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YEAR BOOK

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

1943-1944

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.



COSMOPOLITAN

THE COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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AGNES F. BARKLEY

EDWINA HOWARD

THE HISTORY OF THE

STATE OF

NEW YORK

FROM

1784

TO

1800

1800

Memorial

Death came to two members of the Colorado State Planning Commission late in 1944 and early in 1945. Nate C. Warren, chairman of the board, passed away at his home in Fort Collins on December 30, 1944, at the age of 69 years, and C. D. Vail, ex-officio member of the board, representing the state highway department, died in St. Luke's hospital, Denver, on January 8, 1945, at the age of 78.

Mr. Warren, a native of Colorado, was one of the state's most beloved and well-known citizens, and the rich and poor, the business man, the farmer, and the fortunate and unfortunate, all alike, found in him a true and sympathetic friend. His was a diversified life. In politics, he was a leader in the Republican party, and served twelve years in the state senate. In business, he was a successful stockman, the president of a bank, and an influential member and officer of numerous business organizations. In community service, he was devoted to the religious, educational and social welfare of his fellow citizens. Although his manifold duties and diversified interests occupied much of his time, he never forgot the weal of the common man, and the lowly as well as the great looked to him for guidance and advice. While a member of the senate he framed and worked for the adoption of most of the laws creating the Planning Commission, and in 1941 he was appointed a member of the board, serving as vice chairman. In 1942, following the death of Mr. Barnett, he was elected chairman, and in that office, which he occupied until his death, he gave freely and wisely of his time and vast experience in promoting the activities of the organization to which he was so intensely devoted.

Mr. Vail, with a national reputation for his engineering ability, was a builder of railroads and highways and achieved his greatest renown as head of the state highway department. Under his administration the highways of Colorado were modernized, made to serve the best interests of the state as a whole, and were organized under a pattern which will set a precedent for the future. As representative of that department on the Planning Commission, he was ever ready to cooperate with the other members of the board and give freely of his knowledge and vast experience.

Earl A. Barker, of Durango, was appointed a member of the Planning Commission by the Governor on January 8, 1945, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Warren. The board, on February 5, 1945, elected George F. Dodge, of Denver, to succeed Mr. Warren as chairman, and Orla A. Garris, of La Jara, was elected vice chairman to succeed Mr. Dodge. A. F. Hewitt, assistant engineer of the highway department, who was appointed acting engineer until that position permanently was filled, automatically became an ex-officio member of the Planning Commission to succeed Mr. Vail.

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Foreword

THIS is the 20th 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.

The policy of the Year Book from its inception has been to compile and publish a factual and historical record of the resources, development and progress of the state. It expresses no editorial opinion nor does it make predictions of things to come. In no event are local pride and optimism permitted to color the data concerning a community or an industry. 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.

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 the Year Book contains only such condensed summaries 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 Rank Among States—
Rank of Counties—Counties—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 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 district 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 have mapped 1,143 mountains and peaks in the state which rise to an altitude of 10,000 feet or more above sea level. Included in that number are 710 peaks with an elevation of 12,000 or more feet and 54 peaks that have an altitude of 14,000 feet or more. These include only those officially named. Hundreds of unnamed peaks

of equal or lesser altitude are scattered throughout the mountain areas. The highest mountain 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.

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.

More detailed figures on the number of inhabitants, composition and characteristics of the population, families, etc., are found elsewhere in this volume.

Land Classification—All land in Colorado is held under three general classifications. These include land which belongs to the federal government, such as the public domain, national forests, national parks and monuments, building sites, reserves, etc.; land owned by the state and local governments, including school land, building and institutional sites, and land in private ownership. The percentage of land held under the three classifications vary slightly from year to year, but are approximately 59.3 per cent

private land, 5.5 per cent state and local government land and 34.5 per cent federal land.

The principal increase in privately owned land in past years came from proving up of entries on homestead and other types of federal land. In 1920 there were 29,462,459 acres of private land on the tax rolls in the state. This type had increased to 40,211,817 acres in 1943. 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 1943 show that 40,211,817 acres of private land assessed for taxes 36,211,817 acres or 90.4 per cent is classed as farm land. The farm land is equal to approximately 54 per cent of the area of the state.

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

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

a map might be likened to the nerves of the human body. These gradually make their way into larger water courses and form the rivers of the state.

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

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

In the extreme eastern part of the district are numerous arroyos whose intermittent flow is received by tributaries of the Republican river. North park is drained by the North Platte, which flows northward into Wyoming.

The natural division described as southeastern Colorado is drained by the Arkansas and its tributaries. The river has its source near the Continental Divide in the central part of the state. It flows southward through Lake and Chaffee counties. From the southern part of Chaffee county the course is eastward through Fremont county. It breaks through the rocky wall near Canon City in a deep canon known as the Royal Gorge, flows into the broad plains region and continues eastward to Kansas through Prowers county. The principal tributaries of the Arkansas east of the mountains are Fountain creek, rising in the high mountains west of Colorado Springs, and St. Charles, Huerfano, 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 13,665,542 acres in Colorado, and are administered by the 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 wholesale trade amounts to \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 a year. Manufacturing comes second with an output of products valued at \$221,642,666 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 differ-

ence 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 Provers county, in the southeastern part of the state. Its altitude is 3,385 feet, or 0.64 of a mile above sea level.

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

The deepest hole ever bored into the earth in Colorado, as far as records disclose, is a test well drilled for oil in the Divide Creek district in Mesa county, by the Continental Oil company and associated interests, which reached a depth of 10,815 feet or 2.05 miles. It had a surface elevation of 9,395 feet and stopped 1,420 feet below sea level. This well, known as No. 1 Miller, was started in 1937 and completed in 1939, and was located in Section 36-8S-91W.

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

The deepest mine in the state is the Portland, in the Cripple Creek district, Teller county, which has been opened to a depth below 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 Massa-

chusetts 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 22 railroad and terminal companies operating in Colorado, reporting an aggregate of 4,412 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.....	617.32
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.....	395.43
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.....	165.85
Colorado Railroad Company....	24.00
Colorado & Southern Railroad Company	377.86
Colorado & Southeastern Railroad Company	4.19
Colorado & Wyoming Railroad Company	37.09
Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.....	1,301.49
Denver & Salt Lake Railway 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 Valley Southern Railway Co.....	31.68
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 201,384 telephones, or a telephone for every five persons in the state. The Bell system operates more than 95 per cent of all systems.

Four telegraph companies operate 29,580 miles of wire. Tables published elsewhere in this volume give valuations, mileage, etc., of all companies by counties, and years.

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	3.5	7
Water surface (square miles)..	280	45,259	0.6	38
Total area (square miles).....	104,247	3,022,387	3.5	7
Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public land (1941) (acres)	8,140,105	172,399,103	4.7	9
National forests (acres) 1941...	18,671,779	177,652,648	7.7	6
Federal land in grazing districts, June 30, 1941 (acres).....	8,161,000	144,873,200	4.9	8
Federal coal land reserves, June 30, 1941 (acres).....	4,142,233	24,017,364	17.3	3
MANUFACTURES:				
Value of products (1939).....	\$221,643,000	\$56,843,025,000	0.4	35
Bread and other bakery products, value of (1939).....	11,316,844	1,411,816,633	0.8	25
Butter, value of (1939).....	6,627,153	492,221,000	1.4	19
Cheese, value of (1939).....	513,218	108,207,000	0.5	26
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, etc., value of (1939)	2,057,000	587,343,024	0.4	22
Canned green beans, value of (1939)	214,139	11,274,373	1.9	12
Canned tomatoes, value of (1939)	480,704	34,187,912	1.4	14
Canned tomato juice, value of (1939)	300,775	20,439,397	1.5	9
Canned (sour) cherries, value of (1937)	233,169	6,736,433	3.5	5
Meat packing (wholesale), value of products (1939).....	33,005,000	2,648,325,000	1.3	19
Tons of beet sugar manufactured (crop of 1934-35).....	271,631	1,168,344	23.3	1
Clay products (other than pottery) and non-clay refractories, value of (1939).....	\$ 1,458,123	\$ 78,153,227	1.9	19
High explosives manufactured, pounds (1942).....	10,267,860	499,254,593	2.1	8
Malt liquors manufactured, value of (1939).....	2,562,313	526,076,938	0.5	22
Wage earners, number (1939).....	23,719	7,886,567	0.3	36
BUSINESS:				
Retail sales (1939).....	\$409,103,000	\$42,041,790,000	1.0	29
Wholesale net sales (1939).....	435,126,000	55,265,640,000	0.8	28
Construction, value work done (1939)	40,165,000	4,519,794,000	0.9	27
Hotel receipts (1939).....	9,097,000	863,155,000	1.1	22
Service establishments, receipts (1939)	27,473,000	3,420,417,000	0.8	30
AGRICULTURE:				
Number of farms (1940).....	51,436	6,096,799	0.8	32
Land in farms, acres (1940)....	31,527,000	1,060,852,000	3.0	12
Number of farms containing 1,000 acres and over (1940)...	6,388	100,531	6.4	6

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

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
AGRICULTURE—Continued				
Value farm property (lands and building only) (1940).....	\$388,344,000	\$33,641,739,000	1.2	26
Taxes on farm real estate (1939)	2,012,000	173,123,000	1.2	26
Mortgage debt on farms operated by full owners (1940)...	22,843,792	2,290,163,326	1.0	24
Farm gross income (1940).....	141,000,000	9,586,000,000	1.5	23
Value of livestock on farms and ranges (1935).....	55,211,006	3,418,510,000	1.6	25
Sugar beets, farm value (1940)..	10,565,000	63,340,000	16.7	2
Apples: bushels produced (1940)	1,564,000	114,391,000	1.4	17
Apples: number of trees of bearing age (1940).....	532,406	58,152,108	0.9	26
Peaches: bushels produced (1940)	2,000,000	54,430,000	3.7	7
Peaches: number of trees of bearing age (1940).....	645,736	47,147,060	1.4	19
Automobiles on farms (1940)...	50,426	4,144,136	1.2	27
Trucks on farms (1940).....	16,850	1,047,084	1.6	27
Tractors on farms (1940).....	21,423	1,567,430	1.4	19
Cattle and calves over 3 mos. old on farms (April 1, 1940).....	1,144,213	60,674,734	1.9	21
Sheep and lambs over 6 mos. old on farms (April 1, 1940).....	1,681,380	40,129,261	4.2	6
Cantaloupes, muskmelons and honeydews, value products (1939)	\$ 409,740	\$ 7,660,603	5.4	2
Cherry trees of bearing age (1940)	368,533	9,564,995	3.9	8
TAXATION:				
Assessed value property subject to general property tax (1940)	\$1,114,000,000	\$143,282,000,000	.8	31
Revenue receipts of states from all sources (1940).....	58,939,000	5,060,089,000	1.2	28
Government-cost payments states (1940).....	54,324,000	4,569,115,000	1.2	29
Federal corporation income tax (1941)	8,793,265	1,851,987,990	0.5	29
Federal individual income tax..	8,440,072	1,417,655,126	0.6	26
State gasoline taxes (1942).....	8,599,000	941,191,000	.9	34
Motor vehicle registration fees (1942)	2,634,000	417,152,000	.6	33
MINING:				
Reserve tonnage of bituminous coal, geological survey estimates, figures in millions of tons	212,617	1,407,808	15.1	1
Est. barrels of oil recoverable from tertiary shale.....	47,625,598,000	75,335,721,000	63.2	1
Mineral production value (1940)	\$ 63,188,421	\$ 5,614,800,000	1.1	19
Copper, pounds produced (1941)	12,966,000	1,932,145,000	.7	8
Lead production, short tons (1941)	12,574	1461,426	2.7	8
Silver, value (1941).....	\$ 6,143,000	\$ 251,439,000	11.9	4
Gold, fine ounces (1941).....	388,000	25,976,000	6.5	5
Zinc production, short tons (1941)	15,722	749,125	2.1	12
Tungsten, short tons (1940)....	849	5,319	16.0	4
Molybdenum, pounds (1940)....	22,782,608	34,313,000	66.4	1
Bituminous coal, tons (1941)...	6,905,000	2511,290,000	1.4	10
Petroleum output, barrels, bureau of mines figures (1941)...	1,875,000	1,404,182,000	.1	18
Vanadium, pounds (1940).....	1,953,293	2,090,601	93.4	1

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

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
BANKING AND FINANCE:				
Number of banks (June 30, 1941)	144	14,855	1.0	34
Assets all banks (June 30, 1941)	\$ 409,100,000	\$ 87,299,300,000	.5	32
Total deposits all banks (June 30, 1941)	370,400,000	78,120,100,000	.5	30
Postal savings deposits (June 30, 1941)	19,098,000	1,299,623,000	1.5	20
SOCIAL SECURITY:				
Old age assistance payments (1942)	\$ 18,080,000	\$ 595,952,000	3.0	12
Aid to dependent children (1942)	2,133,000	158,497,000	1.4	20
Aid to the blind (1942)	255,000	24,673,000	1.0	20
Federal grants to states (fiscal year 1941-42)	13,367,000	659,466,000	2.0	15
General assistance (1942)	1,935,000	171,640,000	1.1	13
Unemployment compensation benefit payments (1942)	826,306	345,514,000	.2	40
Unemployment compensation: Workers insured (1941)	276,000	37,200,000	.7	34
Wages covered in thousands (1941)	215,677	42,145,453	.5	33
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Developed water power, horsepower (January 1, 1941)	111,000	18,868,000	0.6	32
Water power, potential h. p. available 50% of the time (1941)	851,000	57,184,000	1.5	11
Electricity produced for public use in thousands of kilowatt hours (1941)	855,000	168,170,000	.5	39
Visitors to national parks (1942)	584,273	10,620,265	5.5	3
Theaters, seats (1942)	116,620	11,719,101	1.0	30
Consumer purchasing power (payments to individuals) (1941)	\$ 701,000,000	\$ 91,621,000,000	.8	31
Railway mileage (1940)	4,552	233,670	2.0	23
Surfaced state highways, miles (1940)	5,455	302,481	1.8	26
Troops in world war	42,898	4,727,988	0.9	33
Telephones, number of (1937)	201,384	19,424,400	1.0	25
Miles of telephone wire (1937)	773,792	90,787,172	0.9	27
Number of deaths (1942)	12,532	1,385,187	0.9	33
Number of births (1940)	21,265	2,358,988	0.9	33
Automobile fatalities, number (1940)	329	32,245	1.0	31
Lodgepole pine cut, board feet (1938)	29,427,000	76,306,000	38.6	2
Thermal springs, groups, economically developed in 1936..	45	1,059	4.24	7

¹Includes Alaska.²Includes 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, 1943)	Land in Farms (Acres), 1940	Value of Farms (Land and Buildings, Apr. 1, 1940)	Cattle and Calves on 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 (1943)	Manufacturing Value of Products (1939)
Adams	38	12	38	18	6	35	2	40	5	26	3	
Alamosa	53	26	16	30	33	312	17	26	27	22	20	
Arapahoe	48	9	9	26	10	37	30	39	18	13	13	
Archuleta	33	45	52	41	50	44	43	33	52	30	30	
Baca	11	35	23	7	29	41	29	43	26	39	..	
Bent	32	28	28	19	26	27	28	14	29	40	..	
Boulder	51	5	5	48	8	13	20	45	10	18	6	
Chaffee	42	30	33	53	49	51	33	48	50	33	..	
Cheyenne	25	51	46	14	43	21	42	31	51	42	..	
Clear Creek	59	46	48	60	59	61	..	..	62	55	32
Conejos	37	23	39	34	17	30	4	3	15	29	23	
Costilla	39	31	..	29	47	56	12	24	23	57	..	
Crowley	49	40	44	37	45	46	35	44	25	43	..	
Custer	52	54	..	45	48	47	44	42	48	36	19	
Delta	40	16	18	47	16	25	7	22	9	14	16	
Denver	63	1	1	62	51	62	53	..	31	50	1	
Dolores	43	56	..	54	56	57	50	46	47	61	33	
Douglas	47	49	49	33	31	29	40	58	42	9	..	
Eagle	27	41	36	46	38	22	39	27	36	37	1	
Elbert	23	39	43	8	22	15	25	28	34	10	..	
El Paso	19	4	2	6	13	7	13	41	21	6	9	
Fremont	31	13	15	32	40	36	36	51	35	30	16	
Garfield	8	24	14	36	19	13	19	8	17	24	24	
Gilpin	62	60	..	58	61	60	59	..	61	60	17	
Grand	21	48	42	40	42	39	54	37	44	43	27	
Gunnison	6	36	32	38	34	5	51	17	37	35	14	
Hinsdale	41	63	..	59	60	55	60	54	59	63	20	
Huerfano	30	17	27	22	44	38	38	18	49	51	25	
Jackson	29	58	..	35	30	11	57	21	33	56	..	
Jefferson	50	10	22	43	3	33	26	53	13	3	25	
Kiowa	24	53	45	16	46	24	45	34	54	41	..	
Kit Carson	18	32	25	10	35	16	18	38	38	20	..	
Lake	61	33	50	61	62	58	..	57	60	46	2	
La Plata	26	18	13	31	28	26	24	19	32	17	23	
Larimer	9	6	7	15	2	4	14	16	4	8	..	
Las Animas	1	8	11	1	25	3	32	9	40	28	11	
Lincoln	10	38	24	4	32	9	34	25	41	26	..	
Logan	22	14	10	9	4	8	10	32	7	16	12	
Mesa	4	7	6	27	5	6	9	7	2	11	15	
Mineral	45	62	..	57	58	59	58	50	58	62	7	
Moffat	2	43	40	12	37	34	49	1	43	38	..	
Montezuma	20	27	21	44	39	40	31	12	19	27	19	
Montrose	16	19	17	42	21	20	6	4	11	18	22	
Morgan	34	15	12	17	9	19	8	20	6	19	10	
Otero	36	11	8	11	14	28	16	10	12	23	8	
Ouray	58	55	47	52	52	49	48	47	53	53	11	
Park	17	50	51	21	41	31	52	15	45	49	8	
Phillips	54	44	30	28	24	48	21	52	22	25	..	
Pitkin	44	57	53	55	53	50	41	35	46	54	12	
Prowers	28	21	19	23	20	42	22	30	20	32	17	
Pueblo	13	2	3	13	12	23	11	36	14	7	2	
Rio Blanco	5	52	41	24	36	12	46	13	39	47	..	
Rio Grande	46	20	29	49	11	43	5	6	3	21	15	
Routt	15	25	26	20	18	14	37	11	23	15	24	
Saguache	7	37	31	25	23	17	27	5	24	31	13	
San Juan	60	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	4
San Miguel	35	47	..	50	55	53	47	23	55	52	5	
Sedgwick	57	42	35	39	27	45	23	56	16	34	..	
Summit	55	59	..	56	57	54	56	55	56	58	10	
Teller	56	34	34	51	54	52	55	59	57	44	3	
Washington	12	29	37	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 (1943)	Number Autos (1943)	Number Radios (1943)	Service Tax Collected Amount (1943)	Sales Tax Collected Amount (1943)	Volume Retail Sales (1939)	Value School Property (1940)	Old Age Pensions (1943)	State and Federal Expenditures for Relief (1943)	County Expendi- tures for Welfare Purposes (1943)	Number Liquor Licenses, State (1943)	Miles Highway (1944)	Assessed Valuation (1943)
Adams	13	10	11	16	15	20	12	18	18	15	13	32	9
Alamosa	37	27	42	23	21	16	23	33	32	28	25	43	35
Arapahoe	38	5	3	11	8	8	10	10	9	8	7	42	12
Archuleta	49	53	56	48	47	50	49	41	42	52	55	46	54
Baca	11	32	35	38	33	41	34	31	31	34	48	10	34
Bent	10	26	45	18	31	31	28	32	33	35	38	55	30
Boulder	21	7	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	8	26	6
Chaffee	24	33	24	25	27	24	38	26	27	26	24	50	41
Cheyenne	29	49	46	50	48	51	39	39	39	46	49	37	38
Clear Creek	..	46	41	40	43	40	35	52	51	39	34	45	50
Conejos	40	31	43	39	36	36	27	21	21	33	28	38	37
Costilla	28	48	59	57	50	52	48	28	28	42	57	41	53
Crowley	51	42	28	43	42	43	33	37	37	24	50	57	44
Custer	..	55	53	62	59	59	57	47	48	49	59	48	58
Delta	27	17	17	22	17	18	22	13	13	14	26	34	22
Denver	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	1
Dolores	53	58	60	61	57	62	60	59	59	59	54	56	61
Douglas	25	45	48	49	51	48	44	51	50	41	39	27	45
Eagle	8	39	34	31	23	39	41	46	43	27	27	25	42
Elbert	33	36	40	51	46	49	37	40	40	47	55	40	26
El Paso	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	4
Fremont	19	14	8	12	16	15	14	9	10	17	10	19	17
Garfield	22	24	16	17	25	23	17	22	22	21	20	30	19
Gilpin	55	59	55	63	62	58	53	57	57	60	51	61	60
Grand	31	44	44	32	40	37	52	56	56	57	21	18	49
Gunnison	9	35	32	30	37	30	25	45	45	37	29	4	31
Hinsdale	..	63	63	59	63	63	62	63	63	63	62	63	63
Huerfano	14	22	33	27	28	21	21	14	14	20	38	24	33
Jackson	43	54	50	54	53	54	58	61	61	61	60	31	51
Jefferson	42	6	6	9	10	11	9	11	11	10	6	7	7
Kiowa	20	50	39	56	54	55	42	43	44	38	61	28	43
Kit Carson	32	30	18	34	30	32	24	23	24	30	40	20	23
Lake	39	25	20	20	20	26	51	48	47	31	17	54	8
La Plata	7	21	19	19	18	14	20	17	17	11	18	35	28
Larimer	5	8	10	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	11	5	5
Las Animas	3	12	27	10	11	9	11	7	7	7	5	6	14
Lincoln	26	34	22	36	34	33	36	34	34	36	31	2	25
Logan	6	13	12	15	12	12	15	20	20	18	15	22	13
Mesa	12	9	13	8	7	7	8	8	8	12	9	13	10
Mineral	54	62	58	60	61	60	61	62	62	62	63	58	62
Moffat	57	40	30	29	38	34	40	42	41	44	43	21	32
Montezuma	30	29	25	33	29	28	43	27	25	25	33	29	39
Montrose	36	16	21	21	19	17	16	15	15	23	23	11	20
Morgan	17	15	14	14	13	13	13	16	16	13	19	36	15
Otero	15	11	9	4	9	10	7	12	12	9	12	39	11
Ouray	47	57	61	47	56	53	50	55	55	50	52	60	57
Park	..	47	49	53	52	45	55	53	53	43	41	16	47
Phillips	48	38	23	37	32	38	45	35	35	45	45	47	36
Pitkin	52	60	54	46	60	61	59	50	49	45	58	52	59
Prowers	23	18	15	13	14	22	19	19	19	16	16	17	16
Pueblo	2	3	5	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	12	3
Rio Blanco	..	51	57	41	45	46	47	49	52	55	37	14	46
Rio Grande	35	20	37	24	22	19	18	25	26	32	35	51	27
Routt	16	23	38	26	26	25	29	30	30	22	22	15	24
Saguache	18	43	47	44	39	44	32	36	36	56	44	23	40
San Juan	56	61	51	55	55	56	..	60	60	54	46	62	56
San Miguel	41	52	52	52	49	47	31	54	54	51	36	33	52
Sedgwick	50	41	36	35	35	35	56	44	46	48	32	53	29
Summit	..	56	62	58	58	57	54	58	58	53	47	49	55
Teller	46	37	29	45	44	29	46	38	38	40	30	44	48
Washington	44	28	31	42	41	42	26	29	29	29	53	8	21
Weld	1	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	1	2
Yuma	45	19	26	28	24	27	30	24	23	19	42	9	18

COLORADO COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

COUNTY	County Seat	Mileage from Denver		Population of County Seat			
		Railroad	Highway	Census 1940	Census 1930	Census 1920	Census 1910
Adams	Brighton	19	20	4,029	3,394	2,715	850
Alamosa	Alamosa	251	222	5,613	5,107	3,171	3,013
Arapahoe	Littleton	10	9	2,244	2,019	1,636	1,373
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	421	293	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	250	(1)	(1)	350	....
Costilla	San Luis	248	231	(1)	(1)	550	....
Crowley	Ordway	169	163	1,150	1,139	1,186	705
Custer	Westcliffe	209	160	429	335	241	250
Delta	Delta	4325	295	3,717	2,938	2,623	2,388
Denver	Denver	...	...	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores	Rico	443	359	388	447	326	368
Douglas	Castle Rock	32	30	580	478	461	365
Eagle	Eagle	4180	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	4185	169	2,253	1,825	2,073	2,019
Gilpin	Central City	45	40	706	572	552	1,782
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	486	96	235	142	123	182
Gunnison	Gunnison	288	206	2,177	1,415	1,329	1,026
Hinsdale	Lake City	351	274	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	356	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	100	852	712	838	343
Logan	Sterling	123	125	7,411	7,195	6,415	3,044
Mesa	Grand Junction	4274	261	12,479	10,247	8,665	7,754
Mineral	Creede	321	272	670	384	500	741
Moffat	Craig	4232	213	2,123	1,418	1,297	392
Montezuma	Cortez	506	404	1,778	921	541	565
Montrose	Montrose	4346	271	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	4226	172	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	4253	237	1,399	1,069	935	807
Rio Grande	Del Norte	283	232	1,923	1,410	1,007	840
Routt	Steamboat Springs	4177	170	1,613	1,198	1,249	1,227
Saguache	Saguache ²	265	186	1,219	1,010	948	620
San Juan	Silverton	497	332	1,127	1,301	1,150	2,153
San Miguel	Telluride	422	339	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
Weid	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—Civilian Population—Mother Tongue—Japanese Population—Church Population—Summaries

THE first census of what is now Colorado was taken in 1860 and although its probable inaccuracies are admitted, it showed a total population of 34,277. The enumeration occurred only two years after the Russell company had arrived in search of gold and while the territory was experiencing its primary mineral exploration. Along with this development was the period of town-site promotions. The sites for what are now Denver, Colorado City, Canon City, Golden, Boulder and others were laid out only one to two years before and Pueblo was in process of organization. The growth of the territory in the next 10 years was slow and the future was uncertain and in 1870 the census showed an increase of only 5,587 persons or 16.3 per cent.

The year 1870, however, marked a pronounced change. Colonization was beginning and parties organized in the east were migrating into the territory. In that year the first settlement in what is now Fremont county was established and the Union colony at Greeley came into being. The Denver Pacific railroad to Cheyenne and the Kansas Pacific railroad from the east into Denver were completed in that year, mining was experiencing a revival, real estate values were rising and the groundwork was being laid for the vast expansion during the next decade. The results were shown in the 1880 census which gave the state a population of 194,327, an increase of 154,463 inhabitants or 387.5 per cent as compared with 1870. During that decade manufacturing increased 399.8 per cent in value of products, and mining made a gain of 530.2 per cent.

The decade between 1880 and 1890 witnessed the building of irrigation works on a large scale, Colorado moving up to second place in acreage under ditches, and with the development getting under way during the preceding ten years, the population of the state again went forward. In 1890, it had moved up to 413,249, an increase of 218,922 or 112.7 per cent over 1880. During the decade manufacturing increased 197.9 per cent, mining 24.7 per cent, and agriculture was developing into an important industry.

After 1890 the population census took on a more normal curve. In the 40 years from 1900 to 1940, inclusive, the population increased from 539,700 to 1,123,296, a gain of 583,596 or 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 greater 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.

The following table shows Colorado's 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

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS
 COLORADO POPULATION

Population per Square Mile—Colorado had a population of 10.8 persons per square mile on April 1, 1940. Thirty-nine states, including the District of Columbia, had a larger and nine states had a smaller number. The maximum was 10,830.3 per square mile in the District of Columbia and the minimum was 1.0 for Nevada. The maximum in Colorado was 5,558.8 for Denver and the minimum was 0.3 persons per square mile for Hinsdale county.

Increase 1940 Over 1930—The increase in Colorado's population in 1940 was 8.4 per cent over 1930. Utah had the same per cent increase. Twenty-two states, including the District of Columbia, had a greater percentage increase, the District of Columbia leading with 36.2 per cent. Six states showed decreases. Within the state, Summit county led with an increase of 77.7 per cent. Twenty-three counties showed decreases, the greatest being 41.3 per cent for Baca.

