370	228,400	92,488	368,123	.....	869,126
Arapahoe	12,387	143,315	99,490	18,020	579,865	122,250	519,575	340,575	2,423,450
Aurora	547	18,845	41,325	114,569	80,260	26,529	102,204	16,251	379,979
Baca	1,527	169,815	78,760	1,165	70,695	57,475	140,680	.....	518,590
Bent	1,169	77,560	274,430	31,599	72,430	74,730	244,540	12,270	781,562
Boulder	8,882	430,600	99,070	70,180	1,879,050	537,450	1,603,270	326,190	4,445,810
Chaffee	2,154	95,565	19,840	26,090	241,885	87,135	229,945	137,715	838,175
Cheyenne	37,980	25,660	15,630	4,365	20,210	10,940	53,545	.....	152,700
Clear Creek	857	35,650	1,430	145,940	131,610	44,980	78,080	.....	437,690
Conejos	961	90,000	86,705	17,085	106,560	26,885	117,785	.....	451,020
Costilla	555	80,620	77,695	7,895	60,135	14,190	56,400	.....	297,935
Crowley	2,789	111,345	69,165	3,120	120,570	21,580	146,185	19,880	494,845
Custer	585	23,334	28,319	1,125	48,675	7,810	32,358	10,787	158,908
Delta	3,821	185,835	123,170	40,485	306,800	67,780	512,230	304,115	1,540,415
Denver	129,991	6,566,270	2,150	2,553,190	22,885,860	7,393,430	34,364,140	9,957,810	83,712,850
Dolores	343	64,000	23,385	500	18,515	10,000	27,865	10,600	154,865
Douglas	1,125	103,615	62,705	14,150	109,025	19,240	51,160	110,005	469,900
Eagle	1,254	60,350	66,330	35,555	97,690	24,168	115,005	.....	339,098
Elbert	1,490	188,296	146,757	3,917	87,864	72,774	72,774	.....	519,990
El Paso	20,149	990,410	91,670	152,320	2,490,280	1,236,210	3,237,610	271,900	8,470,400
Fremont	7,418	224,870	33,010	97,755	487,310	150,465	548,940	100,405	1,642,755
Garfield	3,127	186,090	145,750	7,265	338,815	98,020	249,860	83,580	1,109,380
Gilpin	377	10,385	1,305	39,825	62,625	6,585	23,480	.....	144,805
Grand	541	39,285	52,790	107,305	129,790	40,150	129,790	.....	469,450
Gunnison	1,691	68,110	39,095	24,810	203,795	52,660	275,065	94,045	777,580
Hinsdale	63	1,945	5,935	3,495	12,120	3,385	1,500	.....	28,380
Huerfano	1,963	73,605	38,425	23,875	120,140	95,730	278,210	98,375	728,360

Jackson	482	33,118	34,568	17,400	37,490	7,539	97,155	63,026	290,296
Jefferson	7,877	271,420	131,915	171,385	829,205	101,385	422,725	243,620	2,175,155
Kiowa	1,100	56,249	33,527	17,666	43,974	6,986	49,044	.....	191,546
Kitt Carson	2,988	140,020	111,590	19,385	120,580	46,385	127,105	.....	566,465
Lake	923	40,445	1,620	28,110	166,520	81,605	867,980	1,732,620	2,918,900
La Plata	2,040	117,410	81,605	102,345	253,850	102,345	534,745	45,650	1,212,105
Larimer	9,006	498,100	255,170	101,150	962,540	360,870	2,396,610	315,270	4,889,710
Las Animas	3,501	151,668	65,908	56,908	405,180	175,831	780,558	725,440	2,361,545
Lincoln	2,063	117,110	83,135	41,405	141,035	41,185	.....	.....	426,385
Logan	7,712	454,375	385,460	19,560	436,840	211,360	912,890	280,665	2,701,750
Mesa	9,599	486,200	233,770	12,120	750,270	420,680	1,371,140	117,770	3,391,950
Mineral	3,317	14,800	3,710	9,755	35,905	9,190	92,800	11,650	97,500
Moffat	1,352	86,900	70,370	209,640	107,435	64,810	163,695	150,000	852,850
Montezuma	1,962	150,905	119,275	19,110	154,470	65,090	211,360	25,130	745,350
Montrose	1,909	143,045	354,030	40,250	154,530	65,855	334,160	36,150	1,127,030
Morgan	6,797	365,350	267,880	10,200	379,625	193,350	1,145,055	52,480	2,413,340
Otero	8,121	480,335	286,530	65,860	732,285	462,590	1,501,070	77,880	3,606,550
Ouray	351	11,070	17,055	11,912	66,765	11,100	30,043	2,060	150,005
Park	648	15,610	462,225	27,510	56,115	27,025	45,795	.....	634,280
Phillips	2,507	205,034	158,950	38,045	146,403	57,125	176,735	.....	782,282
Pitkin	368	23,475	92,415	19,090	40,065	7,080	21,555	.....	196,680
Prowers	4,525	240,059	119,465	7,113	215,886	100,077	415,835	104,765	1,233,200
Pueblo	19,661	640,805	60,495	41,473	1,643,167	446,605	4,675,012	8,171,235	15,678,797
Rio Blanco	374	45,020	46,240	151,908	42,810	12,185	59,350	6,260	363,773
Rio Grande	1,000	157,235	89,530	4,175	177,055	73,130	289,400	.....	790,525
Routt	1,303	88,480	91,300	21,110	166,205	58,110	199,050	629,650	1,253,905
Saguache	480	58,065	38,460	2,438	60,390	13,285	81,980	45,460	300,078
San Juan	341	11,155	370	57,690	45,970	18,160	56,340	.....	189,655
San Miguel	437	25,220	11,450	26,790	71,310	14,080	36,650	51,450	237,530
Sedgwick	1,189	122,390	112,070	10,720	109,000	42,830	533,810	830,000	1,761,420
Summit	141	3,640	7,035	1,123,450	23,800	13,360	24,780	.....	1,202,065
Teller	1,717	64,703	14,035	6,805	162,085	43,035	258,685	.....	549,348
Washington	2,375	177,730	129,430	7,875	93,310	30,130	108,435	.....	546,910
Weld	17,945	1,451,390	618,940	55,390	1,257,750	313,430	2,866,620	425,450	6,988,970
Yuma	2,621	321,370	204,450	20,810	147,840	65,570	231,790	.....	991,830
State	339,203	\$18,158,251	\$6,782,631	\$6,055,343	\$41,435,164	\$14,195,331	\$65,884,344	\$26,820,574	\$179,331,638

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF CORPORATION VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, 1941

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Steam Railroads	Electric Railroads	Electric Light and Power	Natural Gas	Telephone	Telegraph	*Domestic Water Irrigation and Mining	Private Car Lines	†Miscel- laneous Utilities and Pipe Lines	Total
Adams	\$ 3,423,910	.....	\$ 297,990	\$ 5,140	\$ 317,850	\$ 54,420	\$ 650	\$ 24,700	\$ 150,065	\$ 4,274,725
Alamosa	906,700	.....	247,330	.....	78,440	4,550	.....	5,700	10,745	1,253,435
Arapahoe	1,587,410	.....	683,510	397,230	544,420	32,900	.....	13,490	8,700	3,411,120
Archuleta	568,340	.....	26,460	.....	11,590	2,820	.....	280	800	610,290
Baca	3,029,560	.....	110,700	77,420	37,620	1,080	.....	28,700	980	3,286,060
Bent	3,219,170	.....	179,480	85,790	82,370	15,590	.....	31,800	33,520	3,647,320
Boulder	2,636,990	.....	6,860,760	161,660	517,400	10,310	.....	21,740	11,465	10,220,325
Chaffee	1,356,080	.....	743,260	.....	80,580	17,210	.....	12,620	10,100	2,219,850
Cheyenne	2,333,350	.....	29,690	.....	47,280	26,250	.....	17,840	12,550	2,467,060
Clear Creek	270,350	.....	555,250	.....	41,710	790	7,500	.....	600	876,200
Conejos	952,520	.....	58,740	.....	42,860	4,790	.....	490	7,420	1,066,820
Costilla	605,100	.....	48,050	.....	29,960	2,900	.....	10,470	14,050	710,530
Crowley	609,480	.....	115,180	33,700	43,590	2,360	100,500	7,350	17,515	930,275
Custer .....	.....	.....	24,920	.....	12,660	.....	.....	.....	660	38,240
Delta	1,224,790	.....	123,300	.....	114,240	9,670	.....	19,590	41,405	1,533,095
Denver	1,714,890	5,793,970	19,690,870	2,450	10,471,230	125,900	3,950	12,110	13,885	37,828,955
Dolores	26,580	.....	17,540	.....	2,470	8,770	.....	.....	87,710	114,590
Douglas	1,834,490	.....	49,710	574,580	136,240	72,130	.....	20,400	14,910	2,702,460
Eagle	2,408,300	.....	283,540	.....	39,340	20,980	.....	36,140	26,850	2,795,150
Elbert	1,496,590	.....	71,690	.....	114,550	19,690	.....	14,780	11,880	1,729,180
El Paso	3,468,450	25,000	89,910	874,600	1,227,440	102,320	226,960	39,590	30,850	6,055,120
Fremont	1,775,950	.....	1,351,760	35,080	155,310	19,320	4,000	24,330	14,695	3,381,045
Garfield	1,504,140	.....	2,248,470	.....	108,390	25,740	6,000	23,170	15,065	3,830,975
Gilpin	779,830	.....	118,920	.....	24,960	.....	7,500	3,060	3,870	938,140
Grand	2,403,850	.....	74,910	.....	61,760	.....	.....	13,710	12,980	2,567,210
Gunnison	1,946,650	.....	104,480	.....	57,200	8,310	.....	830	1,930	2,119,400
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	880	.....	1,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,560
Huerfano	2,104,150	.....	515,110	.....	105,100	34,810	.....	25,350	18,830	2,803,350

Jackson	125,000	382,920	961,040	281,810	11,440	16,520	70,400	4,990	870	142,300
Jefferson	1,866,350				608,570			8,500	10,920	4,207,030
Kiowa	1,700,900		53,170		93,490	8,160		23,390	17,540	1,896,650
Kit Carson	652,470		59,380		37,600	14,020		16,280	12,115	791,865
Lake	1,927,620		495,320		49,580	10,260	129,330	9,080	5,225	1,726,415
La Plata	1,652,710		641,990	128,740	105,510	7,620		3,680	16,550	2,543,810
Larimer	418,060		165,350	261,300	615,360	10,010		35,230	19,520	5,738,055
Las Animas	6,447,810		1,155,910	1,608,250	248,980	70,710		42,840	33,765	9,997,255
Lincoln	1,919,150		106,460		145,100	24,910		13,630	4,730	2,623,950
Logan	4,477,520		780,340	57,490	208,320	27,760		36,200	21,890	5,609,520
Mesa	1,752,590		985,970		339,400	34,920		29,230	59,105	3,201,215
Mineral	306,640				6,690	820		4,540	340	319,030
Moffat	253,910		61,450	65,390	54,060			1,620	1,510	437,940
Montezuma			94,040		39,840	2,710		1,70	1,240	216,900
Montrose	922,560		149,620		117,320	5,920		3,930	25,880	1,225,230
Morgan	3,028,360		202,860		225,630	40,050		24,290	130,450	3,669,640
Otero	2,662,850		509,470	342,670	179,770	32,780	21,940	25,570	41,720	3,816,770
Ouray	443,780		115,410		32,320	2,220		100	740	594,570
Park			72,430		57,310	25,380			290	156,010
Phillips	1,092,440				23,020	1,670		9,770	2,260	1,129,160
Pitkin	375,160		108,470		19,940	900		4,540	3,950	512,960
Prowers	2,312,620		57,100	219,790	233,970	16,450		21,880	37,670	2,899,480
Pueblo	4,755,120		2,979,840	2,163,990	1,402,120	92,460	5,100	49,770	41,745	11,490,145
Rio Blanco					28,790					28,790
Rio Grande	822,240		125,280		70,590	3,060		11,690	18,245	1,061,615
Rout	3,074,980		377,490		70,080			20,490	18,280	3,561,280
Saguache	1,584,240		97,690		44,330	7,570		580	7,400	1,741,810
San Juan	270,860		20,860		18,270	600			260	416,630
San Miguel	71,550		531,670		29,990	2,380		130	5,555	641,275
Sedgwick	1,158,350		57,390		70,760	12,640		7,650	6,260	1,313,050
Summit			533,400		25,630	10				559,340
Teller	884,870		561,180		73,510		108,840		2,600	1,631,000
Washington ..	1,250,350		91,550		30,800	19,090		10,580	21,040	1,423,410
Weld	12,271,390		2,001,180	225,650	711,220	127,130		89,290	360,035	15,185,895
Yuma	1,214,960				58,060	18,630		10,150	8,090	1,269,890
State	\$108,942,070	\$6,245,350	\$49,415,560	\$7,602,730	\$20,596,310	\$1,253,840	\$692,670	\$930,750	\$1,433,705	\$197,112,985

*Includes \$602,670 for domestic water companies, \$75,000 for irrigation companies and \$15,000 for mining companies.

†Includes pipe line companies as follows: Adams \$118,230; Denver, \$450; Weld, \$262,080.

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, 1941

(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	Valuation by Tax Commission	Additions by County Treasurers	Total Valuation Upon Which Taxes Are Levied	Anticipated Revenue for All Purposes
Adams	\$ 18,799,190	\$ 4,274,725	\$ —1,655	\$ 23,072,260	\$ 651,429
Alamosa	6,118,146	1,253,435	26,785	7,398,366	313,269
Arapahoe	15,901,665	3,411,120	4,625	19,317,410	772,976
Archuleta	2,424,253	610,290	.....	3,034,543	91,568
Baca	5,285,010	3,286,060	.....	8,571,070	268,106
Bent	6,464,288	3,647,720	—6,326	10,105,682	303,358
Boulder	27,711,290	10,220,325	—24,190	37,907,425	1,317,728
Chaffee	4,597,570	2,219,850	.....	6,817,420	274,218
Cheyenne	5,081,155	2,467,060	68,655	7,616,870	192,006
Clear Creek	3,380,350	876,200	.....	4,257,150	183,371
Conejos	5,142,050	1,066,820	670	6,209,540	220,436
Costilla	2,705,335	710,530	.....	3,415,865	157,812
Crowley	4,321,095	930,275	—6,895	5,244,475	211,076
Custer	1,874,791	38,240	.....	1,913,031	64,138
Delta	8,166,265	1,533,095	.....	9,699,360	442,952
Denver	334,746,260	37,328,955	2,305,445	374,880,660	14,020,537
Dolores	1,519,660	47,710	3,085	1,570,455	63,033
Douglas	4,328,065	2,702,460	5	7,030,530	204,843
Eagle	7,432,841	2,795,150	—725	10,227,266	258,460
Elbert	7,341,832	1,729,180	127	9,070,895	226,694
El Paso	45,167,010	6,085,120	182,100	51,434,230	2,057,944
Fremont	10,061,590	3,381,045	—27,445	13,415,190	552,930
Garfield	8,195,140	3,930,975	175	12,126,290	448,337
Gilpin	1,772,320	938,140	.....	2,710,460	107,490
Grand	2,468,895	2,567,210	.....	5,035,905	166,699
Gunnison	6,498,970	2,119,400	10	8,618,380	338,667
Hinsdale	549,450	2,560	2,710	554,720	25,825
Huerfano	6,032,730	2,803,350	.....	8,836,080	454,732

Jackson	2,653,179	142,300	—1,794	2,793,685	67,506
Jefferson	19,872,595	4,207,030	.....	24,079,625	955,334
Kiowa	4,155,874	1,896,650	.....	6,052,524	180,315
Kitt Carson.....	7,337,770	731,865	.....	8,629,635	290,888
Lake	16,594,260	1,726,415	—2,991,557	15,329,118	321,146
La Plata.....	6,889,185	2,543,810	—6,395	9,426,600	440,839
Larimer	30,778,650	5,738,055	—69,805	35,946,500	1,343,705
Las Animas	16,751,022	9,607,265	.....	26,358,287	1,182,444
Lincoln	2,229,590	2,229,590	.....	9,655,570	287,365
Logan	15,541,555	5,609,520	.....	21,151,075	698,524
Mesa	18,030,110	3,201,215	.....	21,231,325	1,005,569
Mineral	9,677,834	320,030	.....	1,286,914	36,815
Moffat	5,700,680	457,940	—34,135	6,104,465	167,621
Montezuma	5,185,191	2,159,900	1,234	5,403,325	221,343
Montrose	7,330,835	1,223,230	.....	8,756,065	380,715
Morgan	13,769,320	3,669,640	.....	17,439,560	600,533
Otero	17,424,445	3,816,770	—4,090	21,237,125	769,615
Ouray	2,115,563	594,570	533	2,710,666	122,037
Park	4,228,215	156,010	—4,460	4,379,765	126,050
Phillips	5,426,945	1,129,160	.....	6,556,105	203,385
Pitkin	1,639,845	1,532,960	—330	2,152,575	78,997
Prowers	10,993,370	2,899,480	2,600	13,893,450	451,032
Pueblo	46,552,480	11,450,145	—8,950	57,733,675	2,689,118
Rio Blanco.....	3,852,643	28,790	.....	3,881,433	151,610
Rio Grande.....	6,649,265	1,061,675	1,865	7,712,805	352,375
Routt	7,515,595	3,561,280	.....	11,076,875	349,969
Saguache	4,293,604	1,741,810	—8,349	6,027,065	201,177
San Juan.....	2,408,564	416,630	.....	2,825,194	123,909
San Miguel.....	2,734,270	641,275	—315	3,375,330	120,733
Sedgwick	6,239,800	1,313,050	.....	7,552,950	239,137
Summit	3,947,880	559,340	.....	4,507,220	128,807
Teller	4,133,310	1,631,000	.....	5,764,310	211,012
Washington	7,752,958	1,423,410	.....	9,176,368	281,630
Weld	49,105,730	15,785,893	197,417	65,089,040	2,348,098
Yuma	9,081,430	1,309,890	.....	10,391,320	369,088
State	\$930,067,818	\$197,112,983	\$—399,429	\$1,126,781,372	\$41,889,155

*After deducting \$36,434,210 exemption to heads of families. Gross value before exemptions \$966,502,028. (—) Denotes minus.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF MILL LEVIES APPLIED TO VALUATIONS AND ANTICIPATED REVENUES THEREFROM FOR STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES, 1941

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—The levies are certified to the county treasurers by the officers of the state and political subdivisions authorized by law to levy taxes. The county treasurers then apply them to the final 1941 valuations and spread them upon the tax rolls as of January 1, 1942, 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	*State Revenue	County		Municipal		General School		Special School		Total	
		Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Total County Mill Levy	Anticipated Revenue from All Sources
Adams	\$ 98,057.11	6.7414	\$ 155,539.34	20.40	\$ 69,616.65	4.0086	\$ 92,487.46	10.6070	\$ 244,727.97	28.29	\$ 651,428.53
Alamosa	31,443.06	7.41	54,821.89	19.76	55,797.60	3.46	25,598.35	19.68	145,608.35	42.34	313,269.25
Arapahoe	183,727.89	9.511	112,269.28	18.76	112,269.28	3.43	66,432.57	17.00	328,447.60	40.22	772,976.33
Archuleta	12,896.80	11.00	33,379.97	17.90	8,930.79	3.58	10,863.66	8.40	25,497.19	30.14	91,668.41
Baca	36,427.95	9.06	77,653.91	12.86	10,285.35	4.19	25,912.78	12.58	107,826.60	30.47	268,105.69
Bent	42,949.15	7.95979	86,439.17	16.00	22,186.02	4.09021	41,324.36	11.49346	116,149.16	30.02	303,557.87
Boulder	161,106.56	9.72	368,460.17	10.28	163,968.58	4.13	156,557.67	12.34	467,694.84	34.76	1,317,727.82
Chaffee	28,974.03	13.00	88,626.46	18.23	52,069.06	3.94	26,860.63	11.40	77,687.54	40.25	274,217.72
Cheyenne	32,371.70	6.28	47,833.94	15.59	7,995.78	3.00	22,850.61	10.63	80,953.90	25.08	192,005.93
Clear Creek	18,092.89	16.98	72,286.41	14.61	19,115.08	4.32	18,390.88	13.03	55,485.88	43.07	183,371.14
Conejos	26,390.55	9.80	60,853.50	18.59	16,021.51	2.60	16,144.80	16.27	101,025.91	38.35	220,436.27
Costilla	14,517.43	17.49	59,743.48	25.76	3,187.15	2.51	8,573.82	21.02	71,789.67	46.20	157,811.55
Crowley	22,289.02	11.23	58,895.45	16.73	15,078.74	3.77	19,771.67	18.12	95,040.96	40.25	211,075.84
Custer	8,130.38	13.50	25,825.92	16.58	1,308.95	4.00	7,652.12	11.09	21,220.57	33.53	64,137.94
Delta	41,222.98	15.47	150,049.10	13.16	38,122.39	3.14	30,455.99	18.88	183,102.27	45.67	442,452.03
Denver	153,242.60	17.15	329,203.31	16.00	6,429,203.31	2.903	1,088,278.56	13.097	4,909,811.99	37.40	14,020,536.66
Dolores	6,674.73	19.36	30,404.01	9.05	1,200.27	3.66	5,747.87	12.10	19,006.75	40.14	63,033.33
Douglas	23,873.45	11.00	77,335.83	19.00	6,505.02	4.53	31,848.30	8.43	59,274.18	29.14	204,843.09
Eagle	43,465.88	7.75	79,261.31	15.47	10,356.64	3.41	34,874.98	8.85	90,501.03	26.46	258,459.84
Elbert	38,551.30	8.50	77,102.61	15.68	2,113.30	4.40	39,111.94	7.28	66,014.46	24.99	226,693.61
El Paso	218,595.48	7.20	370,326.45	12.57	397,894.00	4.17	214,480.74	16.66	856,647.49	40.01	2,057,944.16
Fremont	57,014.56	9.81	131,603.01	14.21	82,465.87	3.69	49,502.05	17.3195	232,344.63	41.22	552,930.12
Garfield	51,536.73	12.22	148,183.26	19.19	48,552.06	4.08	49,475.26	12.42	150,589.65	36.97	448,336.96
Gilpin	11,513.46	17.30	46,890.96	29.00	8,115.08	4.20	11,383.93	10.80	29,280.29	39.26	107,489.72
Grand	25,652.60	10.38	66,274.24	18.01	8,761.45	4.35	26,256.19	6.59	39,754.07	27.49	166,698.55
Gunnison	36,628.12	14.674	126,466.11	12.78	21,351.03	4.326	37,283.11	13.57	116,338.92	39.29	338,667.29

Hinsdale	2,357.56	25.00	13,868.00	16.00	1,221.44	4.495	2,493.46	10.59	5,884.63	46.56	25,825.09
Huerfano ..	37,553.34	22.80	201,462.62	14.86	36,880.90	2.83	25,006.11	17.409	153,829.14	51.46	154,732.11
Jackson	11,873.16	8.94	24,975.54	20.94	1,948.39	3.04	8,492.80	7.24	20,215.99	24.16	67,505.88
Jefferson ...	102,338.41	14.456	3,418,095.06	20.94	50,417.53	3.794	91,358.10	15.08	363,124.91	39.63	955,334.01
Kiowa	25,723.23	8.92	53,988.51	15.80	6,253.55	4.152	25,130.08	11.54	69,820.08	29.89	180,915.45
Kitt Carson..	36,675.95	9.70	83,707.46	20.99	26,253.12	4.01	34,604.84	12.706	109,647.05	33.67	290,888.42
Lake	65,148.75	7.00	107,303.83	41.00	41,624.84	1.50	22,993.68	5.48	84,077.46	20.95	321,145.76
Larimer	40,063.05	13.65	128,673.09	20.46	72,571.63	3.30	31,107.78	17.867	168,423.84	46.77	440,839.39
Lincoln	152,774.32	10.18	365,939.44	14.71	181,832.41	4.07	146,303.88	13.92	496,855.38	37.88	1,343,705.43
Montezuma ..	112,629.72	14.9072	392,928.25	18.16	135,079.28	3.5928	94,700.05	16.99	447,714.01	44.86	1,182,444.31
Montrose	41,036.17	8.50	82,072.34	13.68	15,561.09	4.38	42,291.40	11.01	106,504.45	29.77	287,265.45
Morgan	89,892.07	5.632	119,122.85	13.42	97,217.07	4.028	85,196.53	14.523861	307,195.33	33.03	698,623.85
Mesa	90,233.13	10.323	219,333.28	17.35	160,959.10	3.437	72,972.06	12.761	462,021.38	47.36	1,005,568.95
Mineral	23,493.38	9.70	47,833.07	21.00	4,070.64	3.07	7,922.09	8.45	16,866.33	28.61	36,814.51
Moffat	23,743.38	7.50	47,833.49	13.50	20,292.93	3.24	25,883.78	8.159	43,807.92	27.46	167,621.25
Montezuma ..	22,964.13	13.50	72,344.88	16.66	20,671.15	2.94	15,883.78	16.15	88,377.52	40.96	221,343.46
Montrose	37,213.28	12.23	107,261.73	13.38	47,683.58	3.22	27,994.53	18.31	160,360.25	43.48	380,715.23
Morgan	34,118.13	8.62	150,329.91	11.63	46,743.81	3.38	67,665.49	15.005	261,676.89	34.44	600,533.33
Otero	90,257.78	8.085	171,702.16	18.30	133,895.01	3.765	79,957.78	13.834	293,802.68	36.24	769,615.41
Ouray	11,320.33	20.00	54,213.32	23.34	10,014.35	4.37	11,845.61	12.71	34,443.31	45.02	122,036.82
Park	18,614.00	10.80	47,301.46	17.34	5,628.05	4.43	19,402.36	8.02	35,104.53	28.78	126,050.40
Phillips	27,563.45	6.72	44,057.03	18.66	21,297.09	4.25	27,863.44	12.54	82,203.86	31.01	203,284.87
Pitkin	59,148.44	14.60	31,427.59	47.00	9,176.28	4.35	9,363.70	9.24	19,880.58	36.70	78,996.59
Prowers	59,055.66	7.96362	110,658.08	12.00	40,037.63	4.08638	56,782.09	13.276052	184,498.30	32.46	451,071.76
Pueblo	245,368.12	6.987	403,385.19	30.65	854,493.39	3.913	225,911.87	16.627	959,953.01	43.56	2,689,117.58
Rio Blanco ..	16,496.09	16.97	65,867.91	22.50	9,945.00	4.20	16,302.02	11.08	42,999.14	39.06	151,610.16
Rio Grande ..	32,773.42	9.38	72,346.11	23.34	35,277.31	2.87	22,133.73	24.69	190,436.26	45.76	352,974.85
Routt	47,076.72	9.03	100,024.18	20.38	29,184.76	4.07	43,082.88	11.61	128,600.87	31.59	349,669.41
Saguache	25,615.03	8.64	52,073.84	18.82	13,130.60	3.89	23,445.28	14.420	86,912.38	33.38	201,177.13
San Juan	12,007.07	14.85	41,954.13	25.00	11,161.47	4.56	12,882.88	16.00	45,203.10	43.61	123,208.65
San Miguel ..	14,345.15	13.19	44,520.60	13.81	8,099.54	4.11	13,872.60	11.73	39,585.08	35.68	120,422.97
Sedgewick	32,099.61	6.99	52,794.42	16.48	20,305.34	4.28	32,326.20	13.45	101,601.38	31.66	239,126.95
Summit	19,155.68	15.30	68,960.47	19.59	5,569.02	2.774	12,503.03	5.018	22,618.70	28.58	128,806.90
Teller	24,498.32	11.575	67,298.32	22.31	32,550.47	4.075	23,489.56	10.96	63,175.24	36.61	211,011.61
Washington ..	38,999.56	7.25	66,528.67	16.65	14,115.77	4.10	37,623.11	13.55	124,362.69	30.69	281,629.80
Weld	276,628.42	8.55	556,511.29	15.52	236,308.53	3.935	256,125.37	15.712	1,022,524.10	36.08	2,348,997.71
Yuma	44,163.11	10.00	103,913.19	11.01	17,051.20	3.83	39,798.75	15.80	164,161.28	35.52	369,087.53
State	\$4,788,820.83	....	\$7,357,844.80	....	\$10,081,451.71	....	\$3,959,849.17	....	\$15,701,188.12	....	\$41,889,154.63

*Levy for state purposes for 1941 is 4.25 mills applied equally to all property.
 (2) County of Denver is coextensive with the city of Denver and its revenue is included under "Municipal".

TAXATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE ANTICIPATED IN 1942, FROM 1941 LEVIES, BY COUNTIES

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Amounts of anticipated revenue are shown in separate tables. Total for all purposes is \$41,889,155.

COUNTY	State Revenue			County Revenue			Municipal Revenue			General School Revenue			Special School Revenue		
	% State Total	County % Total	% Total	% State Total	County % Total	% Total	% State Total	County % Total	% Total	% State Total	County % Total	% Total	% State Total	County % Total	% Total
Adams	0.2	15.1	0.4	23.9	0.1	9.3	0.2	14.2	0.6	37.5	0.3	46.5	0.6	37.5	0.3
Alamosa	0.1	10.0	0.1	17.5	0.1	17.8	0.1	8.2	0.3	46.5	0.3	46.5	0.3	46.5	0.3
Arapahoe	0.2	10.5	0.4	23.8	0.3	23.8	0.3	14.5	0.8	42.6	0.8	42.6	0.8	42.6	0.8
Archuleta .....	...	14.1	0.1	36.4	...	9.8	...	11.9	0.1	27.8	0.1	27.8	0.1	27.8	0.1
Baca	0.1	13.6	0.2	29.0	...	3.8	0.1	13.4	0.3	40.2	0.3	40.2	0.3	40.2	0.3
Bent	0.1	14.2	0.2	26.5	...	7.4	0.1	13.6	0.3	38.3	0.3	38.3	0.3	38.3	0.3
Boulder	0.4	12.2	0.8	28.0	0.4	12.4	0.4	11.9	1.1	35.5	1.1	35.5	1.1	35.5	1.1
Chaffee	0.1	10.5	0.2	32.3	0.1	19.0	0.1	10.0	0.2	28.2	0.2	28.2	0.2	28.2	0.2
Cheyenne	0.1	16.9	0.1	24.9	...	4.2	...	11.9	0.2	42.1	0.2	42.1	0.2	42.1	0.2
Clear Creek .....	...	9.9	0.2	39.4	0.1	10.4	...	10.0	0.1	30.3	0.1	30.3	0.1	30.3	0.1
Conejos	0.1	12.0	0.1	27.6	0.1	7.3	...	7.3	0.2	45.8	0.2	45.8	0.2	45.8	0.2
Costilla .....	...	9.2	0.1	37.9	0.1	2.0	...	5.4	0.2	45.5	0.2	45.5	0.2	45.5	0.2
Crowley	0.1	10.6	0.1	27.9	...	7.1	0.1	9.4	0.2	45.0	0.2	45.0	0.2	45.0	0.2
Custer .....	...	12.7	0.1	40.3	...	2.0	...	11.9	0.1	33.1	0.1	33.1	0.1	33.1	0.1
Delta	0.1	9.3	0.4	33.9	0.1	8.6	0.1	6.9	0.4	41.3	0.4	41.3	0.4	41.3	0.4
Denver	3.8	11.4	...	48.2	15.3	48.8	...	7.8	11.7	35.0	11.7	35.0	11.7	35.0	11.7
Dolores .....	...	10.6	0.1	37.8	...	1.8	...	9.1	...	30.2	...	30.2	...	30.2	...
Douglas	0.1	14.6	0.2	37.8	...	3.2	...	16.5	0.1	28.9	0.1	28.9	0.1	28.9	0.1
Eagle	0.1	16.8	0.2	30.7	...	4.0	0.1	13.5	0.2	35.0	0.2	35.0	0.2	35.0	0.2
Elbert	0.1	17.0	0.2	34.0	...	2.3	0.1	17.6	0.2	29.1	0.2	29.1	0.2	29.1	0.2
El Paso	0.5	10.6	0.9	18.0	1.0	19.3	0.5	10.4	2.0	41.7	2.0	41.7	2.0	41.7	2.0
Fremont	0.1	10.3	0.3	23.8	0.2	14.9	0.1	9.0	0.6	42.0	0.6	42.0	0.6	42.0	0.6
Garfield	0.1	11.5	0.4	33.1	0.1	10.8	0.1	11.0	0.4	33.6	0.4	33.6	0.4	33.6	0.4
Gipin .....	...	10.7	0.1	43.6	...	7.8	...	10.6	0.1	27.3	0.1	27.3	0.1	27.3	0.1
Grand	0.1	10.2	0.3	39.8	...	5.3	...	15.8	0.1	34.6	0.1	34.6	0.1	34.6	0.1
Gunnison	0.1	10.8	0.3	37.3	0.1	6.3	0.1	11.0	0.3	34.6	0.3	34.6	0.3	34.6	0.3
Hinsdale .....	...	9.1	...	53.7	...	4.7	...	9.7	...	22.8	...	22.8	...	22.8	...
Huerfano	0.1	8.3	0.5	44.3	0.1	8.1	0.1	5.5	0.4	33.8	0.4	33.8	0.4	33.8	0.4

Jackson	17.6	0.1	37.0	..1	2.9	..2	12.6	..9	29.9
Jefferson	10.7	0.7	36.4	..1	5.3	..2	9.6	0.9	38.0
Kiowa	14.2	0.1	29.8	..1	3.5	0.1	13.9	0.2	38.6
Kit Carson	12.6	0.2	28.7	..1	9.0	0.1	11.9	0.3	37.8
Lake	20.3	0.3	33.4	0.1	13.0	0.1	7.1	0.2	26.2
La Plata	9.1	0.3	29.2	0.2	16.5	0.1	7.0	0.4	38.2
Larimer	11.4	0.9	27.2	0.4	13.5	0.3	10.9	1.2	37.0
Las Animas	33.2	0.9	33.2	0.3	11.4	0.2	8.0	1.1	37.9
Lincoln	14.3	0.2	28.6	..2	5.4	0.1	14.7	0.3	37.0
Logan	12.9	0.3	17.1	0.2	13.9	0.2	12.2	0.7	43.9
Mesa	9.0	0.5	21.8	0.4	16.0	0.2	7.3	1.1	45.9
Mineral	14.9	..1	33.9	..3	11.1	..1	10.7	..1	29.4
Moffat	15.5	0.1	27.3	..3	12.1	0.1	15.4	0.1	29.7
Montezuma	10.4	0.2	33.0	..1	9.3	..1	7.2	0.2	40.1
Montrose	9.8	0.2	28.2	0.1	12.5	0.1	7.4	0.4	42.1
Morgan	12.3	0.4	25.0	0.1	7.8	0.2	11.3	0.6	43.6
Otero	11.7	0.4	22.3	0.3	17.4	0.2	10.4	0.7	38.2
Ouray	9.4	0.1	44.4	..3	8.2	..3	9.3	0.1	28.2
Park	14.8	0.1	37.5	..1	4.5	..1	15.4	0.1	27.8
Phillips	13.7	0.1	21.7	0.1	10.5	0.1	13.7	0.2	40.4
Pitkin	11.6	0.1	39.8	..1	11.6	..1	11.9	..1	25.1
Prowers	13.1	0.3	24.5	0.1	8.9	0.1	12.6	0.4	40.9
Pueblo	9.1	1.0	15.0	2.1	31.8	0.5	8.4	2.3	35.7
Rio Blanco	10.9	0.2	43.4	..1	6.6	..1	10.8	0.1	28.3
Rio Grande	9.3	0.2	20.5	0.1	10.0	0.1	6.2	0.5	54.0
Routt	13.5	0.2	28.6	0.1	8.3	0.1	12.9	0.3	36.7
Saguache	12.7	0.1	25.9	..3	6.5	0.1	11.7	0.2	43.2
San Juan	9.7	0.1	34.1	..3	9.1	..3	10.5	0.1	36.6
San Miguel	11.9	0.1	37.0	..1	6.7	..1	11.5	0.1	32.9
Sedgewick	13.4	0.1	22.1	..1	8.5	0.1	13.5	0.2	49.5
Summit	14.9	0.2	53.5	..3	4.3	..3	9.7	0.1	17.6
Teller	11.6	0.2	31.9	0.3	15.4	0.1	11.2	0.1	29.9
Washington	13.8	0.2	23.6	..2	5.0	0.1	13.4	0.3	44.2
Weld	11.8	1.3	23.7	0.6	10.1	0.6	10.9	2.4	43.5
Yuma	12.0	0.2	28.2	..3	4.6	0.1	10.8	0.4	44.4
State	11.4	17.5	..3	24.1	..3	9.5	..3	37.5	..3

TAXATION: TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, BY COUNTIES, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES, ON 1941 VALUATIONS: TAX COLLECTED IN 1942

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Ordinary County Including Poor and Contingent Funds	Roads and Bridges	Bonds, Interest and Registered Warrants	Buildings	Public Welfare, Old Age, Aid to Dependent Children, Blind Mothers, Compensation	County Fair and Advertising	General School	Total.
Adams	3,4197	2.00	...	...	1,2117	.11	4,0086	10.75
Alamosa	6.01	...	.41	...	.84	.15	3.46	10.87
Arapahoe	5.811	1.92	...	...	1.75	.03	3.439	12.95
Archuleta	9.50	1.00	...	...	.50	...	3.58	14.58
Baca	6.89	1.29	.16	...	.62	.10	4.19	13.25
Bent	4.69979	2.25	.20	...	.71	.10	4.09021	12.05
Boulder	4.65	3.00	.97	...	1.10	...	4.13	13.85
Chaffee	7.70	1.00	2.14	...	1.96	.20	3.94	16.94
Cheyenne	4.88	1.00	...	...	.40	...	3.00	9.28
Clear Creek	8.40	4.38	3.00	...	1.20	...	4.32	21.30
Conejos	5.85	.50	1.12	...	1.33	1.00	2.60	12.40
Costilla	17.49	2.15	5.00	...	1.74	...	2.51	28.89
Crowley	9.18	2.50	.75	...	.80	...	3.77	17.00
Custer	9.50	.50	2.00	...	1.50	...	4.00	17.50
Delta	7.90	5.41	...	...	1.81	.35	3.14	18.61
Denver	14.54	...	1.63	...	.73	.25	2.903	20.053
Dolores	10.00	2.00	5.60	...	1.31	.45	3.66	23.02
Douglas	5.90	2.30	2.20	...	.40	.20	4.53	15.53
Eagle	5.75	1.25	...	...	.55	.20	3.41	11.16
Elbert	5.13	3.00	...	...	.37	...	4.40	12.90
El Paso	4.207	1.971	...	...	1.022	...	4.17	11.37
Fremont	5.20	2.35	...	.61	1.60	.05	3.69	13.50
Garfield	6.79	2.50	1.15	.25	1.13	.40	4.08	16.30
Gilpin	9.00	3.80	2.80	...	1.50	...	4.20	21.50
Grand	5.93	1.00	2.86	...	.84	.35	4.35	15.33
Gunnison	8.00	1.00	3.60	1.224	.65	.20	4.326	19.00
Hinsdale	10.375	2.00	11.50	...	1.125	...	4.495	29.495
Huerfano	7.90	2.00	10.00	...	2.68	.22	2.83	25.63

Jackson	7.70	.50	...	...	.44	.30	3.04	11.98
Jefferson	6.086	5.51	1.30	.56	1.06	...	3.794	18.25
Kiowa	7.15	1.00	...	...	.57	.20	4.152	13.072
Kit Carson	7.10	2.00	...	...	.40	.20	4.01	13.71
Lake	3.70	1.50	...	1.75	.05	...	1.50	8.50
La Plata	6.20	3.00	2.00	.50	1.85	.60	3.30	17.45
Larimer	6.35	2.10	.45	.30	.84	.14	4.07	14.25
Las Animas	7.46	1.35	2.0722	...	3.17	3.5928	18.50	18.50
Lincoln	5.64	1.00	.20	...	.76	.40	4.38	12.28
Logan	3.562	1.25	...	.10	.61	.15	4.028	9.70
Mesa	5.025	3.50	.533	...	1.19	.085	3.437	13.77
Mineral	7.80	.90	...	...	1.00	...	3.05	12.75
Moffat	5.50	.50	...	.15	.80	.70	4.24	11.89
Montezuma	7.50	3.00	...	.20	2.30	1.00	2.94	16.94
Montrose	6.85	3.00	.77	.02	1.06	...	3.22	15.37
Morgan	5.17	2.20	...	...	1.25	.45	3.58	12.50
Otero	4.34	1.70	.204	...	1.141	...	3.765	11.15
Ouray	9.00	4.50	3.00	1.50	1.10	.90	4.37	24.37
Park	8.20	.75	...	...	1.85	...	4.43	15.24
Phillips	4.55	1.00	.35	...	.52	...	4.25	10.97
Piñon	7.00	1.88	5.00	...	.32	.40	4.35	18.95
Prowers	5.61362	.70	...	...	1.55	.10	4.0838	12.05
Pueblo	5.21	.663	1.88	...	1.019	...	3.913	12.685
Rio Blanco	8.20	1.50	6.12	.40	.75	...	4.20	21.17
Rio Grande	3.25	2.00	...	1.50	2.13	.50	2.87	12.25
Routt	5.26	2.00	.94	...	.83	...	4.07	13.10
Saguache	6.16	1.00	...	...	.73	...	3.89	12.53
San Juan	8.55	2.50	.75	...	.80	...	4.56	19.41
San Miguel	8.50	1.50	2.29	.20	.70	...	4.11	17.70
Sedgwick	4.66	1.25	.22	...	.41	.45	4.28	11.27
Summit	8.40	1.40	5.00	...	.30	.20	2.774	18.074
Teller	7.54	1.80	1.535	...	.80	...	4.075	15.75
Washington	5.90	.50	...	...	.85	...	4.10	11.85
Weld	4.07	1.70	.30	1.00	1.33	.15	3.935	12.485
Yuma	6.51	1.50	...	...	1.49	.50	3.83	13.83

TAXATION: ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY IN COLORADO, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1941

(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	\$ 8,755,320	\$ 3,826,670	\$ 715,710	\$ 22,950	\$ 19,870	\$ 544,235	\$	\$ 13,884,955
Alamosa	2,326,055	419,655	379,565	10,240	12,045	143,355	97,400	3,390,515
Arapahoe	4,065,600	2,230,500	266,995	26,965	20,750	182,200	.....	7,087,010
Archuleta	1,050,965	269,915	422,036	3,195	8,735	48,790	.....	1,803,634
Baca	3,492,470	341,670	490,170	8,495	12,165	226,440	.....	4,571,110
Bent	3,743,371	477,720	387,026	13,265	3,660	322,145	.....	4,947,187
Boulder	6,153,320	2,738,080	576,370	22,630	3,520	188,830	.....	9,683,350
Chaffee	994,140	398,225	141,730	3,935	.....	36,170	.....	1,574,200
Cheyenne	3,255,490	237,125	581,420	6,260	1,820	54,915	.....	4,337,030
Clear Creek	177,160	17,910	12,460	710	3,440	1,430	75,690	288,590
Conejos	3,130,127	411,578	608,160	10,525	3,430	159,000	.....	4,222,890
Costilla	1,613,865	211,690	266,505	4,495	.....	143,500	150,000	2,390,055
Crowley	2,325,695	592,000	386,600	11,790	5,920	133,600	.....	3,461,505
Custer	1,015,425	246,747	230,483	2,488	.....	43,405	1,390	1,539,938
Delta	3,225,815	846,745	739,455	23,780	.....	184,555	.....	5,020,350
Denver	.....	.....	29,110	2,730	.....	2,150	3,077,060	3,111,050
Dolores	780,225	50,865	186,940	1,850	2,685	84,505	.....	1,106,870
Douglas	1,703,145	1,373,560	469,460	8,105	2,170	142,115	.....	3,704,555
Eagle	1,639,859	315,195	596,741	3,719	270	87,495	.....	2,642,279
Elbert	4,519,590	761,725	973,444	15,658	14,175	313,851	.....	6,588,343
El Paso	4,459,810	1,379,550	1,104,430	22,630	6,450	216,680	57,440	7,246,390
Fremont	2,025,310	652,440	367,825	18,075	2,750	61,360	.....	3,127,560
Garfield	3,309,060	634,615	1,174,505	19,505	.....	227,790	.....	5,365,475
Glavin	104,335	35,010	31,285	.....	3,535	1,980	.....	176,145
Grand	1,298,570	357,940	435,415	1,765	2,580	54,805	18,300	2,169,375
Gunnison	1,790,925	445,135	963,525	2,015	1,260	75,555	.....	3,278,425
Hinsdale	82,640	18,055	100,440	.....	1,280	5,935	.....	208,350
Huerfano	1,908,030	297,465	562,220	6,560	1,785	59,535	.....	2,836,595

Jackson	1,101,024	233,811	868,710	599	422	56,761	2,261,327
Jefferson	5,502,090	5,906,355	479,420	30,990	12,660	198,025	12,167,070
Kiowa	3,036,438	126,960	522,527	6,603	1,918	68,587	3,763,033
Kitt Carson	5,007,770	558,945	846,565	19,433	9,420	214,270	6,656,405
Lake	114,495	34,800	24,530	.....	505	11,505	185,835
La Plata	2,905,645	484,895	631,315	17,990	3,185	137,585	3,483,710
Larimer	7,856,530	4,943,060	968,080	30,420	10,920	452,110	14,261,120
Las Animas	6,062,636	994,130	1,225,184	9,030	.....	113,356	8,405,396
Lincoln	4,832,860	334,135	917,755	12,710	2,780	109,715	6,009,955
Logan	6,640,820	1,318,700	970,410	29,750	29,355	696,640	9,885,075
Mesa	5,566,620	2,027,170	1,148,190	32,790	.....	362,060	9,136,830
Mineral	129,095	133,505	71,655	300	1,240	7,610	343,405
Montezuma	2,205,020	325,005	1,017,870	4,875	4,020	111,205	3,672,195
Montrose	2,678,345	677,815	426,685	17,058	3,675	236,860	3,971,441
Morgan	2,923,860	616,535	852,650	20,290	.....	483,440	4,847,165
Otero	5,589,045	1,887,200	663,595	26,125	21,420	483,440	8,670,725
Ouray	5,013,950	2,506,975	670,625	31,515	2,185	461,105	8,686,355
Park	610,997	86,725	221,940	1,425	.....	21,205	942,292
Phillips	1,476,665	476,530	484,560	.....	220	467,420	2,908,175
Pitkin	3,345,750	456,095	315,316	16,143	1,950	314,177	4,349,431
Prowers	6,376,720	906,420	291,240	1,730	.....	36,655	1,212,840
Pueblo	5,187,760	577,460	486,432	19,097	2,370	217,338	7,790,157
Rio Blanco	5,057,665	4,220,110	589,230	13,655	5,350	151,195	10,037,143
Rio Grande	1,722,400	436,010	894,310	2,760	.....	80,940	3,136,420
Routt	3,384,205	485,010	955,000	10,600	81,370	223,945	4,680,030
Saguache	2,334,130	653,410	1,153,630	9,040	20,400	148,270	4,818,580
San Juan	2,365,335	337,600	707,746	6,365	23,930	79,185	3,520,161
San Miguel	1,625	.....	26,025	.....	.....	1,370	1,201,550
Sedgwick	818,550	174,610	271,525	1,425	810	23,140	1,201,090
Summit	2,866,660	516,660	265,530	8,530	7,650	206,540	3,871,570
Teller	226,715	78,805	117,240	190	.....	7,035	429,385
Washington	386,760	227,140	162,595	945	.....	26,960	804,400
Weld	5,333,775	6,008,450	955,280	23,405	6,545	278,275	7,997,730
Yuma	21,372,490	6,088,780	2,039,890	71,290	14,550	1,649,630	31,236,630
State	5,403,530	668,750	1,110,300	24,350	840	482,650	7,690,420
State	\$199,193,765	\$59,278,149	\$36,386,280	\$ 775,295	\$ 434,883	\$12,325,290	\$311,918,247
State				\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,524,555

*Exclusive of livestock fed in transit.
†Includes tractors, \$5,542,659.

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES, IN ACREAGE AND PERCENTAGES, BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED FOR ASSESSMENT BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1941.

(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	798,080	736,282	92.3	75,725	10.3	403,241	54.8	228,725	31.0	28,591	3.9
Alamosa	460,800	352,465	76.5	27,850	7.9	72,603	20.6	166,635	47.3	85,377	24.2
Arapahoe	529,280	434,428	82.1	16,322	3.8	289,727	66.7	100,125	23.0	28,254	6.5
Archuleta	872,960	309,658	35.5	9,760	3.2	11,597	3.7	246,021	79.4	42,280	13.7
Baca	1,641,600	1,347,410	82.1	...	...	655,965	48.7	691,505	51.3	...	...
Bent	981,120	768,310	78.3	54,928	7.1	40,689	5.2	662,979	86.3	10,414	1.4
Boulder	481,920	263,885	54.8	77,953	29.5	27,757	10.5	133,245	50.5	24,930	9.5
Chaffee	664,960	110,061	16.6	17,477	15.9	...	...	91,817	83.4	767	0.7
Cheyenne	1,134,080	1,068,833	94.2	...	...	582,015	54.5	486,818	45.5	...	...
Clear Creek	252,160	27,961	11.1	...	...	...	...	23,581	84.3	4,380	15.7
Conejos	813,440	286,563	35.2	86,480	30.2	...	...	197,600	69.0	2,483	0.8
Costilla	777,600	753,534	96.9	54,413	7.2	...	...	221,348	29.4	477,773	63.4
Crowley	513,920	431,770	84.0	41,626	9.7	8,701	2.0	376,141	87.1	5,302	1.2
Custer	471,680	277,000	58.7	15,967	5.8	8,554	3.1	232,661	84.0	19,818	7.1
Delta	740,480	306,673	41.4	57,374	18.7	...	...	242,452	79.1	6,847	2.2
Denver	37,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolores	657,920	226,302	34.4	...	...	34,325	15.2	122,696	54.2	69,281	30.6
Douglas	539,520	375,504	69.6	4,385	1.2	54,898	14.6	306,691	81.7	9,530	2.5
Eagle	1,078,400	206,239	19.1	24,528	11.9	736	0.4	180,369	87.7	6	...
Elbert	1,192,960	1,072,649	89.9	...	...	253,462	23.6	809,621	75.5	9,566	0.9
El Paso	1,381,120	1,008,136	73.0	20,793	2.1	206,781	20.5	544,894	54.0	235,668	23.4
Fremont	999,680	425,570	42.6	9,911	2.3	8,020	1.9	402,163	94.5	5,476	1.3
Garfield	1,916,160	433,457	22.6	53,021	12.2	6,972	1.6	350,000	80.7	23,464	5.5
Gilpin	35,360	32,081	91.0	...	...	...	...	32,081	100.0	...	...
Grand	1,194,880	333,877	27.9	...	...	...	...	270,488	81.0	35,592	10.7
Gunnison	2,074,880	389,764	18.8	35,009	9.0	...	...	294,805	75.6	59,950	15.4
Hinsdale	676,480	22,522	3.3	1,929	8.6	...	...	20,234	89.8	359	1.6
Huerfano	1,009,920	754,108	74.7	13,336	1.8	20,203	2.7	679,849	90.2	40,120	5.3

Jackson	1,038,720	357,996	34.5	45,185	13.9	17,219	5.3	56,611	15.8	301,385	84.2
Jefferson	303,040	324,817	64.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,886	79.7	3,527	1.1
Kiowa	1,146,880	1,050,151	91.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	871,109	83.0	.....	.....
Kit Carson	1,338,440	1,302,432	93.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	545,076	41.9	1,622	0.1
Lake	243,200	27,814	11.4	36,741	8.2	26,632	5.9	22,919	82.4	4,895	17.6
La Plata	1,030,960	448,325	41.5	98,757	12.7	50,754	4.0	379,694	84.7	5,258	1.2
Larimer	1,676,160	2,778,326	46.4	22,037	0.8	40,127	1.5	261,982	79.9	26,833	3.4
Las Animas	3,068,160	2,709,518	88.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,638,618	97.4	8,736	0.3
Lincoln	1,659,520	1,508,605	90.9	74,790	7.5	889,408	59.0	617,140	40.9	2,057	0.1
Logan	1,169,280	995,894	85.2	.....	.....	500,006	50.2	404,915	40.7	16,183	1.6
Mesa	2,120,320	543,404	25.6	81,490	15.0	.....	.....	426,635	78.5	35,279	6.5
Mineral	589,440	28,667	4.9	1,351	4.7	.....	.....	17,344	60.5	9,972	34.8
Moffat	3,042,560	1,040,149	34.2	11,881	1.1	30,824	3.0	990,712	95.2	6,732	0.7
Montezuma	1,340,800	343,230	25.6	37,715	10.1	53,858	15.7	188,509	54.9	66,148	19.3
Montrose	1,432,960	426,889	29.8	52,718	12.3	24,078	5.6	202,818	47.5	147,275	34.6
Morgan	820,480	745,858	90.9	85,407	11.5	196,665	26.4	419,507	56.2	44,279	5.9
Otero	810,880	504,071	62.2	75,509	15.0	7,647	1.5	403,556	80.1	17,359	3.4
Ouray	345,600	158,729	45.9	8,350	5.3	2,447	1.5	125,254	78.9	22,678	14.3
Park	1,386,240	531,410	38.3	.....	.....	4,118	0.8	504,461	94.9	22,831	4.3
Phillips	435,200	410,132	94.2	.....	.....	360,619	87.9	49,513	12.1	.....	.....
Pitkin	623,360	82,797	13.3	11,907	14.4	1,336	1.6	60,025	72.5	9,529	11.5
Prowers	1,040,640	984,091	94.6	86,700	8.8	157,276	15.9	719,726	73.1	20,389	2.2
Pueblo	1,536,640	1,203,803	78.3	44,900	3.7	38,236	3.2	1,113,963	92.5	6,704	0.6
Rio Blanco	2,088,320	431,705	20.7	12,847	3.0	13,868	3.2	390,471	90.4	14,519	3.4
Rio Grande	2,586,240	222,088	37.9	75,948	34.2	.....	.....	123,205	55.5	22,935	10.3
Itoutt	1,491,200	695,330	46.6	33,984	4.9	49,397	7.1	596,011	85.7	15,938	2.3
Saguache	2,012,160	582,477	28.9	45,530	7.8	.....	.....	491,999	84.5	44,948	7.7
San Juan	2,070,880	305,305	0.2	6,431	2.5	.....	.....	200	50.6	195	49.4
San Miguel	821,120	260,439	31.7	.....	.....	6,595	2.5	245,855	94.4	1,618	0.6
Sedgwick	343,160	307,438	88.3	19,460	6.3	189,245	61.5	93,630	30.5	5,123	1.7
Summit	333,600	42,745	10.9	6,115	14.3	.....	.....	36,270	84.9	360	0.8
Teller	334,560	156,301	44.1	.....	.....	10,479	6.7	143,149	91.6	2,676	1.7
Washington	1,616,000	1,453,281	89.9	6,344	0.4	864,056	59.5	582,881	40.1	.....	.....
Weld	2,562,560	2,047,567	79.9	348,765	17.0	460,353	22.5	1,186,503	58.0	51,946	2.5
Yuma	1,525,120	1,446,910	94.9	1,552	0.1	628,430	43.4	815,418	56.4	1,510	0.1
State	66,538,880	36,908,909	55.5	2,055,993	5.6	8,224,540	22.3	24,460,709	66.2	2,167,667	5.9

*Revised in accordance with 1940 Census.

†Includes 317,654 acres of meadow hay land; 58,650 acres of suburban fruit and vegetable tracts; 277,617 acres of restoration land; 54,536 acres of timber land; 85,474 acres of irrigated pasture land; 1,373,736 acres of arid, waste and seep land.

TAXATION: MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION, BY COUNTIES, 1941
(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Railroad		Telegraph		Telephone	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	93.06	\$ 3,423,910	1,288.81	\$ 54,420	8,254.24	\$ 317,850
Alamosa	51.45	906,700	98.18	4,520	2,329.15	78,440
Arapahoe	50.23	1,730,870	753.33	32,900	14,158.90	544,420
Archuleta	32.25	568,340	61.26	2,820	291.00	11,590
Baca	104.50	3,029,560	23.51	1,080	1,085.00	37,620
Bent	111.04	3,219,170	488.86	15,590	2,117.30	82,370
Boulder	85.31	2,636,990	223.98	10,310	14,795.20	517,400
Chaffee	76.95	1,356,080	372.56	17,210	2,324.00	80,580
Cheyenne	63.12	2,333,350	570.26	26,250	930.40	47,280
Clear Creek	9.45	270,350	17.24	790	1,203.00	41,710
Conejos	54.05	952,520	104.06	4,790	1,236.00	42,860
Costilla	63.78	605,100	63.07	2,900	864.00	29,960
Crowley	31.35	609,480	64.32	2,960	1,062.10	43,590
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365.00	12,660
Delta	69.50	1,224,790	210.03	9,670	3,776.40	114,340
Denver	52.80	7,508,860	3,081.55	125,600	301,383.23	10,471,230
Dolores	17.72	26,580	16.68	770	40.30	2,470
Douglas	78.13	1,834,490	1,760.95	72,130	3,162.60	136,240
Eagle	120.26	2,408,300	455.85	20,980	1,198.50	39,340
Elbert	56.42	1,496,590	427.86	19,690	1,831.52	114,550
El Paso	171.41	3,493,450	2,507.29	102,320	34,181.64	1,227,440
Fremont	87.98	1,775,950	429.18	19,920	4,479.00	155,310
Garfield	87.84	1,504,140	559.17	25,740	3,126.00	108,390
Gilpin	21.15	779,830	.....	.....	720.00	24,960
Grand	60.53	2,403,850	.....	.....	1,781.00	61,760
Gunnison	119.28	1,946,650	176.44	8,310	1,652.00	57,200
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	1,680
Huerfano	92.81	2,104,150	753.01	34,810	2,655.32	105,100
Jackson	43.88	125,000	.....	.....	330.00	11,440
Jefferson	66.41	2,249,270	359.01	16,520	17,551.00	608,570
Kiowa	87.49	1,700,900	177.34	8,160	1,438.32	93,490
Kit Carson	60.18	652,470	304.59	14,020	1,132.00	37,600
Lake	49.51	1,027,620	222.89	10,260	1,430.00	49,580
La Plata	121.00	1,652,710	165.49	7,620	3,043.00	105,510
Larimer	138.91	4,181,060	217.52	10,010	16,052.56	615,360
Las Animas	191.56	6,447,810	1,799.64	70,710	6,343.21	248,680
Lincoln	73.33	1,919,150	541.22	24,910	2,430.16	145,100
Logan	133.60	4,477,520	795.90	27,760	4,837.25	208,320
Mesa	99.45	1,752,590	758.78	34,920	9,823.00	339,400
Mineral	17.40	306,640	17.82	820	193.00	6,690
Moffat	7.51	253,910	.....	.....	1,559.00	54,060
Montezuma	62.69	94,040	58.76	2,710	1,149.00	39,840
Montrose	52.35	922,560	128.67	5,920	3,437.00	117,320
Morgan	90.57	3,028,360	1,018.48	40,050	5,426.00	225,630
Otero	91.91	2,662,850	1,029.52	32,780	4,909.00	179,770
Ouray	37.35	443,780	48.13	2,220	932.00	32,320
Park .....	.....	.....	551.44	25,380	1,670.00	57,910
Phillips	36.29	1,092,440	36.30	1,670	859.38	23,020
Pitkin	39.14	375,160	19.56	900	575.00	19,940
Prowers	79.77	2,312,620	513.57	16,450	4,704.23	233,970
Pueblo	212.44	4,755,120	2,273.41	92,460	39,116.40	1,402,120
Rio Blanco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855.00	28,790
Rio Grande	52.51	822,240	66.53	3,060	2,124.17	70,590
Routt	90.95	3,074,980	.....	.....	2,021.00	70,080
Saguache	90.15	1,584,240	160.77	7,570	1,406.17	44,330
San Juan	21.60	270,860	13.14	600	527.00	18,270
San Miguel	47.70	71,550	51.65	2,380	865.00	29,990
Sedgwick	31.50	1,158,350	356.85	12,640	1,366.06	70,760
Summit .....	.....	.....	.22	10	740.00	25,930
Teller	39.30	884,870	.....	.....	2,120.00	73,510
Washington	40.44	1,250,350	424.55	19,090	827.05	30,800
Weld	397.96	12,271,390	3,203.39	127,130	18,766.65	711,220
Yuma	40.36	1,214,960	404.85	18,630	1,908.27	58,060
State	4,507.28	\$115,187,420	30,227.44	\$1,253,840	573,545.68	\$20,596,310

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE THEREFROM, 1912-1941, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Anticipated revenues shown in this table are based on assessments certified to counties by the board of equalization and differ slightly from those shown in other tables which include changes made subsequent to certification.

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 1.15 mills for buildings at the various state institutions. This was amended in 1942 to provide an average of 0.83654 mills for the remaining five years beginning with 1942. As these are temporary levies they are not included in these tables.

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	935,059	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	86,268
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	0.76540	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	1,422,183	0.74770	1,157,338	0.42440	658,194	0.13290	205,858
1923	0.88520	1,366,081	0.59770	922,380	0.41780	644,768	0.13290	205,139
1924	0.65570	1,010,137	0.59770	920,757	0.42530	655,292	0.13290	204,779
1925	0.64950	1,000,706	0.59770	920,895	0.41780	643,733	0.13290	204,810
1926	0.53016	820,047	0.60324	933,086	0.42004	649,716	0.13842	214,107
1927	0.65082	1,018,723	0.61989	970,308	0.38132	596,877	0.17534	274,458
1928	0.52892	834,403	0.61989	977,914	0.38132	601,555	0.17534	276,609
1929	1.02672	1,629,240	0.61989	983,666	0.38132	605,094	0.17534	278,236
1930	1.04172	1,652,650	0.61989	983,433	0.38132	604,950	0.17534	278,170
1931	0.94172	1,354,615	0.61989	891,680	0.38132	548,509	0.17534	252,217
1932	0.91332	1,169,565	0.61989	793,809	0.38132	488,305	0.17534	224,534
1933	0.59182	650,768	0.61989	681,633	0.38132	419,301	0.17534	192,805
1934	0.58382	641,866	0.61989	681,522	0.38132	419,233	0.17534	192,773
1935	0.41500	451,665	0.61989	674,658	0.38132	415,010	0.17534	190,831
1936	0.43400	479,795	0.61989	685,299	0.38132	421,556	0.17534	193,842
1937	0.55500	505,438	0.61989	688,606	0.38132	423,590	0.17534	194,777
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
1940	0.43232	481,162	0.61989	697,308	0.38132	424,400	0.17534	195,149
1941	0.38782	437,143	0.61989	698,728	0.38132	429,817	0.17534	197,640

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	4.27702	428,493	0.10285	159,088	0.26822	414,881	0.14022	216,891
1927	0.26042	407,633	0.10044	157,218	0.26822	419,842	0.14022	219,485
1928	0.26042	410,828	0.10044	158,450	0.26822	423,133	0.14022	221,206
1929	9.26042	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	110,889	0.26822	296,589	0.14022	154,528
1939	0.26042	290,180	0.10044	111,918	0.26822	298,872	0.14022	156,244
1940	0.26042	289,841	0.10044	111,787	0.26822	298,523	0.14022	156,062
1941	0.26042	293,540	0.10044	113,214	0.26822	302,332	0.14022	158,053

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE THEREFROM, 1912-1941, INCLUSIVE—Continued

YEAR	Bonds and Interest		Highways		Miscellaneous		State Totals	
	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1912	0.27940	\$ 117,984			0.06670	\$ 28,155	4.0556	\$1,712,772
1913	0.08290	108,300			0.02040	26,600	1.3000	1,698,447
1914	0.12125	158,794			0.02028	26,558	1.3900	1,820,287
1915	0.11950	149,280	0.5000	\$ 624,600	0.02030	25,334	2.1000	2,623,320
1916	0.11950	144,797	0.5000	605,849	0.02030	24,573	2.0700	2,508,212
1917	0.11950	155,981	0.5000	652,643	0.28040	365,951	3.1200	4,072,492
1918	0.10650	151,455	0.5000	711,057	0.02870	40,815	2.7700	3,939,525
1919	0.09800	146,531	1.0000	1,495,214	0.11680	174,581	3.4700	5,188,392
1920	0.11990	190,673	0.9886	1,572,139	0.13010	206,895	3.4700	5,518,228
1921	0.23180	365,807	0.9973	1,573,932	0.14160	223,544	4.3500	6,865,413
1922	0.27500	425,870	0.9973	1,544,375	0.20310	314,540	4.4800	6,937,808
1923	0.39800	614,198	0.5000	771,606	0.22460	346,620	3.9300	6,064,820
1924	0.39400	606,958	0.5000	770,250	0.22060	339,850	3.7000	5,699,953
1925	0.38600	594,723	0.5000	770,366	0.22730	350,255	3.7000	5,700,709
1926	0.54600	844,549	0.5000	773,396	0.14380	222,475	3.6700	5,676,729
1927	0.54000	845,257	0.5000	782,645	0.20330	318,271	3.8400	6,010,717
1928	0.40190	634,021	0.5000	788,750	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
1940	0.40850	454,651			0.18333	204,042	4.3500	4,841,447
1941	0.35300	397,895			0.18333	206,646	4.2500	4,790,518

Note—The Miscellaneous column includes levies for stock inspection, 0.03333; war and other military uses, 0.07; the state fair tax, 0.03; Adams State Normal, 0.05.

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	48,230,751
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	38,138,893
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
1940	914,480,523	198,495,880	214,197	1,113,190,603	41,709,092
1941	930,067,818	197,112,983	—399,429	1,126,781,372	41,889,155

*After deduction of exemptions allowed heads of families.

(—) Reduction from valuations certified by the tax commission.

TAXATION: MILL LEVIES FOR STATE, COUNTY AND GENERAL SCHOOL PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES AND BY YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL AND MUNICIPAL LEVIES
(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Adams	15.00	15.30	15.40	15.53	16.50	15.00	15.00	15.30	15.40	14.23	15.71	13.81	13.66	13.56	13.64	12.72
Alamosa	15.12	15.30	15.35	15.25	16.45	14.53	14.23	13.65	13.40	13.49	13.93	14.29	14.13	14.26	15.02	14.97
Arapahoe	17.20	16.30	17.20	18.10	19.30	18.00	16.00	16.40	15.40	14.10	14.10	14.26	14.33	14.68	15.26	15.09
Archuleta	18.83	18.87	19.92	20.90	20.15	18.10	17.50	19.40	17.80	12.49	14.59	15.14	17.21	19.21	16.49	14.42
Baca	17.50	17.77	17.90	18.00	18.50	17.50	17.50	14.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
Bent	16.30	16.85	17.10	16.50	16.70	15.20	15.20	15.70	15.70	13.59	15.61	15.91	14.59	13.56	14.44	14.13
Boulder	18.10	17.30	17.44	17.71	17.54	15.90	15.90	16.30	15.30	13.49	12.49	13.90	14.60	13.80	14.00	13.40
Chaffee	21.19	21.17	21.24	22.10	21.50	20.00	20.00	20.40	20.40	18.79	18.79	19.04	19.96	15.36	15.19	16.22
Cheyenne	13.63	13.45	13.44	12.82	12.60	10.35	10.98	11.16	10.53	9.02	8.82	8.58	8.99	8.29	9.18	8.47
Clear Creek	25.55	25.69	25.80	25.90	25.40	24.90	20.90	20.00	20.00	18.99	18.99	17.09	17.16	16.16	17.11	17.27
Conejos	16.65	16.72	16.73	17.60	19.15	17.00	17.00	16.30	16.30	16.19	16.99	18.59	20.60	18.17	19.04	18.97
Costilla	24.25	24.22	24.65	23.10	23.80	22.30	22.425	22.70	23.525	23.39	23.49	22.50	22.66	22.56	22.84	22.67
Crowley	19.25	19.35	19.40	19.00	19.50	15.00	14.15	14.05	14.05	12.19	11.19	11.59	12.26	12.56	14.44	14.98
Custer	21.75	21.55	21.93	20.20	21.00	19.50	19.50	19.10	19.40	18.49	18.49	18.59	19.16	17.56	17.14	17.17
Delta	22.86	22.86	23.21	24.17	24.99	21.92	21.92	22.23	22.80	20.39	20.39	21.42	21.11	20.54	19.06	17.01
Denver*	24.303	39.40	39.94	37.90	38.49	35.40	34.60	35.75	34.35	32.00	32.05	32.20	32.20	32.00	31.90	31.00
Dolores	27.27	28.63	30.9165	30.80	33.70	33.40	28.90	29.30	29.30	27.89	27.89	27.99	28.06	27.46	31.74	31.57
Douglas	19.78	19.88	20.29	16.85	18.38	16.65	14.52	13.96	13.92	12.99	12.99	12.77	12.85	12.66	12.94	12.77
Eagle	15.41	15.85	16.45	15.94	16.30	16.00	16.50	18.40	18.40	19.09	19.09	19.19	18.64	18.56	18.84	20.17
Elbert	17.16	17.23	17.30	17.40	17.48	15.98	15.975	16.28	16.00	14.31	14.30	12.65	12.54	11.80	12.51	12.30
El Paso	15.62	14.72	15.59	16.27	17.07	15.59	14.55	14.00	14.00	12.82	11.96	11.77	12.07	12.02	11.79	11.76
Fremont	17.75	18.80	19.40	18.00	18.00	14.60	14.60	15.70	13.80	13.90	14.20	11.11	14.60	11.50	16.50	16.30
Garfield	20.55	21.35	21.40	19.80	19.78	19.00	19.00	19.40	19.40	18.49	19.19	19.24	19.66	20.56	21.19	20.67
Gilpin	25.75	25.42	26.42	26.40	25.905	22.625	22.10	22.90	22.40	19.99	24.99	20.59	20.16	21.06	21.34	21.17
Grand	19.53	19.35	19.44	19.07	19.60	14.02	16.00	17.655	16.70	14.515	14.44	13.835	16.50	16.09	15.03	18.47
Gunnison	23.25	22.20	22.25	22.50	21.30	17.50	17.80	16.80	17.80	14.44	11.44	11.54	14.61	15.56	13.27	13.15
Hinsdale	33.745	33.82	33.879	34.00	34.00	32.50	32.00	32.40	32.75	23.54	25.84	27.59	35.91	35.81	32.81	32.67
Huerfano	29.88	30.466	30.61	30.79	26.90	24.75	22.25	21.65	20.90	18.79	18.79	19.89	18.96	20.41	17.59	19.42
Jackson	16.23	16.15	16.90	16.51	15.00	14.12	13.27	15.26	13.779	12.59	9.59	10.19	11.61	11.46	12.09	12.37
Jefferson	22.50	20.70	20.89	21.30	22.00	20.50	18.00	17.40	16.40	15.00	15.50	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.30	15.50
Kiowa	17.322	17.35	16.79	16.74	16.13	14.00	14.35	12.92	11.32	11.41	11.17	7.63	7.72	6.58	10.64	10.50
Kitt Carson	17.96	18.29	16.41	16.59	16.66	14.00	14.45	14.85	14.85	13.56	14.53	14.28	13.70	11.98	11.69	11.62
Lake	12.75	9.35	14.80	19.30	20.90	20.07	20.05	18.46	17.96	18.25	20.70	19.20	19.20	19.00	18.80	21.80
La Plata	21.20	21.444	22.58	23.60	23.25	21.00	20.975	21.375	20.595	18.595	18.46	17.98	18.21	17.56	19.19	17.10
Larimer	18.50	20.10	20.70	20.50	21.50	20.00	17.10	17.50	15.90	15.04	15.81	16.96	16.03	15.92	14.37	14.22
Las Animas	22.75	22.85	21.95	20.75	22.75	21.00	21.00	18.41	17.73	15.19	16.79	15.83	11.36	16.79	14.64	14.47
Lincoln	17.13	17.11	17.40	17.50	17.50	16.00	15.90	11.66	14.63	14.00	14.16	14.00	13.56	13.07	12.90	11.54
Logan	13.91	14.00	14.20	14.30	14.84	13.33	13.25	13.34	13.34	12.91	13.50	11.21	14.31	15.00	13.94	12.26
Mesa	18.02	18.07	19.595	17.90	19.70	16.42	18.92	17.40	16.35	11.44	15.49	15.59	15.66	15.56	16.44	16.27
Mineral	17.00	16.52	16.57	17.77	18.17	16.17	16.17	15.57	14.57	14.66	14.66	15.26	15.83	15.73	17.51	17.64
Moffat	15.99	18.017	19.21	19.31	20.00	18.50	18.50	19.15	20.40	20.40	20.40	21.84	20.40	20.56	20.84	19.095
Montezuma	20.69	22.05	21.11	20.50	24.04	22.54	22.54	22.94	22.84	23.02	23.12	22.22	20.98	21.68	22.50	22.32
Montrose	19.72	19.43	19.63	19.34	20.38	18.73	19.12	19.97	20.64	18.875	19.67	20.686	20.93	19.79	19.14	18.61
Morgan	16.75	17.10	16.90	17.00	17.00	14.50	14.50	12.80	14.20	12.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.00
Otero	16.10	15.00	16.18	15.40	16.50	15.00	14.10	11.90	14.10	13.83	12.71	12.81	13.07	11.50	12.14	11.97
Ouray	28.62	27.44	27.53	26.10	24.90	23.40	23.40	22.75	24.00	21.49	21.59	21.19	21.66	22.66	23.665	23.87
Park	19.48	20.11	18.29	18.30	17.60	17.10	16.70	14.10	13.40	12.89	12.89	12.89	13.26	13.16	13.51	12.17
Phillips	15.22	15.64	15.80	15.90	15.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	12.80	12.39	11.90	11.65	11.65	12.59	12.22
Pitkin	23.20	23.25	20.77	21.44	23.00	27.50	25.60	27.025	28.025	24.49	21.49	23.59	26.66	25.06	26.84	24.67
Prowers	16.30	17.80	17.90	15.40	14.15	14.65	14.00	14.60	14.90	16.06	16.39	15.51	15.59	14.36	12.99	12.82
Pueblo	15.15	15.25	15.80	16.30	15.80	14.30	14.30	14.70	13.68	12.51	12.68	12.54	12.91	12.94	13.09	13.42
Rio Blanco	25.42	20.60	20.73	22.20	22.30	19.80	18.20	18.75	18.75	17.05	17.55	17.65	17.70	17.25	16.55	19.20
Rio Grande	16.50	17.60	18.40	18.00	17.70	16.70	15.20	16.60	15.10	13.74	14.49	16.34	16.86	14.76	14.24	12.42
Routt	17.35	17.42	17.55	17.90	17.90	16.40	16.10	17.80	17.80	16.39	16.39	16.04	16.11	14.81	14.69	14.52
Saguache	16.78	16.884	16.935	17.03	17.80	15.40	15.40	15.90	15.90	14.49	12.49	13.99	14.06	13.56	13.84	12.57
San Juan	23.66	24.84	26.85	26.95	27.50	24.00	23.00	23.52	21.52	19.61	20.06	19.74	19.24	19.20	19.10	18.17
San Miguel	21.55	23.00	24.90	25.50	26.50	25.00	23.40	23.00	23.50	24.00	26.00	22.00	26.00	22.00	23.40	21.00
Sedgwick	15.52	15.55	15.68	15.63	16.73	14.31	12.586	12.095	12.615	12.318	13.299	13.44	16.16	15.546	14.67	16.379
Summit	22.324	12.06	19.80	18.65	18.25	16.25	15.25	15.65	15.65	15.365	16.865	16.965	17.035	16.56	15.965	15.045
Teller	20.00	21.10	21.20	21.70	22.60	21.60	21.60	22.00	22.00	21.59	21.59	21.69	21.76	21.66	21.56	21.27
Washington	15.60	15.65	15.17	15.50	16.50	14.30	14.795	14.77	14.77	14.11	14.64	15.99	13.91	12.39	13.03	14.14
Weld	16.735	15.215	15.281	14.131	14.40	13.10	13.10	13.50	14.00	12.60	11.90	14.20	14.50	14.30	14.50	13.60
Yuma	18.08	17.70	18.10	18.50	18.50	15.50	14.00	13.40	13.40	12.74	12.74	13.09	13.16	13.05	13.44	13.47

*Includes levies for state, county, general school and municipal purposes.



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, 1913-1941
(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	RAILROADS (Steam and Electric)			TELEPHONE LINES			TELEGRAPH LINES			Value All Other Property	Total by Tax Com- mission	Total Assessment Including County Assessors'
	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile			
1913-----	5,655	\$174,774,505	\$30,906	247,283	\$10,842,640	\$13.85	28,252	\$1,507,070	\$73,117,780	\$260,241,995	\$1,119,985,034	
1914-----	5,814	179,460,890	30,867	253,524	10,842,490	42.77	28,304	1,495,600	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	68,149,950	253,685,650	1,189,970,513	
1916-----	5,588	168,911,680	30,227	276,498	12,741,550	46.08	28,008	1,607,850	59,190,084	242,451,164	1,209,561,143	
1917-----	5,587	169,796,900	30,391	278,072	12,890,130	46.35	28,055	2,050,320	73.08	247,567,650	1,305,286,409	
1918-----	5,542	169,086,470	30,510	285,074	12,666,340	44.43	26,114	2,184,780	83.66	245,656,740	1,422,113,275	
1919-----	5,500	165,833,130	30,151	307,613	12,722,800	41.36	26,916	2,221,400	82.53	231,777,130	1,495,213,659	
1920-----	5,406	161,677,790	29,907	320,351	12,976,670	24.91	25,456	2,390,880	93.92	227,454,190	1,590,267,467	
1921-----	5,327	160,314,680	30,094	321,374	13,214,700	41.12	26,020	2,431,240	93.44	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	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	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	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	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	225,939,280	1,546,830,016	
1927-----	4,826	164,118,640	34,007	493,100	14,313,420	29.93	28,306	2,669,170	94.30	232,816,490	1,565,290,666	
1928-----	4,995	161,387,910	32,309	490,555	14,499,940	29.56	27,852	2,639,930	94.79	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	240,851,600	1,586,919,769	
1930-----	4,961	172,658,060	34,803	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	253,084,980	1,586,462,903	
1931-----	4,973	170,411,240	34,267	504,175	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,589,430	87.60	251,310,145	1,638,448,065	
1932-----	4,970	141,069,820	28,384	507,751	15,172,370	29.88	29,304	1,943,210	66.31	213,209,940	1,280,563,890	
1933-----	4,956	130,518,610	26,385	520,913	14,290,320	27.43	29,657	1,712,240	57.73	199,041,445	1,099,603,890	
1934-----	4,981	129,235,470	25,946	519,309	14,599,710	28.16	29,627	1,594,620	53.82	198,352,563	1,099,332,563	
1935-----	4,909	123,644,280	25,187	521,885	15,230,830	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	198,860,545	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	195,331,055	1,103,563,605	
1937-----	4,875	146,835,840	30,120	533,094	19,525,044	36.63	29,490	2,083,920	70.67	229,639,517	1,110,851,795	
1938-----	4,782	140,905,370	29,466	554,926	19,393,990	34.95	29,750	1,492,540	50.16	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	221,509,492	1,114,278,215	
1940-----	4,516	118,167,000	26,166	562,877	20,301,720	36.07	29,525	1,293,160	47.19	198,496,880	1,112,976,403	
1941-----	4,507	115,187,420	25,557	573,546	20,596,310	35.91	30,227	1,253,840	41.48	197,112,985	1,127,180,803	
% of Increase or Decrease 1913-1941 -----	-20.30	-34.09	-17.31	+131.94	+89.96	-18.11	+6.99	-16.80	-22.23	-17.58	-24.26	+0.64

TAXATION: GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASSES, FOR ALL PROPERTY, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, BY YEARS AND PER CENT INCREASE, 1914-1941
(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	Land and Improvements	Mineral Land and Improvements	Town Lots and Improvements	Livestock, Poultry, and Bees	Bicycles, Motorcycles, Automobiles, Planes	Bank Deposits, Money Credits, Notes	Agr. Imp. Tractors, Harness	Amount Invested in Mose.	Capital in Manufacturing	All Other Property	*Total Gross Assessment by Assessors
1914	\$303,996,897	\$63,158,951	\$375,237,261	\$61,455,511	\$5,855,126	\$55,558,797	\$6,609,377	\$39,336,101	\$8,185,690	\$55,594,488	\$955,088,129
1915	318,098,562	57,413,617	374,735,280	72,699,888	7,978,368	54,297,701	7,433,882	40,666,915	12,048,092	35,133,122	980,505,127
1916	318,389,925	62,395,713	378,970,604	81,631,676	11,402,424	56,301,726	7,561,526	41,625,609	20,794,553	36,481,183	1,015,554,939
1917	358,374,259	63,791,921	379,415,144	93,174,264	17,549,242	69,926,604	8,972,963	55,139,990	25,214,748	40,549,991	1,113,009,086
1918	410,003,061	63,090,428	381,243,444	114,622,555	26,831,349	85,330,242	9,872,712	79,846,131	29,341,520	44,786,437	1,244,967,879
1919	469,918,193	59,931,971	385,779,834	114,571,936	32,291,605	91,902,467	12,189,286	92,371,171	31,936,595	46,326,694	1,337,219,762
1920	529,811,477	57,529,747	407,973,988	102,792,539	46,479,662	96,933,777	14,379,817	92,129,113	39,428,674	51,716,126	1,439,174,618
1921	543,939,445	56,325,042	418,796,292	68,921,432	51,112,260	91,076,850	14,077,186	87,361,814	41,037,125	53,205,519	1,425,855,965
1922	533,733,995	54,168,222	429,160,986	62,821,752	43,887,596	48,555,337	12,402,950	79,842,423	38,705,447	53,078,447	1,357,285,251
1923	522,928,735	55,866,347	446,281,329	55,741,929	41,108,338	48,229,245	10,570,140	79,756,623	37,350,254	53,511,555	1,351,344,495
1924	506,799,879	54,537,042	462,432,766	48,859,346	43,361,435	45,585,642	9,880,861	80,238,703	39,702,880	53,989,923	1,345,388,477
1925	493,003,251	55,131,488	478,594,338	47,022,156	47,330,833	42,743,510	9,985,955	81,055,785	38,336,462	53,901,967	1,347,105,746
1926	488,682,668	53,925,764	460,671,8	46,405,357	46,035,357	39,030,829	10,190,859	76,264,162	36,716,344	53,133,408	1,354,104,822
1927	485,591,227	52,924,960	513,553,845	49,337,956	48,085,926	37,964,393	10,198,982	76,648,132	37,919,838	54,559,363	1,366,784,622
1928	474,136,857	51,422,445	526,006,389	57,129,404	47,576,260	40,284,138	10,467,523	77,131,541	37,390,163	57,411,034	1,378,955,754
1929	468,884,680	47,797,732	529,374,806	62,350,561	53,685,246	76,672,204	10,646,398	73,714,596	12,464,438	83,863,111	1,419,453,772
1930	458,116,090	46,572,812	532,111,032	58,425,846	50,642,770	96,743,125	11,341,646	74,751,964	13,495,823	84,401,912	1,426,603,020
1931	372,226,205	42,913,655	502,319,294	48,628,808	45,353,804	94,359,199	11,360,400	66,090,039	10,752,855	86,431,810	1,280,436,069
1932	347,080,890	37,528,819	468,398,546	32,374,837	36,162,595	81,743,561	8,946,836	55,900,331	7,785,740	78,917,092	1,184,839,747
1933	293,286,428	30,941,659	390,548,670	27,490,827	27,123,115	75,432,969	7,888,555	51,393,675	-----	76,401,563	980,487,451
1934	292,662,374	29,501,112	390,840,849	32,068,547	30,173,627	70,516,034	7,558,055	50,472,765	-----	75,712,065	979,505,428
1935	279,462,450	29,419,571	391,772,971	30,511,666	37,374,228	72,965,367	7,094,766	50,953,327	-----	75,584,015	975,138,361
1936	278,291,737	29,596,888	394,431,098	32,423,085	42,769,878	86,568,011	7,462,644	52,390,229	-----	78,873,951	1,002,907,521
1937	276,556,310	31,742,374	405,713,003	34,895,380	23,665,011	-----	6,041,669	57,433,881	-----	64,557,492	941,227,529
1938	275,145,427	34,486,189	408,374,708	30,849,668	150,978	-----	9,919,460	60,474,244	-----	91,584,715	910,985,389
1939	264,990,568	48,806,501	414,478,265	32,186,291	292,172	-----	10,399,134	59,386,057	-----	96,766,170	927,305,148
1940	260,162,188	45,390,717	425,151,575	33,273,254	310,580	-----	11,097,176	63,215,854	-----	111,436,032	950,037,376
1941	258,471,917	41,443,661	432,829,106	38,444,074	376,814	-----	12,325,290	65,884,344	-----	113,726,822	966,502,028
% of Increase or Decrease	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1914-1941	-14.98	-29.63	+15.35	-37.44	-93.56	-----	+86.48	+67.49	-----	+219.51	+1.20

Note—Due to changes in the laws, motor vehicles were not assessed in 1937 and subsequent years, and assessment of intangibles was discontinued in 1938.
*Before deducting exemptions for heads of families.

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

(Source: State Tax Commission)

County	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Adams	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.83	\$ 4.63
Alamosa	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.51	1.49	1.66	1.87
Arapahoe	2.89	2.89	3.10	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.47	3.48
Archuleta	2.50	2.54	2.43	1.87	1.94	1.90	1.94	1.94	1.94
Baca	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.80	1.83	1.79	2.42	2.44
Bent	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.77	1.75
Boulder	3.54	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.50	3.51	3.55	3.63	3.72
Chaffee	2.86	2.89	3.27	3.01	3.90	2.85	2.91	2.34	2.82
Cheyenne	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.93	2.92
Clear Creek	5.30	6.70	5.95	5.10	5.40	6.36	5.85	5.28	5.05
Conejos	1.66	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.35
Costilla	1.24	1.16	1.36	1.54	2.04	1.57	1.56	0.66	0.67
Crowley	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.24	2.24
Custer	1.89	1.88	1.94	1.86	2.10	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.13
Delta	1.98	1.92	1.79	1.80	1.71	2.83	2.98	3.01	3.26
Denver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolores	3.23	3.40	2.96	2.88	2.72	2.74	2.54	2.13	2.08
Douglas	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.04	3.04	2.99
Eagle	2.69	2.69	2.77	2.79	2.78	2.88	2.75	2.75	2.08
Elbert	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.93
El Paso	2.28	2.27	2.38	2.38	2.20	2.25	2.23	2.45	2.45
Fremont	2.44	2.26	2.17	2.15	2.19	2.04	2.05	2.22	2.09
Garfield	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.26	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.87
Gilpin	3.25	3.32	3.24	3.12	3.06	3.10	3.05	3.11	2.75
Grand	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.92	1.93
Gunnison	2.27	2.28	2.26	2.28	2.28	2.34	2.24	2.06	2.09
Hinsdale	2.00	2.00	1.93	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.88	1.80
Huerfano	1.83	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.00	1.85
Jackson	3.00	...	2.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.46	1.40
Jefferson	4.70	4.49	4.51	4.43	4.59	4.54	3.60	2.60	3.54
Kiowa	2.82	3.23	3.55	3.57	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.82	2.82
Kit Carson	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.51	2.54	2.11
Lake	2.43	2.47	2.42	1.95	2.46	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.24
La Plata	1.92	2.00	1.96	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.20	2.16	2.33
Larimer	1.86	1.91	1.94	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.28
Las Animas	1.81	1.89	1.88	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.19	2.04
Lincoln	2.24	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.26
Logan	1.64	1.60	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.67	1.76	2.00	2.07
Mesa	2.42	2.39	2.52	2.53	2.35	2.49	2.53	2.54	2.51
Mineral	3.27	3.32	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.44	3.54	3.57	3.57
Moffat	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.62	1.74	1.71	1.63
Montezuma	3.39	3.45	3.55	3.65	2.21	2.06	2.17	2.25	2.18
Montrose	2.03	1.98	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.11	2.16	2.16	2.16
Morgan	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.29
Otero	1.87	1.89	1.89	1.30	1.90	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.89
Duray	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.27	2.31	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.25
Park	1.62	1.70	1.70	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.62	1.61
Phillips	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.89	1.84	1.82
Pitkin	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.32	2.33	2.32
Prowers	2.59	2.67	2.61	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.63	2.65	2.63
Pueblo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.61	1.98
Ro Blanco	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.21	2.30	2.04
Ro Grande	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.02	2.03
Routt	2.21	2.21	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.56	2.76	2.85
Saguache .....	.94	1.04	1.42	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.16	1.20	1.34
San Juan	5.00	5.20	10.20	5.20	4.11	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.04
San Miguel	2.37	2.38	2.41	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.40
Sedgwick	2.31	2.32	2.34	2.40	2.34	2.35	2.44	2.57	2.62
Summit	2.17	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.70	2.53
Teller	1.86	2.09	1.89	1.87	1.89	1.85	1.98	1.95	1.99
Washington	2.52	2.57	2.61	2.33	2.31	2.25	2.41	2.56	2.54
Weld	2.01	1.95	3.16	2.01	2.01	1.98	2.03	1.91	1.95
Windsor	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.64
WY State	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.16

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	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Adams	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.87	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.05	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.20
Alamosa	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Arapahoe	6.20	6.25	6.52	6.44	6.36	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.48
Archuleta	8.02	8.03	7.55	7.57	7.45	7.98	7.27	7.27	7.52
Baca	3.38	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.38	3.37	3.39	4.50	4.50
Bent	3.69	3.68	3.72	3.74	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.56	4.03
Boulder	17.01	17.06	17.12	17.34	17.32	17.35	17.27	17.23	17.16
Chaffee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyenne	3.76	3.79	3.79	3.80	3.79	3.78	3.78	5.07	5.06
Clear Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conejos .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costilla	4.17	4.08	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.44	4.41	4.36	4.62
Crowley	9.80	9.84	9.56	9.80	9.91	9.67	9.88	10.35	10.53
Custer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delta .....	...	...	...	...	10.76	10.42	10.20	10.86	10.66
Denver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolores	8.67	9.70	3.69	8.33	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.40
Douglas	7.84	7.82	7.83	7.84	7.84	7.88	7.01	9.34	9.37
Eagle	20.00	20.13	20.22	19.99	22.50	21.01	21.42	21.55	21.83
Elbert	7.78	7.67	7.62	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.54	7.55	7.57
El Paso	6.22	6.21	6.22	6.36	6.50	6.64	6.64	7.22	7.22
Fremont	6.29	6.39	5.01	5.09	9.25	5.22	5.23	5.86	5.61
Garfield	8.34	7.02	7.74	7.90	7.56	10.97	11.03	11.33	10.38
Gilpin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinsdale .....	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00
Huerfano	5.55	5.55	5.00	5.14	5.13	4.06	4.25	5.04	5.07
Jackson .....	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.38	4.50
Jefferson	18.29	18.24	17.88	20.12	22.39	20.20	13.97	13.36	12.82
Kiowa	3.24	3.66	4.10	4.13	4.08	4.08	4.16	5.53	5.53
Kit Carson	4.78	4.33	5.73	5.74	5.73	5.74	5.73	7.76	7.74
Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Plata	10.32	10.37	10.42	10.61	10.32	10.00	10.44	10.22	11.08
Larimer	12.21	12.28	12.11	6.58	6.55	6.46	6.50	8.70	8.95
Las Animas	4.96	4.73	5.00	5.11	5.03	5.01	6.01	6.00	5.90
Lincoln	3.61	3.64	3.64	3.63	3.63	3.64	3.62	4.84	4.86
Logan	5.01	5.02	5.21	5.20	5.20	5.00	5.00	6.41	6.89
Mesa .....	...	...	...	...	12.85	13.41	12.83	11.49	12.00
Mineral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moffat	5.84	5.83	5.87	5.90	5.71	5.97	6.31	6.65	6.65
Montezuma	14.62	14.66	14.93	14.99	7.51	9.31	9.31	9.04	9.58
Montrose	5.54	9.03	9.00	6.00	9.54	9.54	10.00	10.31	10.64
Morgan	4.87	4.88	4.90	4.72	4.66	4.68	4.74	5.69	5.68
Otero	9.55	7.32	7.79	7.46	6.59	6.40	6.64	6.69	5.96
Ouray	7.08	7.07	6.98	6.98	7.39	7.27	6.91	7.00	7.65
Park	10.00	10.00	10.73	10.80	10.83	10.84	10.84	10.88	10.89
Phillips	8.72	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.68	8.70	11.53	11.54
Pitkin	14.19	14.26	14.07	13.69	13.51	7.35	8.56	8.55	8.81
Prowers	4.07	4.24	3.99	3.88	3.76	3.78	3.76	3.81	3.71
Pueblo	9.45	9.08	8.02	8.73	11.15	11.30	12.30	10.16	12.15
Rio Blanco	8.17	8.04	8.02	8.02	8.28	7.84	8.39	9.91	9.26
Rio Grande .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Routt	9.28	9.36	9.27	9.42	8.92	9.31	9.31	9.30	9.70
Saguache .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Juan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Miguel	10.00	10.22	10.52	10.80	11.22	11.60	11.64	11.66	11.78
Sedgwick	8.72	8.72	8.77	8.80	8.79	8.85	8.86	11.50	11.82
Summit .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teller	8.26	6.54	8.11	8.18	8.10	8.01	8.14	8.25	7.81
Washington	4.10	4.24	4.38	4.04	4.03	3.89	3.91	5.11	5.10
Weld	5.38	5.32	5.30	4.56	4.56	5.30	5.22	6.71	6.90
Yuma	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.42	6.39	6.38	6.38	8.28	8.27
State	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.34	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.61

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

COUNTY	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Adams	\$71.15	\$71.92	\$71.14	\$57.95	\$56.93	\$57.69	\$58.43	\$59.66	\$53.71
Alamosa			23.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Arapahoe	78.53	80.44	67.73	67.72	67.74	67.74	67.73	67.67	66.96
Archuleta			30.00	28.44	27.83	27.61	27.63	27.48	27.45
Baca									
Bent	56.16	58.24	44.05	43.15	42.86	42.55	41.66	40.69	39.52
Boulder	69.18	69.13	58.54	58.49	58.61	58.63	58.52	58.41	58.46
Chaffee			34.36	34.44	34.27	32.05	32.79	30.46	35.12
Cheyenne									
Clear Creek									
Conejos			32.15	32.43	32.31	32.20	32.20	32.19	32.19
Costilla			17.63	14.87	14.59	14.39	15.05	14.35	14.46
Crowley			36.10	35.78	36.08	35.51	35.85	35.95	36.13
Custer			26.45	26.54	27.20	27.46	26.55	26.52	26.47
Delta	63.43	62.88	42.41	40.46	42.32	34.60	45.44	45.72	45.08
Denver									
Dolores			10.00	10.00	10.00	8.14	7.35	7.50	7.64
Douglas	52.53	52.58	50.86	50.10	50.39	50.77	56.83	53.61	53.29
Eagle	65.24		46.40	46.57	41.82	46.00	45.62	52.92	46.23
Elbert									
El Paso	71.30	71.39	48.29	48.29	48.34	48.45	48.46	52.67	52.67
Fremont	56.18	53.06	62.90	53.60	53.87	57.00	57.97	58.23	52.44
Garfield	58.08	58.23	40.51	40.40	40.12	43.92	43.17	44.04	45.19
Gilpin									
Grand					21.94	21.58	22.17	22.73	24.89
Gunnison			30.05	30.05	30.34	30.86	30.38	30.73	26.32
Hinsdale			20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00
Huerfano	50.00		31.74	32.00	32.00	29.31	29.46	29.67	28.86
Jackson									
Jefferson	87.65	85.86	71.90	68.51	68.56	65.20	61.64	59.15	57.49
Kiowa									
Kit Carson			22.95	22.95	22.95	22.95	23.00	23.00	24.31
Lake									
La Plata	56.22	55.22	29.71	29.87	28.79	29.41	28.51	31.80	31.93
Larimer	68.35	69.22	55.61	55.49	55.47	55.44	55.60	55.90	56.10
Las Animas	54.74	57.60	35.35	36.69	39.30	36.20	37.27	36.88	34.56
Lincoln									
Logan	54.14	54.00	42.31	42.29	41.25	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.40
Mesa	67.05	66.14	44.32	45.05	44.43	46.00	46.47	46.22	46.98
Mineral			13.27	12.72	12.76	12.29	11.00	10.24	10.17
Moffat			26.71	25.41	25.32	25.24	25.30	26.63	25.55
Montezuma			33.80	33.99	24.75	25.25	25.10	25.11	25.05
Montrose	53.40	53.87	35.00	35.00	33.80	33.92	34.02	34.45	35.03
Morgan	58.39	58.51	52.74	52.23	44.92	44.90	44.95	45.93	45.63
Otero	73.74	54.51	55.06	54.62	55.33	54.58	54.96	54.85	62.64
Ouray			31.43	31.47	31.44	31.37	30.04	31.10	31.61
Park									
Phillips									
Pitkin	56.80	58.11	40.46	40.50	40.36	40.68	39.63	40.27	40.82
Prowers	51.06	53.81	41.56	41.06	41.75	41.59	42.15	41.85	41.91
Pueblo	91.02	92.96	62.03	62.70	59.93	62.21	61.15	69.35	68.85
Rio Blanco			34.30	36.19	36.82	35.90	37.02	39.76	40.08
Rio Grande	53.70	53.65	37.54	37.62	37.55	37.43	37.00	37.18	38.00
Routt			28.40	28.40	28.27	28.64	28.10	28.84	29.24
Saguache			27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
San Juan									
San Miguel			22.80	22.95	23.41	23.82	23.78	24.53	24.51
Sedgwick	56.23	56.19	48.94	48.87	49.88	50.53	49.58	48.69	49.17
Summit					25.42	25.42	25.00	25.70	25.42
Teller									
Washington	58.17	59.09	45.79	45.92	45.66	46.68	45.47	46.55	43.78
Weld	61.07	59.40	53.48	46.73	46.99	47.69	47.48	47.93	49.13
Yuma			23.94	23.93	23.94	23.93	24.02	21.48	21.54
State	\$65.40	\$63.34	\$44.63	\$42.97	\$42.11	\$42.13	\$42.39	\$42.66	\$42.80

STATE INCOME TAX

A proposed amendment to Article X of the state constitution authorizing the legislature to levy income taxes was submitted by the general assembly to the voters on November 3, 1936, and 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 state department of revenue. 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. An amendment approved April 8, 1941, extended the temporary diversion until June 30, 1943. Thereafter unless again amended the law reverts to its former status.

The first collections under the new law were made in 1938 covering the six-months period beginning July 1, 1937. These were distributed as follows:

Source	Number Returns	Amount
Individual:		
Taxable	38,436	\$ 722,770
Non-tax.	13,371	.....
Corporation:		
Taxable	1,992	561,633
Non-tax.	4,188	.....
Fiduciary ¹	668	.....
Partnership ¹	2,457	.....
Total	61,112	\$1,284,403

¹The law required that fiduciary returns be filed for 1937 for information only. Partnership returns also are for information only.

The number and amount of returns and distribution of same for calendar years subsequent to 1938 are shown in an accompanying table.

Total collections by calendar years are as follows:

Year	Amount
1938 (6 Mos.)	\$1,284,403.57
1939	2,829,302.09
1940	3,361,131.82
1941	3,543,431.44

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

Miscellaneous revenues collected by the state department of revenue in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, amounted to \$548,743 or 1.7 per cent of revenues from all sources. Of that total, \$357,710 represents receipts from 44 sources including taxes on businesses and occupations such as inspection and license fees, licenses and fees of 16 examining boards and taxes from collection agencies, ore buyers, detective bureaus, private employment agencies, etc. The remaining \$191,033 was collected from 11 sources including civil service commission fees, garnishee fees, motor vehicle penalty fees, state fair receipts and miscellaneous sources which in the aggregate amount to 0.6 per cent of revenues from all sources. The sources of major collections are shown in a table on page 290.

**TAXATION: NUMBER OF RETURNS AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED STATE INCOME TAX
BY SOURCES AND BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Income tax law became effective July 1, 1937 and returns in 1938 were for the six-month's period of 1937. Figures for that period are shown in the text.

SOURCE	1941		1940		1939	
	Taxable	Non-Tax	Taxable	Non-Tax	Taxable	Non-Tax
Individual:						
Salaries, wages, etc. (104-A):						
Number of returns -----	34,573	11,941	30,148	9,208	29,330	8,352
Amount -----	\$ 383,996.65	-----	\$ 338,883.87	-----	\$ 330,352.50	-----
Salaries, wages, business profession: (104):						
Number of returns -----	18,143	8,565	16,200	5,492	14,822	5,522
Amount -----	\$2,014,862.75	-----	\$1,752,358.59	-----	\$1,399,276.70	-----
Total individual:						
Number of returns ----	52,716	20,506	46,348	14,700	44,152	13,874
Amount -----	\$2,398,859.40	-----	\$2,091,242.46	-----	\$1,729,629.20	-----
Corporation:						
Number of returns -----	1,969	2,894	2,183	3,442	1,963	3,867
Amount -----	\$1,106,285.62	-----	\$1,224,767.89	-----	\$1,054,446.73	-----
Fiduciary:						
Number of returns -----	510	1,003	626	886	452	783
Amount -----	\$ 38,286.52	-----	\$ 45,121.47	-----	\$ 45,226.16	-----
Partnership¹:						
Number of returns -----	-----	3,214	-----	2,809	-----	2,533
State total:						
Number of returns -----	55,195	27,617	49,157	21,837	46,567	21,057
Amount -----	\$3,543,431.54	-----	\$3,361,131.82	-----	\$2,829,302.09	-----

¹Law requires partnership returns to be filed for information only.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Colorado are governed by an act of the state general assembly approved April 12, 1935, and effective as of that date. The law allows the sale of intoxicating liquors by the drink in hotels, clubs, and restaurants and of package goods by retail drug stores and liquor stores. It prohibits the sale of liquors to persons under 21 years of age, drunkards and intoxicated persons, and on election days, Sundays and Christmas 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.

Federal operations involving alcoholic beverages and industrial alcohol are handled by the alcohol tax unit of the United States bureau of internal revenue which maintains a district office in Denver. The unit is charged with the administration of the federal laws relating to the manufacture, warehousing and distribution of spirituous liquors, wines, fermented liquors and industrial alcohol; the determination, assertion and assessment of taxes and penalties on liquors; the inquiry and investigation relative to the filing of returns for occupational and commodity taxes; the regulation of the manufacture and use of liquor bottles and the chemical analysis of liquors and numerous other

products to determine their taxable status. It administers the provisions of the federal alcohol administration act relating to the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in distilled spirits, wines and malt beverages, and the labeling and advertising thereof. It also is charged with the investigation, detection and prevention of willful and fraudulent violations of internal revenue laws relating to liquors.

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.

Taxes collected in the Colorado district by the bureau of internal revenue on distilled spirits, wines and cordials and malt liquors, 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
1940	1,722,501.10
1941	2,221,441.42

All license fees and taxes collected in Colorado on account of the liquor industry, including those of the state

licensing authority for calendar years and the bureau of internal revenue for fiscal years, and excluding approximately \$400,000 a year collected by cities and counties, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1935	\$3,791,775.37
1936	4,361,833.32
1937	4,450,599.07
1938	4,213,583.40
1939	4,074,955.92
1940	4,165,464.04
1941	4,799,264.73

Tables published herewith include the following:

Receipts of the state licensing authority from license fees and excise tax, apportionment of receipts, and administrative costs, by calendar years, and distribution of receipts of the state licensing authority, by calendar years.

Sources of tax revenue by kind of liquor sold and place of consumption in 1941.

Consumption of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors in Colorado, by calendar years.

Summary of distilled spirits and malt liquor operations in Colorado by the alcohol tax unit of the bureau of internal revenue, by fiscal years.

Summary of malt liquors industry manufactures by census years.

Additional information on law enforcement is found in a chapter under "Courts, Prisoners and Crime" and on deaths from alcoholism under "Colorado Vital Statistics."

INTOXICATING LIQUORS: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS BY THE STATE LICENSING AUTHORITY 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
1940	622.50	209,450.00	2,232,890.44	2,442,962.94
1941	779.94	181,350.00	2,395,693.37	2,577,823.31
Totals	\$ 5,456.89	\$1,565,365.06	\$16,324,310.06	\$17,895,132.01

**INTOXICATING LIQUORS: RECEIPTS OF THE STATE LICENSING AUTHORITY
FROM LICENSE FEES AND EXCISE TAX, APPORTIONMENTS OF RE-
CEIPTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Licensing Authority)

Note.—The license fees collected by the cities and counties are approximately \$400,000 per year. Of this amount, 15%, or \$60,000, is retained by the cities and counties for their general funds. The balance of 85%, or \$340,000, is remitted to the state for allocation to the old age pension fund.

	1941	1940	1939	1938
Receipts:				
License Fees	\$ 182,375.00	\$ 209,450.00	\$ 221,900.00	\$ 223,100.00
3.2% Beer Tax	107,009.11	98,410.68	100,344.90	94,900.68
Repeal Beer Tax	309,760.81	286,232.74	292,109.22	272,638.17
Wine, 14% and under, Tax	14,180.43	14,537.22	15,441.03	18,750.21
Wine, over 14%, Tax	218,778.00	212,798.70	200,252.28	214,667.13
Spirits Tax	1,818,996.16	1,691,269.18	1,635,472.10	1,634,598.63
Sale of Report Books	1621.00	1622.50	1652.00	1707.50
Expense Travel Refund	1158.94	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Automobile .....	.....	.....	1510.00	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	15.93	114.53
Totals	\$2,651,879.45	\$2,513,321.02	\$2,466,687.46	\$2,459,376.85

Less Refunds:

On Licenses.....	\$ 1,025.00	.....	\$ 400.00	.....
3.2% Beer Tax.....	33,081.52	\$ 27,511.99	25,803.76	\$ 24,631.38
Repeal Beer Tax	39,911.22	42,799.29	39,868.09	37,609.00
Spirits Tax	38.40	46.80	2,164.40	220.79
Totals	\$ 74,056.14	\$ 70,358.08	\$ 68,236.25	\$ 62,461.17

Net Receipts:

From Taxes	\$2,395,693.37	\$2,232,890.44	\$2,175,783.28	\$2,173,093.65
	(92.93%)	(91.40%)	(90.72%)	(90.66%)
From License Fees and Miscellaneous	182,129.94	210,072.50	222,667.93	223,822.03
	(7.07%)	(8.60%)	(9.28%)	(9.34%)
Totals	\$2,577,823.31	\$2,442,962.94	\$2,398,451.21	\$2,396,915.68

Apportionment of receipts:

State Public Welfare Fund and General Fund (95%)	\$2,448,191.20	\$2,316,233.41	\$2,273,429.12	\$2,276,383.96
Expense Fund for Ad- ministrative Expense of Liquor Department (5%)	129,632.11	122,529.53	120,822.09	120,531.72
Transferred to Attorney General's Salary Fund by State Legislature .....	.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	.....
Totals	\$2,577,823.31	\$2,442,962.94	\$2,398,451.21	\$2,396,915.68

Administrative expenses:

Total	\$ 99,603.95	\$ 109,281.92	\$ 117,249.33	\$ 111,199.66
Percent of net receipts ...	3.86	4.47	4.89	4.64

¹The total amount of these items go directly into the 5% administrative expense fund.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS: EXCISE TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE AND KIND OF LIQUOR SOLD AND PLACE OF CONSUMPTION, CALENDAR YEAR 1941

(Source: State Licensing Authority)

KIND OF LIQUOR	Hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars		Liquor stores		Drug stores		Total tax	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Beer	\$ 309,743	90.1	\$ 22,345	6.5	\$ 11,689	3.4	\$ 343,777	100.0
Dry Wine.....	3,790	26.7	8,020	56.5	2,370	16.8	14,180	100.0
Sweet Wine ...	30,323	13.9	126,169	57.7	62,286	28.4	218,778	100.0
Spirituuous								
Liquor	685,929	37.7	738,316	40.5	394,713	21.8	1,818,958	100.0
Total	\$1,029,785	43.0	\$894,850	37.3	\$471,058	19.7	\$2,395,693	100.0

KIND OF LIQUOR	Sold for consumption on the premises		Sold for consumption off the premises		Total tax	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Beer	\$ 309,743	90.1	\$ 34,034	9.9	\$ 343,777	100.0
Dry Wine	3,790	26.8	10,390	73.2	14,180	100.0
Sweet Wine	30,323	13.9	188,455	86.1	218,778	100.0
Spirituuous Liquor	685,929	37.8	1,133,029	62.2	1,818,958	100.0
Total	\$1,029,785	43.0	\$1,365,908	57.0	\$2,395,693	100.0

INTOXICATING LIQUORS: CONSUMPTION (IN GALLONS) OF MALT, VINOUS AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

(Source: State Licensing Authority)

KIND OF LIQUOR	1941	1940	1939	1938
Beer	11,459,232	10,477,737	10,892,740	10,176,615
Wine	1,029,741	1,007,804	963,056	1,050,692
Spirits	1,136,848	1,057,014	1,020,815	1,021,484
Total	13,625,821	12,542,555	12,876,611	12,248,791
Per capita ¹ :				
Beer	10.20	9.33	10.22	9.55
Wine .....	.92	.90	.90	.99
Spirits	1.01	.94	.96	.96
Total	12.13	11.17	12.08	11.50

¹Based on estimated population of 1,066,000 for 1938 and 1939. Census figures for 1940 used for 1940 and 1941.

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.

	1941	1937	1935	1914
Number of establishments	4	4	4	11
Persons employed, average number	357	434	337	539
Salaries and wages	\$ 621,951	\$ 759,319	\$ 535,217	\$ 625,964
Cost of materials, etc.	977,890	1,573,022	1,199,515	1,197,000
Value of products	2,562,313	2,731,093	2,729,183	3,023,000
Value added by manufacture	1,584,423	1,158,071	1,529,668	1,826,000

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS: STOCKS, WITHDRAWALS, PRODUCTION AND MATERIALS USED IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

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

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
DISTILLED SPIRITS					
Distilleries operated .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Production (tax gallons):					
Whiskey .....	.....	8,234	.....	.....	179,879
Internal Revenue bonded warehouses:					
Number	1	2	2	2	2
Withdrawals, tax-paid (tax-gallons):					
Whiskey	54,208	68,201	67,395	68,641	71,984
Stocks remaining in warehouses end of fiscal year:					
Whiskey	83,398	137,357	168,330	196,391	228,562
Losses in warehouses from leakage and evaporation:					
Whiskey	8,598	10,235	7,123	6,520	5,832
Bottled-in-bond withdrawals (tax gals.):					
Whiskey	7,124	6,782	.....	.....	.....
Rectified spirits and wines:					
Number of plants operated.....	1	1	1	2	2
Production (proof gals.):					
Whiskey	238	.....	.....	.....	27
Gin	1,764	2,433	2,342	3,601	5,165
Cordials	119	593	807	2,104	3,770
Others	324	.....	95	584	6,804
Total	2,445	3,026	3,244	6,289	15,766
Alcoholic liquors used:					
Alcohol	2,287	3,056	3,035	.....	.....
Whiskey	295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....
Total	2,709	3,056	3,196	.....	.....
MALT LIQUORS					
Breweries operated.....	4	4	4	5	5
Production (barrels).....	262,000	258,992	238,877	277,738	289,468
Withdrawals:					
Tax paid (bbls.).....	256,027	253,987	239,222	267,664	273,775
Tax free.....	1,294	1,811	1,847	1,878	2,096
Losses	5,815	5,703	5,502	6,283	6,530
On hand June 30.....	64,481	65,558	68,066	75,625	73,293
Materials used (pounds):					
Malt	9,039,231	9,335,930	8,776,547	10,688,440	12,093,990
Corn and corn products.....	1,020,050	707,514	401,800	292,100	867,220
Sugar and syrups.....	33,183	20,396	11,453	20,865	28,492
Rice	1,960,100	2,218,800	2,383,900	2,674,200	1,931,200
Hops and hops extract.....	133,387	150,168	136,769	164,160	158,214
STILL WINE					
Number bonded wineries.....	2	2	2	2	2
Production (wine gals.)*.....	36,024	55,084	122,030	61,495	4,537
Withdrawals:					
Tax paid.....	474,986	453,446	450,981	541,353	724,919
Losses	7,600	9,159	7,940	11,429	8,657
On hand June 30.....	88,132	79,033	91,414	64,666	49,813
ENFORCEMENT					
Seizures:					
Still (number).....	.....	6	3	20	.....
Distilled spirits (gals.).....	.....	25	19	50	191
Mash (gals.).....	.....	360	1,290	635	4,754
Wine (gals.).....	511	.....	5	42	.....
Automobiles .....	.....	1	4	1	†8
Property (appraised value).....	.....	\$366	\$1,052	\$179	\$3,467
Persons arrested.....	19	17	35	19	61

*Before increases by amelioration and fortification.

†Includes 1 truck.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Forty-one establishments engaged in the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages in Colorado in 1939, including root beer, ginger ale and carbonated mineral waters. These employed 386 persons with a pay roll of \$469,245 and manufactured products with a value of \$2,186,671, of which \$1,203,955 was the value added by manufacture. Output consisted of 2,654,086 cases of beverages. Materials used included 1,201 20-pound and 7,678 50-pound cylinders of carbonic gas, 2,955,980 pounds of sugar and flavoring extracts and sirups valued at \$475,514.

		% Increase Over Previ- ous Year
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
1940	9,554,090	5.7
1941	10,212,311	6.4
Total	\$115,307,583	....

(—) Decrease.

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 division of the state Department of Revenue. Taxes are paid by dealers directly to the department.

Collections, tax only, exclusive of inspection fees, for calendar years, are as follows:

		% Increase Over Previ- ous 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

Gasoline consumption in Colorado, by years, less 2 per cent allowance and duplicate charges, as reported by the motor fuel division, is 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
1940	248,441,604	5.69
1941	265,212,103	6.32

(—) Decrease.

Colorado refineries supplied 37.4 per cent of the total gasoline consumed in the state in 1941, which compares with 34.1 per cent in 1940, 30.5 per cent in 1939, 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
1940.....	84,757,073	34.1
1941.....	99,258,103	37.4

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
1940.....	163,684,531	80,736,754	49.32
1941.....	165,954,000	82,638,714	49.79

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
1940.....	33,563,414
1941.....	45,290,880

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
1940.....	1,482,052
1941.....	1,709,265

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 1940 there were 8,190,577 gallons of gasoline exempt, the tax credits on which amounted to \$327,623. These credits were distributed as follows:

	Amount
U. S. Government.....	\$149,120.79
Counties, cities and towns.....	82,782.14
Railroads.....	23,942.26
Aviation.....	2,070.24
Miscellaneous.....	10,425.59
Exports.....	59,282.38
Total.....	\$327,623.10

In addition to credits for gasoline exempt from the tax, refunds of the tax are made on motor fuel used for agricultural purposes, by industries, contractors, state institutions, motor boats, etc., upon application of the taxpayer. Total refunds by calendar years 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.....	1,214,575
1938.....	1,154,776
1939.....	1,215,334
1940.....	1,134,638
1941.....	1,379,543

The average consumption of gasoline in gallons in Colorado per motor vehicle registered, by years, is as follows:

Year	Av. Con- sumption
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
1940.....	610.55

An accompanying table shows gasoline consumption and road taxes distributed, by counties, for 1941, 1940 and 1939. Another gives the amounts of the tax distributed to counties and to the general and special highway funds by years. A third table shows the sources of gasoline consumed in Colorado by years.

DISTRIBUTION OF GASOLINE TAXES

Note—Amounts given are those distributed to the various agencies by the state auditor and do not show total taxes collected or balances on hand.

YEAR	To Counties	To Highway Fund	To Special Fund	State Relief
*1927	\$1,505,651	\$1,740,651	.....	.....
*1928	1,122,438	2,665,355	.....	.....
1929	1,455,430	3,719,623	\$ 103,969	.....
1930	1,603,082	4,171,888	178,531	.....
1931	1,649,511	4,219,681	180,820	.....
1932	1,445,495	3,790,617	162,455	.....
1933	1,419,495	3,663,800	155,800	.....
1934	1,527,200	2,980,720	170,300	†\$1,719,000
1935	1,596,100	3,801,550	163,000	.....
1936	1,808,100	4,688,000	200,600	.....
1937	1,954,500	5,067,000	217,200	.....
1938	1,994,700	5,171,900	221,700	.....
1939	2,075,286	5,379,760	230,354	.....
1940	2,196,031	5,693,415	244,003	.....
1941	2,283,985	5,918,850	253,661	.....

*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: Department of Revenue)

	1941		1940		1939	
	Gallons	Per Cent	Gallons	Per Cent	Gallons	Per Cent
Colorado	99,258,103	37.4	84,757,073	34.1	71,426,995	30.5
Indiana	12	...	16,730	...	7,776	...
Kansas	37,733,227	14.2	42,244,440	17.0	50,779,321	21.7
Louisiana .....	.....	...	8,014	...	455,744	0.2
Missouri	21,657	...	46,037	...	116,591	...
Nebraska	2,655,933	1.0	3,233,381	1.3	2,441,860	1.0
New Mexico	6,001,952	2.3	5,609,170	2.3	10,071,313	4.3
Oklahoma	10,245,698	3.9	11,493,698	4.6	9,581,821	4.1
Texas	27,093,120	10.2	20,085,234	8.1	18,353,295	7.8
Utah	139,898	...	51,471	...	42,809	...
Wyoming	81,305,088	30.7	80,435,843	32.4	70,712,988	30.2
Unknown	757,415	0.3	460,513	0.2	326,482	0.2
Total	265,212,103	100.0	248,441,604	100.0	234,316,995	100.0

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION, IN GALLONS, AND ROAD TAX DISTRIBUTED, BY AND TO COUNTIES, IN 1941, 1940, AND 1939
(Source: Department of Revenue)

COUNTY	Gallons Consumed			Road Tax Distributed		
	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
Adams	7,917,987	8,991,616	8,687,219	\$ 31,990.88	\$ 30,737.55	\$ 28,679.17
Alamosa	4,683,010	4,844,553	4,173,955	27,521.63	26,450.57	25,021.58
Arapahoe	3,654,928	3,071,437	3,020,566	28,223.50	27,180.03	25,638.72
Archuleta	317,874	419,765	507,765	24,037.95	23,150.78	21,888.15
Baca	7,907,516	6,651,385	4,890,221	55,001.22	53,246.63	50,471.68
Bent	1,716,787	1,371,001	1,080,669	17,455.55	16,704.01	15,301.28
Boulder	8,371,814	8,457,523	8,212,185	36,885.01	35,366.53	32,736.11
Chaffee	2,202,478	2,606,104	2,363,829	21,606.07	20,595.34	19,723.18
Cheyenne	735,091	615,808	581,003	30,662.49	29,383.57	27,940.15
Clear Creek	204,201	41,443	11,136	25,351.89	24,627.25	23,523.14
Conejos	637,073	855,841	721,902	30,543.51	29,508.25	28,041.55
Costilla	399,275	384,848	332,426	29,542.72	28,261.69	27,231.03
Crowley	828,567	885,705	758,782	15,852.65	15,243.95	14,354.76
Custer .....	.....	1,074	2,583	23,094.86	22,438.36	21,435.01
Delta	2,621,851	2,526,452	2,335,962	31,677.91	30,543.65	28,885.93
Denver	85,395,157	76,268,428	69,693,124	13,094.05	*9,959.32	27,940.15
Dolores	367,606	253,978	65,728	16,245.18	15,706.88	14,923.18
Douglas	787,762	961,696	954,967	36,948.21	35,669.93	33,896.84
Eagle	632,567	632,737	557,531	38,103.98	36,756.35	32,187.45
Elbert	531,628	454,137	458,467	29,858.49	28,706.97	27,367.69
El Paso	13,313,120	12,700,274	13,408,783	65,290.14	60,547.68	55,890.21
Fremont	2,204,610	2,076,185	2,271,908	43,448.07	41,731.81	39,260.34
Garfield	2,746,285	2,609,564	2,412,110	33,926.16	32,713.83	31,168.51
Gilpin	126,466	154,216	95,862	11,044.01	10,649.49	10,010.39
Grand	1,360,699	1,326,920	1,348,355	44,084.21	42,846.66	40,866.59
Gunnison	873,742	602,138	705,051	65,636.37	63,290.67	61,565.99
Hinsdale	12,494	4,127	.....	10,582.36	10,204.18	9,768.64
Huerfano	2,516,230	2,291,930	3,082,063	38,866.43	37,816.12	35,457.80
Jackson	469,073	531,217	518,566	32,675.97	31,663.09	30,339.77
Jefferson	990,517	782,985	804,994	60,963.86	58,681.94	56,354.01
Kiowa	966,138	664,659	653,119	34,226.40	33,087.79	31,488.97
Kit Carson	2,700,893	2,340,779	2,302,765	42,938.74	41,404.30	39,273.47
Lake	1,491,870	1,518,019	1,509,033	17,714.95	16,934.22	15,820.48
La Plata	2,781,536	2,636,085	2,453,438	31,523.25	30,406.75	28,466.56
Larimer	10,397,591	9,953,784	10,172,636	64,743.03	62,260.77	58,354.99
Las Animas	4,543,519	5,520,447	7,097,646	63,678.27	61,523.42	58,079.84
Lincoln	3,332,362	2,720,479	2,562,704	74,163.91	71,428.98	67,843.83
Logan	5,839,260	5,217,509	4,924,097	40,498.00	39,005.39	36,737.17
Mesa	6,091,524	5,943,665	5,837,603	53,298.92	50,943.47	48,094.32
Mineral	79,387	47,484	70,638	14,873.44	14,567.13	14,031.00
Moffat	2,483,263	2,401,250	1,990,413	41,701.43	40,211.03	38,123.40
Montezuma	2,430,188	2,261,599	2,127,657	34,051.58	32,820.64	31,222.95
Montrose	2,753,510	2,756,231	2,648,937	58,855.49	52,878.14	49,891.64
Morgan	5,332,624	4,916,155	4,591,645	31,518.54	30,366.63	28,581.84
Otero	5,204,295	4,655,298	4,537,680	30,029.46	28,764.44	26,690.49
Ouray .....	.....	.....	13,562	11,827.48	11,432.73	10,856.33
Park	505,586	459,839	468,562	45,984.03	44,467.36	42,270.16
Phillips	2,509,149	2,482,034	2,406,354	23,428.58	22,563.15	21,476.14
Pitkin	53,809	38,029	53,885	20,300.60	19,589.06	18,691.02
Prowers	4,332,142	3,948,583	3,354,164	44,541.65	42,841.82	40,406.12
Pueblo	18,695,515	16,667,454	14,979,699	53,469.63	51,046.17	46,880.01
Rio Blanco	379,012	320,273	279,635	51,658.38	49,417.94	47,086.79
Rio Grande	2,425,065	3,076,702	2,555,209	21,016.91	20,198.12	18,890.29
Routt	1,683,255	1,528,098	1,459,012	47,006.59	45,411.13	43,013.36
Saguache	644,472	784,242	731,786	40,054.65	38,679.44	36,522.93
San Juan	139,438	167,583	137,930	10,981.78	10,631.63	10,097.54
San Miguel	596,822	563,935	413,811	31,859.49	30,861.78	29,333.14
Sedgwick	1,556,807	1,474,326	1,441,179	19,003.80	18,324.66	17,388.60
Summit	10,150	47,993	.....	21,774.07	20,995.98	19,995.74
Teller	504,151	540,794	544,982	27,224.99	26,463.15	25,062.07
Washington	1,562,647	1,516,755	1,450,030	59,733.26	57,556.27	54,872.91
Veld	14,212,020	13,875,768	13,189,439	97,564.59	94,089.40	88,272.15
Yuma	3,911,113	3,572,061	3,028,602	56,523.78	54,475.53	52,456.90
Unknown	536,582	448,605	271,428	.....	.....	.....
State	265,212,103	248,441,604	234,316,995	\$2,283,985.00	\$2,196,031.50	\$2,066,202.00

*Commencing April 1, Motor Fuel apportioned to Denver.

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 cigarets and tobacco, are exempt from the sales tax. Telephone and telegraph service within the state and coal, gas and electricity sold for domestic consumption and restaurants are included in the tax. It is administered by the retail sales tax division of the department of revenue.

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, and the

amount per capita, based on the 1930 census, up to 1939 and the 1940 census for subsequent years, 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
1940	7,371,463	6.56	2.4
1941	8,354,587	7.4	13.3

(—) Decrease.

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

Group	Per Cent		
	1941	1940	1939
Apparel	6.64	6.57	6.81
Automotive	16.86	16.53	15.78
Food	24.68	25.47	25.65
General merchandise	21.50	21.62	22.03
Public utilities	6.89	7.47	7.34
All others	23.43	22.34	22.39
	100.00	100.00	100.00

The volume of Colorado retail trade taxed under the retail sales tax act, by calendar years, is as follows:

Year	Taxed Sales	% Increase Over Previous Year
1936	\$338,261,450	...
1937	370,860,700	8.8
1938	348,587,800	-6.0
1939	373,477,950	6.7
1940	385,577,400	3.1
1941	439,701,914	12.3

(—) Decrease.

There is a wide variation among the counties in the per capita sales tax, which ranged from \$1.28 in Costilla county to \$8.17 in Denver in 1941.

Tables published herewith on sales tax operations are as follows:

Distribution of sales tax receipts as reported by the state treasurer, by calendar years.

Collections by amounts, per return and per capita, for 1941, and totals for 1940, 1939 and 1938, by counties.

Collections by business classifications, by amounts and percentages, for 1941, and group totals by years.

RETAIL SALES TAX: DISBURSEMENTS CALENDAR YEARS 1941, 1940, 1939 AND 1938

(Source: State Treasurer)

Note—Purpose of this table is to show the distribution of sales tax net receipts to specified funds.

	1941	1940	1939	1938
DISBURSEMENTS				
Refunds	\$ 2,389.48	\$ 2,962.30	\$ 3,668.16	\$ 3,352.37
Administration (5% allowance)	418,837.58	365,582.92	358,944.17	327,904.91
Old Age Pensions	6,764,227.29	5,904,164.45	5,796,948.21	5,295,666.32
General fund	566,519.46			40.19
Public Welfare	627,167.71	1,041,911.37	1,022,990.86	934,528.35
Total	\$8,379,141.52	\$7,314,621.04	\$7,182,551.40	\$6,561,492.14

RETAIL SALES TAX: TOTAL AMOUNT AND AMOUNT PER AVERAGE RETURN AND PER CAPITA COLLECTED IN 1941, AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1940, 1939 AND 1938, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR THE STATE

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

COUNTY	1941			1940	1939	1938
	Total Amount	Amount Per Return	Amount Per Capita			
Adams	\$ 53,814.64	\$140.88	\$ 2.39	\$ 44,723.92	\$ 44,629.78	\$ 43,376.81
Alamosa	54,591.93	228.72	5.21	50,811.38	56,330.74	45,457.48
Arapahoe	140,035.73	205.44	4.36	102,280.46	95,860.29	78,355.40
Archuleta	9,976.54	178.92	2.62	10,835.71	9,104.51	10,538.97
Baca	19,278.62	158.28	3.11	14,945.66	12,268.05	11,619.57
Bent	27,942.94	152.28	2.89	24,798.41	19,506.05	16,545.14
Boulder	185,008.83	225.63	4.94	177,386.20	174,475.11	163,653.38
Chaffee	34,566.97	149.16	4.26	35,873.56	38,644.74	37,104.15
Cheyenne	9,478.94	141.12	3.20	7,430.53	7,921.37	7,471.19
Clear Creek	17,590.01	173.28	4.65	15,905.32	15,793.88	14,828.35
Conejos	21,842.53	158.64	1.88	20,324.33	20,619.30	18,648.83
Costilla	9,630.53	120.84	1.28	8,739.90	10,047.27	8,311.87
Crowley	13,750.12	162.26	2.55	13,080.53	11,607.93	11,079.26
Custer	4,120.09	89.40	1.82	3,826.76	3,892.88	3,264.40
Delta	57,186.32	156.00	3.47	56,100.16	61,068.54	55,632.11
Denver	2,635,341.59	380.52	8.17	2,310,311.02	2,262,457.26	2,005,928.44
Dolores	4,427.79	123.84	2.26	3,009.31	3,956.83	2,296.16
Douglas	8,521.90	114.12	2.44	7,481.70	7,658.76	6,348.82
Eagle	20,135.26	159.00	3.76	20,241.30	18,779.10	17,558.72
Elbert	10,205.60	116.76	1.87	8,319.33	8,941.86	9,315.33
El Paso	357,251.83	257.40	6.61	322,896.41	326,612.65	330,607.31
Freemont	61,205.44	160.92	3.10	58,803.55	58,459.07	56,165.11
Garfield	44,781.72	163.44	4.24	41,938.31	42,346.53	40,402.29
Gilpin	6,755.52	145.56	4.16	4,786.78	5,276.22	4,711.50
Grand	20,214.82	157.68	5.64	18,096.40	19,735.72	12,380.19
Gunnison	24,859.66	143.76	4.02	24,265.57	23,530.09	22,182.25
Hinsdale	839.38	60.24	2.41	783.46	612.56	520.05
Huerfano	39,622.02	131.88	2.46	37,925.94	45,076.17	41,139.58
Jackson	7,490.51	183.84	4.17	6,794.74	6,529.68	6,600.71
Jefferson	104,900.39	177.00	3.41	87,615.10	83,864.51	74,066.42
Kiowa	6,103.48	107.09	2.19	5,252.57	5,446.05	5,738.96
Kit Carson	25,783.72	174.36	3.43	20,351.35	20,090.44	19,046.53
Lake	38,125.83	292.20	5.54	35,639.48	36,434.76	41,881.45
La Plata	59,657.92	199.68	3.85	60,713.66	60,497.14	55,978.66
Larimer	167,522.26	227.64	4.71	152,109.02	161,656.41	47,864.04
Las Animas	92,342.49	150.24	2.85	87,292.53	86,584.12	82,667.25
Lincoln	26,057.47	168.24	4.43	21,032.39	20,341.98	19,871.96
Logan	75,691.04	237.84	4.12	61,096.41	66,344.86	64,385.50
Mesa	150,324.98	223.20	4.45	143,928.70	140,054.43	128,611.46
Mineral	5,243.28	170.04	5.38	5,084.40	3,696.75	2,314.42
Moffat	24,425.05	197.16	4.80	21,043.05	17,847.44	14,790.73
Montezuma	33,050.56	201.72	3.16	33,228.66	30,587.26	25,909.52
Montrose	55,048.13	219.24	3.57	53,088.98	51,765.87	50,114.47
Morgan	66,658.09	206.16	3.87	58,069.48	58,261.02	53,673.16
Otero	100,379.03	197.52	4.26	82,330.77	85,995.50	81,495.72
Ouray	5,424.43	100.80	2.60	6,698.42	6,197.39	6,689.47
Park	11,715.10	100.32	3.58	10,672.27	12,625.14	12,903.46
Phillips	24,241.71	184.92	4.90	18,135.68	17,753.22	17,742.21
Pitkin	4,103.75	105.00	2.24	3,922.09	4,374.22	4,255.08
Prowers	57,678.69	204.24	4.69	49,386.17	41,448.92	40,062.44
Pueblo	400,222.75	281.16	5.81	334,321.14	302,823.18	264,341.02
Rio Blanco	14,246.71	217.56	4.84	10,318.05	10,431.69	10,107.00
Rio Grande	49,484.64	219.00	3.99	42,641.76	49,167.66	41,408.59
Routt	37,436.57	174.84	3.56	34,004.28	34,023.14	28,849.62
Saguache	13,108.32	117.84	2.12	13,693.36	15,094.72	13,607.39
San Juan	6,780.30	174.24	4.71	7,271.70	6,472.17	7,754.15
San Miguel	11,072.17	166.68	3.02	12,336.05	10,476.55	8,840.08
Sedgwick	22,828.45	194.16	4.31	17,869.24	17,721.30	16,730.90
Summit	3,302.84	69.12	1.88	3,006.49	3,546.24	2,452.65
Teller	22,022.19	144.36	3.41	21,645.29	21,870.32	21,501.63
Washington	14,935.88	140.16	1.79	12,470.96	13,273.93	12,949.83
Weld	234,779.53	224.28	3.68	221,000.43	217,799.29	204,101.15
Yuma	40,806.53	177.12	3.37	32,655.62	32,572.84	34,750.02
Total Counties	\$5,905,972.06	\$254.64	\$ 5.26	\$5,232,642.20	\$5,158,483.40	\$4,699,500.31
Chain Stores*	1,524,147.08	9,000.84	1.36	1,354,971.20	1,279,378.69	1,229,635.96
Out of State*	919,135.07	3,248.76	.82	780,381.30	759,427.83	621,902.59
Transient Concessioners*	3,022.24	335.80	(2)	1,405.02	198.71	101.70
Concessioners*	2,310.96	64.20	(2)	2,063.50	3,202.93	2,714.33
State total	\$8,354,587.41	\$352.68	\$ 7.44	\$7,371,463.22	\$7,200,691.56	\$6,553,854.89

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

(2) Less than one per cent.

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR 1941, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid	
					Rank	Per Cent
APPAREL GROUP:						
1. Boot and Shoe Stores.....	80	\$ 68,498.53	\$ 856.23	.34	..	.82
2. Clothing Stores, Dress Mak- ers	543	419,808.31	773.13	2.29	..	5.02
3. Furriers	32	17,623.21	550.73	.14	..	.21
4. Haberdashery	39	16,113.95	413.18	.16	..	.21
5. Millinery	58	9,398.12	162.04	.24	..	.11
6. Shoe Repair.....	326	9,639.13	29.57	1.38	..	.12
7. Others	4	211.21	52.80	.02	..	..
8. Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors, Laundries	90	13,004.77	144.50	.38	..	.16
Total, 1941	1,172	\$ 554,297.23	\$ 472.95	4.95	6	6.64
Total, 1940	1,172	484,506.80	413.40	5.19	5	6.57
Total, 1939	1,303	490,603.06	376.52	5.38	5	6.81
Total, 1938	1,378	473,751.15	343.80	5.46	5	7.23
Total, 1937	1,374	527,331.75	384.07	5.49	4	7.55
Total, 1936	1,308	498,346.00	381.00	5.55	4	7.99
Total, 1935*	1,209	333,850.77	276.14	5.46	4	7.97
AUTOMOTIVE GROUP:						
1. Accessories, tires, batteries, wreckers, etc.....	382	\$ 134,098.00	\$ 351.04	1.61	..	1.60
2. Automobile, aircraft, bicycles	577	869,642.58	1,507.18	2.44	..	10.41
3. Filling and service stations.	1,986	153,584.85	77.33	8.38	..	1.84
4. Garage repair shops.....	1,058	239,065.56	225.96	4.47	..	2.86
5. Trailers, other automotive stores	39	12,431.06	318.75	.16	..	.15
6. Others .....	....	5.37	5.37	...	..	...
Total, 1941	4,042	\$1,408,827.42	\$ 348.63	17.06	3	16.86
Total, 1940	3,921	1,218,550.17	310.78	17.37	2	16.53
Total, 1939	4,101	1,136,357.09	277.09	16.92	3	15.78
Total, 1938	4,206	885,581.58	210.55	16.67	3	13.51
Total, 1937	4,358	1,000,152.41	229.60	17.40	3	14.32
Total, 1936	4,171	863,645.79	207.06	17.72	3	13.84
Total, 1935*	3,732	504,281.47	135.12	16.87	3	12.03
FOOD GROUP:						
1. Bakeries, dairy products, delicatessens	659	\$ 148,869.76	\$ 225.90	2.78	..	1.78
2. Candy, confectionery.....	321	37,364.83	116.40	1.35	..	.45
3. Fruit stands, vegetable mkts., trucks.....	281	38,422.09	136.72	1.19	..	.46
4. Grocery and motor stores, meat markets.....	2,863	1,404,392.05	490.53	12.09	..	16.81
6. Restaurants, taverns, cafe- terias	2,060	359,808.57	174.66	8.70	..	4.31
7. Fish, poultry, other food stores	83	11,454.57	138.01	.35	..	.14
8. Hotels, cottage camps, re- sorts, boarding houses.....	439	61,696.62	140.39	1.85	..	.73
Total, 1941	6,706	\$2,062,008.49	\$ 307.49	28.31	1	24.68
Total, 1940	6,578	1,877,484.15	285.42	29.14	1	25.47
Total, 1939	6,826	7,846,813.58	270.55	28.16	1	25.65
Total, 1938	6,882	1,781,494.45	258.86	27.28	1	27.18
Total, 1937	6,907	1,860,667.18	269.47	27.59	1	26.64
Total, 1936	6,867	1,720,134.34	250.49	29.17	1	27.56
Total, 1935*	6,447	1,282,342.03	198.91	29.13	1	30.60
FURNITURE GROUP:						
1. Carpets, rugs, house furnish- ings	33	\$ 8,964.67	\$ 271.66	.14	..	.11
2. Furniture stores.....	319	167,416.05	524.82	1.34	..	2.00
3. Household appliances.....	70	24,472.64	349.61	.29	..	.29
4. Musical instruments, phono- graphs, music.....	50	32,748.27	654.97	.21	..	.39
5. Radio sales and service.....	111	10,762.75	96.96	.47	..	.13
6. Other home furnishings, ap- pliances	25	11,482.25	459.29	.11	..	.14
7. Electrical appliances and service	117	21,601.41	184.63	.49	..	.26

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR 1941, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid	
					Rank	Per Cent
8. Upholsterers	6	\$ 288.08	\$ 48.01	.03	..	...
Total, 1941.....	731	\$ 277,736.12	\$ 379.94	3.08	9	3.32
Total, 1940.....	695	230,587.29	331.74	3.08	9	3.13
Total, 1939.....	677	212,786.21	314.31	2.79	9	2.96
Total, 1938.....	674	189,172.21	280.67	2.67	9	2.89
Total, 1937.....	645	220,334.68	342.13	2.57	9	3.15
Total, 1936.....	574	187,531.74	326.71	2.44	9	3.01
Total, 1935*.....	506	106,357.73	210.19	2.29	9	2.54

GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP:

1. Department stores.....	22	\$ 319,382.34	\$14,517.38	.09	..	3.82
2. Drug stores.....	671	261,345.51	389.49	2.83	..	3.13
3. Dry goods stores.....	132	112,579.17	852.87	.56	..	1.35
4. General stores.....	597	665,841.89	1,115.31	2.52	..	7.97
5. Hardware, paints, oils, var- nishes	245	121,288.52	495.06	1.03	..	1.45
6. Jewelry stores.....	240	82,309.61	342.96	1.01	..	.99
7. Leather, leather goods, sad- dlery	28	5,314.54	189.81	.12	..	.06
8. Second hand stores, pawn brokers, junk yards.....	121	14,775.70	122.11	.51	..	.18
9. Sporting goods, tents, awn- ings	75	25,322.45	337.63	.32	..	.30
10. Variety, 5 and 10 specialty stores, oil paintings, pottery, keys	290	175,920.91	606.62	1.23	..	2.11
11. Other general merchandise stores	32	11,756.66	367.40	.14	..	.14
Total, 1941.....	2,453	\$1,795,837.30	\$ 732.10	10.36	2	21.50
Total, 1940.....	2,414	1,593,908.57	660.28	10.69	2	21.62
Total, 1939.....	2,588	1,586,172.41	612.90	10.68	2	22.03
Total, 1938.....	2,662	1,500,705.51	563.75	10.55	2	22.90
Total, 1937.....	2,757	1,646,342.49	597.37	11.01	2	23.57
Total, 1936.....	2,783	1,482,498.84	532.70	11.82	2	23.76
Total, 1935*.....	2,686	1,028,320.51	382.84	12.14	2	24.53

JOBBER'S, MERCHANDISE, GENERAL SPECIAL:

Total, 1941.....	64	\$ 26,202.05	\$ 409.41	.27	12	.31
Total, 1940.....	70	25,779.11	368.27	.31	12	.35
Total, 1939.....	87	36,955.43	424.77	.36	12	.51
Total, 1938.....	96	24,055.22	250.58	.38	12	.37
Total, 1937.....	93	27,128.15	291.70	.37	12	.39
Total, 1936.....	84	22,341.14	265.97	.35	12	.36
Total, 1935*.....	77	11,615.00	150.84	.35	12	.28

LUMBER AND BUILDING GROUP:

1. Building and construction contractors, painters and decorators	933	\$ 108,785.04	\$ 116.60	3.94	..	1.30
2. Building hardware and ma- chinery	16	11,719.46	732.47	.07	..	.14
3. Building material dealers...	328	225,871.98	688.63	1.38	..	2.70
4. Electrical equipment sup- plies	148	99,313.86	671.04	.62	..	1.19
5. Paint, glass and wall paper stores	77	16,591.33	215.47	.33	..	.20
6. Plumbing, heating, air con- ditioning, tin shops, furnace shops	358	55,156.69	154.07	1.51	..	.66
7. Other lumber and building supplies	48	19,000.51	395.84	.20	..	.23
Total, 1941.....	1,908	\$ 536,438.87	\$ 281.15	8.05	7	6.42
Total, 1940.....	1,822	465,658.05	255.58	8.07	6	6.32
Total, 1939.....	1,836	432,543.48	235.59	7.57	7	6.01
Total, 1938.....	1,828	364,423.65	199.36	7.25	7	5.56
Total, 1937.....	1,848	387,711.16	287.62	5.39	7	5.55

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR 1941, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid Rank	Per Cent
Total, 1936.....	997	\$ 297,125.49	\$ 298.02	4.24	7	4.76
Total, 1935*.....	911	175,282.03	192.41	4.12	7	4.18
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Auctioneers, comm. dealers, sales barns.....	43	\$ 4,961.22	\$ 115.38	.18	..	.06
2. Barber and beauty shops and sales.....	307	9,960.82	32.45	1.30	..	.11
3. Opticians, optometrists, ocu- list, sales.....	121	21,496.60	177.66	.51	..	.26
4. Photographers.....	122	11,625.23	95.29	.51	..	.14
5. Doctors, dentists, profession- al, sales.....	51	2,532.90	49.66	.22	..	.03
6. Neon signs and advertising, others.....	41	8,212.13	200.30	.17	..	.10
Total, 1941.....	685	\$ 58,788.90	\$ 85.85	2.89	10	.70
Total, 1940.....	683	52,622.73	77.05	3.03	10	.71
Total, 1939.....	1,085	53,442.37	49.26	4.48	10	.74
Total, 1938.....	1,307	54,451.60	41.66	5.18	10	.83
Total, 1937.....	1,059	48,604.53	45.90	4.23	11	.70
Total, 1936.....	670	40,646.81	60.67	2.85	11	.65
Total, 1935*.....	614	27,286.40	44.44	2.77	11	.65
PUBLIC UTILITY GROUP:						
1. Gas and electric companies.....	83	\$ 403,514.33	\$ 4,861.63	.35	..	4.83
2. Railroads.....	8	7,999.17	999.90	.04	..	.09
3. Telegraph.....	9	4,315.61	479.51	.04	..	.05
4. Telephone.....	57	158,325.01	2,777.63	.24	..	1.90
5. Water in containers.....	15	1,187.48	79.17	.06	..	.01
6. All other public utilities.....	5	439.56	87.91	.02	..	.01
Total, 1941.....	177	\$ 575,781.16	\$ 3,253.00	.75	4	6.89
Total, 1940.....	171	550,322.91	3,218.26	.76	4	7.47
Total, 1939.....	193	528,545.03	2,738.58	.80	4	7.34
Total, 1938.....	183	498,834.36	2,725.87	.73	4	7.61
Total, 1937.....	191	497,866.24	2,606.63	.76	5	7.12
Total, 1936.....	183	451,717.18	2,468.40	.78	5	7.24
Total, 1935*.....	163	284,595.36	1,745.98	.74	5	6.79
UNCLASSIFIED RETAIL GROUP:						
1. Blacksmith, machine shops, welders, sales.....	187	\$ 12,205.94	\$ 65.27	.79	..	.15
2. Books, stationery, school supplies.....	132	26,072.43	197.52	.56	..	.31
3. Cigar stores, smokers' sup- plies.....	107	6,739.49	62.99	.45	..	.08
4. Clubs.....	53	11,080.50	209.07	.22	..	.13
5. Coal, wood, fuel, ice dealers.....	844	170,823.98	202.40	3.56	..	2.04
6. Farm implements and ma- chinery.....	168	114,563.45	681.93	.71	..	1.37
7. Flour, feed, seeds, grain, fertilizer.....	246	42,971.96	174.68	1.04	..	.51
8. Flowers, bulbs, plants, nur- sery stocks.....	215	34,466.94	160.31	.91	..	.41
9. Magazines, periodicals.....	29	1,792.02	61.79	.12	..	.02
10. Monuments and tomb stones.....	45	7,153.11	158.96	.19	..	.09
11. Office equipment and sup- plies.....	89	32,924.68	369.94	.38	..	.39
12. Recreation parlors, night clubs, sales.....	329	9,275.13	28.19	1.39	..	.11
13. Surgical and scientific in- strument dealers.....	26	12,197.97	469.15	.11	..	.15
14. Undertakers and funeral par- lors.....	126	21,536.50	170.92	.53	..	.26
15. Store fixtures, pet shops, kennels, brooms, all others not elsewhere specified.....	131	17,878.96	136.48	.55	..	.22
16. Concessioners.....	818	37,276.59	45.57	3.46	..	.45

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR 1941, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid	
					Rank	Per Cent
17. Candy, pop corn, vending machines in theatres.....	22	\$ 1,612.52	\$ 73.30	.09	..	.02
Total, 1941.....	3,567	\$ 560,572.17	\$ 157.16	15.06	5	6.71
Total, 1940.....	2,807	451,611.58	160.89	12.44	7	6.13
Total, 1939.....	2,990	454,727.83	152.08	12.34	6	6.32
Total, 1938.....	3,073	422,152.60	137.37	12.18	6	6.44
Total, 1937.....	3,046	455,678.99	149.70	12.16	6	6.52
Total, 1936.....	2,838	410,358.84	144.59	12.06	6	6.57
Total, 1935*.....	2,676	264,367.99	98.79	12.09	6	6.31
FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCT GROUP:						
1. Direct sales of farm products	675	\$ 42,382.26	\$ 62.79	2.85	..	.51
2. Hatcheries and supplies.....	46	3,247.76	70.60	.20	..	.04
3. Livestock	15	840.29	56.02	.06	..	.01
Total, 1941.....	736	\$ 46,470.31	\$ 63.14	3.11	11	.56
Total, 1940.....	809	45,369.33	56.08	3.58	11	.61
Total, 1939.....	993	48,659.98	49.00	4.09	11	.67
Total, 1938.....	1,299	49,799.16	38.34	5.15	11	.76
Total, 1937.....	1,677	52,933.98	31.56	6.70	10	.76
Total, 1936.....	1,695	52,814.96	31.16	7.20	10	.84
Total, 1935*.....	1,941	44,539.40	22.95	8.77	10	1.06
MANUFACTURING, TRADING OR JOBBING:						
1. Beverages, liquor.....	137	\$ 6,028.58	\$ 44.00	.58	..	.07
2. Chemicals and products, pest control, explosives, cleaning fluid	79	19,827.50	250.98	.33	..	.24
3. Food and food preparations.....	44	4,079.33	92.71	.19	..	.05
4. Leather and leather products	9	5,044.43	560.49	.04	..	.06
5. Lumber and wood products, saw mills, mine props.....	153	28,743.79	187.87	.65	..	.35
6. Machinery, implements, tools, beverage coolers.....	131	148,059.39	1,130.22	.56	..	1.77
7. Metal and metal products.....	147	102,293.47	695.87	.62	..	1.23
8. Minerals, assayers, coal mines	173	24,632.30	142.38	.73	..	.30
9. Paper, pulp and products.....	21	9,111.23	433.87	.09	..	.11
10. Petroleum, petroleum products	62	33,219.32	535.80	.26	..	.40
11. Printing, publishing and book binding.....	303	22,031.45	72.71	1.28	..	.26
12. Rubber and rubber goods.....	10	12,677.08	1,267.71	.04	..	.15
13. Stone, clay, sand and gravel products	87	21,270.26	244.49	.37	..	.25
14. Mattress renovating.....	53	9,164.47	172.92	.22	..	.11
15. Miscellaneous	37	5,333.33	144.14	.15	..	.06
17. Veterinary supplies, soap products	1	111.46	111.46	...	..	...
Total, 1941.....	1,447	\$ 451,627.39	\$ 312.11	6.11	8	5.41
Total, 1940.....	1,432	375,062.53	261.98	6.34	8	5.09
Total, 1939.....	1,559	373,085.09	239.31	6.43	8	5.18
Total, 1938.....	1,641	309,433.40	188.56	6.50	8	4.72
Total, 1937.....	1,585	260,793.71	164.54	6.33	8	3.73
Total, 1936.....	1,369	213,637.64	156.05	5.82	8	3.42
Total, 1935*.....	1,166	128,415.70	110.13	5.27	8	3.06
Grand total, 1941.....	23,688	\$8,354,587.41	\$ 352.68	100.00	..	100.00
Grand total, 1940.....	22,574	7,371,463.22	326.55	100.00	..	100.00
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.

†The No. 5 lunch rooms and others have been combined with No. 6.

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 state department of revenue. 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. This was later extended in 1941 by the general assembly to June 30, 1943.

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 director of the department 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 1940 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	1.16	...
1939.....	1,270,204	1.13	-1.98
1940.....	1,204,809	1.07	-5.15
1941.....	1,316,456	1.17	8.47

*May 15-December 31.

(—) Decrease.

Tables published herewith include the following:

Average number of returns, amount of tax collected, average tax per return and percentages, by service groups, for the calendar year of 1941, with the

group totals for the same items for preceding years.

Amount of tax collected, total, per return and per capita, for the calendar year of 1941, and totals for 1940, 1939 and 1938, by counties.

STATE REVENUE IN FISCAL YEAR 1942

The following table, with amounts adjusted to nearest thousand (000 omitted) shows total revenue collected by the state department of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, by amounts, per cent of each class to total revenue and percentage change compared with the 1941 fiscal year. The figures are not comparable with other tables published herewith, which are for calendar years and are presented to show distribution of revenues by classes.

Source	Amount 1942	% of Total Rev.	% Increase
Sales taxes:			
Gasoline	\$ 9,915	28.9	.6
General sales	8,545	25.0	10.3
General use	411	1.2	-7.9
Alcoholic beverages	2,589	7.5	13.4
Total	\$21,460	62.6	5.6
Motor vehicles and operators:			
Motor vehicle licenses	\$ 2,448	7.1	.3
Engine numbers	2	---	-1.3
Permit and inspection fees	30	.1	-20.1
Title fees	45	.2	-15.9
Operators' and chauffeurs' licenses	114	.3	23.7
Public utility carriers:			
Private H. B. 173	119	.3	10.1
Commercial S. B. 296	453	1.3	3.4
Common H. B. 430	367	1.1	33.5
P. U. C. fees general revenue	9	---	7.9
Inter-county motor carriers	62	.2	-3.4
Total	\$ 3,649	10.6	3.7
Income taxes	\$ 4,328	12.6	21.6
Inheritance tax (old age pension fund)	89	.3	13.0
Inheritance tax	831	2.4	-8.7
Gift tax	280	.8	116.6
General sales tax	1,384	4.0	12.2
Other businesses and occupations:			
Insurance	942	2.7	-18.6
Alcoholic beverage	171	.5	-13.2
85% local liquor	343	1.0	-47.6
Store licenses	146	.4	-10.3
Corporation tax	104	.3	-1.1
Bank commissioner fees	45	.1	7.2
All others	358	1.1	2.2
Total	\$ 2,109	6.1	-21.0
Other revenues	191	.6	12.5
Total state revenue	\$34,320	100.0	5.3

SERVICE TAX: TOTAL AMOUNT AND AMOUNT PER AVERAGE RETURN AND PER CAPITA COLLECTED IN 1941, AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1940, 1939 AND 1938, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS FOR THE STATE

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

COUNTY	1941			1940	1939	1938
	Total Amount	Amount Per Return	Amount Per Capita			
Adams	\$ 9,312.14	\$ 51.17	\$ 0.41	\$ 6,696.81	\$ 6,594.11	\$ 6,746.12
Alamosa	9,887.71	67.26	.94	9,599.34	10,874.03	8,701.01
Arapahoe	17,870.60	55.33	.56	12,166.46	10,919.61	10,611.73
Archuleta	1,142.28	47.60	.30	1,103.15	1,290.32	1,441.34
Baca	2,268.53	36.01	.37	1,968.81	1,784.44	1,670.72
Bent	4,108.18	37.69	.43	3,910.02	3,124.28	3,414.98
Boulder	29,314.21	63.31	.78	28,996.88	29,928.76	35,985.57
Chaffee	5,251.24	33.45	.65	5,058.07	6,920.20	7,641.83
Cheyenne	904.13	23.18	.31	915.14	946.57	1,205.82
Clear Creek	3,718.67	57.21	.98	2,783.61	3,024.74	3,216.31
Conejos	2,461.41	37.29	.21	2,111.73	2,390.99	2,763.32
Costilla	724.52	28.98	.10	689.90	819.44	675.92
Crowley	1,700.09	35.42	.31	1,459.22	1,809.36	1,708.57
Custer	312.51	15.63	.14	397.95	411.89	435.76
Delta	7,082.24	34.05	.43	7,081.42	9,033.01	9,238.90
Denver	655,599.10	131.81	2.03	602,886.15	624,877.45	624,692.09
Dolores	331.98	18.44	.17	181.68	147.08	192.71
Douglas	1,015.34	28.20	.29	635.80	755.52	762.54
Eagle	1,830.22	31.02	.34	1,668.46	1,612.85	1,716.02
Elbert	931.88	25.89	.17	899.66	896.32	1,253.93
El Paso	83,852.97	90.07	1.55	78,263.52	90,674.91	96,922.27
Fremont	10,189.61	46.32	.52	10,272.84	11,934.63	11,639.85
Garfield	9,743.73	56.32	.92	9,607.34	9,235.26	10,338.83
Gilpin	360.86	30.07	.22	408.57	363.12	323.57
Grand	4,191.08	55.88	1.17	3,500.78	4,985.56	2,696.71
Gunnison	5,316.67	49.67	.86	5,209.27	4,991.42	4,858.03
Hinsdale	468.11	46.81	1.34	511.64	317.92	221.37
Huerfano	5,929.33	32.94	.37	5,928.98	6,895.15	7,502.28
Jackson	827.76	39.42	.46	674.98	695.77	808.30
Jefferson	23,145.17	82.66	.75	19,857.02	16,303.59	15,890.47
Kiowa	710.48	29.60	.25	620.75	644.73	629.26
Kit Carson	2,588.68	32.36	.34	2,364.81	2,741.49	3,102.75
Lake	4,168.36	47.37	.61	4,518.24	5,374.32	6,110.77
La Plata	10,416.06	56.91	.67	10,023.31	11,726.32	11,244.27
Larimer	31,941.86	66.13	.90	29,674.06	33,206.19	33,152.37
Las Animas	15,323.54	48.34	.47	13,414.85	13,205.00	20,807.86
Lincoln	3,063.93	30.95	.52	2,683.70	2,888.06	3,181.04
Logan	11,068.87	57.95	.60	10,166.45	11,923.67	12,349.65
Mesa	25,351.73	63.38	.75	26,326.39	27,721.98	28,599.02
Mineral	476.42	36.65	.49	607.15	572.29	574.59
Moitaf	6,083.17	75.10	1.20	3,802.92	3,605.44	2,887.68
Montezuma	4,013.16	44.10	.38	3,798.36	3,812.67	3,936.55
Montrose	9,180.45	61.20	.60	8,550.10	8,734.21	9,376.60
Morgan	10,739.91	51.14	.62	10,245.96	10,948.57	11,814.19
Otero	15,526.85	53.73	.66	12,758.90	15,700.92	17,070.35
Ouray	1,220.35	42.08	.58	1,012.42	1,152.11	1,325.76
Park	1,585.82	31.09	.48	1,810.35	1,716.86	2,216.07
Phillips	2,582.19	35.86	.52	2,352.28	2,590.29	2,883.61
Pitkin	586.19	34.48	.32	577.34	655.34	745.96
Prowers	8,229.20	49.87	.67	7,368.73	6,910.62	7,847.91
Pueblo	75,901.75	91.23	1.10	58,748.67	65,156.46	63,756.93
Rio Blanco	1,822.06	44.44	.62	1,501.43	1,745.84	1,691.89
Rio Grande	6,655.06	42.94	.54	6,206.20	7,227.23	7,089.99
Routt	6,578.75	58.22	.63	5,056.65	4,920.48	4,738.78
Saguache	1,865.46	30.58	.30	1,796.60	2,129.36	2,153.41
San Juan	912.08	45.60	.63	890.87	944.08	1,210.82
San Miguel	1,218.37	43.51	.33	1,312.56	1,308.07	1,186.52
Sedgwick	2,510.65	39.23	.47	2,088.84	2,762.67	2,568.20
Summit	449.54	17.29	.26	472.10	363.05	263.10
Teller	3,488.11	43.60	.54	3,668.76	3,685.76	3,604.46
Washington	1,634.67	28.18	.20	1,498.96	1,715.73	1,786.24
Weld	31,788.77	54.43	.50	31,319.06	33,440.27	36,145.13
Yuma	4,702.93	36.74	.39	4,317.42	4,793.07	5,193.05

Total, Counties ..	\$1,204,177.69	\$ 84.24	\$ 1.07	\$1,097,000.39	\$1,160,631.45	\$1,186,021.65
Chain Stores ¹ ..	73,115.81	962.05	.06	72,782.52	80,755.07	76,235.11
Out of State ¹ ..	32,505.31	342.16	.03	29,019.79	23,852.14	27,395.91
Concessioners ¹ ..	6,171.88	150.53	.01	5,888.32	4,842.52	6,083.98
Transient Con- cessioners ¹ ..	484.92	96.98	(²)	118.17	73.10	85.27
Total, State ..	\$1,316,455.61	\$ 90.72	\$ 1.17	\$1,204,809.19	\$1,270,204.28	\$1,295,821.92

¹Returns from chain stores, and from accounting departments outside of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

²Less than .5 cents.

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: State Department of Revenue)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Yearly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid	
					Rank	Per Cent
BUSINESS SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Adjustment, Credit Collection Bureaus	60	\$ 8,892.09	\$ 148.20	.41	..	.68
2. Advertising Agencies, Real Estate Agents	29	2,951.29	101.77	.20	..	.23
3. Banks, Trust & Finance Companies, Loan Companies, Depositories	179	33,997.86	189.93	1.23	..	2.58
4. Dental Laboratories	1	58.12	58.12	.01	..	....
5. Duplicating, Addressing, Mailing, Circular Distribution, Display Services	19	1,349.00	71.00	.13	..	.10
6. Employment Agencies	13	1,890.82	145.45	.09	..	.14
7. Sign Painting Shops, Neon Manufacturing and Service	69	4,425.54	64.14	.47	..	.34
8. Wearing Apparel Supply Shops, Millinery, Apron & Towel Supply Shops, Dry Goods Stores	88	16,736.93	190.19	.61	..	1.27
9. Other Business Service, Beauty Shop & Furniture Equipment	14	896.69	64.05	.10	..	.07
Total, 1941	472	\$ 71,198.34	\$ 150.84	3.25	8	5.41
Total, 1940	458	68,792.48	150.20	3.14	8	5.71
Total, 1939	436	58,993.48	135.31	2.64	8	4.65
Total, 1938	422	51,968.15	123.15	2.33	8	4.01
Total, 1937*	364	24,330.85	66.84	2.28	8	3.76
CUSTOM SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Cabinetmaking, Woodworking	19	\$ 1,228.56	\$ 64.66	.13	..	.09
2. Cemetery, Mausoleums, Monuments	1	153.93	153.93	.01	..	.01
3. Grist Mills, Seed, Cleaning Plants	90	10,633.26	118.15	.62	..	.81
4. Hatcheries, Chic, Turkey, etc.	8	143.38	17.92	.06	..	.01
5. Hemstitching, Embroidery, Buttonholing	106	2,441.89	23.04	.73	..	.18
6. Lithographing, Engraving, Linotyping	1	250.52	250.52	.01	..	.02
7. Machine Shops, Iron & Wire Works, Safes, Tool Sharpening	173	8,109.63	46.88	1.19	..	.62
8. Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding	287	30,992.11	107.99	1.98	..	2.35
9. Saw Mills, Planing Mills	55	1,874.81	34.09	.38	..	.14
10. Tinsmith Shops	75	4,962.37	66.16	.52	..	.38
11. Warehouse, Storage, Cold Storage	37	4,060.43	109.74	.25	..	.31
12. Pottery Work, Artificial Limbs, Theatre Equip., other	37	3,235.14	87.44	.25	..	.25
13. Public Service, Power, Telephone & Telegraph	22	767.10	34.87	.15	..	.06
14. Sugar & Packing Plants, Hdw., Dairy Coolers, & Separators, Fruit, Oil, Coal	84	4,101.03	48.82	.58	..	.31
Total, 1941	995	\$ 72,954.16	\$ 73.32	6.86	7	5.54
Total, 1940	1,006	72,806.99	72.37	6.90	7	6.04
Total, 1939	1,082	68,841.95	63.62	6.55	7	5.42
Total, 1938	1,150	68,475.08	59.54	6.34	7	5.28
Total, 1937*	1,008	35,740.85	35.46	6.32	7	5.53
PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Automobile Washing & Greasing, Filling Stations	1,404	\$ 24,644.79	\$ 17.55	9.67	..	1.87
2. Barber Shops, Beauty Shops and Parlors	1,505	84,976.11	56.46	10.37	..	6.45
3. Catering, Decorating	2	90.25	45.12	.01	..	.91
4. Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Alterations, Mattress Renovating, Tailors	541	54,460.45	100.67	3.73	..	4.14
5. Funeral Directors, Embalmers, Crematories	9	95.33	10.59	.06	..	.01
6. Laundries	156	67,772.29	434.43	1.08	..	5.15
7. Masseurs, Masseuses, Bath Houses	2	79.14	39.57	.01	..	.01
8. Photographic Studios, Com-						

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	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid	
					Rank	Per Cent
mercantile Artists, Photo Fin- ishing	368	\$ 16,075.69	\$ 43.57	2.54	..	1.22
9. Rug Cleaning, Repairing...	11	902.62	82.06	.08	..	.07
10. Shoe Repair Shops, Shine Parlors	372	11,581.98	31.13	2.56	..	.88
11. Window Cleaning, Beer Coil Cleaning, Chimney Sweeping	20	1,809.98	90.50	.14	..	.14
12. Taxidermists, other	27	2,400.00	88.89	.19	..	.18
13. Business Schools, Ranches, Ore Smelting & Refining, Flying Instruction	12	1,482.89	123.57	.08	..	.11
14. Miscellaneous	1	19.17	19.17	.01	..	....
Total, 1941	4,430	\$ 266,390.69	\$ 60.13	30.53	1	20.24
Total, 1940	4,476	244,101.89	54.54	30.70	1	20.26
Total, 1939	4,866	255,480.94	52.50	29.46	1	20.11
Total, 1938	5,103	255,626.88	50.08	28.11	2	19.73
Total, 1937*	4,514	140,537.36	31.13	28.30	1	21.73
PROFESSIONAL GROUP:						
1. Abstractors	44	\$ 8,828.44	\$ 200.65	.30	..	.67
2. Architects	35	3,243.97	92.68	.24	..	.25
3. Attorneys at Law	552	76,019.65	137.72	3.80	..	5.78
4. Auctioneers & Commission Dealers	37	2,394.06	64.70	.25	..	.18
5. Chemists, Assayers, Metal- lurgists	23	2,190.44	95.24	.16	..	.17
6. Chiropodists	11	192.72	17.52	.07	..	.02
7. Dentists	36	2,481.90	68.94	.25	..	.19
8. Engineers, Surveys, Geol- ogists	37	2,040.30	55.14	.25	..	.15
9. Hospitals, Sanitariums	12	403.45	33.62	.08	..	.03
10. Opticians, Optometrists, Ocu- lists	9	118.85	13.21	.06	..	.01
11. Osteopaths, Chiropractors...	56	1,032.40	18.44	.39	..	.08
12. Physicians, Surgeons	81	6,581.48	81.24	.56	..	.49
13. Public Accountants	287	24,334.35	84.79	1.98	..	1.85
14. Real Estate Brokers, Notaries Public, Investment Brokers, Pawn Brokers	246	16,612.82	67.53	1.70	..	1.26
15. Registered Nurses	1	84.24	84.24	.01	..	.01
16. Security Dealers	9	316.60	35.18	.06	..	.02
17. Shorthand Reporters, Public Stenographers	8	288.17	36.02	.06	..	.02
18. Veterinarians	2	137.58	68.79	.01	..	.01
19. Detective Bureaus, others	4	316.57	79.14	.03	..	.02
20. Tree Trimmers & Sprayers, Wiring Inspectors	4	128.68	32.17	.03	..	.01
21. Miscellaneous	1	21.27	21.27	.01	..	....
Total, 1941	1,495	\$ 147,767.94	\$ 98.84	10.30	6	11.22
Total, 1940	1,690	143,633.86	84.99	11.59	6	11.92
Total, 1939	3,008	254,912.86	84.74	18.21	2	20.07
Total, 1938	4,219	324,606.63	76.94	23.24	1	25.05
Total, 1937*	3,795	129,247.83	34.06	23.79	2	19.99
RECREATIONAL GROUP:						
1. Amusement Parks, Courses, Courts	25	\$ 11,745.61	\$ 469.82	.17	..	.89
2. Bands, Orchestras	3	214.66	71.55	.02	..	.02
3. Billiard, Pool, Bowling Par- lors	348	18,981.40	54.54	2.40	..	1.44
4. Circuses, Carnivals, Shows...	4	909.36	227.34	.03	..	.07
5. Dance Halls, Studios & Academies, Music Teachers...	100	6,269.67	62.70	.69	..	.48
6. Fairs, Races, Games, Slot Machines, Concessions	209	20,473.35	97.96	1.44	..	1.56
7. Riding Academies	23	1,623.29	70.58	.16	..	.12
8. Skating Rinks	17	1,867.31	109.84	.11	..	.14
9. Swimming Pools	9	498.61	55.40	.06	..	.04
10. Theatres, Motion Pictures, Vaudeville	133	106,513.56	800.85	.92	..	8.09
11. Clubs, Sightseeing, Tours, Resorts, others	31	3,095.90	99.87	.21	..	.23
12. All others not specified, Inci- dentals	33	5,847.58	177.20	.23	..	.44
Total, 1941	935	\$ 178,040.30	\$ 190.42	6.44	5	13.52
Total, 1940	953	169,741.04	178.30	6.53	3	14.09
Total, 1939	1,026	177,616.17	173.12	6.21	3	13.98

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	Tax Collected	Average Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total		
				No. of Returns	Tax Paid	
					Rank	Per Cent
Total, 1938	1,105	\$ 166,468.04	\$ 150.65	6.09	3	12.85
Total, 1937*	952	94,175.00	98.92	5.97	4	14.56
RENTAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Hotels, Inns, Apartment Hotels	701	\$ 130,384.36	\$ 186.00	4.83	..	9.90
2. Cottage Camps, Lodging Houses	704	39,550.05	56.18	4.85	..	3.00
3. Circulating Libraries (com- mercial)	2	8.82	4.41	.01	..	....
4. Automobiles, Trucks, Trail- ers, Bicycles	9	3,373.46	374.83	.06	..	.26
5. Parking Lots, Auto Hotels. 6. Machinery, Palms, Public Address systems, Clothing, other	79	7,370.92	93.30	.55	..	.56
7. Boats	62	4,663.50	75.22	.43	..	.36
	3	268.22	89.40	.02	..	.02
Total, 1941	1,560	\$ 185,619.33	\$ 118.99	10.75	4	14.10
Total, 1940	1,521	164,030.57	107.84	10.43	4	13.61
Total, 1939	1,578	156,908.74	99.44	9.55	5	12.35
Total, 1938	1,574	152,107.02	96.64	8.67	5	11.74
Total, 1937*	1,587	95,904.59	60.43	9.95	3	14.83
REPAIR SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Automobile Paint, Top & Body shops	74	\$ 5,862.02	\$ 79.22	.51	..	.44
2. Automobile Radiator, Bat- tery Ignition	63	2,376.11	37.72	.43	..	.18
3. Blacksmith, Machine, Weld- ing shops	275	10,901.87	39.64	1.90	..	.83
4. Electrical Appliances, Radio, Refrigerators, Sewing Ma- chines	378	15,604.44	41.28	2.61	..	1.19
5. Harness, Leather Goods, Saddlery Trunk Mfg. & Repair	42	729.31	17.36	.29	..	.06
6. Locksmith, Gunsmith, Nov- elty shops	55	2,018.19	36.69	.38	..	.15
7. Tire Repair shops	107	6,098.99	57.00	.74	..	.46
8. Upholstery, Furniture, Musi- cal Instruments	135	8,405.70	62.26	.93	..	.64
9. Vehicle Repairs, Autos, Bi- cycles, Motor Cycles	1,443	123,614.05	85.66	9.94	..	9.39
10. Watch, Clock, Jewelry	246	12,252.10	49.81	1.70	..	.93
11. Canvas Goods, Typewriter, Office Equipment	34	1,012.88	29.76	.23	..	.08
Total, 1941	2,852	\$ 188,875.66	\$ 66.23	19.66	3	14.35
Total, 1940	2,809	163,451.38	58.19	19.27	5	13.57
Total, 1939	2,980	161,262.12	54.11	18.04	4	12.70
Total, 1938	3,068	154,474.48	50.35	16.90	4	11.92
Total, 1937*	2,676	87,074.98	32.54	16.78	5	13.47
STRUCTURAL SERVICE GROUP:						
1. Contractors, General, Tile- setters, Carpenters	901	\$ 138,539.29	\$ 153.76	6.21	..	10.53
2. Contractors, Electrical	77	6,092.11	79.12	.53	..	.46
3. Contractors, Plumbing & Heating, Air Conditioning ..	311	32,369.73	104.08	2.14	..	2.46
4. Contractors, Decorators, Wall Paper Cleaning, Paint- ing, Blinds & Shades, Paper Hanging	390	18,734.82	48.04	2.69	..	1.42
5. Contractors, Landscape	34	2,108.63	62.03	.24	..	.16
6. Insulation, Glazing	58	7,755.89	133.72	.40	..	.59
7. Trailer Manufacturing	1	8.72	8.72	....	..	....
Total, 1941	1,772	\$ 205,609.19	\$ 116.09	12.21	2	15.62
Total, 1940	1,667	178,250.98	106.93	11.44	2	14.80
Total, 1939	1,544	136,188.02	88.20	9.34	6	10.72
Total, 1938	1,510	122,095.64	80.86	8.32	6	9.42
Total, 1937*	1,054	39,614.08	37.58	6.61	6	6.13
Grand total, 1941	14,511	\$1,316,455.61	\$ 90.72	100.00	..	100.00
Grand total, 1940	14,530	1,204,809.19	82.63	100.00	..	100.00
Grand total, 1939	16,520	1,270,204.28	76.89	100.00	..	100.00
Grand total, 1938	18,151	1,295,821.92	71.39	100.00	..	100.00
Grand total, 1937*	15,950	646,625.54	40.54	100.00	..	100.00

*May 15 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 subdivisions 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
1940	375,147.70
1941	469,335.04

STATE INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES

The present state laws levying a tax on transfers of property by inheritance and succession 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 are the culmination of legislative enactments extending back to 1901. The original act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court and was reenacted, with changes, at an extra session of the legislature, and since then has been amended or reenacted a number of times down through 1941.

The law is complicated and cannot be reviewed in detail here. It divides

beneficiaries into four classes. Class A includes the father, mother, husband, wife, child, or any lineal descendant. The law allows exemptions of \$20,000 for widows and \$10,000 for all others in this class. The tax amounts to two per cent above the exemptions up to \$50,000 and from four to eight per cent for amounts above that sum. Class B includes the wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, grandparent, brother, sister and mutually acknowledged child. The exemptions in this class amount to \$2,000 and the tax ranges from three to 10 per cent on amounts above the exemption. Class C includes uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant of same. There is no exemption in this class, but there is no tax on \$500, or less, and the tax rate ranges from four per cent up to 14 per cent. Class D includes all other persons and corporations 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. 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.

The administration of the inheritance and gift tax 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 commis-

sioner holds office at the pleasure of the attorney general.

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 accompanying table.

An amendment approved May 16, 1933, 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.

STATE INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES: COLLECTIONS BY CLASSES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Inheritance Tax Commissioner)

Note—Totals in last column are exclusive of fees collected upon closing an estate. These go into the general fund. Fees collected in 1941 amounted to \$14,274.31.

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
1941.....	1,074,922.59	120,333.91	159,378.65	1,354,635.15
Total.....	\$9,515,456.12	\$607,646.33	\$371,615.40	\$10,494,717.85

U. S. Internal Revenue

Corporation and Individual Income Taxes, Sources of Income, Returns Filed, Net Income by Industrial Groups, Occupational Taxes, Gifts and Estate Taxes

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 29-year period ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$488,692,796. The annual amounts vary from a minimum of \$943,793 in 1913 to a maximum of \$41,542,179 in 1941. The maximum in years prior to the second world war was \$35,727,957 in 1920, following the close of the first world war.

Total revenue receipts from all sources for the Colorado district, with

percentages of increase or decrease over preceding year, 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	10,503,757	+84
1935	12,567,225	+20
1936	15,823,175	+26
1937	22,158,562	+40
1938	34,282,574	+55
1939	34,598,282	+1
1940	35,920,330	+4
1941	41,542,179	+16

Total\$488,692,796

The largest proportion of internal revenue generally comes from the tax on incomes of individuals, corporations and partnerships, but in 1934 and 1935, and again in 1939, 1940 and 1941, the percentages of revenue derived from sources other than income exceeded the latter.