Per Cent of Total—Only 0.85 per cent of the population of continental United States was in Colorado in 1940. Within the state 28.5 per cent of the population was credited to Denver.

Country Versus City—On April 1, 1940, a majority of the people of the United States lived in the cities, the percentages being 56.5 per cent urban and 43.5 per cent rural. Colorado was more evenly divided with 52.6 per cent urban and 47.4 per cent rural. The eight mountain states, however, were predominantly rural with 57.3 per cent

living in the country and 42.7 per cent in the cities and towns. Colorado and Utah were the only exceptions for the region. The District of Columbia was 100 per cent urban. Among the states, Rhode Island had the highest per cent of city dwellers or 91.6 per cent compared with 8.4 per cent rural. Mississippi was lowest with 19.8 per cent urban and 80.2 per cent living in the country.

Distribution by Race—Colorado ranked high in the percentage of native-born white population, being exceeded by only five other states. Its percentage was 92.2 as compared with 81.1 per cent for the United States. Only 6.3 per cent was composed of foreign-born white against 8.7 per cent for the country as a whole. The combined percentages were 98.5 per cent white population in Colorado and 89.8 for the United States. The negro race accounted for only 1.1 per cent of the state's total population, which compares with 9.8 per cent for the country. Thirty-one states had a higher per cent negro population and one other, Nebraska, had the same as Colorado.

Education—Of all persons in Colorado 25 years old or over on April 1, 1940, 17.8 per cent had completed four years of high school instruction. That compares with 14.1 per cent for the United States. Only seven states and the District of Columbia had a higher per cent than Colorado. Persons who had four years or more of college amounted to 5.9 per cent for Colorado and 4.6 per cent for the country. Only five states had a higher percentage than Colorado. Of persons 25 years old and over, Colorado showed only 2.3 per cent not completing any school years, which compares with 3.7 for the United States.

Longevity—The 1940 census indicated Colorado inhabitants were living longer in that year than in 1930 by 1.9 years. The median age, the age which divides the population into two groups, half older and half younger than the median, was 29.2 years in 1940 and 27.3 years in 1930. The median for the United States was 29.0 in 1940 and 26.5 in 1930, both being under the Colorado figures. In 1870, the median for the United States was 20.2 years, consistently increasing in each census year. Increases in the length of life and decreases in the birth rate affect the median. The Colorado birth rate was 18.2 per 1,000 population in 1930 and 18.8 in 1940. In 1933, the year the depression was at its height, the rate for Colorado dropped to 16.6.

Centenarians—There were 14 persons 100 years old and over in Colorado in 1940, of which 4 were male and 10 female, all being white but one, 10 living in urban areas, 1 rural non-farm and 1 rural-farm. In 1930 there were 23 persons in the state 100 or more years old, 12 male and 11 female.

Males 34 Years Old—In 1940, 82.2 per cent of the males in Colorado 34 years old were married, 14.5 per cent

single, 0.8 per cent widowed and 2.5 per cent divorced.

Private Households—In 1940, 1,082,152 persons or 96.3 per cent of the total population of the state lived in private households. Of that number 29.2 per cent were heads of families, 21.7 per cent were wives, 39.3 per cent children, 1.4 per cent grandchildren, 1.5 per cent parents, 3.1 per cent other relatives, 2.9 per cent lodgers and 0.9 per cent servants or hired hands.

**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
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	.....	.....	.....

*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	.....	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	5,934	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	6,890	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 ^h	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 ⁱ	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	4,635	3,676	31.3
Morgan	17,214	18,284	16,124	9,577	3,268	-1,070	-5.9
Otero ^e	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	2,232	1,690	-37	-1.2
Rio Grande	12,404	9,953	7,855	6,563	4,080	2,451	24.6
Routt ^k	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 ^l	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. ⁱPart 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	11,648	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	3,496	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	33.90	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	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	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	² 16,908	13.3
Poland	1,796	2.5	2,488	2.5	1,867	1.6	² 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	² 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	² 12,757	10.1
Latvia	35	..	61	0.1				
Estonia	10	..	13	..				
Lithuania	216	0.3	262	0.3				
Finland	414	0.6	563	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	..	³ 333	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	..	⁴ 227	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)

Note—Figures for counties having less than 10 Indian, Chinese or Japanese population are not shown separately in this table. Total state population for these races in 1940 were: Indian, 1,360; Chinese, 216; Japanese, 2,734.

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	5,213	...	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
Río Blanco	2,932	11	...	...	...
Río 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	3,554
Bent	9,299	354	5,561	114	117	116	5,908
Boulder	34,934	2,504	21,960	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	5,546
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	15,181	1,564	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	6,242	2,237	321	458	3,016	3,228
Cheyenne	2,196	939	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: ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN POPULATION OF COLORADO ON MARCH 1, 1943, BY COUNTIES, WITH COMPARISONS WITH CIVILIAN POPULATION ON APRIL 1, 1940, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—See accompanying text for analysis of changes.

COUNTY	Estimated Civilian Population		Estimated Change in Civil Population Between April 1, 1940, and March 1, 1943	
	March 1, 1943	April 1, 1940	Number	Per Cent
Adams	20,352	22,481	-2,129	-9.5
Alamosa	8,074	10,484	-2,410	-23.0
Arapahoe, Denver, Jefferson	404,664	381,267	+23,397	+6.1
Archuleta	2,466	3,806	-1,340	-35.2
Baca	5,770	6,207	-437	-7.0
Bent	8,082	9,653	-1,571	-16.3
Boulder	37,620	37,438	+182	+0.5
Chaffee	7,069	8,109	-1,040	-12.8
Cheyenne	2,476	2,964	-488	-16.5
Clear Creek	2,474	3,734	-1,310	-34.6
Conejos	9,393	11,648	-2,255	-19.4
Costilla	5,744	7,533	-1,789	-23.7
Crowley	4,463	5,398	-935	-17.3
Custer	1,432	2,270	-838	-36.9
Delta	13,029	16,470	-3,441	-20.9
Denver (see Arapahoe)				
Dolores	1,780	1,958	-178	-9.1
Douglas	2,945	3,496	-551	-15.8
Eagle	4,393	5,361	-968	-18.1
Elbert	4,139	5,460	-1,321	-24.2
El Paso	59,147	54,023	+5,124	+9.5
Fremont	17,236	19,742	-2,506	-12.7
Garfield	8,975	10,560	-1,585	-15.0
Gilpin	781	1,625	-844	-51.9
Grand	2,842	3,587	-745	-20.8
Gunnison	4,451	6,192	-1,741	-28.1
Hinsdale	193	349	-156	-44.7
Huerfano	11,964	16,088	-4,124	-25.6
Jackson	1,483	1,798	-315	-17.5
Jefferson (see Arapahoe)				
Kiowa	2,429	2,793	-364	-13.0
Kit Carson	6,269	7,512	-1,243	-16.5
Lake	7,143	6,883	+260	+3.8
La Plata	11,642	15,494	-3,852	-24.9
Larimer	29,197	35,539	-6,342	-17.8
Las Animas	27,950	32,369	-4,419	-13.7
Lincoln	5,124	5,882	-758	-12.9
Logan	15,344	18,370	-3,026	-16.5
Mesa	27,668	33,791	-6,123	-18.1
Mineral	655	975	-320	-32.8
Moffat	4,083	5,086	-1,003	-19.7
Montezuma	7,308	10,463	-3,155	-30.2
Montrose	13,002	15,418	-2,416	-15.7
Morgan	14,468	17,214	-2,746	-16.0
Otero	23,534	23,571	-37	-0.2
Ouray	1,423	2,089	-666	-31.9
Park	1,575	3,272	-1,697	-51.9
Phillips	4,314	4,948	-634	-12.8
Pitkin	1,293	1,836	-543	-29.6
Prowers	18,587	12,304	+6,283	+51.1
Pueblo	74,416	68,870	+5,546	+8.1
Rio Blanco	2,201	2,943	-742	-25.2
Rio Grande	10,672	12,404	-1,732	-14.0
Routt	8,633	10,525	-1,892	-18.0
Saguache	4,963	6,173	-1,210	-19.6
San Juan	1,138	1,439	-301	-20.9
San Miguel	2,235	3,664	-1,429	-39.0
Sedgwick	4,340	5,294	-954	-18.0
Summit	1,174	1,754	-580	-33.1
Teller	2,838	6,463	-3,625	-56.1
Washington	6,412	8,336	-1,924	-23.1
Weld	53,652	63,747	-10,095	-15.8
Yuma	9,924	12,102	-2,178	-18.0
Total State	1,059,043	1,119,274	-60,231	-5.4

POPULATION: MOTHER TONGUE OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF COLORADO IN 1940, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—These statistics are based on a five per cent sample of the population enumerated in the 16th decennial census of population, taken as of April 1, 1940. The data on the mother tongue of the foreign white stock are significant primarily in amplifying statistics on country of origin and may, with certain exceptions, be taken as indicative of ethnic stock. They also serve to differentiate those national minorities which are obscured in the country-of-origin statistics. Mother tongue is defined as the principal language spoken in the home of the person in his earliest childhood. The 1930 figures have been revised to include Mexicans, who were classed with "other races" in the 1930 reports.

MOTHER TONGUE	Total White, 1940	Foreign-born White, 1940	Native White, 1940		Foreign-born White, 1930
			Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Native Parentage	
Northwestern Europe:					
English	863,300	15,120	110,860	737,320	20,419
Norwegian	1,960	740	1,120	100	1,219
Swedish	10,100	5,180	4,500	420	8,539
Danish	2,960	1,620	1,120	220	2,362
Dutch	1,720	740	600	380	809
Flemish	420	260	140	20	224
French	2,760	1,240	1,300	220	1,957
Central Europe:					
German	48,840	14,980	29,460	4,400	21,776
Polish	2,760	1,280	1,380	100	1,231
Czech	1,820	600	1,120	100	701
Slovak	1,320	480	780	60	1,083
Magyar (Hungarian) ..	800	380	360	60	550
Serbian	200	100	100	....	222
Croatian	400	180	220	....	517
Slovenian	5,480	1,980	3,360	140	2,888
Eastern Europe:					
Russian	4,160	2,400	1,720	40	1,839
Ukrainian .....	....	....	....	....	10
Armenian .....	....	....	....	....	42
Lithuanian	160	80	80	....	166
Finnish	520	220	280	20	355
Rumanian	120	60	40	20	180
Yiddish	4,360	2,480	1,780	100	4,297
Southern Europe:					
Greek	920	640	260	20	1,266
Italian	21,040	8,180	12,000	860	10,758
Spanish	92,540	6,640	14,100	71,800	13,413
Portuguese	20	....	20	....	28
All Other:					
Arabian	260	120	80	60	272
All other	660	400	160	100	348
Not reported	36,800	1,540	2,600	32,660	751
Total	1,106,400	67,640	189,540	849,220	98,222

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION ON MARCH 1, 1943

The civilian population of Colorado has undergone both decrease and redistribution since the beginning of the war, according to final estimates of the bureau of the census as of March 1, 1943. The estimate for the state on that date was 1,059,043 based on the number of registrations for war ration book No. 2, which compares with an estimated civilian population of 1,119,274 on April 1, 1940, a decrease of 60,231 or 5.4 per cent. The decrease reflects the increase in the armed forces and the change of persons from a civilian to a military status. The decrease of the civilian population of

the United States for the same period was 2.4 per cent.

The only areas in the state showing increases in civilian population during the period are the counties which have military establishments located therein or adjacent thereto or plants engaged in war production. The Denver metropolitan district, including Denver, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties, had an estimated civilian population on March 1, 1943, of 404,664, which compares with 381,267 on April 1, 1940, an increase of 23,397 or 6.1 per cent. El Paso county, in which are situated several large military establishments, increased from 54,023 in 1940 to 59,147 in 1943, a gain of 9.5 per cent. While

estimates for cities and towns are not presented, the increase for El Paso county evidently reflects the growth of Colorado Springs. Lake county had an increase of 3.8 per cent; Prowers county, in which the Granada relocation center is located, increased 51.1 per cent; Pueblo county, 8.1 per cent; and Boulder county, 0.5 per cent. All other counties showed decreases, the largest being 56.1 for Teller county; 51.9 per cent for Gilpin and Park counties. These three counties normally are large producers of gold and the decreases reflect to some extent the temporary restraint on the production of that metal.

JAPANESE POPULATION

The Bureau of the Census reported 2,734 Japanese in Colorado in 1940. Among the 22 counties for which separate figures are given, Weld county reported 660, the largest for any county, and 24.1 of the state's total.

The number in the state in 1930 was 3,213 or 479 more than in 1940. Japanese interned in relocation centers are not counted among the state's population. However, on May 25, 1944, the War Relocation Authority announced that 2,507 had been released from relocation centers to settle in Colorado. These were distributed as follows: Ault, 16; Blanca, 15; Brighton, 84; Colorado Springs, 41; Crowley, 22; Denver, 1,144; Fort Collins, 24; Fort Lupton, 72; Grand Junction, 120; Greeley, 63; Henderson, 64; Keenesburg, 76; Lamar, 13; Littleton, 33; Longmont, 26; Pierce, 18; Platteville, 12; Pueblo, 25; Rocky Ford, 61; Trinidad, 20; Weston, 16.

The number of Japanese in Denver in February, 1944, according to the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare, was 2,310, of which approximately one-half came to the city from the relocation centers. The report states that 73 per cent are citizens of the United States.

POPULATION: MARITAL STATUS OF COLORADO POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AT THE TIME THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Persons classified as "married" comprise both those who have been married only once and those who have remarried after being divorced or widowed. Since it is probable that some divorced persons are reported as single, married or widowed, the census returns doubtless understate somewhat the actual number of divorced persons who have not remarried.

	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
Pop. 15 yrs. old and over:						
Male	423,169	379,165	350,813	315,422	213,157	185,871
Female	412,144	357,236	307,458	255,736	163,396	109,191
Total	835,313	736,401	658,271	571,158	376,553	295,062
Single:						
Male (number).....	132,778	125,015	123,473	129,828	93,891	101,657
Per cent, all males...	31.4	33.0	35.2	41.2	44.0	54.7
Female (number).....	92,675	83,456	73,098	65,931	42,783	29,740
Per cent, all females...	22.5	23.4	23.8	25.8	26.2	27.2
Total Single.....	225,453	208,471	196,571	195,759	136,674	131,397
Per cent.....	27.0	28.3	29.9	34.3	36.3	44.5
Married:						
Male (number).....	261,748	227,494	200,800	167,799	105,902	75,735
Per cent, all males...	61.9	60.0	57.2	53.2	49.7	40.7
Female (number).....	260,043	226,078	195,193	160,546	102,388	69,090
Per cent, all females...	63.1	63.3	63.5	62.8	62.7	63.3
Total Married.....	521,791	453,572	395,993	328,345	208,290	144,825
Per cent.....	62.5	61.6	60.2	57.5	55.3	49.1
Widowed:						
Male (number).....	20,096	18,895	17,592	13,457	8,903	6,044
Per cent, all males...	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.3
Female (number).....	49,661	40,337	34,186	25,752	16,210	9,575
Per cent, all females...	12.0	11.3	11.1	10.1	9.9	8.8
Total Widowed.....	69,757	59,232	51,778	39,209	25,113	15,619
Per cent.....	8.4	8.0	7.9	6.9	6.7	5.3
Divorced:						
Male (number).....	8,547	6,938	4,378	2,782	1,178	736
Female (number).....	9,765	7,013	4,058	3,043	1,281	712
Total Divorced.....	18,312	13,951	8,436	5,825	2,459	1,448
Per cent.....	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Not Reported:						
Male (number).....	.....	823	4,570	1,556	3,283	1,699
Female (number).....	.....	352	923	464	734	74
Total Not Reported..	.....	1,175	5,493	2,020	4,017	1,773
Per cent.....	.....	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.6

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	Membership
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	138	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.

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.

POPULATION UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES, 1939

Community	County	Population
Broadmoor	Paso	1,874
Chama	ostilla	733
Climax	ake	860
Cokedale	as Animas	668
Fort Garland	ostilla	621
Fulton Heights	ueblo	506
Ivywild	Paso	1,450
Knob Hill	Paso	1,137
McPhee	ontezuma	716
Minnequa Heights	ueblo	2,178
Mount Harris	outt	891
North La Junta	tero	1,005
Olinger Gardens	offerson	657
Ortiz	onejos	553
Roswell	Paso	931
Salt Creek	ueblo	535
San Luis	ostilla	1,450
Segundo	as Animas	827
Sopris	as Animas	540
Starkville	as Animas	795
Sunnyside	offerson	827
Valdez	as Animas	682

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	140,268	127,650	87,077
Females	172,777	179,263	126,943	105,861
Sex not reported	50,271	32,732	43,384	30,343
Total	355,272	352,863	279,977	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	\$10,104,432	\$ 7,723,200
Debt:				
Churches reporting	434	448	386	307
Amount reported	\$ 3,110,741	\$ 3,248,309	\$ 166,917	\$ 619,367
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting	1,393	1,563	1,281	(1)
Amount	\$ 3,620,337	\$ 5,837,497	\$ 227,365	(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.				

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	4,350	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	6,418	3,044	998
Trinidad	13,223	11,732	10,900	10,204	5,345
Walsenburg	5,855	5,503	3,567	2,423	1,033

Land and Early History

Acquisition of Areas—Organization of State and Counties—Land Classification, by Ownership and Counties—Percentage Distribution by Counties—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. 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 ref-

erence 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
Jefferson* ...1861	Washington .1887
Kiowa .....1889	Weld* .....1861
Kit Carson...1889	Yuma .....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.

For additional information on this subject see "Land and Early History."

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 part of Park county between Tarryall and Lost Park creeks and to the west of Lake Cheesman. The exact position cannot be determined from the data available, but the approximate position given is sufficiently exact for ordinary purposes. The geographical center of an area may be defined as that point on which the surface of the area would be balanced if it were a plane of uniform thickness, or in other words, the center of gravity of the surface.

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 BY TYPES OF OWNERSHIP

Any attempt to compile a table of the area of Colorado by types of land ownership is met with obstacles which are difficult to overcome. Among the problems encountered are the lack of uniform date of accounting, the constant shifting of titles from one owner to another, the incompleteness of land surveys, the dual ownership of large areas where the surface and subsurface titles are separately held, and the wide variety of publicly and privately-owned land.

A table published herewith attempts to harmonize these differences and present what is believed to be the most accurate distribution of the land area of the state according to ownership it is possible to compile. It gives the total land area of the state as 66,538,880 acres. Of that total, 39,482,935 acres or 59.3 per cent is land in private ownership; 22,938,693 acres or 34.5 per cent is owned by the United States government; 3,396,703 acres or 5.1 per cent is state land; 284,861 acres or 0.4 per cent is county and municipally-owned land and 435,688 acres or 0.7 per cent is unclassified as to ownership.

A summary for the state, giving areas and percentages of land by types and ownership, is as follows:

	Acres	Per Cent
Land in Private Ownership		
On tax roll:		
Irrigated	1,991,802	3.0
Dry farming.....	7,914,019	11.9
Meadow hay.....	346,797	.5
Pasture (Irrigated)...	189,252	.3
Suburban fruit and vegetable tracts....	55,334	.1
Grazing land.....	23,796,050	35.8
Restoration	228,412	.3
Arid, waste and seep	1,804,480	2.7
Timber	28,492	...
Total farm land...	36,354,638	54.6
Mineral land:		
Coal	754,322	1.1
Oil and shale.....	1,660,603	2.5
Quarry and claims.	305,777	.5
Total mineral...	2,720,702	4.1
Miscellaneous	32,205	.1
Town and city lots..	152,526	.2
Grand total on tax roll	39,260,071	59.0

	Acres	Per Cent
Not on tax roll:		
Railway rights-of-way	102,198	.1
Other non-taxable...	120,666	.2
Grand total privately owned....	39,482,935	59.3
State-owned Land:		
School	3,281,015	4.9
Other	115,688	.2
Total state.....	3,396,703	5.1
Local Government:		
County	141,444	.2
Municipal	143,417	.2
Total local.....	284,861	.4
United States:		
Parks and monuments.	509,910	.8
National forests	13,665,542	20.5
Unappropriated and unreserved:		
Outside grazing districts	652,987	1.0
In grazing district...	7,542,817	11.4
Power sites, reserves, etc.	347,646	.5
Military and naval reservations	219,791	.3
Total United States.	22,938,693	34.5
Unclassified	435,688	.7
Total land area.....	66,538,880	100.0

This land classification table is broken down by counties as to types of ownership and also distributes the areas according to acreage on the state tax rolls, non-taxable land, railway rights-of-way, town and city lots and other subdivisions. All figures used in the compilation are obtained from official sources as of specified dates. However, certain inconsistencies are immediately apparent. Lincoln county, for example, has a total land area of 1,659,520 acres with 2,012,997 acres on the tax rolls or 453,477 more acres taxed than there is land in the county. The explanation primarily lies in the fact that large areas of land in the county have a dual ownership. The railroads in the early days were given land grants by the government to foster construction. In selling this land the railroads transferred fee title to the surface only and retained title to the minerals in the subsurface. The result is a duplication of acreage, there being two owners, both of which are assessed and taxed. Most of the land thus taxed under dual ownership is located in counties in eastern Colorado through which the land-grant railroads operate. Not included in the accompanying table are 571,140 acres in Cheyenne and 390,606 acres in Elbert counties classed as oil and shale land

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COLORADO LAND CLASSIFICATION: OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES, 1944

Note—Percentages in this table are based on an accompanying table showing distribution of all land in the state, by types of ownership and by counties, as of specified dates. See text under "Colorado Land Classification by Types of Ownership."

COUNTY	Land Area (Acres)	Land in Private Ownership %	U. S. Government Land %	State Land %	County and Municipal Land %	*Unclassified %
Adams	798,080	128.7	1.4	4.2	0.1	+34.4
Alamosa	460,800	76.3	18.5	12.0	0.4	+7.2
Arapahoe	529,280	121.4	6.5	2.7	7.8	+38.4
Archuleta	872,960	33.9	48.4	0.5	(1)	17.2
Baca	1,641,600	83.2	0.2	4.9	(1)	11.7
Bent	981,120	81.1	1.1	14.3	(1)	3.5
Boulder	481,920	62.4	32.3	1.0	2.5	1.8
Chaffee	664,960	18.7	74.9	2.8	0.5	3.1
Cheyenne	1,134,080	94.7	(1)	5.7	(1)	+4
Clear Creek	252,160	22.0	78.6	1.2	2.9	+4.7
Conejos	813,440	32.7	55.9	7.3	(1)	4.1
Costilla	777,600	100.0	...	0.3	...	+3
Crowley	513,920	88.3	0.8	12.5	0.2	+1.8
Custer	471,680	60.4	39.2	2.7	0.1	+2.4
Delta	740,480	42.2	53.9	(1)	(1)	3.9
Denver	37,120	87.3	0.3	1.3	...	11.1
Dolores	657,920	34.6	60.8	0.8	1.1	2.7
Douglas	539,520	70.3	25.7	1.7	1.1	1.2
Eagle	1,078,400	19.7	77.4	1.0	(1)	1.9
Elbert	1,192,960	91.3	2.8	7.3	(1)	+1.4
El Paso	1,381,120	70.9	11.9	14.0	1.1	2.1
Fremont	999,680	45.1	45.0	5.8	0.7	3.4
Garfield	1,916,160	30.0	71.5	(1)	0.3	+1.8
Gilpin	95,360	54.9	67.0	1.2	0.3	+23.4
Grand	1,194,880	27.7	63.8	4.6	(1)	3.9
Gunnison	2,074,880	20.8	78.5	1.3	(1)	+6
Hinsdale	676,480	4.3	98.5	1.2	(1)	+4.0
Huerfano	1,009,920	74.3	21.3	4.8	(1)	+4
Jackson	1,038,720	36.0	52.2	19.3	...	+7.5
Jefferson	503,040	77.6	21.8	1.8	3.5	+4.7
Kiowa	1,146,880	107.9	0.1	7.4	0.1	+15.5
Kit Carson	1,389,440	101.4	(1)	4.9	0.1	+6.4
Lake	243,200	25.5	72.5	0.7	0.2	1.1
La Plata	1,080,960	41.3	38.3	1.6	0.5	18.3
Larimer	1,676,160	47.7	47.0	3.9	0.2	1.2
Las Animas	3,068,160	85.7	3.9	5.4	0.1	4.9
Lincoln	1,659,520	121.4	0.2	8.6	0.2	+30.4
Logan	1,169,280	87.2	0.2	12.8	0.2	+4
Mesa	2,120,320	26.2	70.5	(1)	0.1	3.2
Mineral	589,440	5.9	89.2	(1)	...	4.9
Moffat	3,042,560	35.1	51.5	7.0	0.3	6.1
Montezuma	1,340,800	25.9	38.8	1.1	1.1	33.1
Montrose	1,432,960	31.2	67.4	(1)	0.1	1.3
Morgan	820,480	91.8	0.2	7.7	0.1	0.2
Otero	810,880	62.7	1.0	14.9	0.3	21.1
Ouray	345,600	50.9	46.4	0.9	0.1	1.7
Park	1,386,240	41.2	53.4	6.2	0.8	+1.6
Phillips	435,200	98.6	(1)	4.5	0.2	+3.3
Pitkin	623,360	16.8	80.9	0.2	(1)	2.1
Prowers	1,040,640	93.9	1.1	5.3	0.1	+4
Pueblo	1,536,640	73.9	3.6	15.5	0.2	6.8
Rio Blanco	2,088,320	22.4	76.1	0.1	...	1.4
Rio Grande	586,240	38.4	54.9	2.8	0.1	3.8
Routt	1,491,200	49.8	43.9	4.8	0.6	0.9
Saguache	2,012,160	29.3	63.8	5.3	(1)	1.6
San Juan	250,880	10.3	99.5	2.4	0.1	+12.3
San Miguel	821,120	33.1	61.3	2.4	...	3.2
Sedgwick	348,160	102.4	(1)	7.8	0.1	+10.3
Summit	393,600	10.4	73.3	0.3	...	16.0
Teller	354,560	56.4	38.2	2.5	1.6	1.3
Washington	1,616,000	89.4	0.1	6.6	1.7	2.2
Weld	2,562,560	104.3	0.3	7.3	1.9	+13.8
Yuma	1,525,120	84.4	0.1	3.8	(1)	11.7
Total, State.....	66,538,880	59.3	34.5	5.1	.4	.7

(1) Less than 0.05 per cent.

*Owing 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."

(Continued from Page 34)

which are omitted because the duplication is apparent.

Twenty-four of the counties in the state show an excess of land accounted for over and above the actual acreage in the county. This excess runs from a fraction of 0.1 per cent up to as high as 38.4 per cent. These discrepancies are not all, however, accounted for through dual ownership, but are due to several causes. One of these is the difference in dates of the official compilation of certain types of land shown in the table. Land on the tax roll, for example, is as of April 1, 1943. State school land is listed as of June 30, 1942. County and municipal land is recorded as of January 1, 1940. While there is some duplication as a result of transfers between the divergent dates, the quantity is relatively small.

The exact area in acres of some of the counties is not definitely established due to inaccuracies of early surveys. The Bureau of the Census in 1940 increased the area of Colorado by 191,351 acres as a result of more accurate information, but in no instance was the boundary of the state or any county changed. Cadastral surveys by the General Land Office are continually under way, but up to April 30, 1938, there remained 704,916 acres within the vacant and unreserved pub-

lic domain alone which has not been surveyed. The United States Geological Survey also is engaged in mapping the land in the state and up to June 30, 1943, there had been mapped 58,156 square miles or 55.8 per cent of the total area.

There is in the state, also, some land which is not distributed by counties and, therefore, is not included in the tabulation. In this category are 678,022 acres of Indian land. Some land omitted are tracts acquired by federal agencies in various rehabilitation programs which are held by the Department of Agriculture, but are not included in the public domain. While the foregoing facts explain why an absolute classification of the land of the state is next to impossible, the areas not accounted for are relatively so small they do not materially change the general picture.

Another table published herewith gives the land classification by counties in percentages. It shows that in counties where the higher percentages apply to federal land the corresponding percentage of land in private ownership and subject to taxation is low. The percentage of federal land runs from less than 1 per cent in Yuma county to 99.5 per cent in San Juan county.