The percentages of income and miscellaneous taxes, by years, are as follows:

Year	Per Cent	
	Income	Misc.
1929	95.7	4.3
1930	96.6	3.4
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
1940	37.2	62.8
1941	41.5	58.5

Receipts for the Colorado district from taxes on the incomes of corporations and individuals, by fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Corpo- ration	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

Year	Corpo- ration	Individual	Total
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
1940	6,105,331	7,260,695	13,366,026
1941	8,793,265	8,440,073	17,233,338

Statistics of income, which are compiled from income tax returns, cover data for calendar years and reveal the net incomes of individuals and corporations making returns, sources of revenue and other data not disclosed in the annual reports. These analyses of incomes usually are not published until two or three years later. The last issued was the statistics of income for 1938.

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 \$3,010,069 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 23 years. The minimum was \$43 per return in 1924. The average in 1938 was \$130.

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. In 1938 the gross dropped to \$149,824,000.

Wages, salaries and commissions account for the largest proportion of individual incomes in Colorado, ranging from a maximum of 54.8 per cent in 1932 to 35.8 per cent in 1929 and 51.3 per cent in 1938.

The percentage of the population of Colorado filing returns runs uniformly

below that of the United States as a whole, ranging from 2.73 per cent in 1933 to 4.03 per cent in 1938, which indicates that 97.27 to 95.97 per cent of the population in the state have not been subject to a federal tax on their incomes.

A comparison of incomes within the several brackets from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, shows a considerable shifting in the distribution.

In 1929, for example, 75.4 per cent of all persons making individual returns had incomes of less than \$5,000 and accounted for only 39.8 per cent of the total net individual income. In the same year only 0.6 per cent of those making returns had incomes of \$50,000 or over or 12 per cent of total net income. The shift in Colorado between that year and 1938 is indicated by the relative change in position of the several income groups. In the last named year 89.6 per cent of all returns had incomes under \$5,000 and they reported net incomes aggregating 62.6 per cent of the total. However, only 0.1 per cent of those making returns in 1938 had net incomes of \$50,000 or more and their proportion of the total had dropped to 6.4 per cent. The figures are significant in indicating the extent of the shift in the distribution of incomes from the higher to the lower brackets.

Three persons in Colorado reported net incomes of \$500,000 or more in 1929, their aggregate incomes being \$2,256,688. There was one in this group in 1931, whose income was \$1,060,322. None reported an income of \$500,000 or more in 1932 and 1933 and only one in 1934. There was none in 1935. In 1936 there were four with aggregate incomes of \$2,880,541; five in 1937, with incomes aggregating \$4,279,113; and two in 1938 with net incomes of \$1,515,510.

Income taxes paid by corporations in the Colorado district in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$8,793,265. This was equal to one-half or 50.4 per cent of all income taxes and 21.2 per cent of all internal revenue taxes collected for the year. In the 13-year period 1929 to 1941, inclusive, the corporations paid \$82,151,710 in income taxes, which amounted to 59.9 per cent of all income taxes and 31.7 per cent of all internal revenue taxes collected during the period.

The following table gives the amounts of income taxes paid by corporations in the Colorado district by fiscal years ending June 30, percentage of corporation income tax to total income tax, and percentage of corpora-

tion income tax to total internal revenue collected:

Year	Corp. Income Tax	Per Ct. All In- come Taxes	Per Ct. Total Internal Revenue
1929	\$ 6,831,459	61.9	59.1
1930	7,835,966	65.0	62.8
1931	11,935,132	78.1	76.2
1932	3,081,692	59.9	51.9
1933	2,034,444	53.2	35.7
1934	2,564,209	55.9	24.4
1935	4,442,838	61.7	35.4
1936	5,067,541	54.3	32.0
1937	7,655,956	50.2	34.5
1938	8,270,199	47.1	24.1
1939	7,533,678	49.5	21.8
1940	6,105,331	45.7	17.0
1941	8,793,265	51.0	21.2
13 Yrs.....	\$82,151,710	59.9	31.7

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 1938. It reflects changing economical conditions over a period of years due to war, depressions and other factors affecting business. In 1917, during the first world war, for example, a maximum of \$96,761,318 in net income was reported as against a minimum of \$14,283,000 in 1932, the year of a depression. In contrast, the deficit reached a minimum of \$11,030,270 in 1918 and a maximum of \$134,544,456 in 1921, the latter far exceeding any year following the depression of 1929.

Taxes collected in Colorado on the transfer of estates of decedents and contributions deductible from incomes are discussed later in this chapter. 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 this chapter 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, 1937 and 1938.

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, 1937 and 1938.

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.

Percentages of individual returns and net income grouped by specified amounts, 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.

CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTED FROM INCOMES

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.

The amounts of contributions deducted from the gross income of individuals in the Colorado district, the amount per \$100 of net income and the average deduction per return, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Contributions	Amt. Per \$100 Income	Av. Per Return
1929.....	\$2,876,721	\$1.81	\$92.00
1930.....	2,353,671	1.87	81.20
1931.....	2,009,000	2.08	79.47
1932.....	1,858,000	2.26	60.84
1933.....	1,355,000	1.82	47.17
1934.....	1,595,000	1.69	51.07
1935.....	1,805,000	1.66	53.92
1936.....	2,355,000	1.61	58.39
1937.....	2,677,000	1.71	59.00
1938.....	2,310,000	1.80	55.39

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	184,572,407	2,736	4,869,555	72
1923	72,366	200,572,724	2,772	3,267,732	45
1924	73,350	205,087,973	2,796	3,162,736	43
1925	35,808	150,363,411	4,199	2,840,926	79
1926	35,110	154,804,655	4,409	2,959,248	84
1927	31,727	148,473,486	4,680	3,307,180	104
1928	31,091	158,931,875	5,112	4,459,057	143
1929	31,268	158,751,528	5,077	3,534,404	113
1930	28,986	125,795,609	4,340	2,439,796	84
1931	25,279	96,661,700	3,824	1,378,043	55
1932	30,537	82,077,771	2,688	1,815,932	59
1933	28,725	74,445,866	2,592	1,710,477	60
1934	31,232	94,502,319	3,026	3,281,526	105
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
1938	*41,701	128,562,793	3,083	5,416,548	130

*Exclusive of fiduciary returns (431) and individual returns with no net income (999).

**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.

SOURCES	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Income, individuals, partnerships and corporations.....	\$17,233,337	\$13,366,027	\$15,209,493	\$17,572,902	\$15,249,960
Excess profits.....	167,465	80,610	197,927	336,631	247,108
Unjust enrichment.....	307,449	21,819	32,315	22,271	3,626
Capital stock.....	948,457	812,589	792,712	947,103	957,053
Estates, transfer of estates of decedents.....	1,583,029	2,696,524	1,587,899	2,529,063	-----
Estates, transfer of gifts.....	838,386	103,469	172,119	946,126	995,270
Distilled spirits.....	567,699	369,868	405,092	403,329	421,809
Wines (special tax stamps).....	77,982	47,470	46,454	54,236	69,322
Fermented malt liquors.....	1,575,760	1,305,163	1,224,959	1,359,103	1,397,178
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	21,010	1,636	2,139	2,606	2,886
Narcotics.....	4,482	4,158	4,853	4,397	5,086
Oleomargarine.....	17,935	16,744	18,039	18,633	18,934
Marihuana.....	39	49	86	112	-----
Stamp taxes:					
Stamps sold by postmasters.....	41,093	34,916	35,131	38,246	38,693
Stamps sold by collectors.....	75,177	111,196	72,124	83,449	115,996
Capital stock transfer.....	-----	192	8,188	17,154	28,670
Future delivery, sales of produce on exchange, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Silver bullion transfers.....	-----	-----	6	13	296
Playing cards.....	347	266	213	174	161
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Lubricating oils.....	7,734	8,358	6,888	5,630	6,610
Gasoline.....	798,439	495,908	461,674	300,110	90,448
Tires.....	242,898	208,782	187,473	167,966	160,417
Inner tubes.....	32,777	31,292	26,637	26,864	31,753
Automobile parts and accessories, truck chassis, bodies, motor-cycles.....	37,601	47,979	38,411	34,829	32,881
Electrical energy.....	371,151	343,287	385,506	438,066	279,065
Radio components and records.....	217	135	157	232	-----
Toilet preparations.....	17,020	17,101	14,203	9,543	7,828
Furs.....	-----	-----	75	1,552	3,087
Jewelry, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	350	2,014
Sporting goods.....	-----	234	484	12,746	5,698
Firearms, shells and cartridges.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Candy.....	-----	-----	-----	5	67
Machine guns, etc.....	-----	-----	354	601	-----
Crude petroleum products, processed, or recovered.....	-----	-----	280	1,739	1,132
Cocanut oil from the Philippines.....	266	790	397	-----	-----
Admissions to theatres.....	652,492	89,148	87,658	116,745	105,351
Club dues and initiation fees.....	55,048	54,126	53,622	56,886	48,482
Telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages.....	522,034	520,083	410,165	420,320	455,028
Leased wires.....	9,044	14,008	10,056	9,149	9,757
Payroll taxes:					
Railroad employees compensation.....	1,170,140	1,082,360	998,844	1,455,359	11,762
Railroad employees representatives.....	6	50	31	101	534
Social Security:					
Title VIII 2 per cent payroll.....	3,839,180	3,611,360	3,221,361	3,071,399	1,156,659
Title IX wages paid to 8 or more.....	491,063	521,303	500,925	367,505	175,106
Bituminous coal.....	69,349	59,457	51,520	54,570	-----
Sugar.....	9,738,743	9,807,744	8,299,185	3,338,282	-----
Leases of safe deposit boxes.....	20,683	18,642	19,114	20,165	21,971
Transportation of oil by pipe line.....	6,636	15,475	13,499	34,331	132
Miscellaneous.....	11	12	14	1,981	723
Total, all sources.....	\$41,542,179	\$35,920,330	\$34,598,282	\$34,282,574	\$22,158,562

INTERNAL REVENUE: OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL TAXES IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

CLASS	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Distilled Spirits:									
Rectifiers	4	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	...
Retail dealers	1,923	1,946	1,883	1,904	1,974	1,991	2,130	2,022	468
Wholesale dealers	30	31	39	50	56	68	77	70	12
Wines:									
Retail dealers	121	146	184	211	61	...	...	...	...
Fermented Malt Liquors:									
Brewers	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	7	4
Wholesale dealers	93	97	99	96	111	99	80	120	135
Retail dealers	1,073	1,128	1,079	1,147	1,160	1,166	907	936	1,676
Temporary dealers ...	17	22	13	16	13	...	...	...	...
Oleomargarine:									
Manufacturers .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2
Wholesale dealers	20	18	20	20	14	12	13	13	6
Retail dealers	2,289	2,355	2,431	2,551	2,315	2,153	2,221	1,307	1,210
Mixed flour manufac- turers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Narcotics:									
Wholesale dealers	27	25	28	32	29	31	23	27	33
Retail dealers	589	595	588	587	575	575	548	511	472
Practitioners, hospi- tals, etc.	1,767	1,776	1,780	1,775	1,778	1,757	1,821	1,676	1,682
Dealers in untaxed narcotics	49	54	63	65	62	77	82	58	78
Marihuana:									
Dealers	9	11	13	17	...	...	...	...	...
Practitioners	14	21	32	36	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,029	8,230	8,258	8,514	8,157	7,938	7,911	6,750	5,779

EXCISE TAX TIRES, INNER TUBES AND GASOLINE

Internal revenue receipts from the Colorado district from excise taxes on tires, inner tubes and gasoline in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$1,074,114, of which \$798,439 was from gasoline sales, \$242,898 from tires and \$32,776 from inner tubes. These items will be affected in subsequent years by the imposition of rationing regulations as a part of the war effort. Collections

from the same sources in the fiscal year of 1940 aggregated \$735,983. While the figures show an increase of \$338,131 in 1941 over the preceding year, they are not strictly comparable nor do they indicate the volume of business due to changes in the amounts of the taxes. The rate on gasoline was 1 cent a gallon in 1940 and 1½ cents in 1941; on tires it was increased from 2¼ cents to 2½ cents; and on inner tubes it was raised from 4 cents to 4½ cents per pound.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME FOR COLORADO
IN PERCENTAGES BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Sources of Income	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1929
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Income:								
Wages and salaries.....	51.3	48.8	45.4	50.1	52.0	52.2	54.8	35.8
Business profits.....	14.7	14.4	15.1	14.0	14.9	12.7	10.8	17.8
Partnership profit.....	6.5	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	3.7	5.3
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*.....	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	0.9	8.0
Capital net gain.....	2.5	1.9	5.1	3.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.8
Rents and royalties.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.9
Interest on government obliga- tions not wholly exempt from tax.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Dividends on stocks of domes- tic corporations.....	12.7	17.5	17.4	14.4	13.0	10.2	12.6	16.3
Fiduciary	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0
Interest and other income.....	5.8	5.5	6.1	8.1	8.5	10.2	11.2	8.9
Total income.....	100.0	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)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Per cent of population filing returns:							
Colorado	4.03	4.24	3.78	3.15	2.95	2.73	2.92
United States.....	4.86	4.90	4.20	3.58	3.22	2.95	3.10
Colorado's per cent of total net income.....	0.69	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.67	0.70
Average net income per re- turn:							
Colorado	\$3,082.96	\$3,441.90	\$3,632.32	\$3,237.62	\$3,025.82	\$2,591.68	\$2,687.81
United States.....	3,040.14	3,344.58	3,554.10	3,258.97	3,125.42	2,956.48	3,006.05
Average tax return:							
Colorado	129.89	198.59	221.53	121.20	105.07	59.55	59.47
United States.....	118.05	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	†1938	1937	1936	1935	1929
Income:					
Wages and salaries, etc.	\$ 76,817,000	\$ 87,395,000	\$ 75,667,000	\$ 63,232,000	\$ 68,499,794
Business profit.....	21,988,000	25,715,000	25,209,000	17,891,000	34,136,489
Partnership profit.....	9,711,000	10,052,000	7,725,000	5,834,000	10,173,444
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*					15,221,025
Capital net gain.....	3,790,000	3,494,000	8,459,000	3,918,000	3,466,098
Rents and royalties....	6,273,000	6,334,000	6,321,000	4,951,000	9,275,488
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax....	541,000	655,000	593,000	523,000	379,105
Dividends on stocks of corporations	19,064,000	31,288,000	29,068,000	18,184,000	31,178,737
Fiduciary	2,969,000	3,769,000	3,438,000	1,696,000	1,925,385
Interest and other income	8,671,000	9,861,000	10,223,000	10,209,000	17,048,729
Total Income.....	\$149,824,000	\$178,563,000	\$166,701,000	\$126,439,000	\$191,304,294
Deductions:					
Net loss from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.*					\$ 4,282,108
Net loss from business and partnership.....	\$ 1,426,000	\$ 1,163,000	\$ 946,000	\$ 875,000	
Net capital loss.....	2,553,000	2,068,000	915,000	1,038,000	
Contributions	2,310,000	2,677,000	2,355,000	1,805,000	2,876,721
All others (including taxes and interest paid)	14,972,000	16,493,000	15,986,000	14,341,000	25,393,937
Total deductions.....	\$ 21,261,000	\$ 22,401,000	\$ 20,202,000	\$ 18,060,000	\$ 32,552,766
Net income.....	\$128,563,000	\$156,162,000	\$146,499,000	\$108,379,000	\$158,751,528

*Change in law in 1934.

†Includes returns with net income and excludes returns with aggregate gross income of \$1,857,000, but without any net.

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)

TYPE	*1938		1937		1936	
	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.....	21,059	\$ 72,460,000	22,013	\$ 83,802,000	20,418	\$ 80,075,000
Separate returns of husbands and wives:						
Men	950	11,181,000	1,106	16,090,000	1,055	15,836,000
Women	928	4,962,000	1,065	6,745,000	902	6,025,000
Heads of families:						
Single men, married men not living with wives....	3,237	8,739,000	3,256	9,389,000	2,410	6,716,000
Single women and married women not living with husbands	1,162	2,729,000	1,240	3,427,000	1,138	3,535,000
Not heads of families:						
Single men and married men not living with wives	9,180	16,480,000	11,188	21,433,000	9,418	19,095,000
Single women and married women not living with husbands	5,185	12,010,000	5,113	12,867,000	4,576	12,688,000
Estates and trusts.....			390	2,411,000	415	2,527,000
Total	41,701	\$128,561,000	45,371	\$156,162,000	40,332	\$146,499,000

Note—Net income adjusted to nearest thousands.

*Returns for 1938 includes only those reporting net return and excludes those showing net return.

INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS FILED IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS, AND BY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME AND WITH NO NET INCOME, SHOWING NUMBER, NET INCOME AND DEFICIT

(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 classification of the returns into those with net income and no net income is based on net income for excess-profits tax computation. "Net income" or "deficit" is the amount which is equal to the difference between total income and total deductions.

See another table for 1938 returns, which are classified on a different basis to conform to the standard industrial classification.

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	1,488,378	35
1935.....	306	66	326,606	208	573,282	32
1936.....	290	79	345,538	187	377,791	24
1937.....	253	62	457,451	175	512,190	16
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	3,140,510	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
1937.....	919	157	4,396,568	388	2,555,125	374
Manufacturing:						
1929.....	741	395	15,229,848	273	2,139,130	73
1930.....	758	349	7,071,646	334	8,131,015	75
1931.....	723	230	3,727,528	414	7,804,311	79
1932.....	712	95	4,720,911	560	4,608,517	57
1933.....	707	131	14,970,000	496	4,302,000	80
1934.....	668	192	17,905,517	393	1,444,676	83
1935.....	659	243	21,550,965	354	2,533,139	62
1936.....	653	283	29,110,935	300	3,629,317	70
1937.....	625	258	23,731,754	316	1,724,327	51
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
1937.....	105	31	258,741	60	284,094	14
Transportation and other public utilities:						
1929.....	259	114	13,619,189	95	958,439	50
1930.....	266	122	8,975,659	100	1,168,239	44
1931.....	253	100	5,804,479	117	1,567,732	36
1932.....	253	36	3,561,733	181	5,799,620	36
1933.....	261	42	2,594,000	162	4,848,000	57
1934.....	288	72	3,341,109	162	7,949,404	54
1935.....	266	70	3,880,406	151	8,425,149	45

INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS FILED IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, BY CALENDAR YEARS, AND BY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME AND WITH NO NET INCOME, SHOWING NUMBER, NET INCOME AND DEFICIT—Continued

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	
1936.....	266	75	\$ 5,298,498	141	\$ 6,796,114	50
1937.....	257	71	8,188,970	140	11,423,512	46
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
1937.....	1,531	677	8,152,765	787	1,870,579	67
Service: 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
1937.....	712	203	1,453,445	379	819,945	130
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	193
1936.....	1,526	590	11,147,489	732	2,593,857	204
1937.....	1,476	569	10,010,185	719	2,887,721	188
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
1937.....	193	2	(1)	37	22,267	154
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	38,338,547	3,601	24,251,990	1,205
1936.....	6,463	2,300	60,732,809	3,012	19,263,132	1,151
1937.....	6,071	2,030	56,590,121	3,001	22,099,760	1,040

(1) Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. These figures are included in state totals.

INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1938, FILED IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (EXPANDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS), AND BY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME AND WITH NO NET INCOME, SHOWING NUMBER, NET INCOME AND DEFICIT

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—As a result of the application of the Standard Industrial Classification, the number of industrial groups for 1938 has been increased over that for 1937, and certain changes have been made in the contents of the groups. In general, corporations are classified industrially on the one business activity which accounts for the greatest percentage of "Total receipts." Therefore, the industrial groups contain corporations not engaged exclusively in the industries in which they are classified. See another table for data under old classification for years prior to 1938. "Net income" or "Deficit" is the amount reported for excess-profits tax computation and is equal to the difference between "Total income" and "Total deductions."

GROUP	Total No. of Returns	Returns With Net Income		Returns With No Net Income		No. of Returns of In- active Corpo- rations
		No.	Net Income	No.	Deficit	
Mining and quarrying:						
Metal mining.....	293	30	\$ 1,196,340	140	\$ 1,327,659	123
Anthracite mining....	4	1	121,203	2	111,839	1
Bituminous coal, lig- nite, peat, etc.....	80	24	269,350	50	647,930	6
Petroleum	68	15	2,108,716	27	51,803	26
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	34	5	7,074	18	55,443	11
Mining and quarrying not allocable.....	171	2	11	50	93,855	119
Total	650	77	\$ 3,702,694	287	\$ 2,288,529	286
Manufacturing:						
Food and kindred pro- ducts	115	46	\$ 5,533,487	67	\$ 545,628	2
Beverages	26	12	428,685	14	82,072	...
Tobacco manufactures	1	...	.....	1	30,331	...
Textile-mill products.	1	...	.....	1	581	...
Apparel and products made from fabrics..	17	6	42,393	10	19,189	1
Leather and products.	9	3	7,980	6	4,253	...
Rubber products.....	2	1	863,463	1	55	...
Lumber and timber basic products.....	14	3	17,052	11	159,197	...
Furniture and finished lumber products....	12	4	22,895	7	11,254	1
Paper and allied pro- ducts	5	3	52,683	2	7,140	...
Printing and publish- ing industries.....	87	32	2,137,050	54	102,980	1
Chemicals and allied products	56	20	748,377	32	54,147	4
Petroleum and coal products	5	3	155,520	1	536	1
Stone, clay and glass products	44	19	3,346,177	24	54,370	1
Iron, steel and pro- ducts	31	7	152,327	23	310,208	1
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	9	3	32,102	3	4,970	3
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	8	2	1,846	4	4,453	2
Machinery, except transportation equip- ment and electrical.	42	17	283,227	22	59,454	3
Automobiles and equipment, except electrical	7	1	718	6	10,144	...

INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1938, FILED IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (EXPANDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS), AND BY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME AND WITH NO NET INCOME, SHOWING NUMBER, NET INCOME AND DEFICIT—Continued

GROUP	Total No. of Returns	Returns With Net Income		Returns With No Net Income		No. of Returns of In- active Corpo- rations
		No.	Net Income	No.	Deficit	
Transportation equip- ment, except auto- mobiles.....	3	...	.....	3	\$ 2,823	...
Other manufacturing..	40	21	\$ 113,781	15	33,451	4
Manufacturing not al- locable	11	1	270,852	6	8,548	4
Total	545	204	\$ 14,210,615	313	\$ 1,505,784	28
Public utilities:						
Transportation	125	42	\$ 758,745	67	\$ 8,359,570	16
Communication	25	3	3,793,044	20	55,312	2
Other public utilities..	52	21	3,904,238	22	55,146	9
Total	202	66	\$ 8,456,027	109	\$ 8,470,028	27
Trade:						
Wholesale	298	130	\$ 1,238,691	159	\$ 427,655	9
Retail	893	303	3,278,298	570	1,239,601	20
Department, general merchandise, dry goods	71	21	846,119	48	150,132	2
Limited-price vari- ety stores.....	2	2	1,269,679	...	.....	...
Mail-order houses..	3	...	.....	2	2,180	1
Food stores.....	48	9	18,587	35	82,899	4
Package liquor stores	13	3	3,202	9	6,742	1
Drug stores.....	86	24	93,564	61	67,802	1
Apparel	74	22	132,067	49	98,909	3
Furniture and house furnishings	45	14	140,250	31	83,381	...
Eating and drinking places	48	12	19,967	34	61,667	2
Dealers in automo- biles, accessories, tires, batteries....	121	30	106,894	90	336,629	1
Filling stations....	31	15	32,929	15	13,867	1
Hardware	43	11	35,606	32	41,983	...
Lumber and coal yards	121	58	228,061	62	95,407	1
Other retail trade..	146	64	296,911	80	140,630	2
Retail trade not al- locable	41	18	54,462	22	57,373	1
Trade not allocable...	184	78	370,623	97	245,013	9
Total	1,375	511	\$ 4,887,612	826	\$ 1,912,269	38
Service:						
Personal service.....	151	34	\$ 183,478	109	\$ 294,708	8
Business service.....	91	16	177,579	63	60,837	12
Automobile repair services	35	9	31,035	23	28,462	3
Amusement	122	28	114,985	66	71,150	28
Other service, includ- ing schools.....	147	29	25,100	42	22,901	76
Service not allocable..	3	...	.....	3	1,297	...
Total	549	116	\$ 532,177	306	\$ 479,355	127

INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1938, FILED IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (EXPANDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS), AND BY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME AND WITH NO INCOME, SHOWING NUMBER, NET INCOME AND DEFICIT—Continued

GROUP	Total No. of Returns	Returns With Net Income		Returns With No Net Income		No. of Returns of In- active Corporations
		No.	Net Income	No.	Deficit	
Finance, insurance, real estate and lessors of real property:						
Banks and trust companies	179	127	\$ 2,089,184	44	\$ 322,989	8
Mortgage and title companies	14	4	4,374	8	157,620	2
Investment trusts and investment companies	34	21	202,865	10	12,510	3
Holding companies*..	8	3	38,273	3	269	2
Other corporations holding securities†..	83	49	2,713,911	31	121,523	3
Security and commodity exchange brokers and dealers	42	14	133,956	26	65,875	2
Commercial credit and finance companies..	68	29	307,142	32	100,068	7
Industrial and personal loan companies..	30	18	60,119	11	19,574	1
Other finance companies	43	5	27,848	14	34,874	24
Insurance carriers, agents, etc.....	85	30	223,501	45	132,513	10
Real estate, including lessors of buildings	807	283	1,300,531	451	1,151,213	73
Lessors of real property, except buildings	240	70	401,468	122	335,421	48
Finance, insurance, real estate, and lessors of real property not allocable.....	122	34	275,532	54	276,564	34
Total	1,755	687	\$ 7,778,704	851	\$ 2,731,013	217
Construction	87	19	\$ 160,323	60	\$ 254,611	8
Agriculture, forestry and fishery:						
Agriculture and services	212	49	\$ 360,016	144	\$ 1,356,648	19
Forestry	2	1	935	1	512	...
Fishery	1	...	.....	1	8,462	...
Total	215	50	\$ 360,951	146	\$ 1,365,622	19
Nature of business not allocable, except trade	231	7	\$ 31,311	50	\$ 72,454	174
All industrial groups	5,609	1,737	\$ 40,120,414	2,948	\$ 19,079,665	924

*Consists of corporations who at any time during the taxable year owned 50 per cent or more of the voting stock of another corporation and whose income from such stock was 50 per cent or more of the amount of dividends received.

†Consists of corporations (other than investment trusts and investment companies who (a) at no time during the taxable year owned 50 per cent or more of the voting stock of another corporation or (b) at any time during the taxable year owned 50 per cent or more of the voting stock of another corporation but whose income from such stock was less than 50 per cent of the amount of dividends received.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: INDIVIDUAL NET INCOMES IN COLORADO,
DISTRIBUTED AS TO AMOUNTS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Income in Thousands of Dollars	1938		1937		1936	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Under 5.....	37,360	\$ 80,534,212	39,741	\$ 88,327,323	34,803	\$ 77,847,175
5 under 10.....	3,163	21,046,667	3,896	26,335,441	3,732	25,222,596
10 under 25.....	965	13,770,358	1,374	20,142,942	1,377	20,251,378
25 under 50.....	151	5,055,957	253	8,438,510	303	10,232,677
50 under 100.....	41	2,752,700	78	5,284,245	79	5,073,386
100 under 150.....	9	1,150,795	11	1,410,082	19	2,195,664
150 under 200.....	4	660,438	6	1,055,901	6	1,098,849
200 under 250.....	1	215,054	4	888,707	4	903,193
250 under 400.....	3	944,890	2	(1)	4	792,082
400 under 500.....	2	916,212	1	(1)	2	(1)
500 under 750.....	...	.....	4	2,339,560	3	1,728,580
750 under 1,000.....	2	1,515,510	1	(1)	...	.....
Classes grouped.....	...	.....	...	1,939,553	...	1,152,961
Total	41,701	\$128,562,793	45,371	\$156,162,264	40,332	\$146,498,541

(1) Classes grouped to conceal identity and amount of income of individuals.

**INTERNAL REVENUE: TAXES PAID OTHER THAN IMPROVEMENT, FEDERAL
INCOME, ESTATES, INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES, BY INDIVIDUAL IN-
COME 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
1938.....	41,701	128,563,793	5,416,548	4.2	129.89

**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.....	2,376	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	284,298,000	18,442,088	3,355	366,998,000	40,802,136
1932.....	980	191,260,000	14,283,000	4,564	322,205,000	42,849,000
1933.....	1,098	296,951,000	25,825,000	4,251	233,981,000	33,471,000
1934.....	1,559	385,308,000	32,985,000	3,851	203,087,000	24,175,000
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
1937.....	2,030	572,856,000	56,590,000	3,001	231,672,000	22,100,000
1938.....	1,737	452,441,000	40,120,000	2,948	230,510,000	19,080,000

Note—Changes in the revenue acts affect the comparability of statistical data from income tax returns of corporations. Gross income in 1916 represents gross profits 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: PROBABLE MILLIONAIRES IN COLORADO AS INDI-
CATED 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	Total Tax	Average Net Income	Average Tax
1929.....	181	\$18,993,049	\$ 2,360,155	\$104,934	\$ 13,039
1930.....	110	12,633,001	1,599,685	114,845	14,543
1931.....	64	7,193,004	830,907	112,391	12,983
1932.....	29	3,146,725	790,807	108,508	27,269
1933.....	35	3,134,700	669,128	89,563	19,118
1934.....	44	5,049,719	1,689,969	114,766	38,408
1935.....	63	6,553,873	2,045,491	104,029	32,468
1936.....	117	12,944,716	5,126,431	110,639	43,816
1937.....	107	12,918,048	5,389,225	120,729	50,366
1938.....	62	8,155,599	2,964,329	131,542	47,812

INTERNAL REVENUE: PERCENTAGES OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL RETURNS AND NET INCOME GROUPED BY SPECIFIED AMOUNTS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—Beginning with 1938 number of returns include only those showing net income.

YEAR	Under \$5,000		\$5,000 Under \$10,000		\$10,000 Under \$25,000		\$25,000 Under \$50,000		\$50,000 and Over	
	Re- turns	In- come	Re- turns	In- come	Re- turns	In- come	Re- turns	In- come	Re- turns	In- come
1929....	75.4	39.8	16.4	21.9	6.4	18.2	1.2	8.1	0.6	12.0
1930....	80.0	47.2	14.2	22.2	4.7	15.5	0.7	5.1	0.4	10.0
1931....	83.5	53.1	12.1	21.3	3.6	13.7	0.5	4.5	0.3	7.4
1932....	92.1	69.1	5.8	14.4	1.7	8.9	0.3	3.8	0.1	3.8
1933....	92.5	68.6	5.5	14.1	1.5	8.2	0.4	4.9	0.1	4.2
1934....	90.2	64.1	7.1	15.6	2.2	10.4	0.4	4.6	0.1	5.3
1935....	88.4	59.6	8.3	17.4	2.6	11.8	0.5	5.2	0.2	6.0
1936....	86.3	53.2	9.3	17.2	3.4	13.8	0.7	7.0	0.3	8.8
1937....	87.6	56.5	8.6	16.9	3.0	12.9	0.6	5.4	0.2	8.3
1938....	89.6	62.6	7.6	16.3	2.3	10.8	0.4	3.9	0.1	6.4

ALCOHOL: WITHDRAWALS, STOCKS AND USES ETHYL AND SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL IN COLORADO IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

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

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
ETHYL ALCOHOL (In proof gallons)					
Number warehouses operated.....	2	2	2	2	2
Withdrawals:					
Tax-paid	21,866	30,926	29,926	42,176	49,822
Tax-free:					
For hospitals and scientific uses	21,874	21,632	19,808	20,537	19,262
For use U. S. and subdivisions..	1,507	706	76	64	125
Total	45,247	53,264	49,810	62,777	69,209
Remaining in warehouses June 30..	15,088	4,071	15,508	16,228	10,752
SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL (Wine gallons)					
Number of manufacturers operating	26	28	34	32	30
Received	46,810	45,723	40,328	62,194	22,889
Used in manufacturing.....	49,396	41,834	46,224	56,437	22,947
On hand June 30.....	1,889	4,485	596	6,492	750

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.

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. However, no credit for state inheritance or succession taxes is allowed under supplementary federal estate taxes imposed by the laws passed in 1932 and subsequent years.

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 on page 296 gives the amounts of inheritance taxes collected by the state in fiscal years which shows a wide variation from figures in the federal estate taxes. No comparisons between the two sets of figures are possible as the state and federal taxes are collected under entirely different laws which in many instances are dissimilar as to rates, provisions, time taxes are due and exemptions.

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.

INTERNAL REVENUE: TAXABLE ESTATES OF COLORADO RESIDENT DECEDENTS AND FEDERAL TRANSFER TAXES

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—Data are for returns in calendar years 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
1938.....	105	17,014,000	7,098,000	9,916,000	1,602,000

*Federal tax before credit is given for payment of state inheritance tax.

†After credit for inheritance tax paid the state.

State-School Lands

Federal Grants, Revenues from Sales and Leases, Coal Lands, Permanent School Fund, Mexican Land Grants

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. 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, 1940, was as follows:

	Acres
Original grants and accruals.....	4,583,981
Land sold.....	1,767,640
Cancellations.....	471,190
Net sales.....	1,296,450
Total remaining.....	3,287,531

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, 1940. State land sold from the time of transfer from the federal government down to June 30, 1940, aggregated 1,767,640 acres, of which 471,190 acres reverted to the state through cancellation of purchase certificates, leaving net sales of 1,296,450 acres. The record period was in the two years ending November 30, 1910, when a total of 287,341 acres was sold at an average price of \$11.59 per acre. Sales for biennial periods, and average prices per acre, by years, since that date are as follows:

	Acres	Av. Pr.
1911-1912.....	79,639	\$10.38
1913-1914.....	91,216	7.35
1915-1916.....	134,219	10.27
1917-1918.....	224,006	14.37
1919-1920.....	156,502	21.38
1921-1922.....	33,754	17.74
1923-1924.....	10,347	12.62
1925-1926.....	21,384	13.28
1927-1928.....	25,513	15.33
1929-1930.....	99,136	10.96
Dec. 1, 1930-June 30, 1932*.....	25,030	9.55
1932-1934.....	4,375	12.03
1935-1936.....	9,218	11.76
1937-1938.....	19,770	11.76
1939-1940.....	30,757	8.18

*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, 1940, is as follows:

	Acres
Agriculture and grazing.....	2,945,146
Mineral.....	750
Clays, limestone, etc.....	7,570
Oil and gas.....	161,197
Coal.....	12,685
Total.....	3,127,348

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
1940	161,197	46,140

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
1940	12,685	54,534

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
1939-1940	380,927

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

Year	Amount
1914	\$1,364,764
1916	1,788,430
1918	2,509,238
1920	3,160,643
1922	2,053,990
1924	1,908,170
1926	2,275,575
1928	1,912,417
1930	1,895,065
1932 (19 mos.)	1,040,210
1934	826,386
1936	1,157,405
1938	1,371,370
1940	1,146,779

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, 1940, were as follows:

Public school	\$11,640,489.81
Agricultural college	501,520.76
University	98,430.14
Total	\$12,240,440.71

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 for distribution to the public schools or to the Agricultural College and the State University according to the law. For the period ending June 30, 1940, these transactions were as follows:

Reported by treasurer	\$1,449,667.50
Apportioned (Teachers Min. Salary)	1,449,667.44
Not apportioned	\$.06

The permanent school fund was invested on June 30, 1940, as follows:

State bonds	\$ 2,190,897.92
County and municipal bonds	3,824,943.08
Bonds of school districts	3,655,309.01
Farm loans	968,167.88
United States bonds	399,802.50
Cash	601,369.42
Total	\$11,640,489.81

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 3,287,531 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 pub-

lic 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 Field

Huerfano county.....	11,400
Las Animas county.....	33,360

Yampa Coal Fields

Moffat county.....	120,400
Routt county.....	69,720

Miscellaneous

	Acres
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.

Additional information on the coal reserves of the state are given on pages 147 and 148 in this volume in which the types of coal produced are shown in tonnage and percentages. These figures disclose that 64 per cent of the coal actually produced in the state is classed as bituminous, while less than one per cent is anthracite. The state's coal land is widely scattered and embraces all of the grades which are being produced. The state-owned areas are included in the three surveys which are summarized in the chapter on coal beginning on page 148 of this volume.

STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, JUNE 30, 1940

(Source: State Land Board)

GRANT	Acres Original Grant (Net)	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	Acres Under Lease
School	3,753,965	803,596	2,950,369	*2,945,146
Agricultural college.....	90,000	58,164	31,836	29,103
Internal improvement.....	499,790	342,578	157,212	164,426
Penitentiary	31,985	22,656	9,329	8,418
Public building.....	31,905	27,271	4,634	4,118
Saline	18,830	6,273	12,557	12,449
Reformatory	520	.....	520	.....
University	45,844	36,753	9,091	7,626
General fund.....	33,173	2,796	30,377	23,251
Permanent fund.....	75,613	12,007	63,606	50,911
Total	4,581,625	1,312,094	3,269,531	3,245,448

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

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND: FARM LOANS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1940
(Source: State Land Board)

COUNTY	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
Adams	19	4,657	\$ 178,240.00	\$ 40,439.08
Alamosa	9	2,715	114,700.00	26,545.78
Arapahoe	9	1,800	82,600.00	22,424.10
Archuleta	2	360	16,100.00	2,500.00
Baca	18	6,728	132,157.00	24,250.62
Bent	5	1,303	98,355.00	19,947.90
Cheyenne	18	6,243	158,330.00	37,530.65
Conejos	9	1,557	104,735.00	23,486.28
Costilla	5	3,406	89,230.00	17,762.55
Crowley	3	1,140	36,660.00	9,474.50
Delta	2	340	22,410.00	6,328.10
Dolores	5	952	21,330.00	2,950.00
Douglas	2	480	11,375.00	2,967.76
Elbert	13	5,618	110,045.00	27,262.00
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	1,000.00
Huerfano	7	2,801	36,385.00	8,606.84
Jefferson	29	2,152	302,563.00	78,755.95
Kiowa	11	3,780	90,901.00	17,428.20
Kit Carson	21	9,000	126,265.00	49,786.94
La Plata	15	2,852	190,380.00	40,948.20
Larimer	1	160	4,200.00	1,250.00
Las Animas	23	8,581	188,953.00	36,102.71
Lincoln	21	8,823	207,415.00	51,849.69
Logan	21	4,765	168,069.00	34,258.27
Moffat	6	2,898	109,630.00	23,595.71
Montezuma	36	4,094	390,005.00	72,515.87
Morgan	26	6,460	184,226.00	44,728.38
Otero	1	75	3,675.00	1,243.75
Park	3	4,240	45,650.00	11,266.39
Pueblo	5	1,760	26,051.00	6,606.32
Rio Blanco	2	1,217	51,801.00	11,036.25
Rio Grande	8	2,228	174,320.00	42,057.14
Routt	14	6,608	195,514.00	50,740.25
Saguache	3	1,200	43,975.00	11,764.50
San Miguel	1	280	3,575.00	900.00
Washington	8	2,650	72,543.00	20,105.54
Weld	36	9,138	325,734.00	74,470.38
Yuma	4	1,125	17,080.00	4,718.03
Total	425	125,544	\$4,174,372.00	\$ 968,258.83

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

Maps of Colorado generally show large areas of land along the southern boundary which are designated as land grants. These are referred to popularly as "Spanish land grants," but more correctly they are known as Mexican land grants, since they were made subsequent to the proclaiming in 1810 of Mexico's independence of Spain. Most of these grants, in which the titles originate in the government of Mexico, were bestowed in the early 40s, but successful occupation of the tracts was not accomplished for a number of years. Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 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.

The Beaubien and Miranda, or Maxwell land grant, embraces more than one million acres of land, of which ap-

proximately 380,000 acres is in Colorado, in the southern and southwestern parts of Las Animas county. The grant was confirmed by congress in 1860.

The Sangre de Cristo grant, the largest of the group and including more than a million acres, embraces the greater part of the valleys of the Costilla, Culebra and Trinchera rivers in the San Luis valley and extends from the Rio Grande river to the summit of the Sangre de Cristo range. It is principally in Costilla county.

The Nolan grant, located along the St. Charles river, in Pueblo county, to the south and southwest of Pueblo was confirmed in 1870 as to 48,695 acres.

The Vigil and St. Vrain grant is in the valleys of the Huerfano, Apishapa and Cucharas rivers, lies to the north of the Maxwell grant and southeast of the Nolan grant and originally embraced more than 4,000,000 acres, but was reduced by congress to 97,390 acres.

The Conejos grant, involving a large tract in Conejos county, was never confirmed and most of the land was taken up under the United States homestead laws, in many instances by original grantees.

The Tierra Amarilla grant is mostly in New Mexico, with only a small part of it extending up into Archuleta county.

State Institutions and State Property

Names, Location, Disbursements, Population and Value, Inventory of State Property, State Capitol Buildings, Penitentiary, Insane Asylum

THE state of Colorado maintains 18 penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions. The penal and reform institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Penitentiary.....Canon City
Industrial school for boys.....Golden
Industrial school for girls.....Morrison
Reformatory.....Buena Vista

The eleemosynary institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Home for dependent and neglected children.....Denver
Insane hospital.....Pueblo
Home and training school for mental defectives.....Grand Junction
Home and training school for mental defectives.....Ridge
Soldiers and sailors home...Monte Vista
Industrial workshop for the blind..Denver

The educational institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

College of Agricultural 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 exception 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
1938.....	8,569,637	57,488	0.67
1939.....	10,138,101	1,568,464	15.47

(—) Denotes decrease.

*End of fiscal year changed from Nov. 30 to June 30 in 1929.

Disbursements of all institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, were \$10,138,101, of which \$6,961,697 or 68.7 per cent were for educational; \$1,268,000 or 12.5 per cent, penal and reform; and \$1,908,403 or 18.9 per cent eleemosynary institutions.

Accompanying tables show these disbursements, by institutions and items, for the fiscal years of 1938 and 1939, 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
1940	33,975,308

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.

INVENTORY VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY

(Source: Public Examiner)

Note—Another table shows inventory as of June 30, 1940, classified as to institutions and departments.

CLASSIFICATION	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1932
Lands	\$ 37,020,700	\$ 35,979,434	\$ 35,751,565	\$ 34,504,420	\$ 45,817,678
Buildings and improvements...	170,647,362	146,738,665	105,389,481	90,985,874	81,776,956
Machinery	1,786,490	1,297,033	1,370,899	1,247,882	1,276,187
Tools and equipment.....	1,164,507	1,203,159	881,721	905,121	717,216
Furniture and office equipment	2,916,254	2,192,383	1,708,862	1,668,898	1,809,258
Libraries and collections	1,937,987	1,896,848	1,795,454	1,645,415	1,580,210
Automobiles, trucks, etc.....	901,373	994,662	723,261	552,539	630,631
General supplies	525,855	407,310	310,835	336,019	495,623
Livestock	1,713,993	1,362,379	1,340,941	1,242,244	1,246,439
Land, water and mineral rights	100,042,055	100,052,315	100,424,700	100,128,890	100,105,175
Cash in funds, institutions and departments	-----	-----	21,056,353	10,654,765	12,241,392
Totals	*\$318,655,576	*\$292,124,188	\$270,754,072	\$243,872,067	\$247,696,765

*Exclusive of cash in funds, institutions and departments.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Educational:						
Agricultural college-----	\$1,657,315	\$1,297,990	\$1,373,920	\$1,291,489	\$ 917,072	\$ 890,008
Fort Lewis school -----	101,516	115,492	92,071	105,356	83,206	76,618
Adams State Teachers-----	214,578	82,014	78,494	73,277	64,075	61,397
School of Mines -----	622,068	462,313	400,136	355,504	305,669	279,473
College of Education -----	755,842	565,514	617,391	570,977	511,894	462,910
University of Colorado ----	3,203,113	3,126,085	2,953,597	2,090,360	2,014,626	1,968,363
Western State college -----	235,143	166,703	157,681	157,246	143,559	142,159
Deaf and Blind school ----	172,121	176,100	171,807	173,490	163,097	155,275
Total -----	\$6,961,696	\$5,992,211	\$5,845,097	\$4,817,699	\$4,203,198	\$4,036,203
Eleemosynary:						
Dependent and Neglected Children -----	\$ 96,810	\$ 105,088	\$ 96,865	\$ 101,167	\$ 96,892	\$ 124,688
Insane Hospital -----	1,284,765	1,085,158	1,141,530	1,171,707	1,026,395	784,903
Mental Defectives (Ridge)--	159,017	65,359	151,202	130,407	49,470	40,733
Mental Defectives (Grand Junction) -----	210,571	119,068	198,732	147,987	84,542	74,463
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home--	65,758	68,402	74,830	58,710	64,254	64,726
Workshop for Blind -----	91,483	33,963	35,269	38,150	46,701	32,375
Total -----	\$1,908,404	\$1,477,038	\$1,698,428	\$1,648,128	\$1,368,254	\$1,121,888
Penal and Reform:						
Penitentiary -----	\$ 805,375	\$ 794,689	\$ 637,219	\$ 671,022	\$ 513,772	\$ 484,096
Industrial School, boys ----	213,777	137,901	158,249	126,383	139,644	152,247
Industrial School, girls ----	84,495	68,238	65,720	65,456	65,142	58,360
Reformatory -----	164,353	99,560	107,436	89,562	62,303	66,626
Total -----	\$1,268,000	\$1,100,388	\$ 968,624	\$ 952,423	\$ 780,861	\$ 761,329
Recapitulation:						
Educational -----	\$6,961,696	\$5,992,211	\$5,845,097	\$4,817,699	\$4,203,198	\$4,036,203
Eleemosynary -----	1,908,404	1,477,038	1,698,428	1,648,128	1,368,254	1,121,888
Penal and Reform -----	1,268,000	1,100,388	968,624	952,423	780,861	761,329
Grand Total -----	\$10,138,100	\$8,569,637	\$8,512,149	\$7,418,250	\$6,352,313	\$5,919,420

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY JUNE 30, 1940

(Source: Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	Lands	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	Furniture and Fixtures	Libraries and Collections	Autos, Trucks and Tractors	Livestock	Water, Coal and Mineral Rights	*Total
Adams State Teachers	\$ 20,164	\$ 641,757	\$ 8,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 100	.....	.....	726,021
Fort Lewis School	94,777	392,711	40,461	24,041	17,090	14,153	28,332	.....	611,565
Agricultural College	653,051	2,952,003	396,137	193,068	289,955	21,105	33,294	.....	4,538,613
Deaf and Blind School	45,800	971,600	87,736	22,637	20,714	2,313	4,868	.....	1,155,668
School of Mines	174,064	1,012,918	457,696	156,151	112,197	2,160	.....	.....	1,915,186
College of Education	210,000	1,733,481	35,842	330,250	62,750	2,050	.....	.....	2,374,373
University of Colorado	552,000	7,634,257	752,275	718,352	860,000	31,934	.....	.....	10,548,868
Western State College	12,119	650,076	3,555	78,398	36,120	1,760	.....	.....	782,028
Penitentiary	169,750	1,668,718	266,571	14,463	50	6,946	30,368	.....	2,156,866
Reformatory	49,200	339,000	90,000	13,000	1,500	6,000	35,000	.....	533,700
Industrial School, Boys	52,000	500,000	86,273	6,000	2,000	3,000	8,500	.....	657,773
Industrial School, Girls	10,050	325,300	36,325	1,050	250	1,200	800	4,950	379,925
Dependent and Neglected Children	53,920	237,170	37,317	19,894	.....	650	6,975	.....	355,926
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	18,000	623,000	47,625	91,000	475	2,500	5,065	1,680	789,345
Mental Defectives, Ridge	62,000	494,390	35,947	27,000	300	2,500	6,000	7,700	635,837
Hospital for the Insane	227,300	4,206,259	549,810	186,189	1,756	6,864	47,704	19,725	5,245,607
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	64,000	385,650	63,000	18,000	900	1,100	7,087	8,000	547,737
Workshop for Blind .....	.....	9,808	10,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,270
Capitol Buildings	1,045,122	6,791,567	236,234	289,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,362,083
Game and Fish Department	710,754	488,381	50,700	7,307	.....	28,692	1,500,000	.....	2,785,834
Highway Commission .....	.....	137,286,576	60,906	44,976	.....	697,630	.....	.....	138,090,088
Land Board	32,714,019	4,750	3,450	4,791	500	880	.....	100,000,000	132,728,390
Military Department	42,410	693,578	20,839	7,557	.....	2,347	.....	.....	766,731
State Fair	40,000	603,000	5,000	500	.....	2,000	.....	.....	650,500
Historical Society .....	.....	.....	50	3,967	130,955	100	.....	.....	135,072
Treasurer .....	.....	.....	2,600	9,750	10,500	.....	.....	.....	22,850
Miscellaneous Departments	200	1,412	91,041	613,753	368,975	63,339	.....	.....	1,138,720
Totals	\$37,020,700	\$170,647,362	\$3,475,852	\$2,916,254	\$1,937,987	\$901,373	\$1,713,993	\$100,042,055	\$318,655,576

*Exclusive of Cash on Hand. Cash on hand on June 30, 1940 for departments and funds was \$29,270,882.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939.
(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	\$ 924,116.89	55.8	\$ 231,021.78	13.9	\$ 11,799.05	0.7	\$ 359,691.22	21.7	\$ 130,686.05	7.9	\$ 1,657,314.99
Fort Lewis School	64,429.38	63.5	35,862.10	35.3	302.03	0.3	-----	---	922.71	0.9	101,516.22
Adams State Teachers	53,226.34	24.8	15,284.74	7.1	1,114.34	0.5	144,952.79	67.6	-----	---	214,578.21
Deaf and Blind	123,269.02	71.6	45,332.58	26.3	107.89	0.1	595.84	0.4	2,815.57	1.6	172,120.90
School of Mines	256,138.47	41.1	96,468.55	15.5	1,073.48	0.2	235,906.23	37.9	82,481.79	5.3	622,068.52
College of Education	423,383.07	56.0	72,262.23	9.6	-----	---	240,109.26	31.8	20,087.32	2.6	755,841.88
University of Colorado	1,426,066.82	44.5	749,910.61	23.4	12,080.11	0.4	709,548.52	22.2	305,506.63	9.5	3,203,112.69
Western State College	110,907.16	47.2	38,499.72	16.4	2,784.87	1.2	82,291.17	35.0	660.29	0.2	235,143.21
Total	\$3,381,537.15	48.5	\$1,284,642.31	18.5	\$ 29,261.77	0.4	\$1,773,095.03	25.5	\$ 493,160.36	7.1	\$ 6,961,696.62
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 234,084.20	29.1	\$ 367,274.62	45.6	\$ 18,338.81	2.3	\$ 125,344.03	15.6	\$ 60,332.84	7.4	\$ 805,374.50
Reformatory	37,836.79	23.0	60,954.51	37.1	13,215.64	8.0	48,163.49	29.3	4,182.97	2.6	164,353.40
Boys' Industrial School	74,582.03	34.9	78,813.89	36.9	3,471.74	1.6	55,884.28	26.1	1,025.36	0.5	213,777.30
Girls' Industrial School	30,453.35	36.0	29,211.79	34.6	570.00	0.7	23,124.31	27.4	1,135.91	1.3	84,495.36
Total	\$ 376,956.37	29.7	\$ 536,254.81	42.3	\$ 35,596.19	2.8	\$ 252,516.11	19.9	\$ 66,677.08	5.3	\$ 1,268,000.56
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 33,737.17	34.8	\$ 61,324.34	63.3	\$ 791.51	0.8	\$ 429.20	0.5	\$ 527.88	0.6	\$ 96,810.10
Hospital for Insane	508,185.45	39.6	500,556.69	39.0	3,730.32	0.3	260,156.26	20.2	12,136.32	0.9	1,284,765.04
Mental Defectives, Ridge	34,088.20	21.4	40,209.93	25.3	4,100.77	2.6	80,589.97	50.7	47.97	---	159,016.84
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	30,880.93	14.7	70,007.44	33.2	2,259.65	1.1	107,068.60	50.8	354.61	0.2	210,571.23
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	30,124.67	45.8	35,454.37	53.9	178.70	0.3	-----	---	-----	---	65,757.74
Workshop for Blind	16,886.69	18.5	23,079.02	25.2	208.19	0.2	51,308.60	56.1	-----	---	91,482.50
Total	\$ 653,903.11	34.3	\$ 730,631.79	38.3	\$ 11,269.14	0.6	\$ 499,532.63	26.2	\$ 13,066.78	0.6	\$ 1,948,403.45
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$3,381,537.15	48.5	\$1,284,642.31	18.5	\$ 29,261.77	0.4	\$1,773,095.03	25.5	\$ 493,160.36	7.1	\$ 6,961,696.62
Penal and reform	376,956.37	29.7	536,254.81	42.3	35,596.19	2.8	252,516.11	19.9	66,677.08	5.3	1,268,000.56
Eleemosynary	653,903.11	34.3	730,631.79	38.3	11,269.14	0.6	499,532.63	26.2	13,066.78	0.6	1,908,403.45
Grand total	\$4,412,396.63	43.5	\$2,551,528.91	25.2	\$ 76,127.10	0.7	\$2,525,143.77	24.9	\$ 572,804.22	5.7	\$10,138,100.63

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938.

(Source: Public Examiner)

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	
Educational:											
Agricultural College	\$ 897,864.13	69.2	\$ 236,936.74	18.3	\$ 12,733.29	0.9	\$ 15,402.75	1.2	\$ 135,053.57	10.4	\$1,297,990.48
Fort Lewis School	56,565.81	49.0	32,790.39	28.4	1,560.75	1.4	24,575.43	21.2	-----	---	115,492.38
Adams State Teachers	58,112.15	70.8	13,298.60	16.1	1,297.21	1.6	9,396.27	11.5	-----	---	82,014.23
Deaf and Blind	122,182.76	69.4	50,747.82	28.8	89.18	---	-----	---	3,080.30	1.8	176,100.06
School of Mines	243,801.89	52.7	84,308.22	18.2	2,606.69	0.6	99,207.47	21.5	32,388.28	7.0	462,312.55
College of Education	441,179.59	78.0	87,467.31	15.5	-----	---	19,669.41	3.5	17,198.15	3.0	565,514.46
University of Colorado	1,434,657.61	45.9	685,322.37	21.9	44,351.99	1.4	696,701.66	22.3	265,050.89	8.5	3,126,084.52
Western State College	110,436.54	66.3	27,222.88	16.3	769.09	0.5	18,712.36	11.2	9,561.77	5.7	166,702.64
Total	\$3,364,800.48	56.2	\$1,218,004.33	20.3	63,408.20	1.1	883,665.35	14.7	\$ 462,332.96	7.7	\$5,992,211.32
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 214,836.16	27.0	\$ 373,036.93	46.9	\$ 28,612.34	3.7	\$ 110,484.28	13.9	\$ 67,719.18	8.5	\$ 794,688.89
Reformatory	37,398.82	37.6	45,862.27	46.0	2,250.63	2.3	11,538.20	11.6	2,509.46	2.5	99,559.38
Boys' Industrial School	74,832.62	54.3	60,860.52	44.1	-----	---	1,027.74	0.7	1,180.44	0.9	137,901.32
Girls' Industrial School	29,674.65	43.5	35,178.15	51.6	2,472.44	3.6	-----	---	913.13	1.3	68,238.37
Total	\$ 356,742.25	32.4	\$ 514,937.87	46.8	\$ 33,335.41	3.0	\$ 123,050.22	11.2	\$ 72,322.21	6.6	\$1,100,387.95
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 35,151.07	33.4	\$ 69,252.35	65.9	-----	---	-----	---	\$ 684.42	0.7	\$ 105,087.84
Hospital for Insane	491,655.90	45.3	485,966.58	44.8	\$ 85,080.03	7.8	\$ 14,727.07	1.4	7,728.01	0.7	1,085,157.59
Mental Defectives, Ridge	33,470.49	51.2	30,674.73	46.9	1,129.39	1.7	-----	---	83.97	0.2	65,358.58
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	33,491.29	28.1	69,996.85	58.8	811.57	0.7	14,683.71	12.3	85.66	0.1	119,068.98
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	28,875.65	42.2	37,174.16	54.3	695.12	1.0	1,657.34	2.5	-----	---	68,402.27
Workshop for Blind	17,055.46	50.2	16,594.29	48.9	313.17	0.9	-----	---	-----	---	33,932.92
Total	\$ 639,699.86	43.3	\$ 709,658.96	48.0	\$ 88,029.28	6.0	\$ 31,068.12	2.1	\$ 8,681.96	0.6	\$1,477,038.18
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$3,364,800.48	56.2	\$1,218,004.33	20.3	\$ 63,408.20	1.1	\$ 883,665.35	14.7	\$ 462,332.96	7.7	\$5,992,211.32
Penal and reform	356,742.25	32.4	514,937.87	46.8	33,335.41	3.0	123,050.22	11.2	72,322.21	6.6	1,100,387.96
Eleemosynary	639,699.86	43.3	709,658.96	48.0	88,029.28	6.0	31,068.12	2.1	8,681.96	0.6	1,477,038.18
Grand total	\$4,361,242.59	50.9	\$2,442,601.16	28.5	\$ 184,772.89	2.2	\$1,037,783.69	12.1	\$ 543,237.13	6.3	\$8,569,637.46

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

(November 30 of Years Named)

INSTITUTION	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1929	1919
Industrial school for boys---	179	213	178	166	161	189	181	204	247	337
Industrial school for girls--	233	151	146	136	165	144	143	149	135	136
Reformatory -----	209	214	231	232	137	150	132	145	155	157
Home and training schools:										
Grand Junction -----	427	403	384	369	365	281	273	279	260	---
Ridge -----	326	310	298	272	263	210	178	200	108	73
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	172	237	192	216	174	161	134	194	185	153
Insane hospital-----	4,676	4,485	4,323	4,179	4,081	3,961	3,729	3,450	2,898	1,926
Penitentiary -----	1,340	1,378	1,534	1,402	1,260	1,205	1,198	1,175	1,061	571
Workshop for blind -----	34	25	26	24	28	27	31	29	27	18
Home for dependent and neglected children -----	294	298	308	305	322	358	409	383	198	192
Total -----	7,890	7,714	7,620	7,301	6,956	6,686	6,408	6,208	5,274	3,563

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

The Colorado state capitol building is located on an elevated site bounded by Lincoln and Grant streets and Colfax and East Fourteenth avenues in the city of Denver, with the main entrance facing due west. It stands at an altitude of exactly one mile above sea level. The structure, from the standpoint of its location, its architectural beauty and imposing appearance, is one of the outstanding state capitol buildings of the country. The grounds in front of the building include the entire block between Lincoln street and Broadway and face the Denver civic center. The main range of the Rocky mountains for a distance of 150 miles north and south is visible from the capitol entrance.

The building is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and E. E. Myers was the architect. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1890, by the Masonic lodge and the building was first occupied in 1895 and was completed in 1896. The site, consisting of 10 acres, was donated to the state by Henry C. Brown and the block fronting on Broadway was purchased for \$100,000. The cost of the building was \$2,800,000 and replacement value at this time is estimated at \$8,000,000. It is constructed of gray granite, cut on straight lines except for the massive pillars above the entrances. The interior is finished principally in onyx with lacquered brass cappings and corner trimmings. The dome is plated with pure leaf gold which cost \$14,680, and seven and one-half tons of lead was used in placing same. The structure is shaped similar to a Greek cross.

with entrances on East Colfax avenue, Grant street and East Fourteenth avenue, with the main entrance on the Lincoln street side. In its construction 230,000 cubic feet of granite was used.

The dimensions of the building are as follows:

Length383 feet 11 inches
Width313 feet
Height of dome.....272 feet 2 inches
Length of corridors
 east and west.....199 feet
Diameter of circular
 corridor beneath dome 42 feet
Number of rooms.....160

The cornerstone contains a copy of the Bible, an American flag, constitutions of Colorado and the United States, the Declaration of Independence, census reports, numerous documents and public addresses of officials, a number of souvenirs, copies of the newspapers of that day and gold and silver coins of all denominations.

In 1915 a quarter-block south of the capitol and across East Fourteenth avenue was purchased and the state museum building was constructed upon it at a cost of \$480,000. The structure was built of granite and marble, and houses a museum of archaeological and mineral exhibits and relics of wars.

In 1919 a quarter-block north of the capitol and across Colfax avenue was purchased, and upon the site was constructed the state office building, 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.

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, 1940, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 169,750
Buildings and improvements.....	1,668,718
Machinery	143,893
Tools and equipment.....	26,261
Furniture and fixtures.....	14,463
Libraries, etc.....	50
Autos, trucks and tractors.....	6,946
General supplies.....	96,417
Livestock	30,368
Cash	2,308
Total	\$2,159,174

The maximum capacity of the institution, as reported by the warden, is 1,130 inmates. The average population for the two years terminating November 30, 1940, was 1,465, which compares with 1,268 for the preceding biennial period, an increase of 15.4 per cent.

The maintenance cost, upon an annual basis, is as follows:

Year	Total	Per capita
1930.....	\$407,849.49	\$374.17
1932.....	432,072.74	377.36
1934.....	337,387.89	299.02
1936.....	393,882.09	329.61
1938.....	449,401.70	320.54
1940.....	434,459.34	295.65

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

Year	Male	Female	Total
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
1940.....	1,361	17	1,738
1941.....	1,315	25	1,340

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
1940.....	498	9	507
1941.....	506	20	526

Disbursements on account of the penitentiary for the years ended June 30, 1938 and 1939, 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, domestic relations, minimum sentences, degree of education, religious training, and other data concerning prisoners, by biennial periods from 1930 to 1940, inclusive.

Prisoners received in the biennial period ending November 30, 1940, came from every county in the state with the exception of two. Thirty were foreign born and 1,101 native born. Forty-four of the 48 states were represented by the native born and 12 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:

	1940	1938	1936	1934
Colorado	267	293	291	276
Missouri	83	113	86	83
Kansas	108	102	62	64
New Mexico..	99	85	68	97
Illinois	49	51	49	58
Oklahoma ...	74	77	48	55
Texas	43	66	63	53
Nebraska	61	62	57	58
Iowa	25	40	40	38
New York	25	23	23	23
All others*...	297	355	326	317
Total	1,131	1,267	1,113	1,122

*Includes foreign born.

The occupations of the 1,131 prisoners received during the period ending November 30, 1940, were distributed among 80 trades and professions. The principal ones in their ranking order are as follows:

Laborers, 263; farmers, 156; truck drivers, 95; cooks, 63; miners, 43; mechanics, 42; clerical, 32; carpenters, 25; ranchers, 25. No lawyers, doctors, ministers or actors were listed, and only 2 news reporters.

Crimes for which the 1,131 prisoners were incarcerated were distributed among 60 classifications, of which 929 prisoners or 82.1 per cent were convicted for crimes against property; 153 or 13.5 per cent for crimes against the person and 49 or 4.4 per cent for such offenses as perjury, habitual criminals and miscellaneous. Burglary, larceny, robbery and other forms of theft accounted for 620 prisoners or 54.8 per cent of all prisoners. The last named classification does not include forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, confidence game, etc.

Out of 1,238 outgoing prisoners in the two years ending November 30, 1940, 1,077 or 87 per cent were paroled.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

In 1937, at the request of the Governor, the State Planning Commission submitted to the general assembly a proposed program of building construction at 20 of Colorado's 22 state institutions. The commission recommended a levy of 1.15 mills each year for ten years, commencing in 1937 and ending in 1946, for this purpose. The program was adopted without change, and the revenues from this levy, estimated at \$12,429,000, were allotted to the various institutions by specific legislative acts according to the commission's estimate of their respective needs.

At the time of distributing the 1937 levies, the commission felt that the needs of the institutions other than educational were so critical that special efforts should be made to care for them immediately, and to that end provided that they should receive 60 per cent of their total 10-year allotments

during the first five years and 40 per cent during the last half of the period. Similarly, the educational institutions were given 40 per cent of their 10-year total during the first half of the period and 60 per cent during the last half.

The mill levy acts of 1937 provided for the issuance of anticipation warrants against the levies for the first five years. Through an arrangement with the PWA, and other arrangements for WPA assistance on smaller projects, a total of \$3,337,338 was received in federal funds toward the total cost of the buildings constructed during the first five years. Warrants were issued as needed and the state provided 55 per cent of the cost of construction, the remaining 45 per cent coming in the form of federal grants. The anticipation warrants were sold direct to the state land board for investment in its school funds.

In 1941, the legislature, acting on the recommendations of the planning commission, made certain changes in the program to conform to the needs at the end of the first five-year period.

Total receipts from all sources as of December 31, 1942, amounted to \$9,679,715, of which \$6,342,377 came from mill-levy funds and \$3,337,338 from federal grants.

Total expenditures on account of the program for the five years, as of December 31, 1942, are as follows:

Institution	Total Expenditures 5 Years
University of Colorado.....	\$1,151,964
Agricultural College.....	517,769
College of Education.....	415,632
Colorado School of Mines.....	484,070
Western State College.....	218,870
Adams State Teachers College.....	273,745
Fort Lewis School.....	109,598
School for Deaf and Blind.....	127,059
Total, Educational.....	\$3,298,707
Penal and Reform:	
Penitentiary	\$ 632,673
Reformatory	201,100
Boys' Industrial School.....	97,387
Girls' Industrial School.....	59,256
Total, Penal and Reform....	\$ 990,410
Charitable:	
Colorado General Hospital and Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	\$ 393,995
State Hospital for Insane.....	2,494,433
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	241,465
Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	174,333
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.....	81,524
Industrial Workshop for Blind.....	69,610
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home....	.....
Total, Charitable.....	\$3,454,760
Miscellaneous:	
Capitol Building Fund.....	\$1,297,855
National Guard—Military.....	172,293
Total, Miscellaneous.....	\$1,470,148
Grand Total.....	\$9,214,025

*Includes \$5,227.43 maintenance.

**STATE PENITENTIARY: SUMMARY OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DIS-
CHARGED, TIMES INCARCERATED, DOMESTIC RELATIONS, RELIGIOUS
INSTRUCTION, AGE, ETC., FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
NOVEMBER 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS**

(Source: Biennial Reports of the Warden)

	1940	1938	1936	1934	1932	1930
Incoming Prisoners:						
Received by sentence of court....	1,127	1,258	1,109	1,222	1,302	1,063
Escaped prisoners returned.....	23	32	30	59	101	69
Paroled prisoners returned.....	52	84	67	44	51	45
Received from other states.....	4	9	4	...	...	...
All others.....	8	10	...	6	1	2
Total	1,214	1,393	1,210	1,331	1,455	1,179
Outgoing Prisoners:						
Discharged expiration of sentence..	111	130	104	105	131	96
Paroled	1,077	1,015	1,030	1,060	1,139	867
Escaped	18	21	13	52	119	78
Died at prison.....	14	14	21	23	22	23
Executed	4	1	4	3	7	6
Transferred to insane asylum....	8	12	1	3	3	...
Pardoned	2	2	1	50	...	...
All others.....	4	1	6	9	9	21
Total	1,238	1,196	1,180	1,305	1,430	1,091
Population on November 30.....	1,378	1,402	1,205	1,175	1,149	1,124
Times Incarcerated:						
First term.....	611	770	777	800	900	728
2nd term.....	295	278	209	252	250	204
3rd term.....	138	121	71	101	89	84
4th term.....	52	50	29	46	39	37
5th term.....	14	31	13	12	14	6
6th term.....	9	8	5	3	4	3
7th term.....	8	5	6	3	4	3
8th term or more.....	4	1	1	3	3	...
Domestic Relations:						
Single	463	461	447	478	485	434
Married	384	429	357	395	496	496
Separated	69	173	132	157	128	90
Divorced	161	154	117	134	126	...
Widow or widower.....	54	50	60	58	67	45
Minimum Sentences:						
1 year or less.....	374	401	341	348	430	359
2 to 5 years.....	545	602	541	640	594	512
6 to 10 years.....	119	143	152	161	204	97
11 to 15 years.....	46	39	29	15	30	45
16 to 49 years.....	23	36	34	36	18	31
50 years or over.....	4	5	2	2	...	...
Life	14	22	11	15	20	11
Death	6	5	2	10	6	10
Unclassified .....	...	3	...	...	...	...
Degree of Education:						
None	22	32	41	53	(1)	(1)
1st to 8th grades.....	632	677	675	709	(1)	(1)
High school	393	465	319	395	(1)	(1)
College	84	93	78	65	(1)	(1)
Religious Instruction:						
None	71	35	35	41	(1)	119
Baptist	158	212	159	149	(1)	106
Catholic	357	436	377	409	(1)	384
Christian	79	117	109	85	(1)	67
Episcopalian	27	26	16	18	(1)	23
Methodist	206	218	211	182	(1)	157
Presbyterian	68	72	57	51	(1)	50
All others.....	165	151	149	287	(1)	159
Age of Prisoners:						
Under 25 years.....	323	401	362	425	387	349
26 to 29 years.....	201	220	227	241	226	182
30 to 39 years.....	355	414	315	344	375	283
40 to 49 years.....	169	155	130	141	193	156
50 years and over.....	83	78	79	71	121	97

(1) Not reported.

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, 1940, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 227,300
Buildings and improvements..	4,206,259
Machinery	241,091
Tools and equipment.....	265,016
Furniture and fixtures.....	186,189
Libraries, etc.....	1,756
Autos, etc.....	6,864
General supplies.....	43,703
Livestock	47,704
Rights in lands.....	19,725
Cash	1,000
Total	\$5,246,607

The inventory value of \$4,206,259 in buildings and improvements shown in the above table is an increase of \$1,426,603 compared with the same date in 1938 and reflects in part an expansion of facilities due to emergent conditions prevailing prior to 1937. The hospital 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 constructions 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.

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

Year	Male	Female	Total
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
1940.....	2,397	2,098	4,485
1941.....	2,511	2,165	4,676

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
1940.....	407	290	697
1941.....	482	312	794

Disbursements on account of the hospital in 1938 and 1939, in detail, and totals by years, are given in separate tables under the headings "Disbursements of State Institutions."

In the fiscal biennial period ending June 30, 1941, there were 1,806 patients admitted to the institution, of which 1,056 were males and 750 were females.

One hundred and twenty-nine occupations and professions were listed among the patients received during the two-year period. The principal ones in their ranking order were: housewife, 447; laborer, 262; farmer, 174; no occupation, 119; housekeeper, 95; miner, 65; student, 32; mechanic and machinist, 28; carpenter, 22; cook, 21; filing clerk, 20.

All of the 63 counties in the state were represented among the patients received. Of the 1,806 patients, their citizenship was as follows: citizen by birth, 1,562; citizen by naturalization, 112; alien, 88; unknown, 44.

Only three under 15 years of age were received. The largest number, 314, were 70 years and over; 184 were 35 to 39; 157 were 40 to 44; 153 were 25 to 29, and the remainder were less than these maximums.

Colorado's Educational System

Public Schools, Receipts and Disbursements, Population, Colleges and Universities, Junior Colleges, Parochial Schools, Vocational Education

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 institutions of learning in the state for which information is available is approximately \$30,800,000, and the investment in land, buildings, libraries, equipment, endowment funds and other facilities is in excess of \$101,700,000.

The expenditures by the public schools of the state in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, amounted to \$24,260,669, of which \$18,324,576 was for current expenses, \$4,302,044 was for debt service, and \$1,634,049 was for capital outlays.

Expenditures by 17 universities, colleges and professional schools for the fiscal year of 1938 amounted to \$7,525,630, of which \$5,492,626 was for general and educational purposes, \$959,953 for auxiliary enterprises and activities, \$163,010 for other non-educational purposes, and \$910,041 for capital outlays.

The value of public school property as of June 30, 1940, was \$67,412,031; of universities, colleges and professional schools in 1938, \$30,820,710; and parochial schools as of 1930, \$3,491,000, a total of \$101,723,411. 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, including summer schools, is more than one-fourth of the entire population. In 1940-1941, the total for the regular terms, and exclusive of the summer terms, was 255,739 or 22.6 per cent of the population based on the 1940 census.

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	Per Cent Increase
1924-1925.....	266,938	11,758	4.40
1925-1926.....	278,696	4,059	1.46
1926-1927.....	274,637	590	0.21
1927-1928.....	275,227	5,130	1.86
1928-1929.....	280,357	2,714	0.97
1929-1930.....	277,643	8,521	3.07
1930-1931.....	286,164	2,425	0.85
1931-1932.....	283,739	19,553	6.89
1932-1933.....	264,186	1,256	0.48
1933-1934.....	262,930	12,678	4.82
1934-1935.....	275,608	4,035	1.46
1935-1936.....	271,573	11,253	4.14
1936-1937.....	282,826	22,770	8.36
1937-1938.....	260,056	945	0.36
1938-1939.....	261,001	2,058	0.78
1939-1940.....	258,943	3,204	1.24
1940-1941.....	255,739		

(—) 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 1940-1941 shows that the males outnumbered the females in the privately controlled colleges and universities and in the state colleges and universities and public schools, but not in the parochial 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
1939-1940.....	131,988	126,955	96.2
1940-1941.....	129,623	126,116	97.3

Enrollment by type and sex for the school year 1940-1941 is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	113,486	112,481	225,967
State controlled colleges and universities ...	6,415	3,546	9,961
Privately controlled colleges and universities	3,000	2,828	5,828
Parochial, etc.....	6,722	7,261	13,983
Total	129,623	126,116	255,739

Enrollment by percentages, all institutions, for the school year of 1938-1939, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	87.6	89.2	88.3
State controlled colleges and universities	4.9	2.8	3.9
Privately controlled colleges and universities	2.3	2.2	2.3
Parochial, etc.....	5.2	5.8	5.5
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 1941. The number enrolled was 10,613. In 1938 there were 11,200, a maximum over a period of 13 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 and one in 1941. Students at the summer sessions of the educational institutions represent almost every state in the Union and many foreign countries. By reason of comparatively high tuition charges, however, these sessions are in most instances self-supporting and do not constitute a burden on Colorado taxpayers, who contribute only the use of established facilities.

The summer school enrollment by years is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
1928.....	.....*	.....*	8,522
1929.....	.....*	.....*	8,680
1930.....	2,586	6,239	8,825
1931.....	2,672	6,427	9,099
1932.....	2,966	5,334	8,300
1933.....	1,883	3,231	5,114
1934.....	2,358	4,454	6,812
1935.....	3,060	5,862	8,922
1936.....	3,389	6,054	9,443
1937.....	3,863	6,571	10,434
1938.....	4,248	6,952	11,200
1939.....	4,700	6,381	11,081
1940.....	4,934	6,973	11,907
1941.....	4,203	6,410	10,613

*Not segregated.

The public and private schools, colleges and universities included in this summary reported a total of 11,248

instructors and teachers employed during the regular school year of 1940-1941, of whom 3,541 were males and 7,707 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 1940-1941, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools....	2,592	6,896	9,488
State controlled colleges and universities	550	172	722
Privately controlled colleges and universities	342	181	523
Parochial	87	458	545
Total	3,541	7,707	11,248

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
1939-40	3,141	7,702	10,843
1940-41	3,541	7,707	11,248

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
1939-40.....	258,943	10,843	23.9
1940-41.....	255,739	11,248	22.7

(a) Not available.

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	(3)	.....
1927-1928	251,131	7,615	3,879	12,602	275,227
1928-1929	256,134	7,509	4,112	(3)	.....
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	238,508	7,253	4,380	12,489	262,930
1934-1935	249,663	7,841	5,356	12,748	275,608
1935-1936	245,371	8,221	5,241	12,740	271,573
1936-1937	254,565	8,849	5,558	13,854	282,826
1937-1938	233,141	9,135	5,498	12,282	260,056
1938-1939	232,170	9,644	5,700	13,487	261,001
1939-1940	229,022	9,906	6,121	13,894	258,943
1940-1941	225,967	9,961	5,828	13,983	255,739

*Includes county schools.

†Includes three state controlled and five privately controlled institutions only.

(3) No report.

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 1,987 school districts, of which 52 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 four 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. A fourth source is the state income tax part of which is distributed to school districts. Data on school taxes are given in the chapter on taxation in this volume. 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 2,327 schools in the state in 1940, a high school, an elementary school and a kindergarten housed in the same build-

ing being counted as three schools. The number of school buildings owned as of the same date is 2,933.

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.....	2,020	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
1939.....	2,013	2,827	2,924
1940.....	1,987	2,327	2,933

*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.

‡Of this total 52 are joint districts.

The valuation placed upon school property by years and amount invested per pupil enrolled was as follows:

Year	Total	Valuation	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	.....
1939.....	65,820,320	287.35	.....
1940.....	67,412,031	338.41	.....

A statement of the school fund derived from the sale and leasing of state lands 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
1940.....	1,449,667

The total indebtedness of school districts 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
1939.....	25,471,035	109.73
1940.....	24,098,323	105.22

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
1939.....	94.23	5.89	100.12
1940.....	91.99	5.34	97.33

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
1939.....	23,114,683	24,256,754
1940.....	23,167,169	24,276,900

Tables published herewith give summaries of receipts, expenditures and cash balances of all school districts combined for 1939 and 1940; current expenses, debt service and capital outlays in 1939 and 1940, all districts combined, with per capita and percentage costs; same data by counties for 1940; school bonds and registered warrants outstanding, by counties and by amounts and per pupil for 1939 and 1940; summaries of schools, teachers, school population and average salaries of teachers, by counties, in 1940; cash on hand, receipts and disbursements, by counties, for 1940; and value of school property, by counties, for 1940.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR 1940 AND 1939, 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.

	1940	1939
PENSION FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 40,285.76	\$ 33,226.74
Receipts	273,491.91	250,412.38
Available for pensions.	\$ 313,777.67	\$ 283,639.12
GENERAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 283,463.06	\$ 288,795.77
County general school fund (minimum salary)....	4,285,099.26	4,671,001.82
State aid (minimum salary).....	841,532.34	701,878.60
State income tax.....	776,060.08	631,180.38
Available for minimum salaries.....	\$ 6,186,154.74	\$ 6,292,856.57
SPECIAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 3,051,508.76	\$ 3,051,039.55
Receipts:		
Special fund.....	12,404,206.29	11,885,504.32
Tuition from other districts.....	208,570.06	208,524.20
Tuition from individuals.....	35,342.96	31,342.40
Received from State Income tax.....	146,769.15	114,525.19
From district treasurers.....	254,001.09	221,547.62
Vocational Education.....	156,961.38	136,074.00
Other sources	326,932.36	344,596.71
Available	\$ 16,584,292.05	\$ 15,993,153.99
General Fund (OLD):		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 11,898.58	\$ 4,043.51
Other fines or income.....	21,941.82	44,845.04
Available	\$ 33,840.40	\$ 48,888.55
LIBRARY FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 1,010.10	\$ 1,087.64
Receipts from Library fund.....	1,913.10	1,743.12
Available	\$ 2,923.20	\$ 2,830.76
Total available for current expenses.....	\$ 23,120,988.06	\$ 22,621,368.99
CAPITAL AND DEBT-SERVICE FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 1,692,914.63	\$ 1,364,456.80
Receipts:		
Sale of bonds.....	444,168.90	955,678.41
Taxes for interest and redemption of bonds....	2,672,842.19	2,572,973.94
Special tax fund for capital outlay.....	53,583.17	65,063.34
Other sources.....	263,752.72	277,791.76
Available for capital and debt-service.....	\$ 5,127,261.61	\$ 5,235,964.25
RECAPITULATION:		
Cash on hand, all funds, July 1.....	\$ 5,081,080.89	\$ 4,742,650.01
Receipts, all funds.....	23,167,168.78	23,114,683.23
Warrants written but not paid during current year	1,293,155.90	1,639,078.17
Total	\$ 29,541,405.57	\$ 29,496,411.41
Disbursements (see separate table)*.....	\$ 24,276,900.54	\$ 24,256,754.21
Cash on hand at end of year.....	5,264,505.03	5,239,657.20
Total	\$ 29,541,405.57	\$ 29,496,411.41

*Includes tax rebates as follows: \$16,231.28 in 1940 and \$13,751.08 in 1939.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR ALL DISTRICTS COMBINED IN 1940 AND 1939, 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 1940 and 1939 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 1938 and 1937 will be found on page 250 of the 1939-1940 Year Book.

	1940			1939		
	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.....	\$ 17,810.84	\$.09	.10	\$ 21,126.95	\$.11	.11
Salary of secretary.....	115,137.83	.58	.63	109,024.25	.55	.60
Other	277,082.69	1.39	1.51	296,887.56	1.53	1.62
Total	\$ 410,031.36	\$ 2.06	2.24	\$ 427,038.76	\$ 2.19	2.33
Instructional:						
Salaries of teachers.....	\$13,082,449.80	\$ 65.67	71.39	\$13,013,959.56	\$ 66.79	70.86
Textbooks	182,874.71	.92	1.00	201,658.05	1.03	1.10
Instructional supplies...	311,515.68	1.56	1.70	320,935.69	1.65	1.75
Library	90,205.82	.45	.49	104,202.50	.53	.57
Other	111,680.01	.57	.61	106,140.99	.55	.58
Total	\$13,778,726.02	\$ 69.17	75.19	\$13,746,896.79	\$ 70.55	74.86
Auxiliary Agencies:						
Health Service.....	\$ 113,670.94	.57	.62	\$ 107,600.74	.55	.59
Playground and athletics	74,075.21	.37	.41	73,082.60	.38	.40
Tuition paid out.....	262,733.97	1.32	1.43	276,081.58	1.42	1.50
Other	98,731.82	.50	.54	102,668.54	.52	.56
Total	\$ 549,211.94	\$ 2.76	3.00	\$ 559,433.06	\$ 2.87	3.05
Maintenance of plant:						
Repairs	\$ 417,022.12	\$ 2.09	2.28	\$ 439,231.09	\$ 2.25	2.39
Replacements	135,545.63	.68	.74	162,975.06	.84	.89
Total	\$ 552,567.75	\$ 2.77	3.02	\$ 602,206.15	\$ 3.09	3.28
Operation of plant:						
Custodian's salary.....	\$ 885,393.12	\$ 4.44	4.83	\$ 872,091.91	\$ 4.48	4.75
Custodian's supplies.....	131,478.98	.66	.72	125,024.78	.64	.68
Light, power, water, telephone, telegraph.....	245,532.75	1.23	1.34	248,167.92	1.27	1.35
Fuel	328,375.62	1.65	1.79	352,057.19	1.81	1.92
Other	64,811.28	.33	.35	70,959.63	.36	.39
Total	\$ 1,655,591.75	\$ 8.31	9.03	\$ 1,668,301.43	\$ 8.56	9.09
Transportation:						
Drivers' salaries.....	\$ 166,621.03	\$.84	.91	\$ 158,286.31	\$.81	.86
Gas and oil.....	77,173.41	.39	.42	78,419.89	.40	.43
Payments of contract.....	316,769.30	1.59	1.73	341,685.22	1.75	1.86
Allowances to parents...	31,549.89	.16	.17	33,731.67	.17	.18
Other	118,733.88	.59	.65	107,661.26	.56	.58
Total	\$ 710,847.51	\$ 3.57	3.88	\$ 719,784.35	\$ 3.69	3.91
Fixed Charges:						
Insurance	\$ 167,179.50	\$.84	.91	\$ 162,367.05	\$.83	.88
Rent	49,079.12	.25	.27	52,561.39	.27	.29
County treasurers' fees...	157,480.56	.79	.86	152,336.99	.78	.82
Teachers' pensions.....	269,531.33	1.35	1.47	253,302.59	1.30	1.38
Other	24,329.28	.12	.13	18,969.88	.10	.11
Total	\$ 667,599.79	\$ 3.35	3.64	\$ 639,537.90	\$ 3.28	3.48
Grand total, current expenses	\$18,324,576.12	\$ 91.99	100.00	\$18,363,198.44	\$ 94.23	100.00
DEBT SERVICE						
Warrants paid (issued in previous years).....	\$ 1,538,952.84	\$ 7.73	35.77	\$ 1,507,303.44	\$ 7.74	35.21
Interest on warrants.....	92,996.07	.47	2.16	102,595.97	.53	2.40
Redemption on bonds.....	1,700,067.02	8.53	39.52	1,625,510.26	8.34	37.97
Interest on bonds.....	970,028.06	4.87	22.55	1,045,503.11	5.36	24.42
Total	\$ 4,302,043.99	\$ 21.60	100.00	\$ 4,280,912.78	\$ 21.97	100.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Sites	\$ 43,064.95	\$.22	2.64	\$ 44,517.19	\$.23	2.78
Buildings	1,196,801.93	6.00	73.24	1,206,617.75	6.19	75.47
New equipment.....	290,604.81	1.46	17.78	275,673.77	1.42	17.24
Other	103,577.46	.52	6.34	72,083.20	.37	4.51
Total	\$ 1,634,049.15	\$ 8.20	100.00	\$ 1,598,891.91	\$ 8.21	100.00
RECAPITULATION						
Current expenses.....	\$18,324,576.12	\$ 91.99	75.53	\$18,363,198.44	\$ 94.23	75.75
Debt service.....	4,302,043.99	21.60	17.73	4,280,912.78	21.97	17.65
Capital outlay.....	1,634,049.15	8.20	6.74	1,598,891.91	8.21	6.60
Grand total*.....	\$24,260,669.26	\$121.79	100.00	\$24,243,003.13	\$124.41	100.00

*Exclusive of tax rebates: \$16,231.28 in 1940, and \$13,751.08 in 1939.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1940, 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	\$ 334,876	\$84.63	\$ 20,208	\$ 5.10	\$ 30,126	\$ 7.61	\$ 1,026,500	\$259.41
Alamosa	161,913	78.10	13,121	6.33	26,753	12.91	599,515	289.20
Arapahoe	388,695	69.58	25,127	4.50	21,822	3.91	1,270,428	227.43
Archuleta	39,756	52.81	3,896	5.33	799	1.09	165,376	226.23
Baca	127,267	90.64	12,960	9.16	6,980	4.93	388,555	274.60
Bent	127,954	73.93	5,130	2.96	1,526	.88	500,794	289.31
Bulder	633,914	95.97	22,041	3.34	62,692	9.49	2,091,089	316.59
Chaffee	115,355	76.99	3,684	2.46	1,464	.98	358,840	239.39
Cheyenne	91,784	158.28	7,028	12.11	13,568	23.39	340,280	586.69
Clear Creek	56,438	94.08	4,094	6.82	2,243	3.74	386,835	644.73
Conejos	127,911	48.29	16,205	6.12	7,603	2.87	513,150	193.79
Costilla	52,418	37.99	14,704	10.66	3,997	2.90	184,750	133.88
Crowley	(1)	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	396,600	386.92
Custer	28,943	83.65	1,791	5.18	680	1.97	80,190	231.76
Delta	249,151	73.63	9,591	2.83	18,553	5.48	699,679	206.76
Denver	5,454,656	108.51	300,620	5.98	59,305	1.18	22,486,494	447.32
Dolores	24,756	62.96	1,658	4.21	2,949	7.50	29,650	75.25
Douglas	90,961	140.11	1,705	2.63	6,861	10.57	260,450	401.31
Eagle	103,464	107.17	3,211	3.33	16,278	16.87	308,428	319.61
Elbert	116,672	112.78	4,605	4.45	5,111	4.94	359,645	347.82
El Paso	967,567	115.83	37,354	4.47	428,274	51.27	3,803,008	455.29
Fremont	289,718	81.80	21,531	6.08	11,041	3.12	964,682	272.36
Garfield	175,491	90.01	16,569	8.45	7,720	3.94	812,153	414.15
Gilpin	33,412	98.34	1,753	7.27	17,520	72.70	114,090	473.40
Grand	52,339	83.06	2,951	4.68	17,701	28.10	137,050	217.54
Gunnison	120,721	100.05	17,812	15.24	1,950	1.67	524,850	448.97
Hinsdale	6,251	116.84	783	14.50	....	....	9,250	171.30
Huerfano	201,729	66.14	7,787	2.55	6,428	2.11	700,397	229.64
Jackson	26,861	103.09	554	2.14	2,385	9.21	59,100	228.19
Jefferson	406,198	77.68	22,132	4.23	74,250	14.20	1,762,234	337.01
Kiowa	86,436	148.74	6,502	11.19	1,182	2.03	298,208	513.27
Kit Carson	170,285	108.24	12,877	8.19	20,045	12.74	552,864	351.47
Lake	94,497	109.77	....	....	2,534	2.94	151,746	176.24
La Plata	217,520	77.48	7,596	2.71	28,695	10.22	730,125	260.02
Larimer	582,691	87.37	36,761	5.51	107,177	16.07	2,104,851	315.61
Las Animas	549,702	83.66	26,689	4.06	14,175	2.16	1,216,285	185.10
Lincoln	145,269	116.35	9,699	7.77	5,756	4.61	376,340	301.31
Logan	375,842	103.95	19,244	5.28	21,155	5.80	954,411	261.84
Mesa	540,223	82.23	39,856	6.07	42,334	6.44	1,784,725	271.65
Mineral	12,127	74.37	....	....	....	....	10,600	65.03
Moffat	83,677	92.93	3,888	4.32	31,828	35.40	313,125	348.30
Montezuma	116,058	55.70	7,925	3.80	3,655	1.75	264,300	126.82
Montrose	192,519	61.24	9,339	2.97	106,844	33.98	861,450	274.00
Morgan	325,410	87.07	26,445	7.08	7,020	1.88	1,018,409	272.52
Otero	377,127	76.85	24,424	4.98	23,572	4.80	1,842,463	375.44
Ouray	36,995	100.74	2,771	7.55	1,210	3.30	153,168	417.35
Park	60,658	121.28	39	.08	3,091	6.23	95,025	191.58
Phillips	108,512	104.23	6,149	5.91	1,098	1.05	227,200	218.25
Pitkin	25,909	90.31	293	1.01	192	.67	44,810	156.13
Prowers	231,372	95.91	17,459	7.13	8,207	3.35	757,627	309.49
Pueblo	1,069,069	94.71	63,173	5.56	194,828	17.15	4,729,770	416.27
Rio Blanco	49,129	88.20	4,686	8.41	11,524	20.69	194,450	349.10
Rio Grande	209,044	81.10	19,766	7.66	11,035	4.28	781,753	303.12
Routt	180,616	90.92	9,048	4.55	35,087	17.66	494,680	248.96
Saguache	(1)	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	440,265	369.35
San Juan	(1)	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	(1)	....
San Miguel	48,445	83.52	3,866	6.67	820	1.41	97,700	168.45
Sedgwick	113,725	102.28	16,436	14.75	6,807	6.11	448,000	402.15
Summit	23,709	161.13	1,725	12.23	870	6.17	81,794	580.09
Teller	84,058	78.45	683	.64	2,067	1.92	203,200	189.73
Washington	193,287	108.79	9,997	5.63	16,617	9.35	522,696	294.15
Weld	1,183,108	92.05	62,856	4.88	63,735	4.94	3,851,974	299.04
Yuma	230,326	90.96	12,227	4.83	4,310	1.70	473,955	187.18
State	\$18,324,576	\$91.99	\$ 1,063,024	\$ 5.34	\$ 1,634,049	\$ 8.20	\$67,412,031	\$338.41

(1) Not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SCHOOL BONDS AND REGISTERED WARRANTS OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES, AND BY AMOUNTS, AND PER PUPIL, BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1940 AND 1939

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	1940				1939			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams -----	\$ 363,200	\$ 22,608	\$ 385,808	\$ 97.50	\$ 457,550	\$ 33,961	\$ 491,511	\$123.24
Alamosa -----	216,500	54,469	270,969	130.71	226,000	62,742	288,742	140.10
Arapahoe -----	414,500	27,686	442,186	79.16	547,600	30,826	578,426	109.57
Archuleta -----	74,900	2,179	77,079	105.44	76,300	1,735	78,035	111.00
Baca -----	176,550	48,422	224,972	158.99	188,100	71,582	259,682	174.99
Bent -----	103,000	7,749	110,749	63.98	124,900	16,831	141,731	85.48
Boulder -----	581,300	58,298	639,598	96.84	608,100	55,928	664,028	100.61
Chaffee -----	79,500	478	79,978	53.35	85,000	1,920	86,920	54.59
Cheyenne -----	144,500	3,662	148,162	255.45	160,500	653	161,153	273.60
Clear Creek -----	107,500	6,971	114,471	190.79	111,500	5,034	116,534	192.62
Conejos -----	214,028	97,661	311,689	117.71	226,628	98,590	325,218	126.74
Costilla -----	131,300	158,806	290,106	210.22	128,300	154,722	283,022	212.95
Crowley -----	349,000	(1)	349,000	340.49	441,000	51,390	492,390	434.21
Custer -----	29,500	7,200	36,700	106.07	31,500	7,026	38,526	106.72
Delta -----	171,500	32,212	203,712	60.20	184,500	28,256	212,756	60.80
Denver -----	6,016,000	-----	6,016,000	119.68	6,525,500	41,359	6,566,859	145.15
Dolores -----	11,700	2,092	13,792	35.01	14,063	1,781	15,844	42.82
Douglas -----	46,000	3,778	49,778	76.70	55,000	3,026	58,026	91.09
Eagle -----	77,823	1,500	79,323	82.20	63,700	2,181	65,881	67.36
Elbert -----	57,300	25,304	82,604	79.89	64,300	25,541	89,841	84.44
El Paso -----	980,000	56,567	1,036,567	124.10	770,500	55,193	825,693	97.84
Fremont -----	468,500	61,786	530,286	149.71	509,500	79,918	589,418	159.69
Garfield -----	325,200	9,957	335,157	170.91	315,200	10,497	325,697	160.52
Gilpin -----	27,000	17,737	44,737	185.63	5,000	20,529	25,529	105.49
Grand -----	71,000	1,330	72,330	114.81	69,000	4,617	73,617	124.14
Gunnison -----	324,500	36,266	360,766	308.61	349,500	42,188	391,688	317.67
Hinsdale -----	-----	11,206	11,206	207.52	-----	11,670	11,670	220.19
Huerfano -----	127,500	116,067	243,567	79.86	114,900	94,459	209,359	66.82
Jackson -----	28,000	1,991	29,991	115.80	28,000	1,292	29,292	126.25
Jafferson -----	536,100	71,258	607,358	116.15	535,000	65,896	600,896	118.92
Kiowa -----	144,000	5,959	149,959	258.11	123,500	7,879	131,379	209.20
Kit Carson -----	233,100	23,988	257,088	163.44	250,600	27,351	277,951	171.46
Lake -----	-----	239	239	.27	-----	96	96	.11
La Plata -----	178,800	1,861	180,661	64.34	191,600	3,817	195,417	69.52
Larimer -----	922,600	39,086	961,686	144.20	987,600	39,590	1,027,190	151.23
Las Animas -----	284,400	303,618	588,018	89.49	285,500	357,714	643,214	95.12
Lincoln -----	143,900	9,542	153,442	122.85	156,800	11,160	167,960	126.67
Logan -----	396,900	20,187	417,087	114.42	428,500	15,329	443,829	122.47
Mesa -----	918,900	81,153	1,000,053	152.21	923,350	134,706	1,058,056	157.73
Mineral -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Monte Vista -----	77,700	9,225	86,925	96.69	86,300	8,350	94,650	102.10
Montezuma -----	78,200	49,571	127,771	61.31	88,500	90,547	179,047	83.86
Montrose -----	246,200	2,659	248,859	79.15	260,800	1,447	262,247	85.26
Morgan -----	620,000	8,563	628,563	168.20	642,000	19,238	661,238	175.11
Motero -----	543,500	41,606	585,106	119.24	544,000	38,072	582,072	115.70
Murray -----	67,200	1,488	68,688	187.16	71,200	2,314	73,514	194.48
Nank -----	11,000	2,153	13,153	26.52	12,000	3,350	15,350	28.32
Phillips -----	135,500	10,777	146,277	140.51	150,700	12,609	163,309	155.08
Pitkin -----	-----	3,562	3,562	12.41	-----	7,332	7,332	26.34
Prowers -----	347,200	68,680	415,880	169.88	340,700	78,008	418,708	171.67
Pueblo -----	1,486,200	38,305	1,524,505	134.18	1,551,050	63,923	1,614,973	144.26
San Blanco -----	580,000	5,791	585,791	1,051.69	95,000	2,225	97,225	171.47
San Grande -----	354,879	12,741	367,620	142.54	455,345	14,233	469,578	187.08
Santa Fe -----	190,100	5,410	195,510	98.39	195,600	1,323	196,923	94.77
Saguache -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	138,013	27,532	165,545	139.47
San Juan -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel -----	56,400	26,916	83,316	143.65	58,500	26,226	84,726	157.19
Sedgewick -----	348,000	3,063	351,063	315.13	363,000	1,694	364,694	330.04
Summit -----	34,000	2,350	36,350	257.80	35,000	2,371	37,371	229.26
Teller -----	15,000	4,203	19,203	17.93	15,000	249	15,249	14.44
Washington -----	135,200	18,705	153,905	86.61	151,000	11,691	162,691	97.30
Weld -----	1,252,800	57,694	1,310,494	101.74	1,466,100	63,690	1,529,790	118.26
Yuma -----	238,803	134	238,937	94.37	231,603	1,124	232,727	89.51
State -----	\$22,293,883	\$ 1,804,439	\$24,098,322	\$120.98	\$23,315,502	\$ 2,156,533	\$25,472,035	\$130.73

Note—1940 warrants for \$514,324.45 issued during previous years and \$1,290,115.19 issued but not paid during current fiscal year. 1939 warrants for \$489,922.93 issued during previous year and \$1,666,609.85 issued but not paid during current fiscal year.
(1) Not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1940

(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	43	60	80	51	161	212	6,495	4,198	3,957
Alamosa	14	13	17	19	66	85	3,069	2,281	2,073
Arapahoe	27	37	44	65	159	224	7,615	5,854	5,586
Archuleta	21	24	25	8	30	38	1,263	798	731
Baca	58	46	81	45	61	106	2,026	1,477	1,415
Bent	36	30	40	22	63	85	2,301	1,866	1,731
Boulder	54	62	78	91	231	322	10,262	6,984	6,605
Chaffee	23	24	28	17	54	71	2,357	1,544	1,499
Cheyenne	8	13	18	13	31	44	850	635	580
Clear Creek	9	8	12	10	24	34	820	626	600
Conejos	30	33	38	35	91	126	4,127	2,934	2,648
Costilla	13	19	19	17	37	54	2,394	1,636	1,350
Crowley	9	10	17	21	37	58	1,861	1,209	1,025
Custer	22	22	23	6	23	29	557	370	346
Delta	18	25	39	46	102	148	5,346	3,561	3,384
Denver	1	59	93	428	1,280	1,708	80,476	53,689	50,269
Dolores	11	15	16	7	19	26	590	415	394
Douglas	33	33	33	12	46	58	914	689	649
Eagle	23	32	31	17	46	63	1,323	1,003	965
Elbert	45	62	66	16	83	99	1,607	1,085	1,034
El Paso	33	47	67	109	284	393	12,631	8,932	8,353
Fremont	31	42	53	48	124	172	5,148	3,580	3,542
Garfield	43	42	52	33	92	125	3,185	2,136	1,961
Gilpin	11	9	12	3	15	18	325	251	241
Grand	16	21	23	11	31	42	785	657	630
Gunnison	25	22	32	19	49	68	1,706	1,279	1,169
Hinsdale	4	4	5	2	5	7	80	54	54
Huerfano	52	67	73	37	111	148	5,747	3,241	3,050
Jackson	6	10	11	2	19	21	436	305	269
Jefferson	45	48	54	54	180	234	7,409	5,576	5,229
Kiowa	17	18	24	15	34	49	937	621	581
Kit Carson	81	75	89	32	98	130	2,477	1,624	1,573
Lake	8	9	15	11	32	43	1,604	883	861
La Plata	36	57	59	31	114	145	4,726	3,007	2,808
Larimer	45	60	79	70	261	331	10,161	7,046	6,669
Las Animas	110	112	146	101	240	341	11,363	7,710	6,571
Lincoln	40	46	76	31	65	96	1,781	1,319	1,249
Logan	55	62	74	65	174	239	6,258	3,954	3,645
Mesa	35	49	65	102	213	315	10,589	7,479	6,570
Mineral	3	2	3	2	5	7	185	175	163
Moffat	38	47	65	13	59	72	1,310	1,040	899
Montezuma	31	37	40	31	65	96	3,245	2,281	2,084
Montrose	26	30	38	35	101	136	4,375	3,316	3,144
Morgan	19	39	57	46	132	178	5,561	3,968	3,737
Otero	18	24	30	73	140	213	7,905	5,136	4,907
Ouray	10	9	16	5	17	22	519	373	367
Park	19	23	29	11	35	46	834	528	496
Phillips	38	38	44	22	59	81	1,433	1,130	1,041
Pitkin	15	14	13	5	17	22	441	297	287
Prowers	50	51	61	34	110	144	3,694	2,586	2,444
Pueblo	46	62	88	117	390	507	17,462	12,219	11,366
Rio Blanco	15	26	32	10	33	43	924	586	557
Rio Grande	6	7	19	28	77	105	4,630	2,829	2,571
Routt	48	52	64	31	87	118	2,929	2,085	1,938
Saguache	18	15	21	19	41	60	2,060	1,444	1,119
San Juan	1	..	..	..	..	..	414	...	...
San Miguel	15	17	19	9	28	37	813	619	538
Sedgwick	25	26	30	24	50	74	1,608	1,200	1,111
Summit	9	9	9	3	13	16	263	195	144
Teller	10	11	13	14	32	46	1,594	1,124	1,077
Washington	87	103	116	42	120	162	2,649	1,842	1,777
Weld	133	141	187	184	482	666	20,572	13,518	12,855
Yuma	116	117	132	59	135	194	3,701	2,698	2,533
State	*1,987	2,327	2,933	2,539	7,013	9,552	312,722	213,697	199,201

*52 are Joint Districts.

†Carried to nearest whole number.

‡Full time day school.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS, 1940
(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Kinder- garten Schools	Elemen- tary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Superin- tendents, Principals, and Su- pervisors	*County Average for All Teachers
Adams		\$ 933.70	\$1,315.39	\$1,331.82	\$1,967.18	\$1,056.59
Alamosa		1,084.59	1,158.26	1,343.11	2,387.50	1,212.72
Arapahoe		1,440.00	1,099.56	861.92	1,346.86	1,845.51
Archuleta		759.84	639.50	1,255.83	.....	789.50
Baca		709.61	675.00	906.01	1,569.50	790.99
Bent		888.19	.....	1,421.08	1,625.00	1,016.91
Boulder	\$1,363.00	1,113.27	1,455.10	1,666.73	2,119.74	1,354.68
Chaffee		921.04	1,293.00	1,538.00	3,000.00	1,179.22
Cheyenne		999.44	.....	1,084.21	2,041.62	1,055.88
Clear Creek		979.90	1,122.00	1,297.74	2,096.90	1,159.89
Conejos		655.19	.....	1,012.26	.....	745.88
Costilla		612.06	.....	847.50	.....	629.51
Crowley	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Custer		639.45	.....	1,272.06	1,700.00	741.46
Delta		1,033.37	1,133.33	1,090.35	1,912.92	1,122.30
Denver	2,485.60	2,368.70	2,504.60	2,652.70	3,800.22	2,391.40
Dolores		665.21	.....	945.00	.....	686.73
Douglas		875.41	.....	1,223.57	2,166.70	963.90
Eagle		984.00	.....	1,502.96	.....	1,107.60
Elbert		683.28	.....	1,195.89	.....	781.66
El Paso	1,931.45	1,406.38	1,873.19	1,839.89	2,883.60	1,689.28
Fremont		1,002.51	1,327.20	1,449.40	2,718.88	1,186.24
Garfield	1,300.00	852.00	1,003.00	1,153.00	1,660.00	987.05
Gilpin		882.50	.....	1,357.50	.....	988.05
Grand		854.18	.....	1,151.87	1,941.53	929.61
Gunnison		991.19	1,332.43	1,318.61	2,800.00	1,146.72
Hinsdale		598.35	.....	1,350.00	.....	705.75
Huerfano		882.66	.....	1,304.76	2,418.96	992.63
Jackson		656.18	.....	1,137.50	.....	829.11
Jefferson	1,225.00	944.77	1,221.86	1,382.16	2,033.28	1,159.59
Kiowa		791.49	965.46	1,093.58	.....	830.73
Kit Carson		715.11	1,083.33	1,104.50	1,816.66	837.77
Lake		1,045.59	.....	1,414.56	2,841.66	1,316.77
La Plata		888.69	1,345.66	1,411.03	3,500.00	1,048.86
Larimer	1,017.50	1,047.25	1,385.29	1,576.62	2,928.98	1,280.01
Las Animas	855.00	856.12	1,280.41	1,461.13	2,521.91	1,099.27
Lincoln		827.43	.....	1,270.83	.....	1,049.13
Logan		878.26	1,246.19	1,302.15	1,887.64	1,063.70
Mesa		976.16	1,287.32	1,506.86	1,835.15	1,186.84
Mineral		933.97	.....	1,387.47	.....	1,013.55
Moffat		729.12	1,065.00	1,326.00	3,000.00	864.87
Montezuma		758.82	832.50	1,136.44	2,400.00	848.20
Montrose		906.19	.....	1,114.75	1,531.42	975.18
Morgan		997.06	.....	1,348.89	2,270.00	1,182.75
Otero		1,069.85	906.08	1,354.60	1,775.75	1,191.26
Ouray		906.18	.....	1,433.17	.....	1,050.18
Park		887.20	.....	1,048.57	.....	890.25
Phillips		783.18	.....	1,207.07	.....	913.22
Pitkin		803.15	.....	1,391.74	.....	910.17
Prowers		938.08	1,176.00	1,308.45	2,181.66	1,083.04
Pueblo	1,558.48	1,330.38	1,457.67	1,673.50	2,586.89	1,530.08
Rio Blanco		730.60	.....	1,203.14	1,497.49	878.65
Rio Grande		1,111.43	1,365.86	1,378.44	2,304.00	1,269.80
Routt		879.39	1,155.00	1,367.30	2,250.00	1,024.14
Saguache		881.36	1,200.00	1,380.00	2,110.00	1,068.31
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel		827.28	.....	1,293.75	.....	878.16
Sedgwick		848.94	.....	1,169.63	1,568.19	962.54
Summit		823.33	900.00	1,050.00	.....	861.25
Teller		1,019.99	996.25	1,237.70	1,919.76	1,179.78
Washington	1,000.00	742.02	.....	1,230.88	2,000.00	853.98
Weld	1,340.63	995.10	1,278.53	1,297.92	2,000.92	1,158.98
Yuma		750.16	.....	1,217.67	3,152.19	855.48
State	\$2,029.91	\$1,098.89	\$1,554.00	\$1,565.94	\$2,791.82	\$1,349.82

(1) Not available.

*Exclusive of junior college teachers as follows: Las Animas, \$1,329.52; Mesa, \$1,268.43; Pueblo, \$1,673.45

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 1940

(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	\$ 152,227.89	\$ 439,074.16	\$ 20,018.77	\$ 611,320.82	\$ 159,381.51
Alamosa	45,884.48	212,915.80	42,789.64	301,589.92	50,952.62
Arapahoe	132,402.59	515,594.41	27,542.99	675,539.99	130,914.53
Archuleta	22,748.52	46,207.95	2,179.22	71,135.69	24,335.29
Baca	57,998.46	202,047.42	46,246.15	306,292.03	78,392.13
Bent	23,806.48	154,451.17	7,685.32	185,942.97	21,318.79
Boulder	211,885.67	741,030.59	58,289.11	1,011,205.37	203,494.31
Chaffee	54,170.65	138,291.71	477.66	192,940.02	64,707.27
Cheyenne	67,028.19	123,859.89	3,662.07	194,550.15	67,017.72
Clear Creek	12,412.97	65,509.60	6,955.84	84,788.41	13,312.06
Conejos	46,616.07	160,848.04	57,429.58	264,893.69	45,177.75
Costilla	25,198.87	78,653.76	48,892.44	152,745.07	26,462.93
Crowley	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Custer	12,996.29	32,191.12	7,199.99	52,387.40	11,446.02
Delta	56,989.24	292,466.28	30,704.39	380,159.91	54,747.21
Denver	292,105.78	6,549,272.93	.....	6,841,378.71	475,938.95
Dolores	10,045.75	33,708.35	956.85	44,710.95	13,099.26
Douglas	43,476.48	108,038.32	3,658.71	155,173.51	46,677.16
Eagle	46,006.49	154,730.00	1,500.31	202,236.80	72,655.91
Elbert	66,577.78	124,955.03	22,287.38	213,820.19	58,229.58
El Paso	233,409.21	1,611,936.13	56,541.43	1,901,886.77	288,171.49
Fremont	81,539.19	351,540.29	61,785.84	494,855.32	80,271.25
Garfield	134,068.69	247,941.42	6,116.40	388,126.51	150,386.96
Gilpin	8,441.16	61,389.95	15,499.76	85,330.87	16,597.96
Grand	14,364.45	78,590.99	1,329.51	94,284.95	13,351.89
Gunnison	53,732.70	169,937.76	25,638.82	249,309.28	52,116.54
Hinsdale	3,673.78	7,696.88	3,887.79	15,258.45	3,779.84
Huerfano	63,606.45	252,394.73	112,217.95	428,219.13	87,120.63
Jackson	4,809.42	38,574.86	1,472.41	44,856.69	9,516.28
Jefferson	152,999.66	530,341.57	71,249.70	754,590.93	148,198.10
Kiowa	6,144.18	120,860.38	4,311.79	131,316.35	29,109.02
Kit Carson	109,761.70	229,673.86	21,928.68	361,364.24	112,316.38
Lake	15,676.06	96,431.17	239.04	112,346.27	15,315.48
La Plata	71,299.88	294,324.56	1,861.05	367,485.49	95,295.84
Larimer	227,350.34	754,475.39	38,994.59	1,020,820.32	192,010.23
Las Animas	133,965.36	698,805.79	41,575.45	874,346.60	166,244.51
Lincoln	76,312.33	171,492.15	9,539.47	257,343.95	72,157.34
Logan	171,666.74	441,093.84	17,637.08	630,397.66	163,990.57
Mesa	91,218.53	679,684.11	80,584.72	851,487.36	73,089.27
Mineral	9,158.50	15,514.83	.....	24,673.33	12,546.77
Moffat	53,329.58	128,324.86	8,699.85	190,354.29	54,215.04
Montezuma	24,576.12	157,256.69	35,059.78	216,892.59	38,796.11
Montrose	152,538.87	238,187.88	2,628.34	393,355.09	68,574.61
Morgan	86,055.10	395,014.97	7,870.17	488,940.24	87,363.58
Otero	78,819.92	469,541.41	41,478.28	589,839.61	103,485.65
Ouray	12,274.72	49,099.97	1,088.28	62,462.97	15,704.65
Park	28,815.89	66,345.92	2,122.95	97,284.76	28,540.52
Phillips	31,655.97	123,429.41	10,777.19	165,862.57	26,520.83
Pitkin	10,943.69	24,391.92	3,260.38	38,595.99	7,274.67
Prowers	46,788.22	280,040.04	54,876.56	381,704.82	37,999.27
Pueblo	366,795.06	1,328,061.21	38,128.97	1,732,985.24	257,951.06
Rio Blanco	24,969.03	70,821.55	3,542.63	99,333.21	23,742.98
Rio Grande	104,126.19	276,634.80	12,709.02	393,470.01	102,927.25
Routt	104,397.44	223,650.51	4,985.84	333,033.79	98,265.90
Saguache	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Juan	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
San Miguel	17,760.83	64,273.45	21,917.50	103,951.78	26,202.05
Sedgwick	66,052.72	160,291.86	3,063.65	229,408.23	73,871.27
Summit	18,245.03	24,846.99	.....	43,092.02	15,762.19
Teller	29,717.50	78,885.39	4,203.24	112,806.13	25,250.20
Washington	126,794.23	217,061.49	21,745.66	365,601.38	115,410.57
Weld	559,610.28	1,512,453.30	53,976.21	2,126,039.79	575,191.63
Yuma	93,037.52	252,007.97	133.50	345,178.99	81,604.15
State	\$5,081,080.89	\$23,167,168.78	\$1,293,155.90	\$29,541,405.57	\$5,264,505.03

(1) Financial figures are incomplete.

(2) No report available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1940, BY COUNTIES

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	School Buildings and Sites	Equipment (Exclusive of Transportation)	Transportation Equipment	Total Value of School Property
Adams	\$ 919,970	\$ 98,330	\$ 8,200	\$ 1,026,500
Alamosa	527,980	60,835	10,700	599,515
Arapahoe	1,142,599	127,829	.....	1,270,428
Archuleta	139,971	25,405	.....	165,376
Baca	340,830	38,325	9,400	388,555
Bent	446,299	52,095	2,400	500,794
Boulder	1,883,886	203,603	3,600	2,091,089
Chaffee	317,590	40,850	400	358,840
Cheyenne	280,300	51,700	8,280	340,280
Clear Creek	357,885	28,950	.....	386,835
Conejos	455,400	51,350	6,400	513,150
Costilla	164,400	17,850	2,500	184,750
Crowley	346,000	37,800	12,800	396,600
Custer	68,330	10,560	1,300	80,190
Delta	617,434	70,345	11,900	699,679
Denver	20,312,615	2,157,825	16,054	22,486,494
Dolores	26,400	3,250	.....	29,650
Douglas	223,080	29,745	7,625	260,450
Eagle	261,503	44,750	2,175	308,428
Elbert	316,120	37,325	6,200	359,645
El Paso	3,475,759	302,520	24,729	3,803,008
Fremont	871,905	81,127	11,650	964,682
Garfield	720,122	90,531	1,500	812,153
Gilpin	100,765	11,200	2,125	114,090
Grand	121,660	15,390	.....	137,050
Gunnison	478,175	44,775	1,900	524,850
Hinsdale	8,100	1,150	.....	9,250
Huerfano	610,920	81,320	8,157	700,397
Jackson	49,200	9,900	.....	59,100
Jefferson	1,597,005	163,729	1,500	1,762,234
Kiowa	250,970	45,190	2,048	298,208
Kit Carson	455,764	82,000	15,100	552,864
Lake	121,638	30,108	.....	151,746
La Plata	638,990	83,435	7,700	730,125
Larimer	1,958,725	133,616	12,510	2,104,851
Las Animas	1,048,645	156,240	11,400	1,216,285
Lincoln	312,725	57,315	6,300	376,340
Logan	796,887	126,174	31,350	954,411
Mesa	1,596,837	167,244	20,644	1,784,725
Mineral	8,300	2,300	.....	10,600
Moffat	282,250	30,875	.....	313,125
Montezuma	224,650	39,650	.....	264,300
Montrose	770,750	82,900	7,800	861,450
Morgan	878,640	107,996	31,773	1,018,409
Otero	1,683,136	131,004	28,323	1,842,463
Ouray	133,323	16,929	2,916	153,168
Park	81,875	13,150	.....	95,025
Phillips	211,750	13,200	2,250	227,200
Pitkin	33,700	11,110	.....	44,810
Prowers	671,614	67,213	18,800	757,627
Pueblo	4,226,662	483,795	19,313	4,729,770
Rio Blanco	170,350	24,100	.....	194,450
Rio Grande	700,674	49,013	32,066	781,753
Routt	441,180	48,400	5,100	494,680
Saguache	363,400	57,365	19,500	440,265
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	81,200	13,300	3,200	97,700
Sedgwick	398,100	44,850	5,050	448,000
Summit	68,035	12,259	1,500	81,794
Teller	186,250	14,950	2,000	203,200
Washington	456,706	60,490	5,500	522,696
Weld	3,489,525	262,096	100,353	3,851,974
Yuma	415,150	48,805	10,000	473,955
State	\$60,340,604	\$ 6,507,436	\$ 563,991	\$67,412,031

¹No report 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
Mesa Junior college	Grand Junc.	1925
Trinidad State Junior college	Trinidad	1925
Pueblo Junior college	Pueblo	1938
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 ten 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. The junior colleges share in the revenue from the permanent school fund which is administered through the state land board in the same manner as the public school land fund.

Seventeen of the above institutions reporting to the federal office of education owned property valued at \$30,820,710, of which \$24,012,100 was the value of grounds, buildings, equipment and other physical property and \$6,808,610 represented endowment, annuity and other non-expendable funds, as of June 30, 1938. Of the total value, \$18,706,685 was for those publicly-controlled and \$12,114,025 for those privately-controlled.

Receipts of the 17 specified institutions for the year ending June 30, 1938, were \$5,523,120, exclusive of receipts from auxiliary enterprises and activities and increases of permanent funds.

Of that total, \$1,969,238 or 35.6 per cent came from student fees.

Three tables published herewith give receipts, by sources, and by institutions, for 1937-38 school year, with totals for 1935-36 and 1933-34 for comparative purposes; expenditures by activities and by institutions; and the value of property for the same period.

A comparison of enrollment statistics on a population basis for Colorado and other states shows that in 1937-38 this state ranked fifth among the states of the Union. The enrollment in Colorado institutions of higher learning in that school year was 144 per 10,000 population. That ratio was exceeded only by California, the District of Columbia, New York and Washington, and compares with 104 per 10,000 population for all states combined. 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 receipts of Colorado institutions from the state in 1937-38 were \$2.26 per capita. This compares with \$1.93 for the nation at large and only seven states reported a per capita higher income from that source than Colorado. 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.

Colorado institutions occupied a less favorable position in income from private gifts and grants, this state ranking 28th with a per capita income of 36 cents from these sources as against 68 cents for the nation as a whole.

Educational and general expenditures for both publicly and privately controlled institutions in Colorado in 1937-38 were \$5.13 per capita, which compares with \$3.68 for all states and the District of Columbia combined. Colorado ranked fifth in this category. The per capita expenditures for publicly controlled institutions in Colorado in the same year were \$4.05, compared with \$1.85 for all states combined, Colorado ranking fourth.

The number of students enrolled in the universities and colleges and professional schools included in this survey for the regular school year of 1940-1941, by institution and by sex, is as follows:

Institution	Male	Female	Total
Univ. of Colorado...	3,053	1,506	4,559
State College.....	1,448	609	2,057
School of Mines....	769	....	769
Western State Coll..	265	230	495
Adams State Normal	154	215	369
College of Education	649	934	1,583
Fort Lewis.....	77	52	129
Colorado College....	474	359	833
Regis College.....	235	....	235
Colorado Woman's College .....	....	356	356
University of Denver	2,118	1,891	4,009
Loretto Heights College .....	....	210	210
Iliff School of Theology	118	7	125
Westminster Law School	55	5	60
Total	9,415	6,374	15,789

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...	245	67	312
State College.....	123	32	155
School of Mines....	72	...	72
Western State Coll..	21	14	35
Adams State Normal	18	11	29
College of Education	64	43	107
Fort Lewis.....	7	5	12
Colorado College....	46	10	56
Regis College.....	26	...	26
Colorado Woman's College	12	30	42
University of Denver	241	112	353
Loretto Heights College .....	...	29	29
Iliff School of Theology	8	...	8
Westminster Law School	9	...	9
Total	892	353	1,245

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."

DEGREES AWARDED BY COLORADO INSTITUTIONS

Seventeen Colorado institutions of higher learning awarded 2 369 degrees, earned and honorary, in 1937-1938, as reported by the United States Office of Education in its survey for the period named. Of that total 13 were honorary degrees and 1,397 were earned by men and 959 by women. The men were awarded 59.5 per cent and the women 40.5 per cent of all earned degrees. The men were in the majority in both publicly and privately controlled insti-

tutions. Eight of the honorary degrees were awarded by the former and five by the latter.

Of the total degrees awarded, the publicly controlled institutions, of which 10 are included in the survey, accounted for 1,780 or 75.1 per cent, and privately controlled, of which there are seven, 589 or 24.9 per cent.

The degrees awarded in 1937-1938, by classes and sex and by type of control, are as follows:

Publicly Controlled			
Class	Men	Women	Total
Baccalaureate and first professional.	809	559	1,368
Master's, including advanced engineering	261	125	386
Doctor's	16	2	18
Honorary	(1)	(1)	8
Total	1,086	686	1,780

Privately Controlled			
Baccalaureate and first professional.	264	241	505
Master's, including advanced engineering	47	32	79
Honorary	(1)	(1)	5
Total	311	273	589

All Combined			
Baccalaureate and first professional.	1,073	800	1,873
Master's, including advanced engineering	308	157	465
Doctor's	16	2	8
Honorary	(1)	(1)	13
Grand total.....	1,397	959	2,369

(1) Not segregated by sex, but included in total.

Degrees awarded in 1937-1938 by professional schools numbered 1,393, of which 592 or 42.5 per cent were educational. These were distributed by professions as follows:

Profession	Number
Agriculture	88
Commerce and business.....	177
Education	592
Engineering	175
Home economics.....	47
Law	59
Medicine	55
Pharmacy	11
Theology	12
Other	177
Total	1,393

There were 8,066 students in the professional schools, and of that number 1,934 or 24 per cent were education, 1,534 or 19 per cent were commerce and business and 1,512 were engineering.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Adams State Normal	\$ 18,030	.....	.....	\$ 53,257	.....	.....	.....	\$ 71,287	\$ 25,982	.....
College of Education	232,445	.....	.....	277,410	.....	.....	.....	509,855	154,292	.....
Western State College	31,091	.....	.....	107,000	.....	.....	.....	138,091	42,154	.....
Total, 1937-38	\$ 281,566	.....	.....	\$ 437,667	.....	.....	.....	\$ 719,233	\$ 222,428	.....
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:

Fort Lewis School	\$ 4,289	\$ 375	.....	\$ 50,912	\$ 250	\$ 7,577	\$ 785	\$ 64,188	\$ 21,121	.....
Grand Junction	10,077	.....	.....	14,391	2,740	1,405	.....	28,613	6,504	.....
Pueblo	9,227	.....	.....	21,848	2,610	.....	.....	33,685	.....	.....
Trinidad	13,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,502	.....	.....
Total, 1937-38	\$ 37,095	\$ 375	.....	\$ 87,151	\$ 5,600	\$ 8,982	\$ 785	\$ 139,988	\$ 27,625	.....
Total, 1935-36	27,887	.....	.....	58,020	.....	6,098	500	92,505	29,571	\$ 87,276
Total, 1933-34	17,643	512	.....	58,645	.....	3,505	3,347	83,652	12,339	.....

Privately controlled:

Colorado Woman's College. \$ 42,024	\$ 396	.....	.....	.....	\$ 30,212	.....	\$ 99	\$ 72,731	\$ 118,157	\$ 2,781
Total, 1937-38	\$ 42,024	\$ 396	.....	.....	\$ 30,212	.....	\$ 99	\$ 72,731	\$ 118,157	\$ 2,781
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, 1937-38	\$1,969,238	\$198,695	\$405,810	\$2,073,432	\$275,856	\$547,357	\$ 52,732	\$5,523,120	\$1,074,711	\$122,398
Grand total, 1935-36	1,635,496	154,423	502,761	2,123,940	218,301	150,874	111,388	4,897,183	1,025,929	\$803,765
Grand total, 1933-34	1,290,041	150,912	250,895	1,946,313	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 1937-1938, WITH TOTALS FOR 1935-36 AND 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 in the state devoted to higher education. Denver College of Music is not included in the 1933-1934 and 1937-1938 totals. One privately controlled junior college included in 1933-1934 is omitted in 1935-1936 and 1937-1938. Pueblo Junior College is included in 1937-1938 for the first time.

INSTITUTIONS	Educational and General							Capital Outlay						
	Adminis- tration and General Control	Resident-Instruc- tion and Non- Research Budgeted		Organized Research Separately Budgeted	Extension	Libraries	Physical Plant Operation and Main- tenance	Total (Including Unitem- ized Ex- pendi- tures	Auxiliary Enter- prises and Activities (Gross)	Other Non-edu- cational Expendi- tures	Buildings and Grounds	Equip- ment	Total	
		Colleges, Schools, and De- partments	Related Activities											
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES														
Publicly controlled:														
School of Mines	\$ 25,232	\$ 163,283	---	\$ 15,057	-----	\$ 6,108	\$104,023	\$ 313,703	---	---	\$110,155	\$15,457	\$125,612	
State College	59,918	439,235	-----	238,855	\$283,200	21,812	82,203	1,125,223	\$ 84,136	\$ 13,639	17,155	----	17,155	
University of Colorado	104,686	1,037,704	\$639,891	---	60,342	50,689	145,066	2,038,378	334,261	21,939	669,477	----	669,477	
Total, 1937-38	\$189,836	\$1,640,222	\$639,891	\$253,912	\$343,542	\$ 78,609	\$331,292	\$3,477,304	\$ 418,397	\$ 35,578	\$796,787	\$15,457	\$812,244	
Total, 1935-36	202,816	1,429,481	42,794	249,908	324,672	72,595	320,884	2,643,150	798,184	39,046	107,515	13,246	120,761	
Total, 1933-34	212,866	1,172,588	353,524	215,690	229,157	92,836	264,679	2,541,340	156,380	26,766	2,276	18,916	21,192	
Privately controlled:														
Colorado College	\$ 75,504	\$ 139,436	---	---	---	\$ 16,104	\$ 47,219	\$ 278,263	\$ 28,137	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,083	----	\$ 25,083	
Iliff School of Theology	5,345	12,170	---	---	---	1,279	5,286	24,080	---	1,920	---	----	----	
Loretta Heights College	11,039	37,728	---	---	---	4,559	14,953	68,279	12,812	---	---	----	----	
Regis College	23,442	65,366	---	---	---	4,093	32,142	124,983	72,986	17,293	7,000	\$ 500	7,500	
University of Denver	60,928	385,892	\$ 5,465	\$ 8,460	\$ 3,440	38,032	60,563	562,830	139,792	77,136	---	8,086	8,086	
Westminster Law School	4,373	6,045	---	---	---	1,227	---	11,645	---	---	---	----	----	
Total, 1937-38	\$180,631	\$ 646,637	\$ 5,465	\$ 8,460	\$ 3,440	\$ 65,284	\$160,163	\$1,070,080	\$ 253,727	\$101,349	\$ 32,083	\$ 8,586	\$ 40,669	
Total, 1935-36	150,355	531,350	3,600	7,184	3,833	60,548	119,797	876,667	198,864	39,457	29,427	5,349	34,776	
Total, 1933-34	135,665	565,046	11,233	9,920	5,187	50,254	126,304	903,609	175,898	100,639	16,358	7,321	23,679	

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Adams State Teachers-----	\$ 9,405	\$ 41,907	-----	-----	\$ 2,161	\$ 13,947	\$ 67,420	\$ 21,251	\$ 4,914	\$ 291	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,308
College of Education-----	76,646	316,588	-----	-----	22,783	68,045	501,170	137,660	1,391	1,203	7,553	8,756
Western State College-----	25,674	89,341	-----	-----	3,818	20,094	138,927	32,926	2,700	1,418	313	1,731
Total, 1937-38-----	\$111,725	\$ 447,836	-----	-----	\$ 17,108	\$102,086	\$ 707,517	\$ 191,837	\$ 9,005	\$ 2,912	\$ 8,883	\$ 11,795
Total, 1935-36-----	98,209	414,347	-----	-----	17,144	100,761	656,757	127,896	10,355	37,394	2,020	39,414
Total, 1933-34-----	106,632	354,847	\$ 272	-----	20,409	70,935	575,038	97,237	3,000	5,000	465	5,465

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Fort Lewis School-----	\$ 14,296	\$ 42,912	\$ 2,722	\$ 846	\$ 1,779	\$ 12,352	\$ 74,907	\$ 10,265	-----	\$ 24,575	\$ 5,745	\$ 30,320
Grand Junction-----	6,651	18,223	-----	50	200	1,616	26,740	8,763	-----	1,856	476	2,332
Pueblo-----	1,692	27,511	-----	-----	408	2,864	32,475	3,118	\$ 656	5,296	6,893	12,189
Trinidad-----	2,823	12,618	-----	-----	152	674	16,267	1,325	398	-----	63	63
Total, 1937-38-----	\$ 25,462	\$ 101,264	\$ 2,722	\$ 896	\$ 2,539	\$ 17,506	\$ 150,339	\$ 23,471	\$ 1,054	\$ 31,727	\$13,177	\$ 44,904
Total, 1935-36-----	18,985	62,802	-----	-----	3,198	8,310	93,795	27,572	288	23,366	-----	23,366
Total, 1933-34-----	12,662	43,655	-----	-----	2,616	7,388	66,321	7,305	-----	4,103	4,258	8,361

Privately controlled:

Colorado Woman's College-----	\$ 44,171	\$ 36,376	-----	-----	\$ 1,879	\$ 4,910	\$ 87,336	\$ 72,521	\$ 16,024	-----	\$ 429	\$ 429
Total, 1937-38-----	\$ 44,171	\$ 36,376	-----	-----	\$ 1,879	\$ 4,910	\$ 87,336	\$ 72,521	\$ 16,024	-----	\$ 429	\$ 429
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, 1937-38-----	\$551,825	\$2,872,335	\$648,078	\$263,268	\$177,073	\$615,957	\$5,492,626	\$ 959,953	\$163,010	\$863,509	\$46,532	\$910,041
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-----	503,964	2,164,138	365,029	225,610	169,088	473,324	4,160,906	476,726	156,129	27,737	30,960	58,697

EDUCATIONAL: VALUE OF PROPERTY OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1937-1938, WITH TOTALS FOR 1933-1934 AND 1935-36.

(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 in the state devoted to higher education. Denver College of Music is not included in the 1933-1934 and 1937-1938 totals. One privately controlled junior college included in 1933-34 is omitted in 1935-36 and 1937-38. Pueblo Junior College is included in 1937-1938 for first time.

INSTITUTIONS	Value of Physical Property				Endowment and Other Non-expendable Funds				Total Value of Property	
	Grounds	Buildings	Equipment	Unexpended Plant Funds	Total	Endow-ment	Annuity Funds	Loan Funds		Total
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES:										
Publicly controlled:										
School of Mines	\$ 171,670	\$ 637,398	\$ 598,898	\$103,737	\$ 1,511,703	.....	.....	\$ 11,519	\$ 11,519	\$ 1,523,222
State College	350,000	3,530,000	597,000	29,090	4,506,090	\$ 489,185	\$ 35,000	2,754	526,939	5,033,029
University of Colorado	471,500	4,548,212	1,649,480	31,735	6,700,927	359,570	65,723	57,344	482,637	7,183,564
Total, 1937-38	\$ 993,170	\$ 8,715,610	\$2,845,378	\$164,562	\$12,718,720	\$ 848,755	\$100,723	\$ 71,617	\$1,021,095	\$13,739,815
Total, 1935-36	1,047,854	10,055,599	2,954,217	.....	14,057,670	483,310	35,000	91,075	609,385	14,667,055
Total, 1933-34	1,008,905	9,534,048	2,680,279	.....	13,223,232	773,735	.....	87,397	861,132	14,084,364
Privately controlled:										
Colorado College	\$ 410,382	\$1,310,018	\$ 317,083	.....	\$ 2,037,483	\$2,669,277	.....	\$ 19,251	\$2,688,528	\$ 4,726,011
Illiff School of Theology ³	20,000	130,000	25,000	.....	175,000	326,788	.....	.....	326,788	501,788
Loretto Heights College	105,000	1,027,500	151,611	.....	1,284,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284,111
Regis College	63,694	470,000	138,266	.....	671,960	47,887	.....	.....	47,887	719,847
University of Denver	208,248	1,033,005	427,154	.....	1,668,407	2,433,435	\$105,774	25,139	2,564,348	4,232,755
Total, 1937-38	\$ 807,324	\$ 3,970,523	\$1,059,114	.....	\$ 5,836,961	\$5,477,387	\$105,774	\$ 44,390	\$5,627,551	\$11,464,512
Total, 1935-1936	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	756,966	3,695,486	1,011,018	.....	5,463,470	5,016,558	8,253	37,400	5,062,211	10,525,681

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Adams State Teachers	\$ 20,164	\$ 423,757	\$ 56,668	.....	\$ 500,589	.....	.....	.....	\$ 28,050	\$ 28,050	\$ 500,589
College of Education .....	.....	2,347,808	430,892	.....	2,778,700	.....	.....	.....	15,331	15,331	2,806,750
Western State College	11,670	799,000	81,000	\$100,000	991,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007,001
Total, 1937-38.....	\$ 31,834	\$ 3,570,565	\$ 568,560	.....	\$ 4,270,959	.....	.....	.....	\$ 43,381	\$ 43,381	\$ 4,314,340
Total, 1935-36	\$ 101,614	2,816,190	534,149	.....	3,451,953	.....	.....	.....	47,298	47,298	3,499,251
Total, 1933-34	28,614	2,252,487	500,967	.....	2,782,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,782,068

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Fort Lewis School	\$ 100,000	\$ 337,150	\$ 53,038	.....	\$ 490,188	\$ 11,213	.....	.....	.....	\$ 11,213	\$ 501,401
Grand Junction	14,500	.....	24,485	\$ 2,000	40,985	6,000	.....	.....	\$ 200	6,200	47,185
Pueblo	3,280	75,680	12,984	.....	91,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,944
Trinidad	2,000	8,000	2,000	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Total, 1937-38	\$ 119,780	\$ 420,830	\$ 92,507	\$ 2,000	\$ 635,117	\$ 17,213	.....	.....	\$ 200	\$ 17,413	\$ 652,530
Total, 1935-36	14,000	391,515	120,300	.....	525,815	20,719	.....	.....	.....	20,719	546,534
Total, 1933-34	105,900	390,000	66,990	.....	562,890	.....	.....	.....	500	500	563,390

Privately controlled:

Colorado Woman's College..	\$ 91,347	\$ 377,619	\$ 80,612	\$ 765	\$ 550,343	\$ 94,861	.....	.....	\$ 4,309	\$ 99,170	\$ 649,513
Total, 1937-38	\$ 91,347	\$ 377,619	\$ 80,612	\$ 765	\$ 550,343	\$ 94,861	.....	.....	\$ 4,309	\$ 99,170	\$ 649,513
Total, 1935-36	91,347	377,619	78,885	.....	547,851	95,023	\$ 100	.....	3,607	98,730	646,581
Total, 1933-34	95,998	397,619	75,431	.....	569,048	97,707	.....	.....	2,995	100,702	669,750
Grand total, 1937-38	\$2,043,455	\$17,055,147	\$4,646,171	\$267,327	\$24,012,100	\$6,438,216	\$206,497	\$163,897	\$6,808,610	\$30,820,710	\$30,820,710
Grand total, 1935-36	2,037,675	17,599,054	4,597,982	.....	24,234,711	5,802,495	42,018	228,587	6,073,100	30,307,811	30,307,811
Grand total, 1933-34	1,996,383	16,269,640	4,334,685	.....	22,600,708	5,888,000	8,253	128,292	6,024,545	28,625,253	28,625,253

¹Includes dormitories valued at \$3,093,716.

²Includes funds temporarily functioning as endowments valued at \$432,258.

³1936 figures.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Two acts of the legislature approved April 20, 1925, established the Junior College of Grand Junction and the Junior College of Trinidad, the first of their kind in the state. They were authorized to teach the first two years of a regular college course in science and liberal arts so as to permit graduation into higher courses and professional schools of the University of Colorado and institutions of like character. The acts carried with them appropriations for \$2,500 each for the improvement of the sites of the colleges and authorized the Governor to appoint three trustees for each.

An act of the legislature known as the Junior College act, approved May 6, 1937, created the authority for the establishment of junior college districts in the state, said districts to consist of one or more counties if such area has a school population of 3,500 or more and an assessed valuation of \$20,000,000 or more. A junior college was defined as an educational institution which shall provide not to exceed two years of training in the arts, sciences and humanities beyond the 12th grade of the public high school curriculum and for vocational education. The law provides the method by which 500 electors of a county or counties may petition for the formation of a district and for the holding of an election to act thereon.

Further provisions were made for the reorganization of districts and taking over the properties of any junior colleges theretofore existing and for the granting of credits. Under this provision the Grand Junction and Trinidad colleges were reorganized and the name of the former was changed to Mesa Junior College. Subsequent to the enactment of the law the Pueblo Junior college was organized.

Existing laws were amended to provide for the certification of levies to the county commissioners for the payment of \$75 per month for teachers in junior colleges out of county funds, and for other aid. Colleges organized under the law become a part of the state's educational system, and like secondary schools, share in the income from the state's permanent school fund.

The Grand Junction, Trinidad and Pueblo junior colleges have all come under the law. Three other junior colleges have been organized and are functioning, but as yet have not been incorporated into the state's edu-

cational system. These are the Junior College of La Junta, the Junior College of Northeastern Colorado, at Sterling, and the Junior College of Lamar.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The Roman Catholic educational system in Colorado comprises 85 schools, exclusive of Regis college and Loretto Heights, both of which are included in the section on universities and colleges. Of these, 60 are elementary, 24 are high schools, and one is a boys' seminary. The elementary schools include 52 parochial, three academies for girls and five orphanages for boys and girls. The high schools include 17 parochial, five academies for boys and girls and two orphanages.

The total enrollment in the 85 schools in the school year 1940-1941 was 14,074, of which 6,813 were male and 7,261 female. The number of teachers employed was 525, of which 67 were male and 458 female. The figures are exclusive of Regis and Loretto Heights colleges.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Colorado vocational education program is carried on under authority granted by four federal acts and four state acceptance acts. The first of the federal legislation is known as the Smith-Hughes act of 1917, and was followed by the rehabilitation act of 1925, the George-Deen act of 1937, and the vocational-education-for-national-defense act of 1940. These acts provided for federal-state cooperation to conserve and develop the natural human resources; to promote a more prosperous agriculture; to prevent waste of human labor; to provide apprenticeship; to increase the wage-earning power of adult productive workers and to promote efficient and satisfying home conditions. The 1940 act fitted the program into the training of defense workers.

Colorado accepted the terms and conditions of the federal (Smith-Hughes) act by qualifying legislation in 1917, making temporary arrangements for the organization of the state board of vocational education, followed in 1933 by an act placing it under the state department of public instruction. In 1919 a state act provided a continuing appropriation of \$72,680 annually for the development and maintenance of the program, and in 1919 it made state school funds available to school boards of first class power to employ special teachers.

The federal government does not undertake the organization and direction of vocational education within the state, but makes substantial financial contributions to be supplemented by state funds. These grants are conditional and impose specific obligations in regard to the expenditure of the funds. The state treasurer is custodian of all funds, and makes payments out of same only on warrants drawn by the state auditor on vouchers issued by the board.

The state board is composed of five members, one each representing employers and organized employees, a practicing farmer, a representative of distributive occupations and a woman representing homemaking. They receive actual and necessary travel expenses for attending board meetings, the total in the 1942 fiscal year being \$197.69. The activities of the board are under a staff of supervisors and necessary personnel under a state director, the latter being H. A. Tie-mann.

Funds expended by the board in the year ending June 30, 1942, are as follows:

Federal:	Amount
Federal Smith-Hughes.....	\$ 61,935
Federal George-Deen.....	122,146
Federal Rehabilitation.....	15,706
	<hr/>
	\$ 199,787
State:	
Appropriations	\$ 55,500
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 255,287
Federal funds for training war workers, equipment, etc.....	\$1,079,540
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	\$1,334,827

During the year 663 physically handicapped persons received rehabilitation service of vocational guidance, vocational training, artificial appliances or placement in remunerative employment. Of this number 229 cases were rehabilitated at an average weekly wage of \$20.63, an annual earning power of \$132,011 or more than four times the cost in state and federal funds.

Enrollments for year ending June 30, 1942, were as follows:

	Number
Vocational agricultural.....	3,098
Trade and industrial.....	14,870
Homemaking	10,217
Distributive occupations.....	3,914
Rehabilitation	663
	<hr/>
Total	32,762

The total number of teachers employed was 446.

Museums, Libraries, Scientific

Colorado Museums, Paleontological Investigations, Archaeological Expeditions, Harvard Observatory, Mount Evans Laboratory, Public Libraries

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 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, 1941, including buildings and equipment, but not exhibits, was \$1,101,718.

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 1934.....	4,605,208
1935	241,445
1936	266,900
1937	299,490
1938	423,780
1939	463,130
1940	604,745
1941	805,005
Total	7,709,703

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 one of the most complete collections of artifacts of the Pueblo culture in the United States; Indian relics, the machinery which coined gold in a private mint in Denver in 1860, models of scenes and incidents of early life in the west, reconstructed to scale, war relics, and numerous documents and records of great historical value.

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
1938	11,615.05
1939	7,408.04

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 Helen Dill memorial collection of nineteenth and twentieth century American and French works; and canvases of contemporary American artists. It also maintains an unusually fine exhibit of Indian art.

Chappell House—Chappell House, 1300 Logan street, Denver, was presented to the Denver Art association in 1922, by Delos Chappell and Mrs. George Cranmer, and is conducted by the Denver Art museum. It sends out traveling exhibits and supplements the work of that 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.

tion 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.

Fort Bent Museum—The Fort Bent museum, in Court House park, La Junta, has a scaled model of Bent's fort, and exhibits of fossils and relics of early days in the Arkansas valley, including old newspapers and documents.

Meeker Museum—The Meeker museum in Greeley was the home of Nathan C. Meeker, founder of the Meeker colony, and federal agent at the White River agency in 1879 when he was slain in a Ute Indian uprising, and houses his furniture, saddles, trappings and other relics of the pioneer.

Corwin Hospital Museum—The Corwin hospital museum at Pueblo houses world war relics and relics of the south sea islands, Australia, South America and other countries collected by Dr. Richard Corwin in his world travels.

Fine Arts Center—The Fine Arts Center at Colorado Springs is affiliated with Colorado college and in 1936 occupied a new building, a gift of Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor. It houses an art school, galleries, a small theatre, a museum and studios for artists. It maintains a permanent collection of Indian and southwestern art and is custodian of many fine paintings from Pacific coast art galleries moved into the interior for the duration of World War II.

Pioneer Museum—The Pioneer Museum in Fort Collins was opened May 12, 1942, as a result of the work of pioneer societies and the Indian Relic and Hobby club of that city at a cost of \$18,881 in WPA funds and \$6,300

local funds, and is owned by the city. It houses a collection of African, Canadian and Alaskan hunting trophies loaned by John C. Ayers' estate; an exhibit of Rocky Mountain animals loaned by William Jeffers; and an exhibit of Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, French and Spanish swords and guns dating back to 500 A. D. A feature of the museum is the Antoine Janis cabin, built in 1844, constructed by the scout and his wife, and the oldest cabin in the state, which contains a collection of pioneer relics.

University of Colorado Museum—The University of Colorado museum at Boulder had its beginning in a small way in 1902, when Prof. Junius Henderson (1865-1937) was appointed curator. The expanding requirements for the housing of the exhibits resulted in the construction in 1937 of a museum building, which was made possible with a federal grant of funds. It was opened to the public on November 16, 1937. At the time of the removal of the collections to the museum building, the number of specimens exceeded a million.

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 cliffdwellers 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 in 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 footprints, excavated from a coal mine, indicated the beast had a stride of 15 feet. Each rock containing a footprint weighed four tons. From the measurements of these prints and a foreleg bone it is estimated that the reptile was at least 34 feet high.

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 evidences of other ruins to the north. Subsequently Dr. Martin went with the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and in 1937 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.

A generous grant from the Penrose fund of the American Philosophical society, matched in part by museum funds, enabled the museum to continue its archaeological survey of western and southern Colorado in 1941. Betty

Holmes Huscher and Harold Huscher, with a crew of four, spent three months in the field attempting to establish a skeleton chronology for various cultural traces previously identified. According to the Huschers, the more important inferences to be drawn from the season's work are that the Rocky Mountain region likely was occupied continuously through the post-Pluvial drouth period which came to an end some four thousand years ago, and that during the drouth, retreat of some of the small nomadic bands must have been upward into the higher hills instead of downward to regions of more stable rainfall. It follows that the Basketmaker subsistence, hunting-gathering culture—the substratum from which springs much of Pueblo and Apache-Navajo culture, and most of the Ute-Paiute—may well have developed indigenously from the older, big-game hunting, post-Glacier cultures.

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 by 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 concerning their location. There are many valuable collections of Indian relics in the museums and private homes in the state.

Additional information concerning the Mesa Verde and other ruins may be found in the chapter on "National Parks and Monuments."

HARVARD OBSERVATORY

The world's highest astronomical observatory was built and equipped 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 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 is 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.

Subsequent to its completion the University of Chicago and Cornell University have participated in its support.

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 has 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 fa-

cilities 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.

Expeditions to the summit are at present limited on account of the scientists being engaged in research in connection with the war program. Plans for the installation of additional scientific equipment have been held in abeyance for the same reason. Included among the latter is a cosmic ray "telescope" which resembles a ferris wheel six feet in diameter, around the rim of which are mounted detectors and cameras for recording simultaneously the arrival of cosmic rays from different directions. This instrument is stored in Denver, along with a new diesel power plant, awaiting an opportunity for the scientists to install it.

COLORADO LIBRARIES

Colorado has extensive library facilities available to the public, many of which are maintained wholly or in part by public funds. There are 132 libraries in the state, containing 2,295,905 volumes, exclusive of public school libraries and lending libraries operated by private concerns. The number of volumes is nearly equal to two for every man, woman and child in the state.

A summary of these, by type and number of volumes, is as follows:

	No.	Volumes
State libraries.....	5	*235,570
Public libraries.....	101	1,063,401
County libraries.....	11	83,612
College and university:		
Publicly controlled.....	8	525,904
Privately controlled.....	7	287,418
Total	132	2,295,905

*Exclusive of legislative reference library.

The annual survey of public libraries in the cities and towns of the state conducted by the staff of the Colorado state library reveals a total of 101 libraries of which 97 reported 1,063,401 volumes and 86 reported 223,754 borrowers. The circulation of libraries reporting was 3,675,296, an indicated circulation of 16.3 per borrower. This compares with 16.1 per borrower in 1940 and 1939. The circulation in 1934 was 19.

The circulation per borrower in Denver in 1941 was 19.4, which compares with 20.1 in 1940 and 21.3 in 1934; Pueblo, 16.5, which compares with 16.3 per borrower in 1940 and 13.9 in

1934. Boulder, the center of the state university, reported a circulation of 18.2 per borrower in 1941.

The public libraries are supported principally by mill levies and 89 libraries reporting for 1941 reported an aggregate income of \$383,940. That amount includes revenue from taxation since fines and other fees collected by the libraries go back into the general city funds.

Eleven of the counties maintain county libraries. These, with the exception of Larimer and Weld counties, are supported by donations.

A table published herewith gives the number of volumes, circulation, number of borrowers and income for the public libraries, by cities and towns, and for the county libraries by counties with the location of the library in parenthesis.

The colleges and universities of the state have 813,322 volumes in their libraries, of which 525,904 are in the publicly-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:	Volumes
Colorado College.....	105,300
Colorado Woman's College.....	5,000
Hill 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 superintend

ent 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 lends books out of the state library, and in 1941 the circulation was 115,151.

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 70,000 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 Colorado and has 15,570 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.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, INCOME AND NUMBER OF BORROWERS, BY CITIES AND TOWNS, DECEMBER, 1941

(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 the text.

City or Town	Number Volumes	Circulation	1941 Income	No. of Borrowers
TAX-SUPPORTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES				
Alamosa	3,392	3,800	\$ 325.00	529
Arvada	1,328	11,031	565.00	1,140
Aurora	10,000	17,551	749.90	.....
Ault	5,000	4,625	77.50	247
Bayfield	2,588	5,952	464.00	.....
Boulder	19,924	109,020	5,739.37	6,000
Bennett	1,108	918	39.50	262
Berthoud	1,934	851	106.38	53
Brighton	12,500	27,891	1,924.57	3,000
Breckenridge	1,606	1,410	79.17	99
Bristol	525	400	.....	45
Brush	10,064	15,976	1,471.17	1,407
Burlington	12,238	12,238	728.74	1,120
Calhan	700	983	113.16	225
Canon City	11,287	22,180	1,997.75	.....
Castle Rock	400	1,000	.....	.....
Cedaredge	300	1,300	68.00	131
Central City	1,973	3,780	21.00	430
Cheyenne Wells	1,940	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Springs	59,878	251,303	26,356.00	20,000
Crook	825	1,246	15.00	125
Cortez .....	.....	.....	260.00	.....
Craig	9,425	18,273	1,343.47	1,425
Delta .....	.....	27,464	2,645.00	2,206
Del Norte	200	1,800	158.87	40
Denver	411,028	1,722,263	228,653.67	88,893
Durango	20,460	42,648	5,107.80	4,209
Edgewater	1,300	11,296	60.94	503
Elizabeth	1,500	1,149	60.00	30
Empire	40	.....	.....	50
Englewood	11,000	49,798	1,759.65	6,000
Erie	900	6,622	195.73	156
Evergreen	10,000	800	.....	300
Fleming	1,200	4,000	.....	200
Florence	5,922	7,545	1,302.00	1,000
Fort Collins	29,827	130,329	9,030.00	4,525
Fort Lupton	5,062	8,608	882.50	908
Fort Morgan	9,000	20,885	2,854.36	10,124
Fowler	2,000	1,880	280.00	.....
Fruita	600	6,454	30.25	300
Georgetown	4,047	4,047	239.81	370
Genoa	800	.....	300.00	.....
Gill	450	20,000	50.00	.....

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, INCOME AND NUMBER OF BORROWERS, BY CITIES AND TOWNS, DECEMBER, 1941—Continued

City or Town	Number Volumes	Circulation	1941 Income	No. of Borrowers
Golden	6,000	12,068	\$ 685.79	1,236
Glenwood Springs.....	7,400	10,560	350.43	1,848
Granada	900	2,500	65.00	90
Greeley	36,087	191,415	11,500.00	4,839
Grand Junction.....	13,109	92,428	7,499.33	4,512
Grover	1,400	1,850	33.41	250
Gunnison	1,528	4,687	350.00	930
Haxtun	1,166	.....	284.40	.....
Hillrose	1,720	7,500	4.00	.....
Holly	3,597	14,295	164.00	515
Holyoke	11,000	16,945	1,224.20	.....
Hugo	4,000	3,851	255.00	750
Idaho Springs.....	9,232	15,033	1,000.00	985
Julesburg	4,000	3,800	600.00	400
Lafayette	2,700	3,024	170.00	305
Lamar	8,700	13,513	300.00	500
La Junta.....	25,177	42,695	8,457.99	2,782
Leadville	10,134	14,674	1,182.11	640
Littleton	6,985	23,426	1,716.92	1,090
Longmont	19,106	69,826	6,129.30	7,836
Louisville	2,121	.....	160.00	100
Loveland	14,500	40,185	4,324.00	2,800
Maybell	2,000	.....	.....	40
Manitou	1,250	.....	200.00	300
Manzanola	3,500	.....	196.00	60
Meeker	3,500	8,860	566.00	306
Merino	700	.....	.....	100
Monte Vista.....	5,171	29,737	1,973.66	1,000
Montrose .....	.....	34,077	2,748.32	3,875
Morrison	300	.....	.....	217
Norwood	1,274	.....	.....	.....
Ovid	3,000	1,600	300.00	143
Ouray	10,300	4,328	372.00	267
Olathe	2,000	1,500	30.00	250
Palmer Lake.....	1,300	400	.....	50
Peetz	734	674	34.71	68
Platteville	3,000	1,385	22.19	203
Pueblo	45,813	170,024	12,894.75	10,274
Rangeley	800	884	.....	100
Rifle	2,807	12,706	675.06	480
Rocky Ford.....	14,923	30,051	3,165.03	2,144
San Acacio.....	309	300	25.00	100
Salida	12,266	13,350	2,864.83	.....
Sedgwick	2,769	3,234	100.76	200
Silverton	1,931	5,825	1,537.52	507
Steamboat Springs.....	8,124	10,695	1,135.35	.....
Sterling	18,276	60,893	4,966.76	5,294
Strasburg .....	.....	948	6.00	162
Stratton Park.....	800	200	21.28	41
Sugar City.....	1,500	2,000	60.00	260
Swink	2,925	.....	.....	75
Telluride	200	400	10.00	90
Trinidad	21,574	50,084	5,500.00	5,608
Walsenburg	5,000	23,363	956.49	463
Westminster	688	1,232	5.00	289
Windsor	4,754	16,387	628.00	2,000
Woodland Park.....	580	19,200	2.20	328
Wray	3,500	7,268	454.88	.....
Total, Public.....	1,062,401	3,675,296	\$383,962.93	223,754
COUNTY LIBRARIES				
Alamosa (Alamosa)....	3,609	6,959	25.00	409
Baca (Springfield)....	5,000	25,137	930.92	1,761
Elbert (Kiowa).....	3,064	7,904	350.59	912
El Paso (Colorado Springs)	3,141	2,638	140.18	.....
Garfield (New Castle)..	3,545	18,688	918.61	1,314
Kiowa (Eads).....	5,988	40,513	927.96	2,260
Larimer (Ft. Collins)...	13,778	50,732	4,124.76	1,617
Logan (Sterling).....	8,108	34,964	499.17	.....
Mesa (Grand Junction)..	5,664	27,897	27.13	1,392
Summit (Dillon).....	1,715	4,393	15.00	103
Weld (Greeley).....	30,000	172,000	12,000.00	12,500
Total, County.....	83,612	391,825	\$ 19,959.32	22,268
Grand total.....	1,146,013	4,067,121	\$403,922.25	246,022

•1940 figures.

Highways and Motor Vehicles

Highway System of Colorado, Mileage, Receipts and Disbursements, Federal Participation, Mountain Passes on Highways; Highway Courtesy Patrol; Motor Vehicle Accidents; Motor Vehicle Operations

COLORADO has an elaborate highway system consisting of approximately 75,000 miles of roads of all types and descriptions, exclusive of streets in cities and towns, which reach into every community in the state. The construction and maintenance of the system is carried on by several separate and distinct governmental agencies, all of which co-operate in the general program and most of which participate to some extent in sharing the cost.

The state highway department constructs and has supervision over all roads designated as state and federal-aid highways. The maintenance of the federal-aid system is in charge of the state highway department. The maintenance of the state highways other than those parts 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 not in the federal-aid system. 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 in which federal funds are

involved. 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 made for contributory funds.

The highway system of the state, including state and federal-aid highways, county and local roads, highways and forest development roads in the national forests, and highways and roads in the national parks and monuments and Indian reservations, but exclusive of streets in municipalities, aggregate approximately 75,753 miles. State highways, including federal-aid projects, account for 12,389 miles of the total, and county and other local roads for 62,579 miles.

The state system as of January 1, 1942, including the federal aid roads, is distributed as follows:

Type	Miles
Projected, primitive and bladed..	1,058.1
Graded	1,099.8
Surfaced	5,546.2
Oiled	4,061.9
Paved	623.6
Total	12,389.6

The above includes 3,975.3 miles of federal-aid highways, of which 98.7 miles are in cities and towns of over 2,500 population.

The mileage of county and other local roads, computed by the state highway planning survey as of January 1, 1940, is distributed as follows:

Type	Miles
Paved	10.2
Surfaced	4,936.0
Unsurfaced	57,632.9
Total	62,579.1

The highway planning survey lists 653 miles of national forest highways and forest development roads; 114 miles in the national parks and monu-

ments and 18 miles in Indian reservations, as of January 1, 1940.

The number of farms in the state fronting on highways as reported by the bureau of the census for 1940, with comparative figures for 1930, is as follows:

Kind	Number
Hard-surfaced:	
1940	6,221
1930	1,017
Gravel, shell, shale(etc.):	
1940	14,385
1930	14,423
Improved dirt:	
1940	16,916
1930	22,602
Unimproved dirt:	
1940	11,836
1930	18,072

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. This program was completed in 1939.

Disbursements for highway construction, maintenance, administration, etc., by all agencies, in the 18-year period from 1924 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$277,307,825, distributed as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
State (including federal aid).....	\$163,530,686	59.0
Counties	93,847,595	33.8
Forest service.....	13,834,658	5.0
National parks.....	6,094,886	2.2
Total	\$277,307,825	100.0

Disbursements by the state highway department in the 32-year period 1910 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$188,796,135.

The state highway department consists of the governor, the state highway engineer, highway advisory board, and such assistants, clerks and employees 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 seven divisions.

The personnel of the state highway department as of January 1, 1942, 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	Walter B. Cooper.....	Fort Collins
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
William C. Loos.....	Auditor
Floyd A. Crowfoot.....	Supervisor of Supplies
Roy F. Smith.....	Chief Clerk
W. M. Williams.....	
.....	Public Relations Inspector
H. S. Dunwoody.....	
.....	Highway Planning Survey
A. R. Pepper.....	Traffic Supervisor

Owing to geographical conditions and mountain barriers, the highway advisory board districts do not correspond with the engineering and maintenance divisions. Each division has a division engineer, and a superintendent of maintenance. The division engineers are as follows:

DIVISION ENGINEERS

Div.

1	E. E. Montgomery.....	Denver
2	J. R. Cheney.....	Grand Junction
3	Roy J. Randall.....	Durango
4	James D. Bell.....	Pueblo
5	H. L. Jenness.....	Colorado Springs
6	Ernest Montgomery.....	Glenwood Springs
7	W. A. Whitney.....	Greeley

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
 W. J. Keller..District Planning Engineer
 J. E. Williams.....
Federal Aid Office Engineer
 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...Asst. 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. The amounts derived from this source and their distribution among the counties, by years, are given in a table accompanying the chapter on "Federal Lands and Reserves."

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.

Tables and charts accompanying the chapter on highways are as follows:

Mileage of county roads, by counties, as of January 1, 1940.

Mileage of state highways and federal-aid routes by types of road and by counties as of January 1, 1942.

Chart showing boundaries of highway districts having representation on the state highway advisory board.

Gross expenditures for all highway purposes by counties in 1937 to 1941, inclusive.

Summary of federal participation in Colorado highway operations through the public roads administration in fiscal years 1938 to 1941, inclusive.

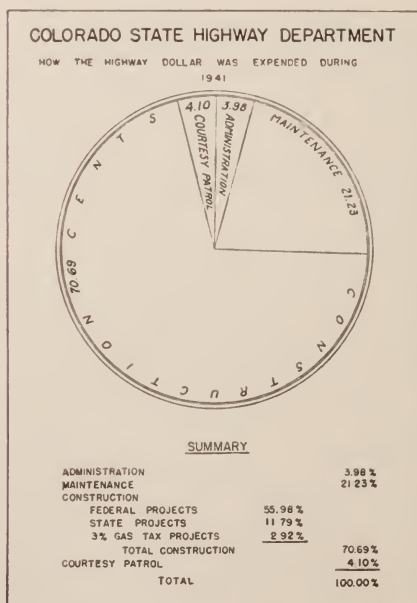
Disbursements for construction, maintenance and administration by state, county and federal agencies from 1924 to 1941, inclusive.

Receipts and expenditures of the state highway department from 1910 to 1942, inclusive.

Receipts of state highway department from the federal government for federal-aid highways and disbursements on federal-aid projects, by years, with percentages.

Balances, receipts and disbursements of all funds of the state highway department in detail from 1935 to 1941, inclusive.

Mountain passes on Colorado highways.



**HIGHWAYS: MILEAGE AND TYPES OF COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL ROADS
UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940**

(Source: State Highway Planning Survey)

COUNTY	Paved	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
Adams	0.5	18.1	1,685.8	1,704.4
Alamosa	223.7	314.3	538.0
Arapahoe	46.3	807.8	854.1
Archuleta	15.9	343.6	359.5
Baca	61.8	2,250.7	2,312.5
Bent	72.3	1,329.6	1,401.9
Boulder	116.2	478.7	594.9
Chaffee	45.3	262.4	307.7
Cheyenne	35.4	1,778.5	1,813.9
Clear Creek	2.9	73.8	76.7
Conejos	137.3	579.2	716.5
Costilla	18.6	472.7	491.3
Crowley	88.5	563.3	651.8
Custer	22.8	305.6	328.4
Delta	111.5	551.4	662.9
Denver ¹
Dolores	0.1	376.3	376.4
Douglas	0.6	56.8	375.1	432.5
Eagle	35.6	277.7	313.3
Elbert	71.8	1,292.1	1,363.9
El Paso	236.0	1,803.2	2,039.2
Fremont	0.1	107.2	591.2	698.5
Garfield	100.4	620.6	721.0
Gilpin	3.5	106.5	110.0
Grand	2.8	329.1	331.9
Gunnison	28.4	614.2	642.6
Hinsdale	4.4	77.7	82.1
Huerfano	22.2	933.4	955.6
Jackson	304.1	304.1
Jefferson	1.9	35.1	513.6	550.6
Kiowa	27.7	1,372.9	1,400.6
Kit Carson	56.8	2,884.6	2,941.4
Lake	11.8	108.7	120.5
La Plata	37.0	657.1	694.1
Larimer	1.1	444.7	833.6	1,279.4
Las Animas	1.6	41.0	2,352.0	2,394.6
Lincoln	55.1	2,153.7	2,208.8
Logan	284.0	1,899.7	2,183.7
Mesa	0.5	121.1	950.3	1,071.9
Mineral	1.5	59.7	61.2
Moffat	37.7	1,916.0	1,953.7
Montezuma	21.8	767.8	789.6
Montrose	166.5	857.9	1,024.4
Morgan	115.5	1,430.8	1,546.3
Otero	239.4	794.0	1,033.4
Ouray	26.4	172.2	198.6
Park	71.6	1,057.3	1,128.9
Phillips	119.4	981.3	1,100.7
Pitkin	23.0	112.0	135.0
Prowers	12.5	1,381.2	1,393.7
Pueblo	2.1	166.6	1,525.9	1,694.6
Rio Blanco	1.0	428.8	429.8
Rio Grande	148.0	381.3	529.3
Routt	13.9	744.5	758.4
Saguache	79.7	706.8	786.5
San Juan	4.0	13.0	17.0
San Miguel	6.0	440.4	446.4
Sedgwick	186.3	466.8	653.1
Summit	52.7	52.7
Teller	70.8	150.9	221.7
Washington	63.5	3,428.4	3,491.9
Weld	1.8	503.6	4,199.6	4,705.0
Yuma	57.2	2,338.8	2,396.0
Total, State.....	10.2	4,936.0	57,632.9	62,579.1

¹All city streets.

HIGHWAYS: MILEAGE OF STATE HIGHWAYS AND FEDERAL AID ROUTES IN COLORADO, BY TYPES OF ROAD AND BY COUNTIES, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1942

(Source: State Highway Department)

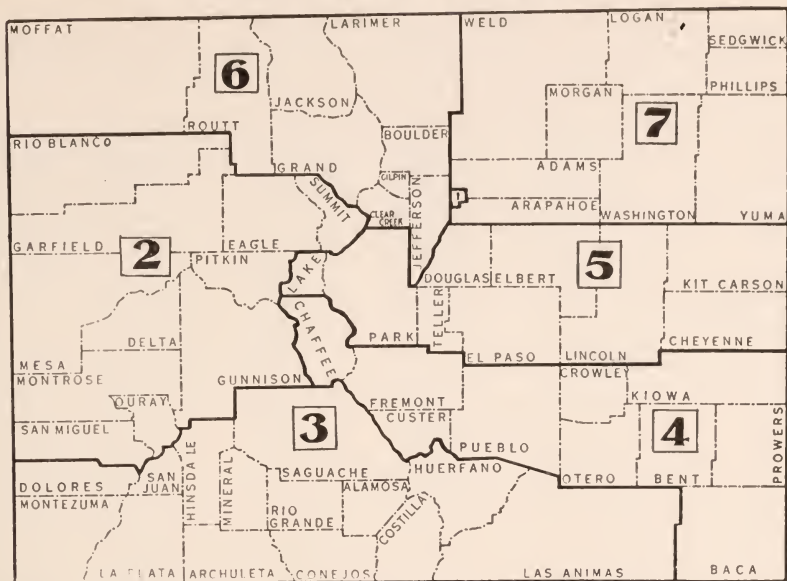
Note.—Total mileage of county highways, not included in this table, as of January 1, 1935, as reported by the United States bureau of public roads, was 65,129. Table giving this mileage by counties will be found on page 333 of the 1937-1938 Year Book. It is omitted here due to changes being made in classification of roads and resurveys by the highway planning survey which have not yet been finished.

COUNTY	Projected, Primitive and Bladed	State Highways (Including Federal Aid)					Federal Aid		
		Graded	Sur- faced	Oiled	Paved	Total	Towns Over 2,500 Popula- tion	State Highway	Total
Adams	11.1	---	46.6	89.0	28.0	174.7	2.6	89.4	92.0
Alamosa	9.9	8.5	93.5	35.3	1.5	148.7	1.5	32.3	33.8
Arapahoe	8.4	0.7	44.8	92.2	8.1	154.2	1.0	79.9	80.9
Archuleta	12.4	1.4	50.0	66.5	---	130.3	---	75.2	75.2
Baca	23.2	68.2	157.0	43.3	0.8	297.5	---	47.2	47.2
Bent	2.0	15.8	35.5	25.3	16.0	94.6	1.4	36.5	37.9
Boulder	0.8	4.1	75.4	85.0	37.5	202.8	1.9	33.1	35.0
Chaffee	---	---	19.1	96.8	1.4	117.3	2.2	95.7	97.9
Cheyenne	8.0	8.9	73.7	75.7	---	166.3	---	75.2	75.2
Clear Creek	24.4	13.9	25.2	72.1	1.8	137.4	---	51.3	51.3
Conejos	---	8.3	125.2	32.5	---	166.0	---	61.0	61.0
Costilla	5.9	2.1	87.8	64.5	---	160.3	---	64.5	64.5
Crowley	4.0	4.2	49.1	28.3	---	85.6	---	---	---
Custer	15.8	2.5	106.0	0.5	---	124.8	---	---	---
Delta	3.1	21.7	79.9	65.4	1.2	171.3	1.0	25.0	26.0
Denver	0.3	---	2.9	36.2	33.5	72.9	36.1	---	36.1
Dolores	---	48.2	19.7	20.0	---	87.9	---	20.0	20.0
Douglas	23.8	7.3	125.0	10.6	35.8	202.5	---	68.8	68.8
Eagle	46.0	12.8	54.1	94.0	---	206.9	---	110.5	110.5
Elbert	18.4	6.9	82.6	53.9	---	161.8	---	53.9	53.9
El Paso	27.2	2.8	167.4	110.2	57.8	365.4	9.0	131.0	140.0
Fremont	18.6	39.2	87.7	84.6	5.2	235.3	3.9	68.9	72.8
Garfield	34.9	5.8	39.7	101.6	1.6	183.6	---	83.6	83.6
Gilpin	12.8	1.0	23.9	22.1	---	59.8	---	---	---
Grand	36.5	7.9	74.6	118.8	---	237.8	---	141.8	141.8
Gunnison	119.0	68.8	94.4	73.2	---	355.4	---	75.3	75.3
Hinsdale	4.2	20.5	32.6	---	---	57.3	---	---	---
Huerfano	18.9	26.9	100.2	61.5	2.3	209.8	2.1	56.4	58.5
Jackson	---	11.1	130.8	34.6	---	176.5	---	3.8	3.8
Jefferson	40.2	9.7	132.6	125.7	22.6	330.8	---	56.8	56.8
Kiowa	2.9	12.0	81.8	88.2	---	184.9	---	26.6	26.6
Kit Carson	14.3	7.6	147.1	62.8	0.9	232.7	---	60.3	60.3
Lake	5.0	1.6	49.3	38.5	1.5	95.9	1.5	37.7	39.2
La Plata	---	---	69.5	98.9	2.8	171.2	3.0	96.6	99.6
Larimer	9.5	---	143.1	168.2	30.5	351.3	4.5	172.4	176.9
Las Animas	36.2	33.1	151.7	100.2	23.2	344.4	2.8	83.2	86.0
Lincoln	47.5	68.9	208.7	75.6	1.0	401.7	---	67.3	67.3
Logan	---	---	116.6	48.4	54.2	219.2	1.8	99.6	101.4
Mesa	43.2	68.9	67.6	99.7	9.6	289.0	1.9	92.7	94.6
Mineral	14.4	---	56.2	9.6	---	80.2	---	25.2	25.2
Moffat	---	35.4	21.5	169.5	1.1	227.5	---	168.9	168.9
Monteruma	---	55.8	44.4	84.3	---	184.5	---	73.7	73.7
Montrose	56.2	50.9	135.6	51.6	2.6	296.9	2.1	62.9	65.0
Morgan	3.3	6.0	104.8	19.3	36.7	170.1	1.1	45.1	46.2
Otero	0.8	1.0	77.3	51.4	32.0	162.5	2.9	72.0	74.9
Ouray	2.9	1.0	34.5	25.1	0.5	64.0	---	49.0	49.0
Park	36.1	---	89.0	123.7	---	248.8	---	122.4	122.4
Phillips	---	---	82.8	43.7	0.4	126.9	---	32.9	32.9
Pitkin	19.4	6.2	65.8	18.5	---	109.9	---	---	---
Prowers	10.6	15.0	139.0	67.8	8.8	241.2	1.8	81.5	83.3
Pueblo	1.3	1.8	124.7	111.9	51.8	291.5	6.4	95.7	102.1
Rio Blanco	85.4	117.0	51.8	27.3	---	281.5	---	41.6	41.6
Rio Grande	---	---	50.2	60.0	3.5	113.7	1.5	52.4	53.9
Routt	29.6	80.6	64.8	77.8	1.5	254.3	---	57.2	57.2
Saguache	---	5.5	142.4	69.0	---	216.9	---	66.4	66.4
San Juan	6.4	---	50.8	2.2	---	59.4	---	34.0	34.0
San Miguel	26.2	59.4	66.4	20.3	---	172.3	---	32.7	32.7
Sedgwick	---	---	68.8	10.0	24.1	102.9	---	23.8	23.8
Summit	19.0	---	76.5	22.4	---	117.9	---	61.2	61.2
Teller	18.2	10.4	77.3	37.3	---	143.2	---	21.0	21.0
Washington	15.0	16.5	226.8	57.9	7.4	323.6	---	58.6	58.6
Weld	5.5	2.5	200.6	245.2	74.0	527.8	4.7	179.0	183.7
Yuma	19.4	13.5	221.8	51.2	0.4	306.3	---	45.9	45.9
Total, state	1,058.1	1,099.8	5,546.2	4,061.9	623.6	12,389.6	98.7	3,876.6	3,975.3

¹Subsequent to January 1, 1940 the Supreme Court ruled that federal aid highways in towns of more than 2,500 population are part of the state highway system.

²Included in total for the state.

CHART SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICTS HAVING REPRESENTATION ON THE ADVISORY BOARD



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
1940.....	7,987,867	6,515,413	744,030	114,108	15,361,418
1941.....	7,973,165	6,700,202	697,247	115,141	15,485,755
Total.....	\$163,530,686	\$ 93,847,595	\$ 13,834,658	\$ 6,094,886	\$277,307,825

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

†Exclusive of Costilla, San Juan and Teller counties in 1939. 1938 and 1937 and Elbert County in 1939.