Mountains—Lakes—Mountain Passes

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

THE following gives the names, locations and elevations of 1,143 mountains and peaks in Colorado which rise to an altitude of 10,000 feet or more above sea level. Of that number, 379 have an elevation of 10,000 to 11,999 feet; 710 from 12,000 to 13,999 feet; and 54 from 14,000 feet to 14,431 feet, inclusive. Elevations used herein include determinations by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, the U. S. Geological survey, U. S. Forest Service, and other sources. The list shows a net gain of 62 peaks 10,000 feet or more in height as compared with the tabulation in the 1941-1942 Year Book. Revisions in altitudes, however, increase the number of peaks 12,000 feet or more by 64 and of those 14,000 feet or more in height by four, the latter being included in the former. Most of these additions were made through the courtesy of L. C. Shoemaker, former

assistant to the chief of education and information, of the Forest Service, who has made the subject a special study for many years. Slight changes in elevations are frequently recorded as new surveys are made.

Name	County	Feet
Abram Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	12,800
Achonee Mountain	Grand	12,656
Acoma, Mount.	Grand	10,500
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115
Aeolus Mountain (See Mount Aeolus)		
Aetna, Mount (See Mount Aetna)		
Afley Peak	Gunnison	12,500
Agency Knob	Saguache	12,274
Agnes Mountain (See Big Agnes Mountain, Little Agnes Mountain)		
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596
Alice, Mount	Boulder-Grand	13,310
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,524
Alpine Plateau	Gunnison	11,508
Alps Mountain	Clear Creek	10,507
Altar Peak		13,254
American Flag Mountain	Gunnison	12,720
Amherst Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,334
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564
Anita Peak (See Bears Ears)		

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Antelope Hills	Fremont	11,400	Bellevue Mountain	Gunnison	12,350
Antero, Mount	Chaffee	14,245	Bennay, Mount	Rio Grande	11,781
Antero Peak	Saguache	13,245	Bennett Peak	Rio Grande	13,189
Anthracite Mesa	Gunnison	10,900	Bent Peak	Hinsdale	13,400
Anthracite Range	Gunnison	12,300	Bethel, Mount	Clear Creek	12,696
Antora Mountain	Saguache	12,600	Bierstadt, Mount	Clear Creek	14,045
Anvil Mountain	San Juan	12,500	Big Agnes Mountain	Routt	12,065
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873	Big Bull Mountain	Teller	10,826
Apiatan Mountain	Grand	10,889	Big Chief, Mount	Teller	11,220
Arapahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506	Bighorn Mountain	Larimer	11,473
Argentine Peak (See South Argentine Peak)			Big Marvine (See Mount Marvine)		
Arikaree Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Big Red Hill	Eagle	10,400
Arizona Mountain	Gilpin	10,300	Big Red Mountain	Conejos	
Arkansas, Mount	Lake	13,807		Rio Grande	11,612
Arkansas Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Bison Peak	Park	12,427
Arrowhead Mountain	Park	11,199	Black Face	Dolores	
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,800		San Miguel	12,100
Arthur Mountain	El Paso	10,805	Blackhawk Peak	Gilpin	10,322
Ashcroft	Pitkin	12,300	Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,685
Audubon, Mount	Boulder	13,223	Blackhead Peak	Archuleta	12,500
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615	Black Mountain	Park	11,656
Avalanche Peak	Eagle	12,822	Black Mountain	Jackson	10,760
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,652	Black Mountain	Park	10,600
Axtell, Mount	Gunnison	12,100	Blackwall Mountain	Ouray	12,927
Aztec Mountain	La Plata	13,200	Blaines Peak (See Mount Sneffels)		
			Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huerfano-Alamosa	14,363
Babcock Peak	La Plata	13,100	Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688
Badger Mountain (See Pass Mountain)			Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000
Baker Mountain	Clear Creek	12,570	Bonita Peak	San Juan	13,200
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406	Boot Mountain	Saguache	12,412
Baker Peak	La Plata	11,900	Boreas Mountain	Park	13,058
Bald Hill	Park	11,374	Boston Peak	Gunnison	11,703
Bald Knob	La Plata	11,600	Boulder County Hill	Boulder	10,200
Bald Mountain (See Little Bald Mountain, North Bald Mountain)			Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,469	Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,974	Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365	Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,300
Bald Mountain	Summit-Park	13,694	Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600
Bald Mountain	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Breece Hill	Lake	10,600
Bald Mountain	Chaffee		Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370
	Gunnison	13,000	Brind Mountain	Teller	10,500
Bald Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700
Bald Mountain	San Miguel	11,800	Brittle Silver Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,453	Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200
Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,005	Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500
Bald Mountain	Garfield	10,200	Bross, Mount	Park	14,170
Bald Mountain	Eagle	12,096	Brown Mountain	Clear Creek	11,700
Baldy, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			Bryan Mountain	Boulder	10,900
Baldy Mountain (See Old Baldy Mountain)			Bryant, Mount	Grand	11,000
Baldy, Mount	Gunnison	12,809	Buckeye Mountain	Gilpin	10,200
Baldy Mountain	Garfield	11,400	Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863
Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)			Buck Mountain	Routt	11,400
Baldy Peak	Custer	12,600	Bucksin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800
Baldy Peak	La Plata	10,800	Bucksin Mountain	Costilla	10,512
Baldy Peak	Ouray	10,612	Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800
Baldy Peaks	Gunnison	12,400	Buffalo Mountain	Summit	12,764
Ballard Mountain	San Miguel	12,800	Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627
Ball Mountain	Lake	12,300	Buffalo Peak (See Mount Oso)		
Baltimore Ridge	Gilpin	10,504	Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541
Banana Mountain	Chaffee	12,400	Bull Cliff	Teller	10,786
Bancroft, Mount	Clear Creek		Bulldog Mountain	Mineral	10,962
	Grand	13,100	Bull Hill	Lake	13,773
Banded Mountain	Montezuma	13,000	Bull Hill	Teller	10,800
Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,760	Bull Mountain (See Big Bull Mountain)		
Bandit Peak	Park	12,473	Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Bard Peak	Clear Creek	13,634	Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087
Bartlett Mountain	Lake	13,500	Burro Mountain	Rio Blanco	10,200
Basaltic Peak (See Black Mountain)			Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,500
Basalt Mountain	Eagle	10,800	Burwell Peak	La Plata	
Battlement Mesa	Garfield	10,600		Montezuma	12,700
Battle Mountain	Larimer	11,930	Byers Peak	Grand	12,778
Battle Mountain	Teller	10,350			
Baxter Mountain	Costilla	10,629	Cairns, Mount	Grand	10,800
Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,955	Calf Mountain	Teller	10,350
Bear Mountain	Summit	12,100	Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100
Bear Mountain	Jackson	11,616	Calico Peak	Dolores	12,043
Bear Peak (See Little Bear Peak)			California Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Bearpaws Peaks	Jackson	11,735	California Mountain	Gilpin	10,600
Bear Ears	Routt	10,661	Cameron Cone	El Paso	10,705
Beattie Peak	San Juan		Cameron, Mount	Park	14,233
	San Miguel	13,200	Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124
Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746	Campbell Mountain	Mineral	10,850
Beaver Mountain	Rio Grande	11,500	Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200
Beaver Ridge	Park	11,400	Canby Mountain (See Sheep Mountain)		
Beckwith, Mount	Gunnison	12,371	Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466
Belford, Mount	Chaffee	14,000	Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621
Bellevue Peak (See North Mountain)			Cape Horn	La Plata	10,359

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,100	Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400
Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700	Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952
Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500	Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Carbonate Hill	Lake	10,625	Copper Mountain	Teller	10,226
Carbonate Hill	Teller	10,300	Corbett Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900	Cornwall Mountain	Conejos	12,300
Carion Peak	Gunnison	12,000	Corona	Archuleta	12,355
Caribou Hill	Boulder	10,504	Corral Peak	Grand	11,333
Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600	Courthouse Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray	12,162
Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100	Cover Mountain	Park	10,165
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707	Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320	Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,660
Casco Peak	Lake	13,884	Crags, The	Teller	11,450
Castle, The	Park	10,100	Crags, The	Larimer	10,800
Castle Peak (See Cathedral Peaks)			Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005
Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336	Craig Peak (See Green Mountain)		
Castle Peak	Gunnison		Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940
	Pitkin	14,259	Crater	Rio Grande	12,400
Castle Rock	Montrose		Crescent Peak	Routt	10,255
	Ouray	11,400	Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Castle Rock	La Plata	10,400	Crestone Needle	Custer-Saguache	14,191
Catamount Hills (See Raspberry Mtn.)			Crestone Peak	Saguache-Custer	14,291
Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169	Crosby Peak	Rio Grande	12,557
Cathedral Peak	Pitkin	14,100	Crosby Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400
Cattle Mountains	Mineral		Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
	Rio Grande	10,837	Crown Point	Larimer	11,400
Cedar Mountain (See Colorado Mountain)			Crown Mountain	Hinsdale	
Cement Mountain (See East Cement Mtn.)				San Juan	13,600
Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212	Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,923
Central Mountain	Gunnison	12,400	Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700
Cerro Blanco (See Blanca Peak)			Crystal Peak	Summit	13,915
Chair Mountain	Gunnison	12,800	Cub Mountain	Jefferson	10,623
Chalcedony Buttes	Park	10,400	Cuerno Herde (See Greenhorn Mountain)		
Chalk Mountain	Summit	12,000	Culebra Peak	Costilla	
Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027		Las Animas	14,069
Chapin, Mount	Larimer	12,458	Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724
Chapita Mountain (See Sabeta Peak)			Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Chapman, Mount	Chaffee				
	Gunnison	12,200	Dakota Hill	Gilpin	10,929
Cheops Pyramid (See Signal Butte)			Dallas Peak	Ouray	
Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100		San Miguel	13,800
Chicago Peak	Huerfano		Daly, Mount	Pitkin	13,193
	Costilla	10,960	Darling Ridge	Dolores	11,400
Chicago Ridge	Eagle-Lake	12,700	Davis Peak	Jackson	10,932
Chief (See Big Chief Mountain)			Deadwood Mountain	La Plata	12,300
Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,709	Decatur Mountain	Summit	12,660
Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579	Deer Mountain	Lake-Pitkin	12,800
Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,732	Deer Mountain	Larimer	10,028
Chipeta Mountain	Chaffee		Deer Peak	Custer-Huerfano	11,300
	Gunnison	13,600	Deer Peak	Jefferson	10,400
Chiquita, Mount	Larimer	13,052	Del Norte Peak (See Pintada Peak)		
Chittendon Mountain	Boulder	12,090	Del Norte Peak	Rio Grande	12,375
Cimarron Peak	Hinsdale	13,000	Demijohn Mountain	Rio Grande	10,670
Cimarron Ridge	Gunnison-Ouray	11,600	Democrat Mountain	Clear Creek	11,800
Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300	Democrat, Mount	Park-Lake	14,142
Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270	Dennis Hump	Jackson	10,800
Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804	Derby, Mount	Garfield	12,263
Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000	Derry Hill (See Long and Derry Hill)		
Clarence King Mountain (See Mount Cope-land)			Devil Mountain	Archuleta	10,000
Clark Peak	Pitkin	12,600	Devils Nose	Clear Creek	11,000
Clark's Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,965	Devils Point	La Plata	
Clinton Peak	Lake-Park	13,853		Montezuma	11,600
Clover Mountain	Chaffee		Diamond Hill	San Miguel	10,100
	Gunnison	13,000	Dickinson, Mount	Larimer	12,548
Coal Mountain	Gunnison	11,705	Dicks Peak (See Chalcedony Buttes)		
Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673	Dike Mountain	Huerfano	10,500
Cold Peak	Custer	13,190	Diorite Peak	La Plata	
Collier Mountain	Summit			Montezuma	12,600
	Clear Creek	13,147	Divide Mountain	Mesa	10,642
Colorado Mountain	Gilpin	10,883	Dolly Varden Mountain	Hinsdale	12,900
Columbia, Mount	Chaffee	14,070	Dolores Mountain	Dolores	12,100
Columbia Mountain	Clear Creek	10,800	Dolores Peak	Dolores	
Columbus Mountain (See Crescent Peak)				San Miguel	13,502
Comanche Peak (See Pagoda)			Dome, The	Routt	11,600
Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491	Dome Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716	Dome Peak	Garfield	12,498
Cone (See Purgatory Peak)			Dome Peak	Routt	10,500
Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180	Dome Peak	Routt	10,000
Cone Mountain (See Little Cone Mountain)			Dora Mountain	Summit	12,119
Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,229	Double Top Mountain	Gunnison	12,192
Conical Butte (See Whiteley Peak)					12,178
Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600	Dump Mountain	Costilla	10,310
Coon Hill	Clear Creek		Dunckley Flat Mountain	Moffat	10,200
	Grand	12,750	Dunraven, Mount	Larimer	12,548
Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700	Dunn Peak (See Dolores Peak)		
Cooper Mountain	Summit	12,807	Dyer Mountain	Lake-Park	13,800
Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176			

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Eagle Mountain	Mineral	12,200	Franklin Roosevelt Mtn. (See Wilson, Mt.)		
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,113	Freeman, Mount	Dolores-	
Eagles Nest	Summit	13,091		San Juan	12,300
Eagle River Peak (See Jacque Peak)			Freeman Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
East Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,047	Freemans Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
East Mountain	La Plata	10,700	French Peak	Lake	13,922
East Porphyry	Saguache	11,418	Front Range	Routt	12,013
East Sheep Mountain	Summit	11,900	Frustrum (See Potosi Peak)		
East Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,800	Frustrum Mountain	Saguache	13,893
East Spanish Peak	Huerfano-		Fryer Hill	Lake	10,500
	Las Animas	12,683	Fuller Peak	San Juan-	
Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,312		San Miguel	13,700
Edith Mountain	Hinsdale	12,500			
Edwards, Mount.	Clear Creek-				
	Summit	13,861	Galena Hill	Teller	10,400
Eighteenmile Mountain		12,278	Galena Mountain	Gunnison	12,580
Elbert, Mount	Lake	14,431	Galena Mountain	San Juan	13,300
El Diente	Dolores	14,200	Galena Peak	Fremont-	
Electric Mountain	Delta	10,000		Saguache	12,200
Electric Peak (See Thunderbolt Peak)			Ganley Peak	Clear Creek	12,920
Electric Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Garfield, Mount	El Paso	10,925
Electric Peak	San Juan	13,200	Garfield, Mount	San Juan	13,072
Elephant Head Rock	Archuleta	10,400	Garfield Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,800
Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790	Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,136
Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,027	Geissler Mountain	Pitkin	12,900
Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718	Gemini Peaks	Lake-Park	13,900
Elk Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Geneva Mountain	Park	12,324
Elk Mountain (See Whiteface Peak)			Geneva Peak	Park-Summit	13,090
Elk Ridge	Eagle-Summit	12,600	Gibbs Peak	La Plata-	
Elliott Mountain	Dolores	12,345		Montezuma	12,200
Emerson Mountain	La Plata	13,154	Gibson Hill	Summit	10,472
Emery Peak	San Juan	13,200	Gibson Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,729
Emma Burr Mountain	Chaffee-		Gibson Ridge	Gunnison	10,900
	Gunnison	13,400	Gilpin Peak	Ouray-	
Emmons, Mount	Gunnison	12,414		San Miguel	13,682
Empire Hill	Lake	12,700	Glacier Mountain	Summit	12,442
Endlich Mesa	La Plata	12,400	Glacier Peak	Park-Summit	12,863
Enehtah, Mount.	Grand	10,737	Gladstone Peak	Dolores-	
Engelmann Peak	Clear Creek	13,500		San Miguel	13,900
Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray-		Globe Hill	Teller	10,450
	San Juan	13,195	Goats Peak (See Gemini Peaks)		
Engineer Mountain	San Juan	12,970	Gold Dust Peak	Eagle	13,500
Eolus, Mount	La Plata	14,079	Golden Horn	San Juan-	
Epaulet Mountain	Park-Clear Creek	13,500		San Miguel	13,600
Epworth, Mount	Grand	11,841	Gold Hill	San Miguel	12,700
Estes Cone	Larimer	11,017		Pitkin-	
Ethel, Mount	Routt-Jackson	11,940		Gunnison	12,400
Etna, Mount	Chaffee	13,800	Gold Hill	Summit	12,000
Eureka Mountain	San Juan	12,800	Gold Hill	Teller	10,300
Eva, Mount	Clear Creek-		Goliath Peak	Clear Creek	12,200
	Grand	13,114	Gore Mountain	Routt	10,600
Evans, Mount	Park-Lake	13,590	Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646
Evans, Mount	Clear Creek	14,259	Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,536
Eve, Mount	Eagle	11,200	Grand Hogback (See Monument Peak)		
Expectation Mountain	Dolores	12,079	Grand Mesa	Delta-Mesa	10,000
			Grand Turk	San Juan	13,100
Fairchild, Mount	Larimer	13,502	Granite Butte (See Raspberry Mountain)		
Fairview Hill	Lake	10,425	Granite Mountain	Gunnison	12,600
Fairview Mountain	Gunnison	12,900	Granite Mountain (See Pomeroy Mountain)		
Farncomb Hill	Summit	11,386	Granite Peak	Hinsdale	12,150
Farnum Peak (See Bison Peak)			Grant Peak (See U. S. Grant Peak)		
Farnum Peak	Park	11,400	Grassy Mountain	Hinsdale	12,800
Farwell Mountain	Routt	10,850	Grassy Mountain	La Plata	10,000
Fehel Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,800	Gravel Mountain	Hinsdale	13,600
Finger Mesa	Hinsdale	12,300	Grayback Mountain	Costilla	10,575
Fisher Mountain (See Snowdrift Peak)			Grayback Mountain	Costilla-	
Fisher Mountain	Mineral	12,852		Huerfano	12,300
Fisher's Peak	Las Animas	10,300	Grayback Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602
Flag Mountain	Hinsdale	12,367	Gray Head	San Miguel	10,994
Flatop (See Dome Peak)			Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,436
Flattop	Dolores	12,104	Graysill Mountain	San Juan	12,300
Flattop Mountain	Garfield	12,493	Grays Peak	Clear Creek-	
Flattop Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,300		Summit	14,274
Flattop Mountain	Jackson-Routt	12,101	Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,496
Flatop Mountain	Archuleta	11,460	Green Mountain (See Virginia Peak)		
Fletcher Mountain	Summit	13,917	Green Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Flora, Mount	Clear Creek-		Green Mountain	Pitkin	12,747
	Grand	13,121	Green Mountain	Lake	11,800
Florida Mountain	La Plata	13,083	Green Mountain	Delta	10,632
Fools Peak	Eagle	12,958	Green Mountain	Fremont	10,000
Ford Mountain	Pitkin	10,446	Green Ridge	Larimer	10,172
Forest Hill	Gunnison	12,432	Greenback Mountain	San Miguel	13,000
Forest King Mountain	Conejos	11,000	Greenhalgh Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Fossil Mountain (See Broncho Mountain)			Greenhorn Mountain	Conejos	10,800
Fossil Ridge	Gunnison	12,500	Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano-	
Fowler Peak	Rio Blanco	10,400		Pueblo	12,334
Fox Mountain	Clear Creek	10,946	Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578
Fox Mountain	Mineral	11,517	Griffith Mountain	Clear Creek	11,500
			Grizzly Mountain	Chaffee	13,800

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Grizzly Mountain	Pitkin-Chaffee	14,020	Independence Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Grizzly Peak	Clear Creek-Summit	13,420	Independence Mountain	Summit	12,600
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	13,300	Indian Mountain	La Plata	10,400
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,702	Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata-Montezuma	12,300
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	11,760	Iron Beds	Hinsdale	13,236
Grizzly Peak	Dolores-San Juan	13,738	Ironclad Hill	Teller	10,600
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores-San Miguel	12,462	Ironclad Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Grouse Mountain	Mineral	10,119	Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624	Iron Knoll (See The Castle)	San Miguel	12,700
Guero, Mount	Gunnison	11,740	Iron Mountain	Costilla-Huerfano	11,400
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200	Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,714	Irving Peak	La Plata	13,217
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,370	Irwin, Mount (See Mount Emmons)	Gunnison	10,900
Guyotes (See Mount Guyot)			Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
Hagar Mountain	Clear Creek-Grand	13,240	Italian Mountain (See North Italian Mtn.)	Gunnison	13,550
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,056	Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
Hague's Peak	Larimer	13,562	Jackson Ridge	Montezuma	12,100
Hahns Peak	Routt	10,824	Jacque Mountain	Summit	13,215
Hale (See Mount Irving Hale)			Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Hallet Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,725	Jacque Ridge	Summit	12,600
Hamilton, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			Jagged Mountain	San Juan	13,836
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300	James Peak	Clear Creek-Grand-Gilpin	13,259
Handcart Mountain	Lake-Park	13,500	Jenkins Mountain	Gunnison	13,428
Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,008	Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,300	Jones Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,851
Hantz Peak (See Hahns Peak)			Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
Hardscrabble Mountain	Eagle	10,600	Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Harvard, Mount	Chaffee	14,399	Jura Knob	San Juan	12,615
Hawn Mountain	San Miguel	10,900	Kataka Mountain	Park	12,429
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100	Keefe Peak	Pitkin	13,300
Hayden Mountain	Saguache	12,436	Kellar Mountain	Summit	12,866
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,500	Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990	Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979	Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,400
Haydens Peak (See North Haydens Peak)			Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	Keys (See Mount Etna)		
Haystack Mountain	Jackson	10,535	King Solomon Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Hazelton Mountain	San Juan	12,300	Kingston Peak	Clear Creek-Gilpin	12,136
Heart Mountain	Mineral	10,797	Kiowa Peak	Boulder	13,101
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976	Kit Carson Peak	Saguache	14,100
Hendricks, Mount (See Green Mountain)			Klines Peak (See Fossil Ridge)		
Henry Mountain	Gunnison	13,000	Klondike Mountain	Boulder	10,801
Hermit Peak	Hinsdale	10,900	Klondike Mountain	Conejos	11,400
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores-San Juan	12,572	Lady Washington, Mount	Larimer	13,269
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225	La Garita (See Vulcan Crest; Boot Mtn.)		
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,388	La Garita	Mineral-Saguache	13,725
Highland	Pitkin	12,300	La Junta Peak	San Miguel	13,400
High Mesa (See Trident Mesa)			Lake Hill	Gunnison	11,800
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200	Lake Mountain	Saguache	11,000
Hogback (See Del Norte Peak)			Lamb Mountain	Park	12,400
Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200	Lamborn, Mount	Delta	11,337
Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203	Lands End	Delta	10,634
Holy Cross, Mount of the	Eagle	13,996	Landslide Peak	Park-Summit	13,483
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,227	Landslip Mountain	Dolores	11,650
Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300	La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,340
Hope, Mount	Chaffee	13,943	Larson Peak	Pitkin	12,900
Hope Mountain	La Plata	13,000	Last Dollar Mountain	San Miguel	11,240
Hope, Mount	Mineral	12,838	La Veta Peak	Huerfano	11,654
Horn Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Lead Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,532
Horsefly Peak	Montrose-Ouray	10,338	Leavenworth Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Horseshoe Mountain	Rio Grande	10,880	Lenawee Mountain	Park-Summit	13,197
Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,912	Leon Peak	Delta-Mesa	10,954
Horseshief Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,900	Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,535
Horstooth Peak	Boulder	10,400	Lewis Mountain	La Plata	12,700
Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000	Lillies Mountain (See Twin Sisters)		
Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814	Lime Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044	Lincoln, Mount	Clear	14,237
Humburg Hill	Summit	11,121	Lincoln Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,140	Little Agnes Mountain	Routt	11,500
Hunter Peak	Pitkin	13,400	Little Bald Mountain	Park	13,200
Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600	Little Bald Mountain	Larimer	10,400
Huntsman Mesa	Gunnison	10,100	Little Baldy Mountain	Park	12,151
Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000	Little Bartlett Mountain	Summit	12,800
Hunts Peak (See Mount Ouray)			Little Bear Peak	Costilla	14,040
Hunts Peak	Fremont-Saguache	12,446	Little Black Mountain (See Black Mtn.)		
Hurricane Peak	San Juan	13,400	Little Cone Mountain	San Miguel	12,000
Hyannis Peak	Jackson	11,600	Little Giant Mountain	San Juan	13,400
Ida, Mount	Grand-Larimer	12,700	Little Mountain	Summit	10,050
Idaho Hill	Gilpin	10,500			

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Little Pisgah Peak (See Nipple Mountain)			Mineral Mountain	Hinsdale	12,078
Little Red Mountain	Conejos	11,600	Mineral Mountain	Boulder	10,300
Lizard Head	Dolores-		Mineral Peak (See Houghton Mountain)		
	San Miguel	13,156	Mineral Point	Gunnison	12,541
Logan, Mount	Park	12,200	Missionary Ridge	La Plata	10,614
London Hill	Park	13,161	Missouri Hill	Chaffee	12,700
Lone Cone	San Miguel-		Monarch Hill	Chaffee	11,800
	Dolores	12,761	Monitor Rock	Lake	12,250
Lone Peak	Eagle-Summit	11,300	Monitor Peak (See Bald Mountain)		
Lonesome Peak	Grand	10,588	Mnoitor Peak	La Plata	13,710
Lone Spring Butte	Routt	10,228	Montana Mountain	Gilpin	10,941
Long and Derry Hill	Lake	12,900	Montezuma Peak	Archuleta	13,131
Long Branch Baldy	Saguache	12,000	Montpelier (See Uncompahgre Butte)		
Longs Peak	Boulder	14,255	Monumental Mountain	Chaffee-	
Lookout	Boulder	10,744		Gunnison	13,300
Lookout, Point	Gunnison	11,200	Monument Bluff	Mineral	12,600
Lookout Mountain (See South Lookout Pk.)			Monument Hill	La Plata	10,829
Lookout Mountain	Conejos	12,387	Monument Peak	Mineral	10,638
Lookout Mountain	Saguache	11,400	Morgan Peak	Summit	12,400
Lookout Mountain	Gunnison	10,900	Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,794
Lookout Mountain	Larimer	10,632	Moss, Mount	La Plata-	
Lookout Peak	San Juan-			Montezuma	13,200
	San Miguel	13,674	Mountain View Crest	La Plata	13,002
Lookout Peak (See South Lookout Peak)			Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413
Los Morotes (See Prospect Peak)			Music Peak	Saguache	13,100
Lost Mountain	Chaffee	12,700			
Lost Park Mountain	Park	11,800	Nakai Peak	Grand	12,221
Loveland Mountain	Park	13,624	Nast, Mount	Pitkin	12,500
Lulu Mountain	Jackson-		Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406
	Larimer	12,278	Navajo Peak	Archuleta	11,330
Lulu Mountain	Grand	11,720	Nebo, Mount	San Juan	13,199
			Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,547
Macomb Peak (See South River Peak)			Needle Mountains (See West Needle Mtns.)		
Macomber Peak	San Juan	13,200	Needles, The	Larimer	10,075
Madden Peak	Montezuma-		Nelson Mountain	Mineral	12,050
	La Plata	11,980	Neota, Mount	Grand-Larimer	11,700
Mahana Peak	Boulder	12,629	Neva, Mount	Boulder-Grand	12,800
Mam (See North Mam ; South Mam)			New York Peak	Pitkin	13,000
Mammoth Mountain	Mineral	11,650	Niagara Peak	Hinsdale-	
Mammoth Mountain	Conejos	11,340		San Juan	13,800
Manganesse Peak	Gunnison	10,921	Nigger Baby Hill	Dolores	10,600
Marcellina, Mount	Gunnison	11,349	Nigger Hill	Summit	10,171
Marleston Peak	Park	10,874	Nimbus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,730
Marmot Peak	Chaffee-Park	11,841	Nipple Mountain	Fremont	10,068
Maroon Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	14,126	Nipple Mountain	Archuleta	12,000
Martha Washington Mountain (See Mount Lady Washington)			Nisa Mountain	Grand	10,791
Martland Peak	Park	10,600	Nokhu Crags	Jackson	12,400
Marvine (See Plateau Peak)			North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000
Marvine, Mount	Rio Blanco	12,045	North Hayden Peak	Saguache	11,807
Massive, Mount	Lake	14,418	North Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,225
Matchless Mountain	Gunnison	12,383	North Mam	Garfield	10,973
Matterhorn Peak	Hinsdale	13,585	North Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Mayflower Hill	Summit	12,400	North Mountain	Rio Grande	12,727
McArthur Mountain	Pitkin	12,100	North Pole	San Miguel	12,179
McCaulley Peak	La Plata	13,558	North Ridge	Boulder	12,000
McClellan, Mount	Clear Creek	13,423	North Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
McGregor Mountain	Larimer	10,482	North Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,439
McHenry's Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,200	North Star Mountain	Park-Summit	13,600
McKenzie Mountain	Mineral	11,700	North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400
McLelland Mountain	Mineral	10,911	Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600
McMillan Peak	San Juan	12,800	Number 5	Hinsdale-	
McNamee Peak	Lake-Park	13,750		Mineral	13,417
Meadow Mountain	Gunnison	12,200	Nystrom, Mount	Grand	12,600
Meadow Mountain	Boulder	11,634			
Mears Peak (See Hayden Peak)			Ogallala Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147
Mears Peak	Ouray-		Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400
	San Miguel	13,488	Ohio Peak (See Carbon Peak)		
Meeker, Mount	Boulder	13,911	Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600
Meeker Ridge	Boulder	12,500	Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251
Meigs Peak (See Summit Peak)			Ohlwiiler Ridge	La Plata	11,800
Mendicant Ridge	Gunnison	11,800	Old Baldy	Grand	11,809
Mendota Peak	Ouray-		Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602
	San Miguel	13,300	Old Baldy Peak	Costilla	14,125
Meridian Hill	Park	11,000	Ophir Mountain	San Juan-	
Mesa Lata	Hinsdale	11,900		San Miguel	12,800
Mesa Lavata	Hinsdale	11,300	Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100
Mesa Peak (See Del Norte Peak)			Oregon Hill	Gilpin	10,883
Mesa Peak	La Plata	12,955	Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000
Methodist Mountain	Chaffee	11,600	Ormus Mountain		12,185
Metroz Mountain	Mineral	11,897	Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000
Michigan Hill	Gilpin	10,500	Orphan Butte	La Plata-	
Middle Mountain	Chaffee	13,100		Montezuma	11,136
Middle Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Orton, Mount	Boulder	11,682
Mills Moraine	Larimer	11,000	Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,703
Milwaukee Peak (See Cold Peak)			Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478
Mineral Hill	Teller	10,150	Otmar Point	Pitkin	10,000
Mineral Hill	Summit	10,835	Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767
			Ouray Peak	Chaffee	13,955