HIGHWAYS: GROSS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES FOR ALL HIGHWAY PURPOSES, INCLUDING 3 PER CENT SPECIAL FUND, FOR 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938 AND 1937

(Source: County Treasurers)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Adams	\$ 122,259.43	\$ 116,642.68	\$ 107,798.29	\$ 102,927.47	\$ 93,941.75
Alamosa	39,215.40	43,094.88	49,307.62	46,358.61	69,068.16
Arapahoe	94,914.28	108,962.34	82,336.04	82,523.41	76,337.67
Archuleta	35,114.86	33,859.85	30,544.84	31,034.04	23,216.08
Baca	50,640.86	81,557.96	70,871.82	87,291.13	82,699.41
Bent	42,419.36	35,061.41	36,518.28	40,485.48	43,531.29
Boulder	213,999.33	200,564.11	110,399.95	234,684.01	197,639.44
Chaffee	36,891.18	38,382.82	41,471.69	36,133.09	37,065.16
Cheyenne	51,788.57	44,958.52	45,438.16	53,125.17	68,783.56
Clear Creek	40,219.71	47,750.47	51,545.67	43,286.64	50,095.49
Conejos	44,327.71	50,199.08	57,123.38	48,985.96	40,853.88
Costilla	42,756.28	42,392.34	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crowley	45,189.43	35,535.04	28,195.91	37,462.84	30,582.74
Custer	37,686.07	36,954.67	27,299.57	34,288.91	45,247.79
Delta	106,321.23	114,866.12	115,690.40	116,086.24	113,728.62
Denver	1,570,678.53	1,334,914.80	827,350.00	741,429.00	679,864.00
Dolores	27,602.17	28,012.05	31,307.20	37,409.05	31,876.66
Douglas	58,818.84	82,259.89	66,848.81	60,610.50	46,420.11
Eagle	63,512.77	74,405.55	60,262.96	85,645.46	62,539.23
Elbert	72,230.06	70,940.44	(1)	67,743.84	76,284.78
El Paso	258,213.67	254,465.07	255,136.68	351,432.16	252,718.52
Fremont	95,967.20	87,178.55	97,490.45	95,857.08	86,480.31
Garfield	76,101.11	77,139.13	87,694.29	82,971.36	98,953.30
Gilpin	20,035.93	24,316.54	26,022.12	31,287.52	16,020.71
Grand	67,959.14	71,428.30	69,539.08	53,689.66	59,926.96
Gunnison	136,631.30	142,976.70	115,481.51	136,553.60	175,141.52
Hinsdale	16,771.00	15,060.39	14,260.60	19,571.97	23,133.85
Huerfano	81,204.98	146,515.29	126,947.62	102,498.81	74,136.05
Jefferson	64,990.35	65,597.95	54,597.71	105,109.77	137,501.96
Jefferson	247,142.35	257,967.80	223,938.37	268,833.14	250,050.44
Kiowa	53,694.01	56,004.33	51,159.86	62,477.18	46,554.93
Kit Carson	75,434.76	65,022.39	72,579.80	86,926.77	94,594.84
Lake	39,950.72	24,739.54	32,853.22	28,963.21	27,562.78
La Plata	91,979.76	104,038.10	95,090.29	94,755.80	104,503.62
Larimer	191,655.41	187,411.16	212,486.15	229,816.83	197,522.82
Las Animas	143,455.40	100,435.82	140,090.43	219,996.17	229,999.43
Lincoln	90,262.09	102,851.00	72,614.12	91,892.25	96,182.34
Logan	84,721.29	86,508.41	92,116.41	88,702.59	81,767.11
Mesa	184,026.56	176,364.34	157,903.14	179,299.48	160,566.07
Mineral	16,561.11	11,285.14	25,638.17	38,249.59	42,936.76
Moffat	70,060.28	70,624.56	55,814.93	73,451.77	80,026.90
Montezuma	73,226.46	72,837.51	66,625.40	64,490.57	66,936.48
Montrose	108,875.35	109,047.78	105,086.25	144,485.57	109,211.63
Morgan	97,462.05	101,394.80	100,837.21	82,711.37	92,805.01
Otero	107,059.29	106,000.53	91,317.36	90,020.82	82,916.63
Ouray	22,829.87	25,677.95	23,632.68	25,445.37	26,606.21
Park	64,825.76	63,409.03	50,323.01	52,810.43	41,502.86
Phillips	46,236.34	40,749.12	39,093.34	42,458.40	50,732.49
Pitkin	34,363.97	30,684.85	37,041.64	31,742.81	33,152.27
Prowers	65,791.95	74,484.07	88,403.34	81,106.67	87,654.79
Pueblo	150,178.70	149,785.84	114,759.07	118,395.22	111,844.95
Rio Blanco	72,463.67	66,227.38	64,437.56	65,438.51	59,717.54
Rio Grande	71,078.46	46,069.93	55,132.88	56,373.51	61,092.00
Routt	104,331.96	110,077.94	102,375.39	107,949.53	79,846.93
Saguache	69,950.42	59,611.90	59,352.31	58,896.81	48,625.20
San Juan	19,574.05	20,231.23	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel	60,961.78	43,102.13	46,349.64	64,022.16	47,213.66
Sedgwick	40,204.17	36,948.38	31,899.60	39,855.19	63,807.93
Summit	28,464.13	26,813.21	21,979.08	84,602.71	111,910.33
Teller	41,463.92	61,418.62	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington	77,367.67	92,051.22	85,979.19	104,399.72	93,032.45
Weld	325,126.95	326,789.39	317,336.76	323,835.40	296,234.10
Yuma	114,960.94	102,754.48	100,574.76	94,637.43	133,358.26
State	\$6,700,202.35	\$6,515,412.82	\$5,522,301.91	\$6,163,525.76	\$5,904,258.76

¹No report

HIGHWAYS: SUMMARY OF FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN COLORADO HIGHWAY OPERATIONS THROUGH THE PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Federal Works Agency)

Note.—These data do not include federal funds used in construction in national forests, national parks or other federal reservations.

	1941	1940	1939	1938
Federal funds paid to state during fiscal year:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways	\$1,578,076	\$2,172,462	\$2,692,768	\$2,014,022
Secondary roads	195,465	528,101	(1)	(1)
Grade Crossings	285,675	393,245	(1)	(1)
Works program:				
Highways	173,351	343,518	912,482	193,478
Grade Crossings	72,716	66,738	642,251	761,122
Public Works (1934-35)			12,571	22,933
Total	\$2,305,283	\$3,504,064	\$4,260,072	\$2,991,555
Projects completed during fiscal year:				
Estimated total cost	\$3,538,434	\$6,903,305	\$5,922,942	\$4,718,635
PRA participation in:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways	1,532,734	2,327,858	2,633,015	2,005,353
Secondary roads	198,516	568,158	(1)	(1)
Grade Crossings	299,792	626,889	(1)	(1)
Works program:				
Highways		768,645	681,639	.....
Grade Crossings	61,658	7,316	371,564	996,247
Public Works (1934-35)				11,000
Total PRA	\$2,092,700	\$4,298,866	\$3,686,218	\$3,012,600
Projects approved but uncompleted at end of fiscal year:				
Estimated cost	\$4,309,207	\$3,256,099	\$7,221,400	\$4,784,436
PRA participation in:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways	\$1,896,820	\$1,495,131	\$3,307,224	\$2,122,632
Secondary roads	89,763	98,041	(1)	(1)
Grade Crossings	543,136	280,501	(1)	(1)
Works program:				
Highways	213,015	.....	640,020	599,182
Grade Crossings .....	.....	66,964	7,316	355,944
Total PRA	\$2,742,734	\$1,940,637	\$3,954,560	\$3,077,758
Balance of federal funds available to state for programmed projects as of June 30:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways	\$2,690,469	\$2,858,687	\$3,331,585	\$4,800,033
Secondary roads	310,021	192,177	(1)	(1)
Grade Crossings	619,695	922,522	(1)	(1)
Works program:				
Highways .....	.....	179,907	283,622	999,932
Grade Crossings	53	.....	54,000	32,161
Public Works (1934-35) .....	.....	.....	.....	11,371
Total available	\$3,620,238	\$4,153,293	\$3,669,207	\$5,843,497
Mileage of designated federal-aid highway system as of June 30:				
Routes outside federal reservations..	3,439	3,277	.....	.....
Routes within federal reservations..	515	515	.....	.....
Total system (miles)	3,954	3,792	.....	.....
Mileage completed during fiscal year:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways	220.0	99.7	204.2	135.2
Secondary roads	17.7	38.0	(1)	(1)
Grade Crossings .....	.3	2.3	(1)	(1)
Works program:				
Highways .....	.....	10.2	8.9	.....
Grade Crossings .....	.4	.....	.3	2.6
Total	238.4	150.2	213.4	137.8
Mileage approved but uncompleted June 30:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways	164.9	92.4	124.4	125.4
Secondary roads	22.6	1.9	(1)	(1)
Grade crossings	1.9	0.2	(1)	(1)
Works program:				
Highways .....	.5	.....	6.4	8.8
Grade crossings .....	.....	.6	.....	.4
Total	189.9	95.1	130.8	134.6

¹Included under "highways."

**HIGHWAYS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT,
BY YEARS, FROM 1910 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE**

(Source: State Highway Department)

YEAR	Receipts	Disbursements				Balance
		Adminis- tration	Con- struction	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	2,509,962
1939-----	12,968,482	360,504	9,499,516	2,352,707	12,212,727	1,302,618
1940-----	9,975,632	336,998	5,623,392	2,027,477	7,987,867	1,325,883
1941-----	10,115,231	326,823	5,342,951	2,303,391	7,973,165	1,499,594
Total -----	\$198,557,184	\$ 4,804,877	\$147,714,977	\$ 36,276,281	\$188,796,135	-----

*Includes maintenance, equipment, supplies, property and miscellaneous.

**HIGHWAYS: RECEIPTS OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FROM THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS AND DIS-
BURSEMENTS ON FEDERAL-AID PROJECTS, BY YEARS, WITH
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**

YEAR	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
	Amount	Per Ct.		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	6,233,560	37.0
1939.....	5,854,472	45.1	6,838,852	56.0
1940.....	2,554,159	25.6	4,579,445	57.2
1941.....	2,290,609	22.6	4,414,439	55.4
Total	\$53,411,497	34.1	\$75,966,211	51.2

MOUNTAIN PASSES ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS: NAME, LOCATION AND ELEVATION

(Source: State Highway Department)

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

Pass	County	Elevation	Highway	Season
Berthoud	Clear Creek, Grand	11,314	U. S. 40	Open year round.
Cameron	Larimer, Jackson	10,285	State Highway 14	Closed in winter.
Cochetopa	Saguache	10,932	State Highway 114	Closed in winter.
Cumbres	Conejos	10,025	U. S. 285	Closed in winter.
Fall River	Larimer	11,797	U. S. 34	Closed in winter.
Fremont	Lake, Summit	11,318	State Highway 91	Open year round.
Hoosier	Park, Summit	11,541	State Highway 9	Open year round.
Independence	Lake, Pitkin	12,095	State Highway 82	Closed in winter.
Kebler	Gunnison	10,000	State Highway 135	Closed in winter.
Kenosha	Park	10,001	U. S. 285	Open year round.
La Veta	Costilla	9,382	U. S. 160	Open year round.
Lizard Head	Dolores, San Miguel	10,000	State Highway 145	Closed in winter.
Loveland	Summit	11,992	U. S. 6	Temporarily closed during winter storms.
Milner	Grand, Larimer	10,759	U. S. 34 in Rocky Mt. National Park	Closed in winter.
Molas Lake	San Juan	10,000	U. S. 550	Open year round.
Monarch	Chaffee, Gunnison	11,312	U. S. 50	Open year round.
Poncha	Chaffee, Saguache	9,010	U. S. 285	Open year round.
Rabbit Ears	Jackson, Routt, Grand	9,680	U. S. 40	Open year round.
Raton	Las Animas	7,834	U. S. 85 and 87	Open year round.
Red Mountain	Ouray, San Juan	11,018	U. S. 550	Temporarily closed during winter storms.
Slungullion	Hinsdale	11,361	State Highway 149	Closed in winter.
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	10,901	State Highway 149	Closed in winter.
Tennessee	Lake, Eagle	10,424	U. S. 24	Open year round.
Trail Ridge (high point)	Larimer	12,183	U. S. 34	Closed in winter.
Trout Creek	Park, Chaffee	9,346	U. S. 24 and 285	Open year round.
Vail	Summit, Eagle	10,603	U. S. 6	Open year round.
Wilkinson	Park	9,525	U. S. 24	Open year round.
Willow Creek	Jackson, Grand	9,683	State Highway 125	Closed in winter.
Wolf Creek	Mineral, Archuleta	10,850	U. S. 160	Open year round.

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.

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
BALANCES:							
State Highway fund.....	\$ 1,316,383.21	\$ 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	9,500.00
Payroll		25,000.00	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
Total balances.....	\$ 1,325,883.21	\$ 1,302,617.90	\$ 2,509,963.10	\$ 9,325,326.61	\$ 20,710,518.74	\$ 916,079.48	\$ 295,716.71
RECEIPTS:							
Gasoline tax.....	\$ 5,918,850.00	\$ 5,693,415.00	\$ 5,356,820.00	\$ 5,164,019.15	\$ 5,114,700.00	\$ 4,714,000.00	\$ 4,138,350.00
Motor vehicle license fees and fines.....	1,179,862.36	1,120,012.21	1,061,541.02	1,048,785.73	1,050,940.20	921,389.52	72,244.92
U. S. Government federal aid and grants.....	2,290,608.86	2,554,158.88	4,834,471.80	4,819,326.36	4,519,279.38	4,956,328.36	3,761,499.79
Internal improvements.....	28,650.00	41,610.00	30,300.00	37,400.00	81,400.00	50,800.00	28,200.00
Counties' participation.....	(1)	(1)	32,870.91	39,459.19	69,714.84	10,242.16	6,167.20
Bus, commercial and private carriers.....	399,539.57	294,592.88	375,482.56	258,864.48	282,224.53	260,858.60	141,314.55
Bond sale and premiums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,101,276.60	.....
Auto theft and auto title receipts.....	19,860.50	35,026.00	26,916.50	68,520.00	15,224.48	.....	.....
Refunds and miscellaneous.....	277,859.27	236,817.03	170,079.87	187,115.05	264,595.93	80,352.92	91,733.44
Total receipts.....	\$10,115,230.56	\$ 9,975,632.00	\$12,968,482.66	\$11,624,089.96	\$11,398,079.36	\$36,095,248.16	\$ 8,239,509.90
Less interest and redemption anticipation warrants.....		1,964,500.00	1,963,100.00	1,448,000.00	720,000.00	197,500.00	.....
Less quarterly deductions Atty. Gen. office	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net receipts.....	\$ 8,146,830.56	\$ 8,011,132.00	\$11,005,382.66	\$10,176,089.96	\$10,678,079.36	\$35,897,748.16	\$ 8,239,509.90
Total receipts and balances.....	\$ 9,472,713.77	\$ 9,313,749.90	\$13,515,345.76	\$19,501,416.57	\$31,388,598.10	\$36,813,827.64	\$ 8,535,226.61

DISBURSEMENTS:

State projects.....	\$ 928,512.12	\$ 916,290.44	\$ 1,586,505.17	\$ 2,435,527.17	\$ 3,540,462.53	\$ 1,974,823.31	\$ 782,192.06
Federal aid projects.....	4,414,438.83	4,573,444.93	6,838,851.76	6,283,500.22	5,889,431.29	7,836,308.89	4,358,251.72
Anticipation warrants projects.....			33,519.26	1,118,321.65	5,741,045.25	2,667,603.37	
P. W. A. projects.....		127,656.69	1,020,639.93	3,590,661.60	4,646,393.84		13,941.84
Drought relief projects.....			1,522,666.26	1,717,257.15	2,023,988.46	1,952,268.51	1,323,310.06
Maintenance, equipment and repairs.....	1,618,208.15	1,481,890.58	1,331,476.24	446,598.00	324,831.38	133,528.56	54,666.19
Property and equipment.....	34,702.24	42,284.95	70,352.65	75,426.57	67,643.34	59,220.21	36,862.37
Roads signs and traffic census.....	142,463.57	141,935.59	41,826.04	44,331.68		91,461.76	
Compensation Insurance.....	43,102.23	17,413.90	142,157.18	154,598.12	26,915.40	77,155.64	125,205.60
Preliminary surveys.....	53,488.32		62,697.02	88,570.91	154,189.68	169,078.95	
Planning surveys.....							1,000.00
Legislative relief.....							
County tax audit.....						3,808.44	
Courtesy patrol.....	317,180.47	300,487.83	324,805.02	320,979.50	284,197.89	220,537.39	76,832.86
Auto theft department.....	19,547.96	15,340.26	16,070.83	11,687.67	14,160.32		
Economic surveys.....							11,239.97
Warrants account.....				1,224.96	2,315.83	44,136.04	
N. R. A. Government advance returned.....						600,000.00	
Laboratory department.....	26,966.24	26,272.46	40,755.88	43,570.41	16,300.95		200,000.00
Transfer to 3 per cent special fund.....							233,642.16
Administration.....	326,822.82	336,998.08	360,504.62	358,937.85	330,795.33	273,367.83	
State Employees Retirement Fund.....	27,731.78						
U. S. Geological Survey.....		2,050.98					
Total disbursements.....	\$ 7,973,164.73	\$ 7,987,866.69	\$12,212,727.86	\$16,991,453.47	\$22,063,271.49	\$16,103,308.90	\$ 7,619,147.13

BALANCES:

State Highway fund.....	\$ 1,440,049.04	\$ 1,316,383.21	\$ 1,268,117.90	\$ 2,178,703.74	\$ 4,888,014.38	\$ 4,122,043.22	\$ 863,048.06
Revolving fund.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll.....	50,000.00		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	18,533.42
Total balance.....	\$ 1,499,549.04	\$ 1,325,883.21	\$ 1,302,617.90	\$ 2,509,963.10	\$ 9,325,326.61	\$20,710,518.74	\$ 916,079.48
Total disbursements and balance.....	\$ 9,472,713.77	\$ 9,313,749.90	\$13,515,345.76	\$19,501,416.57	\$31,388,598.10	\$36,813,827.64	\$ 8,535,226.61

3% SPECIAL GAS TAX FUND:

Balance.....	\$ 461,603.68						
Receipts.....	233,665.00						
Total.....	\$ 715,268.68						
Disbursements.....	\$ 239,679.94						
Balance.....	475,588.74						
Total.....	\$ 715,268.68						

(1) Included under refunds and miscellaneous.

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 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.

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 Vernon Drain, acting supervisor. The patrolmen are uniformed and maintain day and night service upon the highways of the state. Motorcycles and auto-

mobiles 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
1936	1,803,549
1937	2,088,681
1938	2,662,879
1939	2,716,774
1940	2,870,552

A summary of patrol activities for the calendar years of 1941 and 1940 is as follows:

	1941	1940
Receipt tickets issued....	3,362	3,155
Amount received.....	\$32,740	\$23,928
Warning tickets issued..	611	1,073
Hold orders on vehicles..	773	783
Summons issued.....	5,625	5,041
Fines collected through district attorneys....	\$72,101	\$62,972
Court costs assessed....	24,152	21,936
Jail sentences (years)...	34	36
Oral contacts for inspection	95,236	128,924
Other contacts:		
Cars	115,700	127,165
Trucks	14,810	17,095
Other vehicles.....	5,815	8,211
Man-hours worked.....	207,290	204,400

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.

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.

Data for the calendar year of 1941 were prepared, but have not yet been published. A summary of the classified reports for the years 1937 to 1940, inclusive, shows that the number of

accidents ranged from a minimum of 11,514 in 1940 to a maximum of 12,760 in 1937. Fatal accidents numbered 286 in 1939, the minimum for the period, and 347 in 1937, the latter being the maximum. The number of persons killed in the four years ranged from 325 in 1938 and 1939 to 350 in 1940 and 390 in 1937. The number of persons injured was 5,537 in 1940 and 5,671 in 1939, these being the extremes.

The most dangerous hour was from 5 to 6 o'clock, p. m., the range for the four years being 7.8 to 8.7 per cent. Between midnight and six a. m. 8.8 to 9.5 per cent of all accidents occurred over the four-year period.

The records do not show excessive speed to be a major factor, in the years 1940 and 1939, 22.6 per cent of

all accidents in each year were to cars going at a speed of 11 to 20 miles per hour.

Defective brakes and steering gears, improper lighting and other defects of vehicles accounted from 2.7 to 3.8 per cent of all accidents.

In 1940 there were 11,514 accidents in which 19,521 vehicles were involved, of which 291 were fatal, 3,493 non-fatal and 7,730 involved property damage only. There were 350 persons killed and 5,537 injured.

Additional information on deaths from automobile accidents is found in the chapter on vital statistics published elsewhere in this volume under the title "Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents," "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	1940		1939		1938	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TIME:						
12:01 a.m. to 6:00 a.m....	1,045	9.1	1,123	9.5	1,058	8.8
6:01 a.m. to 7:00 a.m....	113	1.0	108	0.9	128	1.1
7:01 a.m. to 8:00 a.m....	296	2.6	257	2.2	289	2.4
8:01 a.m. to 9:00 a.m....	400	3.5	361	3.1	396	3.3
9:01 a.m. to 10:00 a.m....	420	3.6	400	3.4	417	3.5
10:01 a.m. to 11:00 a.m....	432	3.8	492	4.2	519	4.3
11:01 a.m. to 12:00 noon....	523	4.5	485	4.1	498	4.2
12:01 p.m. to 1:00 p.m....	522	4.5	505	4.3	596	4.9
1:01 p.m. to 2:00 p.m....	535	4.6	530	4.5	540	4.5
2:01 p.m. to 3:00 p.m....	580	5.0	559	4.8	597	5.0
3:01 p.m. to 4:00 p.m....	666	5.8	685	5.8	761	6.5
4:01 p.m. to 5:00 p.m....	859	7.5	912	7.8	891	7.4
5:01 p.m. to 6:00 p.m....	918	8.0	1,030	8.7	944	7.8
6:01 p.m. to 7:00 p.m....	697	6.1	758	6.4	787	6.6
7:01 p.m. to 8:00 p.m....	727	6.3	741	6.3	731	6.1
8:01 p.m. to 9:00 p.m....	631	5.5	661	5.6	658	5.5
9:01 p.m. to 10:00 p.m....	531	4.6	523	4.4	513	4.3
10:01 p.m. to 11:00 p.m....	435	3.8	430	3.7	425	3.6
11:01 p.m. to midnight....	396	3.4	362	3.1	324	2.7
Not stated.....	788	6.8	851	7.2	898	7.5
Total accidents.....	11,514	100.0	11,773	100.0	11,970	100.0
APPROXIMATE SPEED:						
Standing still and parked.	1,012	5.2	1,596	7.9	.....	.....
0-10 miles per hour.....	2,115	10.8	2,238	11.0	.....	.....
11-20 miles per hour.....	4,402	22.6	4,590	22.6	.....	.....
21-30 miles per hour.....	3,247	16.6	3,312	16.3	.....	.....
31-40 miles per hour.....	1,686	8.6	1,430	7.1	.....	.....
41-50 miles per hour.....	1,037	5.3	955	4.7	.....	.....
50 miles per hour and over	562	2.9	580	2.9	.....	.....
Not stated.....	5,460	28.0	5,568	27.5	.....	.....
Total drivers.....	19,521	100.0	20,269	100.0	.....	.....
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:						
Passenger car.....	14,681	75.2	15,613	77.0	16,005	78.0
Truck.....	2,560	13.1	2,250	11.1	2,459	12.0
Taxicab.....	144	0.7	121	0.6	22	0.1
Bus.....	73	0.4	59	0.3	38	0.2
Motorcycle.....	101	0.5	127	0.6	131	0.6
Others.....	178	0.9	11	0.1	.....	.....
Not stated.....	1,784	9.2	2,088	10.3	1,861	9.1
Total vehicles.....	19,521	100.0	20,269	100.0	20,516	100.0

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—Continued

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

CIRCUMSTANCES	1940		1939		1938	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
AGE OF DRIVER:						
16 years or under.....	273	1.4	276	1.4	....	....
17-18	2,283	11.7	997	4.9	....	....
19-20	(1)	....	1,122	5.5	....	....
21-24	2,452	12.6	2,545	12.6	....	....
25-44	7,388	37.8	7,875	38.8	....	....
45-64	3,446	17.7	3,510	17.3	....	....
65 and over.....	547	2.8	568	2.8	....	....
Not stated.....	3,132	16.0	3,376	16.7	....	....
Total drivers.....	19,521	100.0	20,269	100.0	....	....
SEX OF DRIVERS:						
Male	16,515	84.6	16,966	83.7	16,609	82.9
Female	2,464	12.6	2,541	12.5	2,696	13.5
Not stated.....	542	2.8	762	3.8	732	3.6
Total	19,521	100.0	20,269	100.0	20,037	100.0
VIOLATIONS INDICATED:						
Excessive speed.....	1,940	22.9	1,292	12.1	480	2.4
Did not have right of way.	2,608	30.8	2,376	22.3	2,890	14.4
On wrong side of road....	1,056	12.5	1,076	10.1	1,012	5.1
Drove through safety zone	4	....	5	....	1	....
Passing standing street car	5	0.1	8	0.1	7	....
Passing on curve or hill...	51	0.6	81	0.8	45	0.2
Cutting in.....	271	3.2	230	2.2	308	1.5
Failure to signal, improper signal	247	2.9	261	2.5	265	1.3
Improper turn, wide right turn	42	0.5	60	0.6	256	1.3
Same, cut corner on left turn	29	0.3	23	0.2	11	....
Same, turned from wrong lane	36	0.4	16	0.1	1	....
Other improper turning or passing	433	5.1	458	4.3	5,367	26.9
Disregarded stop sign, signal	288	3.4	260	2.4	162	0.8
Same, warning sign, signal	83	1.0	78	0.7	179	0.9
Miscellaneous	18	0.2	43	0.4	5,139	25.7
Others, careless, etc.....	1,351	16.1	4,383	41.2	3,914	19.5
Total	8,462	100.0	10,650	100.0	20,037	100.0
LIGHT CONDITION:						
Daylight	6,353	55.2	6,355	53.9	6,599	55.1
Dusk or dawn.....	451	3.9	506	4.3	608	5.1
Darkness, street lights...	2,136	18.6	2,179	18.5	1,850	15.5
Darkness, no street lights.	1,677	14.6	1,624	13.8	2,346	19.6
Darkness, lighting not stated	274	2.4	244	2.1	....	....
Not stated.....	623	5.3	865	7.4	567	4.7
Total	11,514	100.0	11,773	100.0	11,970	100.0
DEFECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE:						
Defective brakes.	208	1.1	297	1.5	294	1.4
Improper lights.....	174	0.9	162	0.8	131	0.7
Steering gear defective...	63	0.2	67	0.3	63	0.3
Others	264	1.4	233	1.2	271	1.3
Vehicle not defective....	18,812	96.4	12,811	63.0	11,572	56.4
Not stated.....	....	....	6,749	33.2	8,189	39.9
Total	19,521	100.0	20,319	100.0	20,520	100.0

(1) Includes 17 to 20 years.

**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO,
BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	Number of Accidents					No. of Persons Killed	No. of Persons Injured
	Fatal	Non- fatal	Property Damage Only	Total	Per Cent of Total		
Collision with:							
Pedestrian							
1940	72	644	37	753	6.5	74	660
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:							
1940	90	1,540	6,094	7,724	67.1	120	2,786
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:							
1940	20	37	39	96	0.8	37	71
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:							
1940	3	28	118	149	1.4	3	34
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:							
1940	10	188	63	261	2.3	10	207
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
Animal-drawn vehicle:							
1940 .....	..	12	11	23	0.2	..	5
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:							
1940 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939	1	12	5	18	0.2	1	14
1938 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal:							
1940	3	40	191	234	2.0	3	74
1939 .....	..	27	150	177	1.5	..	38
1938 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fixed object:							
1940	22	252	533	807	7.0	25	365
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:							
1940 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938 .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	1
1937 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-collision and Misc.:							
1940	71	752	644	1,467	12.7	78	1,335
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, 1940.	291	3,493	7,730	11,514	100.0	350	5,537
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

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 motor vehicle bureau of the state department of revenue. 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 maximum number of passenger cars registered in the 29 year period was 336,718 in 1941, equal to one car for every 3.3 persons in the state.

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 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. An all-time high was reached in 1941 when the total was \$2,472,749. Receipts from 1913 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$39,104,553.

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.

Certificates of title issued, exclusive of duplicate and miscellaneous titles, which show the annual turnover in car ownership, and fees received from same, for calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1939.....	165,723	\$41,107
1940.....	169,974	42,208
1941.....	189,492	47,080

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 1941, 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 1941.

A third table gives the number of cars, trucks and trailers and dealers licensed and fees collected in 1941 by counties.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF PASSENGER CARS, TRUCKS AND MOTORCYCLES REGISTERED, BY YEARS, PER CENT INCREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL REGISTRATIONS AND PER CENT INCREASE

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Bureau)

Year	Passenger Cars		Trucks		Motor-cycles Number	Total Receipts	
	Number	% In-crease	Number	% In-crease		Amount	% In-crease
1913.....	13,135	...	(1)	...	2,753	\$ 60,833.00	...
1914.....	17,756	...	(1)	...	3,683	80,047.00	31.6
1915.....	27,568	...	(1)	...	4,268	120,800.84	50.9
1916.....	43,296	...	(1)	...	4,731	197,794.75	63.7
1917.....	66,850	...	(1)	...	4,505	297,292.21	50.3
1918.....	83,244	...	(1)	...	3,872	372,490.25	25.3
1919.....	104,865	...	(1)	...	3,636	491,713.36	32.0
1920.....	119,964	...	7,585	...	3,364	815,100.10	65.8
1921.....	136,336	13.6	9,403	24.0	2,868	906,059.27	11.2
1922.....	151,499	11.1	10,829	15.2	2,770	991,677.22	9.4
1923.....	175,669	15.9	13,287	22.7	2,473	1,126,218.55	13.6
1924.....	197,361	12.4	15,886	19.6	2,226	1,258,204.80	11.7
1925.....	221,513	12.2	18,584	17.0	1,862	1,430,299.47	13.7
1926.....	232,308	4.9	20,905	12.5	1,480	1,507,379.19	5.4
1927.....	245,107	5.5	23,385	11.9	1,362	1,600,221.73	6.2
1928.....	259,948	6.1	23,961	2.5	1,234	1,790,182.73	11.9
1929.....	273,960	5.4	28,501	19.0	1,142	1,835,385.53	2.5
1930.....	276,847	1.0	31,662	11.1	1,059	1,901,219.94	3.6
1931.....	276,376	-0.2	32,082	1.3	962	1,910,741.49	0.5
1932.....	255,854	-7.4	30,006	-6.5	805	1,762,936.63	-7.7
1933.....	239,058	-6.6	27,433	-8.6	788	1,615,844.46	-8.3
1934.....	246,373	3.1	27,858	1.5	826	1,718,026.69	6.3
1935.....	256,148	4.0	28,430	2.0	901	1,777,162.65	3.4
1936.....	284,131	13.9	32,013	12.6	1,108	2,048,596.82	15.3
1937.....	304,419	7.1	32,798	2.5	1,316	2,215,830.47	8.2
1938.....	301,838	-0.9	30,936	6.0	1,271	2,186,612.45	-1.3
1939.....	312,847	3.6	30,636	1.0	1,355	2,269,030.33	3.8
1940.....	321,810	2.9	30,300	-1.1	1,379	2,344,101.68	3.3
1941.....	336,718	4.6	31,050	2.5	1,308	2,472,749.63	5.5
Total receipts.....							\$39,104,553.24

(1) Included with passenger cars for these years.

(-) Decrease.

**MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: COUNTY KEY NUMBER, OPERATORS AND
CHAUFFEURS LICENSES AND REISSUES, 1941, BY COUNTIES**

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Bureau)

COUNTY	County Key Num- ber	Operator		Chauffeurs, Amount	Reissues, Amount	Total Receipts
		Number	Amount			
Adams	12	2,447	\$ 611.75	\$ 797.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,423.75
Alamosa	30	870	217.50	390.00	.75	608.25
Arapahoe	10	3,874	968.50	1,418.00	32.25	2,418.75
Archuleta	48	265	66.25	80.00	....	146.25
Baca	22	712	178.00	238.00	3.75	419.75
Bent	29	1,223	305.75	215.00	9.00	529.75
Boulder	7	3,383	845.75	1,264.00	67.00	2,176.75
Chaffee	31	702	175.50	296.00	....	471.50
Cheyenne	46	277	69.25	59.00	.75	129.00
Clear Creek	51	417	104.25	223.00	....	327.25
Conejos	25	664	166.00	237.00	4.50	407.50
Costilla	38	407	101.75	132.00	2.25	236.00
Crowley	36	424	106.00	120.00	....	226.00
Custer	52	203	50.75	80.00	1.50	132.25
Delta	18	1,438	359.50	405.00	4.50	769.00
Denver	1	25,995	25,995.00	21,400.00	1,855.00	49,250.00
Dolores	58	221	55.25	60.00	.75	116.00
Douglas	47	390	97.50	180.00	2.25	279.75
Eagle	44	441	110.25	148.00	2.25	260.50
Elbert	34	467	116.75	143.00	5.25	265.00
El Paso	4	4,464	1,116.00	1,815.00	86.50	3,017.50
Fremont	14	1,490	372.50	537.00	15.50	925.00
Garfield	24	682	170.50	265.00	....	435.50
Gilpin	60	188	47.00	106.00	....	153.00
Grand	53	495	123.75	172.00	1.50	297.25
Gunnison	40	580	145.00	163.00	....	308.00
Hinsdale	63	30	7.50	15.00	....	22.50
Huerfano	16	911	227.75	361.00	34.75	623.50
Jackson	59	200	50.00	112.00	8.25	170.25
Jefferson	11	3,995	998.75	1,269.00	59.50	2,327.25
Kiowa	45	330	82.50	144.00	.75	227.25
Kit Carson	26	548	137.00	189.00	....	326.00
Lake	41	832	208.00	256.00	....	464.00
La Plata	20	938	234.50	510.00	13.50	758.00
Larimer	6	2,844	711.00	1,062.00	24.00	1,797.00
Las Animas	5	1,839	459.75	1,022.00	9.50	1,491.25
Lincoln	33	449	112.25	220.00	12.75	345.00
Logan	13	1,429	357.25	590.00	19.75	967.00
Mesa	8	2,569	642.25	998.00	43.50	1,683.75
Mineral	62	110	27.50	32.00	1.50	61.00
Moffat	42	568	142.00	246.00	....	388.00
Montezuma	32	913	228.25	253.00	6.00	487.25
Montrose	21	1,335	333.75	398.00	32.25	764.00
Morgan	15	1,226	306.50	513.00	10.75	830.25
Otero	9	1,847	461.75	699.00	42.25	1,203.00
Ouray	56	129	32.25	55.00	....	87.25
Park	54	374	93.50	155.00	4.50	253.00
Phillips	37	386	96.50	135.00	4.25	235.75
Pitkin	57	128	32.00	28.00	.75	60.75
Prowers	17	1,374	343.50	550.00	16.50	910.00
Pueblo	2	5,931	1,482.75	1,841.00	84.25	3,408.00
Rio Blanco	49	305	76.25	112.00	2.25	190.50
Rio Grande	23	1,117	279.25	373.00	26.25	678.50
Routt	28	896	224.00	379.00	6.75	609.75
Saguache	35	359	89.75	160.00	3.75	253.50
San Juan	55	118	29.50	44.00	6.75	80.25
San Miguel	50	331	82.75	108.00	.75	191.50
Sedgwick	39	494	123.50	105.00	6.00	234.50
Summit	61	214	53.50	56.00	....	109.50
Teller	43	525	131.25	163.00	....	294.25
Washington	27	614	153.50	198.00	5.25	356.75
Weld	3	4,496	1,124.00	1,631.00	37.25	2,792.25
Yuma	19	1,081	270.25	380.00	....	650.25
State .....	..	94,504	\$43,122.25	\$46,305.00	\$ 2,634.50	\$92,061.75

**MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: REGISTRATIONS AND FEES COLLECTED,
CALENDAR YEAR 1941, BY COUNTIES**

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Bureau)

COUNTY	Passen- gers	Trucks and Trailers*	Dealers†	Motor- cycles	Reissues and Replace- ments‡	Special Permits	Total Fees Collected
Adams	7,750	1,355	49	16	2,032	200	\$ 64,447.61
Alamosa	2,727	362	59	8	629	167	21,487.48
Arapahoe	12,122	820	198	70	3,400	153	82,035.38
Archuleta	711	71	8	...	148	16	4,928.73
Baca	1,923	277	17	6	526	296	15,405.46
Bent	2,804	192	25	8	693	163	18,324.97
Boulder	12,322	1,193	168	58	2,718	518	87,973.96
Chaffee	2,065	166	44	3	402	135	14,628.12
Cheyenne	936	67	24	3	244	80	6,492.63
Clear Creek	1,333	159	26	4	281	115	10,348.69
Conejos	2,056	274	10	4	431	10	15,217.08
Costilla	981	179	...	3	253	11	7,523.49
Crowley	1,408	249	23	2	346	40	11,815.90
Custer	641	81	2	...	132	37	4,760.28
Delta	4,517	530	79	8	951	129	33,119.10
Denver	102,295	6,838	1,156	499	26,063	4,876	723,881.68
Dolores	480	57	3	...	115	6	3,316.41
Douglas	1,355	158	7	2	344	91	10,434.96
Eagle	1,552	133	13	3	304	12	10,767.32
Elbert	1,703	129	8	3	403	17	11,420.35
El Paso	17,674	1,056	239	77	3,784	836	121,542.16
Fremont	5,358	527	103	42	1,053	83	39,439.27
Garfield	2,776	325	61	9	508	296	20,480.86
Gilpin	561	54	...	2	105	18	3,915.12
Grand	1,370	179	19	...	307	23	10,227.91
Gunnison	1,793	161	30	4	370	104	12,513.34
Hinsdale	71	19	...	...	14	1	642.25
Huerfano	3,050	236	41	7	591	57	20,951.35
Jackson	667	108	8	1	131	99	5,259.82
Jefferson	12,178	825	123	45	3,118	708	81,418.44
Kiowa	882	67	10	1	201	34	6,248.75
Kit Carson	2,141	163	58	4	557	71	14,732.10
Lake	2,152	163	29	8	553	105	14,811.69
La Plata	3,575	325	73	13	794	223	25,876.14
Larimer	11,377	1,432	162	50	2,555	385	87,024.07
Las Animas	6,568	609	88	12	1,474	154	49,748.44
Lincoln	1,856	135	37	5	479	83	12,823.76
Logan	5,255	1,000	91	14	1,325	173	46,119.30
Mesa	9,553	925	170	56	2,194	794	69,205.80
Mineral	301	38	...	...	78	1	2,295.68
Moffat	1,602	224	29	7	432	85	12,851.97
Montezuma	2,387	282	45	1	547	146	17,738.80
Montrose	4,405	533	69	8	1,022	299	33,679.56
Morgan	4,981	925	93	13	1,229	70	43,007.28
Otero	6,128	770	120	14	1,456	43	47,845.47
Ouray	550	38	8	1	100	31	3,687.69
Park	1,262	162	18	3	327	65	9,927.84
Phillips	1,598	260	42	1	394	38	13,272.91
Pitkin	418	40	...	...	66	8	2,877.94
Prowers	3,620	337	81	7	1,022	355	26,546.23
Pueblo	20,082	1,374	245	112	5,644	1,037	139,809.43
Rio Blanco	880	93	14	4	189	59	6,303.72
Rio Grande	3,421	612	52	15	784	125	29,195.69
Routt	3,010	287	46	7	639	72	20,880.34
Saguache	1,431	226	14	3	295	17	11,665.38
San Juan	413	41	5	...	91	69	2,999.24
San Miguel	927	79	8	3	210	118	6,458.49
Sedgwick	1,600	337	38	...	394	122	14,155.80
Summit	580	56	...	2	149	30	4,013.40
Teller	1,970	183	15	3	453	173	14,351.44
Washington	2,403	233	33	...	557	33	16,837.34
Weld	18,745	3,655	241	48	4,441	887	163,583.97
Yuma	3,466	553	71	6	878	199	27,263.85
State	336,718	*32,937	†4,548	1,308	†81,915	15,401	\$2,472,749.63

*Includes 21,050 trucks and 1,887 trailers.

†Includes 4,362 passenger car dealers, 171 truck dealers and 15 motorcycle dealers.

‡Includes 4,080 replacements and 77,835 reissues.

Wildlife, Fish and Game

State and Federal Activities, Game Refuges, Fish Hatcheries, Fishing and Hunting Licenses, Record Fish Caught, Native and Introduced Trout Species, Big Game Inventory, Fur Industry, Fishing Census, Stream Stocking

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 regulation 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 is the agency through which all game, fish and wildlife activities for the state are conducted. It works in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife service, into which was consolidated on June 30, 1940, the work formerly carried on by the bureau of biological survey and the bureau of fisheries. A close relationship also is maintained with the national forest service, the grazing service and other federal and state organizations.

The wildlife service began its operations under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson 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, 1942, 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, vice-president, Trinidad. Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Bent, Prowers, Las Animas and Baca counties.

Dist. No. 4—Otis E. McIntyre, president, Colorado Springs. 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. 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, and John D. Hart, assistant director.

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 and persons 16 years or more to 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 210,387 hunting, fishing, big game and trappers' licenses were issued by the department in 1941, an all time record. Fees from same were \$496,526. This compares with 198,800 licenses and \$449,991 in fees in 1940. The number issued by types and by years is given in an accompanying table.

Hatcheries—The state owns and operates 15 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.

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
Fort Collins.....	Larimer	7
Grand Lake.....	Grand	1
Glenwood Springs.....	Garfield	5
Pitkin.....	Gunnison	20
Rye.....	Pueblo	5
Steamboat Spgs.....	Routt .....	..
Trappers Lake.....	Rio Blanco.....	10
Walden.....	Jackson	126
La Jara.....	Conejos	12

The department has four 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.

Monument lake, Las Animas county.

Trout Planting—The commission plants annually 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 trout in the streams of the state. Of that number approximately 1,000,000 are legal size (seven or more inches in length). In 1939 the commission adopted the policy of rearing the "fry" in ponds, of which it has an increasingly large number, until they are of sufficient size and strength to escape the cannibalism of the larger fish. The result has been a higher percentage of survival and of their availability for the sportsman. This is a permanent policy which eventually is intended to realize a maximum of legal size in the distribution from the hatcheries.

The United States forest service annually stocks many of the streams in the national forests, a large propor-

tion of which are purchased from the state hatcheries.

Additional information on this subject and on big game in the national forests will be found in the chapter, "Federal Lands and Reserves."

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: Bear, 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 is found in the chapter on "Federal Lands and Reserves."

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

Game Refuges—There are now within the state 30 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 3,757,120 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
Carriazo	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
Dickinson	Kit Carson	
	Cheyenne	75,000
Douglas Mountain	Moffat	357,120
Gunnison	Gunnison	283,520
Holy Cross	Eagle	39,200
Julesburg	Sedgwick-Logan	12,000
Newlan Creek	Fremont-Custer	48,800
North Park		18,560
Ourray	Ourray	53,120
Pikes Peak	El Paso-Teller	281,180
Poncha Pass	Gunnison-Saguache	63,520
Royal Gorge	Fremont	65,600
Smith Hollow	Pueblo	5,200
Snowmass	Pitkin	96,640
Spanish Peaks	Huerfano-Las Animas	79,360
Two Buttes	Prowers	3,500
Waugh Mountain	Fremont	26,880
White River	Rio Blanco	412,160
Williams Fork	Grand	82,080
Total		3,757,120

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 license 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.

The division of the state game and fish department which was established to carry out the federal aid program has been in operation since December 1, 1938. A staff of university-trained men with degrees in biology, forestry, range management and wildlife management have been making field inves-

tigations of Colorado's big game problems under the direction of Arthur H. Carhart, state coordinator of Pittman-Robertson projects. Headquarters of the division are at 1530 Sherman street, Denver.

Refuges established under the joint program have title in the state. Acquisitions up to June 1, 1942, are as follows:

Apishapa Canyon Refuge—5,527.89 acres in Apishapa canyon in Las Animas county and on adjacent plains, an area for the benefit of antelope, scaled quail, wild turkey and other native game species.

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.

Butte Lake Game Refuge—644.65 acres in Jackson county, embracing the westerly shore of Butte lake and eastern slope of Delaney butte, wintering range for deer and nesting ground for sage grouse and ducks. The grazing service has allotted 640 acres of contiguous property, making a total of 1,284.65 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.

Devil Creek Turkey Ranch—561.6 acres on Devil creek near Pagosa Springs, to be utilized for the protection and production of a pure strain of native wild turkeys.

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.

Missouri Creek Refuge—2,069.52 acres in the drainage of Missouri creek near Rangely as wintering range for the Douglas creek deer herds, to which the grazing service allotted a large block of adjacent federal land for game use.

Sapinero Deer and Elk Refuge—6,688.96 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 17,617 acres.

The inventory value of the property of the state game and fish department as of June 30, 1940, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Land	\$ 710,000
Building and improvements.....	448,381
Tools and equipment.....	30,700
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,307
Autos, trucks.....	28,692
General supplies.....	20,000
Livestock	1,500,000
Total	\$2,785,834

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
1937	239,093.38
1938	328,233.43
1939	413,010.03

PREDATORY BIRD CONTROL

The predatory bird control is a new service inaugurated by the state game and fish commission for the elimination of injurious birds in Colorado. Its primary purpose is to protect the farmer and poultryman as well as the eggs and young of game and song birds from their worst enemies.

The department places the greatest emphasis in the performance of this service on the eradication of crows and magpies. Although the various predatory species of hawks are sometimes considered undesirable, the department considers them as doing more good than harm and no concerted attempt is being made to disturb them.

The first predatory bird trapper was put in the field in March, 1937, and since then the staff has been increased. More than 100 stationary magpie traps are operated in districts in which the pest is reported, these being moved from place to place, and their operation has resulted in the catching and killing of 50,000 birds up to the end of the 1941 fiscal year, exclusive of the catch by landowners in traps supplied by the department.

The eradication of crows is facilitated through the organization of crow hunts in which a large number of men engage in "shoots" at night when the birds are located roosting in great flocks. In one such shoot 86 men with shotguns have killed as many as 2,000 crows with a single loading of their guns. A successful "bombing" of one roost netted 3,000 crows.

**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
	Combina- tion Hunting and Fishing	Women's Combi- nation	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
1940.....	106,803	19,888	31,016	2,605	2,303	28,871	239	1,359	1	†198,800
1941.....	108,534	22,615	34,677	2,936	9,154	24,257	321	1,721	1	‡210,387

*Includes 3,874 Elk licenses.

†Includes 5,715 special big game licenses.

‡Includes 6,171 special big game licenses.

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 viginalis</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 statewide 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 1923 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.

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

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

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
BASS-----	6 lbs. 10½ oz.	7 lbs. 1 oz.	8 lbs. 3 oz.	7 lbs. 4 oz.	6 lbs. 8 oz.
Where caught..	Sand Pit	Boyd's Lake	Boyd's Lake	Loveland Lake	Pomona Lake
TROUT-----	†10 lbs. 6 oz.	13 lbs. 6 oz.	†13 lbs. 6 oz.	†11 lbs.	*12 lbs. 5 oz.
Where caught..	Gunnison River	Near Hartsel	Hohn Holtz Lake	Poudre River	Savage Lake
PERCH-----	1 lb. 7 oz.	1 lb. 10 oz.	1 lb. 14 oz.	2 lbs. 10 oz.	1 lb. 15 oz.
Where caught..	Lone Tree Lake	Sterling Res.	Jackson Lake	Weber Lake	Deggs Lake
CRAPPIE-----	2 lbs. 7 oz.	3 lbs.	3 lbs. 4 oz.	2 lbs. 7½ oz.	2 lbs. 11 oz.
Where caught..	Horseshoe Lake	Horseshoe Lake	Two Buttes Res.	Loveland Lake	Boyd's Lake

*Mackinaw. †German Brown.

BIG GAME INVENTORY

The Division of Wildlife Research of the United States biological survey makes an annual inventory of big game in the United States 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 inventory covers 15 groups or races of big game of which seven are found in Colorado in considerable numbers and eight are not listed for this state. The latter include the white-tailed deer, Columbian black-tailed deer; woodland caribou, moose, desert bighorn, mountain goat, peccary or javelina, and European wild boar. Of the seven species native to Colorado, the census of 1940 reports 2,030,343 in the United States and 313,349 or 15.4 per cent in this state.

The rank of Colorado among the states of the Union in 1940, and the per cents 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	20.1
Rocky Mountain bighorn...	3	23.6
Elk	2	15.6
Grizzly bear	5	3.0
Buffalo	12	(1)
Black bear	8	4.7
Prong-horned antelope	10	2.6

(1) Less than 1 per cent.

The inventory for 1940 credits Colorado with 313,349 big game animals, of which 172,025 or 54.4 per cent were

in the national forests, 92,890 or 29.8 per cent were in federal grazing districts, and 45,000 or 14.5 per cent were on state and private land, the remainder being in the national parks and monuments. 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 inventory for Colorado by races and location and by years.

BIRD REHABILITATION

The state game and fish commission has set up a project for studying the adaptability of game bird species throughout Colorado as a continuing long-time policy of rehabilitating desirable species in the state. An appropriation of \$2,359 was set aside for the first year's work, followed by the allocation of an additional \$9,612 in May, 1941, for this purpose. After reconnaissance surveys to discover areas best adapted to their needs, 1,500 pheasants and 1,500 chuckars were distributed in the state in groups of 50 birds each to further establish survival success on habitat types. Preliminary results seem to indicate that chuckars are doing well in only four types of environment, but further study will be necessary before reaching any final conclusions. Native wild turkeys also are being trapped and redistributed to their original habitat.

BIG GAME: INVENTORY FOR COLORADO, BY YEARS

(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>):					
1937.....	50	....	100	....	150
Mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> except <i>columbianus</i>):					
1937.....	103,950	1,680	*11,000	54,400	171,030
1938.....	117,100	790	12,000	159,500	289,390
1939.....	131,000	1,630	32,020	60,350	225,000
1940.....	143,000	1,700	*32,000	92,125	268,825
Elk (<i>Cervus canadensis</i>):					
1937.....	20,440	....	2,000	715	23,155
1938.....	20,000	....	....	6,000	26,000
1939.....	19,000	1,000	9,285	715	30,000
1940.....	22,000	1,252	*9,000	165	32,417
Prong-horn antelope (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>):					
1937.....	210	....	2,000	300	2,510
1938.....	270	....	....	1,500	1,770
1939.....	120	....	4,380	500	5,000
1940.....	120	....	4,000	500	4,620
Rocky Mountain bighorn (<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>):					
1937.....	2,100	175	....	....	2,275
1938.....	1,980	145	....	25	2,150
1939.....	1,900	385	....	....	2,285
1940.....	2,000	403	....	....	2,403
Black bear (<i>Euarctos americanus</i>):					
1937.....	4,250	37	400	147	4,834
1938.....	4,750	47	....	75	4,872
1939.....	4,900	88	....	110	5,098
1940.....	4,900	59	....	*100	5,059
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus horribilis</i>):					
1937.....	9	....	....	....	9
1938.....	26	....	....	....	26
1939.....	10	....	....	....	10
1940.....	5	....	....	....	5
American bison, or buffalo (<i>Bison bison</i>):					
1937.....	....	16	*171	....	187
1938.....	....	....	75	....	75
1939.....	....	18	....	....	18
1940.....	....	20	....	....	20
Total:					
1937.....	131,009	1,908	15,671	55,562	204,150
1938.....	144,126	982	12,075	167,100	324,283
1939.....	156,930	3,121	45,685	61,675	267,411
1940.....	172,025	3,434	45,000	92,890	313,349

*Reliable estimates not available.

¹Does not include all exhibition herds.

FUR INDUSTRY

The raising and trapping of domestic and wild fur-bearing animals and the buying and selling of raw pelts has developed into an important and growing industry in Colorado in recent years. Estimates place the annual turnover in the business in its entirety at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Denver is recognized as one of the largest fur centers in the country outside of New York City, St. Louis and Seattle and is the market for a considerable part of the take in the Rocky Mountain region.

The 1939 session of the state legislature enacted a law extending protection for the first time to all fur-bearing animals not classed as predators. Under its provisions the game and fish commission is authorized to establish open and closed seasons on any or all species and is given control over the fur resources of the state. Trappers, resident and non-resident, dealers in raw or green pelts, manufacturers of fur products and commercial taxidermists are required to obtain licenses.

The commission, in cooperation with the federal wildlife management and the raw fur dealers association, checked the records of all licensed trappers for the fiscal year 1940 and the results showed a total "take" of 115,480 pelts which yielded the trappers \$114,124. These figures are exclusive of beaver pelts. These were distributed as follows:

	Number	Value
Muskrat	73,773	\$ 43,109
Skunk	19,526	19,435
Coyote	12,531	34,073
Weasel	3,272	1,000
Civit cat	1,794	317
Bobcat and lynx cat...	1,494	3,789
Badger	1,311	1,659
Mink	639	2,909
Marten	553	6,799
Fox	441	716
Raccoon	104	234
Ringtail cat	46	44
Total	115,484	\$114,124

A legislative act approved May 19, 1941, known as the beaver control act, created a state monopoly in the game and fish commission for the trapping of beaver and the sale at auction of their pelts, transplanting of beaver from one area to another and general control over every phase of the beaver problem. Under the old law trappers paid the state 50 per cent of their take, but the new law reverses the process and state trappers are in charge of the "take" and pay 50 per cent of proceeds to the persons upon whose land the animals were trapped. Trappers in the

employ of the commission pelted approximately 6,000 beaver in 1940 and 12,000 in 1941. The first important auction of beaver pelt took place in 1942 and yielded a gross of \$105,000.

The commission estimates the population of fur-bearers under its control as follows:

Beaver	50,000	Opossum ...	250
Badger	4,200	Skunk	30,000
Marten	2,000	Weasel	7,000
Mink	2,000	Fox	1,500
Raccoon	350	Muskrat ...	110,000

While skunk and coyotes are classed as predators, they constitute one of the big fur resources of the state. The population of fur-bearers varies extensively from year to year due to different rates of increase in the several species.

The raising of silver fox and mink on farms as domestic animals do not come under the control of the game and fish commission and are classed under stock raising. The census of 1940 enumerated 5,380 female silver fox over three months old on 139 farms in the state on April 1, 1940, and 1,270 mink on 31 farms of like age and same date. Pelts taken in 1939 (both sexes) were 16,929 silver fox and 2,165 mink. The values, estimated by officials of the raisers' association, run around \$600,000 a year for fox and \$36,000 for mink. Colorado ranks third among the states in the number of silver fox.

The state tax commission reported 13,457 silver fox assessed on farms in 1939 at \$298,135 and 11,748 at \$236,865 in 1940. There were 963 muskrat, mink, etc. assessed at \$4,315 in 1939 and 1,305 at \$6,314 in 1940.

The census of business reported 18 retail fur shops in the state in 1939. Their net sales aggregated \$1,272,000.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK

The state game and fish department in cooperation with the staff of the Roosevelt national forest conducted an intensive survey of fishing conditions along 12.9 miles of the South St. Vrain creek from July 4 to September 13, 1940, to study methods of improving fishing conditions. The study included analysis of food supply, migration of marked fish, the number of fishermen, lures used, and other factors of value. Numbered stakes were set up at intervals of one-tenth of a mile, 4,991 marked fish were planted, fishermen were interrogated, their creels examined, and contents of fish stomachs were taken for analysis.

A summary of the survey is as follows:

Total number of fishermen.....	1,810
Fishermen per mile.....	140
Fishermen hours fished.....	4,194
Total fish kept.....	4,642
Total fish thrown back.....	3,350
Pounds of fish kept.....	1,479
Total marked fish planted.....	4,991
Total marked fish caught.....	1,768
Per cent recovery marked fish.....	35%

Other facts developed by the survey were that the stream showed 104 pounds of aquatic food supply. A stomach analysis of 100 fish indicated, however, that 46 per cent of the food taken during the summer was terrestrial (surface feeding) and 54 per cent was aquatic. The migration study

through the use of tagged fish showed that 70 per cent did not move at all during the first season; 14 per cent moved only 500 ft., the remaining 16 per cent migrating from one half to one mile. Eight per cent of those moving only 500 ft. went upstream and 6 per cent downstream.

Rainbow made up 90 per cent of the total catch, Loch Leven or brown 8 per cent, native 1 per cent and eastern brook 1 per cent. Lures used were: artificial flies, 67 per cent; bait (principally worms and salmon eggs) 30 per cent; spinner, 3 per cent.

Tourists—Travel—Amusement

Tourist Attractions, Travelers' Expenditures, Traveling Distances, Motion Picture Theaters, Places of Amusement

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 establishment 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 community clubs and civic bodies 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 community organizations of the state, with addresses, is published elsewhere in this volume.

Throughout this volume will be found chapters descriptive of the state's attractions for the traveler and to these the reader is referred for additional information. Chapters of especial interest in this connection are those devoted to the national forests, the national parks and monuments, game and fish, museums, Denver mountain parks, thermal hot springs, highways, mountains, lakes and reservoirs, and others devoted to the resources and facilities of the state.

TRAVELERS' EXPENDITURES

Travelers' retail expenditures in Colorado in the period 1936 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$383,279,840, 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 planning board, 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
1940.....	58,488,000	123.5
1941.....	69,015,840	145.7
Total	\$383,279,840	....

Travelers' retail expenditures in the United States for the five-year period 1935 to 1939, inclusive, were reported at \$25,931,278,000 and for the 12 states in the mountains and plains region, \$2,023,440,000. 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

TRAVELING DISTANCES

The following gives the distance in statute miles by the shortest automobile routes from Denver to the cities named as reported by the American Automobile association's official table of distances:

City	Miles
Baltimore (via St. Louis).....	1,716
Bismarck	827
Boston (via St. Louis).....	2,091
Charleston, S. C.	1,838
Chicago	1,052
Cincinnati	1,241
Cleveland	1,406
Galveston	1,146
Indianapolis	1,144
Kansas City	645
Los Angeles	1,268
Minneapolis	932
New Orleans	1,321
New York	1,941
Philadelphia	1,809
Portland, Me.	2,009
Portland, Ore.	1,338
Richmond, Va.	1,740
St. Louis	898
San Francisco	1,298
Seattle	1,407
Washington, D.C. (via Indianapolis) ..	1,654

MOTION PICTURE THEATERS

There were 256 motion picture theaters, with a seating capacity of 116,620, operating in 134 cities and towns in Colorado as of January 1, 1942, as reported by the Film Daily year book. These were distributed by number, seating capacity and status as follows:

	Number	Capacity
Theaters operating	196	99,430
Closed theaters	60	17,190
Total	256	116,620

Included in the above were eight portables, one or more at one army post, and one negro theater. Many of those reported closed are seasonal theaters operated at tourist camps and summer resorts. Average seating capacity of Colorado theaters was 455 as compared to 577 for the United States.

Comparative figures as of January 1, by specified years, of the number of theaters in the state and their seating capacity, are as follows:

Year	Number	Capacity
1935	177	108,199
1938	223	107,001
1940	253	111,986
1942	256	116,620

Denver is one of the key cities for the distribution of films, with 17 exchanges which supply films to theatres in Colorado, Wyoming, western Nebraska, northern New Mexico, southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Texas.

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. No. Returns	Amount
1937	134	\$ 61,214.20
1938	120	104,148.40
1939	142	114,780.15
1940	137	104,762.22
1941	133	106,513.56

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
1940	89,148.63
1941	652,491.74

**PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS,
BY KINDS, RECEIPTS, PROPRIETORS, EMPLOYEES AND
PAY ROLL, 1939 AND 1935**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note.—This table includes establishments charging admission or receiving fees for the use of recreational facilities, and excludes places operated by educational institutions, municipalities or other government agencies, or fraternal or religious organizations.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Estab- lishments	Receipts	Active Propri- etors	¹ Number of Em- ployees (average)	¹ Payroll
Amusement devices:					
1939.....	8	\$ 51,000	9	21	\$ 10,000
1935.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Billiard and pool parlors:					
1939.....	180	\$ 624,000	189	128	79,000
1935 ¹	178	601,000	188	198	110,000
Bowling alleys:					
1939.....	59	325,000	52	236	88,000
1935.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Dance halls, studios and academies:					
1939.....	58	243,000	50	235	78,000
1935.....	73	157,000	74	260	64,000
Skating rinks, roller:					
1939.....	16	50,000	17	26	9,000
1935.....	3	20,000	3	16	6,000
Swimming pools (not including mu- nicipal):					
1939.....	21	27,000	18	10	4,000
1935.....	13	18,000	8	8	4,000
Theaters, motion pictures (including motion-picture with vaudeville):					
1939.....	182	4,868,000	83	1,001	811,000
1935.....	133	3,755,000	71	885	826,000
Other amusements:					
1939.....	61	645,000	51	346	213,000
1935.....	...	277,000	...	...	.....
Total, 1939	585	\$6,833,000	469	2,003	\$1,292,000
1935	448	4,855,000	(³)	(³)	(³)

¹Employees and pay roll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

²Bowling alleys included with billiard and pool parlors in 1935.

³Not included in revised totals for 1935.

Public Welfare Programs

Federal Social Security; State Department of Public Welfare, Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Child Welfare, Aid to the Blind, General Assistance, Division of Tuberculosis, Miscellaneous; Employment Security, Unemployment Compensation, Employment Service

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 728 Seventeenth 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 or 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 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 scheduled to be 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 1939, corrected to May 15, 1941, there were 32,063,210 workers in the United States who had taxable wages amounting to \$28,127,180,000.

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 year, ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Number
1937	220,964
1938	84,091
1939	46,757
1940	53,612
1941	46,517
Total	451,941

The net cumulative total for Colorado as of June 27, 1941, after excluding known duplications, was 448,951.

Workers in Colorado with taxable wages and the amount of their taxable wages in 1939, corrected to May 15, 1941, are as follows:

Number of workers.....	245,818
Taxable wages.....	\$182,848,000
Average taxable wage.....	744

The number of beneficiaries on monthly benefit rolls in Colorado and monthly payments, by types, on June 30, 1941, corrected to July 15, 1941, are as follows:

Type	Number	Monthly Amount
Primary	1,475	\$33,606
Wife's	327	3,953
Child's	630	7,660
Widow's	56	1,126
Widow's current.....	259	4,959
Parent's	8	93
Total	2,755	\$51,397

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. 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 and amendments thereto also have appropriated large sums 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. Grants under these appropriations require no matching of state funds. The Social Security act placed the division under the children's bureau of the department of labor. The state plan must be approved by the secretary of labor. The state board of health is the Colorado agency for maternal and child welfare activities. It conducts prenatal and well-baby clinics, a home nursing delivery service, dental health activities and maternal and infant mortality studies. Grants made to the state agency in the furtherance of this program, by fiscal years, are as follows:

1937	\$60,788.70
1938	56,239.63
1939	58,399.68
1940	94,624.20
1941	89,728.55
1942	75,895.13

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.

The state division maintains a register of crippled children, regardless of financial status, to provide data for the care required for every crippled child who would not otherwise receive adequate treatment through his parents or through some charitable organization.

Federal grants to the Colorado division, by fiscal years, are as follows:

1937	\$58,021.11
1938	21,979.97
1939	59,374.59
1940	54,617.40
1941	63,614.83
1942	57,847.49

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.

The state program provides for the rehabilitation of disabled persons by training them and placing them in suitable and gainful occupations.

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.

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.

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 Den-

ver, where the department of health and charity is the welfare organization. Provisions also are made for two or more counties to form district welfare organizations in lieu of a single county organization. The board of county commissioners makes the appropriations where necessary to maintain the welfare service within the county and to defray the administrative expenses of the county board.

Another act provided for the establishment of the state public welfare fund, which shall consist of all money appropriated by the general assembly for public welfare activities, all grants in aid from the federal government, and such other funds as may be provided. The state board is trustee for this fund and is charged with its administration and the distribution of money therein. The state treasurer is custodian. Each county or district organization also must establish a county public welfare fund to take care of funds received from the state board and appropriations of county commissioners.

The Department of Public Welfare began to function as of April 1, 1936. Transfers to the welfare fund included \$789,243 accumulated sales tax; \$415,332 unexpended balance of the old age pension fund in the various counties; \$15,099 unexpended balance in the state blind benefit fund; and \$1,100,750. first allotment of federal funds to the state.

Receipts from all sources (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
1940	21,792,478.24
1941	23,441,145.62
Total	\$108,913,854.25

*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
1940	21,410,275.61
1941	22,654,046.65
Total	\$105,425,136.05

*April 1 to December 31.

A table is published herewith showing receipts and expenditures and balances for the calendar years of 1941, 1940, 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 1941 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 1941 and the other is a summary for all counties combined by calendar years.

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 the 1931 act 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 cooperating 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 de-

partment of public welfare to handle all welfare matters, was approved March 28. It became the successor of the Official Colorado State Relief committee. An old age assistance act also was approved on March 31. It met the requirements of the federal Social Security board and was approved, effective April 1, 1936. This act placed the minimum age limit at 65 years, provided that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States and must have resided in Colorado for five years out of the last nine years. The last year must be continuous. Pension payments were based on the resources and needs of the individual, with a limit of \$30 per month per person. It also provided for funeral expenses of a pensioner, not to exceed \$100. Under this act the state's share of pensions was provided out of 50 per cent of the welfare fund. The welfare fund received all of the sales tax, liquor tax, use tax and an additional 10 per cent of inheritance taxes and 10 per cent of incorporation fees.

A constitutional amendment, placed on the ballot by petition, was adopted at the general election on November 3, 1936, providing for an old age pension fund and establishing a new age limit and a minimum for pension payments. The sources of the pension fund as established in the amendment are: 85 per cent of all retail sales tax; 85 per cent of use tax; 85 per cent of all liquor license fees and taxes; an additional 10 per cent of all inheritance taxes and 10 per cent of all incorporation fees. The age limit for pensions was reduced to 60 years under certain qualifications to be set up by the legislature and the minimum pension placed at \$45 per month. The "jack pot," any amount left in the pension fund at the end of the year, is to be distributed on a pro rata basis to the pensioners. This fund, created as of January 1, 1937, provided for pensions under the old law until September 1, 1937, when the qualifying act of the legislature approved May 14, went into effect. This act set up a requirement of 35 years continuous residence of persons between 60 and 65 years of age and five years out of nine, the last year continuous, for persons 65 or older. The new law was approved by the federal Social Security board on August 4, 1937. On September 1 all previous awards were cancelled and new awards were made under the new regulations.

The residential requirement for Class B pensioners (60 to 65 years of age) was changed by a legislative act

approved April 25, 1941, wherein the applicant for old age pension must have resided in the state for a period of 35 years, continuously and immediately preceding the effective date of the act, and therefore applicants must have lived in the state continuously since April 25, 1906, to be eligible.

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
1940	15,925,563
1941	17,032,328
Total	\$79,859,864

A table published herewith shows revenues, by source, expenditures and balances of the old age pension fund for 1937 to 1941, inclusive.

Another table gives the number of recipients of old age pensions by months for the calendar years of 1941, 1940 and 1939.

The average authorized awards by months, based on the amount of funds available for distribution, and average payment after making deductions, in 1941 and 1940, are as follows:

Month	1941		1940	
	Av. Award	Av. Payment	Av. Award	Av. Payment
January	\$40.68	\$34.68	\$40.44	\$36.44
February	40.68	40.68	40.47	39.47
March	40.77	27.77	40.53	30.53
April	40.80	26.80	40.55	29.55
May	40.79	29.79	40.60	27.60
June	40.79	33.79	40.57	33.57
July	40.80	35.80	40.60	33.60
August	40.84	31.84	40.79	32.79
September ...	40.82	35.82	40.62	31.62
October	40.83	37.83	40.65	30.65
November ...	40.86	35.86	40.68	29.68
December ...	40.90	29.90	40.66	31.66

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.

A summary of aid to dependent children for December, 1941, with comparisons for the same month in 1940, for the state, is as follows:

	December	
	1941	1940
Number for whom payments were made:		
Families	6,142	6,223
Children	15,144	15,192
Average number children in family.....	2.5	2.4
Average award:		
Families	\$30.68	\$30.28
Children	12.44	12.40

Distribution of payments by counties are found in the several accompanying tables.

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 cooperate 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 1941 there were 13 trained and experienced workers serving on the staffs of county departments of public welfare, their area extending to 15 counties and the number of children served was 2,840, which compares with 1,811 in 1940. In all counties except Denver the county judges act as juvenile judges in all cases involving minors.

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., until it was abolished by the legislature in 1941, and the workshop activities were transferred to the state board of industries. That part of the aid-to-the-blind law which has to do with the investigation of persons as to their eligibility for assistance, and that part which has to do with the teachers for the blind and physically handicapped was transferred to the state department of public welfare by the same enactments.

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, as amended in 1941, states that \$40 is the maximum amount a person may receive from the state.

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.

Allotments to counties out of state and federal funds and expenditures by counties out of county funds for general relief purposes are shown by years and by counties in accompanying tables.

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. Additional appropriations subsequently have been made by the legislature. 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 261 persons receiving assistance on December 31, 1941, of which 208 were sanatorium and 53 were out-patient cases.

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 depart-

ment 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 food received in the state warehouses in Denver is processed, packed and shipped to the counties for distribution. The monetary value of all commodities distributed in calendar years is as follows:

Year	Amount
1939	\$1,138,150
1940	1,454,316
1941	1,886,563

The 1941 distribution included 15,760,855 pounds of food, 743,026 garments, and 53,358 items of household goods.

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.

The food stamp plan in counties other than Denver is operated on a strictly mail-order basis. In December, 1941, there were 26 counties under the plan and the number of certified cases was 10,629. In the period July 18 to December 31, 1941, \$358,408 worth of orange-colored stamps were sold and forwarded to eligible cases in counties other than Denver, and were accompanied by blue stamps valued at \$174,569. Average monthly value of stamps sold in Denver in 1941 were \$157,632 of the orange and \$76,960 of the blue.

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	1941		1940		1938	
	Class A	Total	Class A	Total	Class A	Total
January	38,271	41,864	36,737	40,168	32,467	34,718
February	38,238	41,830	36,830	40,270	32,889	35,314
March	38,427	42,014	36,967	40,427	33,167	35,813
April	38,630	42,209	37,111	40,607	33,403	36,177
May	38,779	42,406	37,278	40,820	33,643	36,482
June	38,920	42,551	37,509	41,090	33,818	36,713
July	38,989	42,600	37,618	41,218	34,064	37,009
August	39,031	42,608	37,760	41,373	34,080	37,016
September	39,137	42,697	37,886	41,504	34,276	37,219
October	39,259	42,762	37,987	41,568	34,465	37,417
November	39,368	42,895	38,107	41,679	34,559	37,505
December	39,412	42,899	38,243	41,851	34,654	37,650

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES
AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, CALENDAR YEARS, 1938
TO 1941, INCLUSIVE**

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	1941		Amount 1940	Amount 1939	Amount 1938
	Amount	Per cent			
Unobligated balance, January 1	\$ 1,677,899	...	\$ 1,295,696	\$ 1,570,154	\$ 2,753,136
RECEIPTS					
Sales tax	\$ 7,957,915	34.0	\$ 6,946,076	\$ 6,819,939	\$ 6,230,195
Liquor taxes	2,374,674	10.1	2,316,233	2,274,083	2,276,455
Use tax	435,037	1.9	358,739	323,071	172,524
Inheritance tax (10%)	94,441	0.4	69,340	137,217	102,968
Incorporation fees (10%) ..	683	...	767	1,137	1,064
Recoveries old age assistance	25,158	0.1	32,108	31,144	23,598
License fees, cities and towns, (liquor)	406,867	1.7	886,413	347,492	44,588
Appropriation — unemployable relief	1,779,353	7.6	1,952,826	2,092,001	1,656,395
Appropriation — tuberculosis fund	76,100	0.3	50,000	50,000	50,000
Appropriation, emergency relief administration .....	...	...	60,000	...	...
Federal grants in aid	10,164,613	43.4	9,115,290	6,541,732	6,710,087
Sales, use tax and liquor surplus	119,444	0.5	...	...	...
Miscellaneous receipts	6,860	...	4,686	1,743	838
Total receipts.....	\$23,441,145	100.0	\$21,792,478	\$18,619,559	\$17,268,712
Total balance and receipts	\$25,119,044	...	\$23,088,174	\$20,189,713	\$20,021,848
EXPENDITURES					
Old age pensions (including burials)	\$17,032,329	75.1	\$15,925,563	\$13,877,004	\$12,778,334
Old age pensions, bonus .....	...	...	...	...	960,065
Aid to dependent children..	1,704,976	7.5	1,580,727	1,141,877	893,572
Aid to blind (including burials and treatment)...	182,159	0.8	163,450	157,385	152,016
Old age pensions, recoveries paid to social security board .....	...	...	...	8,922	657
Child welfare service	41,792	0.2	37,298	39,070	38,549
Allotments for unemployment relief.....	1,754,353	7.7	1,927,378	2,211,032	2,364,969
Purchase and distribution of surplus commodities..	131,796	0.6	106,773	245,287	238,126
Tuberculosis expenditures.	66,709	0.3	52,039	58,773	48,550
Sponsorship of WPA Projects	147,383	0.7	133,401	...	...
State Administrative expense	221,337	1.0	193,963	164,041	141,504
State's share of county administration expense	743,316	3.3	714,713	574,876	426,456
Transfer to general fund ¹ ..	566,519	2.5	500,561	415,509	408,881
Audit exceptions ²	61,349	0.3	71,445	...	...
Miscellaneous expense	28	...	2,964	241	15
Total expenditures	\$22,654,046	100.0	\$21,410,275	\$18,894,017	\$18,451,694
Unobligated balance December 31 ³	2,464,998	...	1,677,899	1,295,696	1,570,154
Grand total	\$25,119,044	...	\$23,088,174	\$20,189,713	\$20,021,848

¹This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (15%) of sales, liquor and use tax after the appropriation 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.

²This amount represents federal share of payments for grants and administration of old age pension, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind, to which the federal auditors took exception.

³Includes \$1,735,824.62 for 1941, \$1,249,068.19 for 1940, \$945,218.90 for 1939 and \$1,185,446.88 for 1938, in old age pension fund.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES OF OLD AGE PENSION FUND, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Balance on January 1	\$ 1,249,068	\$ 945,218	\$ 1,185,447	\$ 1,950,163	\$ 668,019
REVENUES					
Sales tax	\$ 6,426,016	\$ 5,608,956	\$ 5,507,100	\$ 5,030,883	\$ 5,379,269
Liquor tax	1,917,550	1,870,358	1,836,322	1,838,238	1,965,363
Use tax	351,292	289,682	260,880	139,313	76,704
Inheritance taxes (10%)	89,719	65,873	130,357	97,820	63,294
Incorporation fees (10%)	648	728	1,080	1,010	1,249
Beer and liquor licenses—cities	406,867	886,413	347,492	44,588	31,279
Total state revenue	\$ 9,192,092	\$ 8,722,010	\$ 8,083,231	\$ 7,151,852	\$ 7,517,158
Recoveries and adjustments	26,625	30,900	18,885	13,256	12,230
Treasurers surplus	112,808				
Federal grants in aid	8,207,776	7,476,503	5,534,660	5,808,574	5,049,182
Total all revenue	\$17,539,301	\$16,229,413	\$13,636,776	\$12,973,682	\$12,578,570
Total balance and revenue	\$18,788,369	\$17,174,631	\$14,822,223	\$14,923,845	\$13,246,589
EXPENDITURES					
Bonus				\$ 960,064	
Pensions	\$16,924,784	\$15,817,705	\$13,773,686	\$12,686,029	\$11,197,331
Burials	107,544	107,858	103,318	92,305	99,095
Total expenditures	\$17,032,328	\$15,925,563	\$13,877,004	\$13,738,398	\$11,296,426
Balance December 31 ¹	1,756,041	1,249,068	945,219	1,185,447	1,950,163
Total, expenditures and balance	\$18,788,369	\$17,174,631	\$14,822,223	\$14,923,845	\$13,246,589

¹This sum includes \$1,005,325.07 for 1941, \$459,215.41 for 1940, \$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.

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 Expenses	Assistance to Needy 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
1940	526,739.02	54,483.17	342,984.02	48,039.41	1,932,564.15	2,904,809.77
1941	568,296.36	60,719.58	355,344.09	62,708.91	2,008,060.55	3,055,129.49
Total	\$2,498,385.05	\$ 266,824.08	\$2,119,542.22	\$ 212,999.48	\$8,918,275.50	\$14,016,026.33

*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
936*	\$ 2,674,149.00	\$ 5,160,568.78	\$ 77,143.44	\$ 231,779.35	\$ 228,860.27		\$ 8,372,500.84
937	2,511,671.64	11,340,260.09	146,672.66	750,012.85	395,041.12		15,143,658.36
938	2,364,968.98	13,656,032.37	150,296.54	881,147.83	425,266.92	\$ 42,953.12	17,520,665.76
939	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
940	1,927,378.40	15,903,374.58	163,474.36	1,538,861.03	713,114.88	49,922.19	23,296,125.44
941	1,754,353.19	17,013,080.33	178,743.09	1,704,858.23	739,861.66	58,995.27	21,449,891.82
Total	\$13,443,553.30	\$76,952,145.44	\$874,025.79	\$6,230,080.57	\$3,054,634.95	\$205,582.12	\$100,760,022.17

*April 1 to December 31.

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, 1941**

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	Unem- ployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Adminis- tration	Tuber- culosis Aid	Total
Adams	33,502	\$ 251,864	\$ 1,674	\$ 20,693	\$ 8,914	\$ 563	\$ 317,210
Alamosa	12,722	105,404	1,175	10,239	4,686	...	134,225
Arapahoe	33,538	470,460	4,197	62,424	19,889	924	591,432
Archuleta	5,621	67,540	.....	3,878	3,506	.....	80,547
Baca	11,023	127,508	.....	8,855	6,885	.....	154,271
Bent	9,231	128,297	809	5,979	8,598	302	153,217
Boulder	54,117	564,970	4,984	46,605	22,813	6,526	700,013
Chaffee	17,209	160,890	2,381	14,744	5,568	.....	200,792
Cheyenne	6,066	69,901	805	5,255	3,194	.....	85,222
Clear Creek	8,062	45,384	1,449	5,551	1,916	.....	62,361
Conejos	17,196	189,081	1,710	14,981	7,727	363	231,058
Costilla	21,688	123,243	1,541	3,653	7,530	.....	157,656
Crowley	6,832	86,581	150	5,847	3,737	441	103,588
Custer	4,531	54,553	1,401	2,592	3,024	.....	66,101
Delta	14,805	313,429	2,241	26,430	12,459	981	370,345
Denver	622,532	4,602,694	46,090	547,376	195,951	8,487	6,023,131
Dolores	2,061	26,600	.....	2,526	2,148	.....	33,334
Douglas	3,183	44,350	807	7,830	1,817	270	58,258
Eagle	8,949	59,336	180	7,697	3,471	.....	79,632
Elbert	5,139	81,926	270	6,321	4,557	.....	98,213
El Paso	67,164	958,420	9,328	71,040	33,706	4,510	1,144,169
Fremont	38,268	431,685	5,074	33,191	10,138	126	518,481
Garfield	10,017	196,377	2,256	19,845	9,794	563	238,853
Gilpin	2,961	27,563	33	3,463	1,878	85	35,982
Grand	4,725	34,845	293	1,692	1,697	.....	43,252
Gunnison	10,468	61,852	144	6,627	3,715	.....	82,806
Hinsdale	766	3,708	.....	115	646	.....	5,235
Huerfano	45,993	339,721	4,216	26,518	18,729	168	435,345
Jackson	967	17,443	.....	2,695	882	167	22,154
Jefferson	33,817	409,654	4,787	51,960	17,116	866	518,201
Kiowa	6,648	64,509	678	5,507	4,628	.....	81,972
Kit Carson	11,729	198,496	947	14,745	6,585	.....	232,502
Lake	8,528	55,876	495	7,057	2,794	322	75,071
La Plata	22,589	249,907	2,457	22,917	8,637	641	307,147
Larimer	60,230	638,048	4,243	54,315	29,480	2,837	789,157
Las Animas	66,666	620,601	10,265	52,856	33,422	2,328	786,138
Lincoln	8,125	112,887	1,688	10,024	5,112	907	138,747
Logan	19,299	220,601	3,954	20,799	7,953	1,123	273,721
Mesa	14,772	473,248	4,686	25,925	18,881	3,367	540,881
Mineral	949	9,861	134	890	974	.....	12,804
Moffat	5,073	66,988	963	5,223	2,289	.....	80,530
Montezuma	11,430	152,529	1,289	16,456	4,760	995	187,461
Montrose	18,196	266,105	1,841	11,261	7,300	151	304,855
Morgan	23,224	271,945	1,422	29,231	9,106	161	335,081
Otero	23,626	353,824	4,592	40,186	18,543	3,466	444,231
Ouray	3,822	40,549	705	3,695	1,245	.....	50,011
Park	2,577	37,234	255	2,769	2,870	101	45,801
Phillips	7,041	87,240	503	6,413	1,828	95	103,111
Pitkin	5,108	42,990	72	3,276	2,170	.....	53,611
Prowers	25,268	224,867	1,808	31,864	11,857	2,475	298,131
Pueblo	107,737	920,099	16,684	89,491	51,714	4,281	1,190,001
Rio Blanco	3,239	48,248	.....	5,064	2,110	.....	58,661
Rio Grande	11,300	154,098	1,500	9,230	7,021	.....	183,141
Routt	15,778	124,122	1,580	14,466	4,858	144	160,941
Saguache	3,749	94,389	788	5,927	3,186	.....	108,031
San Juan	3,491	18,403	.....	963	1,196	77	24,112
San Miguel	2,086	38,903	1,296	1,607	1,921	.....	45,811
Sedgwick	5,033	62,085	180	6,203	2,096	586	76,181
Summit	2,564	31,439	.....	893	2,378	.....	37,271
Teller	9,181	93,493	2,255	6,182	3,976	81	115,111
Washington	11,953	145,667	638	15,207	5,822	93	179,381
Weld	104,142	844,568	10,605	135,440	38,006	8,958	1,141,771
Yuma	16,047	193,982	2,225	22,154	8,453	464	243,331
Total	\$1,754,353	\$17,013,080	\$ 178,743	\$1,704,858	\$ 739,862	\$ 58,995	\$21,449,811

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY, 1941

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Adminis- tration Expense	Assistance to Needy Tuber- culars	*General Relief	Total
Adams	\$ 6,942	\$ 547	\$ 4,027	\$ 598	\$ 33,046	\$ 45,162
Alamosa	3,470	390	2,086	....	3,678	9,624
Arapahoe	20,850	1,436	8,041	1,036	42,266	73,629
Archuleta	1,271	35	2,016	....	1,340	4,661
Baca	2,948	....	2,833	....	12,070	17,851
Bent	1,994	256	3,688	338	7,365	13,642
Boulder	15,550	1,720	9,604	7,124	50,943	84,941
Chaffee	4,899	799	2,889	....	8,090	16,673
Cheyenne	1,770	273	1,387	....	4,791	8,221
Clear Creek	1,863	501	1,006	....	5,655	9,024
Conejos	4,976	565	3,686	369	1,392	10,989
Costilla	1,225	516	4,683	....	734	7,159
Crowley	1,980	41	1,977	446	7,010	11,454
Custer	872	465	1,410	....	3,422	6,168
Delta	8,849	743	5,664	1,017	16,637	32,910
Denver	181,294	15,863	95,797	9,740	1,011,044	1,313,738
Dolores	834	....	1,414	....	1,416	3,665
Douglas	2,588	245	925	267	5,451	9,476
Eagle	2,541	70	1,913	....	12,540	17,064
Elbert	2,126	90	2,136	....	6,468	10,820
El Paso	23,700	3,216	17,057	4,644	50,484	99,100
Fremont	11,072	1,699	4,702	165	15,168	32,806
Garfield	6,539	715	5,844	598	25,609	39,304
Gilpin	1,124	11	1,085	85	5,794	8,100
Grand	569	90	894	....	7,334	8,886
Gunnison	2,220	41	1,867	56	12,307	16,491
Hinsdale	39	....	224	....	641	904
Huerfano	8,752	1,388	8,144	209	14,048	32,543
Jackson	898	....	481	167	2,264	3,809
Jefferson	17,154	1,579	7,084	962	56,104	82,883
Kiowa	1,807	243	2,430	....	3,793	8,273
Kit Carson	4,858	318	3,292	....	16,022	24,491
Lake	2,312	165	2,047	353	6,075	10,952
La Plata	7,854	799	4,270	726	22,810	36,460
Larimer	18,079	1,457	14,361	2,914	62,760	99,572
Las Animas	17,576	3,481	13,679	2,439	15,559	52,734
Lincoln	3,371	563	2,185	871	7,607	14,595
Logan	6,975	1,349	3,588	1,145	19,217	32,275
Mesa	8,776	1,572	9,489	3,360	15,215	38,412
Mineral	302	45	424	....	990	1,760
Moffat	1,720	323	1,172	....	5,445	8,660
Montezuma	5,558	434	2,559	1,078	5,345	14,975
Montrose	3,763	639	3,371	190	10,164	18,127
Morgan	9,628	449	5,030	198	34,799	50,104
Otero	13,627	1,527	10,027	3,662	16,283	45,126
Ouray	1,234	220	620	....	2,836	4,910
Park	926	105	1,632	101	7,346	10,110
Phillips	2,102	170	1,162	95	4,085	7,613
Pitkin	1,055	24	901	....	5,332	7,311
Prowers	10,670	622	5,566	2,473	14,622	33,954
Pueblo	29,759	5,815	23,669	4,345	70,307	133,895
Rio Blanco	1,711	....	964	....	3,878	6,552
Rio Grande	3,128	527	3,851	....	3,292	10,797
Routt	4,815	491	2,941	185	8,129	16,561
Saguache	1,965	278	1,474	....	3,148	6,864
San Juan	317	....	540	101	4,559	5,518
San Miguel	545	431	903	....	5,708	7,588
Sedgwick	2,043	68	1,050	663	5,403	9,228
Summit	309	....	1,181	....	4,834	6,324
Teller	2,046	772	1,721	105	6,655	11,300
Washington	5,033	195	2,963	67	12,872	21,130
Weld	46,056	3,607	17,490	9,354	155,145	231,652
Yuma	7,467	736	4,228	463	22,715	35,609
Total	\$ 568,296	\$ 60,719	\$ 355,344	\$ 62,709	\$2,008,061	\$3,055,129

*These expenditures do not include county funds for sponsorship of WPA projects.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Bureau of Employment Security is the federal agency within the Social Security board designated to administer the unemployment compensation and employment service functions as consolidated under the President's reorganization plan No. 1 of 1939. With respect to unemployment compensation, the social security act is essentially an enabling statute designed to facilitate the enactment and administration of unemployment compensation laws by the states. The state laws must meet certain basic standards, approved by the social security board. The employment service provides a national system of employment offices for men, women and juniors legally eligible for employment, and is charged with assisting in establishing and maintaining systems of public employment offices in the states. The Wagner-Peyser act provides for grants of federal funds for state and local public employment offices to match state and local funds made available for that purpose. The operations of the two divisions within Colorado are given in the following summaries:

Unemployment Compensation—The unemployment compensation act of Colorado was approved by the governor on November 20, 1936, and by the federal Social Security board on November 27, 1936. The division of unemployment compensation under the state industrial commission was set up on December 1, 1936. This act was amended, largely for the purpose of simplifying the accounting and reporting procedure, effective September 1, 1937. 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.

The unemployment compensation act of Colorado covers in general the collection of taxes levied upon employers' payrolls in the state at rates corre-

sponding 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. 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 department of employment security, under which comes the administration of unemployment compensation, is under an executive director who has a staff of assistants, accountants and statisticians. The director is aided by an advisory council consisting of nine men and women representing employers, employees and the general public which advises on matters affecting unemployment compensation rates of the groups which they represent. The amount of compensation to the unemployed, the conditions upon which payments are 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, 1941, distributed by years are as follows:

Year	Amount
1936	\$ 1,592,203.59
1937	3,671,022.53
1938	3,518,766.84
1939	5,263,337.30
1940	4,924,985.84
1941	5,430,399.99
Total	\$24,400,716.09

Benefit payments began under the law on January 1, 1939. The amount of payments, including those for total and partial unemployment, down to the end of 1941, were \$9,876,764.61. The distribution by years is as follows:

Year	Amount
1939	\$3,471,433.51
1940	4,176,033.79
1941	2,229,297.31
Total	\$9,876,764.61

There were 212,346 checks drawn in favor of eligible claimants in 1941, the aggregate amount being \$2,229,297.31. This was a decrease of \$1,951,736 compared with 1940, the reduction being

credited to the record-high employment levels through the stimulation of war activities. The benefits covered a total of 223,863 weeks.

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. The status of the fund on December 31, 1941, is as follows:

Clearing account (state treasury)	\$ 9,166.30
Employment trust fund (U. S. treasury)	13,070,675.99
Benefit payment account (First National bank)	50,838.11
Total cash assets.....	\$13,130,680.40
Net contributions receivable	41,915.10
Total assets	\$13,172,595.50

The administrative expenses of the state division, which are covered by grant from the federal government, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1939	\$272,513.00
1940	496,788.63
1941	490,525.59

Three tables published herewith are as follows:

Receipts and disbursements of the unemployment compensation fund for Colorado by calendar years.