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600	Rabbit Ears Mountain	Jackson	10,719
Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002	Radical Hill	Summit	12,300
Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Oxford, Mount	Chaffee	14,000	Raspberry Mountain	Teller	10,500
Pacific Peak	Summit	13,964	Rawah Peak	Jackson-	
Pagoda	Boulder	13,491		Larimer	12,636
Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257	Razor Creek Dome	Saguache	11,400
Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674	Red and White Mountain	Eagle	11,200
Pahlone Peak	Chaffee-		Red Bluff	Conejos	10,800
	Gunnison	12,035	Red Bluffs	Pueblo-Custer-	
Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500		Huerfano	11,400
Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000	Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Paite Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082	Red Cone	Park	12,500
Palmer Mesa	Mineral-		Red Elephant Hill	Clear Creek	10,309
	Saguache	12,324	Red Elephant Mountain	Jackson	11,550
Palmer Peak	Park	12,526	Red Hill (See Big Red Hill)		
Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400	Red Hill	Jackson	11,400
Park Cone	Gunnison	12,102	Red Hill	La Plata	10,669
Park Mountain	Costilla	10,396	Red Mountain (See Redcloud Peak)		
Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433	Red Mountain (See Big Red Mountain;		
Parnassus, Mount.	Clear Creek	13,576	Little Red Mountain)		
Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876	Red Mountain	Clear Creek	12,309
Parry Peak	Clear Creek-		Red Mountain	Conejos	13,180
	Grand	13,344	Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
Pass Mountain	Park	11,400	Red Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,500
Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400	Red Mountain	Chaffee-	
Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900		Gunnison	13,323
Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,300	Red Mountain	Hinsdale	12,797
Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200	Red Mountain	Pitkin	10,400
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,434	Red Mountain No. 1	Ouray-San Juan	12,500
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219	Red Mountain No. 2	Ouray	12,200
Peerless Peak	Lake-Park	13,750	Red Mountain No. 3	Ouray-San Juan	12,870
Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200	Red Mountains	Summit	13,230
Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100	Red Peak	Costilla-	
Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003		Las Animas	13,600
Perry Mountain	Lake	12,676	Red Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,382
Piedra Colorow Pintada	Hinsdale	11,000	Red Peak	Park-Summit	13,352
Piedra Peak	Mineral	12,300	Red Table Mountain	Eagle	11,743
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13,968	Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12,392
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,109	Revenue Mountain	Clear Creek-	
Pile Hill	Gilpin	10,862		Summit	12,903
Pilot Knob	San Juan		Rhyolite Mountain	Teller	10,771
	San Miguel	13,750	Ribbon Mesa	Rio Grande	10,857
Pilate Peak (See Bald Mountain)			Richaborger Mountain	Park	10,600
Pine Ridge	Larimer	10,500	Richmond Hill	Pitkin	11,500
Piney Peak	Eagle	11,563	Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Pinnacle (See Eagle Mountain)			Richtofen, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,953
Pintada Peak	Rio Grande	13,176	Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,827
Pisgah, Mount.	Teller	10,400	Rito Alto Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,573
Pisgah, Mount.	Clear Creek-		River Peak (See South River Peak)		
	Gilpin	10,084	Robeson Mountain	Clear Creek	13,122
Plateau Peak	Rio Blanco	12,030	Rock Hill	Lake	10,900
Poison Mountain	Rio Grande	12,100	Rocky Point	Gunnison	11,772
Pole Mountain	Hinsdale	13,737	Rogers Peak	Clear Creek	13,329
Polepatch Hill	Gunnison	10,400	Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
Pomeroy Mountain	Chaffee	13,400	Rosalie Peak	Park	13,574
Pomeroy Mountain	Boulder	10,000	Rosa, Mount	Teller	11,504
Pool Table Mountain	Rio Grande	12,139	Rosedale Peak (See Pegmatite Points)		
Popes Nose	Hinsdale	12,402	Round Hill	Park	11,200
Porcupine Hill	Clear Creek	10,200	Round Mountain	Saguache	12,027
Porcupine Ridge	Gunnison	10,600	Round Mountain	San Juan	13,422
Porphyry Peaks	Grand	11,355	Round Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,874	Round Mountain	Saguache	11,900
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,768	Round Mountain	Gunnison	10,881
Powell, Mount	Summit	13,534	Rowter, Mount	Gunnison	13,750
Prairie Mountain	Grand-Summit	10,664	Ruby Mountain	Summit	13,281
Princeton, Mount	Chaffee	14,177	Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Printer Boy Hill	Lake	11,402	Rudolph Hill	Gunnison	10,126
Prospect Hill	Summit	10,700	Ruffner Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Prospect Mountain	Conejos	12,224	Runlett Peak	La Plata	11,400
Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608	Ryder Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174			
Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736	Sabeta Peak	Chaffee	13,600
Ptarmigan Peak	Grand-Summit	12,400	Sachett Mountain	El Paso	12,600
Pulver Mountain	Park	10,400	Sacramento Peaks (See Mount Sherman)		
Puma Hills	Park	11,400	Saddle Mountain (See North Saddle Mtn. ;		
Purgatory Peak	Costilla-		South Saddle Mtn.)		
	Las Animas	13,719	Saddle Mountain	Park	10,815
Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,900	Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033
Purple Mountain	Gunnison	12,989	San Bernardo Mountain	San Miguel	11,845
Pyramid (See Crystal Peak)			Sand Mountain	Routt	10,817
Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000	Sand Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611	Sandstone Mountain	Dolores	10,450
			San Joaquin Ridge	San Miguel	13,500
Quadrade Peak (See Saddle Mountain)			San Luis, Mount	Teller	10,490
Quail Mountain	Chaffee	13,461	San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,149
Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256	San Miguel Peak	Dolores-	
				San Miguel	13,700

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Santa Fe Mountain	Clear Creek	10,200	Snowstorm Peak	La Plata	12,500
Santa Fe Peak	Summit		Sopris Peak	Pitkin	12,823
Satana Peak	Clear Creek	13,146	South Argentine Peak	Clear Creek	
Sawtooth Mountain	Grand	11,900		Summit	13,600
Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,587	South Bald Mountain (See Bald Mountain)		
Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304	South Lookout Peak	San Juan	
Sawtooth Mountain (See Agency Knob)				San Miguel	13,500
Sawtooth Range	Routt	12,065	South Mam	Garfield	10,897
Sawtooth Rocks	Montrose		South Matchless Mtn.	Gunnison	12,235
Saxon Mountain	Ouray	10,897	South Mountain	Rio Grande	12,500
Scarp Ridge	Clear Creek	11,534	South Peak	Park-Lake	12,900
Schoolmaam Mountain	Gunnison	12,338	South River Peak	Mineral	13,142
Schuykill Mountain	Park	11,400	South Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
Section Point	Gunnison	12,188	South Tarryall Peak (See Tarryall Peak)		
	Dolores		Spanish Peaks (See East Spanish Peak;		
Sentinel Peak	San Juan	11,900	West Spanish Peak)		
Sentinel Peak	Rio Grande	10,137	Spearhead Mountain	Park	11,200
	Jackson-		Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482
	Larimer	10,000	Spiller Peak	La Plata-	
Sentinel Point	Teller	12,500		Montezuma	13,000
Seven Utes Mountain	Jackson	11,438	Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777
Shadow Mountain	Grand	10,100	Square Top Mountain	Clear Creek	13,771
Sharktooth	Montezuma	12,300	Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733
Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,179	Squaw Mountain	Teller	10,376
Shawnee Peak	Park	12,400	St. Charles Peak	Custer-	
Sheep Mountain	Dolores-			Huerfano	11,600
	San Miguel	13,200	St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600
Sheep Mountain	Garfield	12,200	St. Sophia Ridge	Ouray-	
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,900		San Miguel	13,100
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	St. Vrain, Mount.	Boulder	12,162
Sheep Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	Star Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Sheep Mountain	Grand	10,400	Stanley Mountain	Clear Creek-	
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,176		Grand	12,516
Sheep Mountain	Huerfano	10,600	Star Mountain	Lake	13,000
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	11,089	Star Peak	Gunnison-	
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374		Pitkin	13,562
Sheep Mountain	Rio Grande	12,493	Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-	
Sheep Mountain	Summit	12,507		Costilla	11,409
Sheep Mountain	Park	12,800	Stella, Mount.	Gunnison	12,600
Sheep Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,032
Sheep Mountain (See Little Sheep Mtn.;			Stockrider Peak	Dolores	12,323
North Sheep Mtn.; East Sheep Mtn.;			Stoll Mountain	Park	10,915
Table Mtn.; Thorodin Mtn.)			Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Sheeps Head	Conejos	12,200	Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,677
Sheridan, Mount	Lake-Park	13,700	Storm King	Montrose-Ouray	11,388
Sheridan Hill	Clear Creek-		Storm King	Saguache	11,000
	Gilpin	10,700	Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,749
Sheridan Mountain	La Plata	12,792	Storm Mountain	Routt	10,600
Sherman (See Sunshine Peak)			Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400
Sherman, Mount	Park-Lake	14,037	Storm Peak	Larimer	13,335
Sherman Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100	Storm Peak	Dolores	12,050
Shingle Peak	Garfield	12,072	Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859
Shipler Mountain	Grand	11,400	Stormy Peak	Park	11,748
Shoshone Peak (See Chiefs Head)			Straub Mountain	Teller	10,050
Sierra Blanca (See Blanca Peak)			Stray Horse Ridge	Lake	10,600
Sievers Mountain	Pitkin	12,300	Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556
Signal Mountain	Larimer	11,200	Sugarloaf	Park	10,800
Silesia Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,599	Sugarloaf	Grand	12,050
Silex, Mount	San Juan	13,634	Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,512
Silverheels, Mount	Park	13,835	Sugarloaf Rock	Hinsdale	10,827
Silver Mesa (See West Silver Mesa; East Silver Mesa)			Sullivan Mountain	Park-Summit	13,200
Silver Mountain	Rio Grande	12,450	Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,341
Silver Mountain	San Miguel	13,400	Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
Silver Mountain	Summit-		Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,053
	Clear Creek	12,900	Sunlight Peak	Garfield	10,400
Silver Mountain	La Plata	12,400	Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Silver Plume Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500	Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Simmons Peak	Fremont-		Swan Peak	Summit	10,600
	Saguache	11,800	Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400
Simpson, Mount (See Rio Grande Pyramid)			Tabeguache	Chaffee	14,000
Sioux Mountain (See Mount Alice)			Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610
Slate Mountain	Eagle	11,104	Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114
Slate Peak (See Purple Peak)			Table Mountain (See North Table Mtn.;		
Sleepy Cat Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800	South Table Mtn.)		
Slide Rock Mountain	La Plata	10,700	Table Mountain (See Pool Table Mtn.; Red Table Mtn.)		
Sliderock Ridge	Dolores-		Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949
	San Juan	13,146	Tanima Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,417
Sloane Peak	Pitkin	10,538	Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800
Slow Trail Ridge	Eagle	10,400	Tarryall Peak (See North Tarryall Peak)		
Smith Peak		13,093	Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300
Sneffels, Mount	Ouray	14,143	Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600
Sniktaw, Mount	Clear Creek	13,241	Taylor Peak	Gunnison-	
Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,077		Pitkin	13,419
Snowdrift Peak	Grand	12,280	Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150
Snowmass Mountain	Pitkin-		Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,218
	Gunnison	14,077	Teller Mountain	Summit	12,602
Snowshoe Mountain	Mineral	12,000			

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Telluride Mountain	Conejos	11,100	Velte Peak		13,456
Telluride Peak	San Miguel	12,700	Vermillion Peak	San Juan	
Tenderfoot Hill	Teller	10,500	Vestal Peak	San Miguel	13,870
Tenderfoot Mountain	Summit	11,800	Veta Mountain (See La Veta Peak)	San Juan	13,853
Ten Mile Peaks	Summit	12,800	Viewcrest Mountain		12,390
Teocalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220	Vigil Peak	El Paso	10,075
Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686	Virginia Peak	Jefferson	10,530
Thatchtop	Larimer	12,800	Vulcan Crest	Mineral	
Thimble Rock	Pitkin	10,100		Saguache	13,722
Thirty-nine Mile Mtn.	Park	11,000	Vulcan Mountain	Chaffee-	
Thomas, Mount	Eagle	11,991		Gunnison	13,000
Thorodin Mountain	Gilpin	10,500	W Mountain	Eagle-Garfield	11,400
Three Chimneys, The (See Castle Peak)			Warrior Mountain	Clear Creek	11,269
Three Needles	San Juan-		Warren, Mount	Clear Creek	13,300
	San Miguel	13,400	Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,551
Three Point Block		12,190	Washboard Rock	Montrose	10,700
Three Tetons (See Crestone)			Washington (See Mount Lady Washington)		
Thunderbolt Peak	Grand	11,943	Watanga Mountain	Grand	12,381
Thunder Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Welba Peak	Moffat	10,500
Tie Hill	Mineral	11,131	Westcott, Mount	Grand	10,400
Tileston, Mount	Larimer	11,244	West Blackwith Peak	Gunnison	12,168
Tilton, Mount	Gunnison	12,633	West Elk Peak	Gunnison	12,920
Tiptop Peak	Summit	12,038	West Mountain	La Plata	11,709
Tobasco (See Handies Peak)			West Mountain	Gunnison	10,500
Toll, Mount	Boulder-Grand	12,400	West Needle Mountains	San Juan	13,057
Tomichi Dome	Gunnison	11,384	Weston Peak	Park	13,500
Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)			West Point	Gunnison	10,700
Torreys Peak	Clear Creek-		West Porphyry Peak	Saguache	11,500
	Summit	14,264	West Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,500
Tower Mountain	San Juan	13,444	West Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
Trachyte Knob (See The Castle)				Las Animas	13,623
Trachyte Mountain	Teller	10,863	Wetterhorn Peak	Hinsdale-	
Trail Ridge	Larimer	12,409		Ouray	14,017
Traver Peak	Lake-Park	13,846	Whale Peak	Park-Summit	13,074
Treasure Mountain	Gunnison	13,091	Whetstone, Mount	Gunnison	12,543
Treasure Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Whipple Mountain	San Miguel	11,900
Treasure Mountain	Mineral	11,300	Whitecap Mountain	Dolores	12,350
Treasurevault Mountain	Lake-Park	13,600	Whitecross Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
Treasury Mountain	Gunnison	13,442	White Dome	San Juan	13,614
Trelease, Mount	Clear Creek	12,503	Whiteface Peak	Grand	11,494
Tremble Mountain (See Tremont Mtn.)			Whitehead Mountain (See Sand Mountain)		
Tremont Mountain	Gilpin	10,400	Whitehead Peak	San Juan	13,200
Trient Mesa	Gunnison	11,470	Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,493
Trinchera Peak	Las Animas-Cos-		Whiteley Peak	Grand	10,150
	tilla-Huerfano	13,540	White Mountain (See Mount Logan)		
Trinity Peaks	San Juan	13,811	White Peak	Saguache	13,600
Troublesome Peak	Grand	11,500	White Pine Mountain	Larimer	10,249
Trout Mountain	Mineral	11,930	White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Trout Pass Hills	Chaffee-Park	10,600	Whites Hill	Lake	11,300
Truro Peak	Pitkin	13,300	Whitney Peak	Eagle	13,200
Tucker Mountain	Summit	12,500	Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,268
Turret Peak	Garfield	11,800	Wilkinson, Mount	Gunnison	11,600
Turret Peak	La Plata	13,826	Williams Mountains	Pitkin	13,400
Turret Peak	Mineral	10,667	Williams Peak	Grand-Summit	11,619
Tuttle Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Wilson, Mount*	Dolores	14,250
Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,160	Windom Peak	San Miguel	14,084
Twin Cones (See Kenosha Twin Cones)			Wilson Peak	La Plata	14,026
Twin Mountains	Saguache	10,600	Windy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,588
Twin Peak	Jackson-Routt	11,100	Windy Point	Saguache	12,200
Twin Peaks	Jackson-Routt	11,950	Windy Ridge	Park	11,722
Twin Peaks	Chaffee	13,278	Wise Mountain	Summit	12,050
Twin Peaks	Huerfano-		Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,855
	Saguache	11,800	Woodchuck Peak	Clear Creek	11,200
Twin Sisters	Fremont-		Woodland Mountain	Boulder	11,100
	Saguache	12,600	Wood Mountain	Hinsdale-	
Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,436		San Juan	13,640
Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438	Woods Mountain	Clear Creek	12,926
Uncompahgre Plateau	Mesa-Montrose	10,000	Wulsten Peak	Custer	13,659
Uncompahgre Peak	Hinsdale	14,306	Yale, Mount	Chaffee	14,172
Union Mountain	Summit	12,336	Yampa Peak (See Juniper Mountain)		
U. S. Grant Peak	San Juan-		Yankee Hill	Clear Creek-	
	San Miguel	13,692		Gilpin	11,200
Upper Grand Valley Peak (See Bowen Mtn.)			Yankee Hill	Lake	10,940
Upper Muddy Butte (See Whiteley Peak)			Yellow Mountain	San Miguel	12,900
Usher Peak (See Mount Shavano)			Yellow Peak		13,618
Utah Hill	Gilpin	10,500	Ypsilon Mountain	Larimer	13,507
Ute Peak	Grand-Summit	12,298	Zion, Mount	Lake	12,100
Ute Peak	Mineral	10,800	Zirkel, Mount	Jackson-Routt	12,220
V Mountain	Archuleta	10,716			
Van Wirt Mountain	Chaffee-				
	Gunnison	13,000			
Vasquez Peak	Clear Creek-				
	Grand	12,800			

*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
Bremar	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	5,250
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	9,980
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
Margaretta	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 Noshee Res. No. 3	Kiowa	3,870
Nee Sopa Res. No. 5	Kiowa	3,860
Nee Gronda Res. No. 4	Kiowa	3,840
Nee Skah Res.	Kiowa	3,885
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
Snowmass	Pitkin	12,500

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
Troat	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

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

Name	County	Altitude
Upper Crater	Gilpin	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.

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 143 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

Name of Pass	Counties	Name of Range	Elevation in Feet	Earliest Known Use	Character of Present Use
Agate	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,382	1880	Highway
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	8,890	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	Routt-Jackson	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,180	1865	Trail
Buffalo	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	11,500*	1870	Trail
Cameron	Larimer-Jackson	Medicine Bow	10,285	1878	Highway
Cebolla	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,934	---	Trail
Cinnamon	Hinsdale-San Juan	San Juan Group	12,300	1878	Abandoned Road
Cochetopa (South)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,032	1820	Highway
Cochetopa (North)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Columbine	La Plata	San Juan Group	12,600*	1902	Trail
Columbine	Montrose	---	8,500*	---	Trail
Comanche	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Cottonwood	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,000*	1887	Trail
Cucharas	Las Animas-Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,500*	1877	Road
Cumberland	Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,975	---	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	12,057	---	Trail
Georgia	Park-Summit	Front	11,598	1860	Abandoned Road
Gore	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,000*	---	Highway
Gunshot	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,500*	---	Trail
Hagerman	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	11,495	1878	Highway in old R. R. Tunnel
Halfmoon	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	12,712	---	Trail
Hancock	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,263	1888	Trail
Hayden	Fremont-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,780	1878	Trail
Hoosier	Park-Summit	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,541	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
La Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,382	1877	Ditch
Lizard Head	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
Lou Pinos	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,500*	---	R. R. and Highway
Lou Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,260	1912	Highway
Loveland	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	11,992	1888	Trail
Lulu	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,400*	1905	Projected Highway
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	11,312	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
Napoleon	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,050	---	Trail
North Cochetopa	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Ohio	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,033	1900	Trail
Ophir	San Juan-San Miguel	San Juan Group	11,350	1888	Trail
Owl Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,120	1919	Trail
Pass Creek	Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,200*	1850	Road
Pearl	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,715*	1890	Trail
Poncha	Chaffee-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,010	Before 1800	Highway
Ptarmigan	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,000*	---	Trail
Rabbit Ears	Jackson-Routt-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,650	1895	Highway
Railroad	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Raton	Las Animas	San Juan Group	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	San Juan Group	8,600*	---	Trail
San Francisco	Las Animas	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,560	---	Trail
Sangre de Cristo	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,459	Before 1800	Abandoned Road
Schofield	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1885	Road
Scotch Creek	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,500*	---	Abandoned Road
Silver	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Skull Creek	Moffat	San Juan Group	8,700*	---	Road
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	11,025	1878	Road
Squaw	Clear Creek	Front	9,807	---	Highway
Stillwater	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
St. Louis	Grand	Front	11,500*	---	Trail
Stony	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,594	1878	Trail
Summit	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Swampy	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,365	1900	Trail
Tarryall	Park	Front	12,456	---	Road
Taylor	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	12,500*	---	Trail
Taylor	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,400*	1882	Trail
Tennessee	Lake-Eagle	Front	10,424	1873	R. R. and Highway
Tincup	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,150	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	San Juan Group	8,200*	---	Road
Ute	Teller	San Juan Group	7,600	Before 1800	Road
Ute	Routt-Jackson	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,100*	1875	Trail
Ute	Grand	Front	9,800*	1880	Trail
Ute	Larimer-Jackson	Medicine Bow	10,500*	1878	Trail
Vasquez	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,850*	1862	Trail
Venable	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,100*	1880	Railroad
Victor	Teller	San Juan Group	10,202	---	Railroad
Warm Springs	Park	Park-Mosquito	---	1910	Trail
Webster	Park-Summit	Front	12,102	1900	Trail
Weminuche	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,622	---	Trail
West Maroon	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,400*	---	Trail
Weston	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	12,109	1875	Abandoned Road
Willkerson	Park	Tarryall	9,525	---	Highway
Willow Creek	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,683	1878	Highway
Wolf Creek	Mineral-Archuleta	San Juan Group	10,850	1888	Highway
Yellowjacket	La Plata	San Juan Group	8,000*	1915	Trail
Yellowjacket	Rio Blanco	San Juan Group	7,400*	1877	Road
Yellowjacket	Routt	San Juan Group	7,500*	---	Road

*Approximate elevation in feet.

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

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Reclamation)

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		
Cartier Lake ¹	(Offstream)	Irr.....	200	1,500	91	..	.....	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Cherry Creek ⁵	Cherry Creek.....	F. C.....	50	3,600	..	116	1,000,000	City of Denver
Cheesman.....	South Platte.....	W. S.....	232	710	58	..	103,000	City of Denver
Granby.....	Colorado.....	Irr.....	288	720	31	..	2,650,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Granby ⁴	Colorado.....	Irr.....	223	940	..	44	2,650,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Green Mountain ⁵	Blue.....	Irr., P.....	274	1,060	37	19	44,450,000	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
John Martin (Caddoa) ⁵	Arkansas.....	F. 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 ⁵	Pine.....	Irr.....	143	4,050	..	25	3,726,726	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Wagon Wheel Gap ⁴	Rio Grande.....	Irr., F. C., P.....	430	1,170	5	..	.....	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

¹F. 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, Highways, Mine Drainage and Exploration—Names—Location—Description

COLORADO affords an outstanding example of man's propensity to battle and overcome natural barriers in his path of progress 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 minerals in the earth and 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 or town. 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 approximately 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. This does not include 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 13, 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 Twin Lakes tunnel is located east of Aspen in Pitkin county and is a part of the Independence Pass trans-mountain diversion system which gathers water on the western slope of the Continental Divide and distributes it to farms in Crowley county on the eastern side of the range. It was the first major transmountain water diversion project in the state. It transports water gathered from the Roaring Fork river and tributaries through the Sawatch mountains under Independence pass, from which point it flows through natural courses into and through Twin Lakes in Lake county and down the Arkansas river to its destination. It is owned by the Twin Lakes Reservoir & Canal company and construction was financed with funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Work started on both sides of the divide in November, 1933, the tunnel was "holed" through on February 4, 1935, and the project was completed the following summer. The estimated cost was \$1,300,000 for the tunnel and diversion dam. The altitude at the west portal is 10,503 feet above sea level. The tunnel is 20,334 feet long and 8.2 feet in diameter, the bore being of the horseshoe type. The drop in altitude from the west portal is 3.3 feet per 1,000 feet.

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 encountered 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 Cripple 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 first world war. On May 13, 1922, he quit-claimed the right-of-way for that portion of the railroad abandoned to the state highway department for highway purposes, title in the tunnel itself not being transferred. State highway No. 104 now runs through the tunnel.

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

The Loveland Pass tunnel is located on the boundary between Summit and Clear Creek counties on Highway 6. It goes under the Continental Divide and reduces the highway distance by four miles and eliminates 682 feet of climb over the range. The state highway department began work on the pioneer bore on November 25, 1941, and it was completed in March, 1943. The pioneer tunnel is 5,418 feet long, seven feet high and seven feet wide and enters the range at an elevation of 11,310 feet above sea level. The cost was \$280,000. The project calls for the enlargement of the tunnel to a width of

32 feet to carry two 11-foot lanes of automotive traffic and will include three-foot sidewalks and gutters on each side. The enlargement of the bore has been deferred until after the war.

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 Leadville Drainage tunnel is a federal project being constructed under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of draining flooded mines and workings in the Carbonate, Fryer Hill, Downtown and Iron Hill areas of the Leadville mining district. The 78th congress appropriated \$1,400,000 to defray the cost and the President signed the bill on July 12, 1943. The construction contract was awarded on December 4, 1943, to the Stiers Brothers Construction company of St. Louis, and work

began on December 6, 1943. Completion is expected in the summer of 1945.

The tunnel will be 9 by 11 feet in size inside of the lining and 17,300 feet long. It will run from the Hibschle claim above the east fork of the Arkansas river to the Pyreness shaft, with laterals to the Tuscon and Penrose shafts, providing drainage for 84 principal mines and approximately 700 claims and small workings. The elevation at the Hibschle claim is 9,950 feet above sea level or 383 feet lower than the Yak tunnel which drains the southern part of the district. The drainage is expected to release approximately 3,000,000 tons of zinc and lead and 1,000,000 tons of manganese ores for recovery.

An agreement was entered into between the government and the operators which stipulates that payment of construction and operation costs shall be made through the assessment of royalties on smelter and mill returns from minerals recovered in the drained areas. The royalty will be not less than 2 per cent nor more than 4 per cent on recoveries from areas higher in altitude than the tunnel level and not less than 1 per cent nor more than 2 per cent for minerals below that level. If returns exceed the cost and upkeep, the surplus will be returned to the operators on a pro rata basis.

The Lucania tunnel, at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, was constructed for mine development and transportation purposes. It was started in the fall of 1901 and up to January 1, 1911, had been driven 6,385 feet. The projected length is 12,000 feet. The size of the tunnel is eight feet square.

The Big Five, or Central tunnel, at Idaho Springs, Clear Creek county, constructed for mine drainage and transportation purposes, is 9,000 feet long. It is 12 feet wide by eight feet high for a distance of 2,500 feet and the remainder is five feet wide by seven feet high.

The Rawley tunnel at Bonanza, Saguache county, was started on May 27, 1911, and completed in October, 1912. It is eight feet wide, seven feet high and 6,600 feet long. It was constructed for mine drainage and development purposes.

The Marshall-Russell tunnel, which was constructed for mine drainage, transportation and development purposes, is located at Empire, in Clear Creek county. Construction work started in October, 1901, and it was

completed in 1912. It is eight feet wide, nine feet high and 6,700 feet long.

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

The Alva B. Adams tunnel, named after the late United States senator from Colorado and formerly known as the Continental Divide tunnel, is a unit of the Colorado Big Thompson project which is described elsewhere in this

volume. Its purpose is to transport surplus water from the Colorado river basin under the Continental Divide to tributaries of the South Platte river. Construction began in June, 1940, and excavation was completed on June 30, 1944. The tunnel starts at the east end of Grand Lake on the western slope and extends in a northeasterly direction to Wind River, six miles southwest of Estes Park, on the eastern slope. Its length is 13.1 miles and the diameter of the circular section inside the concrete lining is 9 by 9 feet. The minimum and maximum thicknesses of the concrete lining are 9 and 18 inches. The elevation at the east portal, the lowest point, is 8,250 feet above sea level and approximately 4,000 feet below the crest of the divide which it penetrates. The gradient descending from the western to the eastern portal is 8½ feet per mile. The United States Bureau of Reclamation is in charge of the work. Construction was temporarily halted on December 31, 1942, on the authority of the War Production board due to the shortage of critical war materials. On July 12, 1943, President Roosevelt approved an additional appropriation of \$3,500,000 for the completion of the tunnel, the WPB authorized the resumption of work in the same month, and on August 21, 1943, the war manpower commission gave its approval. Its completion is expected late in 1944 or early in 1945.

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 and Mineral Springs of Colorado

Location—Qualities of Waters—Present Use—Mineral Waters

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 bath-

ing, 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, temperature, approximate discharge and description.

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.

Name	County	Temperature	Approximate Discharge (Gals. a Minute)	Remarks
Agua Caliente Spring	Conejos	90	50	Irrigation.
Alkali Springs	Delta	72	5	Several small springs; not used.
Avalanche Springs	Pitkin	112-134	200	5 springs, for ¼ mile along Rock Creek (Crystal River); bathing.
Big Dotsero Spring	Eagle	84	400	Bathing.
Cebolla Hot Springs	Gunnison	84-115	100	20 springs in 2 groups; resort. Also called Ojo de los Caballos.
Cement Creek Spring	Gunnison	83	40	Not used; has formed mound of travertine.
Chamberlain Hot Springs	Saguache	116-133	50	30 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
Cottonwood Springs	Chaffee	120-144	150	5 springs; camping ground. Also called Buena Vista Hot Springs.
Dexter Spring	Conejos	71	5	Not used.
Geyser Warm Spring	San Miguel	94	5	Bathing.

THEMAL 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.

Name	County	Temperature	Approximate Discharge (Gals. a Minute)	Remarks
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	106-125	3,000	Many springs; resort. Issue from bed and bank of Colorado River; outlet formerly higher.
Hartsel Hot Springs	Park	105-134	10	5 springs; resort.
Hot Sulphur Springs	Grand	90-118	40	About 25 springs; resort; sanitarium; strong sulphur odor; tufa deposits.
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	98-108	50	Several springs; resort.
Iron Spring	Dolores	82	30	Limonite deposit; not used.
Juniper Hot Springs	Moffat	105	25	Several springs; resort.
McIntyre Warm Springs	Conejos	62	600	Several springs; irrigation. Formerly Los Ojos Springs.
Moffat Spring	Boulder	84	12	Moffat Lakes resort.
Mound Soda Spring	Park	70	---	Not used.
Mount Princeton Springs	Chaffee	98-150	50	About 35 springs; resort. Formerly Heywood Hot Springs and Chalk Creek Hot Springs.
Orvis Hot Spring	Ouray	132	300	Bathhouse and pool. Irrigation. Formerly called Ridgway Hot Springs.
Ouray Hot Springs	Ouray	100-158	200	3 groups; resort; 2 sanitariums and municipal pool.
Pagosa Hot Springs	Archuleta	110-160	600	Several springs; resort. Large deposit of sinter.
Pinkerton Springs	La Plata	87-95	8	5 large springs and several small ones; resort.
Poncha Springs	Chaffee	80-168	500	About 100 springs; piped to Salida; tufa deposits.
Red Creek Springs	Pueblo	59-73	5	5 springs; local use; tufa deposits. Also called Parnassus Springs.
Rhodes Spring	Park	79	300	Local use.
Routt Hot Springs	Routt	150	60	Picnic ground.
Shaw's Spring	Rio Grande	88	10	Local use.
Steamboat Springs	Routt	103-150	2,000	Greatest group in Colorado. About 150 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
Trimble Springs	La Plata	90-110	50	5 springs; resort. Large mound of tufa.
Tripp Springs	La Plata	90-95	50	Several springs. Bathhouse and pool.
Valley View Hot Springs	Saguache	87-99	300	5 springs; local use.
Wagon Wheel Gap Springs	Mineral	105-150	100	3 springs; resort.
Warm Sulphur Spring	Archuleta	80	---	Not used.
Waunita Hot Springs	Gunnison	140-160	1,000	More than 100 springs in 2 groups $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart. Also called Tomichi Hot Springs.
Wellsville Warm Spring	Fremont	94	150	Local use.
	Pitkin	90	500	1 spring; not used.
	Gunnison	90	3	4 springs; not used.
	Gunnison	100	1,800	1 spring; not used.
	Dolores	110	20	1 spring; local use.
	Mineral	100-120	50	2 springs; not used.
	Archuleta	120	3	5 small springs; camping ground.
	Archuleta	78	---	1 spring; not used.
	Archuleta	120	---	1 spring; not used.

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.

Climatological Data

**Temperatures—Precipitation—Humidity—Wind Velocity—Thunderstorms—
Snowfall—Denver Weather—State and Local
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 per-

sons 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 1943 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 1943 at 59 stations and the departure from normal. A third table shows the greatest and least monthly precipitation during 1943 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 1943, as recorded by the

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

Month	Denver	Pueblo	Grand Junction	Cheyenne
January ..	8.0	9.1	5.6	15.3
February ..	8.4	9.9	6.0	14.9
March	8.0	9.0	6.2	12.3
April	7.5	8.4	7.0	11.5
May	7.2	8.3	7.4	10.3
June	7.6	9.1	7.8	10.1
July	7.4	8.5	6.6	8.8
August	6.6	8.4	6.6	9.1
September..	6.9	7.2	5.9	9.3
October ...	7.0	7.9	6.0	9.7
November..	7.1	6.5	4.9	11.9
December .	6.4	6.3	4.2	11.1
Annual...	7.3	8.2	6.2	11.2

The average hourly velocity and the maximum velocity in miles per hour in the specified cities in 1943 and the date upon which the maximum was recorded are as follows:

	Average	Maximum	Date
Denver	7.3	35	Sept. 5
Pueblo	8.2	58	Jan. 21
Grand Junction..	6.2	34	Apr. 25
Cheyenne	11.2	55	Jan. 15

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

son 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 403.1 inches, or 38.6 feet a year. The second highest annual average was reported by the station at Savage basin, in San Miguel county, which has an elevation of 11,522 feet. Over a period of 15 years it has averaged 400.2 inches a year. The lowest recorded average for the state is at Uteville, in Las Animas county, elevation 5,000 feet, where the average over a period of five years was 11.1 inches. Another area of light falls of snow is in the Grand and Gunnison valleys in western Colorado, the average for Grand Junction, Fruita and Delta being about 22 inches annually. Records of snowfall do not indicate the volume of precipitation, as temperature is a factor. The quantity of moisture precipitated in the form of snow is, however, of great importance as it becomes the principal source of supply of water in a later season. The snow drifts into canons and ravines, where it packs and is gradually released by the warm sun during the spring and summer months.

The precipitation of unmelted snow in the state as a whole averages 78.3 inches per year, based on record of 40 years. The average number of days per year with a snowfall of five inches or more is at Denver, two; at Pueblo, one; and at Grand Junction once in two years. A ten-year record at Ruby, in Gunnison county, 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 measurable 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 1943.

GLACIERS

Colorado has numerous lakes which were formed ages ago by glaciers moving slowly down from high elevations in the mountains to the valleys below. These glaciers, which were composed of great masses of snow compressed into solid ice through the processes of

melting and freezing under heavy pressure, gradually cut their way over the terrain by means of the rocks and pebbles imbedded in them, until their progress was stopped by natural forces. The ice gradually melted in the reservoirs thus formed and became the lakes of today, still fed through the channels they had cut to their destination in the ancient past.

Most of the glaciers have long since passed away, but there remain in the state a number which attract national attention. There are six of these in the Roosevelt national forest about 30 miles west of Boulder, in what is known as the Boulder glacier region. The largest and best known of these is Arapahoe glacier, between North and South Arapahoe peaks, which rise to an altitude of 13,500 feet.

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

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

DENVER WEATHER CONDITIONS

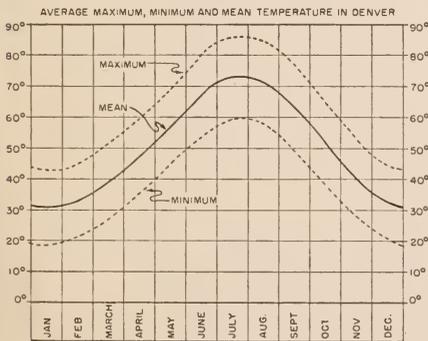
Denver, being close to the center of the state and of approximately the same altitude as the principal cities, furnishes a fairly accurate index of weather conditions in Colorado. A table compiled by the United States weather bureau shows the average climatic data for Denver from 1872 to 1943, inclusive, a period of 72 years.

The average daily temperature in degrees Fahrenheit in Denver for the 72 years is as follows:

Month	Max.	Min.	Av.
January	42.8	18.5	30.7
February	44.7	21.0	32.8
March	51.3	27.2	39.3
April	59.8	35.6	47.7
May	68.9	44.5	56.7
June	80.2	53.5	66.8
July	85.7	59.5	72.6
August	84.3	58.3	71.3
September	76.5	49.3	62.9
October	64.6	38.4	51.5
November	52.6	27.8	40.3
December	44.5	20.5	32.5
Year	63.0	37.9	50.4

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 72 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 72 years, and went below zero in October only once, in 1917, when it dropped to 2 degrees below. In 1888 the thermometer rose to 76 degrees in January.

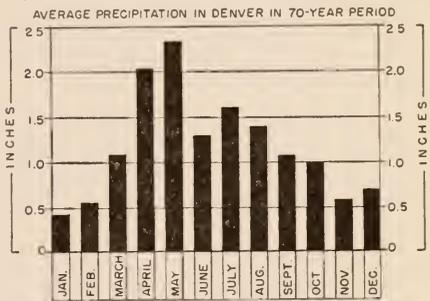
The following chart shows the average maximum and minimum mean temperature over a period of 72 years, the solid black line being the average by months, and the dotted lines above and below, the maximum and minimum mean temperature by months.



The average yearly rainfall in Denver during the 72 years was 14.3 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 72 years was 6.53 inches in May, 1876, and the maximum for any year was 22.96 inches, in 1909. The

average snowfall is 54.5 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 a period of 70 years.



Normal sunshine in Denver over a period of 53 years is 67 per cent of daylight time. The greatest for the period is 77 and the least is 55 per cent. Over a period of 72 years the sky was clear on an average of 147 days out of every 365 and cloudy only 66 days. It is partly cloudy 152 days in the year.

	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

GROWING SEASONS

The records of the weather bureau show that Grand Junction has the longest growing season of all districts of the state, the average number of days between killing frosts being 186. The southeastern part of the state also has a long growing season, with an

average of 165 days between frosts at Holly and 166 days at Lamar. Denver has an average of 160 days. Pagosa Springs has the shortest growing season, with 76 days between frosts. In many of the higher altitudes, where the growing season is seemingly too short to make agriculture possible, crop growth is remarkably rapid and many of the crops mature in considerably less time than is required in other regions. This is true of potatoes, small grains, head lettuce and similar crops.

A table published elsewhere in this chapter 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.

WEATHER IN 1944

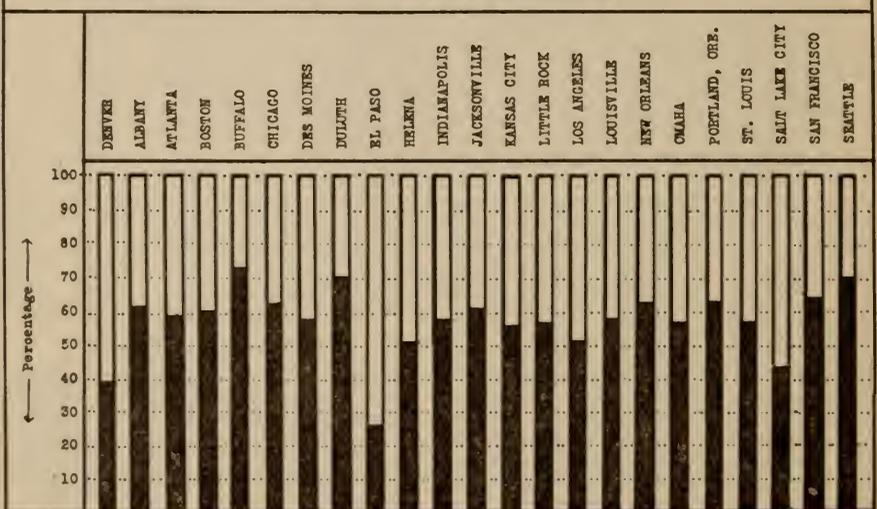
The annual mean temperature of Colorado in 1944 was 44.9 degrees, which was 0.3 degrees below the average for the past 57 years. Excess departures were recorded in May and August through December. The greatest excess occurred in October with the state as a whole being 2.7 degrees above normal. The greatest deficiency was in April, when the state averaged

4.2 degrees below normal. The highest temperature for the year, 106 degrees, occurred at Las Animas, Bent county, on August 3, and the lowest, -38 degrees, at Taylor Park in Gunnison county, on January 9.

Precipitation in the state averaged 16.57 inches, or .07 inch above the 57-year average. The greatest monthly precipitation was at Wolf Creek Pass, on the Continental Divide, in March and the least was zero, which occurred at scattered stations throughout the year, notably in September.

Snowfall for the year averaged 34.6 inches, 8.8 inches above the 48-year average. The greatest monthly amount was 113.7 inches at Summitville in February. The severest snowstorm of years hit the southwestern portion of the state around the 13th of March. On that date 60 miners were trapped by the heavy snow at the Treasury mine near Red Mountain pass in Ouray county and were marooned for several days. The Million Dollar Highway from Ouray southward was blocked at several cuts by snow depths of 50 to 60 feet. Eight persons were trapped for three days in the "Galloping Goose" train on top of 10,200-foot Lizard Head pass near Telluride. The Denver area was severely hit by the storm of March 20-21, recording 18.5 inches. Traffic was disrupted and six deaths in the city were attributed to exertion caused by shoveling the heavy snow. Hailstorms were frequent during July, causing severe damage in various sections of the state.

AVERAGE RELATIVE HUMIDITY (PER CENT) AT NOON IN 25 TYPICAL CITIES



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

PLACE	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT												Annual
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
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	71.5	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	28.9	14.8	33.5
Durango	La Plata	47	24.5	29.8	37.4	45.1	52.6	61.0	66.9	65.8	58.8	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	60.9	51.8	35.9	27.2	46.9
Fort Morgan	Morgan	44	23.3	28.2	36.7	46.3	56.4	66.7	73.0	70.0	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	18.1	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
Garrett	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	61.6	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	36.8	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
Hoehne	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	67.7	75.1	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	44.3	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	52.6	47.1	37.7	28.4	21.4	35.6
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	27.7	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 Elbert.	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
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	30	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
Pagos Springs	Archuleta	13	17.7	22.4	32.3	42.3	47.8	56.8	63.6	62.2	55.2	46.0	35.9	20.6	41.7
Palisade	Mesa	25	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	63.2	68.0	66.4	58.6	47.8	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	73.8	64.4	53.5	39.7	30.1	52.1
Saruache	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	48.0	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	33.9	51.8
Two Buttes	Baca	43	31.5	33.7	42.8	51.7	61.1	71.5	75.5	75.5	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 1943

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Elevation of Station (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	4,650	49.2	100	July 6	-21	Mar. 2	12.36	3.93	May	0.10	Nov.
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,531	41.2	89	July 29	-25	*Jan. 19	6.86	1.79	Aug.	0.02	Apr.
Boulder	Boulder	5,404	51.5	99	July 13	-15	Jan. 18	15.75	4.85	May	†	Sept.
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,980	43.6	92	July 27	-20	Jan. 20	7.34	1.74	July	0.12	†Jan.
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,250	53.1	101	July 28	-16	Jan. 19	12.60	3.57	July	0.04	Nov.
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	56.3	100	July 28	-15	Jan. 19	13.09	2.23	May	0.11	Oct.
Cedaredge	Delta	6,175	51.1	98	July 28	-8	Jan. 19	13.17	3.57	Aug.	0.26	June
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,250	52.1	105	July 28	-15	Jan. 18	10.13	2.63	May	0.12	Feb.
Collbran	Mesa	6,200	46.6	92	*July 10	-21	Mar. 19	15.63	3.53	Aug.	0.20	Dec.
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,098	49.8	95	July 28	-17	Jan. 19	13.78	3.21	May	0.08	Sept.
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	51.5	98	July 7	-18	Jan. 19	16.26	2.48	Jan.	0.22	June
Cripple Creek	Teller	10,100	41.2	82	July 30	-22	Mar. 2	19.46	5.94	Aug.	0.25	Sept.
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,880	44.8	87	June 26	-18	Jan. 19	8.67	1.55	June	0.01	†Feb.
Delta	Delta	5,115	52.9	103	July 27	-8	Jan. 19	10.65	4.33	Aug.	0.10	Apr.
Denver	Denver	5,221	52.6	96	July 26	-10	Jan. 18	9.03	3.22	May	0.10	Feb.
Durango	La Plata	6,552	46.4	92	July 29	-20	Jan. 19	17.90	3.67	Jan.	0.50	Feb.
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	8,068	43.1	85	*July 13	-23	Mar. 2	13.47	2.80	May	†	Oct.
Fort Collins	Larimer	5,003	48.4	96	July 12	-31	Mar. 6	12.27	5.95	May	0.10	Sept.
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	5,000	50.2	100	*June 24	-19	Mar. 6	10.02	3.45	May	†	†Sept.
Fort Morgan (near)	Morgan	4,321	49.9	98	July 28	-21	Jan. 19	16.12	4.01	May	†	Sept.
Fraser	Grand	8,568	34.6	85	July 26	-37	Jan. 19	16.12	3.63	May	0.41	Oct.
Fruita (near)	Mesa	4,525	53.0	102	July 28	-1	Jan. 19	6.98	1.27	Aug.	†	July
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	49.9	101	July 27	-7	Jan. 18	24.83	4.36	Aug.	0.24	Nov.
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,668	55.2	100	July 10	3	Jan. 19	7.50	1.98	Aug.	0.09	July
Greely	Weld	4,648	49.4	101	July 26	-17	Jan. 19	8.90	4.45	May	†	Sept.
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,633	37.4	87	*July 25	-34	Jan. 19	11.42	3.00	Aug.	0.02	Dec.

Hartsel	8,860	...	103	June 24	..	Jan. 19	8.28	1.97	Aug.	0.19	Jan.
Holly	3,385	54.7	103	June 24	-18	Jan. 19	11.18	2.28	July	0.10	Jan.
Idaho Springs.....	7,556	45.1	93	June 23	-23	Mar. 2	12.99	3.15	May	†	Feb.
Julesburg	3,469	51.6	103	Aug. 21	-20	Mar. 6	10.43	2.25	July	0.03	Nov.
Lamar	3,615	53.6	105	*July 28	-22	Jan. 19	10.09	2.34	July	0.02	Feb.
Leadville	10,158	37.6	82	July 28	-18	Jan. 18	21.29	4.41	Aug.	0.35	Nov.
Leroy	4,100	...	...	.....	..	.....	13.14	4.06	May	0.03	Nov.
Limon (near).....	5,360	49.5	100	July 28	-23	Jan. 19	12.07	3.20	May	†	Sept.
Longmont (near).....	4,950	49.4	100	Aug. 7	-25	Mar. 6	9.18	3.91	May	†	Sept.
Manassa	7,700	43.2	95	June 22	-25	Jan. 21	4.90	2.03	Aug.	†	Mar.
Meeker	6,242	45.6	95	July 27	-12	Dec. 28	17.07	4.92	Aug.	0.36	Apr.
Mesa Verde Park.....	6,960	51.5	95	July 11	-8	Jan. 19	17.17	3.56	Jan.	0.19	Apr.
Monte Vista.....	7,683	43.2	92	July 28	-22	Jan. 19	7.18	2.42	Aug.	0.06	Apr.
Montrose	5,830	51.3	99	July 11	-9	Jan. 19	9.72	3.42	Aug.	0.04	Apr.
Monument (near).....	7,400	47.8	93	*July 27	-20	Jan. 18	15.51	3.85	May	0.20	Sept.
Pagosa Springs.....	7,108	43.8	92	July 30	-33	Jan. 19	17.65	3.00	Jan.	0.33	Apr.
Parker	5,270	48.0	100	July 28	-25	Jan. 19	10.21	3.63	May	0.13	Oct.
Pueblo (near).....	4,808	52.3	101	July 28	-26	Jan. 19	9.12	3.18	May	0.17	Oct.
Rifle	5,240	49.0	100	July 28	-8	Jan. 19	12.06	2.53	Aug.	0.16	Nov.
Rocky Ford (near).....	4,177	53.5	101	*June 23	-22	Jan. 19	7.96	2.25	May	0.13	Feb.
Saguache	7,800	43.2	87	*July 27	-20	Dec. 12	5.71	2.03	Aug.	†	Jan.
Salida	7,050	...	92	*July 23	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Sapinero (near).....	8,150	...	79	*July 31	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Sedgewick	3,583	50.7	102	July 27	-20	Jan. 19	15.19	3.86	July	0	Sept.
Silverton (near).....	9,401	37.2	81	July 10	-32	Feb. 4	26.35	6.40	Aug.	0.48	Dec.
Spicer (near).....	8,300	37.6	84	*July 13	-23	Dec. 28	16.05	2.50	May	0.20	Sept.
Steamboat Springs.....	6,770	40.4	91	July 28	-29	Mar. 6	18.52	3.09	June	0.24	Sept.
Sterling	3,939	49.2	98	July 28	-19	*Jan. 19	11.81	3.14	May	0	Sept.
Telluride	8,756	41.4	85	July 28	-22	Jan. 19	26.49	6.34	Aug.	0.35	Apr.
Trinidad	6,300	52.3	97	July 12	-15	Jan. 19	12.29	3.57	Aug.	0.11	Oct.
Walsenburg	6,200	...	97	July 28	-29	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Westcliffe	7,860	43.1	90	July 11	-22	.....	12.67	2.70	Aug.	0.13	Sept.
Wray	3,512	52.0	104	*July 28	-25	Jan. 19	11.17	3.03	May	0.09	Nov.
Yuma	4,147	51.1	102	July 28	-24	Jan. 19	15.02	5.09	May	0.02	Nov.

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

PRECIPITATION AND MEAN TEMPERATURES IN 1943, 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	
		1943	Departure from Normal	1943	Departure from Normal
Akron	Washington	12.36	-4.82	49.2	+0.7
Alamosa	Alamosa	6.86	+0.03	41.2	-0.9
Boulder	Boulder	15.75	-2.33	51.5	+0.9
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7.34	-2.95	43.6	+1.8
Burlington	Kit Carson	12.60	-4.84	53.1	+2.2
Calhan	El Paso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canon City	Fremont	13.09	+0.11	56.3	+2.9
Cedaredge	Delta	13.17	+1.10	51.1	+2.7
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	10.13	-6.60	52.1	+1.1
Collbran	Mesa	15.63	-0.47	46.6	+1.0
Colorado Springs	El Paso	13.78	-0.69	49.8	+1.9
Cortez	Montezuma	16.26	+2.32	51.5	+3.8
Cripple Creek	Teller	19.46	+2.49	41.2	...
Del Norte	Rio Grande	8.67	+0.47	44.8	+2.0
Delta	Delta	10.65	+2.43	52.9	+2.9
Denver	Denver	9.03	-5.02	52.6	+2.6
Durango	La Plata	17.90	-1.92	46.4	+0.3
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	13.47	-4.29	43.1	+0.9
Florence	Fremont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Collins	Larimer	12.27	-3.02	48.4	+1.5
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	10.02	-2.54	50.2	+1.1
Fort Morgan (near)	Morgan	10.99	-2.87	49.9	+2.1
Fraser	Grand	16.12	-3.95	34.6	+2.1
Fruita (near)	Mesa	6.98	-3.38	53.0	+2.8
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	24.83	+9.82	49.9	+3.3
Grand Junction	Mesa	7.50	-1.33	55.2	+3.2
Greeley	Weld	8.90	-4.07	49.4	+1.3
Gunnison	Gunnison	11.42	+1.30	37.4	+0.2
Hartsel	Park	8.28	-2.06	.....	.....
Holly	Prowers	11.18	-4.19	54.7	+0.7
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	12.99	-2.38	45.1	+1.8
Julesburg	Sedgwick	10.43	-7.71	51.6	+2.4
Lamar	Prowers	10.09	-5.96	53.6	-0.8
Leadville	Lake	21.29	+2.66	37.6	+2.0
Le Roy	Logan	13.14	-4.90	.....	.....
Limon (near)	Elbert	12.07	-2.45	49.5	+1.8
Longmont (near)	Boulder	9.18	-5.22	49.4	+1.4
Manassa	Conejos	4.90	-1.68	43.2	+1.3
Meeker	Rio Blanco	21.07	+5.25	45.6	+2.6
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	17.17	-3.87	51.5	+1.3
Montrose	Montrose	9.72	+0.10	51.3	+3.0
Monument (near)	El Paso	15.51	-4.41	47.8	+2.9
Parker	Douglas	10.21	-4.30	48.0	+1.6
Pueblo (near)	Pueblo	9.12	-2.55	52.3	+1.5
Rifle	Garfield	12.06	+0.83	49.0	+1.3
Rocky Ford (near)	Otero	7.96	-4.17	53.5	+1.5
Saguache	Saguache	5.71	-3.44	43.2	+0.5
Salida	Chaffee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	15.19	-2.65	50.7	+1.4
Silverton (near)	San Juan	26.35	+1.33	37.2	+2.2
Spicer (near)	Jackson	16.05	+5.58	37.6	+0.6
Steamboat Springs	Routt	18.52	-4.60	40.4	+2.0
Silverton (near)	Logan	11.84	-3.51	49.2	+0.7
Telluride	San Miguel	26.49	+5.86	41.4	+2.6
Trinidad	Las Animas	12.29	-5.01	52.3	+0.5
Westcliffe	Custer	12.67	-2.27	43.1	+0.1
Wray	Yuma	11.17	-7.20	52.0	+1.3
Yuma	Yuma	15.02	-2.49	51.1	...