Amounts of all benefit payments, by industrial groups, by calendar years.

Benefit payments by counties, for calendar years.

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. On January 1, 1942, under an executive order issued by the President, the federal government took over the state employment service division on a loan basis for the duration of the war, the state retaining control of the organization, but operating exclusively on federal funds. Prior to this action the division functioned under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser act, which provided for the matching of state and federal funds.

The activities of the division have been widely expanded to meet national defense requirements. In addition to its general program, in which 70,318 jobs were filled in 1941, it has been designated as the government's agency by the war production board for obtaining labor and supply information necessary to bring about the full utilization of labor in the war effort. Included in the program are the veterans' employment service, farm placement service, teacher placement service and occupational adjustment service.

The organization has 28 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.

The district offices are located in the following cities: Alamosa, Boulder, Canon City, Colorado Springs, Delta, Denver, Durango, Ft. Collins, Ft. Lupton, Ft. Morgan, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Greeley, Lamar, La Junta, Las Animas, Leadville, Longmont, Loveland, Monte Vista, Montrose, Pueblo, Rocky Ford, Salida, Steamboat Springs, Sterling, Trinidad, Walsenburg.

The average number of applicants in the active files and the total number of placements, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	No. in Active File	Total Placements
1937.....	54,967	55,620
1938.....	56,392	45,523
1939.....	66,111	54,129
1940.....	57,720	61,806
1941.....	53,057	70,348

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

	1941	1940	1939
Balance beginning of year.....	\$ 9,923,321.92	\$10,695,166.64	\$ 8,893,159.35
Receipts:			
Net contributions.....	5,162,583.43	4,646,385.20	5,021,448.89
Interest on contributions.....	8,356.11	12,750.67	18,779.30
Interest on Trust Fund.....	259,460.45	265,849.97	227,109.11
Total receipts.....	\$ 5,430,399.99	\$ 4,924,985.84	\$ 5,267,337.30
Balance and receipts.....	\$15,353,721.91	\$15,620,152.48	\$14,160,496.65
Disbursements:			
Benefit payments.....	\$ 2,223,041.51	\$ 4,168,790.37	\$ 3,465,330.01
Transferred to railroad retirement board .....	.....	1,528,040.19	.....
Total disbursements.....	\$ 2,223,041.51	\$ 5,696,830.56	\$ 3,465,330.01
Balance end of year.....	\$13,130,680.40	\$ 9,923,321.92	\$10,695,166.64

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: AMOUNT OF ALL BENEFIT PAYMENTS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AND BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

GROUP	1941	1940	1939
Mining and quarrying.....	\$ 543,506.02	\$1,119,046.12	\$1,079,657.09
Contract construction.....	364,688.46	824,087.98	434,880.79
Manufacturing	434,472.41	807,104.08	610,335.15
Transportation	53,334.55	99,406.89	348,124.31
Communication	53,041.33	51,138.93	42,614.29
Utilities	21,919.62	43,819.67	33,566.55
Trade	451,518.91	724,884.86	522,789.97
Finance	11,770.18	10,759.57	8,411.27
Insurance	10,231.89	13,681.19	11,591.84
Real estate and combination groups.....	25,342.73	32,190.14	24,719.35
Administrative Offices and Auxillary Units	826.36	5,514.50	10,412.21
Service	236,550.03	393,699.29	298,570.80
Professional services.....	10,624.92	20,120.61	10,797.53
Miscellaneous	11,469.90	30,579.96	34,962.36
Total	\$2,229,297.31	\$4,176,033.79	\$3,471,433.51

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID TO COLORADO CLAIMANTS, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1941, 1940 AND 1939

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

COUNTY	1941	1940	1939
Adams	\$ 26,195.95	\$ 40,595.74	\$ 23,363.40
Alamosa	9,766.03	21,959.19	22,686.31
Arapahoe	54,336.58	105,372.07	43,502.91
Archuleta	2,358.33	3,262.57	9,175.24
Baca	749.07	1,290.12	2,133.91
Bent	12,044.58	14,992.52	8,193.66
Boulder	133,187.45	272,662.58	235,386.13
Chaffee	18,508.17	36,286.62	57,127.19
Cheyenne	237.67	456.89	1,849.32
Clear Creek	15,557.24	29,953.41	27,479.74
Conejos	1,968.55	3,816.55	5,325.48
Costilla	1,003.43	1,408.66	1,991.23
Crowley	4,675.66	5,739.05	7,772.24
Custer	413.61	1,022.97	1,312.48
Delta	21,642.25	38,990.83	27,347.55
Denver	706,857.64	1,296,349.38	1,032,260.76
Dolores	844.96	3,925.82	8,758.83
Douglas	1,819.95	3,722.45	2,482.48
Eagle	7,867.66	9,752.06	7,754.86
Elbert	953.80	1,543.40	1,328.02
El Paso	105,009.08	189,314.26	148,284.07
Fremont	64,336.99	167,931.59	126,218.18
Garfield	12,578.08	18,770.80	22,791.14
Gilpin	12,096.84	14,077.54	9,963.66
Grand	11,707.35	22,499.78	9,832.13
Gunnison	12,818.04	53,412.12	67,257.66
Hinsdale	315.00	291.20	344.17
Huerfano	26,607.81	57,621.43	75,749.24
Jackson	4,195.59	7,155.61	5,872.85
Jefferson	49,474.38	87,925.37	37,507.63
Kiowa	595.73	867.55	2,405.59
Kit Carson	2,031.22	2,149.56	1,597.50
Lake	14,615.78	41,172.21	44,864.63
La Plata	28,378.25	54,044.46	45,886.37
Larimer	58,467.62	131,341.14	100,692.81
Las Animas	24,022.51	85,953.16	85,857.84
Lincoln	1,047.92	1,874.31	4,156.56
Logan	8,981.78	25,267.19	30,390.63
Mesa	39,186.65	71,202.26	73,099.58
Mineral	962.89	954.13	731.93
Moffat	4,057.64	9,392.60	7,733.16
Montezuma	26,195.91	24,676.60	18,381.18
Montrose	11,735.88	23,914.44	26,686.20
Morgan	11,903.95	24,438.82	31,473.64
Otero	23,143.59	39,522.17	48,595.94
Ouray	8,884.38	10,189.23	11,493.92
Park	6,264.16	17,236.30	15,968.13
Phillips	1,275.83	1,458.61	1,592.46
Pitkin	1,625.39	2,718.96	5,755.32
Prowers	13,621.40	27,594.95	17,598.94
Pueblo	82,330.89	194,655.74	158,862.99
Rio Blanco	2,714.89	2,844.28	1,099.97
Rio Grande	11,642.84	18,071.52	21,339.17
Routt	28,477.94	116,979.02	102,232.40
Saguache	2,703.49	7,533.30	6,831.47
San Juan	7,630.93	14,275.33	22,792.40
San Miguel	11,139.46	15,341.17	6,797.32
Sedgwick	7,071.91	10,931.44	15,398.05
Summit	10,302.12	12,231.00	7,734.24
Teller	8,066.34	22,038.49	15,762.61
Washington	588.13	3,181.44	4,850.45
Weld	116,634.87	199,935.90	213,259.87
Yuma	1,418.30	1,820.53	2,091.32
Out-of-State	331,122.73	447,906.98	285,745.30
Not classified	326.25	216.42	621.15
Total	\$2,229,297.31	\$4,176,033.79	\$3,471,433.51

Occupations and Employment

State Industrial Commission, Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, Accidents and Claims, Strikes, Child Labor Amendment

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 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 "Public Welfare Programs." The Colorado state employment service, which now is a part of the department of employment security, is discussed in the same chapter. Vocational education is listed under that heading elsewhere in this volume.

The records of the commission show 520,065 industrial accidents in the state from the time it began to operate in 1915 to the end of 1940, and on account of these there were 115,472 claims for compensation filed with the commission. Of all claims filed, 110,971 were for accidents to males and only 4,501 for accidents to females. There were

3,873 claims for fatalities and the remainder were for non-fatal accidents. The coal industry accounted for 32 per cent of all accidents which resulted in death and 19.1 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 1915-1940 net losses to the amount of \$24,988,123 were paid. Premiums paid for insurance during the same period amounted to \$46,316,260.

A table published herewith shows cash balances, receipts and disbursements of the insurance fund by calendar years 1937 to 1940, 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, 1938, to November 30, 1940, 2,684 claims filed with the division, of which 1,628 or 60.7 per cent were settled and wages collected to the amount of \$35,046 for the claimants.

**ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS: WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT,
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO, FISCAL YEARS ENDING
NOVEMBER 30**

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1915- 1940
Number of accidents.....	31,013	30,592	29,472	34,699	29,647	520,065
Number of claims:						
Male	4,928	4,415	4,576	5,409	4,940	110,971
Female	390	258	230	243	234	4,501
Total	5,318	4,673	4,806	5,652	5,174	115,472
FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	23	27	28	27	25	1,241
Per cent.....	21.10	23.28	25.45	19.01	16.45	32.04
Metal Industries:						
Number	29	20	27	41	48	754
Per cent.....	26.60	17.24	24.54	28.87	31.58	19.47
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	57	69	55	74	79	1,878
Per cent.....	52.29	59.48	50.00	52.11	51.97	48.49
Total fatal.....	109	116	110	142	152	3,873
NON-FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	588	559	672	782	752	21,517
Per cent.....	11.29	12.27	14.31	14.19	14.97	19.13
Metal Industries:						
Number	660	615	737	741	731	13,421
Per cent.....	12.67	13.50	15.69	13.45	14.56	11.93
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	3,961	3,383	3,287	3,987	3,539	76,661
Per cent	76.04	74.23	70.00	72.36	70.47	68.14
Total non-fatal.....	5,209	4,557	4,696	5,510	5,022	112,506
Total all claims.....	5,318	4,673	4,806	5,652	5,174	115,472
Awards by Commission...	1,098	1,081	1,113	1,074	1,002	17,194
Awards by referee.....	2,146	1,904	1,950	2,187	1,741	38,445
Compensation agreements						
approved	4,748	3,944	4,020	4,775	4,371	95,262
Amputations	174	183	160	231	193	4,199
Loss of use.....	341	354	258	341	235	3,319
Permanent total.....	6	18	11	6	12	346
Permanent partial.....	429	331	241	273	256	5,419
Temporary total.....	4,333	4,294	4,532	5,107	4,791	105,573
Temporary partial.....	72	74	74	37	33	950
Facial disfigurement.....	60	61	55	50	38	863
Blood poison.....	46	45	38	61	36	1,442
Wholly dependent — fatal						
claims	77	76	62	75	75	2,058
Partially dependent — fatal						
claims.....	22	16	7	14	6	415
No dependent — fatal						
claims	10	24	22	27	18	857
Foreign dependent — fatal						
claims .....	..	..	1	1	1	273
Compensation Denied:						
Fatal (death).....	33	26	23	25	28	759
Non-fatal	193	177	158	174	170	6,204
Total	226	303	181	199	198	6,963
Compensation reduced.....	4	6	17	11	10	255
Average weekly wage.....	\$26.86	\$27.35	\$27.38	\$25.90	\$21.44	\$23.80
Average weekly rate of						
compensation	\$11.70	\$11.85	\$11.95	\$11.52	\$ 9.50	\$10.14

**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.....	583,191.00	234,998.00	614,933.00	1,433,122.00
1933.....	518,321.00	197,971.00	635,432.00	1,351,724.00
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
1938.....	794,695.00	378,779.00	1,489,338.00	2,662,812.00
1939.....	781,866.00	377,597.00	1,750,157.00	2,909,620.00
Totals.....	\$19,590,085.33	\$ 8,574,702.70	\$18,151,472.60	\$46,316,260.63
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.....	506,449.24	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	599,829.00	1,172,302.00
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
1938.....	370,473.00	241,599.00	1,229,301.00	1,841,373.00
1939.....	351,710.00	179,631.00	1,189,371.00	1,720,712.00
Totals.....	\$10,576,248.55	\$ 3,510,403.75	\$10,901,470.72	\$24,988,123.02

*August 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Receipts:				
Cash on hand January 1st.....	\$ 208,606.33	\$ 221,953.34	\$ 181,932.56	\$ 219,015.28
Premiums written.....	1,637,739.35	1,750,156.58	1,489,338.15	1,747,865.54
Interest received.....	166,685.92	154,140.21	142,417.16	152,795.58
Sales and redemption of bonds and warrants.....	220,381.89	366,440.22	266,875.85	71,965.50
Miscellaneous	20.27	657.30	70.30	4.96
Premiums due.....	276,640.53	189,341.20	243,710.71	303,497.57
Total	\$2,510,074.29	\$2,682,688.85	\$2,324,344.73	\$2,495,144.43
Disbursements:				
Dividends paid.....	\$ 426,864.97	\$ 420,163.15	\$ 192,694.43	\$ 557,876.16
Compensation and benefits paid.	1,170,470.42	1,189,370.79	1,229,301.46	1,154,039.80
Operating expense.....	149,826.69	148,168.00	125,888.17	130,935.97
Bonds and warrants purchased.	286,568.65	438,790.05	365,166.13	226,649.23
Miscellaneous	16,833.75	950.00	.....	.....
Premiums due.....	328,266.45	276,640.53	189,341.20	243,710.71
Cash on hand.....	131,243.36	208,606.33	221,953.34	181,932.56
Total	\$2,510,074.29	\$2,682,688.85	\$2,324,344.73	\$2,495,144.43

STRIKES IN COLORADO

The number of strikes in Colorado in 1941, as reported by the United States department of labor, was far below the number occurring during the years in which this country actively participated in the first world war. The total was ten, involving 5,727 workers and 57,555 man-days.

An accompanying table shows the number of strikes in Colorado, 1927 to 1941, inclusive, the number of workers involved and man-days idle, with percentages of the totals for the United States.

Colorado was comparatively free from important strikes and lockouts in the 15-year period from 1927 to 1941, inclusive. There were 108 strikes in the state in that period, an average of 7.2 strikes a year. The number of workers involved was 35,399, an average of 2,360 for each year, and the man-days in which the workers were idle was 688,097, an average of 25,393 a year.

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.

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 number 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 1941, 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	(1)	45	315	(1)
1930.....	..	....	..	....	.....	..
1931.....	4	105	(1)	26	224	(1)
1932.....	3	340	0.1	113	3,810	(1)
1933.....	4	499	(1)	125	3,630	(1)
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
1939.....	17	8,018	0.7	472	75,986	0.4
1940.....	5	209	(1)	42	2,794	(1)
1941.....	10	5,727	0.2	573	57,555	0.2

(1) Less than a tenth of 1 per cent.

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, 1941. Ratification by 36 states is necessary to make it effective.

Colorado Vital Statistics

Number of Births and Deaths, Principal Causes of Deaths, Plural Births, Infant Mortality, Birth and Death Rates, Accidental Deaths, Deaths from Alcoholism, Homicides, Suicide, Motor Vehicle and Accidental Deaths, Other Transportation Accidents

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.

There were 12,430 deaths in Colorado in 1940, the smallest number over a period of 19 years with the exception of 1926 and 1933, in which years they were 12,260 and 11,961 respectively. The maximum in deaths was in 1918, the year of an influenza epidemic, in which the total was 17,812. The death rate per 1,000 population has shown a downward tendency, dropping from 14.6 in 1920 to 11.1 in 1940. The rate in Colorado is slightly higher than for the registration area as a whole for reasons explained below.

Births in Colorado numbered 21,154 in 1940, the maximum over a period of

13 years since this state was admitted to the registration area. The number of births correspond in a marked degree to the curve of economical conditions. In the depression year of 1933 they were down to 17,180, and thereafter they increased gradually each year until the maximum was reached in 1940. Prior to 1935 the birth rate in Colorado was lower than in the registration area, but beginning with that year and continuing down to the present, it has exceeded the rate for the United States.

The normal increase in the population of the state through an excess of births over deaths is reflected in the increasing births and decreasing deaths. In 1940 the excess of births over deaths was 8,724, the maximum for any year since Colorado was admitted to the registration area. The increase in excess births has been continuous since 1936 when a minimum of 4,605 was established.

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 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 Number	Rate	Regis- tration Area
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

Year	Colorado Number	Rate	Regis- tration Area
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	186.4	201.9
1932.....	2,107	200.6	209.1
1933.....	2,134	202.9	227.7
1934.....	2,237	212.5	239.9
1935.....	2,550	241.7	244.9
1936.....	2,665	249.7	265.8
1937.....	2,797	258.1	268.1
1938.....	2,758	251.4	....
1939.....	2,883	259.1	....
1940.....	2,914	259.4	....

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. In recent years it has ranked fourth. The death rate has shown a pronounced downward tendency in recent years, dropping from 226 per 100,000 population in 1920 to 53.4 in 1940, the last named being the lowest on record. The rate for Colorado is 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 Number	Rate	Regis- tration Area
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	102.9	....
1932.....	1,097	104.4	62.9
1933.....	897	85.3	59.5
1934.....	819	77.8	56.6
1935.....	815	77.3	49.8
1936.....	813	76.2	50.6
1937.....	738	68.1	49.0
1938.....	648	59.1	....
1939.....	665	59.8	....
1940.....	600	53.4	....

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 118.0 in 1940. Beginning with 1934 and continuing down to 1940, 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 Number	Rate	Regis- tration Area
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	97.8	98.9
1932.....	1,104	105.1	102.2
1933.....	1,091	103.8	102.2
1934.....	1,165	110.7	106.2
1935.....	1,192	113.0	107.9
1936.....	1,244	116.6	111.0
1937.....	1,248	115.1	112.0
1938.....	1,271	115.9	...
1939.....	1,281	115.1	...
1940.....	1,326	118.0	...

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
1939.....	614	733
1940.....	655	736

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. Another exception occurred in 1940, when the largest number of deaths were of persons 70 to 74 and 75 to 79 years of age.

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. Six centenarians died in the state in 1940,

one in 1939, seven in 1938, three in 1937, four in 1936 and eight in 1935.

Deaths by age in 1937 to 1940, inclusive, are as follows:

Age	1940	1939	1938	1937
Under 1 yr....	1,266	1,134	1,240	1,441
1 to 4....	258	328	366	409
5 to 9....	135	115	156	194
10 to 14....	134	146	181	180
15 to 19....	234	238	258	284
20 to 24....	260	280	278	368
25 to 29....	266	290	290	366
30 to 34....	291	332	332	404
35 to 39....	340	365	381	448
40 to 44....	436	429	474	577
45 to 49....	496	609	564	660
50 to 54....	641	693	708	812
55 to 59....	849	867	846	874
60 to 64....	1,048	1,015	1,026	1,072
65 to 69....	1,202	1,205	1,278	1,243
70 to 74....	1,378	1,377	1,279	1,420
75 to 79....	1,329	1,348	1,333	1,419
80 to 84....	1,048	1,007	979	933
85 to 89....	549	554	509	514
90 to 94....	190	183	140	165
95 to 99....	34	35	34	42
100 and over..	6	1	7	3
Unknown	40	7	6	5

Total12,450 12,558 12,615 13,833

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
1939.....	7,295	5,263	12,558
1940.....	7,249	5,181	12,430

Births by sex, exclusive of stillbirths, consistently show an excess of males over females. The following gives the births, by sex, by years, and excess of male over female births:

Year	Male	Female	Excess
1935.....	9,651	9,186	465
1936.....	9,431	8,848	583
1937.....	10,187	9,423	764
1938.....	10,604	9,995	609
1939.....	10,678	10,014	664
1940.....	10,839	10,315	524

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, both in Colorado and the nation.

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.

Number of deaths by age and by years.

Stillbirths, maternal deaths and death of infants under 1 year old, and rate per thousand births, 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 1940, 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.

PLURAL BIRTHS

Twin births in Colorado, in which at least one is a live birth, average around 200 a year. Triplets are less numerous and run from 1 to 4 a year, while no quadruplets have been reported in recent years.

Twin births, by years, are as follows:

Year	One Living	Both Living	Total
1935.....	9	180	189
1936.....	6	189	195
1937.....	11	166	177
1938.....	11	212	223
1939.....	15	197	212
1940.....	(1)	(1)	165

(1) Not segregated.

One case of triplets, all living, was reported in 1935; three, all living, in 1936; two, two living, in 1938; four, all living, in 1939; and one in 1940.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The number of deaths annually in Colorado from accidental causes, including automobile, railroad and street car accidents, drownings, traumatism (deaths from wounds or injuries), legal executions and other external violence, as cleared through the bureau of vital statistics, ranges from 941 to 1,288. 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
1939.....	(1)	(1)	1,232
1940.....	(1)	(1)	1,288

(1) Not segregated.

Additional information on accidents in Colorado will be found elsewhere in this volume under "Grade-Crossing Accidents," "Transportation Accidents," "Industrial Commission," "Railroad Accidents," "Motor Vehicle Accidents" and in the various industries under their respective headings.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM

Colorado became a prohibition state on January 1, 1916, when laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors became effective. The federal constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors became effective on January 16, 1920. Colorado was, therefore, a "dry" state four years before prohibition became a national law.

Data from the census bureau show that in the year Colorado prohibited the sale of liquors deaths from alcoholism decreased 58 per cent under the preceding year and continued to decrease until 1920, when the total decrease amounted to 90 per cent. The next two years showed substantial increases. Decreases followed in subsequent years until 1927, when increases again became apparent, but not reaching the rate of pre-prohibition days. The sale of intoxicating liquors in the state again was legalized by an act of the general assembly approved April 12, 1935, following the repeal of the 18th amendment to the federal constitution.

The following table shows the number of deaths, where the information is available, and the rate per 100,000 population in Colorado from alcoholism by years, with comparative rate for the registration area of the United States.

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1914.....	..	8.3	4.9
1915.....	63	7.2	4.4
1916.....	..	3.0	5.8
1917.....	21	2.3	5.2
1918.....	..	1.4	2.7
1919.....	7	0.8	1.6
1920.....	7	0.7	1.0
1921.....	..	3.3	1.8
1922.....	..	4.3	2.6
1923.....	37	3.8	3.2
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.....	44	4.1	2.9
1937.....	40	3.7	2.6
1938.....	35	3.2	..
1939.....	27	2.4	..
1940.....	30	2.7	..

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 26 years was 115 in 1921 and the minimum for the same

period was 46 in 1939. The rate per 100,000 population varied from 11.8 in 1921 to 4.1 in 1939.

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 100,000 population for Colorado and for the registration area of the United States, by years, are as follows:

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1915.....	...	10.6	7.0
1916.....	...	8.2	7.1
1917.....	...	8.9	7.7
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	6.1	8.3
1936.....	82	7.7	8.0
1937.....	64	5.9	7.6
1938.....	57	5.2	..
1939.....	46	4.1	..
1940.....	52	4.6	..

The figures regarding death by homicide have an indirect bearing only in the relation of murder to social conditions. Additional information on that subject is found in another chapter in this volume under "Courts, Prisoners and Crime" 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 28 years from a minimum of 113 in 1917 to a maximum of 261 in 1933. It is particularly noticeable that the number of deaths from this cause increases or decreases in marked regularity with changes in economic conditions. In 1913, the year before the World war, when the country was in the midst of a depression, the death rate by suicide in the state was 21.2 per 100,000 population. There was a decrease in succeeding years until 1916, when the country began to feel the effects of war inflation. In that year the rate was 13.3, the lowest over a period of 28 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 1940 there was a steady decline to a rate of 19.1 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 the 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	19.2	16.8
1932.....	257	24.5	17.4
1933.....	261	24.8	15.9
1934.....	242	28.0	14.9
1935.....	235	22.3	14.3
1936.....	217	20.3	14.2
1937.....	215	19.8	14.9
1938.....	206	18.8	..
1939.....	211	19.0	..
1940.....	215	19.1	..

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 state bureau of health, prepared in co-operation with the bureau of the census, and are based on death certificates giving the causes of death. A more comprehensive analysis on this subject appears elsewhere in this volume under "Motor Vehicle Accidents" and in an accompanying table on transportation accidents.

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

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1931	340	32.5	28.5
1932	302	28.7	25.1
1933	321	30.5	...
1934	343	32.6	...
1935	334	31.7	28.5
1936	388	36.4	29.6
1937	411	37.9	30.6
1938	353	32.2	...
1939	335	30.1	...
1940	372	33.1	...

In 1900, the mortality rate from "accidents and injuries by vehicles and horses" per 100,000 population in the registration area was 1.3 (including automobile accidents) — a rate which stands in striking contrast with the rate of 37.9 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.

Additional information on deaths from motor vehicle accidents is presented on page 373, in which there is given a break-down of all fatalities by types and by years. The figures include not only those coming within the classifications used by the bureau of the census, but deaths resulting from pedestrians coming into contact with horse-drawn vehicles, bicycles, coaster wagons, and miscellaneous.

VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS IN COLORADO BY AGE, 1910 TO 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

AGE	1940	1935	1930	1925	1920	1910
Under 1 year.....	1,266	1,370	1,775	1,739	1,972	1,789
1 to 4 years.....	258	437	583	614	791	678
5 to 14 years.....	269	468	452	481	528	437
15 to 24 years.....	494	588	705	843	1,118	1,054
25 to 44 years.....	1,333	1,880	2,155	2,386	3,314	2,907
45 to 64 years.....	3,034	3,283	3,096	2,771	2,895	2,263
65 years and over.....	5,736	5,093	4,418	3,695	3,095	1,934
Age not reported.....	40	15	23	20	4	7
Total Deaths.....	12,430	13,134	13,207	12,549	13,717	11,069

**VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN COLORADO AND RATE PER
1,000 POPULATION FOR COLORADO AND REGISTRATION STATES,
BY YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Rates are based on estimated population as of July 1, of years named except for 1940, 1930 and 1920, in which the population was enumerated.

YEAR	Number			Rate Per 1,000 Population			
	Births	Deaths	Excess Births Over Deaths	Births		Deaths	
				Colo.	*U. S.	Colo.	*U. S.
1910.....	.....	11,069	.....	...	...	13.9	14.7
1915.....	.....	10,602	.....	...	25.0	12.2	13.2
1920.....	.....	13,717	.....	...	23.7	14.6	13.0
1925.....	.....	12,549	.....	...	21.3	12.3	11.7
1928.....	19,155	14,077	5,078	18.8	(2)	13.8	(2)
1929.....	17,939	12,874	5,065	17.4	(2)	12.5	(2)
1930.....	18,814	13,207	5,607	18.2	18.9	12.8	11.3
1931.....	18,315	12,470	6,043	17.7	18.0	11.9	11.1
1932.....	17,613	12,599	5,014	16.8	17.4	12.0	10.9
1933.....	17,180	11,961	5,219	16.3	16.6	11.4	10.7
1934.....	17,849	12,497	5,352	17.0	17.2	11.9	11.1
1935.....	18,837	13,134	5,703	17.9	16.9	11.6	10.9
1936.....	18,279	13,674	4,605	17.1	16.7	12.8	11.6
1937.....	19,610	13,833	5,777	18.1	17.1	12.8	11.3
1938.....	20,599	12,615	7,984	18.8	17.6	11.5	10.6
1939.....	20,692	12,558	8,134	18.6	17.3	11.3	10.6
1940.....	21,154	12,430	8,724	18.8	17.9	11.1	10.8

*Includes states in registration areas. Beginning with 1933 the area includes all the population in continental United States.

(2) Not available.

**VITAL STATISTICS: STILLBIRTHS, MATERNAL DEATHS AND DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER 1 YEAR OLD IN COLORADO, AND RATE DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FOR
COLORADO AND REGISTRATION STATES, BY YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

YEAR	Number			Rate (Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births)					
	Still- births	Maternal Deaths	Infant Deaths	Stillbirths		Maternal Deaths		Infant Deaths	
				Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.
1930.....	597	140	1,775	31.7	39.2	7.4	6.7	94.3	64.6
1931.....	571	130	1,500	30.8	38.2	7.0	6.6	81.0	61.6
1932.....	559	131	1,259	31.7	37.8	7.4	6.3	71.5	57.6
1933.....	547	107	1,183	31.8	37.0	6.2	6.2	68.9	58.1
1934.....	572	134	1,298	32.0	36.2	7.5	5.9	72.7	60.1
1935.....	539	138	1,370	28.6	35.8	7.3	5.8	72.7	55.7
1936.....	553	129	1,354	30.3	34.4	7.1	5.7	74.1	57.1
1937.....	523	105	1,441	26.7	33.4	5.4	4.9	73.5	54.4
1938.....	514	92	1,240	25.0	32.1	4.5	4.4	60.2	51.0
1939.....	546	111	1,134	26.4	32.0	5.4	4.0	54.8	48.0
1940.....	507	86	1,266	24.0	31.3	4.1	3.8	59.8	47.0

VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS IN COLORADO, BY CAUSE, AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1940, 1939, 1938 AND 1937

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1940	1939	1938	1937
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	9	19	28	30	0.8	1.7	2.6	2.8
Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis.....	4	9	9	22	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0
Scarlet fever.....	6	9	12	20	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.8
Whooping cough.....	31	52	44	72	2.8	4.7	4.0	6.6
Diphtheria.....	12	27	38	37	1.1	2.4	3.5	3.4
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	(600)	(665)	(648)	(738)	(53.4)	(59.8)	(59.1)	(68.1)
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	558	606	598	683	49.7	54.5	54.5	63.0
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	42	59	50	55	3.7	5.3	4.6	5.1
Dysentery.....	14	20	14	37	1.2	1.8	1.3	3.4
Malaria.....	--	--	1	4	--	--	0.1	0.4
Syphilis (all forms)†.....	135	162	102	112	12.0	14.6	15.6	19.5
Measles.....	14	16	35	8	1.2	1.4	3.2	0.7
Poliomyelitis, Polioencephalitis (acute).....	12	9	7	40	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.7
Cancer (all forms).....	(1,326)	(1,281)	(1,271)	(1,248)	(118.1)	(115.2)	(115.8)	(115.1)
Cancer of digestive organs, peritoneum.....	636	547	595	586	56.6	49.2	54.2	54.1
Cancer of female genital organs.....	167	180	171	180	14.9	16.2	15.6	16.6
Cancer of the breast.....	121	132	146	125	10.8	11.9	13.3	11.5
Cancer (other forms).....	402	422	359	357	35.8	37.9	32.7	32.9
Acute rheumatic fever.....	11	21	17	23	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.1
Diabetes mellitus.....	200	204	191	192	17.8	18.3	17.4	17.7
Exophthalmic goiter.....	42	34	--	--	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.0
Pellagra (except alcoholic).....	1	2	1	3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Alcoholism (ethylishm).....	30	27	35	40	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.7
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....	946	956	940	921	84.2	85.9	85.7	85.0
Other dis. of nervous system, etc..	136	125	(1)	(1)	12.1	11.2	15.1	14.7
Diseases of ear, nose, throat.....	80	95	(1)	(1)	7.1	8.5	8.4	10.5
Diseases of heart (all forms).....	(2,914)	(2,883)	(2,758)	(2,797)	(259.4)	(259.2)	(251.4)	(258.1)
Chron. rheu. dis. of heart.....	257	271	74	51	22.9	24.4	--	--
Dis. of coronary arteries angina pectoris.....	752	724	640	544	66.9	65.1	--	--
Dis. of heart (other forms).....	1,905	1,888	2,044	2,202	169.6	169.7	--	--
Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....	(988)	(1,158)	(1,234)	(1,237)	(87.9)	(104.1)	(112.4)	(169.2)
Bronchopneumonia.....	456	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.6	43.5	45.8	52.1
Lobar pneumonia.....	370	(1)	(1)	(1)	32.9	37.5	51.0	59.0
Pneumonia (unspecified).....	11	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.0
Influenza.....	151	246	157	(1)	13.4	22.1	14.3	55.1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	119	101	83	122	10.6	9.6	7.6	11.3
Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.....	201	170	200	339	17.9	15.3	18.2	31.3
Appendicitis.....	165	170	201	196	14.7	15.3	18.3	18.1
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	99	141	156	173	8.8	12.7	14.2	16.0
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	74	81	57	88	6.6	7.3	5.2	8.1
Biliary calculi, etc.....	91	96	92	98	8.1	8.6	8.4	9.0
Nephritis.....	902	920	937	855	80.3	82.7	85.4	78.9
Disease of the prostate.....	92	103	(1)	(1)	8.2	9.3	7.8	8.8
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth, puerperium.....	(86)	(111)	(92)	(105)	(7.6)	(10.0)	(8.4)	(9.7)
Puerperal septicemia.....	46	48	32	42	4.1	5.3	2.9	3.9
Puerperal toxemias.....	17	20	11	22	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.0
Other puerperal causes.....	23	43	49	41	2.0	3.9	4.5	3.8
Congenital malformations.....	124	132	120	115	11.0	11.9	10.9	10.6
Premature birth.....	387	316	(1)	(1)	34.5	28.4	31.1	34.4
Suicide.....	215	211	206	215	19.1	19.0	18.8	19.8
Homicide.....	52	46	57	64	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.9
Motor-vehicle accidents.....	372	335	353	386	33.1	30.1	32.2	37.9
Other accidents.....	649	636	672	728	57.8	57.2	61.3	64.9
All other causes.....	1,291	1,215	2,004	2,768	114.9	109.2	109.7	119.8
Total deaths, all causes.....	12,430	12,558	12,615	13,833	1,106.4	1,129.0	1,149.8	1,276.3

(1) Not segregated.

(2) Rates for 1940 based on enumerated population.

†Includes aneurysm of the aorta, locomotor ataxia, and general paralysis of the insane.

‡Not strictly comparable with prior years because of shift to nephritis of certain inclusions under diseases of the heart.

§Includes phlegmasia alba dolens, etc., and criminal abortion.

**INFANT MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE IN
COLORADO FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CAUSE	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Measles	4	5	8	1	1	25	27
Scarlet fever.....	1	..	2	1	2	3	..
Whooping cough.....	27	27	27	51	31	33	70
Diphtheria	1	1	4	..	3	3	4
Influenza	35	32	21	60	39	48	41
Dysentery	5	8	11	18	10	7	11
Erysipelas	1	1	1	5	7	18	4
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	1	..	2	2	2	2	3
Meningitis (other forms) ..	5	7	10	7	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of the re- spiratory system.....	2	4	2	3	..	4	3
Tuberculosis of the menin- ges, etc.....	1	2	..	4	4	4	4
Other forms of tubercu- losis	1	2	..	..	2	3	..
Syphilis	13	5	16	21	13	16	10
Convulsions	3	1	..	..	1	1	5
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	6	7	3
Pneumonia (all forms)....	210	180	230	196	256	199	196
Diseases of the stomach...	6	4	4	9	7	8	4
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	151	125	137	248	212	162	187
Intestinal obstruction.....	7	6	10	13	10	17	10
Congenital malformations.	102	119	102	103	102	91	94
Congenital debility, ic- terus, sclerema.....	35	29	38	54	65	55	63
Premature birth.....	387	316	341	373	332	365	329
Injury at birth.....	100	103	107	96	91	108	103
Other diseases of early in- fancy	53	57	66	61	46	53	46
External causes.....	13	21	32	36	34	38	24
Unknown or ill-defined dis- eases	7	6	9	13	14	11	10
All other causes.....	95	73	60	66	64	89	47
Total deaths under 1 year	1,266	1,134	1,240	1,441	1,354	1,370	1,298

VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY, BY CITIES AND COUNTIES, 1940

(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	224	308	—84	15	67.0
Alamosa	348	133	215	43	123.6
Arapahoe	172	212	—40	4	23.3
Archuleta	64	30	34	7	109.4
Baca	118	27	91	4	33.9
Bent	192	89	103	17	88.5
Boulder	680	436	244	34	50.0
Rural part.....	437	264	173	26	59.5
Boulder	243	172	71	8	32.9
Chaffee	146	107	39	9	61.6
Cheyenne	48	13	35	1	20.8
Clear Creek.....	35	33	2	1	28.6
Conejos	102	98	4	26	254.9
Costilla	72	35	37	2	27.8
Crowley	103	35	68	7	68.0
Custer	31	9	22	..	..
Delta	365	156	209	21	57.5
Denver (coextensive).....	6,772	4,457	2,315	331	48.9
Dolores	15	16	—1	4	266.7
Douglas	12	25	—13	..	..
Eagle	80	51	29	17	212.5
Elbert	44	25	19	2	45.5
El Paso.....	903	782	121	37	41.0
Rural part.....	32	193	—161	..	..
Colorado Springs.....	871	589	282	37	42.5
Fremont	274	234	40	25	91.2
Garfield	249	104	145	7	28.1
Gilpin	7	8	—1	1	142.9
Grand	31	21	10	1	32.3
Gunnison	94	62	32	6	63.8
Hinsdale	3	2	1	..	..
Huerfano	211	167	44	35	165.9
Jackson	12	5	7	1	83.3
Jefferson	190	225	—35	6	31.6
Kiowa	24	21	3	1	41.7
Kit Carson.....	193	53	140	11	57.0
Lake	139	64	75	13	93.5
La Plata	394	187	207	45	114.2
Larimer	657	309	348	29	44.1
Rural part.....	606	235	371	28	46.2
Ft. Collins.....	51	74	—23	1	19.6
Las Animas.....	731	340	391	69	94.4
Rural part.....	429	221	208	40	93.2
Trinidad	302	119	183	29	96.0
Lincoln	125	35	90	2	16.0
Logan	433	135	303	20	45.7
Mesa	681	326	355	48	70.5
Rural part.....	306	165	141	25	87.1
Grand Junction.....	375	161	214	23	61.3
Mineral	8	4	4	..	..
Moffat	50	27	23	5	100.0
Montezuma	249	109	140	21	84.3
Montrose	341	138	203	19	55.7
Morgan	446	159	287	16	35.9
Otero	579	217	362	31	53.5
Ouray	38	23	15	3	78.9
Park	53	21	32	3	56.6
Phillips	96	41	55	3	31.3
Pitkin	14	12	2	..	..
Prowers	340	130	210	20	58.8
Pueblo	1,296	1,015	281	57	44.0
Rural part.....	372	499	—127	25	67.2
Pueblo	924	516	408	32	34.6
Rio Blanco.....	46	13	33	2	43.5
Rio Grande.....	316	155	161	46	145.6
Routt	221	104	117	7	31.7
Saguache	96	43	53	16	166.7
San Juan	23	26	—3	3	130.4
San Miguel.....	64	30	34	5	78.1
Sedgwick	132	44	88	3	22.7
Summit	17	11	6	1	58.8
Teller	107	76	31	5	46.7
Washington	105	38	67	3	28.6
Weld	1,324	538	786	88	66.5
Rural part.....	648	220	428	31	47.8
Greeley	676	318	358	57	84.3
Yuma	214	81	133	7	32.7
Total	21,154	12,430	8,724	1,266	59.8

* A minus sign (—) indicates excess of deaths over births.

VITAL STATISTICS: DEATHS IN COLORADO DUE TO TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, BY YEARS AND KIND

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1940	1939	1938	1937
Railway accidents (except collisions with motor vehicles)	28	28	25	45	2.5	2.5	2.3	4.2
Collisions between automobiles and trains	38	16	17	18	3.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Collisions between automobiles and streetcars..	3	1	...	5	0.3	0.1	...	0.5
Automobile accidents (except collisions with trains or streetcars)...	329	318	333	386	29.3	28.6	30.4	35.6
Motorcycle accidents (except collisions with automobiles)	2	...	3	2	0.2	...	0.3	0.2
Streetcar accidents (except collisions with trains or motor vehicles)	1	2	1	4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other and unspecified road-transport accidents	4	5	22	20	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.6
Water-transport accidents	1	5	3	4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Air-transport accidents..	13	4	6	3	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total Transportation accidents	419	379	410	487	37.3	34.1	37.4	44.9

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)

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of accidents .	52	38	29	51	40	39	25	34
Casualties:								
Killed ...	37	13	10	20	17	14	5	13
Injured .	62	52	34	57	50	44	31	42
Total ...	99	65	44	77	67	58	36	55
Casualties in which automobiles were involved:								
Number of accidents .	45	38	25	48	39	39	24	32
Casualties:								
Killed	31	13	8	18	17	14	5	13
Injured	60	52	32	56	49	44	31	40
Total ...	91	65	40	74	66	58	36	53
Casualties per 10,000 automobiles registered:								
Colorado:								
Killed .....	.88	.38	.24	.53	.54	.49	.18	.53
Injured	1.70	1.51	.96	1.66	1.55	1.55	1.09	1.64
United States:								
Killed .....	.49	.39	.44	.54	.54	.55	.53	.55
Injured	1.38	1.22	1.28	1.65	1.65	1.69	1.64	1.47

**RAILROAD ACCIDENTS: TRAIN AND TRAIN-SERVICE CASUALTIES IN
COLORADO ON STEAM RAILROADS SUBJECT TO INTERSTATE
COMMERCE ACT, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Interstate Commerce Commission)

Note.—See table "Highway Grade-Crossing Accidents" for additional information on this subject.

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of accidents	113	97	118	194	193	121	85	72
Killed:								
Non-trespassers	43	17	19	31	36	25	10	19
Trespassers	12	16	17	24	15	16	19	11
Total	55	33	36	55	51	41	29	30
Injured:								
Non-trespassers	197	211	154	277	215	167	174	181
Trespassers	17	26	21	18	24	22	22	32
Total	214	237	175	295	239	189	196	213
Total casualties	269	270	211	350	290	230	225	243

Housing Facilities

Residential Structures, Dwelling Units, Hotels, Tourist Courts and Tourist Camps, Housing Projects

A CENSUS of housing was authorized by congress on August 11, 1939, to provide information concerning the number, characteristics (including utilities and equipment) and geographical distribution of dwelling structures and dwelling units in the United States. Accordingly, the bureau of the census is presenting for the first time a separate group of reports on housing as a part of the 16th decennial census taken as of April 1, 1940.

The housing reports present tabulations of the housing data for Colorado as a whole, counties, incorporated places of 1,000 population or more and minor civil divisions. Separate bulletins for Denver and Pueblo giving data by blocks and for the metropolitan areas also have been issued. These are available for persons desiring to make detail studies and will not be reproduced here. Instead, there is given a general summary for the state, counties and principal cities and towns.

The Colorado reports show a total of 354 660 dwelling units in the state, including urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm, of which 41.3 per cent were occupied by the owners on April 1, 1940, and 47.8 by tenants, a total of

89.1 per cent occupied. The vacancies were 10.9 per cent of all units, of which 8.1 were for sale or rent and 2.8 per cent were not for sale or rent.

Dwelling units are distinguished from residential structures since a single structure may enclose one or more units. Urban areas refer to incorporated places with 2,500 or more population and rural-nonfarm dwelling units are those located outside the boundaries of urban places, but not on farms. Excluded from the statistics are hotels for transient guests, and similar places maintained by the Y. M. C. A. or kindred organizations; missions, cheap one-night lodging houses; dormitories for students; nurses' homes; educational or religious institutions, military and penal institutions; soldiers' homes, orphanages, homes for the afflicted; railroad, lumber and other construction camps in which workers live in a common barracks; and CCC camps.

Summaries of the housing census for Colorado are given herewith in four tables. These show the tenure, occupancy, state of repairs, color of occupants and number of persons per room for the state; rental and mortgage status distributed as to urban and rural-

nonfarm; number and tenure by counties, and number and tenure by cities and towns.

Since this was the first general census on housing, comparable figures are not available. However, the number of occupied dwelling units in 1940 is roughly comparable with the number of private families or homes shown in

the 1930 census reports. The 316,000 occupied units in 1940, compared with 267,324 private families in 1930, shows an increase of 48,676 or 15.4 per cent. The 146,455 dwelling units occupied by owners in 1940 compares with 131,571 private families occupying their own homes in 1930, an increase of 14,844 or 10.2 per cent.

HOUSING: CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	Urban		Rural Non-farm		Rural Farm		The State	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
OCCUPANCY AND TENURE:								
Owner occupied	75,062	41.1	38,902	40.4	32,491	42.9	146,455	41.3
Tenant occupied	99,697	54.5	39,054	40.6	30,794	40.7	169,545	47.8
Vacant, for sale or rent.....	7,383	4.0	11,981	12.5	9,259	12.3	28,623	8.1
Vacant, not for sale or rent....	652	0.4	6,271	6.5	3,114	4.1	10,037	2.8
Total dwelling units	182,794	100.0	96,208	100.0	75,658	100.0	354,660	100.0
STATE OF REPAIRS AND PLUMBING EQUIPMENT:								
Number reporting	167,461	100.0	91,462	100.0	72,304	100.0	331,227	100.0
With private bath	116,430	69.5	29,070	31.8	7,840	10.8	153,340	46.3
No private bath	51,031	30.5	62,392	68.2	64,464	89.2	177,887	53.7
Not needing major repairs...	132,775	79.3	67,386	73.7	45,976	63.6	246,137	74.3
With private bath	102,217	61.0	25,497	27.9	6,994	9.7	134,708	40.7
No private bath	30,558	18.3	41,889	45.8	38,892	53.9	111,429	33.6
Needing major repairs	34,686	20.7	24,076	26.3	26,328	36.4	85,090	25.7
With private bath	14,213	8.5	3,573	3.9	846	1.2	18,632	5.6
No private bath	20,473	12.2	20,503	22.4	25,482	35.2	66,458	20.1
Not reporting state of repairs or plumbing equipment ...	15,333	...	4,746	...	3,354	...	23,433	...
Needing major repairs or no private bath	65,244	39.0	65,965	72.1	65,310	90.3	196,519	59.3
COLOR OF OCCUPANTS:								
White	170,653	97.7	77,413	99.3	62,674	99.0	310,740	98.3
Non-white	4,106	2.3	543	0.7	611	1.0	5,260	1.7
Total occupied dwelling units	174,759	100.0	77,956	100.0	63,285	100.0	316,000	100.0
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM:								
Number reporting	172,092	100.0	76,782	100.0	62,358	100.0	311,232	100.0
1.50 or less persons per room	158,909	92.3	63,327	82.5	51,972	83.3	274,208	88.1
1.51 or more persons per room	13,183	7.7	13,455	17.5	10,386	16.7	37,024	11.9
Not reporting number of per- sons per room	2,667	...	1,174	...	927	...	4,768	...
Total occupied dwelling units	174,759	...	77,956	...	63,285	...	316,000	...

**HOUSING: CHARACTERISTIC OF DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO CITIES
AND TOWNS AS OF APRIL 1, 1940**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CITY OR TOWN	Owner Occupied	Tenant Occupied	Vacant		Total Dwelling Units	Total Structures
			Sale or Rent	Not For Sale or Rent		
Alamosa	692	837	44	4	1,577	1,300
Aurora	486	585	28	1	1,100	992
Boulder	1,985	2,192	249	138	4,564	3,477
Brighton	515	553	16	1	1,085	980
Canon City	731	900	58	4	1,693	1,376
Colorado Springs	5,588	6,254	774	95	12,711	10,426
Delta	569	500	67	5	1,141	995
Denver	37,186	59,591	4,176	190	101,143	68,205
Durango	822	855	79	12	1,768	1,403
Englewood	1,623	1,245	63	8	2,939	2,669
Florence	399	387	31	8	825	752
Fort Collins	1,773	2,019	175	45	4,012	3,194
Fort Morgan	664	775	37	2	1,478	1,203
Golden	502	474	44	17	1,037	846
Grand Junction	1,758	1,816	140	14	3,728	2,937
Greeley	2,056	2,718	216	8	4,998	3,607
La Junta	970	1,039	67	1	2,077	1,715
Lamar	528	764	19	2	1,313	1,061
Las Animas	431	499	4	1	935	769
Leadville	889	522	197	8	1,616	1,450
Longmont	1,152	1,073	59	8	2,292	1,928
Loveland	1,041	804	72	5	1,922	1,687
Monte Vista	488	422	19	4	933	778
Montrose	708	652	63	5	1,428	1,205
Pueblo	7,143	6,798	314	32	14,287	11,443
Rocky Ford	464	597	50	3	1,114	901
Salida	751	743	93	10	1,597	1,323
Sterling	913	1,168	76	7	2,164	1,730
Trinidad	1,543	1,987	105	9	3,644	2,908
Walsenburg	692	928	48	5	1,673	1,351

**HOUSING: CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO AS OF
APRIL 1, 1940, BY COUNTIES**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Owner Occupied	Tenant Occupied	Vacant For Sale or Rent	Vacant Not for Sale or Rent	Total Dwelling Units
Adams	2,855	2,747	319	43	5,964
Alamosa	1,358	1,373	143	11	2,885
Arapahoe	5,411	3,566	324	54	9,355
Archuleta	485	484	107	97	1,173
Baca	810	897	281	28	2,016
Bent	991	1,431	202	20	2,644
Boulder	5,632	5,695	1,003	1,319	13,649
Chaffee	1,260	1,138	494	104	2,996
Cheyenne	378	448	150	17	993
Clear Creek	492	680	691	106	1,969
Conejos	1,574	982	208	129	2,893
Costilla	1,074	561	75	55	1,765
Crowley	524	881	100	16	1,521
Custer	394	283	126	59	862
Delta	2,480	2,029	271	186	4,966
Denver	37,186	59,591	4,176	190	101,143
Dolores	322	211	56	18	607
Douglas	484	549	173	18	1,224
Eagle	708	787	163	105	1,763
Elbert	807	730	194	11	1,742
El Paso	8,191	8,341	2,251	778	19,561
Fremont	2,722	2,524	439	64	5,749
Garfield	1,597	1,466	275	77	3,415
Gilpin	285	295	281	184	1,045
Grand	559	464	576	196	1,795
Gunnison	809	954	560	254	2,577
Hinsdale	83	41	116	83	323
Huerfano	1,958	2,108	246	24	4,336
Jackson	276	249	172	92	789
Jefferson	5,264	3,499	1,377	1,659	11,799
Kiowa	434	385	182	21	1,022
Kit Carson	873	1,126	256	24	2,279
Lake	1,124	877	268	122	2,391
La Plata	2,198	1,914	506	74	4,692
Larimer	5,034	5,290	2,932	1,025	14,281
Las Animas	3,736	4,484	826	138	9,184
Lincoln	793	863	186	20	1,862
Logan	1,949	2,714	400	69	5,132
Mesa	5,290	3,866	511	161	9,828
Mineral	123	171	214	93	601
Moffat	828	728	195	48	1,799
Montezuma	1,474	1,205	191	49	2,919
Montrose	2,158	1,922	287	96	4,463
Morgan	1,871	2,599	308	52	4,830
Otero	2,872	3,574	292	69	6,807
Ouray	335	290	55	12	692
Park	515	544	438	365	1,862
Phillips	600	795	107	6	1,508
Pitkin	409	160	143	87	799
Prowers	1,277	2,022	437	16	3,752
Pueblo	9,639	8,593	707	392	19,331
Rio Blanco	471	380	98	74	1,023
Rio Grande	1,401	1,734	244	128	3,507
Routt	1,310	1,718	361	108	3,497
Saguache	767	789	197	73	1,826
San Juan	187	206	111	17	521
San Miguel	543	485	100	47	1,175
Sedgwick	496	889	109	31	1,525
Summit	267	399	232	77	975
Teller	1,147	862	413	179	2,601
Washington	1,041	1,159	217	7	2,424
Weld	6,705	10,160	1,266	345	18,476
Yuma	1,619	1,638	285	15	3,557
Total	146,455	169,545	28,623	10,037	354,660

**HOUSING: URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO
BY CONTRACT OR ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENTAL AND
MORTGAGE STATUS, APRIL 1, 1940**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The average monthly rent or rental value of all dwelling units in urban and rural-nonfarm areas is obtained by dividing the total amount of rent or estimated rental value reported by the number of dwelling units for which these items were reported. Urban area is made up of incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Rural-nonfarm dwelling units are those located outside the boundaries of urban places but not on farms.

	Urban	Rural- nonfarm	Total Urban and Rural- nonfarm
All residential structures	134,609	89,634	224,243
All dwelling units	182,794	96,208	279,002
Contract or estimated monthly rent:			
Number reporting	179,662	93,815	273,477
Total contract or estimated monthly rent	\$4,683,157	\$1,442,332	\$6,125,489
Average contract or estimated monthly rent	26.07	15.37	22.40
Number not reporting	3,132	2,393	5,525
Mortgage status:			
Owner-occupied dwelling units	38,902	75,062	113,964
Number reporting	71,217	34,999	106,216
Mortgaged	31,903	10,521	42,424
Per cent mortgaged	44.8	30.1	39.9
Free of mortgage	39,314	24,478	63,792
Not reporting	3,845	3,903	7,748

HOTELS IN COLORADO

The 1940 census discloses that Colorado ranks high among the states of the Union in the number of hotels and guest rooms. There were 722 hotels in Colorado in 1939 with six or more guest rooms, excluding apartment houses and residential hotels catering exclusively to permanent guests, boarding houses, tourist resorts, dude ranches, club dormitories and similar establishments. Only 12 states had a larger number. The Colorado hotels reporting had 26,488 guest rooms, and the state ranked 16th among the states.

Of the above establishments, Colorado had 684 year-round hotels with 24,871 guest rooms, and ranked 12th in the number of hotels and 14th in the number of guest rooms. The state

ranked approximately the same in the number of seasonal hotels. The District of Columbia is included in the determination of the state's relative position.

A business census of hotels taken in 1935 is not exactly comparable with 1939, but gives relative figures of some value. There were 696 hotels in the state in 1935, of which 636 were year-round establishments and 60 were seasonal hotels. The number of guest rooms was 25,788, of which 23,506 were year-round and 2,282 seasonal. Receipts for all hotels were \$7,692,000 in 1935. A revision of classifications prevents the figures from being strictly comparable.

An accompanying table summarizes the report on hotels in Colorado in 1939.

HOTELS IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF GUEST ROOMS, RECEIPTS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL, 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The term hotels includes, principally, establishments designating themselves as hotels and providing hotel accommodations as their major activity. Establishments reporting a total of less than six guest rooms or receipts less than \$500, apartment houses, residential hotels catering exclusively to permanent guests, boarding and lodging houses, tourist camps, resorts, Y. M. C. A's, Y. W. C. A's, dude ranches, and other similar establishments are not considered hotels for census purposes.

	Year-round Hotels	Seasonal Hotels	Total	All Hotels		
				Denver	Colorado Springs	Pueblo
Hotels (number) ..	684	38	722	270	21	46
Guest rooms (number)	24,871	1,617	26,488	13,217	1,218	1,219
Receipts	\$8,653,000	\$ 444,000	\$9,097,000	\$4,906,000	\$ 636,000	\$ 345,000
Active proprietors of unincorporated business...	645	31	676	246	14	41
Employees (average number)*						
Male	1,876	74	1,950	.....	.....	.....
Female	1,810	93	1,903	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,686	167	3,853	2,016	306	168
Payroll	\$2,294,000	\$ 126,000	\$2,420,000	\$1,327,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 88,000

*Includes paid executives of corporations, but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

TOURIST COURTS AND TOURIST CAMPS

There were 571 establishments in Colorado classified as tourist courts and tourist camps in the 1940 census of business engaged primarily in furnishing temporary lodging accommodations to tourists in cabins or similar structures. A summary of their operations in the calendar year of 1939 is as follows:

Number of establishments.....	571
Receipts	\$1,113,000
Active proprietors of unincorporated businesses.....	595
Average number of employees ¹ ..	181
Payroll ¹	\$80,000
Number of cabins.....	5,736
Number of units ²	6,411

¹Exclusive of proprietors.

²Rooms, apartments, single cabins.

A comparison of 1939 with 1935 is as follows:

	1939	1935
Number of establishments	571	413
Receipts	\$1,113,000	\$781,000

In addition to the above there were 136 establishments in 1939 which operated tourist courts and tourist camps, but received more than 50 per cent of their revenue from other sources such as filling stations, restaurants, drink-

ing places, etc. The total receipts of these were \$1,135,000, of which \$217,000 represented cabins and room rentals, \$79,000 meals and fountain service, \$818,000 merchandise sales and \$21,000 repairs and service.

HOUSING PROJECTS

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. On February 24, 1942, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Housing 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.

An amendment to the act approved June 28, 1940, authorizes the USHA to undertake directly or to cooperate with the war and navy departments and local housing agencies in providing housing for the national defense program for persons and their families engaged in national defense activities. This is known as the Lanham act.

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 June 30, 1942. 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 and operation of five projects and the Pueblo agency is in the preliminary stages.

The first three projects for Denver were approved by the President on May 3, 1939, and the USHA entered into contracts with the Denver authority May 24, 1939, for loans aggregating \$3,132,000, based on 90 per cent of development costs, and maximum amount of annual contribution of \$104,460. Out of this loan sufficient funds were saved to undertake two additional projects. A summary of these projects and their status is as follows:

Lincoln Park Homes, located in west Denver, consists of 2- and 3-story flats and row houses and 3-story apartments comprising 346 units. The site was classed as a slum district. Contracts provided for the elimination of 90 units on the site and 426 off the site. Approved rentals are \$11.13 monthly average for shelter and \$17.81 for shelter plus utilities purchased for an average family of 4.33 persons. The Denver authority awarded contracts in May, 1940, amounting to \$1,120,262 for construction. It was taken over by the authority on March 22, 1941, and on June 30, 1941, it was 98.8 per cent occupied. Average annual income of occupying families is placed at \$750. Following completion, contracts were made for an addition which will increase the total number of units from 346 to 422, bringing the total cost up to \$1,972,157.

The Las Casitas development is located on Federal boulevard at West Twelfth avenue. Site was 65 per cent slum and the development consists of

1- and 2-story row houses comprising 195 units. It is intended primarily for occupants of Spanish-American descent. Contracts were awarded in May, 1941, amounting to \$764,000 for construction. It was completed and occupancy began in June, 1942.

Platte Valley Homes is located at Champa and Thirtieth streets, and consists of 77 units in 2-story row houses and flats. It was under construction early in 1942 and will be occupied by negroes, estimated total cost \$379,501.

Arapahoe Courts is located at Arapahoe and Twenty-fifth streets and will consist of 76 units in 2-story row houses and flats. Contracts were awarded in January, 1942, and construction is under way. The project at first will be reserved for defense workers and the usual requirement that occupants shall come from slum areas is waived. Estimated cost is \$368,735.

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. The act subsequently was amended before expiration periods extending its provisions to June 30, 1942.

A cumulative summary from 1934 to 1941, inclusive, for Colorado, is as follows:

Notes insured:	
Number	24,693
Amount	\$10,151,151
Claims paid:	
Number	676
Amount	\$153,772
Per cent notes insured.....	0.7
Per cent claims paid.....	0.4
Averages:	
Notes insured.....	\$411
Claims paid.....	227

Title II of the act provides for the insuring of first mortgages on city residential property. Loans up to 80 per cent of a fair appraisal value on residences meeting certain property standards may be insured. A second mortgage loan is thus obviated. Monthly payments are so arranged as to amortize the loan in an agreed number of years (from 1 to 20) and to provide for the payment of taxes, improvement assessments and fire insurance premiums. These payments also include one-half of one per cent which goes into a mutual mortgage insurance fund to take care of losses and administrative expenses. The single monthly payments cover principal, interest, taxes and insurance, do away with costly renewals and the dangers of prior maturities of second mortgages.

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.

The net number and face amount of 1- to 4-family home mortgages accepted for insurance in Colorado under Title II, cumulative 1935 to 1941, inclusive, are as follows:

New homes:	
Number	5,714
Amount	\$23,557,924
Existing homes:	
Number	3,746
Amount	\$11,721,694
Total:	
Number	9,460
Amount	\$35,279,618

An amendment to the housing act approved March 28, 1941, established provisions for insuring loans on defense housing under Title VI, for which \$300,000,000 was appropriated. Its provisions are restricted to areas in which the President finds that an acute shortage of housing exists or impends

which would impede national defense. Mortgages insured under this title may run a maximum of 20 years with a maximum interest of 4.5 per cent, and are limited to maximum amounts of \$4,000 on a single-family residence; \$6,000 on a two-family home; \$8,000 on a three-family home; and \$10,000 on a four-family home. Loans may be made up to 90 per cent of FHA valuation.

Insured loans under Title VI up to the end of 1941 numbered 231 and amount of loans was \$892,550.

FARM DWELLINGS AND THEIR FACILITIES

The bureau of the census reported 75,658 dwelling units on farms in Colorado on April 1, 1940, of which 32,491, or 42.9 per cent, were occupied by owners and 30,794, or 40.7 per cent, by tenants, the remainder being vacant. A summary of the state of repairs, plumbing equipment, color of occupants, and the number of occupants per room is given on page 422. The location of these farms in relation to highways is shown on page 359.

Of all dwelling units on farms, 25,595 or 34.6 per cent were lighted by electricity and 65.4 per cent by other means. There were 15,326 or 21.2 per cent supplied with running water and 56,979 units or 78.8 per cent had no running water. Flush toilet or non-flush toilet were reported in 8,689 units or 11.7 per cent; outside toilet or privy were reported by 62,977 units or 84.7 per cent and 2,691 or 3.6 per cent reported no toilet or privy.

There were 50,426 automobiles on the farms in 1940, which compares with 52,238 in 1930, a decrease of 1,832. Of that number 11,949 or 20.2 per cent were 1930 or prior-year models and only 6,019 or 11.4 per cent were models of years subsequent to 1937. The average year of all models was 1933.

The number of motor trucks on farms in 1940 was 16,850, a decrease of 68 as compared with 1930, and an increase of 13,834 or 558.6 per cent compared with 1920. Of the 1940 total, 4,928 were models of years prior to 1931 and only 2,104 were models of years subsequent to 1937. In contrast to the number of trucks, the number of tractors has shown a substantial increase, there being 19,063 in 1940 as compared with 12,029 in 1930, an increase of 6,934 or 57.6 per cent in 10 years. More than one-third of all tractors or 7,771 were models of 1930 or prior years.

The number of farms reporting telephones was 16,795 in 1940, which compares with 23,877 in 1930, a decrease of 7,122 or 29.8 per cent.

Colorado Hospitals

Names, Location, Capacity, Control and Financing of Principal Hospitals

THERE were 185 institutions for the care of the sick in Colorado in 1939 as reported by the bureau of the census. These were equipped with 15,465 beds, exclusive of bassinets. The distribution of these is as follows:

Type	Number	Beds
Hospitals and sanatoriums	128	13,776
Nursing, convalescent and rest homes.....	28	862
Other institutions with infirmaries	19	827
Other institutions without infirmaries	10	...
Total	185	15,465

Colorado rated higher for each kind of institution than the United States as a whole on the basis of the number of beds per 1,000 population. The comparative rates are as follows:

Type	U. S.	Colo.
Hospitals and sanatoriums..	9.01	12.23
General and other.....	3.84	5.76
Tuberculosis	0.59	1.24
Nervous and mental.....	4.58	5.23
Nursing, convalescent and rest homes	0.17	0.77
Other institutions with infirmaries	0.56	0.73
Total	9.74	13.73

Of all institutions reported, 125 furnished complete details of operations. Ninety three of these were registered with the American Medical association. Those of nonregistry, however, accounted for only 3.5 per cent of the beds.

The distribution of hospitals and sanatoriums as to type and number is as follows:

Type	Number
General	95
Tuberculosis	13
Nervous and mental.....	7
Other	10
Total	125
Total beds.....	13,738

The distribution of the above as to control is as follows:

	Government	Non-profit	Proprietary
General	12	43	40
Tuberculosis .....	..	11	2
Nervous and mental..	5	..	2
Other	3	3	4
Total	20	57	48
Total beds	8,129	4,562	1,047

Total admissions to the above in 1939 were 98,866 and the patient days 3,711,700.

The American College of Surgeons conducts an annual survey of hospitals with 25 or more beds in the United States 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, 1941, lists 36 approved hospitals in Colorado, of which 34 are fully approved and two provisionally 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 1941 had a bed capacity of 11,400, 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.

No similar survey has since been undertaken by the service.

The survey reported the annual payment per capita for hospital service in Colorado is \$6.83, or indicated pay-

ments 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.	Type	Per Capita Colo.	U. S.	Amount Colo.
General and special.....	\$4.49	\$3.37	General and special	\$4.38	\$3.44	\$4,651,560
Mental	1.02	1.14	Mental	0.98	1.14	1,040,760
Tuberculosis	1.32	0.39	Tuberculosis	1.33	0.39	1,412,460
Total	\$6.83	\$4.90	Total	\$6.69	\$4.97	\$7,104,780

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:

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					
			Patients		Taxes		Others	
	Per Cap-ita	Amount	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

MILITARY HOSPITALS

In addition to the hospitals for civilian use in normal peace times, reviewed in this chapter, there are numerous field hospitals and stations operated in the state in connection with war activities. Information as to the number of these and their facilities is limited as a military necessity but in general it may be stated that they are ample for the requirements of several hundred thousand men and are serviced with the most modern equipment available and are operated by competent staffs under the supervision of the medical corps of the army and navy. Camp Carson, for example, had a base hospital and 17 station hospitals with 1,260 beds under the original contracts and these subsequently have been increased with the enlargement of the post. Proportionately, Buckley

field, Camp Hale, and all the other military establishments are similarly supplied. Lowry field, which is a permanent establishment, likewise is equipped not only as a regular establishment of the service, but for the extra requirements of the war. Fitzsimons General hospital, likewise, is a permanent base hospital for the army and in connection with its regular activities conducts numerous training facilities. The Veterans Hospital also is a permanent establishment of the veterans' administration. These hospitals are described in more detail on pages 489 and 490. The army conducts a medical depot in Denver which serves the entire western half of the country and is prepared to ship at any time an entire field unit of 1,000 beds on short notice. It is described on page 493.

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1941

LOCATION AND NAME	Type	Ownership or Control	Bed Capacity
Boulder:			
Boulder-Colorado sanitarium and hospital†	General	Seventh Day Adventists	107
Community hospital	General	Community	57
Colorado Springs:			
Beth-El General hospital†	General	Methodist Church	176
Glockner sanitarium and hospital	General	Sisters of Charity	163
St. Francis hospital and sanitarium†	General	Sisters of St. Francis	150
Denver:			
Beth Israel hospital	General	Community	65
Children's hospital	Children	Community	200
Denver General hospital†	General	City and County	572
Fitzsimons General hospital	General	U. S. Army	1,458
Mercy hospital†	General	Sisters of Mercy	240
Mt. Airy sanitarium	Mental	Private	66
National Jewish hospital	Tuberculosis	Community	246
Porter sanitarium and hospital	General	Church	93
Presbyterian hospital†	General	Presbyterian Church	175
St. Anthony's hospital†	General	Sisters of St. Francis	210
St. Joseph's hospital†	General	Sisters of Charity	300
St. Luke's hospital†	General	Episcopal Church	259
Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society	Tuberculosis	Community	300
University of Colorado hospitals†:			
Colorado General hospital	General	State	265
Colorado Psychopathic hospital	Mental	State	78
Durango:			
Mercy hospital	General	Sisters of Mercy	60

†Approved for training interns by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, American Medical Association.

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1941—Continued

LOCATION AND NAME		Type	Ownership or Control	Bed Capacity
Fort Logan:				
Station hospital*		General	U. S. Army	105
Fort Lyon:				
Veterans Administration hospital		General	Federal	805
Grand Junction:				
St. Mary's hospital		General	Sisters of Charity	77
La Junta:				
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad hospital		Industrial	Railroad Hospital Association	36
Mennonite hospital and sanitarium*		General	Board of Missions and Charities	70
Longmont:				
Longmont hospital		General	Private	40
Pueblo:				
Colorado State hospital		Mental	State	4,062
Corwin hospital		Industrial	Corporation	228
Parkview hospital		General	Community	96
St. Mary's hospital		General	Sisters of Charity	174
Woodcroft hospital		Mental	Private	120
Salida:				
Denver & Rio Grande Western hospital		Industrial	Railway Employees' Association	74
Sterling:				
St. Benedict hospital		General	Sisters of St. Benedict	36
Trinidad:				
Mt. San Rafael hospital		General	Sisters of Charity	82
Woodmen:				
Modern Woodmen of America sanatorium		Tuberculosis	Woodmen of America	155

*Provisionally approved.

Courts, Prisoners and Crime

State and Federal Activities, Cases Before District Courts, Crimes Known to the Police, Judicial Criminal Statistics, Prisoners, Municipal Police Departments, Legal Executions, Federal Correctional Institution, Narcotic Law Operations, Marihuana Control

INFORMATION on the activities of law enforcement agencies in Colorado is made available through a number of state and federal channels.

The urban police departments and the sheriffs of the several counties in the state cooperate 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 extent of this cooperation is indicated in the bureau's report to the effect that in 1940, 86.7 per cent of the urban police departments and 77.8 per cent of the sheriffs of the state aided in the compilation of the information.

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 annual survey of municipal police departments in Colorado by the FBI indicates the relative strength of these law enforcement agencies in personnel in comparison with other cities of the country.

A section of this chapter on legal executions in Colorado, by years, carries comparative figures on the number of deaths by homicide as reported by the bureau of vital statistics for the same periods.

These surveys of law enforcement activities are discussed under separate headings which follow under "Uniform Crime Reports," "Judicial Criminal Statistics," "Prisoners in County Jails," "Municipal Police Departments," "Legal Executions," "Narcotic Law Operations" and "Marihuana Control."

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 G. Walter Bowman. 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.; Orie L. Phillips, of Denver, presiding judge; Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, N. M.; Walter A. Huxman, of Topeka, Kans.; and Robert L. Williams (retired), of Durant, Okla. Robert B. Cartwright is clerk of the court.

The sittings of the court are as follows: Fourth Monday in March at Oklahoma City, second Monday in January at Wichita, and second Monday in September at Denver, or as otherwise provided by order of court.

A table published herewith gives a record of cases before the district court and their disposition, by fiscal years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT: SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE COURT FOR THE COLORADO DISTRICT, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: U. S. Attorney General)

Note—Statistics for fiscal year 1940, are not broken down by states.

	1941	1939	1938	1937	1936
Criminal cases:					
Pending beginning of year	41	44	57	72	114
Filed	147	226	176	193	236
Terminated	158	238	189	208	278
Convictions	137	212	164	151	218
Pending end of year	30	32	44	57	72
Defendants in criminal cases					
Pending beginning of year	57	67	85	106	211
Filed	443	313	253	306	364
Terminated	236	336	271	327	469
Pending end of year	264	44	67	85	106
U. S. Government civil cases:					
Pending beginning of year	37	59	54	57	109
Filed	118	137	136	73	122
Terminated	106	166	131	76	174
Pending end of year	49	30	59	54	57
Disposition of defendants in criminal cases:					
Guilty	202	278	221	212	322
Not guilty	7	4	8	9	27
Nolle Prosequi or discontinued	15	29	17	63	41
Quashed or dismissed	11	25	25	43	76
Other and unknown	1	..	..	..	3
Total	236	336	271	327	469
Type of sentence of convicted defendants in criminal cases:					
Imprisonment only	101	126	98	99	51
Imprisonment and fine	15	42	79	68	207
Fine only	45	26	18	17	20
Probation only	36	64	25	28	44
Probation to follow:					
Imprisonment only	4	12	1	..	..
Imprisonment and fine	1	7	..	..	..
Other	..	1	..	..	..
Total	202	278	221	212	322

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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 cooperate with the bureau of investigation and supply monthly reports to that agency under the uniform classifications. The report for 1940 shows that 86.7 per cent of the urban police departments of Colorado and 77.8 per cent of the county sheriffs in the state were cooperating with the bureau. This is a higher percentage than for the United States as a whole, which reported 75.6 per cent of the urban police departments and 57 per cent of the county sheriffs cooperating. 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 rate per 100,000 population of offenses known to the police under the various classifications for the state and for the United States, with the number of offenses known to the police of Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, by 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 1941 the 21 cities in Colorado reporting had a rate of 1,365.9 known offenses per 100,000 population

as against 994.0 for 2,109 cities in the nation.

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. This decline was followed by increases in 1939, 1940 and 1941. Colorado Springs and Pueblo also report decreases in auto thefts as compared with years prior to 1938.

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.

A summary of major crimes in 1941, which furnishes a basis for comparing Colorado cities with the country as a whole, discloses that the estimated number in the United States during the year was 1,531,272, an increase of 14,246 or 0.9 per cent over 1940.

Murder increased 0.3 per cent; negligent manslaughter, 3.5 per cent; rape, 2.2 per cent; aggravated assault, 4.0 per cent; larceny, 1.9 per cent; and auto theft, 7.0 per cent. Robbery decreased 6.7 per cent and burglary 4.4 per cent.

Average figures for cities divided according to size discloses several exceptions to the general proposition that the larger cities have the highest crime rates. Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants reported more crimes of murder, aggravated assault and larceny per unit of population than the average city with more than 250,000 inhabitants.

During 1941, the average city with population of 50,000 to 100,000 experienced increases in all crime classes except burglary. With all cities divided into six groups on the basis of size, the number of auto thefts per unit of population showed an increase in each of the six groups.

With cities divided as to location, the 1941 crime record shows burglaries, larcenies and auto thefts committed most frequently in proportion to population in the Pacific states, whereas robberies, aggravated assaults and murder occurred most frequently in the east-south-central states.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT: 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.

YEAR AND NUMBER OF CITIES REPORTING	Murder, Non-Negligent Man-slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary, Breaking or Entering	Larceny—Theft	Auto Theft
COLORADO (Rate)						
1933 (14).....	6.6	149.8	15.7	769.2	1,172.6	303.4
1934 (14).....	5.4	155.8	20.3	784.3	1,298.3	441.9
1935 (16).....	7.0	113.1	21.2	617.7	1,071.9	238.8
1936 (18).....	7.5	53.7	17.5	317.3	827.2	208.3
1937 (19).....	4.9	65.9	22.2	407.5	898.7	204.7
1938 (18).....	4.1	58.7	19.9	305.3	1,067.5	157.3
1939 (18).....	3.7	36.5	16.1	310.8	1,419.3	166.6
1940 (21).....	3.1	51.6	18.3	344.1	1,385.5	147.3
1941 (21).....	2.7	55.0	19.7	395.0	1,365.9	177.9
UNITED STATES (Rate)						
1933 (1,264).....	7.1	102.5	50.7	379.2	762.0	320.4
1934 (1,285).....	6.7	81.6	49.4	334.8	771.0	287.3
1935 (1,423).....	6.0	66.4	45.7	310.0	747.0	241.8
1936 (1,658).....	6.2	55.7	46.2	311.5	716.7	213.7
1937 (1,809).....	6.1	59.8	45.5	325.4	780.0	215.6
1938 (1,929).....	5.3	59.3	44.5	340.2	849.2	158.2
1939 (2,105).....	5.4	55.2	46.5	349.6	899.1	178.0
1940 (2,001).....	5.4	52.5	45.8	348.4	926.3	174.6
1941 (2,109).....	5.5	49.4	48.4	332.0	944.0	188.5
DENVER (Number of Offenses)						
1932	21	640	72	2,472	2,061	1,150
1933	14	568	54	2,783	2,708	1,362
1934	14	646	51	2,845	3,471	1,586
1935	21	448	84	2,360	2,824	703
1936	28	178	65	1,050	1,592	640
1937	18	205	60	1,323	1,825	622
1938	8	191	47	829	2,377	464
1939	10	114	47	677	3,984	487
1940	10	200	60	1,140	4,322	507
1941	9	246	68	1,520	4,614	617
PUEBLO (Number of Offenses)						
1930	(1)	74	11	288	500	242
1931	4	53	12	371	637	201
1932	5	57	10	301	671	205
1933	1	63	12	339	748	181
1934	6	52	7	349	524	176
1935	3	37	8	259	476	124
1936	4	39	7	129	70	66
1937	2	46	20	213	392	106
1938	8	40	19	248	524	100
1939	2	18	5	237	402	85
1940	1	50	22	202	480	65
1941	3	31	25	217	525	124
COLORADO SPRINGS (Number of Offenses)						
1930	1	11	2	74	491	93
1931	3	18	...	59	634	92
1932	4	15	...	52	767	104
1933	2	12	...	76	718	103
1934 .....	...	7	...	89	647	91
1935 .....	...	8	2	102	562	78
1936 .....	...	6	4	103	585	67
1937	1	5	...	126	651	65
1938 .....	...	5	...	106	738	47
1939	1	5	3	156	600	56
1940	1	5	...	85	676	53
1941 .....	...	1	2	63	476	52

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 cooperation 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
1938.....	273	1,273	1,546
1939.....	334	1,194	1,528
1940.....	273	1,054	1,327

Three tables published herewith are as follows:

Table giving disposition of defendants charged with major criminal offenses in 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937.

Table showing disposition of defendants in criminal cases by offenses in 1940 and 1939.

Table showing types of sentences imposed on defendants convicted of major offenses in calendar years.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL 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. Reports covered 99.2 per cent of state's population in 1940; 99.8 per cent in 1939 and 1938; 98.5 per cent in 1937.

	1940		1939 Number	1938 Number	1937 Number
	Number	Per Cent			
Eliminated without conviction:					
Dismissed	202	15.2	243	168	266
Jury waived, acquitted by court..	5	0.4	1	5	4
Acquitted by jury.....	49	3.7	78	74	93
Other no-penalty disposition.....	17	1.3	12	26	25
Total without conviction.....	273	20.6	334	273	388
Convicted:					
Plea of guilty.....	956	72.0	1,065	1,093	1,006
Court finds guilty.....	10	0.8	9	32	5
Jury verdict guilty.....	88	6.6	120	148	168
Total convicted.....	1,054	79.4	1,194	1,273	1,179
Total defendants disposed of...	1,327	100.0	1,528	1,546	1,567

**JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS: DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN
CRIMINAL CASES IN COLORADO DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE
AND BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

OFFENSE	1940			1939		
	Without Conviction	Convicted	Total Disposed of	Without Conviction	Convicted	Total Disposed of
Major offenses:						
Murder	19	13	32	17	17	34
Manslaughter	7	25	32	10	19	29
Robbery	9	79	88	14	88	102
Aggravated assault.....	18	23	41	18	27	45
Burglary	44	250	294	41	306	347
Larceny, except auto theft.	67	265	332	89	329	418
Auto theft.....	11	60	71	12	58	70
Embezzlement and fraud...	41	146	187	40	108	148
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	5	24	29	1	33	34
Forgery and counterfeiting	7	83	90	18	109	127
Rape	28	48	76	51	50	101
Commercialized vice.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sex offenses.....	10	23	38	12	35	47
Violating drug laws.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Carrying, etc., weapons....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Abortion .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Arson	2	2	4	6	2	8
Bigamy	1	5	6	..	1	1
Blackmail and extortion...	..	1	1	..	..	..
Escape and jail break.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kidnaping	2	..	2	1	9	10
Perjury	1	1	2	1	2	3
Total, major offenses....	273	1,054	1,327	334	1,194	1,528
Other offenses*:						
Minor assault.....	5	10	15	10	23	33
Nonsupport or neglect.....	25	35	60	30	43	73
Violating liquor laws.....	13	15	28	10	20	30
Driving while intoxicated..	5	7	12	3	6	9
Other motor-vehicle laws..	1	4	5	4	8	12
Disorderly conduct and vag- rancy	1	3	4	1	1	2
Gambling	5	9	14	10	29	39
All other offenses.....	25	42	67	61	30	91
Total, other.....	80	125	205	129	160	289
Total, all offenses.....	353	1,179	1,532	463	1,354	1,817

*Most of these offenses are tried in minor courts not reporting to the census bureau.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL 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)

TYPE OF SENTENCE	1940		1939 Number	1938 Number	1937 Number	1936 Number
	Number	Per Cent				
Death	1	0.1	5	4	3	2
Prison or reformatory.....	627	59.5	772	841	838	656
Probation or suspended sentence	371	35.2	348	321	249	216
Local jails.....	39	3.7	51	63	73	68
Fine or costs only.....	12	1.1	15	34	11	12
Juvenile institutions.....	4	0.4	3	10	5	11
Total defendants sentenced	1,054	100.0	1,194	1,273	1,179	965

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.

Of 12,456 prisoners received in county jails in 1941, there were 11,774 males and 682 females, the former accounting for 94.5 per cent of the total. This ratio has prevailed for a number of years with very slight variation. Twenty-one counties reported no female prisoners received during the year and 16 county jails were empty of all prisoners at the end of the year. There were 13,458 prisoners received during 1940, the decrease over that year in 1941 being 999 prisoners or 7.4 per cent.

The number of prisoners, by sex, received in county jails by counties reporting in fiscal years is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total	% Female
1925	11,071	729	11,800	6.18
1926	9,132	574	9,706	5.91
1927	9,956	505	10,461	4.83
1928	10,193	474	10,667	4.44
1929	9,904	682	10,586	6.43
1930	10,115	819	10,934	7.50
1931	12,277	994	13,271	7.45
1932	10,422	495	10,917	4.53
1933	11,161	767	11,928	6.43
1934	11,621	831	12,452	6.68
1935	10,845	931	11,776	7.91
1936	10,937	878	11,815	7.44
1937	12,730	782	13,512	5.79
1938	10,669	533	11,202	4.76
1939	12,372	535	12,907	4.94
1940	12,866	592	13,458	4.39
1941	11,774	682	12,456	5.48

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
1940.....	588	30	618
1941.....	609	36	645

CRIME CONDITIONS: PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30

(Source: County Sheriffs)

COUNTY	Prisoners Received						Number of Prisoners at End of Year			
	1941			1940	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938
	Male	Female	Total							
Adams	365	12	377	341	345	370	14	10	7	10
Alamosa	123	15	138	134	120	142	5	2	3	..
Arapahoe	342	25	367	342	283	318	11	8	10	8
Archuleta	27	5	32	18	32	(1)	..	1	..	..
Baca	69	7	76	47	36	36	1	4	3	8
Bent	52	9	61	94	71	65	7	6	5	..
Boulder	125	4	129	351	555	(1)	25	5	14	6
Chaffee	43	8	51	65	78	82	1	3	3	7
Cheyenne	43	4	47	32	36	(1)	1	1	2	2
Clear Creek	53	6	59	50	66	61	4	..	4	3
Conejos	52	..	52	(1)	64	(1)	1	(1)	8	..
Costilla	29	..	29	62	75	..	..	..	..	..
Crowley	9	..	9	29	150	51	..	..	..	1
Custer	21	..	21	4	6	..	..	..	2	..
Delta	64	4	68	83	114	128	2	5	2	2
Denver	5,015	251	5,266	5,526	4,895	4,880	339	328	298	287
Dolores	6	..	6	(1)	18	..	..	(1)	..	..
Douglas	35	..	35	35	52	20	2	..	..	..
Eagle	52	..	52	35	66	60	..	..	1	4
Elbert	11	..	11	8	17	2	1	1	..	..
El Paso	429	70	499	674	718	639	14	21	16	38
Fremont	180	9	189	216	166	(1)	5	2	6	..
Garfield	89	10	99	113	104	(1)	6	9	3	..
Gilpin	26	..	26	(1)	52	..	..	(1)	2	..
Grand	28	1	29	..	61	25	..	(1)	1	1
Gunnison	47	..	47	47	51	28	2	2	3	..
Hinsdale .....	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	6	..
Huerfano	115	1	116	110	165	128	2	12	18	3
Jackson .....	..	..	..	1	(1)	2	..	..	(1)	..
Jefferson	455	22	477	600	510	470	16	10	9	9
Kiowa	4	..	4	8	7	..	..	..	1	..
Kit Carson	46	2	48	34	76	57	1	..	1	..
Lake	108	13	121	376	325	321	6	28	289	4
La Plata	175	8	183	212	239	221	5	11	7	..
Larimer	235	18	253	283	313	203	8	10	9	4
Las Animas	389	24	413	530	(1)	411	5	4	(1)	12
Lincoln	32	..	32	11	49	18	3	..	3	1
Logan	124	8	132	127	141	169	1	1	1	5
Mesa	157	11	168	221	206	(1)	2	3	8	10
Mineral	1	..	1	4	5	3	..	..	..	..
Moffat	60	..	60	50	52	4	60	45	48	4
Montezuma	46	4	50	55	58	90	5	5	4	4
Montrose	116	10	126	118	123	109	4	1	4	11
Morgan	207	10	217	197	172	(1)	..	..	6	3
Otero	224	14	238	236	277	(1)	11	7	258	..
Ouray	10	..	10	9	25	43	2	1	2	1
Park	14	1	15	20	21	22	1	1	..	..
Phillips	40	..	40	44	46	(1)	2	2	1	..
Pitkin	6	2	8	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..
Prowers	112	4	116	121	138	202	6	4	5	8
Pueblo	493	37	530	538	472	566	12	22	21	21
Rio Blanco	23	2	25	38	42	24	1	..	..	1
Rio Grande	162	5	167	81	71	95	4	..	3	9
Routt	53	2	55	53	73	46	4	2	2	5
Saguache	55	3	58	99	154	136	1	1	4	..
San Juan	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
San Miguel	12	..	12	20	38	41	2	2	4	2
Sedgwick	200	2	202	188	75	206	2	3	6	1
Summit	13	..	13	8	16	4	..	1	..	..
Teller	124	4	128	153	139	128	9	5	2	3
Washington	33	2	35	27	19	(1)	..	..	..	..
Weld	566	29	595	549	608	557	28	27	39	33
Yuma	28	4	32	24	19	19	1	2	1	2
State	11,774	682	12,456	13,458	12,907	11,202	645	618	1,155	533

(1) Data not reported.

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

An annual survey of municipal police departments made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with its uniform crime reports shows that in 1940 the average number of employees of the Denver police department was 412, of which 398 were police officers and 14 were civilian employees. This was equal to 1.23 employees per 1,000 population. Of 37 cities in the same population group, 28 carried a higher and eight a lower rate than Denver. The maximum in this group was Jersey City, N. J., with 3.37 per 1,000 inhabitants and the minimum was Birmingham, Ala., with a rate of 1.01.

Pueblo had an average of 47 employees, all of whom were police officers, and its rate was 0.90 per 1,000 inhabitants. Ninety-eight out of 106 cities in the same population group had a higher and seven had a lower rate than Pueblo, the maximum being 3.27 per 1,000 inhabitants for Hoboken, N. J., and the minimum was 0.67 for Arlington, Va.

Colorado Springs reported 36 employees, all of whom were police officers, and its rate was 0.98 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of 213 cities in this group reporting, 156 had a higher, four the same and 52 a lower rate than Colorado Springs, the maximum being 2.35 per 1,000 for Beverly Hills, Calif., and the minimum being 0.71 for Enid, Okla.

Other Colorado cities reporting were the following:

	Number Employees	Rate Per 1,000
Boulder	8	0.62
Fort Collins.....	10	.82
Grand Junction	14	1.12
Greeley	12	.75
Trinidad	10	.76

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 changed 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 incendiaryism, but not legal executions.

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

	Execu- tions	Homi- cides
1890 (part of year).....	1	(a)
1891	3	(a)
1892	1	(a)
1895	3	(a)
1896	4	(a)
1905	4	(a)
1907	1	(a)
1908	2	(a)
1912	1	(a)
1915	1	(a)
1916	2	(a)
1920	1	37
1922	1	114
1923	1	90
1924	1	100
1925	2	84
1926	2	89
1927	2	59
1928	2	59
1929	7	90
1930	7	88
1931	4	87
1932	2	85
1933	2	81
1934	1	77
1935	3	64
1936	1	82
1937	1	64
1938	1	57
1939	4	46
1940	1	52
1941	2	...
Total	58	(b)

(a) Data not available.