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

SNOWFALL IN COLORADO: AVERAGE ANNUAL IN INCHES AT SPECIFIED STATIONS

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Elevation (Feet)	Length of Record (Years)	Average Annual (Inches)
Akron (near)	Washington	4,560	16	33.6
Aspen	Pitkin	7,909	5	98.8
Boulder	Boulder	5,347	34	66.9
Breckenridge	Summit	9,536	20	184.8
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,955	23	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	3,867	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	23	67.0
Eads	Kiowa	4,000	13	16.3
Echo Lake	Clear Creek	10,600	5	132.3
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	3,700	4	163.8
Gladstone	San Juan	10,400	10	285.2
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,323	26	62.4
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,602	33	22.0
Grand Lake	Grand	3,153	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	13	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	5,311	41	34.4
Ordway	Crowley	4,330	12	16.1
Pagosa Springs (near)	Archuleta	7,108	10	98.3
Platoro	Conejos	9,300	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	9,350	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	13	231.3
Silverton	San Juan	9,400	24	157.7
Springfield	Baca	4,600	13	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	3,756	21	163.0
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	2.29	2.15	0.86	1.89	1.41	1.44	1.66	1.14	1.84	18.84
Boulder-----	Boulder	48	0.38	0.78	1.54	1.39	3.03	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	0.78	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	0.37	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	15.53
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	2.83	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	13	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	2.27	0.73	0.59	0.31	0.36	11.74
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	17.06
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	1.18	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	1.19	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	17.00
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	1.44	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	1.08	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	1.10	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	2.04	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	0.72	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	0.60	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	10.53
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	1.00	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	2.44	2.68	2.55	2.32	0.98	0.90	0.43	0.51	16.85

*Period to and including 1940.

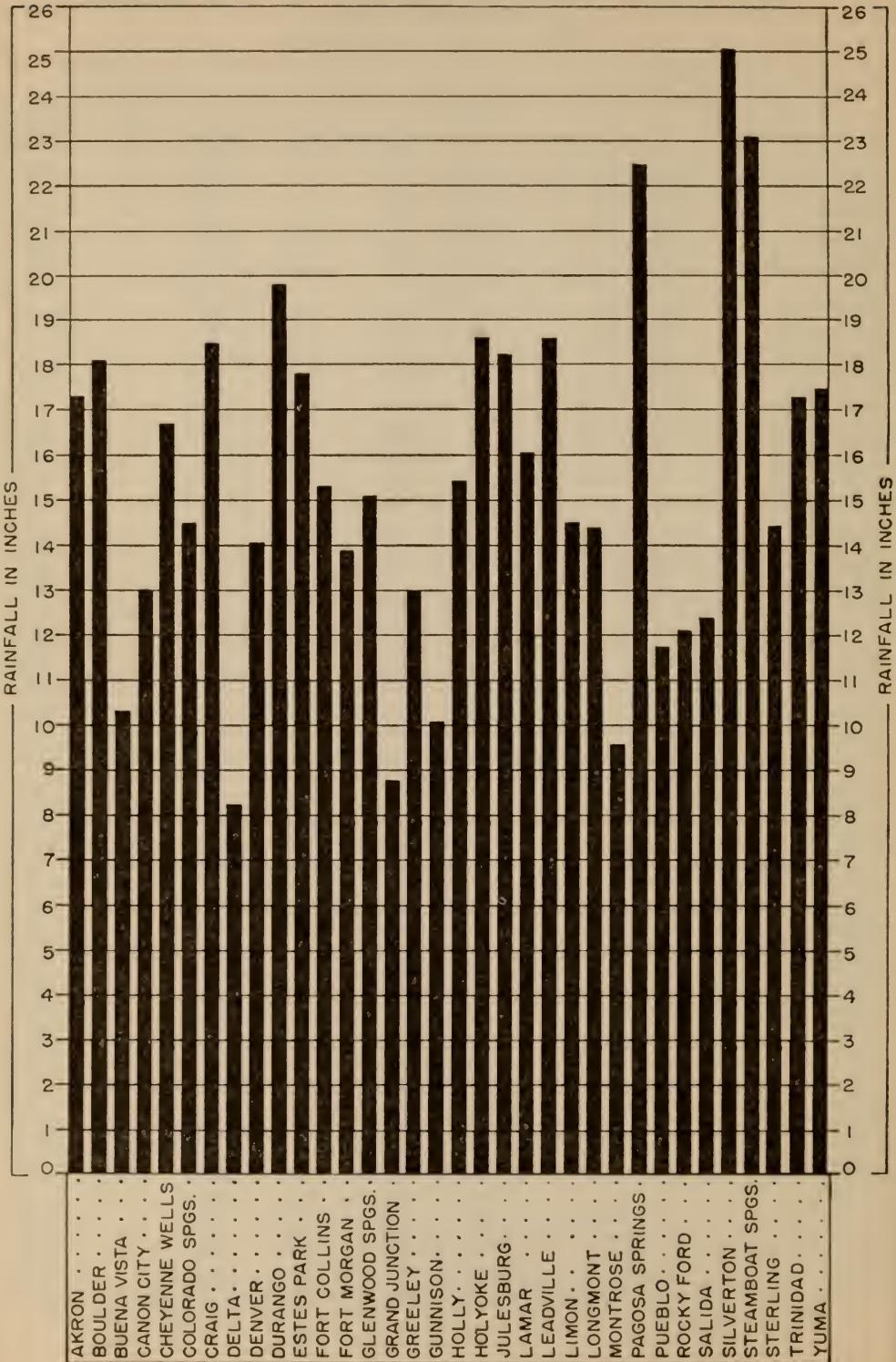
**RAINY DAYS, SKY CONDITION, DIRECTION OF WIND AND SNOWFALL
IN COLORADO, 1943**

(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	61	136	146	83	sw.	21.9
Alamosa	Alamosa	47	243	88	34	sw.	25.3
Boulder	Boulder	82	138	113	114	w.	49.0
Buena Vista	Chaffee	53	*198	*107	*44	w.	18.3
Burlington	Kit Carson	44	261	44	60	s.	19.5
Calhan	El Paso .....	...	...	98	...	..	...
Canon City	Fremont	60	224	98	43	e.	41.3
Cedaredge	Delta	70	157	155	53	sw.	27.7
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	51	190	161	14	se.	11.2
Collbran	Mesa	56	152	137	76	sw.	33.8
Colorado Springs	El Paso	74	161	161	43	ne.	27.8
Cortez	Montezuma	74	186	119	60	w.	38.9
Cripple Creek	Teller	98	150	168	47	nw.	94.2
Del Norte	Rio Grande	48	74	33	258	w.	23.2
Delta	Delta	63	264	80	21	..	13.3
Denver	Denver	73	153	130	82	s.	29.1
Durango	La Plata	92	175	122	68	n.	56.2
Estes Park (near) ...	Larimer	52	70	268	27	..	58.5
Florence	Fremont .....	...	...	...	...	..	...
Fort Collins	Larimer	69	113	174	78	n.	42.8
Fort Lupton (near) ..	Weld	48	123	158	84	s.	36.0
Fort Morgan (near) ..	Morgan	66	...	...	...	..	16.3
Fraser	Grand	114	121	89	155	w.	109.6
Fruita (near)	Mesa	40	184	118	63	sw.	6.2
Glenwood Springs ...	Garfield	106	243	64	58	..	75.8
Grand Junction	Garfield	66	149	117	99	se.	12.1
Greeley	Weld	52	223	102	40	w.	23.0
Gunnison	Gunnison	90	169	99	97	w.	63.9
Hartsel	Park	65	227	111	27	nw.	38.7
Holly	Prowers	31	264	47	54	se.	13.0
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	79	95	169	101	e.	46.3
Julesburg	Sedgwick	51	207	111	47	ne.	25.3
Lamar	Prowers	58	149	171	45	se.	15.7
Leadville	Lake	143	*116	*159	*86	nw.	107.1
Le Roy	Logan	61	206	83	76	se.	32.2
Limon (near)	Elbert	60	138	185	42	se.	37.5
Longmont (near)	Boulder	56	231	99	35	n.	15.6
Manassa	Conejos	25	289	61	15	..	13.3
Meeker	Rio Blanco	84	229	86	50	n.	48.9
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	78	182	113	70	sw.	81.5
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	56	164	156	45	nw.	33.0
Montrose	Montrose	76	261	68	36	..	17.8
Monument (near)	El Paso	68	147	132	86	s.	51.6
Parker	Douglas	71	239	6	120	se.	30.2
Pueblo (near)	Pueblo	67	117	147	101	nw.	31.9
Rifle	Garfield	54	172	104	89	w.	20.0
Rocky Ford (near) ..	Otero	52	262	65	38	se.	22.8
Saguache	Saguache	45	*171	*90	*78	s.	10.0
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison .....	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	45	226	72	67	w.	22.0
Silverton (near)	San Juan	119	128	135	102	sw.	142.3
Snicer (near)	Jackson	54	...	...	...	sw.	100.0
Steamboat Springs ...	Routt	97	174	101	90	nw.	116.5
Sterling	Logan	48	231	98	36	nw.	26.0
Telluride	San Miguel	103	177	115	73	w.	129.2
Trinidad	Las Animas	79	226	103	36	sw.	42.4
Westcliffe	Custer	67	*101	*104	*143	sw.	64.0
Wray	Yuma	59	218	100	47	s.	19.5
Yuma	Yuma	49	216	105	44	..	17.0

*Record incomplete.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES IN 34 COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS



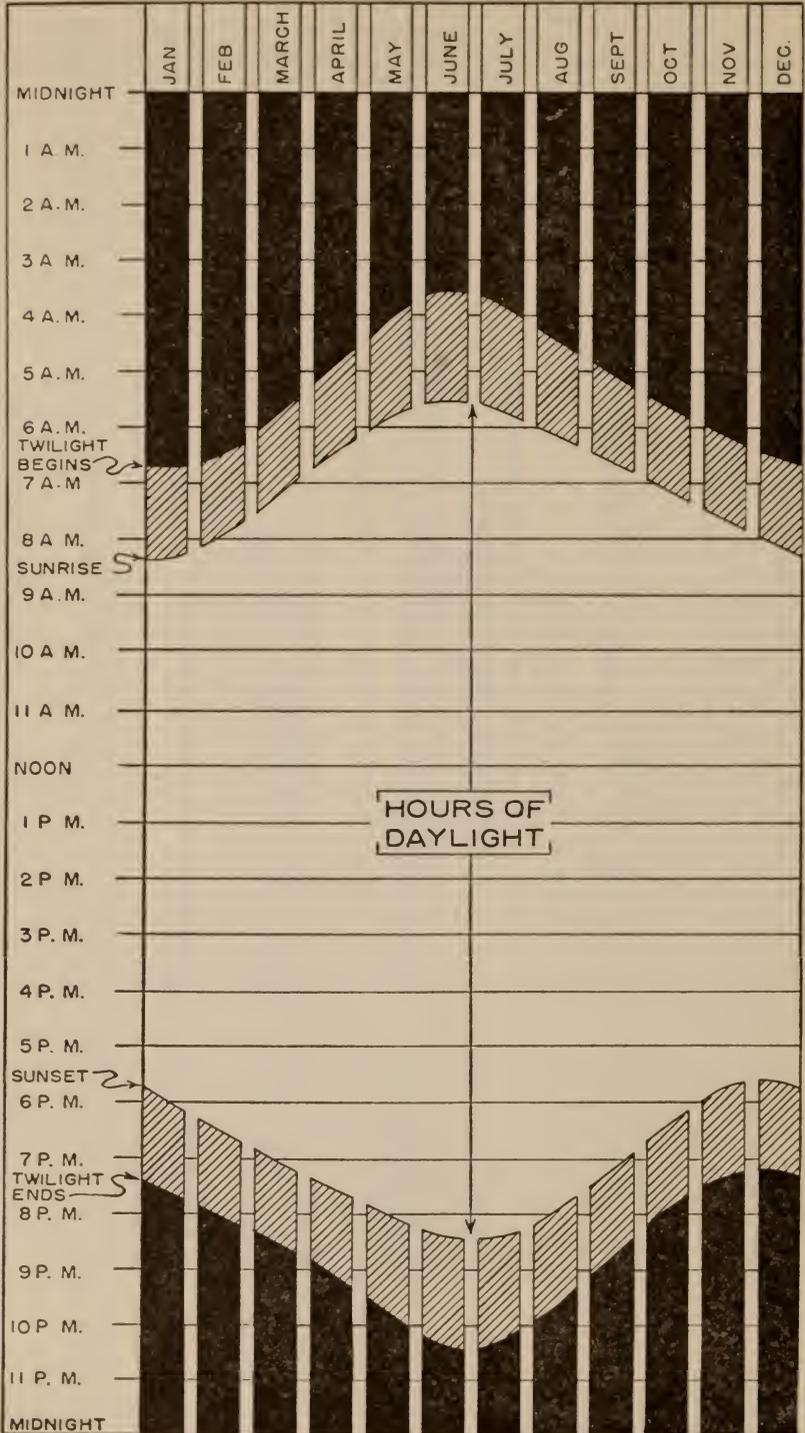
LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN COLORADO

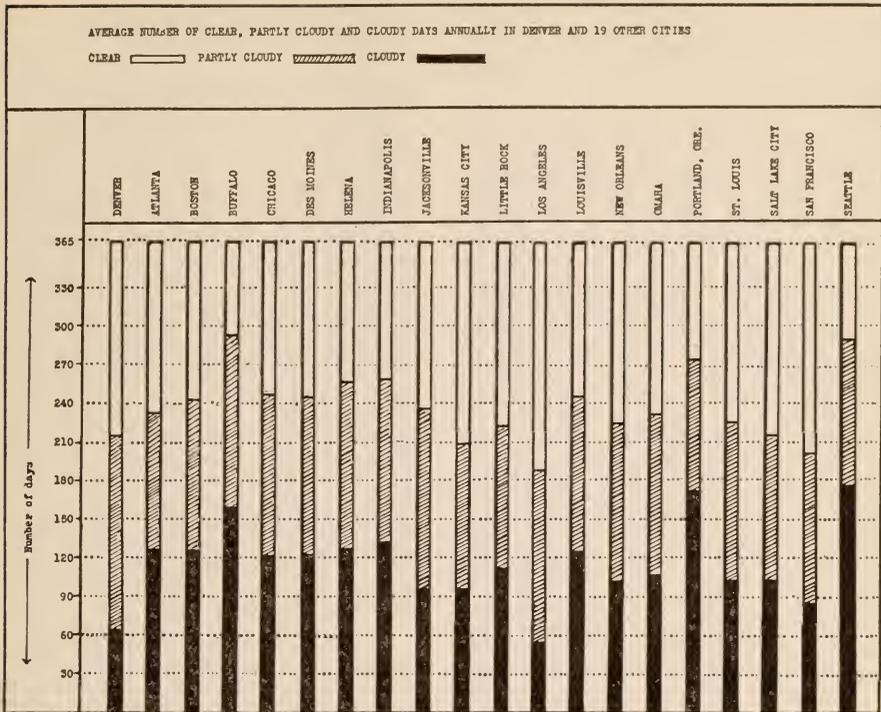
(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

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	163	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	46	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. 1
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 (Pagosa Spgs. Near) (Cantonement)	Archuleta	12	June 24	Sept. 16	84	July 29	Sept. 5
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	7	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.

CHART SHOWING HOURS OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, DAYLIGHT, AND DARKNESS IN COLORADO BASED ON MOUNTAIN WAR TIME





Water Power — Electric Energy

Installed Horsepower of Water Wheels—Potential Power—Power Site Reserves—Production of Electric Energy—Distribution by Types—Fuel Consumed

THERE were 72 water power plants with a developed capacity of 141,600 horsepower in Colorado as of January 1, 1944, according to the Federal Power Commission. These are exclusive of wheels with less than 100 horsepower capacity which have an aggregate of approximately 5,000 horsepower. Thirty of the 72 plants, with a capacity of 117,300 horsepower, are operated by publicly and privately owned public utilities and 42 plants, with a capacity of 24,300 horsepower, are industrial and miscellaneous installations.

The aggregate installation of 141,600 horsepower on January 1, 1944, compares with 110,824 on the same date in 1941, an increase of 30,776 horsepower or 27.7 per cent. The figures for 1942 and 1943 are not available. The industrial and miscellaneous installations increased from 11,465 horsepower in 1941 to 24,300 in 1944, a gain of 12,835 horsepower or 111.9 per cent.

The increase in the period named is due in part to the placing in operation early in May, 1943, of the Green Mountain reservoir plant 16 miles south of Kremmling, a major unit of the Colorado-Big Thompson water diversion project under construction by the United States Reclamation Bureau. This installation is composed of two units with a rated capacity of 15,000 horsepower each. All of the energy developed does not, however, go into public use as approximately 43.5 per cent of its capacity is required for pumping water between other units of the project.

Water power has played an important part in the mining development of Colorado and was used for that purpose as far back as 1859, when the first ore mill was erected in the Blackhawk district, the oldest camp in the state. Its use for other industrial purposes started in the same year, when

the Eggers saw mill in the same district was operated by water power. Today it is recognized as one of the most valuable of Colorado's natural resources.

Although the volume of water carried in the streams of the state generally is comparatively small, most of these streams have their sources at high altitudes and a vast quantity of power is developed as they descend over precipitous courses from the mountainsides to the plains below. The principal river systems having their origin in the state and developing sufficient water power to be utilized commercially are: The Colorado, on the western slope, the principal tributaries of which are the Yampa, White, Green, Gunnison, Dolores and San Juan; the Rio Grande, in the south, draining the San Luis valley; the Arkansas, in the southeast, and the Platte, in the northeast. These streams have scores of comparatively small tributaries rising in the mountains, which drop from 1,000 to 6,000 feet in their courses. There is considerable variation in the amount of power available in these streams, due to the fact that the volume of water they carry differs widely at different seasons of the year. A maximum development could be obtained only through the storage of water in reservoirs during the flood seasons.

Developed capacity of water power plants in the state by years, as of January 1, is as follows:

Year	Number Plants	Horse-power
1924.....	..	90,536
1925.....	60	94,894
1926.....	72	96,865
1928.....	57	98,016
1929.....	58	98,176
1931.....	57	97,986
1932.....	58	98,136
1934.....	56	101,138
1936.....	48	99,394
1938.....	46	102,620
1940.....	58	111,499
1941.....	56	110,824
1942.....	(*)	(*)
1943.....	(*)	(*)
1944.....	72	141,600

(*)Not available.

The foregoing data for developed water power covers capacity of actual installation of water wheels and turbines in plants of 100 horsepower or more. Potential power figures are 1936 revised estimates of the United States Geological survey showing the 24 hour horsepower available 90 per cent of the time and 50 per cent of the time at an over-all efficiency of 70 per cent at all developed and undeveloped sites. The potential water power avail-

able in Colorado as estimated by the Survey is as follows:

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

Data for potential power are not directly comparable with those for developed power, because developed power is usually given in terms of the capacity of installed water wheels or turbines, which may be several times the potential power available 90 per cent of the time. The Survey says probably with complete development of the water-power resources of the whole country the installed capacity would be nearly double the potential power available 90 per cent of the time. On the same basis, the complete development of the potential for Colorado would amount to 1,300,000 horsepower or more, exclusive of the potential from storage.

The federal government had 426,164 acres in power-site reserves in the state on June 30, 1943, 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.

The production of electric energy in Colorado is given under a separate heading in this chapter. It includes not only hydro-electric output but production in steam plants and other sources of energy.

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 in Colorado reached an all-time high in 1943, when the power developed in privately-owned and municipally-owned plants amounted to 1,047,368,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 69,678,000 kilowatt hours or 7.1 per cent over 1942, which year in its turn, showed a gain of 14.3 per cent compared with 1941.

Production in 1943, in thousands of kilowatt hours, as reported by the Federal Power Commission, was distributed as follows:

	Production	Per Cent
By water power.....	305,514	29.2
By fuels.....	741,854	70.8
Total	1,047,368	100.0

The minimum production over a period of 15 years was 459,493,000 kilowatt hours in 1933, the maximum, 1,047,368,000 in 1943. The increase between the minimum and the maximum in the years named was 587,875 kilowatt hours or 128 per cent.

The generator capacity of all plants in 1942 was 318,470 kilowatts, an increase of less than 1 per cent compared with 1941. However, there was a considerable increase in installations in 1941, reflecting the increase required to meet war demands. In 1939, the year the war began, the capacity was 285,309 kilowatts, as compared with 318,470 in 1942, a gain of 11.6 per cent.

Privately-owned electric plants accounted for 89.5 per cent of total production in 1942, of which 84.6 represented public utilities, and municipally-owned electric utilities and coopera-

tives produced 10.5 per cent of the total output. The ratio between privately- and publicly-owned plants between 1938 and 1942 showed relatively little change, there being a slight gain by the latter. The comparative figures were 90.2 per cent of total output by privately-owned concerns in 1938 as against 89.5 per cent in 1942, and 9.8 per cent in 1938 for municipally-owned utilities, compared with 10.5 per cent in 1942.

The movement of electric energy from Colorado plants across state lines amounted to 1,419,000 kilowatt hours in 1939, 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.

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.....	563,313,000	..
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
1941.....	855,377,000	8.0
1942.....	977,690,000	14.3
1943.....	1,047,368,000	7.1

(—) Denotes decrease.

Additional information on electric energy, rates, etc., will be found in accompanying tables and in chapters under the Cost of Living and 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)

Note—This table includes only plants having installed capacities of 100 kwh. or more. Preliminary figures for 1943 are given in the text.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Number of plants operated..	85	86	88	87	(1)	71
General capacity (kilowatts)..	318,470	317,247	289,206	285,309	284,887	253,090
Production (kilowatt hours):						
Water power.....	254,441,000	245,282,000	218,128,000	215,550,000	248,891,000	219,732,000
Steam power.....	693,589,000	584,119,000	554,139,000	526,595,000	444,453,000	462,490,000
Internal combustion.....	29,660,000	25,976,000	19,700,000	18,300,000	(2)	(2)
Total power.....	977,690,000	855,377,000	791,967,000	760,445,000	693,344,000	682,222,000
Consumption of fuel:						
Coal (short tons).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	528,649	475,756	493,448
Oil (barrels).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	57,235	40,770	38,881
Natural gas (cu. ft.).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	708,722,000	1,463,123,000	424,527,000

(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."

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

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

	1942		1941		1940	
	Production	Per Cent	Production	Per Cent	Production	Per Cent
Privately owned:						
Electric utilities-----	827,231,000	84.6	723,319,000	84.6	668,354,000	84.4
Mining and manufacturing*-----	4,302,000	0.5	1,569,000	0.2	3,097,000	0.4
Railways and railroads-----	43,209,000	4.4	37,177,000	4.3	35,777,000	4.5
Sub-total-----	874,742,000	89.5	762,065,000	89.1	707,228,000	89.3
Publicly owned:						
Municipal electric utilities-----	98,234,000	9.5	85,069,000	9.9	77,520,000	9.8
Co-operative power districts-----	9,714,000	1.0	8,243,000	1.0	7,219,000	0.9
Sub-total-----	102,948,000	10.5	93,312,000	10.9	84,739,000	10.7
Total-----	977,690,000	100.0	855,377,000	100.0	791,967,000	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 under separate heads in this chapter to which reference may be made.

UNITED STATES 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, 1944, is \$101,494,300. Construction costs to that date amounted to \$39,159,100. 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 \$14,800,000, and the Cherry 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.....	\$ 60,865,000
Fruitgrowers Reservoir.....	213,000
Grand Valley.....	5,654,000
Mancos*	1,600,000
Paonia	2,165,000
Pine River.....	3,440,000
San Luis Valley.....	17,887,000
Uncompahgre	10,660,000
Total (unadjusted).....	\$101,494,300

*Water conservation and utilization project.

The construction costs on these projects to June 30, 1944, and the amounts so expended are as follows:

Project	Cost
Colorado-Big Thompson.....	\$18,776,000
Fruitgrowers	200,700
Grand Valley.....	5,654,000
Mancos	345,000
Paonia	56,700
Pine River.....	3,332,000
San Luis Valley.....	134,700
Uncompahgre	10,660,000
Total	\$39,159,100

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, 1944, amounting to \$11,562,814, of which \$10,326,330 was from the sale of public lands and \$1,236,484 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, 1944, 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, 1944, is \$60,865,000. Construction cost to the same date was \$20,686,000.

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, about three times the area of Grand 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 kw-hrs. of firm power and 200,000,000 kw-hrs. 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 Bureau of Reclamation.

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 is 68,810 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 took four years to excavate. 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. Excavation of the tunnel was completed on June 30, 1944, and preparations are in progress for concrete lining, which will start in the fall of 1944.

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 earth and rockfill type, and is 1,150 feet long at the crest, 1,665 feet thick at the base and 40 feet at the crest and 274 feet high. It required the movement of 4,400,000 cubic yards of material. Construction began November 15, 1938, and it was completed in June, 1943. The utilization of power began June 1, 1943, with both 10,800 kv-a. generators in operation.

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 \$200,700, 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.

There are within the project 518 irrigated farms with a population of 1,405, and on or tributary to the project are six towns with a population of 19,950; 17 schools and 40 churches; three banks with 10,271 depositors and deposits amounting to \$14,784,510.

The project contains 40,556 acres for which the Reclamation Bureau is prepared to supply water. This includes 10,396 acres of public land, of which 9,077 acres have been entered and 1,319 acres are withdrawn from entry; 12,899 acres of private land and 7,148 acres of Class 5 or grazing land. In addition, there are 10,113 acres possible for ultimate development.

The area irrigated is 19,573 acres and the area in cultivation 19,573 acres. The total crop value in 1943 was \$1,259,654, and the average per acre \$65. Average size of farm is 38 acres. The principal crops are beans, alfalfa, potatoes, corn and beets.

The reconstruction of the Orchard Mesa Division, a unit of the project operated and maintained by the Orchard Mesa Irrigation District, was completed in 1926. The district contracted to repay the cost of reconstruction in 40 graduated annual installments beginning in 1927. Installments due to June 30, 1944, amounted to \$229,986. The irrigable area is 10,027 acres, of which 8,137 acres are in cultivation. Crop value in 1943 was \$3,422,438 or \$420.00 per acre.

A hydro-electric plant operated by the Public Service Company of Colorado, with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, was placed in operation in 1933 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 7,263 acres are in cultivation and produced crops valued at \$2,421,000 in 1943.

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 CPS is furnishing labor 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. 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 Bureau of Reclamation 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 CPS and Works Project 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 war period. 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 \$2,165,000, of which \$900,000 was available to June 30, 1944.

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, 152 feet high and has a crest length of 3,985 feet. The embankment contains 3,706,940 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 \$3,440,000, all of which was provided for in the original appropriation. The reservoir has a capacity of 126,280 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 \$262,000 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 war. 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 coun-

ties 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 1937. 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, 1944, was \$10,660,000. Repayments began in 1922 and run for 40 years.

The area within the project to which the Reclamation Bureau was prepared to supply water in 1943 consisted of 110,897 acres. The area irrigated in 1943 was 67,711 acres. Total crop value in 1943 was \$3,304,110, an average return of \$48.80 an acre. The principal crops are alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, barley, sugar beets and onions.

There were 1,792 farms in the project in 1943 with a population of 5,108. Three towns—Montrose, Olathe and Delta—located in the project have a

population of 7,980. There are 28 public schools and 35 churches.

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 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.

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 are in progress. 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.

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 is 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 flank the concrete gravity section in the valley and earth dikes on each abutment in continuation of the earth section 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 covers an area of 27½ square miles. It submerges the old site of Caddoa village, a large section of the former 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 85 per cent completed in March, 1943, when work was suspended on account of the war. At the present time the project is subject to limited operations and offers flood control storage for 170,000 acre-feet in addition to 100,000 acre-feet now in storage. The work remaining to be done consists mainly of completing the reinforced concrete bridge and roadway across the spillway at the dam; installation of 16 flood-control gates; and construction of protective works around the Veterans Hospital at Fort Lyon.

The current working estimate for the completed project, as of June 30, 1944, is approximately \$14,800,000. The

total expended to the end of the 1944 fiscal year is \$12,728,888.

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 only in 19 western states and Florida. The water used for this purpose is diverted to the soil direct from the streams, from reservoirs where it has been stored during the flood season, or by pumping it from wells.

Appropriation is the sole means of acquiring a right to use water from a watercourse in Colorado. The riparian doctrine, the right of a person living or owning property upon a stream to the use of the water thereof, has never been recognized in this state. The constitution provides that the unappropriated water of every natural stream is the property of the public, subject to appropriation, and that the right shall never be denied. Statutes govern the appropriation of waste, seepage or spring waters and waters in definite underground streams are subject to the same rules as those in streams upon the surface.

Permits to appropriate water are not required in Colorado. The intending appropriator commences his construction work and then files his claim with the state engineer, a copy of which, if in proper form, is later filed with the county clerk and recorder. The appropriation is then completed by diverting the water and applying it to beneficial use without certificate or license from the state engineer. Adjudications of water rights are made exclusively by the courts. The administration of all decreed appropriations is effected by an organization of irrigation division engineers and district water commissioners under the supervision of the 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 appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the county commissioners of the counties included in each district, all subject, of

course, to civil service regulations. Under a law enacted by the 34th general assembly, the commissioners are paid by the state instead of the counties as formerly.