(b) For 20 years for which figures are available there were 34 legal executions and 1,535 homicides.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

The Federal Correctional Institution, located eight miles southwest of Denver, near Morrison, 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 imprisonment 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 site upon which the institution was built originally comprised 420 acres, but subsequent to its completion an adjoining tract of 220 acres was purchased for \$20,800, and improved with structures and equipment for an institutional farm. It is operated as a part of the program for the betterment of the prisoners and affords a supply of farm products for the institution.

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 are 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 twelve years.

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
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
1940	4,524
1941	4,575

Distribution of the above permits for fiscal years ending June 30, 1938, to 1941, inclusive, is as follows:

	1941	1940	1939	1938
Wholesale dealers	25	22	27	26
Retail dealers	531	532	546	475
Class 4*	1,749	1,693	1,676	1,691
Class 5†	2,270	2,276	2,308	2,241

*Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners, and hospitals, sanatoria, etc.

†Dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed narcotic preparations.

Narcotic drugs and preparations, including opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., seized in the enforcement of the laws in Colorado by fiscal years ending June 30, were as follows:

	Ounces	Grains
1924	128	...
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
1940	3	54
1941	2	382

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
1940	9	14	705
1941	6	7	...

MARIHUANA CONTROL

Marihuana, which produces a narcotic effect and often causes the user to go berserk, is gradually disappearing from Colorado and in 1941 only 249 cigarets, 5 kilograms and 53 grams of bulk marihuana, and no seeds were obtained by federal officers in Colorado seizures. No seizures were reported in that year or 1940 by local and state officers. Before the enactment of the federal law in 1937 the use of the drug was showing a steady increase in the state. A table showing the results of operations is given on page 443. The drug is inhaled principally by smoking the resinous and crushed portions of the plant rolled into cigarets.

MARIHUANA CONTROL: NUMBER AND QUANTITY OF SEIZURES AND OF GROWING PLANTS DESTROYED IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Narcotics)

Note—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.

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
BY FEDERAL OFFICERS					
Number of selzures.....	81	43	58	59	15
Cigarettes (number).....	249	273	230	258	80
Bulk marihuana:					
Kilograms	5	3	2	73	1
Grams	53	28	133	350	906
Marihuana seed:					
Kilograms .....	...	...	...	49	...
Grams .....	...	3	...	683	...
Growing plants (number).....	...	...	163	38	...
BY STATE AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS					
Number of seizures.....	...	...	2	1	15
Cigarettes (number).....	...	...	...	...	83
Bulk marihuana:					
Kilograms .....	...	...	...	...	...
Grams .....	...	...	...	...	283
Marihuana seed:					
Kilograms .....	...	...	...	...	...
Grams .....	...	...	...	...	...
Growing plants.....	...	...	190	100	237

Federal Activities in Colorado

Regional and Local Representation in the State, Bureaus, Agencies and Administrative Offices in Denver, Federal Expenditures, Federal-Owned Properties, Pension Payments, United States Mint, Gold Stored in Denver, Public Works Administration, Works Projects Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Rural Electrification

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 cab-

inet, have bureaus or agencies in Denver with one exception. Those represented here are the departments of agriculture, commerce, interior, justice, labor, navy, postoffice, treasury, and war. The only exception is the department of state.

The records of the Office of Government Reports as of April 15, 1942, supplemented by subsequent changes up to July 1, 1942, show that there are 185 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 compares with 145 on April 1, 1940, and 134 on June 1, 1938, an increase of 27.6 per cent in two years and 38.1 per cent in four years.

The significance of this showing in relation to Denver's position as the western capital of the nation lies, however, in the territorial jurisdiction of the agencies rather than in the number. Of the 185 listed 134 or 72.4 per cent are national or regional in character and indicate the recognition in Washington of Denver as the principal administrative center for the western half of the United States. Only 51 or 27.6 per cent of the 185 agencies are local and state in jurisdiction.

Eight of the 185 agencies may be classed as general in character, their administrative jurisdiction extending over the entire area of the United States or are not limited by regional boundaries. Included under this classification is the bureau of reclamation field office, which covers all reclamation projects in the country under the jurisdiction of the government. The construction of the Boulder dam, the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects and other undertakings of a similar nature were under the Denver office. The supervision of surveys of the general land offices is in charge of all surveys in the public land states and Alaska. The division of education and the reservation law enforcement agencies of the office of Indian affairs have jurisdiction over all Indian reservations in the United States. The others in this class, likewise, are not limited by regional boundaries.

The 134 offices in Denver classed as regional or national are those which include in their territory not only Colorado, but areas beyond the boundaries of the state. Fifty-five of these take in from two to four states and 79 cover five states or more. Included in the latter are those classed as general and others which embrace up to 24 states or whose areas are designated as the territory west of the Mississippi river or the western half of the United States. An accompanying table lists the federal departments, bureaus and agencies which have offices in Denver and its immediate vicinity and the territory which comes under the jurisdiction of each. These are arranged according to the general departments or independent offices of the government to which they are attached.

Statistics on the number of civilian employees in the government service are not broken down by cities, but the

bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor reports that there were 11,550 in Colorado as of June 30, 1941. Of that total 9,462 or 81.9 per cent were men and 2,088 or 18.1 per cent were women. There were 7,819 or 67.7 per cent in the classified service and 3,731 or 32.3 per cent unclassified. "Classified service" designates positions which are subject to the civil service act and rules requiring that appointments thereto be made through competitive examinations and certified by the civil service commission. Positions not subject to these provisions are termed "unclassified."

Between December 31, 1936, and June 30, 1941, there was an increase of 3,201 or 38.5 per cent in the number of civilian employees in the state, and from December 31, 1939, to June 30, 1941, the increase was 2,109 or 22.2 per cent. No report on civilian employees was compiled in 1940. The numbers on specified dates are as follows:

Date	Number
December 31, 1936.....	8,299
December 31, 1937.....	7,597
December 31, 1938.....	8,692
December 31, 1939.....	9,441
June 30, 1941.....	11,550

The distribution of civil employees in the state on June 30, 1941, by departments and agencies, is as follows:

	Number
Departments:	
Treasury	725
War	2,278
Justice	151
Postoffice	2,708
Interior	2,303
Agriculture	1,757
Commerce	107
Labor	29
Independent establishments:	
Civil Service commission.....	55
Federal Loan agency.....	55
Federal Security agency.....	221
Federal Works agency.....	471
Selective Service system.....	146
Veterans administration.....	390
Not distributed.....	154
Total	11,550

Colorado ranked 29th among the states, including the District of Columbia, in the number of civilian employees on June 30, 1941. This relative position among the states does not, however, detract from Denver's showing as the western capital of the country. The distinction is to be found in Denver's position as a regional administrative center and, therefore, this city is more comparable with Washington than with other large cities in which the number of employees do not indicate their jurisdictional authority. The report from which these statistics are obtained shows that there are more

than six employees in government service outside of Washington for every one in that city. Denver, with its 134 national and regional offices, of which 79 take in from five or more states to the region west of the Mississippi river, the entire country and in some instances Alaska and Hawaii, is an administrative center from which radiates authority over a very large area. Therefore, the Washington 6-to-1 ratio is more applicable to this city than any other. Since the number of employees in Denver is not segregated from the state total, the ratio cannot be statistically applied and are indicative only of the number coming under the jurisdiction of the Denver offices.

The amount paid to civilian employees in Colorado in salaries is not reported for all agencies. The average salary for employees of the treasury department is \$2,094 annually. For clerical work in the postoffice department, the average is \$1,869. The office of disbursements and the civil service commission gives an estimate of \$1,620 as a fair average for all departments and agencies. On the basis of the total number of employees on June 30, 1941, this would indicate an annual payroll in the state of approximately \$18,700,000.

The above references to employees and payroll do not include the personnel of military establishments, workers in defense industries, nor others connected with the war effort. War-time restrictions apply to the latter and any reference to them is omitted as a matter of national policy.

The federal government is by far the largest property owner in the state. The inventory value of its property in Colorado is not definitely known. Figures from official sources in some instances and unofficial estimates in others show, however, that the total is in excess of \$6,000,000,000 for land, buildings and assets in the Denver mint, but exclusive of military supplies, stores, equipment, etc.; of federal airway routes, land, buildings and equipment; of federal communications systems; and of operating funds of various government agencies. The items upon which the above total estimate is made include the following:

Property	Value
Customs House (old).....\$	694,585
Customs House (new).....	1,952,903
Denver postoffice.....	2,492,389
Postoffices outside Denver..	3,902,612
Equipment, fixtures, garages, etc., of above (est.)	500,000
Terminal Annex (site only).	200,000

Property	Value
Denver Mint:	
Building and site.....	1,251,353
Machinery, fixtures, equipment	765,000
Veterans Hospital.....	3,000,000
Fitzsimons General Hospital	7,750,000
Air Corps Technical School (Lowry):	
Construction	24,000,000
Land and buildings donated by Denver.....	1,008,000
Denver Ordnance plant....	40,000,000
Fort Logan.....	5,000,000
Bureau of Prisons correctional institution.....	1,500,000
Cash assets in Denver Mint (June 30, 1941).....	4,599,483,637
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, 1941).....	24,779,125
John Martin Dam (to June 30, 1941).....	5,945,000
Coal lands.....	722,450,000
Indian lands.....	3,545,000
Shale lands.....	21,000,000
Oil reserves.....	3,173,000
Power, water and other reserves	25,000,000
War facilities not elsewhere specified*	152,500,000
Total	\$5,737,449,604

*Estimate for lands and buildings, Camp Carson, Colorado Springs Air Corps unit, Pueblo Ordnance plant, Pueblo bomber school, Buckley air field, Medical Supply depot, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Pando and Granada relocation center.

The inventory value of all property of the state government, including all cash balances, on June 30, 1940, as reported by the public examiner, was \$347,926,458, of which \$318,655,576 was in property and \$29,270,882 was in cash balances. This was equal to 6.1 per cent of the federal property, including cash assets in the mint. Omitting the cash balances of the state treasurer and the mint assets, the state property was equal to 30.6 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 nine-year period from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1941, 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 \$520,821,920. That amount includes grants within the state, but excludes loans, of which the total for the period named was \$168,667,722. Elsewhere in this volume will be found a more detailed explanation of these expenditures under "Federal Expenditures in Colorado."

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 15, 1942

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration:	
Division of information.....	Ariz., Colo., Cal., Ida., Kans., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Oregon, Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Soil Conservation service.....	Northeastern Colorado.
Agricultural Marketing Administration:	
Distribution Branch, stamp plan.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Mont., Utah.
Fruit and vegetable inspection service:	
Local market programs.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah., Nebr., Ida.
Market News service:	
Livestock, meats and wool.....	General western territory.
Fruits and vegetables.....	Territory between Kansas City and San Francisco.
Grading and Inspection:	
Fruits and vegetables.....	Colorado.
Packers and Stockyards.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo., Nebr.
Grain and seed.....	Local.
Beans.....	Colo., parts of N. Mex., Wyo.
Hay.....	Colo., Mont., parts of N. Mex., Wyo.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:	
Division of Agricultural statistics.....	Colorado.
Regional Livestock office.....	Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Mont., Nebr., Nev., Okla., N. Mex., So. Dak., N. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wash., Ore., Wyo.
Agricultural Research Administration:	
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
Field inspection division.....	Colorado.
Meat inspection division.....	Local.
Pathological division.....	Western half of United States.
Virus-serum control.....	Local.
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
Division of Grasshopper control.....	Twenty-four states.
Farm Credit Administration:	
Federal Land Bank:	
Loan service.....	Local.
Real Estate service.....	Local.
Production Credit Corp.:	
Colorado Livestock Production Credit Association..	Colorado.
Farm Security Administration:	
Water Conservation and Utilization program.....	17 western states.
Region 10:	
Regional director.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Resettlement, migrant labor camps.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Rural Rehabilitation and tenant purchase.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Finance Region office.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Regional Personnel Manager.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Regional Business Manager.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Office of Solicitor.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Information division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
District Engineer.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr.
Regional Labor Relations Specialist.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., N. Mex., Texas, Okla.
Senior Medical Officer.....	N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Tex., Okla.
Forest Service:	
Rocky Mt. Division.....	Colo., Kans., Nebr., S. Dak., Wyo.
Office of Regional Attorney.....	General in western territory.
Surplus Marketing Administration:	
Audit division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah.
Purchase and Distribution division:	
District supervision.....	Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Area supervision.....	Local.
Food stamp division.....	Local.
Commodity division.....	Local.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 15, 1942
—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued	
War Relocation Authority:	
Regional Headquarters.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., Kans.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:	
District office.....	Colo., Wyo., and northern N. Mex.
Bureau of the Census:	
District office.....	Colo., Wyo., and northern N. Mex.
Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Air carrier section.....	District comprising parts of five states.
Airport division.....	Colo., Wyo., S. Dak.
Airport Traffic control tower.....	Local.
Civilian Pilot Training.....	Colo., western Kans., western Nebr.
Airways Communications section.....	General.
Denver Airway Traffic control center:	
Field office, 5th region.....	Colo., Wyo., Kans., Nebr., S. Dak.
General Inspection section.....	Colo., Wyo., western Kans.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:	
Manager's office.....	Colo., northern N. Mex.
Defense Plant Corporation.....	Colo., and adjoining area.
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Colo., and adjoining area.
RFC Mortgage company.....	Colo., and adjoining area.
Bureau of Standards.....	All states west of Mississippi river except Calif., Wash., and Ore., and part of Tex.
Weather Bureau.....	Colo., Wyo.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
Bituminous Coal Division.....	Colo., Mont., Wash., Utah, Wyo., N. Mex.
Fish and Wildlife Service:	
Regional office.....	Colo., Ariz., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., Kans.
Division of Game Management.....	Colorado.
Predator and Rodent Control.....	Colorado.
Division of Wildlife Research:	
Control Methods Research Laboratory.....	United States and Hawaiian Islands.
General Land Office:	
Supervisor of Surveys.....	All public domain states and Alaska.
District Land office.....	Denver public land district.
District Cadastral Engineer.....	Colo., Wyo., S. Dak., Nebr.
Geological Survey:	
Minerals Classification Division.....	Rocky Mt. states from western Kans. to central Nev. and Mexico to Canada.
Mining Division.....	Colo., Nebr., Kans., Ark., Ala., and part of Wyo.
Oil and Gas Leasing Division.....	Colorado.
Water and Power Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Distribution office.....	Local.
Water Resources Branch.....	Colo., Nebr., and part of Wyo.
Office of Indian Affairs:	
Division of Education.....	All Indian reservations in United States.
Reservation Law Enforcement.....	All Indian reservations in United States.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 15, 1942
—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued	
Bureau of Mines:	
Coal Mines Inspection Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., N. Dak., Nebr.
Explosives control.....	All territory west of Mississippi river.
Mineral Production and Economic.....	Colo., Wyo., S. Dak., N. Mex., Tex., Alaska.
Safety Division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., and parts of S. Dak. and Tex.
National Park Service:	
Office of Superintendent.....	Rocky Mountain National park.
Office of Petroleum coordinator.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, Ida.
Bureau of Reclamation.....	Field headquarters for United States.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Administrative Office of U. S. Courts:	
District Court.....	Colorado.
Circuit Court of Appeals.....	Colo., Wyo., Kans., Okla., Utah, N. Mex.
United States Commissioner.....	Local.
District Attorney.....	Colorado.
Bureau of Prisons:	
Federal Correctional Institution.....	General.
Marshal	Colorado.
Probation Department.....	Colorado, Utah.
Bureau of Investigation.....	Colorado, Wyoming.
Antitrust Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Kans., Okla., Utah, N. Mex., Mont., Nebr., part of Tex.
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	Colo., parts of Wyo. and Nebr.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:	
Wage and hour division.....	Colo., Wyo., part of 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.
NAVY DEPARTMENT	
Coast Guard Recruiting sub-station.....	Colo., southeastern Wyo.
Marine Recruiting station.....	Colo., Wyo.
Naval Intelligence.....	Colorado.
Navy Recruiting Station.....	Colo. and part of Nebr.
Resident Inspector of Naval Materials.....	Regional, four states.
Cost Inspector.....	Denver.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	
Customs Service:	
Collector of Customs.....	Colorado.
Fiscal Service:	
Bureau of Accounts.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Division of Disbursements.....	All of Region 10 of Farm Security Adm., Colorado only for WPA Colo., Wyo., and N. Mex. for regular establishments; and western states for the Reclamation service

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 15, 1942
—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued	
Accounts and Collections.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ida., Mont.
Agent in charge.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Alcohol Tax Unit.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	Colorado.
Intelligence Unit.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah.
Technical Staff western division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Bureau of Narcotics.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah.
Procurement Division.....	Colorado.
Secret Service Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah.
War Savings Staff.....	Colorado.
United States Mint.....	General.
WAR DEPARTMENT	
Colorado Recruiting District:	
Recruiting and Induction Division.....	Colo., Wyo.
Aviation Cadet Board.....	Seventh Corps area, Colo., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo.
Denver Ordnance Plant.....	Under St. Louis Ordnance District, Colo., Mo., Nebr., Kans., Ark., Tex., N. Mex., Okla.
Finance Department U. S. Army.....	Colo., Wyo., north half Tex.
Fourth District Air Force Training Command:	
Headquarters	Fifteen states west of the Missouri river.
Buckley Field.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
Fort Logan.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
Lowry Field.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
Air Force Storage Depot.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
District Provost Marshal.....	Colorado.
Rocky Mountain Arsenal.....	Under St. Louis Ordnance District.
Fitzsimons General Hospital.....	General.
Engineer Office.....	Denver area.
Denver Medical Depot.....	Western half of United States.
Army Liaison Officer, war man-power commission:	
Region headquarters.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Mont., Ida., Ariz.
INDEPENDENT OFFICES	
Federal Communications Commission:	
Regional Office.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:	
Examiners Office.....	Colorado.
Federal Power Commission:	
Regional Office.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Tex., Okla., Kans., Nebr., Ark., La., and parts of Miss. and Mo.
Federal Reserve System:	
Denver branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.....	Colo., and northern N. Mex.
Federal Security Agency:	
Committee on Apprenticeship.....	Alaska, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Territory of Hawaii, Ida., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Food and Drug Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, portions of Tex., Mont., and Ida.
National Youth Administration:	
Western Field Office.....	Colo., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Wyo.
State Office.....	Colorado.
Area Office.....	Denver.
Public Health Service, Dist. 8.....	Colo., Ida., Utah, Mont., Wyo., Ariz.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF APRIL 15, 1942

—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued	
Social Security Board:	
Regional Director, Region 11.....	Colo., Ariz., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Bureau of Research and Statistics.....	Same as Region 11.
Bureau of Employment Security:	
Regional Representative.....	Same as Region 11.
Division of Unemployment Compensation.....	Colorado.
U. S. Employment Service.....	Colorado.
Bureau of Public Assistance.....	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.
Regional Labor Supply Committee.....	Same as Region 11.
Regional Referee.....	Same as Region 11.
Auditor.....	Colorado.
Information Service.....	Same as Region 11.
Training within Industry Service.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah.
Federal Works Agency:	
Local Public Works Programming Office.....	Colo., Wyo.
Public Buildings Administration.....	Local.
Public Roads Administration.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Works Projects Admin. station:	
State office.....	Colorado.
District office.....	Local.
District Supply Section.....	Colorado.
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Bureau of Locomotive Inspection.....	Colo., and parts of Wyo., Nebr., S. 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.
National Housing Agency:	
Federal Housing Administration.....	Colorado.
Federal Public Housing Authority:	
Denver Housing Authority.....	Denver.
National Labor Relations Board:	
Director, Region 22.....	Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
National Resources Planning Board:	
Office Region 7.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Office of Emergency Management:	
Central Administrative Service.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
Division of Information.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
Office of Price Administration:	
Denver Regional Office.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, Ida., Mont.
State Rationing Administrator.....	Colorado.
War Production Board:	
Division of Industry Operations.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah.
Priorities Branch.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah.
Bureau of Industrial Conservation.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah.
Special Projects Salvage Section.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, N. Mex., western Nebr., southern Ida.
Labor Relations branch.....	Colo., N. Mex., Nev., Wyo., Mont., Ida., Utah, Ariz.
Minority Groups branch.....	Colo., N. Mex., Nev., Wyo., Mont., Ida., Utah, Ariz.
Production division.....	Colorado.
Office of Government Reports.....	Colorado.
Railroad Retirement Board:	
Regional office.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., parts of Ariz., Ida., Kans., Nebr., N. Mex.
District office.....	Colo., and parts of Wyo., Ariz., Kans., Nebr., N. Mex.
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	Colo., N. Mex., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., Utah, Wyo.
Civil Service Commission.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
Veterans Admn.....	Colorado.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO

Expenditures of the United States government flow into Colorado from the federal treasury through numerous channels and the complexity of the system involved in the distribution of funds makes it almost impossible to arrive at a grand total which is all-inclusive and devoid of duplication. There are, however, figures available which give an accurate index of the vast sums involved.

The treasury department annually compiles a table of federal expenditures which are available on a state breakdown basis. These include disbursements made for the accounts of various departments and bureaus under congressional appropriations. The total for Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, under this compilation, amounted to \$69,821,000. The aggregate from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1942, was \$520,921,920.

The above totals are exclusive of expenditures on airway routes and such services which are not available on a state breakdown basis; the construction and administration of war facilities and the production of munitions in the war program; departmental expenses, under which comes the payroll of civilian employees; transfers to trust funds, such as the state unemployment compensation fund; and interest payments on the public debt.

In addition to the sums named above, the report also gives the amounts of loans made in the state under federal activities, but which are not included under expenditures because they are repayable. The total for such loans in the fiscal year of 1941 was \$20,126,000, and the aggregate from 1933 to 1941, inclusive, was \$168,667,720.

A table published herewith gives a summary of these disbursements and loans, by departments and bureaus, for 1941, 1940 and for 1933 to 1939, inclusive, and grand totals for the nine years combined.

Included in the state breakdown of expenditures are certain items representing sums payable to the state out of federal revenues from the administration of federal areas. Among these are payments out of receipts from the national forests, royalties from production on mineral lands and certain trust funds. Others are payments out of appropriations for federal aid to states in which federal funds are matched with state funds in cooperative activities. These payments go directly from the treasury department to the state treasurer and in some instances the latter distributes the payments among the

counties. The direct payments to the state in the 1941 fiscal year amounted to \$11,939,895. The distribution of that amount by agencies and by fiscal years is shown in an accompanying table.

The administrative costs of departments, bureaus and agencies within the state, including payroll for civilian employees, are not indicated in any of the foregoing data, and are not available in any complete form. The activities of most of the governmental departments do not conform to state lines and the distribution of costs by states is next to impossible. One of the nearest approaches to a distribution on a state base is that of the post-office department, and that includes only the principal items. This total for the 1941 fiscal year for Colorado was \$5,422,504. The several activities of the treasury department within the state, exclusive of such items as interest and principal on the public debt and others not susceptible of a state breakdown, are shown in an accompanying table to the extent that the information is available. It gives a total of \$1,529,866 for administrative expenses of the department within the state in 1941. The estimated payroll of all federal civilian employees within the state in 1941, including the post-office and treasury departments employees, is \$18,700,000. This last named figure, however, does not include any other administrative costs.

Over and above all items herein listed are the expenditures for the war program, about which the publication of information is restricted. It may be stated, however, that contracts for construction and installation in the two years ending June 30, 1942, amounted to around \$280,000,000 within the state, exclusive of the production of war materials.

The federal government's revenues from Colorado come principally through tax collections made by the bureau of internal revenue. These collections from the Colorado district for the nine-year period corresponding to the period in which \$520,821,920 was expended aggregate \$213,100,419. The excess of expenditures over revenues in the period is \$307,721,501 as shown by the two sets of figures. Neither, however, are all inclusive, as the government receives in the aggregate large sums of money from within the state from the operation of departments such as the customs department, the national forests, the postoffices, and others, receipts from which do not go through the bureau of revenue. Sources of internal revenue are shown on pages 296 to 312, inclusive.

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	1941	1940	1939	1938
Administrative expenses, emergency relief.....	\$ 70,046.96	\$ 75,398.76	\$ 146,330.52	\$ 178,337.57
Division of Disbursement.....	45,706.33	37,233.38	31,986.46	30,139.00
Coast Guard.....	19,701.49	418.35	337.13	158.85
Bureau of Customs.....	22,867.69	21,638.98	25,492.92	21,769.00
Bureau of the Mint.....	694,580.31	397,525.54	357,810.40	388,239.00
Bureau of Internal Revenue.....	599,354.31	572,700.15	561,173.80	503,552.81
Bureau of Narcotics.....	14,900.00	11,900.00	12,400.00	11,800.00
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	112.90	.....	.....	.....
Procurement Division.....	51,468.30	56,020.43	606,236.02	348,862.26
Secret Service Division.....	11,127.49	12,634.37	17,482.36	18,902.41
Public Health Service.....	.....	.....	123,788.48	106,573.32
Total	\$1,529,865.78	\$1,185,469.96	\$1,883,038.09	\$1,608,334.22

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO: EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT AS DIRECT PAYMENTS TO THE STATE UNDER CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS, IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Secretary of the Treasury)

Note—This table gives amounts of payments made directly to Colorado under appropriations for federal aid to states as shown by the records of the treasury department and does not include expenditures within the state made by other departments and bureaus. The latter are included in a separate table showing all federal expenditures. Items included here comprise payments out of receipts from the mineral leasing act, grazing acts, 5% of proceeds of public lands receipts, payments to counties from receipts under the migratory bird conservation act, grants to the state under the social security act, co-operative construction work, etc.

	1941	1940	1939	1938
Under Department of Agriculture:				
Agricultural experiment stations.....	\$ 112,430.96	\$ 112,430.96	\$ 109,627.09	\$ 106,823.22
Agricultural extension work.....	211,338.52	211,338.52	211,339.38	212,270.25
Forest funds, etc.....	110,152.78	125,992.53	125,295.56	131,220.98
Roads and trails.....	145,950.14	165,225.69	.....	.....
Payments to counties from sub-marginal land program.....	2,067.46	355.55	.....	.....
Under Department of Interior:				
Wildlife restoration.....	22,617.41	29,916.09	22,438.53	.....
Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	45,707.96	48,852.42	56,504.55	.....
Payments under certain special funds	4,403.92	19,447.66	18,690.17	16,860.95
Under Independent Offices:				
Payments to States under Federal Water Power Act.....	548.09	509.29	502.72	528.57
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors...	22,948.47	17,046.26	11,508.17	10,198.90
Under Federal Security Agency:				
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts.....	82,666.96	82,666.96	82,666.96	78,444.64
Office of Education:				
Cooperative vocational education and rehabilitation.....	200,196.74	200,251.37	192,040.32	198,713.71
Other	1,382.26	746.30	1,331.17	27.55
To promote education of the blind, American Printing House for the Blind.....	915.55	1,057.69	1,509.77	708.75
Bureau of Employment Security.....	26,000.00	443,776.25	47,328.94	50,512.23
Payments to States under Social Security Act.....	9,177,027.37	8,849,748.06	7,214,387.27	6,494,225.68
Under Federal Works Agency:				
Public roads, highways.....	1,773,540.88	2,700,563.00	2,524,997.00	2,681,246.91
Total direct payments.....	\$11,939,895.47	\$13,009,924.60	\$10,620,167.60	\$ 9,981,782.34

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO: LOANS CLOSED, LOANS INSURED, AND EXPENDITURES, IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1941 AND 1940, AND AGGREGATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 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 construction of war facilities, such as air corps schools, army cantonments, training centers, etc., and the manufacture of munitions; 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.

	1941	1940	Total 1933-1939 (Inclusive)	Grand Total
LOANS				
Department of Agriculture:				
Farm Credit Admn.....	\$ 13,202,000	\$ 10,770,000	\$ 66,779,412	\$ 90,751,412
Commodity Credit Corp. ²	2,164,000	1,631,000	771,639	4,566,639
Farm Sec. Admn.....	—10,000	2,743,000	11,309,125	14,042,125
Farm tenant purchase.....	381,000	289,000	301,264	971,264
Rural Electric Admn.....	1,503,000	1,530,000	1,192,553	4,225,553
Federal Reserve board ³	2,332,000	24,000	266,000	2,622,000
Public Works Admn.....	165,000	166,000	1,548,781	1,879,781
Federal Loan Agency:				
Reconstruction Finance Corp....	199,000	317,000	21,857,124	22,373,124
Disaster Loan Corp.....	.....	.....	800	800
Home Owners Loan Corp. ⁴.....	.....	385,000	23,235,524	23,620,524
HOLC and treasury.....	190,000	.....	3,424,500	3,614,500
Total loans.....	\$ 20,126,000	\$ 17,855,000	\$ 130,686,722	\$ 168,667,722
INSURED LOANS				
Federal Loan Agency (Federal Housing Admn.):				
Title I ⁵	\$ 2,466,000	\$ 1,621,000	\$ 4,711,585	\$ 8,798,585
Title II ⁶	9,232,000	7,408,000	14,031,668	30,671,668
Title VI ⁵	437,000	.....	.....	437,000
Total loans insured ⁵	\$ 12,135,000	\$ 9,029,000	\$ 18,743,253	\$ 39,907,253
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Agriculture:				
Agricultural Adjust. Admn.....	\$ 10,221,000	\$ 11,083,000	\$ 41,806,752	\$ 63,110,752
Farm Security Admn.:				
Rural Rehabilitation ⁶	913,000	1,049,000	*4,671,064	6,633,064
Resettlement project ⁷	73,000	83,000	.....	156,000
Surplus Marketing Admn.....	2,641,000	878,000	1,718,728	5,237,728
Soil Conservation Service:				
Regular program.....	553,000	805,000	2,410,528	3,768,528
Land utilization.....	375,000	1,153,000	231,943	1,759,943
Other agricultural ⁸	662,000	697,000	5,970,247	7,329,247

*Resettlement projects included in rural rehabilitation. ¹In addition State and/or local bodies participate financially in this program. ²Includes commitments. ³Industrial advances and commitments under Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act of June 19, 1934. ⁴HOLC lending period closed June, 1936. Advances made only to its own borrower and vendee accounts. ⁵Not Federal loans but insurance of private loans. ⁶Grants. ⁷Liquidation and management of Resettlement Projects. ⁸Includes Agricultural Experiment Stations; Agricultural Extension Work; Forest Service (roads); Forest Funds, and Colleges of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. ⁹Camp distribution of total expenditures aggregated by States on the basis of the number of camps located therein. ¹⁰Encumbrances. ¹¹Annual contributors to local authorities to maintain USHA-aided projects. ¹²Regular appropriation expenditures for sites, construction and major alterations of public buildings. ¹³For National Defense Housing from funds transferred to Public Buildings Administration from the War Department. ¹⁴For National Defense Housing authorized by the Lanham Act. ¹⁵Includes Wildlife Restoration Mineral Lease Act Payments; Special Funds; Federal Water Power Act Payments; Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors; Vocational Education and Rehabilitation; and Books for the Blind.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO: LOANS CLOSED, LOANS INSURED, AND EXPENDITURES, IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1941 AND 1940, AND AGGREGATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1933 TO 1939, INCLUSIVE—Continued

	1941	1940	Total 1933-1939 (Inclusive)	Grand Total
Federal Security Agency:				
Civilian Conservation Corps ⁹	\$ 7,139,000	\$ 6,242,000	\$ 42,764,170	\$ 56,145,170
National Youth Admn. ¹⁰	1,371,000	991,000	841,996	3,203,996
Social Security Board:				
Social Security Act ¹¹	8,610,000	8,337,000	19,543,124	36,490,124
U. S. Employment service....	467,000	448,000	747,985	1,662,985
Public Health.....	13,000	147,000	.....	160,000
Office of Education:				
Training of Defense workers....	531,000	.....	.....	531,000
Federal Works Agency:				
Public Roads Admn. ¹²	2,305,000	3,504,000	28,780,718	34,589,718
U. S. Housing Authority ¹³.....	.....	.....	2,418	2,418
Public Works Admn.:				
Federal.....	1,472,000	2,993,000	7,786,180	12,251,180
Non-federal ¹⁴	815,000	4,553,000	13,930,581	19,298,581
Public Building Admn.:				
Regular ¹⁵	336,000	405,000	1,401,575	2,142,575
Defense ¹⁶	399,000	.....	.....	399,000
Work Projects Admn. ¹⁷	14,276,000	16,051,000	75,219,110	105,546,110
Office of the Admr. ¹⁸	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation.....	3,187,000	3,647,000	5,483,114	12,317,114
Department of War:				
Rivers and harbors and flood control.....	4,102,000	1,132,000	187,015	5,421,015
National Guard.....	\$39,000	985,000	2,955,309	4,779,309
Veterans Admn.....	\$,221,000	\$,358,000	61,083,284	77,662,284
Federal Emergency Relief.....	.....	1,901,000	40,345,338	42,246,338
All others ¹⁹	299,000	270,000	17,407,741	17,976,741
Total expenditures.....	\$ 69,821,000	\$ 75,712,000	\$375,288,920	\$520,821,920

⁹In addition State and/or local bodies participate financially in this program. ¹⁰Camp distribution of total expenditures aggregated by States on the basis of the number of camps located therein. ¹¹Encumbrances. ¹²Annual contributors to local authorities to maintain USHA-aided projects. ¹³Regular appropriation expenditures for sites, construction and major alterations of public buildings. ¹⁴For National Defense Housing from funds transferred to Public Buildings Administration from the War Department. ¹⁵For National Defense Housing authorized by the Lanham Act. ¹⁶Includes Wildlife Restoration, Mineral Lease Act Payments; Special funds; Federal Water Power Act Payments; Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors; Vocational Education and Rehabilitation; and Books for the Blind.

EXPENDITURES IN 1926

Expenditures by the federal government were not broken down by states until recent years and the growth in the outgo of federal funds in years prior to 1933, therefore, are not available on a comparative basis. However, Hubert Work, while secretary of the interior, attempted to bring about some understanding of the financial relationship of the states to the federal government. He compiled a table showing federal expenditures in 20 western states during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. Expenditures in Colorado, as shown by that statement, amounted to \$21,545,903 and the receipts from within the state were \$8-

523,523, a difference of \$13,022,379. His figures, like those of recent years, are indicative rather than conclusive, but furnish a basis for comparison. The expenditures in 1926 compared with \$64,917,763 in 1926, an increase in 10 years of \$43,371,860 or 301.3 per cent. The expenditures of \$21,545,903 in 1926 compares with \$69,821,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, an increase of \$48,276,097 or 324.1 per cent. The expenditures in 1936 reflect in a large measure the rehabilitation of the economic conditions of the country following the depression of 1932-1933 and those of 1941 involve the beginning of arming for the national emergency.

FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION AS OF MAY 31, 1942

(Source: Public Buildings Administration)

Note—Building costs include fixed equipment such as heating apparatus, elevators, air conditioning, etc., but do not include furniture and equipment. Expenditures for construction, including extensions, remodeling and major alterations of federal public buildings in Colorado (exclusive of expenditures for land) by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

1934	\$ 36,521.85	1938	\$ 275,490.09
1935	50,517.24	1939	500,599.61
1936	802,692.56	1940	1,036,646.87
1937	690,507.23	1941	712,169.48

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	83,051.25	97,051.25
Colorado Springs...	P. O. & Court House.	65,066.89	241,582.98	306,649.87
Delta	Post Office.....	5,000.00	100,364.32	105,364.32
Denver	Customhouse (old)..	65,825.17	628,759.97	694,585.14
Denver	Customhouse (new)..	300,000.00	1,652,902.64	1,952,902.64
Denver	Mint Building.....	85,261.71	1,166,090.87	1,251,352.58
Denver	Term. Annex & Garage	200,000.00	(1)	200,000.00
Denver	Post Office.....	486,879.62	2,005,509.31	2,492,388.93
Denver	So. Denver Station..	29,850.00	99,458.56	129,308.56
Durango	Post Office.....	10,000.00	129,010.00	139,010.00
Englewood	Post Office.....	9,487.00	67,430.36	76,917.36
Florence	Post Office.....	7,500.00	56,948.53	64,448.53
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	108,530.47	118,030.47
Golden	Post Office.....	7,425.00	63,043.29	70,468.29
Grand Junction....	Post Office.....	9,800.00	372,273.53	382,073.53
Greeley	Post Office.....	24,737.36	136,472.47	161,209.83
Gunnison	Post Office.....	6,500.00	57,462.66	63,962.66
La Junta.....	Post Office.....	1.00	86,719.84	86,720.84
Lamar	Post Office.....	9,589.00	64,921.69	74,510.69
Las Animas.....	Post Office.....	3,550.00	54,433.22	57,983.22
Leadville	Post Office.....	12,084.34	71,469.97	83,554.31
Littleton	Post Office.....	6,500.00	64,048.33	70,548.33
Longmont	Post Office.....	7,850.00	70,150.00	78,000.00
Loveland	Post Office.....	8,250.00	61,051.55	69,301.55
Manitou Springs...	Post Office.....	6,500.00	69,908.50	76,408.50
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	300,429.43	326,437.50
Rifle	Post Office.....	8,000.00	58,401.27	66,401.27
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.....	68.65	88,400.73	88,469.38
Walsenburg	Post Office.....	9,500.00	46,637.32	56,137.32
Total		\$1,537,209.79	\$8,885,940.26	\$10,423,150.05

(1) Contract not awarded.

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 \$8,243,554 were made by the administration in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. That amount included \$5,070,696 in pensions and benefits to 8,319 living veterans and \$1,243,729 to the dependents of 2,588 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 \$156,865,228. The largest item in that total is \$70,501,791 paid out in the past 23 years for disability compensation to World war veterans. The second largest item is \$55,119,101, covering a period of 24 years, for pensions to veterans and their dependents of wars in which the country has been engaged other than the World War I.

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 32 in 1941. The decline in Civil war veterans was more pronounced, there being 87 on the pension roll in 1937 and only 21 in 1941. 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 number of living service-connected veterans of World War I to whom disability compensation was be-

ing paid on June 30 of the years named and the amount of benefits received during the year are as follows:

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
1940.....	4,750	3,024,452
1941.....	4,689	2,921,103

Total\$70,501,791

The number of deceased veterans of World War I whose dependents were receiving death compensation on June 30 of the year named and the amount of compensation paid during the year are as follows:

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
1940.....	1,299	703,335
1941.....	1,328	715,649

Total\$8,097,202

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.....	3,260	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
1940.....	835	258,861
1941.....	979	319,789

Total\$3,384,668

Emergency officers' retirement pay, World War I, 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
1940.....	35	60,949
1941.....	71	100,377
Total		\$1,483,161

The number of pensioners on June 30 of the year named, comprising living veterans and dependents of deceased veterans of wars other than World War I, including the regular (peace-time) establishment, receiving pensions on June 30 of the year named and the amount paid are as follows:

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
1940.....	4,024	2,269,009
1941.....	3,840	2,257,507
Total		\$55,119,101

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
1940.....	618	505,885
1941.....	479	419,144

Total\$7,567,258

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
1940	5,454
1941	3,761

Total\$69,233

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
1940	1,538,341
1941	1,506,219

Total\$9,245,292

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
1940	8,356
1941	5

Total\$836,824

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
1940	8,374,642
1941	8,243,554

Total\$66,825,688

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:

Class	Amount
World War:	
Disability compensation living veterans (23 yrs.)....	\$ 70,501,791
Dependents death compensation (23 yrs.).....	8,097,202
Non-service allowances (11 yrs.)	3,284,668
Emergency officers' retirement (11 yrs.).....	1,483,161
Pensioners, other wars (24 yrs.)	55,119,101
Insurance disbursed (8 yrs.)..	7,567,258
Adjusted service payments (8 yrs.)	69,233
Adjusted service certificates matured	660,698
Administration (8 yrs.).....	9,245,292
Construction (8 yrs.).....	836,824
Total	\$156,865,228

There were 1,097 veterans remaining under hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Colorado hospitals and fa-

cilities on June 30, 1941, of which number 562 were residents of Colorado. In addition, there were 289 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, 1941, a total of 1,044, of whom 375 were incompetents and 669 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 1941, 1940 and 1939.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS AND BENEFITS IN COLORADO FOR WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs)

	1941		1940		1939	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
WORLD WAR						
Living veterans:						
Service-connected (war time)	4,689	\$2,921,103	4,750	\$3,024,452	4,803	\$3,082,028
Non-service connected.....	979	319,789	835	258,861	723	227,076
Emergency officers' retirement pay.....	71	100,377	35	60,949	35	62,308
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	5,739	\$3,341,269	5,620	\$3,344,262	5,561	\$3,371,412
Deceased veterans.....	1,328	715,649	1,299	703,335	1,252	624,519
Grand total, World War	7,067	\$4,056,918	6,919	\$4,047,597	6,813	\$3,995,931
OTHER WARS						
Indian War:						
Living veterans.....	32	\$ 24,476	38	\$ 27,460	41	\$ 30,659
Deceased veterans.....	58	21,255	63	22,712	66	22,995
Civil War:						
Living veterans.....	21	24,090	24	39,175	46	62,198
Deceased veterans.....	559	275,335	644	324,034	759	367,654
Spanish-American War:						
Living veterans.....	1,537	1,065,852	1,607	1,069,747	1,655	1,392,986
Deceased veterans.....	522	192,754	514	188,078	493	179,266
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	1,590	\$1,114,418	1,669	\$1,136,382	1,742	\$1,485,843
Deceased veterans.....	1,139	489,344	1,221	534,824	1,318	569,915
Grand total other wars	2,729	\$1,603,762	2,890	\$1,671,206	3,060	\$2,055,758
Regular establishments:						
Living veterans.....	990	\$ 615,009	1,021	\$ 561,568	956	\$ 372,882
Deceased veterans.....	121	38,736	112	36,235	104	35,794
Total, regular establishments	1,111	\$ 653,745	1,133	\$ 597,803	1,060	\$ 408,676
Grand totals:						
Living veterans.....	8,319	\$5,070,696	8,310	\$5,042,212	8,259	\$5,230,137
Deceased veterans.....	2,588	1,243,729	2,632	1,274,394	2,674	1,230,228
Total	10,907	\$6,314,425	10,942	\$6,316,606	10,933	\$6,460,365
Military and naval insurance..	479	\$ 419,144	618	\$ 505,885	712	\$ 578,018
Adjusted service and dependent pay .....	....	3,761	....	5,454	....	8,120
Administration .....	....	1,506,219	....	1,538,341	....	1,406,837
Construction .....	....	5	....	8,356	....	27,063
Total disbursements.....	....	\$8,243,554	....	\$8,374,642	....	\$8,480,403

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 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 to and including the calendar year 1941 amounted to 1,766,070,807 pieces with a value of \$506,827,248.

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	5,374,400
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

	1940 Value	Pieces
Quarters	\$ 699,400	2,797,600
Dimes	2,119,800	21,198,000
Nickels	2,177,000	43,540,000
Cents	813,900	81,390,000
Total	\$5,810,100	148,925,600

	1941 Value	Pieces
Half dollars.....	\$ 5,624,200	11,248,400
Quarters	4,178,700	16,714,800
Dimes	4,563,400	45,634,000
Nickels	2,671,600	53,432,000
Cents	1,287,000	128,700,000
Total	\$18,324,900	255,729,200

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. In 1940 and 1941 there were large increases, the output in the last named year establishing a record of 128,700,000 pieces.

The total number of minor coins manufactured to the end of 1941 is as follows:

	Number
Dimes	295,793,800
Nickels	289,545,300
Cents	940,856,000
Total	1,526,195,100

Among special coins minted at Denver are the following: In 1932 there were 436,800 quarter dollars of a new design minted to commemorate the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington. In 1933 there were 5,441 Oregon Trail half-dollars minted. In 1936 there were 5,505 Arkansas centennial half-dollars, 7,008 Daniel Boone bi-centennial half-dollars and 10,007 Texas centennial half-dollars minted.

Special commemorative half-dollars minted in 1937 were Oregon Trail, 12,008; Arkansas Centennial, 5,505; Texas Centennial, 8,006; Daniel Boone bi-centennial, 7,506.

Special coins minted in 1938 at Denver included 18,017 Arkansas centennial half-dollars, 15,016 Daniel Boone bi-centennial, 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 392 employees on June 30, 1941. The revenue of the mint for the year ending on that date was \$7,516,580.55. 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 \$764,438.06.

The cash assets of the Denver mint on June 30, 1941, amounted to \$4,599,483,636, distributed as follows:

Item	Amount
Gold bullion	\$4,502,757,505.52
Silver bullion	42,905,961.27
Silver coin	53,380,763.14
Minor coin	158,850.00
Paper currency	130,600.00
Minor coinage metal....	44,043.46
Reimbursable losses on melted coin	59,956.78
Checking credit with U. S. treasurer	45,956.54
Total	\$4,599,483,636.71

GOLD STORED IN DENVER

The second largest deposit of gold bullion in the world was stored in the vaults of the United States mint at Denver on June 30, 1941. It consisted of 128,650,214.44 fine ounces valued at \$4,502,757,505.52. This stock of gold is exceeded only by the deposits at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and represents 19.9 per cent of all the gold bullion held by the government. It is more than five times greater than all the gold mined in Colorado since the beginning of the industry in this state and 15.5 per cent of the entire gold stock of the world at the end of 1940 as reported by the treasury department.

The gold bullion assets of the United States mint on June 30, 1941, were distributed as follows:

Depository	Amount
Philadelphia	\$ 6,870,207.97
San Francisco	1,344,794,778.83
Denver	4,502,757,505.52
New York assay office (including West Point)	2,187,483,307.14
New Orleans.....	205,180.24
Seattle	3,382,994.21
Fort Knox	14,579,591,387.22
Total	\$22,625,085,361.13

The monetary stocks of the world at the end of 1940 as reported by the director of the mint were \$29,086,657,000, of which the United States held 77.8 per cent. This compilation was made from answers to official questionnaires, but it was stated that material amounts of gold are not reported by several countries, such as amounts held in secret funds for stabilizing currencies and those hoarded or held outside regularly reported stocks. Great Britain reported stocks of only \$1,991,000; France, \$2,008,068,000; Germany, \$40,280,000; Japan, \$163,570,000; Italy, \$137,000; Russia, none.

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. 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 the work on the uncompleted projects, of which there were three in Colorado on June 30, 1941, was directed from Washington.

The program for Colorado, which now is practically completed, provided for 513 projects, of which 205 were non-federal and 308 were federal. Disbursements on these to June 30, 1941, amounted to \$72,219,505. Construction expenditures on non-federal projects to the last named date amounted to \$48,831,527, of which PWA furnished \$2,763,429 in loans and \$19,298,595 in grants, a total of \$22,062,024 in federal funds. The funds for the remainder of the expenditures on non-federal projects were provided by the sponsors in the form of payments for labor, materials and miscellaneous costs.

Construction expenditures on the 308 federal projects, in which federal funds only were provided, amounted to \$23,387,978 up to June 30, 1941.

Outstanding among the non-federal projects constructed in the state were the building program for the 19 state institutions, the Denver sewage disposal plant, the storage dam on the upper Yampa river, the capitol annex building and such undertakings as court houses, municipal water systems, hospitals and other public works. The federal projects, which were constructed by bureaus of the federal government, included highway and trail improvements in the national forests and national parks and monuments, construction of postoffices and other federal buildings, water surveys, irrigation surveys, communication systems and other improvements of government property.

WORKS PROJECT 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 that year. 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. 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.

Total expenditures, including federal and sponsors' funds, on WPA-operated projects within the state, as shown in an accompanying table, cumulative to June 30, 1941, amounted to \$128,513,181.

The sources of these funds are as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Federal funds	\$ 99,420,300	77.4
Sponsors' funds	29,092,881	22.6
Total	\$128,513,181	100.0

Expenditures for labor paid out of federal funds through June 30, 1941, amounted to \$75,531,494 or 88.4 per cent of the total provided by WPA and 77.4 per cent of total expenditures out of both federal and sponsors' funds.

The average number of persons employed on WPA projects in Colorado in June and December, based on the average of weekly employment counts made during the calendar month, were as follows:

Month	Number
December, 1935.....	37,907
June, 1936.....	28,596
December, 1936.....	21,837
June, 1937.....	20,076
December, 1937.....	18,458
June, 1938.....	28,115
December, 1938.....	23,022
June, 1939.....	25,984
December, 1939.....	24,019
June, 1940.....	17,234
December, 1940.....	19,738
June, 1941.....	16,939

¹Includes those on WPA projects operated by other federal agencies and financed by allocation of WPA funds under the 1938 appropriation act.

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
1936-38.....	91,097,407	\$43,511,762
1939.....	31,673,853	18,155,509
1940.....	30,508,393	13,834,217
1941.....	27,691,625	13,201,059
Total.....	180,971,278	\$88,702,547

Selected items of physical accomplishment in Colorado on construction projects operated by WPA from July, 1935, to June, 1941, inclusive, are as follows:

Highways, roads, and streets and related facilities (new and improved):	
Miles of highways and streets....	8,773
Number of bridges and viaducts....	3,223
Number of culverts.....	19,916
Number of public buildings:	
Schools:	
New construction and additions	109
Reconstruction or improvement	397
All other:	
New construction and additions	519
Reconstruction or improvement	701
Outdoor recreational facilities (new and improved):	
Number of parks.....	115
Playgrounds and athletic fields....	181
Swimming and wading pools....	31
Public utilities and sanitation:	
Number utility plants (new and improved):.....	63
Miles of water mains and distribution lines (new).....	255
Miles of storm and sanitary sewers (new).....	208
Sanitary privies (new).....	29,915
Airport facilities:	
Number of landing fields (new and additions).....	4
Landing fields (reconstruction)	2
Linear feet of runways:	
New construction.....	135,747
Number of airport buildings:	
New and additions.....	28
Reconstruction or improvement	115

An accompanying table gives a summary of expenditures of federal and sponsors' funds by types of projects from the inauguration of the program through June 30, 1941.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION: EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUND ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS IN COLORADO, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS, TO JUNE 30, 1941

(Source: Federal Works Agency)

TYPE	Cumulative to June 30, 1939		Year Ending June 30, 1940	Year Ending June 30, 1941	Total Through June 30, 1941	
	Amount	Per Cent			Amount	Per Cent
Highways, roads and streets.....	\$31,852,276	36.5	\$ 7,692,079	\$ 6,824,342	\$ 46,368,697	36.1
Public buildings.....	9,740,499	11.2	2,566,702	2,655,262	14,962,463	11.6
Recreational facilities excluding buildings	4,020,025	4.6	866,427	728,989	5,615,441	4.4
Conservation.....	7,816,342	8.9	636,240	359,754	8,812,336	6.9
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	6,432,214	7.4	2,341,465	1,752,202	10,525,881	8.2
Airports and airways	2,136,481	2.4	1,198,187	1,495,365	4,830,033	3.8
Professional service.	9,829,407	11.2	3,535,662	4,676,624	18,041,693	14.0
Sewing.....	8,463,540	9.7	1,670,431	(2)	10,133,971	7.9
Goods other than sewing.....	4,046,805	4.6	.....	.....	4,046,805	3.1
National defense vocational training..	.....	..	.....	340,436	340,436	0.3
Sanitation.....	1,160,777	1.3	324,129	232,007	1,716,913	1.3
Miscellaneous*.....	1,879,040	2.2	801,061	438,411	3,118,512	2.4
Total.....	\$87,377,406	100.0	\$21,632,383	\$19,503,392	\$128,513,181	100.0

*Includes adjustment of federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and right-of-way, for which the distribution by types of projects is not available.

(2) Included under Professional service.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was organized April 17, 1933, under the federal emergency conservation act approved March 31, 1933. Effective July 1, 1939, it was made a division of the Federal Security agency. In 1942 congress made no appropriation for its maintenance and its liquidation began as of July 1.

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. 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.

Since the beginning of the national emergency in May, 1940, the corps has placed greater emphasis upon those phases of its training and work programs which contribute to the national defense—the development of physical hardihood and the training of young men in skills which fit them for jobs in defense industries as well as the protection and conservation of natural resources.

The age limit for enrollees is 17 to 23 years, inclusive. Enrollments are for 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.

Allotments to dependents of enrollees in Colorado in fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1940	\$664,486.97
1941	532,476.16

The selecting agencies for Colorado are the state department of public welfare, Capitol Annex building, Denver, for juniors, and the regional office of

the veterans administration, old custom house, Denver, for veterans. Regional headquarters for Colorado and Wyoming are at Littleton.

The number of enrollees, the enrolled strength, the distribution of camps under the jurisdiction of the various agencies and total number of camps, by fiscal years, 1936 to 1941, inclusive, are shown in an accompanying table.

Expenditures made by the federal government in Colorado on behalf of the organization from 1933 to June 30, 1941, aggregate \$56,145,170. 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
1940	6,167,000	75,000	6,242,000
1941	(1)	(1)	7,139,000

Total \$56,145,170

(1) Not segregated.

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 on page 65 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.

The records of growing seasons are of great value to farmers and are extensively used by them in determining the most favorable time for planting and harvesting their crops.

**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)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Enrollment:						
Juniors (aged 17-23, and assistants)	3,371	3,088	3,145	2,045	2,722	3,413
Veterans (by veterans' administration)	295	160	137	189	231	....
Total	3,666	3,248	3,282	2,234	2,953	3,413
Enrolled strength:						
Maximum month.....	2,926	3,047	2,950	2,757	3,805	5,163
Minimum month.....	2,156	2,434	1,793	1,670	2,173	2,629
Average Distribution of camps:						
Bureau of Reclamation.....	4	4	1	3	3	3
National parks and monuments	6	6	4	4	6	6
Metropolitan areas.....	2	2	2	3	5	7
Grazing service.....	8	8	8	5	4	5
Total, Department of the Interior	20	20	18	15	18	21
National forests.....	10	10	10	11	10	10
Private forests.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soil conservation service.....	12	12	11	10	10	9
Total, Department of Agriculture	22	22	21	21	20	20
Total, all services.....	42	42	39	36	38	41

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: NUMBER OF FARMS IN COLORADO AND NUMBER RECEIVING CENTRAL-STATION ELECTRIC SERVICE AS OF SPECIFIED DATES WITH COMPARISONS WITH UNITED STATES

(Source: Rural Electrification Administration)

	Colorado		United States		Colorado Rank Among States
	Number Farms	Per Cent All Farms	Number Farms	Per Cent All Farms	
Dec. 31, 1934.....	7,145	11.2	743,954	10.9	25
Apr. 1, 1940.....	14,823	28.8	1,853,249	30.4	25
June 30, 1941.....	18,600	36.2	2,126,150	34.9	24
Increase 1941 over 1934.....	11,455	160.3	1,382,196	185.8	..

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: STATUS OF COLORADO PROJECTS OF THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1940

(Source: Rural Electrification Administration)

The Rural Electrification administration was created by executive order of President Roosevelt May 11, 1935, under the authority of 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. Its purpose is to finance the construction of rural electric distribution systems in areas not already served, 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.

Name of Borrower	County	Total Amount Allotted	Loan Contract Est. of Mileage	Loan Contract Est. of Consumers	Funds Advanced	Mileage Energized
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.-----	Mesa -----	\$ 225,500	201	862	\$ 217,874	220
San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.-----	Alamosa, Conejos, Saguache, Rio Grande -----	387,500	413	1,045	356,673	461
Morgan County Rural Electric Association -----	Morgan, Weld, Washington -----	605,000	459	1,369	565,012	380
Intermountain Rural Electric Association -----	Jefferson, Park-----	126,000	99	316	109,610	109
Southeast Colorado Power Association -----	Bent, Prowers, Otero, Crowley, Pueblo---	687,500	647	1,800	607,205	510
Delta Montrose Rural Power Lines Association-----	Delta, Montrose-----	502,000	443	1,403	375,792	355
Stonewall Electric Co.-----	Las Animas-----	39,000	31	163	33,243	27
Union Rural Electric Association, Inc.-----	Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, Gilpin, Weld	275,000	346	946	196,055	312
San Miguel Power Association, Inc. -----	San Miguel, Montrose	174,000	116	482	106,742	---
Highline Electric Association--	Sedgwick, Phillips---	125,500	100	258	74,884	101
Poudre Valley Rural Electric Association, Inc.-----	Larimer, Weld-----	235,000	219	608	78,958	---
Total -----		*\$3,382,000	3,074	9,252	\$2,722,048	2,475

*Includes \$60,000 wiring of houses and plumbing.

AAA PAYMENTS IN 1942

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency paid \$9,686,878 to Colorado producers in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, on its 1941 program. The largest proportion of that total, \$4,856,609, approximately half, went for conservation payments. Sugar payments amounted to \$3,503,463; parity payments, \$979,961; and payments to county associations, \$346,845. The

payments were the lowest in the aggregate in any fiscal year since 1938. Sugar payments, however, were larger than in 1941, in which year they amounted to \$3,842,108. Additional information on the program for years prior to 1942 will be found on page 96. The amount allotted to Colorado for general administrative expenses from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, was \$226,331.

Federal Lands and Reserves

Areas and Acreage, Distribution by Types, Limitations Upon Use, Receipts from and Distribution of Same, Minerals Produced on, Withdrawals, National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, Grazing Districts, Recreational Data on National Forests

IT is next to impossible to compile exact figures on the area of land in Colorado owned by the United States government on account of the numerous laws affecting titles, the frequent dual ownership of surface and sub-surface rights, the many transfers which steadily are taking place and the lack of coordinated statistics as of any given date. However, it is certain that the federal government is by far the largest landholder in the state. Its ownership and control of the surface area alone aggregates approximately 35.5 per cent of the total land area. The inclusion of the sub-surface deposits to which title rests in the government would bring a much higher percentage.

An estimate of the distribution of title in the surface area of the state approximately is as follows.

	Acres	% of Total Area
Federal, including Indian	23,634,131	35.5
State lands	3,282,623	4.9
Privately owned (assessed)	38,011,279	57.2
Unaccounted for (survey errors, etc.)....	1,610,847	2.4
Total	66,538,880	100.0

The total land area of the state used in the above tabulation are the revised figures set up by the bureau of the census in 1940.

Surface Area—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 the inaccuracies of surveys, the conflicting and overlapping titles, and unreported ownership. The figures, in most instances, are as of June 30, 1940. In the following table that date prevails unless another is stated. Land acquired by government departments for military purposes, in resettlement projects, wildlife management, and many other undertakings not separately reported would change these totals to some extent. Also, slightly different totals of later dates may appear elsewhere in this volume, since

no attempt is made to reconcile the constantly occurring changes.

The distribution of the surface areas as above described are as follows:

Type of Land	Acres
Public domain, unappropriated..	7,937,490
Unperfected entries; public land entered but not yet patented..	107,578
National forests (area under federal jurisdiction)	13,661,830
National parks and monuments (June 30, 1941).....	595,478
Indian land under jurisdiction of office of Indian affairs.....	666,533
Power reserves, all classes.....	426,164
Public water reserves.....	12,898
Naval oil reserves.....	55,680
Military reserves (Jan. 28, 1941)	31,468
Stock driveways (June 30, 1941)	131,413
Public land within reclamation projects	5,600
National Guard rifle range.....	1,999
Total	23,634,131

A table presented at a hearing before a sub-committee of the Senate public lands committee in Casper, Wyoming, in September, 1941, showed that Colorado had the highest percentage of privately owned and the lowest percentage of federal-owned land among the 11 western states except the state of Washington.

Sub-surface Area—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.

No attempt has ever been made, and it probably would be impossible to compile, with anything approaching accuracy, a complete statement of the sub-surface holdings of the federal government within the state. Mineral deposits generally are subject to leasing or development under sundry laws even when the surface land is in pri-

vate ownership or in withdrawals made by the government. In the latter class are stock driveways, water reserves, etc., but not power reserves. The unappropriated and unreserved public domain, discussed later in this chapter, in which the surface title is in the government, including grazing districts, are subject to leasing for the development of mineral deposits under sundry laws.

Withdrawn Lands—Large areas of government land are withdrawn from time to time for a variety of purposes, including surveys, classification of the land, for future uses, etc. These withdrawals frequently overlap or are superimposed upon each other and are reported 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 includes the principal withdrawals, exclusive of national forests, national parks and monuments, and similar areas withheld from private acquisition. In many instances these withdrawals are included within the surface areas given above. The withdrawals reported have shown little change in recent years and the following are listed as of June 30, 1941:

Withdrawn Land	Acres
Coal	4,142,233
Oil	215,370
Oil shale	1,172,778
Sodium	120
For classification.....	573,178
Pending resurvey.....	664,644
Public waters	12,898
Power reserves.....	426,164
Stock driveways.....	131,413

The following are the areas under specified withdrawals shown above which have been classified as to the type of land:

Classification	Acres
Coal	3,082,272
Oil shale.....	952,239
Naval oil shale.....	55,680
Power sites.....	102,460

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.

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 have dwindled almost to the vanishing point as shown by the following table of public and Indian land entered:

Year	Acres
1938	39,862
1939	7,112
1940	1,166

Federal grants to Colorado out of the public domain under the enabling and other acts are given in a separate chapter under "State Land."

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.

The government had 8,104,607 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the state as of April 30, 1933, 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, 1933, of the total of 8,104,607 acres listed, 704,916 acres remained unsurveyed.

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.

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 the reclamation fund received from Colorado land, \$11,167 in 1941, bringing the total through June 30, of that year, to \$10,312,861. The state had received up to June 30, 1929, a total of \$521,726 from sales, fees and commissions, and since then the amounts have been nominal as indicated by the status of the reclamation fund.

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—Under the act of March 3, 1873, entries were made in Colorado on 216,609 acres of coal land, of which 58,496 acres were within the Ute Indian reservation. Since 1930 coal land is available only for lease. On June 30, 1941, there were 86 coal leases, 17 permits to prospect and 6 licenses to operate in effect in the state.

Oil and Gas—There were 243 leases for oil and gas outstanding on federal land within the state on June 30, 1941, and 263 prospecting permits.

Potash and Sodium—There was one sodium lease on 120 acres of federal

land in the state on June 30, 1941. There were no potash leases outstanding.

A table is published herewith giving the production of petroleum, natural gas, gasoline, coal and sodium on federal land in Colorado, with total ac-

crued 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
1940.....	944,352	1,391,425	49,493	515,541	314	124,287.06
1941.....	1,073,389	1,492,175	81,042	446,059	433	125,359.41
Total ...	13,707,845	19,001,213	621,485	7,846,827	3,931	\$1,989,583.87

U. S. LAND SURVEYS

The original public domain, exclusive of Alaska, aggregated 1,442,200,320 acres. The task of surveying that immense area of land, and often of resurveying it, has been in progress almost from the inception of the Union and still remains far from being completed. The work of mapping the land belonging to the government is directed from Denver, where the supervisor of surveys for all public land states has his headquarters. As of June 30, 1941, 1,321,731,522 acres had been surveyed,

leaving 120,468,798 acres unsurveyed. On April 30, 1938, there were 8,104,597 acres of public domain in Colorado remaining in the ownership of the government, of which 7,399,681 acres have been surveyed and 704,916 acres are unsurveyed. The importance of these surveys is difficult to realize since the results affect the property lines of individuals, of mineral claims and all land going into private ownership. The task of surveying continues year in and year out and many years must elapse before it finally is completed.

**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	27,067	.....	.....	12,347	27,067
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	71,593	74,593
Saguache .....	.....	.....	85,974	85,974	85,974	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 Department order of September 14, 1938.

†Approximately 130,135 acres of land in La Plata county were restored to the Southern Ute Indian Reservation by Department order of September 14, 1938.

NATIONAL FORESTS

A large portion of the mountainous region of Colorado is valuable primarily as forest land. Most of this rugged country, along both slopes of the Continental Divide, and extending irregularly along spurs east and west therefrom, is in national forests, which are under the supervision of the United States Forest Service. These forests are administrative units which have been established for ease in handling, based mainly upon topographic and watershed features. There are 14 forests wholly in the state and one other, the La Sal, which lies partially within its boundaries.

The San Isabel, with 617,767 acres, is the smallest in the state, while the Rio Grande, with 1,289,402 acres, is the largest. The forests average a little less than one million acres each in area or a net total of 13,660,165 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 and fire control, personnel management, timber management and state and private forestry, wildlife and range management, recreation and lands, and engineering. A fiscal control office, a regional law officer, and an office of information and education complete the regional office organization. Each forest is in charge of a forest supervisor, who has from five to 10 rangers and technical assistants, as well as a clerical force to administer and protect the forest. There are about 300 permanent employees in the state, divided as follows: Denver regional office; Forest and Range experiment station, Fort Collins; and the 14 national forests.

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 three during the winter and spring of 1941-42.

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 squir-

rels. Many miles of trails and 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 160 national forests of the United States contain 176,621,549 acres, the area in Colorado being less than 8 per cent of the total. The first national forest was established in Wyoming on March 30, 1891, by proclamation of President Benjamin Harrison. It was known as the Yellowstone Park timberland reserve, and is now the Shoshone national forest. The White River Plateau timberland reserve, the first in Colorado and second in the United States, he established on October 16, 1891. It is the present White River national forest. In 1907, "forest reserves" became "national forests," to correct the misleading concept that the resources on the areas were to be reserved instead of used.

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

Timber—The forests of Colorado are one of the important resources of the state, but as yet are not used fully. The major portion of the merchantable timber in the state is found on the 14 national forests, from which by far the largest part of the annual production comes. During 1941 there were in operation within the state some 268 sawmills. The larger mills, with good equipment in the form of planers, edgers, and dry kilns, find a ready acceptance of their product not only in general markets throughout the state, but at points as far away as the Atlantic seaboard. Production of lumber for 1941, including sawed railroad ties and heavy squared mine timbers, is estimated at 75,000,000 feet, board measure. This is a slight reduction from 1940 due to the loss of the largest mill in the state at McPhee early in the year, adverse logging conditions because of unusually heavy snowfalls during the preceding winter, and rains in the summer, and a shortage of labor resulting from the draft and competi-

tion of war industries. Production of softwood lumber approximates one-third of the state's consumption.

In addition to sawed lumber, a considerable volume of telephone poles, round props for coal and metal mines, and other products were produced.

The cut from national forest lands for all types of products in terms of board feet was 54 345,000, with a stumpage value of \$140,722. Seven hundred twenty-seven timber sales were made during the year, many of them to farmers and ranchers in small amounts for their own use. In addition to timber sold, free permits were issued to farmers, ranchers, and others residing in and near the forests for 11,596,000 feet of dead timber for use as fuel, fencing, and other domestic purposes.

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 for removal. Timber is a crop, and like any other product of the soil must be removed when ripe, or like all living things it will ultimately die and decay. Many of the timber areas in the state, due to rough topography, high altitude, and the form of the trees, will never be cut. Such stands serve their highest purpose as stabilizers of the soil and as regulators of valuable irrigation water.

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.

Following the early day settlement of the state, many man-caused forest fires, as well as those set by lightning, destroyed many hundreds of thousands of acres of the original forested areas in Colorado. In addition, there are some areas both inside and outside the boundaries of our national forests where the forest cover has been destroyed in more recent times. Of this large area of fire-killed forest, forest service officials have estimated that approximately 172,000 acres of national forest land should be planted to trees if the original forest cover is to be re-established within a reasonable period of time.

During the past 30 years or more, more or less planting has been accomplished on each of the 14 national forests of the state. A total of 55,140 acres has been planted up to the close of 1941 in Colorado by the Forest service. Out of that total 41,644 acres of successful plantings survived. Drought has been the principal cause of loss in plantings. Of the above-named acreage of tree plantings, the Pike National forest has the larger part. Two of the larger planting projects are the Pikes Peak and Mount Herman areas on each of which are now growing approximately 10,000 acres of planted trees. These trees are now up to 30 years old.

All of these trees planted in the past have been grown at the Forest Service nursery located near Monument, Colorado, which has a maximum capacity of about 5½ million trees per year. Present output has been reduced to 3 million seedlings and transplants all three to five years old when they are ready to leave the nursery to be planted in the mountains.

In addition to the trees produced for and planted by the Forest service, 213,000 trees in 1941 were made available to cooperating agencies including the State Forester of Colorado. The trees supplied the State Forester are used in the cooperative distribution of forest planting stock to farmers for the planting of windbreaks, woodlots, and shelterbelts on farms.

The tree planting done on the national forests of Colorado is on important watersheds serving the larger cities, including Denver, Colorado Springs, Salida, Trinidad, Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley, Fruita, Grand Junction, and many others. A total of 5,734 acres were planted on the national forests of Colorado in 1941, all of which were native conifers such as ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce and Douglas fir.

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.

The aggressive measures which have been used by the Forest service during the period from 1933 to 1940 for the control of serious bark beetle infestations have been so successful that a material decrease in the number of trees in need of treatment has taken

place. For example, in 1939 it was necessary to destroy 25 240 insect-infested trees on seven national forests in Colorado. In 1940, the number treated was 6,474 and in 1941 the total dropped to 3,989 trees. The most serious forest insect infestations in 1941 were in Douglas fir stands on the San Juan forest, in ponderosa pine on the Cochetopa forest, and in lodgepole pine on the Routt National forest.

Because of the constant danger of serious infestations developing, forest officers make systematic examinations of timbered lands and report each fall on the presence of any insect attacks that they may have found. With these reports available proper control measures can be undertaken.

Fire Control—Forest fire fighting was an entirely new job when the national forests were organized and no one knew very much about controlling big fires under dangerous conditions. The national forest fire fighting organization in this state may be said to start with 1908 and the forest fire statistics that have been recorded each year began in that year. The reduction of losses from forest fires from the situation that existed in early days has been remarkable throughout Colorado, and the Rocky Mountain region of the forest service is known country-wide for its very low fire losses.

Many factors have contributed to this. The most important has been the very strong public support for protection of forests and the alert action by local citizens in both reporting and putting out small fires as they occur.

Fire destruction has ranged all the way from nearly 4,000 acres in 1910 to a new record low of less than 50 acres in 1941. The number of fires that have occurred has not shown a similar reduction from all causes, although the proportionate number of fires caused by man's carelessness has steadily reduced over the period. The fires caused by railroads, debris burning, incendiary, and by logging operations have shown a very sharp decrease until now only a very few from these causes occur each year. However, the number of fires from smokers and from camping have shown a tendency to remain at a comparatively high level.

The number of fires and the number man-caused, and the area (in acres) burned over, by type of ownership and by years, are as follows:

Year	Fires (Number)	Area Burned Over (Acres)	
		Man- caused	National Forests Private Land
1937.....	143	79	100 28
1938.....	118	64	626 92
1939.....	440	274	2,914 2,085
1940.....	257	89	665 115
1941.....	102	42	32 17

Recent developments which are contributing materially to the efficiency of fire fighting are the so-called fire danger meters, which are being used by forest officers to indicate just how dangerous weather conditions are at any given time. This device brings together all of the factors which tend to create high hazards in the forest and combines them into a single figure so that fire danger can be determined on a scale of 0-100 and used much as a temperature reading in determining what needs to be done. The Weather bureau is cooperating with the Forest Service in developing special weather forecasts which will be of more value in forecasting conditions in the mountains. This will be extended during 1942 although the information cannot be made available to the general public because of war censorship requirements.

Roads—A comprehensive system of roads and trails has been adopted for the national forests, and the Forest Service alone or in cooperation with the state or counties is engaged in the improvement of roads on that system, using government and cooperative 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 forest 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 of 1940 and 1941, \$1,514,702 was expended in the improvement of forest roads and trails. Of this amount \$944,593 was for forest

highways, \$496,663 for forest development roads, and \$73,446 for trails. In addition to the above, \$270,515 was spent in the maintenance of minor roads and trails.

Ninety miles of roads and 144 miles of trails were completed during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, which brings the total mileage constructed in the national forests in the state to 2,325 miles of roads and 12,604 miles of trails.

Recreation—Increasing numbers of people from all over the nation are visiting the national forests of Colorado, both in summer and winter, for the enjoyment of outdoor recreation. Recreational development of various kinds have been provided by the Forest Service to meet this demand as an important function of the principle of multiple use of these government-owned lands.

The national forests of the state include millions of acres of mountain areas extending in many areas from foothills to above timberline. In 1941, it is estimated that four and one-half million people visited these forests, chiefly for rest and recreation. Campers and picnickers totaled nearly a half million people, while about the same number were summer home, resort and dude ranch guests. The number visiting winter sport centers is estimated at 90,000 people.

The largest number of visitors spend their time fishing, chiefly for trout, hunting for deer, elk, bear and other big game animals, mountain climbing, or just resting.

In addition to these, three million people travel through the Colorado national forests on recreation and sight-seeing trips, including cross country travelers. While local citizens visited the forests in large numbers, many visitors came particularly from the midwestern farming states, but all states send large quotas to Colorado each year.

Of all recreation use in recent years, most rapid increase has been in the numbers of winter sports enthusiasts. Only a very few years ago, no use of mountain areas was made for recreation, and the only skiers or snowshoers were employees of the Forest Service, or of mining and irrigation companies whose duties required them to travel these areas in winter. In cooperation with locally formed ski clubs and other interested groups, the Forest Service has constructed ski runs and trails, shelters and sanitation conveniences, while local groups or individuals have constructed rope tows

and ski lifts under authorization from the Forest Service.

The most heavily used areas in the national forests include Berthoud Pass, Loveland Pass, and Winter Park on the Arapaho; Pikes Peak on the Pike; Rabbit Ears on the Routt; Monarch Pass and Climax on the Cochetopa; Pioneer on the Gunnison; and Mesa Creek on the Grand Mesa.

Land Exchange—Areas of privately owned land, chiefly acquired before the creation of the national forests, as homestead lands, timber and stone claims, or mining claims, are found in most of the national forests of Colorado. In many instances owners of these lands no longer wish to retain title, realizing that their highest value is as timber producing lands under administration of the Forest Service. Under authorization of congress, these lands are being acquired by exchange, which permits their acquisition by paying for them through receipts from the sale of timber under tripartite exchange procedure. The Forest Service is thus able to consolidate its holdings in the interests of better forest management and administration.

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 production, wildlife, recreation or other uses. The total area of the 15 national forests in Colorado is over 13,600,000 acres. About 65 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 Permit- tees	No. of Stock	Class
1940...	2,484	209,819	Cattle and horses
	758	808,503	Sheep and goats
1941...	2,507	200,554	Cattle and horses
	745	773,111	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.

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
1935	55	60
1936	90	75
1937	87	81
1938	103	94
1939	92	73
1940	103	82
1941	110	86
1942	130	102

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 onto the range and to facilitate handling them after they are on the range; drift, boundary and division fences to control stock movements; corrals for gathering and sorting, 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, 1941:

Type of Improvement	Miles or Number	Cost Value
Range fences and corrals	1,647.3	\$1,180,638
Stock driveways and bridges	1,957.5	153,505
Range water develop- ment	845	91,579
Other range manage- ment investments....		237,232
Total		\$1,662,954
Fish management improvement....		\$86,684

Wildlife—Another important resource of the national forests is wildlife, which is dependent for existence upon the environment provided. 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	130
Black bear	4,200
Grizzly bear.....	5
Mule deer	143,000
Elk	23,000
Mountain sheep.....	1,800

Numbers of deer have doubled and redoubled since 1920. The hunter take on the national forests of Colorado for the 1941 season was only 25 per cent of the annual increase, and the kill should have more than the annual increase in order to reduce the herd to the normal carrying capacity of national forest ranges. It is estimated that there are now some 25 per cent more deer on forest ranges, principally on problem areas, than the ranges will support. The drain on the basic resource of soil and forage continues to increase. The Forest Service is working with the Colorado game officials in an effort to reduce the deer herds to their proper numbers. Circumstances occasioned by the war will perhaps reduce the hunting effort at least 50 per cent. In order to compensate for this reduction, it will perhaps be necessary to drastically liberalize seasons, bag limits and other regulations if the necessary harvest is obtained.

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 between 6 and 8 million trout are stocked on the Colorado national forests. These fish are obtained from state and federal fish hatcheries and are stocked through the joint ef-

fort of both state and federal governments.

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 \$424,559 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, and \$372,027 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. Twenty-five per cent of these amounts, or \$106,140 and \$93,007 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 \$42,456 and \$37,203, 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 \$148,596 of the gross receipts for the fiscal year 1940 and \$130,210 for the fiscal year 1941 available for use within the state.

During the fiscal year 1940, \$1,417,760 was expended for capital investments, of which \$642,828 was for the construction of roads and trails in

the national forests of Colorado. The sum of \$101,724 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

During the fiscal year 1941, \$1,192,860 was expended for capital investments, of which \$590,070 was for the construction of roads and trails in the national forests. The sum of \$73,085 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

A total of \$1,275,388 was expended during the fiscal year 1940 and \$957,702 during the fiscal year 1941 for maintenance of improvements and for the administration of the national forests in the state; further sums of \$167,688 and \$75,673, 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 \$2,693,148 during the fiscal year 1940 and \$2,342,844 during the fiscal year 1941. The total of \$21,972 and \$24,339 were expended in cooperation with other federal bureaus, the state, and individuals during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, 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	667,602	Idaho Springs.....	Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Park, Summit
Cochetopa	1,175,768	Salida	Chaffee, Fremont, Gunnison, Lake, Park, Saguache
Grand Mesa.....	653,170	Grand Junction....	Delta, Gunnison, Garfield, Mesa
Gunnison	1,284,685	Gunnison	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
Holy Cross.....	1,089,622	Glenwood Springs..	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Pitkin
La Sal*.....	26,631	Moab, Utah.....	Mesa, Montrose
Montezuma	757,303	Cortez	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Miguel
Pike	1,076,109	Colorado Springs...	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller
Rio Grande.....	1,289,402	Monte Vista.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt	788,068	Fort Collins.....	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt	988,593	Steamboat Springs..	Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat
San Isabel.....	617,767	Pueblo	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan.....	1,263,938	Durango.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Rio Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre	786,168	Delta	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River.....	895,339	Glenwood Springs..	Eagle, Garfield, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt

*Lies principally in Utah. Colorado area only.

NATIONAL FORESTS: 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	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa\$	110.49	\$ 111.34	\$ 129.82	\$ 130.92	\$ 148.70	\$ 120.92
Arapahoe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta	2,426.46	1,931.74	2,739.00	3,031.54	2,972.09	2,290.35
Baca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	1,048.92	1,112.12	2,210.34	2,031.50	1,353.90	966.97
Chaffee	1,327.11	1,064.97	1,293.18	1,432.02	1,646.35	1,724.24
Cheyenne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek....	949.74	851.09	1,111.17	1,061.04	961.91	1,460.80
Conejos	2,154.96	1,482.66	1,969.78	2,046.97	2,395.70	2,916.03
Costilla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	644.96	650.00	757.89	761.42	864.80	702.30
Delta	2,126.71	2,152.98	1,915.20	2,697.98	2,536.46	2,119.68
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	5,869.49	5,086.65	7,692.73	6,713.30	8,261.25	6,082.42
Douglas	1,070.77	1,007.45	1,078.00	1,246.70	1,458.60	1,159.88
Eagle	4,483.40	3,647.22	4,659.29	4,810.10	5,514.44	4,736.57
Elbert .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso	796.39	736.88	801.64	917.90	1,073.46	853.30
Fremont	342.24	329.93	385.97	395.85	450.85	386.44
Garfield	5,777.33	5,153.88	6,355.91	5,914.65	6,484.28	6,332.47
Gilpin	426.35	437.67	821.67	768.24	532.55	444.45
Grand	3,223.82	2,858.29	3,736.87	3,580.43	3,303.63	2,923.90
Gunnison	7,449.48	6,485.09	7,370.59	7,101.50	9,902.45	8,602.07
Hinsdale	3,646.72	2,851.17	3,780.84	3,929.38	4,294.29	4,537.00
Huerfano	535.60	538.86	629.38	630.38	715.98	582.25
Jackson	3,485.37	3,016.22	3,764.89	4,781.04	4,975.08	3,029.58
Jefferson	805.23	743.94	819.56	875.56	1,055.93	814.83
Kiowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	437.10	345.61	423.26	470.29	540.80	571.51
La Plata	2,380.87	1,906.23	2,712.63	2,940.94	2,916.96	2,233.28
Larimer	5,011.99	5,310.84	10,559.71	9,729.84	6,484.60	4,631.60
Las Animas....	119.18	120.12	140.06	138.36	157.13	127.79
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mesa	5,930.20	5,981.99	5,954.40	7,713.66	6,843.92	6,785.13
Mineral	3,863.36	2,747.86	3,709.59	3,929.86	4,401.18	4,893.64
Moffat	437.63	379.44	473.90	491.34	514.64	332.94
Montezuma	4,618.00	4,002.16	6,053.58	4,878.95	6,005.22	4,420.41
Montrose	2,514.74	2,467.60	3,167.33	3,191.03	2,640.46	3,607.53
Morgan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otero .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	1,008.82	983.82	1,284.24	1,342.23	1,090.61	1,552.52
Park	5,081.47	4,692.23	5,121.05	5,731.94	6,693.21	5,367.39
Phillips .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	3,453.33	2,783.01	3,546.82	3,726.79	4,310.74	3,655.17
Prowers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo	111.80	112.67	131.37	132.48	149.64	121.69
Rio Blanco....	4,098.19	3,623.37	4,574.25	4,112.50	4,572.72	4,526.35
Rio Grande....	2,057.41	1,415.26	1,879.76	1,962.39	2,015.80	2,450.18
Routt	5,862.11	5,080.80	6,339.22	6,601.82	6,875.20	4,352.04
Saguache	4,058.73	3,255.50	3,978.15	3,777.70	4,416.78	4,215.68
San Juan	1,145.47	894.37	1,253.61	1,369.74	1,373.34	1,172.40
San Miguel....	2,947.00	2,570.96	3,859.68	3,443.26	4,156.41	3,173.25
Sedgwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	1,435.08	1,281.68	1,700.07	1,599.76	1,414.35	1,394.96
Teller	865.76	801.02	870.13	978.26	1,144.57	910.13
Washington ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weld .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State	\$106,139.78	\$ 93,006.69	\$121,756.53	\$123,121.56	\$129,620.98	\$113,286.04

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 supervisor's headquarters. On each national forest are several improved camp and picnic grounds, totaling several hundred for the state. 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—Mount Evans, world's highest automobile road and hotel; gold, silver mining; hot mineral springs; glaciers; west portal, Moffat tunnel; Gore Range wild area; Berthoud, Loveland, and Winter Park skiing centers.

Cochetopa—Highest average elevation of any national forest in the nation; 10 peaks over 14,000 feet; Snow Angel on Mt. Shavano; Shavano and La Garita wild areas; world's largest molybdenum mine; Monarch and Climax skiing centers.

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; Mesa Creek skiing center.

Gunnison—1,000 miles of fishing streams; big game herds; West Elk wild area; Taylor reservoir; Gothic natural area; Pioneer skiing center.

Holy Cross—Mount of the Holy Cross national monument; zinc, silver mines; source of marble for Lincoln Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; Maroon-Snowmass wilderness area, in Elk Range; 4 peaks over 14,000 feet.

Montezuma—Three peaks over 14,000 feet; virgin forests of large ponderosa pines; Narraguinnep natural area; Beaver Indian massacre; prehistoric Indian camps and relics; gold mines; Wilson Mountain wild area.

Pike—Pikes Peak, Colorado's most widely known peak, with cog-road and automobile highway to the top; Hurricane Canon natural area; renowned gold camps; Monument Forest Service nursery; Pikes Peak skiing center.

Rio Grande—Many fishing lakes and streams; mining camps; Rio Grande reservoir; Wagon Wheel Gap; Rio Grande wild area; Wheeler national monument; Wolf Creek skiing center.

Roosevelt—Arapaho, Isabelle and St. Vrain glaciers; rugged Continental Di-

vide with many alpine lakes; Rawah wild area; east portal, Moffat tunnel; Cameron Pass skiing center.

Route—Continental Divide with perpetual ice and snow; trout streams and alpine lakes; Mt. Zirkle wilderness area; Rabbit Ears Pass skiing center.

San Isabel—Sangre de Cristo Range with over 40 timberline lakes, 5 peaks over 14,000 feet; Lake Isabel recreation area, Squirrel Creek road, Rainbow trail; colored stone walls of Cucharas; Marble Cave.

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

Uncompahgre—Numerous peaks over 13,000 feet; 3 peaks over 14,000 feet; Uncompahgre plateau; gold mines; Uncompahgre wild area.

White River—Spectacular Glenwood canyon; Hanging lake; Bridal Veil falls; mineral hot springs; Trappers lake and other lakes and trout streams; largest big game herd in the state; Flat Tops wilderness area.

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. The total area of these parks and monuments as of June 30, 1941, was 595,478 acres.

A table published herewith gives the names, location, dates they were established, the authority by which they were created, and their area in acres as of June 30, 1941.

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.

The number of visitors entering the parks and monuments in Colorado run from 517,738 in 1935 to 1,013,585 in 1941, the last named year being the maximum. The Rocky Mountain park

ranks first with 685,393 in 1941, the year of maximum attendance, and a total of \$,458,846 in the 27 years ending with 1941. This park has ranked third among the national parks in the United States in the number of visitors for several years, being exceeded in 1937 to 1941, inclusive, only by the Great Smoky Mountains national park in North Carolina and Tennessee and the Shenandoah national park in Virginia.

A table published herewith gives the number of visitors and autos entering the parks and the number of visitors to the monuments, by years, for those years for which the data are available.

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

Rocky Mountain National Park 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 65 named mountains which rise to an elevation of more than 10,000 feet above sea level, of which 42 have an altitude of 12,000 feet or more. 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 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.

Mesa Verde National Park is especially noted for the ruins of homes and villages of the ancient Cliff Dwellers, supposed to have been the earliest inhabitants of this part of the country. 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.

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

Expenditures by the park service for the maintenance and improvement of the two national parks from 1908 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$3,126,351, distributed by parks and years as follows:

Year	Expenditures	
	Mesa Verde	Rocky Mountain
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	\$ 3,000.00
1916	10,000.00	8,000.00
1917	9,999.00	9,964.24
1918	9,913.05	9,922.10
1919	17,022.44	9,993.94
1920	10,959.69	9,924.85
1921	13,929.71	39,945.40
1922	16,339.30	64,923.10
1923	42,812.62	73,153.99
1924	36,685.21	74,000.03
1925	43,183.46	122,888.53
1926	42,596.97	82,259.56
1927	70,591.36	85,100.00
1928	48,343.59	95,612.07
1929	78,134.00	95,230.00
1930	53,910.66	94,871.34
1931	95,799.70	104,880.57
1932	55,724.49	117,909.55
1933	91,693.26	111,361.48
1934	39,654.00	75,305.00
1935	42,433.99	73,083.36
1936	46,379.58	78,263.84
1937	48,122.40	80,152.50
1938	56,959.53	82,859.29
1939	56,348.44	95,928.87
1940	53,608.44	94,415.31
1941	57,926.38	96,331.27
Total	\$1,236,071.27	\$1,890,280.19

Revenue received by the park service from concessions, admissions, and service charges has shown a substantial increase in recent years, due to more extensive facilities and the inauguration of admission charges for those

entering Rocky Mountain park. Revenue by fiscal years ending June 30, was as follows:

Year	Revenue	
	Mesa Verde	Rocky Mountain
1936.....	\$ 5,238.22	\$ 4,326.60
1937.....	6,903.11	1,617.25
1938.....	6,588.27	2,304.13
1939.....	9,074.83	11,438.60
1940.....	11,084.77	68,074.83
1941.....	10,478.72	73,700.00

Black Canon of the Gunnison National Monument 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 Capt. John W. Gunnison of the United States army, 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 40 to 300 feet in width at the river bed, varies from 1,000 to 2,500 feet from rim to rim and rises to 1,725 to 2,724 feet above the river. 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. The national park service has constructed and maintains a four-mile highway on the south rim, and a comparable paralleling highway on the north rim, to facilitate visitor travel to spectacular observation points within the national monument. Ranger service is maintained on both rims of the monument during the summer travel season.