Through the cooperation 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 first formal decree of appropriation for irrigation water 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.

In 1940, 10.2 per cent of the investment in irrigation enterprises in the United States was in Colorado, the state ranking second among the 20 states reporting. In the same year, the area irrigated in Colorado was 15.3 per cent of the total for the country, and the state ranked second. Colorado was exceeded only by California.

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

Type	Number	Investment
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	\$106,849,353

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.

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

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).....	443,514	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".

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	345,921	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	0.84
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	7,926,549	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	30.13	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 Enterprises	Dams		Main Canals and Laterals (Miles)	Number Reservoirs	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	...	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	...	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, 1942, to September 30, 1943
 (Compiled by L. T. Burgess, Chief Hydrographer, State Engineer's Office,
 August, 1944)

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*	194,800	72	64,760	66	52
Clear Creek at Golden.....	161,550	91	52,160	87	34
St. Vrain Creek at Lyons.....	103,700	105	25,760	79	54
Cache La Poudre River at Canon Mouth near Ft. Col- lins	349,200	115	91,130	107	60
Arkansas River at Canon City	595,000	113	205,950	129	56
Purgatoire River at Trinidad..	39,250	56	13,980	54	36
Rio Grande River near Del Norte	504,700	72	117,960	67	54
Saguache Creek near Saguache	33,570	59	11,270	74	34
Conejos River near Mogote..	195,800	72	30,180	53	41
Colorado River at Glenwood Springs	1,177,000	83	428,080	87	44
Blue River at Dillon.....	77,210	92	23,920	90	34
Dolores River at Dolores....	324,700	97	44,860	92	34
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs	294,400	84	26,340	74	38
White River near Meeker....	377,200	82	79,110	88	40
Animas River at Durango....	538,300	83	130,270	88	45
La Plata River at Hesperus..	32,480	91	3,280	62	29

*Corrected for storage.

Agriculture and Livestock

Number, Area and Value of Farms—Farm Products—Farm Income—Dairy-
 ing—Bees and Honey—Cooperative Organizations—Livestock—Soil
 Conservation—Agricultural Adjustment—Farm Security Admin-
 istration—4-H Clubs—Experiment Station—Extension Service

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

All agricultural text and statistical matter, except general summaries of federal census reports, have been omitted from this volume of the Colorado Year Book and have 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 dol-

lars (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 products	\$ 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: SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES AS SHOWN BY CENSUS OF 1940 AND 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940		1930	
	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.
Proportion land in farms to all land, per cent	47.4	55.7	43.5	51.8
Average size of farms, acres.....	612.9	174.0	481.6	156.9
Average value of farms (land and buildings)	\$7,550	\$5,510	\$10,497	\$7,614
Average value, per acre.....	12.32	31.71	21.79	48.52
Average value, implements and machinery, per farm.....	\$70.45	610.18	939.16	597.11
Proportion of farms mortgaged, per cent	52.2	41.0	52.1	42.0
Average debt, per farm:				
Full owners.....	\$3,068	\$2,657	\$3,857	\$3,651
Part owners.....	3,153	3,341	(1)	(1)
Ratio debt to value, per cent:				
Full owners.....	42.2	42.6	38.4	39.6
Part owners.....	45.1	46.9	(1)	(1)
Amount of real estate taxes:				
Per acre:				
Full owners.....	\$0.34	\$0.52	\$0.41	\$0.73
Part owners.....	0.16	0.34	(1)	(1)
Per \$100 of value:				
Full owners.....	1.60	1.24	1.38	1.27
Amount of personal property taxes:				
Average per farm:				
Full owners.....	\$31.00	\$13.00	(1)	(1)
Part owners.....	45.00	22.00	(1)	(1)
Average value livestock on farms, per farm	\$1,402	\$ 746	\$1,861	\$ 921

AGRICULTURE: SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES AS SHOWN BY CENSUS OF 1940 AND 1930

—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1939		1929	
	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.
Average value, per farm:				
Livestock products:				
Whole milk, cream and butter sold	\$160.28	\$197.03	\$243.62	\$263.59
Wool shorn.....	46.99	10.73	57.08	14.22
Mohair and kid hair clipped.....	.05	1.19	.20	1.08
Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep and lambs butchered.....	31.71	32.51	(1)	(1)
Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep and lambs sold alive.....	829.23	295.82	(1)	(1)
Poultry raised.....	86.77	71.39	105.21	103.00
Chicken eggs produced.....	60.14	68.15	122.91	127.09
Honey produced.....	3.15	.95	6.61	1.95
Pelts taken from fur animals in captivity.....	8.59	1.37	(1)	(1)
Crops harvested:				
All cereals.....	\$302.72	\$372.94	\$646.27	\$504.19
Other grains and seed.....	107.89	41.27	121.95	36.99
Hay and forage.....	355.58	159.31	499.48	188.63
Irish and sweet potatoes.....	123.49	42.77	271.56	76.73
Vegetables (excluding potatoes).....	81.58	67.40	123.88	83.01
Fruits and nuts.....	48.25	65.82	95.07	104.27
Horticultural specialties sold.....	44.86	21.25	38.37	23.17
All other crops.....	145.12	16.10	322.69	16.49
Forest products sold.....	2.22	6.42	7.45	15.88

(1) Not available.

AGRICULTURE: NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF COLORADO FARMS AND LAND USED FOR CROPS, BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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

COUNTY	Number of Farms	Land in Farms		Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Land Used for Crops	
		Area (Acres)	% All Land		Area (Acres)	% of Land in Farms
Adams.....1940.....	1,729	599,535	75.1	346.8	229,346	38.3
.....1930.....	1,912	557,561	69.0	291.6	250,992	45.0
Alamosa.....1940.....	608	374,326	81.2	615.7	67,298	18.0
.....1930.....	531	225,192	48.4	424.1	61,093	27.1
Arapahoe.....1940.....	1,079	450,344	85.1	417.4	113,310	25.2
.....1930.....	1,225	459,673	85.3	375.2	163,433	35.6
Archuleta.....1940.....	354	284,502	32.6	803.7	18,918	6.6
.....1930.....	389	163,442	20.9	420.2	22,030	13.5
Baca.....1940.....	906	1,068,584	65.1	1,179.5	353,231	33.1
.....1930.....	1,750	1,126,576	69.0	643.8	297,761	26.4
Bent.....1940.....	687	583,132	59.4	848.8	65,623	11.3
.....1930.....	882	540,938	55.5	613.3	91,692	17.0
Boulder.....1940.....	1,352	206,916	42.9	153.0	85,630	41.4
.....1930.....	1,473	203,313	41.6	138.0	88,187	43.4
Chaffee.....1940.....	295	107,532	16.2	364.5	15,679	14.6
.....1930.....	307	74,023	10.7	241.1	19,421	26.2
Cheyenne.....1940.....	496	752,783	66.4	1,517.7	109,315	14.5
.....1930.....	625	494,428	43.5	791.1	157,137	31.8
Clear Creek.....1940.....	47	18,523	7.3	394.1	594	3.2
.....1930.....	34	14,454	5.8	425.1	904	6.3
Conejos.....1940.....	1,049	352,850	43.4	336.4	90,350	25.6
.....1930.....	1,467	252,552	31.5	172.2	94,861	37.6
Costilla.....1940.....	523	392,522	50.5	750.5	35,897	9.1
.....1930.....	648	349,527	46.1	539.4	36,096	10.3
Crowley.....1940.....	532	327,163	63.7	615.0	44,790	13.7
.....1930.....	626	328,113	63.5	524.1	58,380	17.8
Custer.....1940.....	305	243,334	51.6	797.8	27,900	11.5
.....1930.....	406	260,169	54.4	640.8	27,340	10.5
Delta.....1940.....	1,699	220,765	29.8	129.9	55,658	25.2
.....1930.....	1,744	187,965	24.5	107.8	61,866	32.9

**AGRICULTURE: NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF COLORADO FARMS
AND LAND USED FOR CROPS, BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930—Continued**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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

COUNTY	Number of Farms	Land in Farms		Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Land Used for Crops		
		Area (Acres)	% All Land		Area (Acres)	% of Land in Farms	
Denver	1940.....	158	2,280	6.1	14.4	1,782	78.2
	1930.....	257	3,789	10.2	14.7	2,247	59.3
Dolores	1940.....	236	76,888	11.7	325.8	22,372	29.1
	1930.....	194	71,455	10.8	368.3	10,727	15.0
Douglas	1940.....	417	365,446	67.7	876.4	53,759	14.7
	1930.....	438	347,283	64.2	792.9	56,894	16.4
Eagle	1940.....	329	231,881	21.5	704.8	28,265	12.2
	1930.....	374	170,616	16.5	456.2	30,136	17.7
Elbert	1940.....	989	1,067,187	80.5	1,079.1	180,683	16.9
	1930.....	1,241	966,899	81.4	779.1	232,102	24.0
El Paso.....	1940.....	1,310	1,124,896	81.4	858.7	164,191	13.7
	1930.....	1,463	1,071,111	78.9	732.1	191,017	17.8
Fremont	1940.....	987	367,478	36.8	372.3	19,346	5.3
	1930.....	1,270	366,717	36.8	288.8	25,525	7.0
Garfield	1940.....	980	344,452	18.0	351.5	54,734	15.9
	1930.....	1,015	251,791	12.7	248.1	62,351	24.8
Gilpin	1940.....	51	20,315	21.3	398.3	1,315	6.5
	1930.....	34	14,374	17.0	422.8	1,402	9.8
Grand	1940.....	253	288,150	24.1	1,138.9	34,042	11.8
	1930.....	229	212,341	17.8	927.3	29,229	13.8
Gunnison	1940.....	362	316,201	15.2	873.5	46,687	14.8
	1930.....	370	215,849	10.6	583.4	46,611	21.6
Hinsdale	1940.....	34	18,696	2.8	549.9	3,957	21.2
	1930.....	44	18,142	2.9	412.3	3,639	20.1
Huerfano	1940.....	696	540,908	53.6	777.2	31,827	5.9
	1930.....	760	495,851	51.7	652.4	43,116	8.7
Jackson	1940.....	262	350,789	33.8	1,338.9	99,552	28.4
	1930.....	203	321,277	30.8	1,582.6	90,106	28.0
Jefferson	1940.....	1,763	267,316	53.1	151.6	58,452	21.9
	1930.....	1,817	259,690	50.2	142.9	56,892	21.9
Kiowa	1940.....	454	629,831	54.9	1,387.3	87,568	13.9
	1930.....	579	461,829	40.1	797.6	99,877	21.6
Kit Carson.....	1940.....	1,148	993,955	71.5	865.8	265,691	26.7
	1930.....	1,630	969,104	70.1	594.5	466,232	48.1
Lake	1940.....	29	16,629	6.8	573.4	4,354	26.2
	1930.....	44	20,681	8.7	470.0	5,284	25.6
La Plata	1940.....	1,046	371,522	34.4	355.2	53,664	14.4
	1930.....	1,161	359,127	30.3	309.3	60,819	16.9
Larimer	1940.....	1,825	709,361	42.3	388.7	148,314	20.9
	1930.....	1,838	698,304	41.5	379.9	156,442	22.4
Las Animas.....	1940.....	1,281	1,982,361	64.6	1,547.5	63,888	3.2
	1930.....	1,758	1,927,923	62.6	1,096.7	107,694	5.6
Lincoln	1940.....	834	1,405,422	84.7	1,685.2	168,806	12.0
	1930.....	1,232	1,195,717	72.7	970.5	321,945	26.8
Logan	1940.....	1,575	1,041,707	89.1	661.4	362,854	34.8
	1930.....	1,845	961,377	82.4	521.1	450,929	46.9
Mesa	1940.....	2,652	422,592	19.9	159.3	82,712	19.6
	1930.....	2,665	345,098	17.0	129.5	79,629	23.1
Mineral	1940.....	49	27,348	4.6	558.1	5,388	19.7
	1930.....	50	25,511	4.6	510.2	3,207	12.6
Moffat	1940.....	527	904,008	29.7	1,715.4	42,232	4.7
	1930.....	797	642,257	21.5	805.8	53,208	8.3
Montezuma	1940.....	1,043	261,841	19.5	251.0	71,500	27.3
	1930.....	978	285,730	21.8	292.2	51,100	17.9
Montrose	1940.....	1,426	281,129	19.6	197.1	68,556	24.4
	1930.....	1,318	231,065	15.9	175.3	68,414	29.6
Morgan	1940.....	1,349	625,903	76.3	464.0	214,379	34.3
	1930.....	1,569	632,615	76.9	403.2	258,201	40.8
Otero	1940.....	1,189	976,398	120.4	821.2	70,819	7.3
	1930.....	1,298	467,846	58.1	360.4	77,900	16.7
Ouray	1940.....	153	133,868	38.7	875.0	12,840	9.6
	1930.....	178	100,925	30.4	567.0	14,474	14.3
Park	1940.....	306	563,129	40.6	1,840.3	44,986	8.0
	1930.....	394	535,826	37.3	1,360.0	45,021	8.4
Phillips	1940.....	626	417,696	96.0	667.2	222,178	53.2
	1930.....	766	390,370	88.7	509.6	269,478	69.0

AGRICULTURE: NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF COLORADO FARMS AND LAND USED FOR CROPS, BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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

COUNTY	Number of Farms	Land in Farms		Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Land Used for Crops	
		Area (Acres)	% All Land		Area (Acres)	% of Land in Farms
Pitkin	1940..... 169	70,018	11.2	414.3	12,587	18.0
	1930..... 180	59,888	9.2	332.7	13,657	22.8
Prowers	1940..... 1,022	499,935	48.0	489.2	149,054	29.8
	1930..... 1,382	564,644	54.1	408.6	176,641	31.3
Pueblo	1940..... 1,193	797,883	51.9	668.8	93,048	11.7
	1930..... 1,473	1,245,441	80.0	845.5	115,279	9.3
Rio Blanco.....	1940..... 339	468,398	22.4	1,381.7	39,103	8.3
	1930..... 433	336,640	16.3	777.5	44,823	13.3
Rio Grande.....	1940..... 675	197,941	33.8	293.2	85,195	43.0
	1930..... 730	202,094	35.2	276.8	97,849	48.4
Routt	1940..... 829	575,216	38.6	693.9	82,598	14.4
	1930..... 928	527,847	35.7	568.8	82,075	15.5
Saguache	1940..... 505	465,726	23.1	922.2	91,526	19.7
	1930..... 557	454,726	22.7	816.4	103,942	22.9
San Juan.....	1940..... (1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1930..... (1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Miguel.....	1940..... 178	169,458	20.6	952.0	10,822	6.4
	1930..... 263	171,070	20.5	650.5	13,231	7.7
Sedgwick	1940..... 505	288,736	32.9	571.8	134,069	46.4
	1930..... 560	307,410	90.5	548.9	156,168	50.8
Summit	1940..... 59	42,098	10.7	713.5	8,351	19.8
	1930..... 61	32,231	7.8	528.4	8,629	26.8
Teller	1940..... 246	145,509	41.0	591.5	10,026	6.9
	1930..... 238	134,249	38.3	564.1	12,152	9.1
Washington.....	1940..... 1,439	1,301,288	80.5	904.3	421,460	32.4
	1930..... 1,753	1,237,648	76.7	706.0	515,126	41.6
Weld	1940..... 4,512	1,934,146	75.5	428.7	637,982	33.0
	1930..... 5,457	1,977,783	76.8	362.4	827,980	41.9
Yuma	1940..... 1,765	1,440,494	94.5	816.1	447,809	31.1
	1930..... 2,113	1,348,084	89.0	638.0	537,857	39.9
Total, State... 1940.....	51,436	31,527,240	47.4	612.9	6,328,862	20.1
	1930..... 59,956	28,876,171	43.5	481.6	7,608,450	26.3

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

RANK IN NATION OF COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES

The relatively high rank of Colorado agricultural counties among the 3,098 counties in the United States is shown in a special report issued by the bureau of the census, based on data collected in the 1940 census. The 100 leading counties in 30 agricultural items were selected entirely according to the extent to which they contributed to the United States total rather than the intensity of production. Colorado counties scored 88 times in 1939 and 71 times in 1929.

Weld made the best showing of any county in the state, being listed among the 100 leading counties of the United States on 22 items. Its rank in 1939 varied from first for sugar beets for sugar harvested on farms up to 95th for cantaloups harvested for sale on farms. Delta county came second, being listed six times among the 100 leading counties. Only one county out of the 3,098 in the United States ex-

ceeded Crowley county in the acreage of cantaloups harvested. Six counties were ahead of Otero in the same item. Conejos ranked sixth in acres of peas. Mesa came ninth in the bushels of peaches harvested.

The counties listed among the 100 leading counties of the nation and the number of times they scored, in 1939, are as follows:

County	Items
Weld	22
Delta	6
Adams and Mesa.....	5
Larimer and Otero.....	4
Pueblo, Jefferson, Bent, Prowers, Conejos and Montrose.....	3
Washington, Crowley, Morgan, Yuma, Logan and Rio Grande....	2
Kit Carson, Moffat, Phillips, Saguache, Boulder, Costilla, Sedgwick, Jackson, Garfield, Fremont, Denver and Arapahoe.....	1
Total	88

An accompanying table shows the items in which the counties excelled, the production, value or acreage of items in 1939 and 1929, and the rank of the counties for the same years.

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	40,132
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	2,526,569
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	1,699,403
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: ABANDONED OR IDLE FARMS IN COLORADO RECORDED IN 1940 CENSUS, WITH COMPARATIVE PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR MOUNTAIN DIVISION AND UNITED STATES

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Abandoned or idle farms are defined as places which have been farmed within 10 years preceding the census date and which, at the time of the enumeration, had been abandoned a year or longer with no indication that farming operations would be resumed during 1940. Mountain division includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

ITEM	Colorado		Mountain States		United States	
	No. of Acres	Per Cent	No. of Acres	Per Cent	No. of Acres	Per Cent
Number of farms.....	51,436	...	233,497	...	6,096,799	...
Farms abandoned or idle, census of 1940	1,264	2.5	3,757	1.6	76,704	1.3
Abandoned or idle farms reporting acreage:						
Number of farms.....	1,256	...	3,328	...	67,453	...
Acres in these farms.....	397,750	...	1,104,369	...	5,700,005	...
Cause of nonoperation of farms reporting acreage:						
Expropriated under eminent domain or purchased for government use:						
Number of farms.....	25	2.0	216	5.8	2,139	2.8
Acres	30,340	7.6	113,566	9.2	404,460	6.2
Converted to nonagricultural uses:						
Number of farms.....	32	2.5	102	2.7	5,334	7.7
Acres	7,847	2.0	26,221	2.1	475,049	7.3
Land condition or other physical or natural factors:						
Number of farms.....	841	67.0	2,088	55.8	23,151	30.4
Acres	226,690	57.0	545,000	44.3	2,264,978	34.9
Physical condition or death of operator:						
Number of farms.....	32	2.5	159	4.2	8,507	11.2
Acres	5,357	1.3	20,467	1.7	468,238	7.2
Change in occupation of operator or other personal reasons:						
Number of farms.....	50	4.0	268	7.2	12,146	15.9
Acres	11,676	2.9	41,606	3.4	639,966	9.9
No tenant or insufficient labor:						
Number of farms.....	9	0.7	42	1.1	4,696	6.2
Acres	2,045	0.5	13,376	1.1	359,824	5.5
Financial or legal difficulties:						
Number of farms.....	23	1.8	120	3.2	2,809	3.7
Acres	10,100	2.5	36,455	3.0	267,768	4.1
Other economic reasons:						
Number of farms.....	39	3.1	282	7.5	5,767	7.6
Acres	35,541	8.9	107,110	8.7	439,450	6.8
Other miscellaneous reasons:						
Number of farms.....	5	0.5	51	1.4	2,404	3.2
Acres	2,260	0.6	200,568	16.3	380,272	5.9
No reason or reason insufficient for classification:						
Number of farms.....	200	15.9	414	11.1	8,799	11.5
Acres	65,894	16.6	126,856	10.3	784,287	12.1
Abandoned or idle farms reporting acreage classified by year of abandonment:						
Year of abandonment:						
1938:						
Number of farms.....	189	15.0	676	18.1	14,018	18.4
Acres	53,292	13.4	345,426	28.1	1,294,144	20.0
1937:						
Number of farms.....	168	13.4	539	14.4	10,741	14.1
Acres	46,760	11.8	126,367	10.3	868,392	13.4

**AGRICULTURE: ABANDONED OR IDLE FARMS IN COLORADO RECORDED
IN 1940 CENSUS, WITH COMPARATIVE PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR
MOUNTAIN DIVISION AND UNITED STATES—Continued**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

ITEM	Colorado		Mountain States		United States	
	No. of Acres	Per Cent	No. of Acres	Per Cent	No. of Acres	Per Cent
Year of abandonment:						
1936:						
Number of farms.....	197	15.7	526	14.1	8,949	11.7
Acres	64,586	16.2	174,763	14.2	805,083	12.4
1935:						
Number of farms.....	208	16.6	519	13.9	10,283	13.5
Acres	58,950	14.8	137,167	11.1	832,431	12.8
1934:						
Number of farms.....	127	10.1	316	8.4	4,879	6.4
Acres	36,341	9.1	88,992	7.2	437,556	6.7
1933:						
Number of farms.....	70	5.6	205	5.5	2,764	3.6
Acres	18,922	4.8	62,983	5.1	242,402	3.7
1932:						
Number of farms.....	54	4.3	251	6.7	4,313	5.7
Acres	14,731	3.7	82,629	6.7	367,271	5.7
1931:						
Number of farms.....	42	3.3	123	3.3	2,343	3.1
Acres	10,945	2.8	31,527	2.6	187,415	2.9
1930:						
Number of farms.....	66	5.3	233	6.2	8,556	11.2
Acres	16,566	4.2	55,950	4.5	614,518	9.5
Not reported:						
Number of farms.....	135	10.7	354	9.5	9,406	12.3
Acres	76,657	19.3	125,421	10.2	835,080	12.9

**AGRICULTURE: FARM EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO FOR SPECIFIED
ITEMS, BY CENSUS YEARS**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

ITEM	1939	1929	1924	1919
Cash wages paid for hired labor (exclusive of housework and contract construction work):				
Farms reporting.....	25,556	35,016	33,749	35,149
Amount	\$13,525,693	\$21,549,844	\$16,853,544	\$23,146,568
Feed for domestic animals and poultry:				
Farms reporting.....	30,780	31,212	29,598	36,092
Amount	\$10,231,919	\$13,829,325	\$10,370,591	\$18,430,975
Implements and machinery:				
Farms reporting.....	18,174	22,834	(1)	(1)
Amount	\$ 8,439,614	\$13,699,687	(1)	(1)
Commercial fertilizers and liming materials: ³				
Farms reporting.....	2,675	1,484	1,182	(1)
Amount	\$ 168,735	\$ 165,188	\$ 127,118	(1)
Commercial fertilizers: ³				
Farms reporting.....	2,606	749	(1)	1,184
Tons	3,660	1,175	(1)	(1)
Amount	\$ 165,105	(1)	(1)	\$ 294,448
Gasoline, distillate, kerosene and oil:				
Farms reporting.....	30,144	(1)	(1)	(1)
Amount	\$ 5,471,584	(1)	(1)	(1)
Building materials:				
Farms reporting.....	19,897	(1)	(1)	(1)
Amount	\$ 3,060,052	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Not available.

²Cash expended and/or value of rent and board furnished.

³For 1929, commercial fertilizer, manure, marl, lime, and ground limestone; for 1924, manure and fertilizer, including lime and ground limestone; and for 1919, manure and fertilizer.

AGRICULTURE: STANDING OF COLORADO COUNTIES AMONG THE RANKING AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS OF 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The report from which these data are taken presents the 100 leading counties of the United States in specified items reported in 1940. They were selected entirely according to the extent to which they contributed to the United States total. For example, in the value of farm products sold, traded or used by farm households, Weld county was one of the 100 leading counties of the country, ranking sixth in 1939, being exceeded by only five of the 3,098 counties in the United States.

ITEM AND COUNTY	Value, Quantity or Number		Rank	
	1939	1929	1939	1929
Farm products sold, traded or used by farm households, value:				
Weld	\$18,865,998	\$26,088,403	6	11
Expenditures by farmers for implements and machinery, value:				
Weld	1,289,616	1,908,980	5	3
Expenditures by farmers for feed purchased, value:				
Weld	1,703,028	1,489,607	44	73
Cash wages paid for hired farm labor:				
Weld	2,245,556	3,887,393	30	18
Value of domestic animals on farms:				
Weld	5,349,791	9,016,859	31	10
Horses and colts on farms, number:				
Weld	18,455	29,768	5	1
Horses, colts, 3 to 27 months old on farms, number:				
Weld	1,524	2,391	17	15
Washington	1,217	1,638	38	43
Kit Carson	994	1,283	81	91
Cattle and calves on farms, number:				
Weld	88,860	75,262	23	28
Turkeys raised on farms, number:				
Weld	101,359	37,542	28	78
Larimer	89,253	10,508	36	(1)
Jefferson	64,501	9,925	59	(1)
Bent	58,831	21,923	72	(1)
Prowers	55,868	22,615	84	(1)
Morgan	53,873	11,862	88	(1)
Sheep and lambs on farms, number:				
Moffat	111,596	.....	63	...
Weld	98,227	.....	63	...
Conejos	89,215	.....	91	...
Montrose	87,821	.....	94	...
Corn harvested for grain on farms, acres:				
Yuma	142,578	222,176	18	8
Winter wheat harvested on farms, acres:				
Yuma	119,282	112,172	54	88
Weld	109,246	133,562	70	73
Adams	85,618	81,144	95	(1)
Phillips	84,835	121,119	96	84
Barley threshed on farms, acres:				
Weld	68,190	98,725	15	8
Washington	39,474	54,609	57	49
Logan	33,626	61,740	76	38
Irish potatoes harvested on farms, acres:				
Rio Grande	19,873	19,655	11	10
Weld	18,795	22,767	14	7
Saguache	6,924	7,353	54	56
Conejos	4,518	5,221	93	87
Sugar beets for sugar harvested on farms, acres:				
Weld	48,951	82,453	1	1
Logan	14,744	14,623	6	6
Larimer	12,633	22,278	9	3
Morgan	12,097	19,384	13	4
Otero	7,325	11,182	30	8
Boulder	5,812	9,048	44	13
Adams	5,557	10,448	45	11
Pueblo	5,449	6,560	46	20
Crowley	3,991	5,771	69	28
Sedgwick	3,588	4,489	82	37
Prowers	3,142	6,810	86	18
Bent	2,673	3,544	96	42
Hay harvested on farms, acres:				
Jackson	99,298	89,733	36	66
Weld	97,346	129,607	41	21

**AGRICULTURE: STANDING OF COLORADO COUNTIES AMONG THE RANKING
AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES
AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS OF 1940—Continued**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—The report from which these data are taken presents the 100 leading counties of the United States in specified items reported in 1940. They were selected entirely according to the extent to which they contributed to the United States total. For example, in the value of farm products sold, traded or used by farm households, Weld county was one of the 100 leading counties of the country, ranking sixth in 1939, being exceeded by only five of the 3,098 counties in the United States.