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. This entrance highway is being improved, and the grading work includes a tunnel 535 feet long through solid rock.

Dinosaur National Monument 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. Mature specimens measuring from nine inches to more than 80 feet in length were among the 450 tons of bones removed from the quarries up to 1941, and the supply apparently is inexhaustible. It is located on the Yampa plateau near the center of the western boundary of Moffat county and extends over into Utah. The United States geological survey completed a topographic map of the area in 1941.

The monument also contains the most forbidding, yet scenically the grandest and most beautiful of the canons of the Yampa and Green rivers.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument 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.

Holy Cross National 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.

Hovenweep National Monument contains four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos and cliff dwellings.

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

Yucca House 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 two national parks in the state were created by congressional enactment, the Rocky Mountain national park on January 26, 1915, and Mesa Verde national park on June 29, 1906. The national monuments were established by presidential proclamations and Herbert Hoover was president when four of these were proclaimed. President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued proclamations so far during his regime in enlarging two of those already created. These were the Black Canon of the Gunnison and the Dinosaur national monument.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS: NUMBER OF VISITORS AND AUTOS ENTERING PARKS AND MONUMENTS IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Source: National Park Service)

YEAR	Mesa Verde		Rocky Mountain		Black Canon (Visitors)	Colorado (Visitors)
	Visitors	Autos	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.....	3,003	651	273,737	57,438	.....	.....
1922.....	4,251	969	219,164	52,112	.....	.....
1923.....	5,236	1,255	218,000	51,800	.....	.....
1924.....	7,109	1,803	224,211	53,696	.....	.....
1925.....	9,043	2,197	233,912	58,057	.....	9,000
1926.....	11,356	3,054	225,027	50,407	.....	9,000
1927.....	11,915	3,315	229,862	54,109	.....	9,500
1928.....	16,760	4,803	235,057	57,381	.....	10,000
1929.....	14,517	4,224	274,408	67,682	.....	12,000
1930.....	16,656	5,023	255,874	73,101	.....	13,000
1931.....	18,003	5,334	265,663	75,429	.....	16,000
1932.....	15,760	4,914	282,980	81,359	.....	18,000
1933.....	16,185	4,262	291,934	83,022	.....	20,000
1934.....	21,474	6,299	365,392	109,642	2,592	1,718
1935.....	21,835	6,195	367,568	111,485	1,596	4,959
1936.....	25,571	7,269	550,496	161,475	4,833	11,033
1937.....	28,171	8,091	651,899	185,605	9,770	14,642
1938.....	30,911	9,050	659,802	203,553	15,151	64,715
1939.....	32,246	9,011	609,029	183,356	16,041	37,130
1940.....	36,443	10,459	627,847	183,658	19,307	39,316
1941.....	42,079	12,323	685,393	202,758	18,444	31,333
Total	388,524	110,501	8,458,846	2,157,125	87,734	321,347

Year	Dinosaur (Visitors)	Great Sand Dunes (Visitors)	Holy Cross (Visitors)	Hovenweep (Visitors)	Wheeler (Visitors)	Yucca House (Visitors)	Total (Visitors)
1915.....							31,000
1916.....							51,000
1917.....							117,186
1918.....							101,497
1919.....							169,942
1920.....							240,966
1921.....							334,829
1922.....							276,496
1923.....							276,291
1924.....							286,819
1925.....				250		100	312,559
1926.....				250		150	299,244
1927.....				263		196	309,160
1928.....				240		174	324,415
1929.....				450		250	373,531
1930.....				400		240	364,294
1931.....				440		264	381,133
1932.....				400		240	403,653
1933.....				426		300	416,129
1934.....				125		150	507,392
1935.....		3,000	600	200		300	517,738
1936.....		3,150	550	200	390	400	765,367
1937.....		3,497	56	500	427	400	903,059
1938.....		11,050	40	168	450	172	995,062
1939.....		11,700	35	150	451	89	899,238
1940.....	10,928	8,419	†35	352	†511	136	937,411
1941.....	9,133	11,171	†70	299	†510	72	1,013,585
Total ..	20,061	51,987	1,386	5,113	2,739	3,633	11,608,996

(1) No record.

†Estimated.

**NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS IN COLORADO, LOCATION, WHEN
ESTABLISHED AND AREA IN ACRES**

NAME	Location (County)	Date Established	*Authority	Area (Acres) June 30, 1941
NATIONAL PARKS				
Mesa Verde.....	Montezuma	June 29, 1906...	Congress	51,334
Rocky Mountain.....	Larimer, Boulder, Grand	Jan. 26, 1915...	Congress	259,827
NATIONAL MONUMENTS				
Black Canon of the Gunnison	Montrose	Mar. 2, 1933...	President	13,980
Colorado	Mesa	1911...	President	18,351
Dinosaur	Moffat, extends into Utah.....	Oct. 4, 1915...	President	203,965
Great Sand Dunes...	Saguache, Alamosa	Mar. 17, 1932...	President	46,034
Holy Cross.....	Eagle	May 20, 1929...	President	1,392
Hovenweep	Montezuma, ex- tends into Utah.	1923...	President	285
Wheeler	Mineral	1908...	President	300
Yucca House.....	Montezuma	1919...	President	10

*Established by act of congress or by Presidential proclamation.

GRAZING SERVICE

All unappropriated and unreserved public land in the United States 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. It also provides for a broad land-planning and land-use program for the conservation of soil, water, forage and wildlife resources in the public interest.

The unreserved 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, a considerable part of which 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 everywhere.

Congress delegated to the secretary of the interior broad administrative authority to establish grazing districts out of the public domain, make rules and regulations for the protection, administration, regulation and improvement of such districts, and to do all

things necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

The secretary of the interior may dispose of certain lands within grazing districts in satisfaction of any valid rights. Lands in grazing districts which after classification are found to be more suitable for agriculture than for the production of native grasses and forage plants may be disposed of in tracts not to exceed 320 acres to any one applicant. The law also provides for advisory boards (formerly an administrative act) for the exchange of lands within grazing districts and for presidential appointment of a director of grazing.

Rules and regulations are embodied in the federal range code approved by the secretary of the interior. The basic policy of the code is the administration of grazing districts for the conservation of public domain and as far as compatible therewith to promote the proper use of privately controlled lands and water dependent upon it.

Preference in the granting of grazing privileges is given to those applicants within or near a district who are land owners engaged in the livestock business, bona fide occupants or settlers, or owners of water or water rights, as may be necessary to permit the proper use of lands, water or water rights, owned, occupied, or leased by them. Possession of base property and/or feed to insure a year-round operation for a certain number of live-

stock in connection with the use of the public domain is required of all users.

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. It again was amended by the Pierce act of June 23, 1938, which authorizes the secretary of the interior to lease on behalf of the United States, state, county, corporation and private land in grazing districts chiefly valuable for grazing purposes. Such land is thus given protection under the act and the revenue produced therefrom is paid to the lessor.

The Grazing Service, a division of the department of the interior, was organized to administer the act. Its national headquarters was transferred from Washington to Salt Lake City on August 1, 1941. The service operates through regional offices, each in charge of a regional grazer. These regions conform to state lines and include: Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and part of eastern California, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon.

At the close of the fiscal year on June 3, 1941, there had been established 57 grazing districts in these 10 western states, including about 136,000,000 acres of vacant unappropriated public domain, 8,535,000 acres of other public land, and 121,000,000 acres of non-federal land.

The Colorado region is in charge of regional grazer Russell B. Rose. There are eight grazing districts in the state comprising a total of 7,825,089 acres of public lands subject to grazing, as of June 30, 1941, as follows:

Meeker District	
County	Acres
Garfield	122,907
Moffat	419,651
Rio Blanco	1,191,883
Total	1,734,441

Summit District	
County	Acres
Eagle	218,340
Garfield	10,073
Grand	105,685
Jackson	226,980
Summit	14,457
Total	575,535

Ouray District	
County	Acres
Delta	206,273
Gunnison	367,829
Hinsdale	130,618
Mesa	22,375
Montrose	255,517
Ouray	22,026
Saguache	115,986
San Juan	63,584
Total	1,184,208

Dolores District	
County	Acres
Archuleta	10,251
Dolores	66,024
La Plata	33,430
Mesa	162,238
Montezuma	207,704
Montrose	355,238
San Miguel	323,416
Total	1,158,301

Royal Gorge District	
County	Acres
Chaffee	6,320
Custer	6,733
Fremont	341,485
Park	49,853
Teller	23,977
Total	428,368

Yampa District	
County	Acres
Moffat	886,060

Rifle District	
County	Acres
Pitkin	36,355
Eagle	1,781
Garfield	656,525
Mesa	709,217
Total	1,403,878

San Luis District	
County	Acres
Alamosa	25,574
Conejos	182,988
Rio Grande	55,234
Saguache	190,502
Total	454,298
Total, Colorado Region	7,825,089

Regional headquarters for Colorado are at Grand Junction. District offices have been established at Craig for the Yampa and Summit districts, Meeker for the Meeker district, Grand Junction for the Rifle district, Montrose for the Ouray district, Norwood for the Dolores district, Canon City for the Royal Gorge district, and Alamosa for the San Luis district. Each district office is in charge of a district grazer.

There are 33 cattlemen, 29 sheepmen, and 8 wildlife representatives on the eight Colorado district advisory boards. Livestock representatives are elected by the qualified range users in the respective districts. Wildlife representatives are appointed by the secretary of the interior, upon the recommendation of the Colorado fish and game commission.

The Grazing Service in Colorado issued 2,100 permits and licenses for the grazing of 1,068,492 head of livestock in 1941. Approximately 300 licenses are issued annually for the trailing of stock crossing the federal range in this state. Through cooperation with the Colorado fish and game commission, the fish and wildlife service, and local sportsmen's groups, many projects beneficial to wildlife in the grazing areas have been undertaken. Rodent

control and predatory animal control have assisted in the conservation of range, stock and game. Specific areas have been set aside for game protection. These wildlife problems are fully considered in the broad program of administration.

An accompanying table shows the numbers of each class of livestock covered by grazing permits and licenses within each grazing district in Colorado for fiscal year 1941.

The land ownership of the western slope of Colorado includes private land, public domain, state and county land, forest areas, national park areas, Indian, reclamation, and various other reserved areas. Land ownership in grazing districts is composed mainly of state, private and public land interspersed and forming a complex land pattern.

In some instances isolated small tracts of public domain have been eliminated 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. Progress under Section 8 of the act has resulted in exchanges of state and federal land in Colorado grazing districts. By this means both the state and the federal governments have consolidated their respective holdings to the mutual advantage of each. These land activities have ad-

vanced the grazing program, providing for more solid areas of land to be supervised, and have permitted stock to remain in specified areas for longer periods of time.

The Grazing Service has constructed on the federal range of Colorado in the past few years the following types and quantities of range improvements:

846 Miles truck and stock trails, roads and driveways.
148 Miles fences.
27 Corrals.
33 Cattle guards.
44 Bridges.
157 Dams and reservoirs.
6 Wells.
175 Springs and waterholes.
5,525 Lin. ft. open ditches.
6,365 Lin. ft. diversion ditches.
349 Check dams.
36,550 Lin. ft. water spreaders.
35,000 Acres reseeding and revegetation.
92,965 Acres eradication of poisonous and noxious weeds.
1,134,000 Acres rodent control.

The Taylor act provides that 25 per cent of grazing fees collected shall be made available when appropriated by congress for construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements on the public land and that 50 per cent of fees collected shall be paid to the states affected for expenditure as the respective state laws may provide.

Receipts from grazing fees in Colorado districts by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1940	\$50,561.56
1941	45,523.07

GRAZING SERVICE: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK GRAZED ON FEDERAL RANGES IN COLORADO IN 1941, BY KIND AND DISTRICTS

(Source: U. S. Grazing Service)

District	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Total
Meeker	23,911	1,023	140,871	165,805
Summit	34,102	572	52,087	86,761
Ouray	34,303	1,453	222,459	258,215
Dolores	15,487	747	123,488	139,722
Royal Gorge.....	14,557	364	42,335	57,256
Yampa	3,454	420	119,618	123,492
Rifle	40,931	1,091	80,027	122,049
San Luis.....	7,493	394	107,305	115,192
Total	174,238	6,064	888,190	1,068,492

Military Posts—War Production

Lowry, Buckley, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and La Junta Airfields; Camp Carson, Fort Logan, Camp Hale; Fitzsimons General Hospital; Colorado National Guard; Veterans Hospital; War Relocation; Denver Ordnance Plant, Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Army Medical Depot; Denver-Built Ships

THE extent of Colorado's participation in the training and arming of the nation's fighting forces and its position as a part of the arsenal of democracy will not be a matter of public record until the war is concluded, nor is it desirable or permitted to give complete figures in detail on many of the activities. However, some data have been released which will indicate the extent of the state's part in the war effort.

Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, when the preparations for national defense were in their initial stages, the amounts of construction contracts, the value of products to be manufactured and the military strength of the armed forces were released to the public in many instances. Thereafter, these were restricted as a military necessity and, therefore, information given in this chapter is incomplete and limited in scope, and due regard is given to these requirements.

Most of the contract awards have been cleared through governmental agencies. There was established in June, 1941, the War Production Board as successor to prior organizations. This agency was instrumental in making available to the war program the manufacturing facilities of the region.

The WPA released in August a tabulation giving \$80,338,688,000 as the amount of the major war supply and plant contracts for the nation for the two years ending June 30, 1942. The amount allotted to Colorado was \$438,973,000. These figures indicate that Colorado's share of the total was about 0.5 per cent. These totals are qualified, however, with the statement that they are incomplete and do not represent all commitments for war purposes. They do not include contracts of less than \$50,000, or awards for food-stuffs and other awards which would have added another \$50,000,000 to the nation's total and a proportionate amount to Colorado's share. Also excluded are commitments made prior to the period given, in which Colorado had a considerable proportion. Lowry

field, for example, had cost in excess of \$3,000,000 prior to the beginning of the period included in the tabulation. Also, the figures apply to prime contracts awarded within the state. The Colorado figures would be further increased by sub-contracts awarded within the state by concerns located without the state. The establishment here of a branch of the St. Louis ordnance plant to turn out several millions of dollars' worth of products is an example. A considerable part of the Denver shipbuilding program is another.

Of the total for the nation, approximately 53 per cent of contracts went to eight of the principal manufacturing states. Colorado's per cent of the remainder was 1.2 per cent.

The sections on specific projects in Colorado which follow do not include all of the war activities within the state. There are some in the planning stage of which no official announcement has been made. Others are cloaked entirely in military secrecy, and some have been announced about which no details are available. Among those coming within one or more of these categories are the following:

The Denver modification center, operated by the Continental Air Lines, which alters, equips and provides additional fittings on bombers being ferried from factories to stations;

An alien internment camp at Trinidad;

Air force storage depot at the Ford plant in Denver;

Glider schools at Lamar and Fort Morgan; and several posts which are in the preliminary stage.

A contract was awarded September 22, 1942, for temporary buildings, grading roads and facilities for a project in Pueblo county of an undisclosed nature to cost "between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000."

LOWRY FIELD

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 1941 were \$1,008,000, 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 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. 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 to \$8,191,997.22 up

to June 30, 1940. This total was exclusive of construction underway at the end of the fiscal year, which included 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 were due for completion by January 1, 1941. In July of the last named year contracts aggregating \$1,585,000 were awarded for the construction of 108 temporary barracks, administration and hospital buildings and the paving of runways and roads. Thereafter expansion was accelerated in all directions in view of the critical war situation and when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the total cost was placed at \$40,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 were for construction and \$16,000,000 for equipment. The personnel at this time had increased to 6,000 and the program provided for the graduation of 15,500 students annually in armament, photographic and clerical courses. After the entrance of the United States into the war, information regarding construction, personnel and activities was restricted, although expansion on an ever increasing scale continued thereafter.

On February 1, 1941, the air corps school took over control of Fort Logan and converted it into the clerical training school for Lowry field. This arrangement continued until July 1, 1942, when Fort Logan again became an independent unit, but remained under the air corps command. Lowry field proper was constructed as a permanent establishment of the military arm of the government. Adjoining it on the north is Lowry Field No. 2, a separate unit built for the war emergency. The flying field was named Lowry field, in honor of Francis Brown Lowry, a Denver boy who was killed in action in France in 1918.

The school is under the jurisdiction of Fourth District Air Forces Technical Training Command, which has its headquarters for the district in Denver, its territory comprising the area from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast and including 15 states.

BUCKLEY FIELD

Funds allotted by the war department in January, 1942, for the construction of a new air field near Denver were released on March 3 of that year, and official announcement of its construction to provide for the accommodation of 12,000 men and 350 offi-

cers was made in Washington on March 4. On April 5, Col. Lawrence A. Lawson was named commanding officer of the new field and construction began a few days later. The first class of students was assigned to studies on July 6 and graduated September 18. On July 8, the war department announced that the field had been named Buckley field in honor of Lieut. John Harold Buckley, of Longmont, Colo., who was killed in action in France on April 27, 1918. On September 7, 1942, the field, which then was nearing completion, was opened during specified hours for public inspection. The estimated completed cost is \$20,000,000. It is under the jurisdiction of the fourth division of the army air force technical training command, with headquarters in Denver.

The field is located six miles east of Denver in the proximity of Lowry field and comprises 2,210 acres, including the 960-acre bombing tract of Lowry field, which will be used jointly by the two fields, and 1,250 acres acquired by condemnation. The construction, except for headquarters, base hospital and school buildings, is of the temporary type and patterned after bases established in combat zones. It is known as an air force armament school for the training of students in the maintenance and calibration of aircraft weapons. Buckley and Lowry are separate and independent establishments and engaged in different types of training.

PUEBLO AIR BASE

The Pueblo air base, located on a 4,130-acre military reservation six miles east of Pueblo, on state highway No. 96, was constructed for the training of bombardment men and officers for combat duty. The selection of the site on a planning basis was announced by the war department on December 27, 1941, "in accordance with plans for expansion of the air force announced before the outbreak of the war." Construction began March 15, and the major technical and housing facilities were completed in August, at which time the occupation of the base by the air corps began.

The only official information concerning the size and cost of the base was given out by the war department on February 2, 1942, when the Pueblo site was approved and an initial expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the station was authorized. The plans called for the stationing of 3,800 men at the base at the outset, a figure which it was expected would be increased.

The station is technically known as a first staging base for training bombardment replacement crews, and not for the training of pilots, as the men already have had their flying instruction before being assigned to the post.

COLORADO SPRINGS UNIT

Colorado Springs was chosen as a site for a tactical unit of the photographic division of the army air corps on April 13, 1942, arrangements being made with the city authorities for the use of the municipal airport as headquarters for the training of 3,000 men in photography and mapping. Pending construction of additional facilities, housing for the men was provided in dormitories of educational institutions and civic buildings in the vicinity of the airport. On May 12 the city council agreed to purchase 1,850 acres adjacent to the airport which, with outlays for water, gas and electric facilities, brought the total cost to the city up to \$243,235. The army built additional runways, mess and transportation facilities and laboratories. Forty additional structures, including officers' quarters, barracks, mess halls and similar buildings, were authorized early in September, 1942, with others to follow. No figures on federal expenditures were revealed.

LA JUNTA AIR BASE

The war department announced on April 10, 1942, that work was to begin at once on the construction of an air base at La Junta to train 4,400 members of the British royal air force. Contracts provided for its completion by August 1 at a cost of approximately \$5,000,000. Plans for training the British subsequently were changed in favor of American air forces and for the expansion of the facilities to double the original size.

CAMP CARSON

Following an announcement in Washington on July 16, 1941, that Colorado Springs was being considered as a site for one of 14 new camps to be constructed for the army, a contract was awarded for the survey of a proposed site six miles south of the city on the Canon City highway. These surveys were completed and turned over to the war department in December and subsequently the site was approved. In the meantime Colorado Springs authorities acquired options on the land, and completed surveys for extension of water, power and gas facilities to the site, the El Paso county planning commission had zoned the area around

the proposed camp, and the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad had completed arrangements for railroad facilities.

Bids were opened February 10, 1942, and a contract for construction was awarded to a group of contractors on a low bid of \$30,054,390. This was exclusive of the cost of land, the extension of utilities, and railroad facilities to the site. Construction began at once on the camp, intended to house between 30,000 and 40,000 men and provide facilities for two full brigades. This was equal to the total population of Colorado Springs.

The military reservation comprises approximately 60,000 acres. The camp is laid out in a triangular form, designed particularly for training a modern mechanized army, rather than the older type of a square cantonment. It has 36 miles of streets, five miles of railroad track within the area, recreation and parade grounds, a small arms firing range, a fire department, hospitals, sewage, water, power and all the facilities of a modern city.

The first construction program called for 1,650 buildings, of which 1,300 are large structures. Among these are 438 barracks to accommodate 74 men each; 17 station hospitals and a base hospital with 1,260 beds; 181 mess halls and 80 company administration and storehouse buildings; 15 large and 65 small recreation buildings, exclusive of 107 reading rooms; 5 theaters and 12 chapels; and 44 officers' buildings, exclusive of headquarters of the commanding general and the brigade generals and eight regimental commands.

Following the award of the original contract, the successful bidders gave out estimates of materials to be used. These included 120,000,000 board feet of lumber, 20,000,000 brick, 5,700 carloads of building materials, 1,300 carloads of road and ground materials, 350 carloads of sewer material, 250 carloads of sewage disposal material, 100 carloads of electric distribution material, 200 carloads of contractors' equipment and 200 carloads of miscellaneous supplies.

An announcement was made in Washington in August, 1942 that plans had been prepared for 375 additional buildings to accommodate 200 officers and 500 men, and another in September that hospital facilities would be increased by construction of two more units of 500 bed capacity. Contract for the first named addition, amounting to \$2,000,000, was awarded on September 22.

FORT LOGAN

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 23, 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 occupies a military reservation of 973.8 acres, upon which there were 173 buildings, including the original construction authorized by congress at a cost of \$100,000, until improvements were begun to meet the requirements of the second world war activities.

The status of the post, which up to that time was identified with ground troops, was changed on February 1, 1941, when it was taken over by the army air corps and made a sub-station for Lowry field for a clerical training school. The Lowry clerical school was transferred to the new station and its facilities were expanded to meet the requirements of 1,500 students and officers. The water supply was improved, new roads built, additional housing constructed, and other improvements were added. Students were taught to type, write military correspondence, interpret army regulations, keep accounts of airplanes and pilots and perform other air force duties.

On July 1, 1942, it again was made an independent unit under the fourth district air forces technical training command, but there was no change in its functions.

In July, 1941, plans were completed for the establishment of an army reception center on the reservation to receive and take care of selectees between the time of their induction into the service until they were assigned to cantonments located in various sections of the country. Contracts were awarded for 14 buildings for the center at a cost of \$185,320 and \$70,000 for temporary structures to provide accommodations for 1,300 additional officers and men. It is the reception cen-

ter for selectees from Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

Fort Logan has played an important part in the military history of Colorado. Prior to the outbreak of the present war it was used as an annual training post for units of the Third Military area, officers of the Organized Reserve, the Reserve Officers Training corps and the citizens military training camp. During peace time approximately 800 officers and men of the regular army were stationed there.

CAMP HALE

The war department approved plans on March 28, 1942, for the construction of a camp in which to train troops for alpine service to be located near Pando, Eagle county, 25 miles north and west of Leadville. The site already had been obtained. It is located in the Holy Cross national forest, title to which is in the government. Land in private ownership, aggregating 1,960 acres, was acquired by the customary condemnation proceedings. The camp is in an area of high mountain peaks, some exceeding 14,000 feet in altitude, where the cold season is long and deep snow covers the ground from early in the fall until late in the spring.

The first contract was awarded on April 27, 1942, followed by four more on July 18, and another on August 28. A new ruling of the war department limiting information available to the public then was in effect and the amounts of these contracts were given in general terms. One was in "excess" of \$3,000,000; another between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; another between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000; and another between \$100,000 and \$500,000. Likewise, information regarding the size of the cantonment and number of troops to be trained was restricted. Construction started in June and is scheduled for completion in time for training during the winter of 1942-43.

On June 23, 1942, the war department officially named the cantonment Camp Hale, in honor of Brigadier Gen. Irving Hale, a graduate of West Point who served with distinction in the Spanish-American war and who organized the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

One of the six general hospitals of the United States army is located east of 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 had a bed capacity of 1,458 on October 1, 1941.

ranking first among the army's general hospitals and fourth including the station hospitals. It is exceeded in bed capacity only by station hospitals at Camp Blending, Florida; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and Fort Lewis, Washington. Walter Reed hospital at the nation's capital, with 1,184 beds, comes next to Fitzsimons among the general hospitals.

Construction began April 29, 1918, and the first unit of 48 buildings was dedicated October 13, 1918. The name was changed from Base Hospital No. 21 to Fitzsimons General hospital on July 1, 1920, by an order of the war department, in honor of Lieut. William Thomas Fitzsimons, the first officer of the United States army killed in the first world war.

When constructed in 1918 it was intended primarily for the treatment of tuberculosis, but of late years the need for such specialization has gradually decreased and at present most of the patients are of a general medical and surgical nature.

The original plant consisted of 160 buildings and represented a cost of approximately \$10,000,000. Many of the buildings were of light construction to meet an urgent emergency, and depreciated rapidly, the estimated value being reduced to around \$4,000,000 in 1940. In 1933 plans for its abandonment were under consideration by the war department, and for a while it was under lease to the veterans' administration, but subsequently these were changed in favor of making it a general army hospital of first rank.

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.

Construction on the new building began August 18, 1938, and it was officially opened December 3, 1941. The new building, the most modern of its kind, is of terraced construction, the wings being five stories high and the center 10 stories in height, the peak elevation above the ground being 146 feet. The overall length is 550 feet and the width 290 feet. It contains approximately 1,800 rooms, including administration offices, laboratories, operating rooms and wards and a bed capacity of 610. The entrance is 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, and the floor area 292,000 square feet. It is

reputed to be the largest building in Colorado and the largest single unit hospital ever constructed.

The total cost of the building and equipment is approximately \$4,500,000 which, with the appraised value of the old units of \$4,000,000, brings the total up to \$8,500,000. This is exclusive of the technical school operated in conjunction with the hospital constructed in 1942 at a cost of approximately \$500,000.

The technical school, an army school for medical department technicians, is located in one corner of the military reservation. Construction of the unit began April 6, 1942, and in August of the same year 59 buildings, including barracks, laboratories, class rooms and recreation center, capable of accommodating 2,000 students, was completed. It is staffed by 40 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men and is prepared to graduate 3,600 enlisted men and 600 officers annually. These are sent upon completing their courses to base and station hospitals in the field and at the fighting front. It is the largest of eight similar schools conducted by the army.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

The President was vested with authority to order into active service any or all members and units of all reserve components of the army of the United States in a resolution of congress approved August 27, 1940. On August 31, 1940, an executive order was issued for the induction into the federal service all active elements in Colorado of the 45th division, except the 45th tank company, on September 16 of that year. These included the 157th infantry, headquarters 89th infantry brigade and Company C of the 120th quartermaster regiment. These moves preceded the first induction of officers and men of the Colorado national guard into the United States army.

Previous to the induction of the 45th division, the allotted strength of the guard was 2,490 men, including 196 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 2,292 enlisted men. The actual strength on September 15, the day preceding the induction, was 157 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 1,934 enlisted men, a total of 2,093. The inducted officers and men were sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for one year's training.

The personnel of the state staff and detachments were inducted on September 21 and 24 and October 8, 1940, and July 7, 1941.

Company D, 193rd tank battalion (formerly 45th tank company) and the

120th observation squadron, air corps, were inducted on January 6, 1941, and the 165th field artillery on February 24, 1941.

Altogether, the number inducted was 174 officers and 2,250 men.

The guard had in its possession approximately \$2,500,000 worth of federal property, including arms and ammunition and equipment which the members took with them into the federal service. The national guard armories in the state were placed in charge of local officials for the duration.

Following the departure of the national guard, the legislature adopted H. B. No. 1, approved April 17, 1941, authorizing the organization of a Colorado defense force. Clyde E. Hill, of Denver, was appointed a major and directed to proceed with the organization, which began on April 25, 1941. Later, Hill was promoted to Lieutenant colonel. The defense force was extended to all areas in the state and trained for any emergency which might arise. Information concerning the number of units, their location, and their strength is restricted as a war measure.

COLORADO TROOPS IN FIRST WORLD WAR

Official figures place the number of troops furnished by Colorado for the first world war, including commissioned and enlisted men, at 42,898. The number includes enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps. The total number for the country was 4,727,988, of which Colorado furnished approximately 1 per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the war department completed the task of rechecking all authorization and credits for wounds incurred by members of the American Expeditionary Forces. The final figures on battle casualties for Colorado are as follows:

	Enlisted		Total
	Officers	Men	
Killed in action....	18	224	242
Died of wounds....	9	75	84
Wounds*	82	1,091	1,173
Individuals			
wounded*	76	1,042	1,118
Wounds not mortal			1,089
Grand total casualties.....			1,415

*"Wounds" and "Individuals wounded" include mortal wounds received by individuals enumerated under "Died of wounds."

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 first 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, 1941, aggregated \$1,332,660.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

A regional office of the War Relocation Authority was opened in Denver in June, 1942, to take charge of centers established for Japanese evacuees from the Pacific coast in Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and New Mexico. It was announced that one of these cen-

ters, known as the Granada Relocation Center, would be located adjoining the town of Granada in Prowers county on a tract of 10,960 acres to house between 8,000 and 10,000 native and alien Japanese. The first contract for construction was awarded on July 4, and total cost is approximately \$5,000,000.

The construction work included the building of more than 200 units consisting of barracks, dwelling houses, stores, a hospital and utilities for a small town surrounded by irrigated agricultural land. It was designated as a military area by the secretary of war on August 19 under provisions that no Japanese could leave the reservation without permission and that none but Japanese, soldiers and employees could enter the grounds. The evacuees were authorized to engage in farming and the center was made self-governing. A detachment of 90 soldiers from Fort Sill was stationed at the center as guards. A highway running through the land was condemned so as to exclude all but those authorized to enter.

The first detachment of Japanese, consisting of 192 men, 19 women and one infant arrived on August 29, from the Merced, Calif., assembly center, these being composed of hospital attendants, mess hall workers, clerks and skilled mechanics who were to assist 952 construction workers in completing the project and preparing it for occupation. The movement of evacuees who are to be located at the center for the duration of the war started on September 2, and the first contingent of 1,106 arrived on September 5, followed by other detachments daily until the movement was completed.

DENVER ORDNANCE PLANT

Plans for the construction of a plant near Denver to manufacture small arms ammunition for the government which had been under way for some time, culminated on January 4, 1941, in the signing of a contract between the war department and the Remington Arms company, of Bridgeport, Conn., for the construction and operation of the Denver Ordnance plant. It provided that the war department shall own the plant and the Remington company supervise its construction and operate it upon completion. The Remington company is a subsidiary of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

The original program thus brought into action involved a total of \$122,249,880, the largest amount in any single contract for construction and

operation of a plant in the state up to that time. It included \$57,449,880 for ammunition to be manufactured, \$20,000,000 for the construction of 120 buildings and \$14,800,000 for the cost of equipment and management. Before all units were completed plans for further expansion were put into effect and construction has been practically continuous. Publication of the amounts of subsequent awards was restricted and no total figures have been released other than that construction costs are now in excess of \$52,000,000. The output consists of small arms ammunition of 30-caliber cartridges of the ball, armor-piercing and tracer types. The amounts of production contracts other than the original and the quantity and value of output are classed as military secrets.

The government obtained title to 2,080 acres eight miles west of Denver in what was known as the Hayden ranch in Jefferson county. A contract was awarded Broderick & Gordon on February 15, 1941, for \$13,206,390 for the initial construction. Grading for a railroad spur and roads began February 17, 1941, the ground was broken for the first building on March 6, 1941, and the first cement was poured on April 11, 1941. Production began gradually early in the fall and on October 26, 1941, the plant, which then was near completion, was formally dedicated.

The plant at the time of its dedication consisted of 265 buildings of various sizes and types grouped around four separate and independent production units. Included among the structures other than the production units are an administration building, power house, fire department, garage, guard house and other utilities, supply depots and storage magazines. An elaborate system for protecting the plant is in operation. The guard house has accommodations for 400 guards and the area is surrounded by 35 guard towers. Inside are 10.5 miles of railroad track and 20 miles of highway. Two 65-ton locomotives do all the switching of transportation equipment within the reservation. The construction of an additional major unit began March 1, 1942.

The Army-Navy "E" pennant award for outstanding performance was formally presented to the personnel of the plant on September 1, 1942.

All construction at the plant is of a permanent type and its operation in some capacity is expected to continue after the war. It is the outcome of long-range planning inaugurated by

the war department in 1936 and agreed upon in 1938, although the location of this and other establishments of a similar nature had then not been decided upon.

PUEBLO ORDNANCE DEPOT

The Pueblo ordnance depot is located near North Avondale, 15 miles east of Pueblo, on a tract of 21,983 acres acquired by condemnation. The initial expenditures were expected to be approximately \$23,000,000, but the plans subsequently were expanded to provide for increased facilities. The original surveys provided for 1,200 storage magazines, 10 administration buildings, barracks and other structures for 3,000 permanent personnel, streets and roads, railroad facilities, and the enclosure of the entire reservation within chain-link fencing.

The first contract for the construction of temporary field offices and barracks for workmen was awarded February 14, 1942, followed by the initial contract for the depot proper on April 3, at a cost in excess of \$5,000,000. This was followed by others for buildings, magazines, roads, drainage, sewage disposal, railroad, runways, fences, and streets. The administration building was occupied on June 26, and the hiring of permanent personnel, exclusive of construction force, began on July 6 under civil service regulations. On July 8 contracts were awarded for additional magazines to cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and provisions were made for increasing the permanent personnel beyond the original figure of 3,000.

Most of the buildings are of permanent construction and the grounds will be planted with trees and landscaped. The base is provided with all modern facilities including a station hospital, fire department, a railroad system operating exclusively within the grounds, an army guard, and recreational facilities.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

Plans for the construction of one of the largest chemical warfare plants in the country near Denver were announced in Washington on May 23, 1942, and construction began on June 13. It is scheduled for completion before the end of the year and the final cost will be approximately \$62,000,000.

The plant occupies a military reservation of 20,000 acres, starting a mile north and east of the Denver municipal airport and extending to a point four miles due north of Aurora. Title passed to the government on June 15

through condemnation proceedings, and thereafter settlements were undertaken directly with tenants in the area.

The type of chemicals to be manufactured, the number of persons employed, and the amount of money expended in development, all are matters of military secrecy. An indication was given, however, by Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the chemical warfare service, who pointed out that the best insurance against an attack by chemical agents lies not only in gas masks and protective clothing, but in the ability to retaliate immediately. This ability, he said, is being supplied by the Rocky Mountain arsenal.

The plant is being constructed by the Chemical Warfare Service, and Col. Charles E. Loucks, executive officer of the service in Washington, was assigned to the Denver plant and took over command on September 11, 1942. In addition to the manufacturing units, the project includes an administration building, maintenance shops, warehouses, a fire department, cafeteria and station hospital. Employees are selected from the federal civil service lists, and exclusive of a few women in the clerical, administrative and supervisory departments, only men are employed.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPOT

Announcement was made on March 26, 1942, that Denver had been selected as the site for a United States army medical depot as a distribution center for army hospitals, field installations, and other military activities in eight western states and as a supporting base for smaller depots on the Pacific coast. A 40-acre tract of land was acquired at East 38th avenue and York streets on April 17, construction began on May 13, and the depot was formally dedicated on September 21, 1942. The cost of construction was approximately \$2,500,000 and the stocks of medical supplies normally will run into several millions of dollars in value. The depot is operated by the United States army medical corps.

The principal construction consists of two one-story warehouses, each more than one-fourth of a mile long and each enclosing more than 500,000 square feet of floor space. Both are served by railroad spurs. The administration building, two stories, is the only one exceeding one story in height. Altogether there are 10 buildings, one is a specially constructed warehouse with 15,000 square feet of floor space, in which inflammable materials are stored.

The regular force numbers approximately 400, including the technical and administrative staffs and the guards. All employees are under civil service. The depot is a permanent rather than a temporary project, and will continue after the war. It is one of 18 similar depots in the country and is one of the four largest in the nation. It has its own guard system, fire department, and power, water and light systems and complete maintenance equipment. Its stocks and facilities are such that a complete hospital unit of 1,000 beds can be shipped on 48 hour notice.

DENVER-BUILT SHIPS

An unusual program, the first of its kind in this country, for fabricating steel for the hulls and providing ship parts and fittings for ocean-going warships was inaugurated in Denver in the fall of 1941. The undertaking was announced officially on December 2, of that year, and on August 22, 1942, the first ship prefabricated in Denver, H. M. S. Bentick, an escort vessel for the British navy, was launched at the Mare Island navy yard in California.

The procedure followed was for a group of Denver manufacturers of metal products to pool their facilities so they could participate in a contract for the construction of 24 escort ships for the British navy to be built at the Mare Island shipbuilding yards. The work was distributed among the different plants according to their facilities for making the various parts. There were nine plants in the original group, but subsequently through additions and sub-contracting approximately 40 plants in and out of Denver became engaged in the work.

In order to facilitate the work the Mare Island coordinating center was established in Denver from which steel and other supplies were distributed to the participating plants. The fabricated parts then were reassembled at the center and shipped to Mare Island where they were incorporated into the escort vessels.

The original contract cost of the 24 ships at Mare Island was \$144,000,000, of which the Colorado part was approximately \$55,000,000. These sums subsequently were revised upward as the program expanded. The ships are products of the local plants except for the assembling at Mare Island. The fabricated parts for the first vessel was shipped from Denver on February 27. At the launching on August 22, the ship was christened by Cynthia Carr, daughter of Gov. Ralph L. Carr, of Colorado, who spoke at the dedication ceremonies.

State Seal—Emblems—Insignias

Official Song, Official State Flower, Poet Laureate, State Flag, Official State Bird, State Holidays

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 used 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 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.

It is unlawful for any person to tear the said flower up by the roots when grown or growing upon any state, school, or other public lands, or in any public highway or other public place, or to pick or gather upon any such public lands, or in any such public highway or place more than 25 stems, buds or blossoms of such flower in any one day, and it shall also be unlawful for any person to pick or gather such flower upon private lands without the consent of the owner thereof first had or obtained.

Any person who shall violate this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

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.

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.

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 Colo-

rado museum of natural history in Denver, either mounted individually or in groups or in study collections.

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, last Thursday.

December 25—Christmas day.

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

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

February 15 was designated by the legislature in 1941 as Susan B. Anthony day for observation in the schools, but it is not a legal holiday.

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.

CENTENNIAL STATE

Colorado is widely known as the "Centennial" state, although that designation is not made by any statutory enactment. It is derived from the fact that Colorado entered the Union just 100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The declaration was adopted by the continental congress on July 4, 1776, and Colorado was admitted to the Union on August 1, 1876. Colorado became a state exactly 100 years and 27 days after the adoption of the declaration.

Facts of General Interest

County and Local Zoning; Home Rule Cities; Denver's Mountain Parks; Pikes Peak; Dotsero Cut-off; Fires and Losses by Fires in Denver; Public Water Supplies of the Larger Cities of Colorado; Glacier Water Supply; Largest Silver Nugget.

COUNTY AND LOCAL ZONING

Under an act of the legislature adopted in 1939, boards of county commissioners are authorized and empowered to provide for the physical development of unincorporated territory within their counties and for the zoning of all or any part of such territory. When a county has a population of more than 15,000, the commissioners are empowered to appoint a commission of five members to be known as the county planning commission. Where a county has 15,000 population or less, the county commissioners constitute the planning board.

Planning commissions thus established are authorized to regulate the size of buildings, the use of the land, issue or approve building permits and otherwise control the type of development of the prescribed areas. The adoption of a master plan for the physical development of the territory to be thus zoned is one of the requisites. One of the objectives of the law is to prevent a development of areas along the principal highways in a manner detrimental to the health and safety of the community, eliminate hazards to automobile traffic and to serve the best interests of the community as a whole. In areas where there are war activities, it also serves to restrict the use of the land for conflicting purposes.

Planning Commissions have been appointed and County Zoning adopted in El Paso, Jefferson and Arapahoe counties. Planning Commissions have been appointed and zoning ordinances are in preparatory stages in Adams, Pueblo, Alamosa, Eagle and Lake counties. A number of other counties are anticipating appointment of Planning Commissions and subsequent adoption of zoning ordinances.

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 re-

place 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.

DENVER'S MOUNTAIN PARKS

An amendment to the charter of Denver adopted in May, 1912, empowered the city to acquire and maintain areas of land for recreational and other purposes outside of the boundaries of the municipality, and in subsequent years there was established in the mountains to the northwest, west and south of the city a series of parks comprising what is known as the Denver mountain parks 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, lakes, 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. 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.

Expenditures by the city and county of Denver on the mountain parks from 1912 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$3,186,742.89. These disbursements, by years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1912 to 1926, inclusive.....	\$1,294,429.92
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
1940	105,404.50
1941	153,037.25
Total	\$3,186,742.89

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.

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.

FIRES AND LOSSES BY FIRES IN DENVER BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Denver Fire Department)

Note—Value of buildings involved in fires in 1941, \$46,352,253; value of contents, \$28,234,148; insurance on buildings, \$36,720,633; insurance on contents, \$22,504,057. Inventory value fire department equipment in 1941, \$1,444,415; net maintenance cost, \$905,689; personnel employed December 31, 1941, 403.

Year	Losses by Fire		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.....	333,348.37	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	1.99	2,147	213	2,360
1939.....	479,678.28	1.47	2.10	2,691	330	3,021
1940.....	202,925.43	.624	2.18	2,114	291	2,405
1941.....	492,486.49	1.515	(1)	2,783	262	3,045

(1) Not available.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES OF THE LARGER CITIES OF COLORADO: ANALYSIS (PARTS PER MILLION) OF WATERS USED FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

(Source: United States Geological Survey)

Note—These analyses were taken from Water Supply Paper No. 658, which gives descriptions of the municipal water supplies for the cities named in considerable detail. A summary of the report will be found on pages 486 and 487 of the 1939-1940 Year Book.

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	^b 1.6	3.9	.4	^a 3.4		17	1.5	2.4	-----	11
Colo. Spgs....	^a 34	9.1	4.1	5.7	.8	2.7	1.3	17	4.0	.4	0.40	18
Denver.....	Av..... ^a 202	7.0	.11	32	10	23	2.4	103	43	31	.43	121
	Max..... ^a 239	7.7	.05	38	12	28	3.0	132	51	32	.3	144
	Min..... ^a 157	8.5	.21	24	8.1	18	2.0	76	32	24	.2	93
	B..... ^a 274	8.7	^b 1.8	54	9.1	31	3.5	203	46	18	1.8	172
Fort Collins..	42	6.4	.21	5.2	.9	1.9	.8	12	11	1.0	.15	17
Greeley.....	93	17	.01	17	4.9	7.9	1.5	78	8.4	3.0	.40	63
Pueblo.....	A..... ^a 555	30	^b 1.5	45	29		89	134	271	24	Trace	231
	B.....	447	11	^b 1.5	56		44	105	209	15	Trace	234
	C.....	191	15	^b 2.1	28		11	56	68	9.1	Trace	104
Trinidad.....	^a 78	1.6	^b 0.4	17	1.2		13	90	.2	1.0	.0	47

^aCalculated.^bIron and aluminum oxides.^cIncludes 2.2 parts of fluoride.

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."

LARGEST SILVER NUGGET

The largest silver nugget ever mined, as far as existing records dis-

close, was recovered in the Smuggler mine at Aspen, Colorado, in 1894. This nugget, according to D. P. Rohlfing, engineer for the owners of the mine at the time, was found in the eighth level or about 800 feet below the surface, in a large vein of ore at the junction of the Smuggler fault with the Della No. 2 fault. The ore surrounding the nugget was very high-grade silver ore consisting chiefly of argentite, polybasite, tennantite, pearcite and smaller nuggets, sheets and wires of native silver. The nugget in the raw weighed 2,060 pounds, but had to be trimmed off to get it through the shaft which reduced it to 1,840 pounds. The silver content was 93 per cent fine.

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

Governmental and Political Record

Past and Present State Officers, Congressional Representation, Area, Population and Valuation of State Senatorial and Representative Districts, Election Returns for Governor and President, Qualification of Voters, District Judges and District Attorneys, Elected County Officials, 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. Bennett..... 1861-1865
Allen A. Bradford..... 1865-1867
George M. Chilcott..... 1867-1869
Allen A. Bradford..... 1869-1871
Jerome B. Chaffee..... 1871-1875
Thomas M. Patterson..... 1875-1876

State Representatives in Congress

James B. Belford (R).....	1876-1877
Thomas M. Patterson (D)....	1877-1879
James B. Belford (R).....	1879-1885
George G. Symes (R).....	1885-1889
Hosea Townsend (R).....	1889-1893
John C. Bell (D).....	1893-1903
Lafe Pence (P).....	1893-1895
John F. Shafroth (R).....	1895-1903
Robert W. Bonyhge (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).....	*1909-1941
Lawrence Lewis (D).....	1933—
Fred Cummings (D).....	1933-1941
John A. Martin (D).....	*1933-1940
William S. Hill (R).....	1941—
J. Edgar Chenowith (R).....	1941—
Robert F. Rockwell (R).....	1942—

United States Senators

Henry M. Teller (R).....	1876-1882
Jerome B. Chaffee (R).....	1876-1879
Nathaniel P. Hill (R).....	1879-1885
George M. Chilcott (R).....	1882
Horace A. W. Tabor (R).....	1883
Thomas M. Bowen (R).....	1883-1889
Henry M. Teller (R) and (D)...	1885-1909
Edward O. Wolcott (R).....	1889-1901
Thomas M. Patterson (D).....	1901-1907
Simon Guggenheim (R).....	1907-1913
Charles J. Hughes, Jr. (D)....	*1909-1911
Charles S. Thomas (D).....	1913-1921
John F. Shafroth (D).....	1913-1919
Lawrence C. Phipps (R).....	1919-1931
S. D. Nicholson (R).....	*1921-1923
Alva B. Adams (D).....	1923-1925
Rice W. Means (R).....	1925-1927
Charles W. Waterman (R)....	*1927-1932
Walter Walker (D).....	1932
Karl C. Schuyler (R).....	*1932-1933
Edward P. Costigan (D).....	1931-1937
Alva B. Adams (D).....	*1933-1941
Edwin C. Johnson (D).....	1937—
Eugene D. Millikin (R).....	1942—

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.....	1866-1876
Wm. R. Gorsline.....	1866-1870
Christian S. Eyster.....	1866-1871
James B. Belford.....	1870-1875
Ebenezer T. Wells.....	1871-1875, 1877
Andrew W. Brazee.....	1875-1876
Amherst W. Stone.....	1875-1876
Henry C. Thatcher.....	1877-1879
Samuel H. Elbert.....	1877-1888
Wilbur F. Stone.....	1877-1886
William E. Beck.....	1879-1889
Joseph C. Helm.....	1879-1892, 1907-1909
Melville B. Gerry.....	1888-1889
Victor A. Elliott.....	1889-1895
Charles D. Hayt.....	1889-1898
Luther M. Goddard.....	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

**Justices of the Supreme Court
—Continued**

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. Denison.....	1919-1929
John W. Sheafor.....	*1923-1928
R. Hickman Walker.....	1928
Greeley W. Whitford.....	1921-1931
Wilbur M. Alter.....	1928-1933
Julian H. Moore.....	*1929-1933
John T. Adams.....	1925-1935
John Campbell.....	1895-1913, 1922-1937
Charles C. Butler.....	1927-1937
E. V. Holland.....	1933-1939
Haslett P. Burke.....	1919—
Benjamin C. Hilliard.....	1931—
Francis E. Bouck.....	*1933-1941
John C. Young.....	1935—
Norris C. Bakke.....	1937—
William L. Knous.....	1937—
Otto Bock.....	*1939-1942
William S. Jackson.....	1941—
Frank B. Goudy.....	1942—

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.....	1939-1943
John C. Vivian.....	1943—

Lieutenant Governor

Lafayette Head.....	1877-1879
Horace A. W. Tabor.....	1879-1883
William H. Meyer.....	1883-1885

Lieutenant Governor—Continued

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. Lacy.....	1925-1927
George M. Corlett.....	1927-1931
Edwin C. Johnson.....	1931-1933
Ray H. Talbot.....	1933-1937
Frank J. Hayes.....	1937-1939
John C. Vivian.....	1939-1943
William E. Higby.....	1943—

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. Culver.....	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
Allison E. Stocker.....	1915-1917
Robert H. Higgins.....	1917-1919
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1919-1921
Arthur M. Stong.....	1921-1923
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1923-1925
William D. MacGinnis.....	1925-1927
Harry E. Mulnix.....	*1927
Herbert Fairall.....	1927-1929
William D. MacGinnis.....	1929-1931
John M. Jackson.....	1931-1933
Homer F. Bedford.....	1933-1935
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1935-1937
Homer F. Bedford.....	1937-1939
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1939-1941
Homer F. Bedford.....	1941-1943
Leon E. Lavington.....	1943—

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.....	1941-1943
James L. Bradley.....	1943—

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 C. 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
Marv C. C. Bradford.....	1913-1921
Katherine L. Craig.....	1921-1923
Marv 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	Democr- at	Repub- lican	Democr- at		Repub- lican	Democr- at	Repub- lican	Democr- at
1876...			13,316	14,154	1910...			97,648	115,627
1878...			14,396	11,573	1912... 58,386	114,232		63,061	114,044
1880... 27,450	24,647				1914...			129,096	95,640
1882...			27,552	29,897	1916... 102,308	178,816		117,723	151,962
1884... 36,290	27,723		30,471	27,420	1918...			112,693	102,397
1886...			26,533	28,129	1920... 173,298	104,936		174,488	108,738
1888... 50,774	37,567				1922...			134,353	138,098
1890...					1924... 193,956	75,238		177,298	150,229
1892... 38,620	*53,584		38,806	8,944	1926...			116,766	183,342
1894...			93,502	8,337	1928... 253,872	133,131		144,167	240,160
1896... 26,279	161,269		71,816	87,387	1930...			124,157	197,067
1898...			50,880	92,274	1932... 189,617	250,877		183,258	257,188
1900... 93,039	122,733		93,245	121,995	1934...			162,791	237,026
1902...			87,512	80,217	1936... 181,267	295,021		210,614	263,311
1904... 134,687	100,105		113,499	124,617	1938...			255,159	199,562
1906...			92,646	74,512	1940... 279,576	265,554		296,671	245,302
1908... 123,700	126,644		118,953	130,141	1942...			£194,041	£149,402

*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.

¶Unofficial.

In 1892 Populist vote for governor was 44,242.

In 1894 Populist vote for governor was 74,894.

Vote for governor in 1880, 1888 and 1890 is not available.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Note—Based on census for 1940 and assessed valuations for 1940 as reported by the State Tax Commission.

Counties in Representative District	No. of Representatives	Total Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Value
Denver	15	59	322,412	\$ 363,255,920
Pueblo	4	2,414	68,870	56,713,391
Weld	4	4,033	63,747	64,362,180
El Paso	3	2,159	54,025	50,835,420
Las Animas	2	4,798	32,369	27,196,297
Boulder	2	758	37,438	37,465,065
Larimer, Jackson	2	4,268	37,337	38,765,915
Arapahoe, Elbert	2	2,691	37,610	27,485,700
Crowley, Otero	2	2,088	28,969	26,016,060
Mesa	2	3,334	33,791	20,851,635
Delta	1	1,161	16,470	9,487,760
Huerfano	1	1,580	16,088	9,039,285
Jefferson	1	791	30,725	23,441,745
Logan	1	1,849	18,370	20,938,990
Morgan	1	1,300	17,214	17,155,620
Adams	1	1,252	22,481	22,781,260
Washington	1	2,530	8,336	8,982,433
Yuma	1	2,383	12,102	10,276,340
Kit Carson	1	2,171	7,512	8,392,355
Prowers	1	1,636	12,304	13,684,335
Baca	1	2,565	6,207	8,361,890
Routt, Moffat, Grand	1	8,961	19,198	22,571,555
Montrose, Ouray	1	2,780	17,507	11,172,551
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma	1	4,410	16,085	10,307,065
La Plata, San Juan	1	2,083	16,933	12,364,095
Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache	1	7,451	12,714	15,185,684
Rio Grande, Mineral	1	1,839	13,379	8,993,039
Conejos, Archuleta	1	2,638	15,454	9,149,606
Alamosa, Costilla	1	1,943	18,017	10,573,531
Fremont, Custer	1	2,300	22,012	15,152,980
Park, Teller, Douglas	1	3,577	13,231	16,150,110
Lake, Chaffee	1	1,424	14,992	27,761,945
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin	1	3,821	14,360	25,750,632
Rio Blanco, Garfield	1	6,264	13,503	15,710,750
Sedgwick, Phillips	1	1,234	10,242	13,868,125
Cheyenne, Lincoln	1	4,365	8,846	16,845,875
Kiowa, Bent	1	3,337	12,446	16,143,461
Total	65	104,247	1,123,296	\$1,113,190,600

**REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE SENATE BY AREA,
POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION**

Note—Based on census for 1940 and assessed valuations for 1940 as reported by the State Tax Commission.

District	No. of Senators	Counties	Total Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Valuation
1st.....	8	Denver	59	322,412	\$ 363,255,920
2nd	2	Pueblo	2,414	68,870	56,713,391
3rd.....	2	El Paso.....	2,159	54,025	50,835,420
4th.....	1	Las Animas.....	4,798	32,369	27,196,297
5th.....	1	Boulder	758	37,438	37,465,065
6th.....	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gil- pin and Clear Creek....	4,317	23,253	23,243,098
7th.....	2	Weld	4,033	63,747	64,362,180
8th.....	1	Jefferson and Douglas....	1,635	34,221	30,409,250
9th.....	1	Fremont and Custer.....	2,300	22,012	15,152,980
10th.....	1	Larimer	2,640	35,539	36,103,570
11th.....	1	Delta, Gunnison and Hins- dale	5,466	23,011	18,566,295
12th.....	1	Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips	3,083	28,612	34,807,115
13th.....	1	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand....	13,853	23,939	29,072,600
14th.....	1	Huerfano, Costilla and Alamosa	3,523	34,105	19,612,816
15th.....	1	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande and Conejos....	6,259	31,200	21,287,848
16th.....	1	Mesa	3,334	33,791	20,851,635
17th.....	1	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores....	5,093	23,129	15,997,586
18th.....	1	Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa....	8,330	19,151	31,585,547
19th.....	1	San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta...	5,544	31,202	20,808,061
20th.....	1	Washington and Yuma...	4,913	20,438	19,258,773
21st.....	1	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin.....	6,661	26,394	51,324,134
22nd	1	Arapahoe and Elbert....	2,691	37,610	27,485,700
23rd.....	1	Otero and Crowley....	2,088	28,969	26,016,060
24th.....	1	Adams and Morgan.....	2,552	39,695	39,936,880
25th.....	1	Bent, Prowers and Baca..	5,744	28,164	31,842,379
Total..	35		104,247	1,123,296	\$1,113,190,600

COLORADO STATE OFFICIALS FOR 1943-1945**United States Senators**

Edwin C. Johnson...Dem.....Term: January 3, 1943, to January 3, 1949
 Eugene D. Millikin...Rep.....Term: January 3, 1943, 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 Chenoweth.....Rep.....Third District.....Trinidad
 Robert F. Rockwell.....Rep.....Fourth District.....Paonia

Terms of all congressmen expire January 3, 1945. The salary is \$10,000 per annum.

Executive State Officers

GovernorJohn C. Vivian.....Rep.....Golden
 Lieutenant Governor.....William E. Higby.....Rep.....Monument
 Secretary of State.....Walter F. Morrison.....Rep.....Greeley
 TreasurerLeon E. Lavington.....Rep.....Flagler
 AuditorJames L. Bradley.....Rep.....Wray
 Attorney General.....Gail L. Ireland.....Rep.....Denver
 Supt. Public Instruction.....Inez Johnson Lewis.....Dem.....Colorado Springs

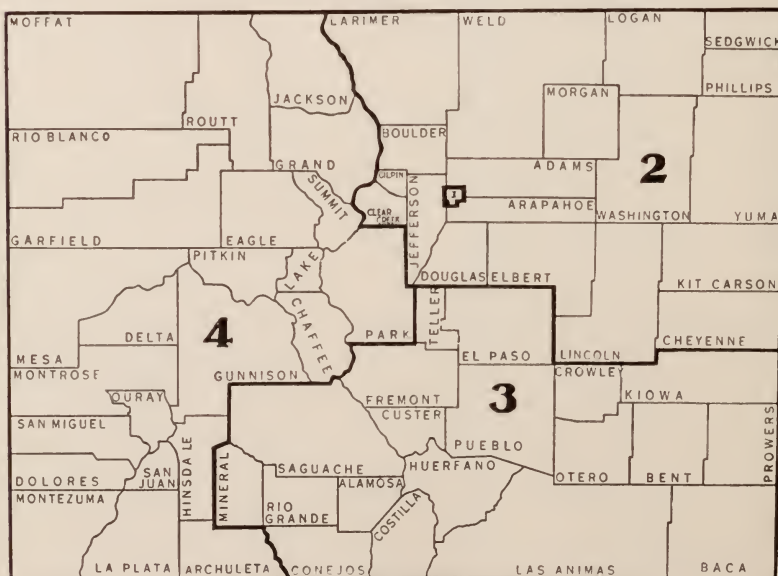
Terms of state executive officials expire in January, 1945. Salaries per annum are as follows: Governor, \$10,000; lieutenant governor, \$1,000; treasurer, \$6,000; secretary of state, \$4,000; auditor, \$4,000; attorney general, \$5,000; superintendent of public instruction, \$3,000.

Justices of the Supreme Court

John C. Young, Dem., Colorado Springs, Chief Justice

Norris C. Bakke, Dem., Sterling
 William L. Knous, Dem., Montrose
 Haslett P. Burke, Rep., Sterling
 Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem., Denver
 William S. Jackson, Rep., Colorado Springs
 Frank Burris Goudy, Rep., Monte Vista

The justices of the supreme court receive salaries of \$6,500 per annum and are elected for terms of ten years, or unexpired terms of deceased predecessors. They are named in the above list in the order of their election.

COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

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	323	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	5,365	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	4,654	3,146	3,053	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	1,336	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	1,920	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

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 gives a summary of the law and its requirements and of measures submitted to the people under its provisions. In the 16 biennial elections from 1910 to the end of 1942 a total of 127 measures were voted upon, of which 39 or 30.7 per cent, were adopted and 88, or 69.3 per cent, were defeated. These included 78 constitutional amendments, of which 20 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, 33 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 16 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.

34TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 34th general assembly of the Colorado legislature convened at noon on Wednesday, January 6, 1943. The assembly is composed of 35 senators and 65 representatives. The senate is made up of senators from 25 districts in the state. These districts, the counties comprising the districts, and the area, population and assessed value of each district is shown in a table on page 503. Another table showing similar information for the house of representatives is published on page 502. The complexion of the assembly is predominantly Republican, the division being 55 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the house and 24 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the senate. The administration, consisting of seven elective officers, including the Governor, is composed of six Republicans and one Democrat.

**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	4	3	2	2	0
1938.....	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
1940.....	5	4	0	4	1	0	1
1942.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	127	78	20	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 or she shall be a citizen of the United States and 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.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Note—Terms of District Judges and District Attorneys expire in January, 1945. Salary of District Judges is \$5,000 per annum.

District	Judge	Party	District Attorney	Party	Address
First—Adams, Arapahoe, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson-----	Davies, Harold H. Smith, Osmer E.	R R	Simon, Richard H.	R	Englewood
Second—Denver -----	Lindsley, Henry S. Steele, Robert W. Walsh, Joseph J. Black, William A. Luxford, George A. Sackmann, Charles C. Cook, Joseph E.	D D D R R R R	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 A.	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, James 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, Larimer, Weld-----	Coffin, Claude C. Bradfield, George H.	R 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, Fremont, Park-----	Cooper, James L.	R	Eagleton, E. M.	R	Canon City
Twelfth—Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache -----	Thomas, J. H.	R	Haynie, L. M.	D	Manassa
Thirteenth—Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma-----	Munson, H. E. Taylor, Arlington	R R	Paynter, Wm. B.	R	Brush
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt -----	Herrick, Chas. E.	D	Monson, Ray	D	Steamboat Springs

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1942

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1945)

COUNTY	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	SHERIFF
Adams	Clyde L. Miller (R)	Herbert L. Prather (D)	E. G. Maymire (D)	Herman A. Farney (R)
Alamosa	C. E. Storms (D)	E. P. Joyce (D)	Olof Bergman (D)	Maurice Smith (D)
Arapahoe	Earl K. Downing (R)	Charles B. Sinclair (R)	W. W. Hanson (D)	Chas. L. Foster (R)
Archuleta	Frank Conner (R)	James D. Kenney (D)	Leonard M. Johnson (R)	Earl Crouse (R)
Baca	Walter P. Powell (R)	Hannah Baker (D)	Jack L. Patterson (D)	Joe Dennett (R)
Bent	Myrtle V. Johnson (D)	Richard W. Esgar (R)	C. N. Troup (R)	L. E. Brookshire (D)
Boulder	Ed. Adams (D)	Lynn R. McIntosh (R)	Aylwin A. Smith (R)	Arthur T. Everson (R)
Chaffee	A. W. Samson (R)	Chas. C. White (D)	William A. Aby (R)	H. J. Swain (R)
Cheyenne	Verne Sallee (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)	Leandro R. Jaramillo (R)	Lafayette Cantu (D)
Costilla	Abel I. Vigil, Jr. (R)	Joe M. Espinoza (D)	Frank Espinoza (D)	Patricio Sanchez (D)
Crowley	H. M. Greene (R)	Philo G. Strever (R)	E. P. Johnson (R)	Henry Adam (D)
Custer	Mrs. Stella Byrne (D)	Olen A. Kennon (R)	Mel Kastendieck (R)	James H. Isabell (R)
Delta	O. A. Ehrgott (R)	Clement A. Bowle (R)	J. B. Drake (D)	Ray R. Lockhart (R)
Denver*	Paul F. Perske (R)	Frank E. Wilson (R)	Frank E. Wilson (R)	August Hanebuth (R)
Dolores	Kathleene Blackham (R)	Oscar C. Bell (D)	E. E. Ballenger (D)	Fred J. Young (R)
Douglas	Chas. A. Prescott (D)	Robert T. Jones (D)	Ross W. Johnston (R)	H. Robert Campbell (R)
Eagle	Mae Cox (R)	Forrest W. Cave (D)	H. A. Stein (R)	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)	Oliver W. Ward (D)	August W. Sparkman (R)	Samuel J. Deal (D)
Fremont	Katherine Komfala (D)	Leslie O. Bussis (R)	J. W. Haymaker (R)	Foster W. Ransom (R)
Garfield	Walter J. Frost (D)	C. H. Durant (R)	Bert Brenton (R)	Roy Terrell (R)
Gilpin	Clifford I. Parsons (D)	Hugh L. Lawry (R)	William O. Ziege (D)	Oscar Williams (R)
Grand	Robt. 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)	Herb G. Lashbrook (R)
Hinsdale	Mabel B. Rawson (R)	Pearl McCloughan (R)	W. E. Vernon (D)	Hugh Coburn (D)
Huerfano	Damacio Vigil (D)	Edward Slates (D)	J. Frank Cordova (D)	Claud Swift (D)
Jackson	Lillian F. Mitchell (D)	Florence A. Wilkins (D)	Harold E. Hampton (D)	John D. Bulis (R)
Jefferson	William T. Olson (R)	Daniel J. Schneider (R)	Arthur J. Apel (R)	Howard Vincent (R)
Kiowa	Art Bradbury (R)	Donald Durrett (R)	Edwin Immer (R)	C. A. Wood (D)
Kit Carson	Pearl Klockenteger (R)	L. M. Bushart (R)	R. L. Wilkinson (R)	R. W. Plummer (R)
Lake	John Gregory (D)	Frank E. Kendrick (D)	John J. Bohon (D)	Angelo J. Travison (D)
La Plata	Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	Wm. J. Horther (R)	R. Bruce Sullivan (R)
Larimer	A. Walter Lawson (R)	C. S. Ickes (R)	W. Ed Wright (R)	Ray Barger (R)
Las Animas	John C. Cook (R)	Homer H. Jones (R)	Ike Sandoval (D)	Ray Marty (D)
Lincoln	James Pepper (D)	T. G. Watson (D)	Guy W. Hicks (R)	Merlin H. Koerner (R)
Logan	Ruth M. Leh (R)	W. F. Alexander (D)	J. H. Berkstresser (R)	Frank L. Long (D)
Mesa	C. B. Pond (R)	Burrell C. Reynolds (D)	R. T. Ellington (D)	John Q. Adams (R)
Mineral	E. T. Barnhart (D)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	Jonh J. Weaver (D)	Emmett J. Dabney (D)
Moffat	Frank C. Estey (D)	Russell H. Coles (R)	William O. Miner (D)	George Krieger (R)
Montezuma	Henry Thorpe (D)	Claude H. Wilson (D)	J. C. Rumberg (R)	J. B. Baker (D)
Montrose	Ira C. Foster (R)	Frank E. Spencer (R)	J. L. Hamilton (R)	Frank L. Hovey (D)
Morgan	Loyal C. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	Lewis E. Wilson (R)	Howard A. Anderson (R)
Otero	David K. Driver (R)	Edward T. Oberling (R)	Art W. Black (R)	John H. Armstrong (D)
Ouray	Eva K. Moule (R)	Harry E. Stark (D)	Patricio Stealey (D)	Jess M. Wood (D)
Park	Cherie Burgess (R)	Glen A. Young (D)	Walter R. Merritt (R)	S. H. Law (R)
Phillips	Emma S. Kramer (D)	Ray E. Crosby (R)	B. A. Stephenson (R)	H. M. Clements (R)
Pitkin	M. M. Neihardt (R)	Robert S. Killoy (D)	Chas. D. Hart (R)	Otto Johnson (D)
Prowers	J. B. Sweat (R)	Delmas Martin (D)	H. C. Nevius (R)	W. C. McGuin (R)
Pueblo	A. G. Kochenberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	Sam McCoun (D)	Earl Dunlap (R)
Rio Blanco	(1)	Geo. E. Aicher (D)	Frank W. Hossack (R)	Chester I. Mead (R)
Rio Grande	James D. Wilson (D)	Norma Z. Statton (R)	E. E. Goodding (D)	Allan Fennell (R)
Routt	John D. Crawford (D)	T. W. Poulson (D)	Eugene Steele (D)	Ernest Todd (D)
Saguache	W. E. Whitten (R)	W. L. Hammond (D)	Clifford Burnham (R)	Ed Paul (R)
San Juan	Norma A. Crawford (R)	Ida L. Grimes (R)	Alice M. Kimball (R)	Fred Patterson (D)
San Miguel	Wilma L. Piele (D)	Donald A. O'Rourke (D)	Everett Vernon (D)	Lawrence G. Warrick (R)
Sedgwick	Blanche Buchanan (D)	Mark Gyger (R)	L. J. Bennett (R)	Glenn Goddard (R)
Summit	Patricia E. Smith (R)	Frank F. Brown (R)	E. T. Stuard (D)	C. P. Eneyart (R)
Teller	Mamie Wells (D)	M. W. Kessey (D)	Tom W. Rolofson (D)	Cecil A. Markley (D)
Washington	H. G. Potter (R)	Delman A. Yackle (R)	H. H. Holt (R)	S. B. Lewis (R)
Weld	Ann Spomer (R)	Harold H. Seaman (R)	C. M. Whiteside (R)	Gus G. Anderson (R)
Yuma	Charles Gearhart (R)	W. T. Rosenkrans (R)	Harve N. Eastin (D)	Ernest L. Price (D)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter. (1) Vacant, elected officer died before taking office.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1942—Continued

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1945)

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CORONER	SURVEYOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Adams	Homer G. Preston (D)	A. T. Allen (R)		Thelma C. Gregory (R)
Alamosa	D. W. Kirkpatrick (R)	John Alardice (D)	Tom Mullings (D)	Mabel O'Laughlin (D)
Arapahoe	Henry Bruce Teller (D)	Ivan Joss (D)	John W. Black (R)	Mary H. Peterson (R)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	J. G. McKinley (R)	T. B. Nossaman (D)	Rachel Tishner (R)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Dr. G. A. Duffy (R)		Joe Perkins (D)
Bent	Herman A. Bailey (D)	George W. Powell (R)	John S. Scott (D)	Hazel L. Martin (R)
Boulder	William E. Buck (R)	George W. Howe (R)	J. E. Byron (R)	Chas. E. Davis (R)
Chaffee	W. S. Buchanan (D)	Joseph E. Stewart (D)	Joe M. Cuenin (R)	Bessie M. Shewalter (D)
Cheyenne	R. A. Martinson (R)	A. H. Brentlinger (R)	D. H. Zuck (R)	Jeanette Baughman (R)
Clear Creek	George D. Criley (D)	Warren Hawkins (R)	Chas. L. Harrington (D)	Vida S. Cannady (R)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Earl H. Haynie (D)		Mabel Mickelsen (R)
Costilla	J. O. Valdez (D)	Sam Keller (D)	T. C. McPherson (R)	Belinda S. Carpenter (R)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud (D)	J. E. Jeffery (R)	J. Logan Tucker (R)	Marian Barnes (R)
Custer	August N. Menzel (R)	Charles A. Menzel (R)	Frank Wagner (R)	Georgianna Kettle (R)
Delta	Arthur A. Clements (R)	A. R. McCormick (R)		Martha Savage (D)
Denver*	C. E. Kettering (D)	Carl Ph. Schwalb (R)	A. K. Vickery (R)	Angela C. Herstrom (R)
Dolores	George E. Hick (D)	C. M. Engel (R)		M. Anna Engel (R)
Douglas	Gladys C. Triplett (R)	C. Douglas Andrews (D)	Henry H. Curtis (R)	Grace I. Lamb (R)
Eagle	Mabel A. Ethel (D)	Paul Andre (R)	W. H. Lea (R)	Kathleen O'Rourke (D)
Elbert	F. D. Hart (R)	George Silvers (R)	Forrest L. Head (R)	Frances Foushee (R)
El Paso	Irvin E. Jones (D)	Dr. Edw. J. O'Brien, (D)	Robert M. Cannon (R)	Hubert H. Hadley (D)
Fremont	J. D. Blunt (R)	Dr. W. T. Little (R)	J. Q. McNatt (R)	J. W. Stoner (R)
Garfield	William A. Mason (R)	J. I. Burdge (R)	George M. Heinsen (D)	Alma M. Harris (D)
Gilpin	James M. Seright (D)	Robert Johnson (D)	Walter E. Scott, Jr. (R)	Elizabeth Parfet (R)
Grand	Henry O. Gray (R)	D. I. Cox (R)	Frank I. Huntington (R)	Idelia Baumgarten (R)
Gunnison	C. C. McWilliams (D)	Alex Campbell (R)	F. R. LaPlante (R)	Emma L. Hards (R)
Hinsdale	John R. Liske (D)	A. P. Griffiths (R)	B. N. Ramsey (D)	H. G. Heath (D)
Huerfano	Joseph A. Barron (D)	Dan Unfug (D)	A. S. Wellburn (D)	Frances Nelson (D)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)	Dr. C. M. Morgan (R)	Frank DeLynden (D)	Hazel Turner (D)
Jefferson	Christian D. Stoner (R)	O. A. Saunders (R)	Harold Doane (R)	Marguerite R. Juchem (R)
Kiowa	George B. Black (R)	John Harmon (R)	Fred Siefkas (D)	H. B. Amyx (D)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	W. R. Hendricks (R)	O. A. Olson (R)	Virginia E. Felch (R)
Lake	Charles H. Schlapfer (R)	James J. Corbett (D)	Fred J. McNair (D)	Lucy E. Cramer (D)
La Plata	R. Bruce Sullivan (R)	R. L. Downing (R)	A. L. Kroeger (R)	Korleen Mason (R)
Larimer	Harry H. Hartman (R)	Kendall Hammons (R)		Florence Irwin (R)
Las Animas	William Eckerdt (D)	Ed Toupal (D)	Chris Cumico (D)	R. D. Murray (D)
Lincoln	C. M. Somerville (D)	Velman Seal (R)	James W. Pershing (R)	Eddy Webb (R)
Logan	Joseph A. Davis (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	T. U. Quinlivan (D)	B. Bryan Beck (D)	Don C. LaFont (D)	Marie Birdsey (R)
Moffat	J. W. Self (R)	I. J. Brobacker (D)	Robert R. Fisher	Viola Rudd (D)
Montezuma	C. R. Hickman (D)	J. W. Ertel (R)	H. L. Owens (R)	Lotta W. Manauha (R)
Montrose	Earl J. Herman (D)	Isaiah Knott (D)	J. E. McDaniel (R)	Helen W. Brown (D)
Morgan	Alfred W. Dulweber (D)	E. H. Robinson (R)		Rose B. Glassey (D)
Otero	Earl W. Haskins (R)	Carl M. Ustick (R)	Harry Barnes (D)	William H. Hogsett (R)
Ouray	Ed Jelsma (D)	Leo Flor (D)	Franklin Shafer (D)	Cora A. Orendorf (R)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	Dr. W. O. Whitaker (R)		Ida M. Spindle (R)
Phillips	Leon Kepler (R)	H. B. Radford (D)	Glenn V. White (D)	Gladys Hofmeister (R)
Pitkin	William R. Shaw (R)	T. J. Sardy (D)		Lettie Lee Brand (D)
Prowers	E. R. Jones (R)	C. T. Knuckey (R)	Harry Helm (R)	Nan S. Creaghe (R)
Pueblo	Hubert Glover (D)	Dr. C. N. Caldwell (D)	Hugh C. Wetmore (D)	Nettie S. Freed (R)
Rio Blanco	C. C. Aldrich (R)	Clyde B. Stephenson (R)	Roy C. Graham (R)	Josephine Holland (D)
Rio Grande	Manlius T. Hancock (D)	L. T. Elofson (R)	Glenn O. Cochran (R)	Ruth M. Mathias (R)
Routt	John W. Cole (D)	A. W. Heyer (D)	Stanley Dismuke (D)	Mrs. Tommie Brannick (D)
Saguache	Birt Clare (D)			Lulu K. Bell (R)
San Juan	William Palmquist (D)	Wm. E. Maguire (D)	Julian Lee Hayes (R)	Ruth D. Rathmell (R)
San Miguel	Herbert E. Dill (D)	Dr. Jas. J. Parker (D)	John Foster (D)	Grace Betts (D)
Sedgwick	B. D. Parker, Jr. (R)	Dr. Wm. A. Day (R)	Wm. J. Jenkins (D)	Veta Stalcup (R)
Summit	M. J. Waltz (R)	Lester C. Owens (D)	N. Harry Dunn (D)	Ada Sperry Miller (R)
Teller	John H. White (R)	A. C. Denman (D)	Arthur B. Crosley (R)	Loretta S. Davis (D)
Washington	James G. Holsclaw (R)	F. W. Loftiss (R)		Rose E. H. Allen (R)
Weld	Benj. A. Woodcock (D)	John W. Allnutt (R)	L. L. Stimson (R)	William S. Hunt (D)
Yuma	Buffer Roberts (R)	Phillip Lockwood (R)	W. B. Coston (D)	Dorothy Hayes (R)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter. (1) Vacant, elected officer died before taking office.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1942

Each county has three county commissioners who are elected for terms of four years each. Their election is staggered so that one or two are hold-overs when the others are chosen. Commissioners are elected at the general biennial elections in November. Their salaries are divided into nine classes ranging from \$400 each per annum for Class 8 up to \$2,400 for Class 1, the amounts being determined by legislative enactment. Class 9 is on a per diem basis of \$5 and includes San Juan, Hinsdale, Dolores and Gilpin counties. Two members constitute a quorum. Vacancies are filled by the Governor until the next regular election.

Adams—Harry C. Flanders (R), Geo. S. Kemp (R), H. Vance Deakin (R).
 Alamosa—S. B. Collins (D), J. A. Meehan (D), R. C. Mullings (D).
 Arapahoe—W. C. Giggall (R), Hugh Graham (R), C. D. Courtright (D).
 Archuleta—Dailey Hott (D), Harmon Clark (D), John R. Stevens (D).
 Baca—W. A. Hamilton (R), J. C. Lent (R), C. L. Bosley (D).
 Bent—C. E. Everhart (R), Sterling A. Pryor (D), M. L. Earl (R).
 Boulder—A. W. Thurston (R), Joe Carlson (R), Elmer Autrey (R).
 Chaffee—T. R. O'Haver (R), John Mundlein (D), Ben Behrman (D).
 Cheyenne—C. F. Kibbee (R), Elmer Pearson (R), E. M. Crosby (R).
 Clear Creek—George H. Curnow (R), Wm. F. Buckley (D), Anton J. Anderson (D).
 Conejos—Juan I. Medina (R), W. Fred Haynie (D), Severiano Ortiz (R).
 Costilla—Joe E. Aragon (D), Dr. R. C. Diaz (R), Felix Garcia (R).
 Crowley—E. G. Clatworthy (R), B. H. Sweckard (R), B. Q. Norris (R).
 Custer—Walter Schulze (R), Clyde Sheffield (R), Ray Adams (R).
 Delta—W. F. Blaine (R), Harry S. Wood (R), Ed H. Crawford (D).
 Denver—Frank E. Wilson (R), Geo. E. Cranmer (D), Ross Laverty (D).
 Dolores—Edward Baer (D), Roy West (R), Wade Redford (D).
 Douglas—Charles H. Lowell (R), Frank Dakan (R), Herbert H. Bean (R).
 Eagle—Wayne T. Jones (R), H. A. Nottingham (D), Alfred M. Sloss (D).
 Elbert—E. F. Ager (R), R. W. Lambert (R), Dewey Carnahan (D).
 El Paso—James Z. McCullough (D), Charles N. Ellis (R), Arthur W. McBurney (R).
 Fremont—W. R. Griffiths (R), Frank Zavislan (D), Finis Parks (R).
 Garfield—Harry A. Smith (R), William R. Rees (R), William Paterson (D).
 Gilpin—George McLaughlin (D), William Sterling (R), Otto M. Blake (R).
 Grand—James E. Quinn (D), Amos Horn (R), George Dean (R).

Gunnison—B. H. Jorgensen (D), W. H. Whalen (D), H. L. Corder (D).
 Hinsdale—E. M. Bowers (D), Henry T. Hoffman (R), Purvis C. Vickers (R).
 Huerfano—Sabino Archuleta (D), Ben Pascoe (D), Clyde M. Johnson (D).
 Jackson—William Simpson (R), John A. Peterson (R), M. P. Cloonan (R).
 Jefferson—Geo. S. Green (R), George J. Deviny (R), Jas. G. Biggins, Jr. (R).
 Kiowa—H. H. Hooker (R), E. T. Hawthorne (R), P. L. Reed (R).
 Kit Carson—G. M. Baxter (R), Harley Rhoades (R), Tom Kennedy (R).
 Lake—Cy Pierce (D), Charles W. Sundquest (R), George F. Burke (D).
 La Plata—W. I. Gifford (R), Peter Scott (R), D. W. Sexton (R).
 Larimer—John Nesbit (R), Ernest Fischer (R), R. C. Benson (R).
 Las Animas—Harry E. Pople (R), Arthur Winter (R), Bill Robinson (D).
 Lincoln—O. V. Hillenkamp (D), C. L. Evans (R), P. E. Miller (D).
 Logan—T. E. Breezely (R), T. J. Crichton (R), Tom F. Moore (D).
 Mesa—W. F. Perkins (D), O. C. Mayne (D), H. Grady Puett (D).
 Mineral—Wm. J. Russell (D), B. C. Hosseikus (D), W. Wallace Wright (D).
 Moffat—Van A. James (R), C. C. Dolan (D), Claude J. Meyers (R).
 Montezuma—Ira E. Kelly (R), S. G. Walker (D), W. R. McCabe (D).
 Montrose—Fred Sullivan (R), N. W. Jacobsen (R), Clyde Porter (D).
 Morgan—Whitford H. Gill (R), Scott Crook (R), W. J. Murchy (R).
 Otero—Albert D. Miller (R), Frank J. Kaspar (R), E. A. McGlothlin (R).
 Ouray—Wm. McCullough (D), Buel H. Adams (R), Harry McClure (R).
 Park—W. C. Lewis (R), A. L. Archer (R), C. L. Logue (R).
 Phillips—D. F. Sagehorn (R), Arthur Falk (R), John T. Anderson (R).
 Pitkin—George W. Smith (D), Orest A. Gerbaz (D), Clarence O. Quam (D).
 Prowers—W. H. Straney (R), W. N. Wilson (R), W. M. Turpin (R).
 Pueblo—Pete Hughes (D), John E. Hill (D), Herman Klipfel (R).
 Rio Blanco—Hugh L. Caldwell (R), Thomas Franks (R), James Coordes (D).
 Rio Grande—R. S. Loser (D), George F. Millikin (D), Ralph Off (R).
 Routt—Claude A. Luckens (D), J. F. Long (D), H. J. Summer (D).
 Saguache—George H. Curtis (R), Earl E. Wilson (R), W. E. Gardner (R).
 San Juan—Louis Dalla (R), C. W. Fleming (R), John Glanville (R).
 San Miguel—William M. Finnegan (D), Alva Adams (R), W. I. Wilson (D).
 Sedgwick—Raymond Robinson (R), Martin Sorensen (D), J. F. Lumford (R).
 Summit—D. F. Miner (R), Earl W. Rice (D), N. C. Miller (D).
 Teller—W. B. Moore (D), J. B. Wild (D), Maurice Anthony (R).
 Washington—Brandt Wenig (R), Otto Muchow (R), Oscar E. Higason (R).
 Weld—Noble S. Sanden (R), Harley F. Warren (R), A. William Hanson (R).
 Yuma—H. D. Witte (R), W. A. Thompson (R), H. W. Jackson (R).



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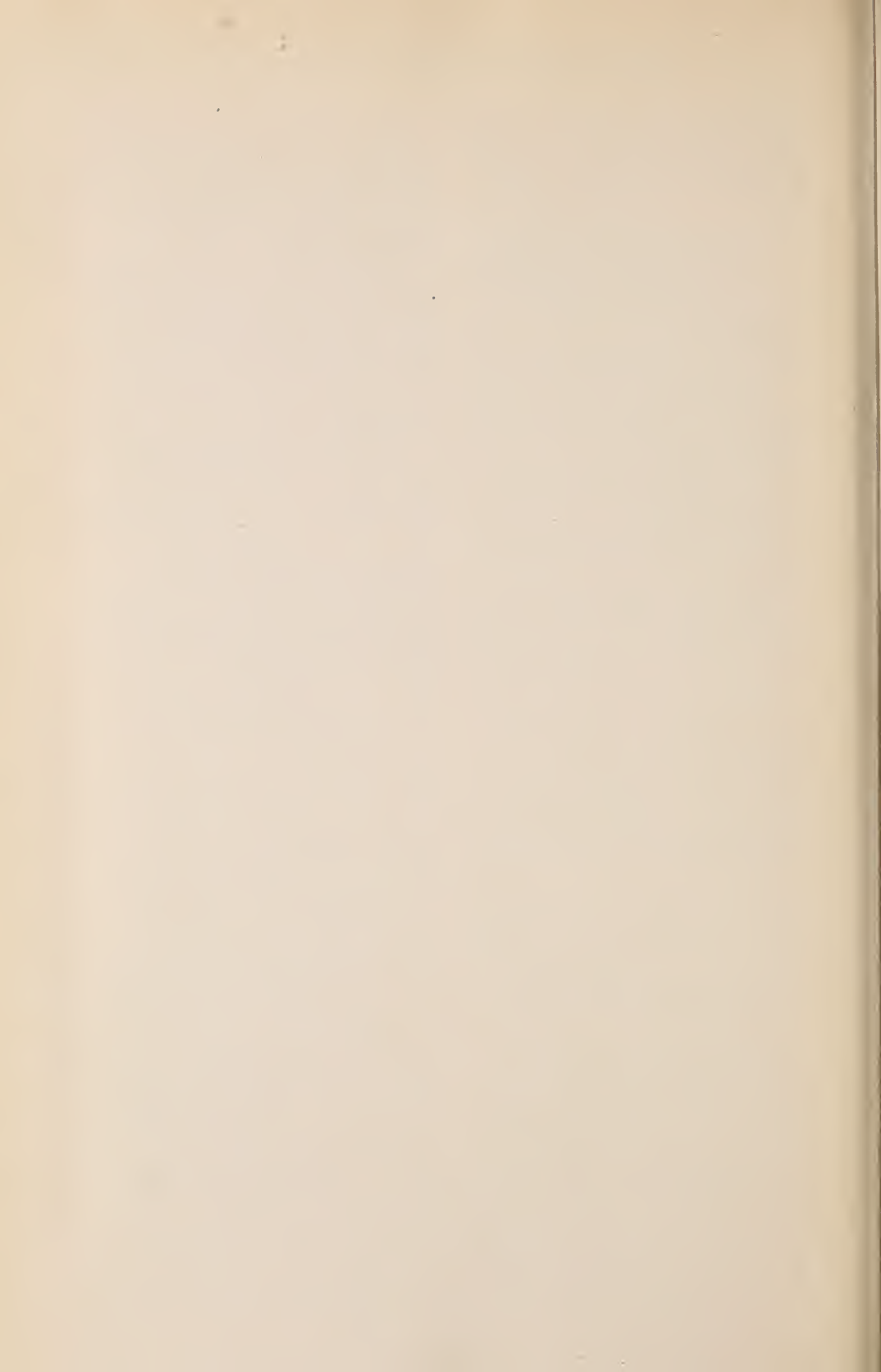
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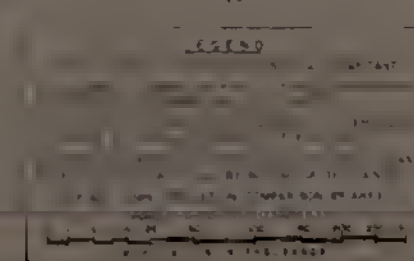


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