ITEM AND COUNTY	Value, Quantity or Number		Rank	
	1939	1929	1939	1929
Alfalfa harvested on farms for hay, acres:				
Weld	79,439	101,012	2	2
Garfield	31,433	39,153	48	28
Mesa	30,893	36,274	50	32
Prowers	27,288	44,726	71	19
Larimer	26,740	39,303	76	27
Montrose	26,273	33,887	79	42
Vegetables harvested for sale on farms, acres:				
Otero	7,094	10,165	80	43
Weld	6,920	6,745	85	78
Cabbage harvested for sale on farms, acres:				
Weld	1,430	1,388	19	21
Costilla	742	17	39	(1)
Adams	635	856	50	39
Green peas harvested for sale on farms, acres:				
Conejos	4,909	2,641	6	23
Rio Grande	1,880	1,031	34	65
Weld	1,461	1,670	51	45
Green beans (snap, string or wax) harvested for sale on farms, acres:				
Weld	899	1,292	50	30
Adams	432	508	97	91
Onions, dry, harvested on farms, acres:				
Otero	3,214	2,815	6	8
Montrose	1,000	1,708	27	13
Pueblo	661	263	46	70
Delta	582	895	48	26
Weld	566	425	49	49
Adams	246	188	83	83
Cantaloups harvested for sale on farms, acres:				
Crowley	4,763	3,810	2	5
Otero	2,447	4,427	7	4
Bent	1,190	1,994	23	8
Pueblo	1,002	346	28	41
Mesa	344	233	80	53
Weld	281	138	95	(1)
Value of fruits and nuts harvested on farms:				
Mesa	\$ 864,720	\$ 2,324,334	69	42
Delta	763,578	1,592,416	80	57
Apples harvested on farms, bushels:				
Delta	594,129	1,189,442	40	15
Peaches harvested on farms, production, bushels:				
Mesa	991,369	862,316	9	7
Delta	254,134	78,373	34	82
Pears harvested on farms, production, bushels:				
Mesa	77,354	501,167	35	7
Plums and prunes harvested on farms, production, bushels:				
Delta	5,312	2,116	95	(1)
Cherries harvested for sale on farms, production, pounds:				
Larimer	2,941,033	4,294,584	25	8
Fremont	1,247,975	2,646,560	46	19
Delta	408,589	840,784	77	54
Jefferson	279,724	691,544	98	58
Crops grown under glass, area sq. ft.:				
Denver	1,523,578	.....	30	...
Arapahoe	1,054,106	.....	41	...
Jefferson	501,525	.....	81	...

(1) Not one of the first 100 counties in 1929.

AGRICULTURE: VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY AND LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Values are as of April 1 on specified years. Implements and machinery include not only farm tools, but automobiles, tractors, trucks, trailers, wagons, harnesses, dairy equipment, threshing machines, etc. Livestock includes all animals, poultry and bees.

COUNTY	Land	Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total	Livestock on Farms	Grand Total
Adams -----1940-----	\$ 10,328,232	\$ 3,200,370	\$ 1,359,168	\$ 14,887,770	\$ 1,167,465	\$ 16,055,235
Adams -----1930-----	18,757,039	4,386,014	1,760,342	24,903,395	1,810,398	26,713,793
Alamosa -----1940-----	3,395,689	1,073,601	497,304	4,966,594	986,388	5,952,982
Alamosa -----1930-----	5,590,229	1,186,780	573,907	7,350,916	1,153,279	8,504,195
Arapahoe -----1940-----	7,236,645	3,517,589	777,672	11,531,906	937,586	12,469,492
Arapahoe -----1930-----	13,771,222	4,112,795	1,212,567	19,096,584	1,367,778	20,464,362
Archuleta -----1940-----	1,487,854	357,085	191,359	2,036,298	702,476	2,738,774
Archuleta -----1930-----	1,597,937	430,625	181,099	2,209,661	886,845	3,096,506
Baca -----1940-----	4,518,903	470,233	592,586	5,581,722	753,530	6,335,072
Baca -----1930-----	15,680,592	1,478,370	1,590,569	18,749,531	2,363,057	21,112,588
Bent -----1940-----	4,281,783	1,190,715	525,749	5,998,247	1,138,254	7,136,501
Bent -----1930-----	8,545,771	1,566,746	823,895	10,936,412	1,643,137	12,579,549
Boulder -----1940-----	9,145,773	2,974,873	990,690	13,111,336	1,425,155	14,536,491
Boulder -----1930-----	13,885,354	4,242,879	1,078,663	19,206,896	1,434,357	20,621,253
Chaffee -----1940-----	1,375,313	623,055	190,642	2,189,010	433,967	2,622,977
Chaffee -----1930-----	2,253,670	879,300	257,144	3,390,114	624,747	4,014,861
Cheyenne -----1940-----	2,386,159	405,825	272,415	3,064,399	1,165,736	4,230,135
Cheyenne -----1930-----	5,012,261	855,255	522,367	6,389,883	1,735,954	8,125,837
Clear Creek -----1940-----	229,210	149,060	12,995	391,265	32,448	423,713
Clear Creek -----1930-----	447,275	144,963	15,440	607,678	31,776	639,454
Conejos -----1940-----	5,864,669	1,158,907	752,005	7,775,581	1,531,175	9,306,756
Conejos -----1930-----	8,009,774	1,468,685	706,953	10,185,412	2,114,166	12,299,598
Costilla -----1940-----	1,767,114	369,015	340,107	2,476,236	389,463	2,865,699
Costilla -----1930-----	3,483,086	662,717	394,569	4,540,372	648,582	5,188,954
Crowley -----1940-----	2,128,398	426,060	339,982	2,894,440	590,203	3,484,643
Crowley -----1930-----	5,996,137	956,245	449,892	7,402,274	962,461	8,364,735
Custer -----1940-----	1,633,429	500,928	181,917	2,316,274	541,976	2,857,950
Custer -----1930-----	2,191,448	718,245	347,175	3,256,868	731,923	3,988,796
Delta -----1940-----	5,426,582	1,890,339	751,035	8,067,956	1,347,374	9,415,330
Delta -----1930-----	8,025,784	2,512,795	954,450	11,493,029	2,294,959	13,787,988
Denver -----1940-----	793,700	847,200	64,683	1,705,583	14,381	1,719,964
Denver -----1930-----	1,444,007	1,404,280	121,654	2,969,941	75,898	3,045,839
Dolores -----1940-----	622,563	115,980	171,780	910,323	114,502	1,024,825
Dolores -----1930-----	409,115	93,685	105,321	608,121	213,042	821,163
Douglas -----1940-----	3,540,866	1,288,631	365,185	5,194,682	815,971	6,010,653
Douglas -----1930-----	6,091,695	1,966,970	598,865	8,657,530	1,290,717	9,948,247
Eagle -----1940-----	3,284,510	704,355	329,999	4,318,864	1,191,195	5,510,059
Eagle -----1930-----	3,388,559	926,137	366,904	4,681,600	1,349,500	6,031,100
Elbert -----1940-----	5,129,273	1,410,600	720,042	7,259,915	1,553,177	8,813,092
Elbert -----1930-----	10,749,681	2,420,591	1,195,865	14,366,137	2,339,783	16,705,920
El Paso -----1940-----	6,281,862	2,198,672	690,750	9,171,284	1,728,278	10,899,562
El Paso -----1930-----	13,497,023	3,822,810	1,031,391	18,351,224	2,661,628	21,012,852
Fremont -----1940-----	2,748,280	1,095,230	347,865	4,191,375	687,330	4,878,705
Fremont -----1930-----	4,992,569	2,196,485	431,583	7,620,637	1,068,482	8,689,119
Garfield -----1940-----	5,261,267	1,460,223	599,879	7,321,369	1,935,701	9,257,070
Garfield -----1930-----	6,583,387	1,889,388	591,639	9,064,414	2,623,304	11,687,718
Gilpin -----1940-----	179,665	60,100	15,425	255,190	41,894	297,084
Gilpin -----1930-----	127,885	21,985	15,240	165,110	43,586	208,696
Grand -----1940-----	2,381,951	707,105	234,660	3,323,716	966,273	4,289,989
Grand -----1930-----	2,547,063	625,600	185,745	3,358,408	979,689	4,338,097
Gunnison -----1940-----	3,522,169	914,345	288,094	4,724,608	1,893,169	6,617,777
Gunnison -----1930-----	3,306,310	822,690	296,685	4,425,685	2,183,479	6,609,164
Hinsdale -----1940-----	214,650	65,100	25,315	305,065	145,275	450,340
Hinsdale -----1930-----	306,910	78,735	32,885	418,530	185,887	604,417
Huerfano -----1940-----	2,324,992	378,810	212,370	2,916,172	961,721	3,877,893
Huerfano -----1930-----	4,039,094	721,535	358,398	5,119,027	1,559,998	6,679,025
Jackson -----1940-----	4,141,273	723,325	307,268	5,171,866	1,945,912	7,117,778
Jackson -----1930-----	2,895,366	535,510	225,160	3,656,036	2,008,034	5,664,070
Jefferson -----1940-----	10,673,896	5,576,029	1,023,155	17,273,080	1,070,400	18,343,480
Jefferson -----1930-----	17,120,512	6,985,541	972,824	25,078,877	1,369,092	26,447,969
Kiowa -----1940-----	1,870,606	352,342	263,164	2,486,112	902,757	3,388,869
Kiowa -----1930-----	4,786,953	742,670	436,017	5,965,640	1,461,603	7,427,243
Kit Carson -----1940-----	3,323,348	859,461	543,572	4,726,382	1,376,797	6,103,179
Kit Carson -----1930-----	12,193,868	2,202,150	1,304,837	15,700,855	2,445,606	18,146,461

AGRICULTURE: VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY AND LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, 1940 AND 1930—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Values are as of April 1 on specified years. Implements and machinery include not only farm tools, but automobiles, tractors, trucks, trailers, wagons, harnesses, dairy equipment, threshing machines, etc. Livestock includes all animals, poultry and bees.

COUNTY	Land	Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total	Livestock on Farms	Grand Total
Lake -----1940-----	147,995	59,045	33,105	240,145	67,546	307,691
-----1930-----	198,569	42,820	30,890	272,279	73,605	345,884
La Plata-----1940-----	3,725,290	1,300,543	594,866	5,620,699	1,172,629	6,793,328
-----1930-----	5,002,878	1,640,381	630,904	7,274,163	1,716,569	8,990,732
Larimer -----1940-----	15,196,060	4,671,440	1,603,749	21,471,249	2,202,800	23,674,049
-----1930-----	22,987,707	5,553,427	1,941,348	30,482,572	4,415,786	34,898,358
Las Animas-----1940-----	5,405,779	716,322	426,175	6,548,276	2,258,239	8,806,515
-----1930-----	10,715,890	1,544,973	836,040	13,096,903	4,717,192	17,814,095
Lincoln -----1940-----	3,899,458	809,287	530,871	5,239,616	1,651,624	6,891,240
-----1930-----	11,656,559	1,689,266	1,196,093	14,541,948	2,573,313	17,115,261
Logan -----1940-----	11,378,489	2,700,252	1,644,681	15,723,422	1,863,177	17,586,599
-----1930-----	22,002,394	3,928,644	2,269,144	28,200,182	3,769,168	31,969,350
Mesa -----1940-----	10,159,149	3,847,385	1,361,887	15,368,421	2,204,216	17,572,637
-----1930-----	12,004,369	4,200,855	1,313,813	17,519,037	3,233,419	20,752,456
Mineral -----1940-----	405,440	243,340	17,700	666,480	70,267	736,747
-----1930-----	465,155	178,100	39,870	683,125	150,268	833,393
Moffat -----1940-----	3,413,556	605,360	360,697	4,379,613	1,581,727	5,961,340
-----1930-----	4,661,149	1,008,880	476,867	6,146,896	2,184,974	8,331,870
Montezuma -----1940-----	3,063,473	786,810	738,176	4,588,459	1,008,339	5,596,798
-----1930-----	3,890,555	1,155,787	576,628	5,622,970	1,839,657	7,462,627
Montrose -----1940-----	4,942,692	1,671,912	857,210	7,471,814	1,849,376	9,321,190
-----1930-----	5,803,647	2,028,447	776,623	8,608,717	2,381,699	10,990,416
Morgan -----1940-----	9,736,324	2,232,950	1,347,340	13,316,614	1,506,242	14,822,856
-----1930-----	16,252,259	3,484,290	1,709,789	21,446,338	2,632,630	24,078,968
Otero -----1940-----	6,626,192	1,807,190	850,381	9,283,763	1,226,216	10,509,979
-----1930-----	10,636,308	2,724,078	961,300	14,321,686	1,862,820	16,184,506
Ouray -----1940-----	1,147,643	241,400	96,244	1,485,287	441,398	1,926,685
-----1930-----	1,340,468	311,800	151,715	1,803,983	565,486	2,369,469
Park -----1940-----	2,699,967	942,250	242,678	3,884,895	1,069,027	4,953,922
-----1930-----	3,105,997	912,815	305,954	4,324,366	1,311,493	5,635,859
Phillips -----1940-----	5,117,189	1,089,720	729,838	6,936,747	554,792	7,491,539
-----1930-----	9,944,970	1,851,700	1,201,783	12,998,453	916,312	13,914,765
Pitkin -----1940-----	1,151,180	321,090	131,944	1,504,214	495,107	1,999,321
-----1930-----	1,375,030	209,735	135,715	1,820,480	546,580	2,367,060
Prowers -----1940-----	5,526,591	1,091,793	707,529	7,325,913	964,720	8,290,633
-----1930-----	12,691,887	2,179,346	1,208,892	16,080,125	2,246,481	18,326,606
Pueblo -----1940-----	6,726,702	1,986,020	882,389	9,595,111	1,067,350	10,662,461
-----1930-----	12,641,017	2,682,465	1,122,781	16,446,263	2,894,668	19,340,931
Rio Blanco-----1940-----	3,263,350	780,840	328,372	4,372,562	1,910,808	6,283,370
-----1930-----	4,197,800	879,885	398,142	5,475,827	2,741,999	8,217,826
Rio Grande -----1940-----	7,836,226	2,211,985	1,270,753	11,318,964	1,232,538	12,551,502
-----1930-----	12,254,025	2,679,973	1,230,645	16,164,643	1,727,849	17,892,492
Routt -----1940-----	5,532,369	1,277,670	697,715	7,507,754	2,071,661	9,579,415
-----1930-----	6,932,029	1,492,640	665,166	9,089,835	2,467,257	11,557,092
Saguache -----1940-----	5,247,267	1,086,476	510,360	6,844,203	1,669,017	8,513,220
-----1930-----	7,369,443	1,281,525	597,750	9,248,713	2,568,553	11,817,271
San Juan -----1940-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,786	1,786
-----1930-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,858	2,858
San Miguel-----1940-----	905,506	163,795	106,125	1,175,426	421,681	1,597,107
-----1930-----	1,366,576	333,265	171,480	1,871,321	806,736	2,678,057
Sedgwick -----1940-----	4,225,747	1,015,887	683,645	5,925,279	575,794	6,501,073
-----1930-----	9,114,206	1,566,515	1,138,368	11,819,089	976,794	12,795,883
Summit -----1940-----	472,670	188,950	59,787	721,407	240,067	961,474
-----1930-----	550,850	179,050	62,660	792,560	278,255	1,070,815
Teller -----1940-----	815,721	358,280	106,616	1,280,617	246,707	1,527,324
-----1930-----	1,103,861	273,930	105,696	1,483,487	386,392	1,869,879
Washington-----1940-----	5,829,799	1,507,582	918,706	8,256,087	1,851,250	10,107,367
-----1930-----	12,452,376	2,610,896	1,372,716	16,435,988	2,959,991	19,395,979
Weld -----1940-----	40,332,871	9,798,640	5,503,809	55,635,320	5,508,794	61,144,114
-----1930-----	62,030,565	12,846,094	6,446,662	81,323,321	9,293,858	90,616,709
Yuma -----1940-----	11,065,114	2,368,036	1,699,334	15,132,484	2,300,114	17,432,598
-----1930-----	18,478,593	3,761,189	2,025,958	24,266,040	3,674,430	27,940,470
Not Classified-----1940-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	359,711	359,711
-----1930-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58,978	58,978
Total, State-----1940-----	\$303,496,433	\$ 84,847,413	\$ 39,021,614	\$427,365,461	\$ 72,132,199	\$499,497,660
-----1930-----	510,954,728	118,391,947	50,241,437	619,588,112	111,618,372	791,206,484

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

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.

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.

AGRICULTURE: FARM INCOME, BASED ON VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SOLD OR TRADED, ALL CROPS HARVESTED AND FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD IN 1939, BY COUNTIES

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—A distribution of all items making up these county totals is given in another table reporting values for the state by census years.

COUNTY	Livestock Products	All Crops Harvested	Forest Products Sold	Total
Adams	\$ 1,508,105	\$ 2,262,842	158	\$ 3,771,105
Alamosa	690,161	799,206	(1)	1,489,367
Arapahoe	1,395,479	1,092,376	(1)	2,487,855
Archuleta	547,435	197,088	3,465	747,988
Baca	440,796	819,476	(1)	1,260,272
Bent	719,738	743,312	1,210	1,464,260
Boulder	1,619,386	1,677,353	1,467	3,298,206
Chaffee	314,113	216,683	1,363	532,159
Cheyenne	488,331	206,502	(1)	694,833
Clear Creek	33,223	5,413	152	38,788
Conejos	1,133,629	1,215,656	2,777	2,352,062
Costilla	392,856	759,708	305	1,152,869
Crowley	333,243	856,065	(1)	1,189,308
Custer	423,793	237,901	7,498	669,192
Delta	1,215,513	1,818,708	4,162	3,038,383
Denver	53,315	668,871	..	722,186
Dolores	86,073	254,985	379	341,437
Douglas	640,375	351,640	4,822	996,837
Eagle	909,495	552,218	2,041	1,463,754
Elbert	1,113,055	635,350	155	1,748,560
El Paso	1,428,467	995,536	2,653	2,426,656
Fremont	497,799	606,340	5,462	1,109,601
Garfield	1,413,804	1,118,889	460	2,533,153
Gilpin	23,304	7,600	6,589	37,493
Grand	710,498	295,495	1,855	1,007,848
Gunnison	1,116,095	524,012	(1)	1,640,107
Hinsdale	86,802	36,314	1,475	124,591
Huerfano	520,881	230,843	4,400	756,124
Jackson	872,138	646,280	(1)	1,518,418
Jefferson	1,409,212	1,477,465	11,478	2,898,155
Kiowa	567,642	118,035	(1)	685,677
Kit Carson	770,072	508,582	(1)	1,278,654
Lake	50,937	24,230	(1)	75,167
La Plata	896,097	649,670	1,326	1,547,093
Larimer	3,040,018	2,604,867	15,663	5,660,548
Las Animas	1,207,435	426,183	10,965	1,644,583
Lincoln	922,888	406,311	..	1,329,199
Logan	2,162,241	1,935,862	202	4,098,305
Mesa	1,713,278	2,942,750	622	4,656,750
Mineral	46,632	40,884	..	87,516
Moffat	1,411,412	319,010	447	1,730,869
Montezuma	798,860	1,053,756	1,416	1,854,032
Montrose	1,514,533	1,613,640	99	3,128,272
Morgan	2,427,949	1,973,241	100	4,401,290
Otero	1,115,524	1,581,467	345	2,697,336
Ouray	259,363	147,669	(1)	407,032
Park	541,257	269,691	3,368	814,316
Phillips	557,853	944,722	..	1,502,575
Pitkin	347,054	266,673	396	614,123
Prowers	1,092,238	1,039,723	(1)	2,131,961
Pueblo	1,022,966	1,411,687	1,452	2,436,105
Rio Blanco	1,222,849	439,252	205	1,662,306
Rio Grande	1,259,652	2,766,416	700	4,026,168
Routt	1,643,362	909,037	1,180	2,553,579
Saguache	1,162,720	899,790	965	2,063,475
San Juan	6,737	..	..	6,737
San Miguel	379,154	99,116	375	478,645
Sedgwick	852,635	1,182,205	..	2,034,840
Summit	117,419	95,964	666	214,049
Teller	139,303	45,391	4,844	189,538
Washington	1,504,952	682,834	(1)	2,187,786
Weld	8,262,891	11,573,828	1,113	19,837,832
Yuma	1,504,420	1,928,295	(1)	3,432,715
Not classified	448,578	..	..	448,578
State	\$63,107,535	\$62,210,908	\$114,280	\$125,432,723

(1) Where there are less than 3 farms reporting, data are included only in the state totals.

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:					
Total -----	\$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)	(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.

BEES AND HONEY

The quantity of honey produced in Colorado annually varies widely according to climatic conditions and the flora available for nectar secretions. The production in 1942, as reported by the state entomologist, was 5,940,000 pounds, a record year, which is credited not only to favorable climatic conditions but to the excellent physical shape of the bees. There was a drop in 1943 to 4,830,000 pounds, the decrease being due to dry weather and lack of flora. In the eight-year period ending with 1937 the output 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 for that period. In the record year of 1942 the yield climbed to 90 pounds per colony, but dropped down to 70 pounds in 1943.

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. A staff of inspectors makes regular inspections of all colonies in the state and those found to be diseased are burned or treated. 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.

There were 66,000 colonies reported in the state in 1942 and 69,000 in 1943.

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 lives 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	225,833
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.

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.

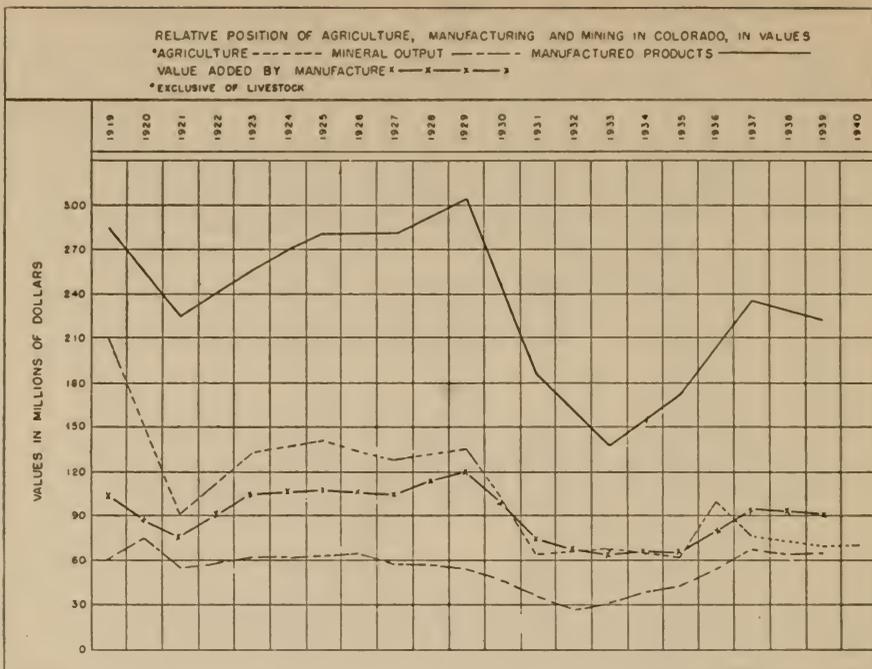
Poultry raising has been commercialized in Colorado to a greater extent than the number on the farms indicate as there are a number of large establishments engaged in the business on a considerable scale.

COLORADO YEAR BOOK, 1943-1944
 BEES AND HONEY
 POULTRY ON FARMS
 THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
 COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 DENVER, COLORADO

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.....	\$ 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
Four 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.....	\$ 8,244,292	(3)	\$ 14,606,564	\$ 9,714,720	\$ 10,555,075	\$ 3,399,741
Wool shorn.....	2,417,220	\$ 2,435,382	3,422,532	\$2,367,056	\$4,877,656	\$1,468,003
Mohair and kid hair clipped.....	2,636	4,006	12,220	10,655	11,028	2,024
Cattle and calves, hogs and sheep and lambs butchered.....	1,631,213	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,745,651
Cattle and calves, hogs and pigs and lambs sold alive.....	42,652,119	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	19,898,042
Poultry raised.....	4,462,382	(3)	6,307,990	(3)	(3)	1,398,039
Chicken eggs produced.....	3,093,360	3,097,354	7,369,223	\$5,094,348	\$5,668,950	\$2,419,566
Honey produced.....	162,104	(3)	396,270	(3)	573,610	225,832
Felis taken from fur animals in captivity.....	441,603	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total.....	\$ 63,107,535	.....	\$ 32,114,849	.....	\$ 21,686,319	\$ 30,541,898
Crops harvested:						
All cereals.....	\$ 15,570,963	\$ 10,646,169	\$ 38,747,842	\$ 35,732,656	\$ 63,448,740	\$ 14,799,318
Other grains and seed.....	5,549,270	(3)	\$7,311,592	(3)	5,421,744	706,672
Hay and forage.....	18,289,591	\$19,301,025	\$29,946,784	\$6,460,116	\$8,278,280	17,327,615
Irish and sweet potatoes.....	6,351,928	4,605,096	16,281,768	5,395,550	19,537,004	3,709,305
Vegetables (excluding potatoes).....	4,195,919	(3)	7,427,171	(3)	15,192,507	2,348,190
Fruits and nuts.....	2,481,792	(3)	5,699,950	(3)	8,751,678	15,078,978
Horticultural specialties sold.....	2,307,280	(3)	\$2,300,673	(3)	\$1,335,972	\$554,170
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	\$ 60,651,442
Forest products sold.....	114,280	\$89,497	\$446,680	(3)	\$302,823	\$168,018
Grand total, products and crops.....	\$128,432,723	.....	\$159,624,630	.....	\$201,708,599	\$ 81,361,358

¹Includes value for asses and burros of all ages, as follows: \$58,978 for 1930, and \$136,019 for 1920, and \$136,732 for 1910. ²Includes estimates for incomplete reports. ³The value of "Other grains and seeds" includes \$88,501 for the value of flower and vegetable seeds, which may be partly implicated under the value of sales of horticultural specialties. ⁴Excludes buckwheat, emmer and spelt. ⁵Excludes emmer and spelt, 1924. In 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. ⁶For 1934, includes all hay and sorghums for forage, and for 1924, includes an undetermined amount of sorghums cut for hay. ⁷Excludes 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. The value for root crops harvested for feed was included. ⁸Includes Irish and sweet potatoes grown in farm gardens. ⁹Includes value for wild black walnuts. ¹⁰Includes the value for flower and vegetable seeds harvested. ¹¹Not strictly comparable for the various census years due to schedule differences.



DAIRY INDUSTRY

Colorado produces annually an average of \$23,000,000 worth of dairy products, including the output of factories and milk and butter produced on the farms and sold, but excluding dairy products produced and consumed on the farms. The value from year to year, as shown in accompanying tables, varies to a considerable extent and reflects changes in prices, marketing conditions and other governing factors such as the cost of feed.

The output of factories engaged in the production of butter, cheese, ice cream, evaporated milk and similar products licensed by the state dairy commissioner aggregated \$257,283,619 in a 20-year period ending December 31, 1942, an average of \$12,864,181 a year. The maximum year during that period was in 1929 when the output was valued at \$18,553,840, and the minimum was in 1933 when it amounted to \$8,618,733.

The value of factory products, as reported by the dairy commissioner, for fiscal years ending June 30 down to and including 1935, and for calendar years beginning with 1936, is as follows:

	Factory Products
1923	\$11,354,477
1924	14,004,422
1925	12,114,710
1926	13,450,855
1927	14,533,764
1928	17,117,396
1929	18,553,840
1930	15,308,386
1931	12,690,913
1932	10,245,134
1933	8,618,733
1934	9,695,399
1935	10,002,062
1936	11,069,483
1937	11,518,874
1938	11,464,522
1939	11,168,242
1940	12,060,842
1941	14,391,395
1942	17,920,170

An accompany table giving the average prices of milk and cream, by years, as reported by the dairy commissioner, shows that sour cream at station, on track and delivered was 97.7, 100.0 and 88.7 per cent higher in the order named in 1943 than in 1935. Sweet cream was 77.4 per cent above the 1935 level; milk for fluid use, 54.9 per cent; and milk for manufacturing purposes, 120 per cent.

The 1940 census reported 190,851 cows and heifers milked on the farms of the state during 1939. This compares with 234,530 in 1929, a decrease of 43,679 or 18.6 per cent. The milk cows and heifers are distributed

throughout all the counties of the state. The 15 leading counties, which accounted for 110,724 or 58 per cent of the total for the state in 1939, with comparative figures for 1929, and their rank in 1939, are as follows:

County	1939	1929	1939 Rank
Weld	19,242	22,428	1
Yuma	9,418	9,907	2
Washington	8,646	8,270	3
El Paso	7,587	9,996	4
Elbert	6,716	8,671	5
Logan	6,671	7,244	6
Adams	6,512	7,221	7
Larimer	6,438	6,606	8
Arapahoe	6,401	5,644	9
Boulder	6,367	6,386	10
Kit Carson	6,046	8,416	11
Jefferson	5,748	5,303	12
Mesa	5,331	6,543	13
Delta	4,959	5,710	14
Morgan	4,642	6,323	15

The quantity and wholesale value of creamery butter produced in the factories of the state, as reported by the dairy commissioner, by calendar years, are as follows:

	Pounds	Value
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
1941	23,847,000	8,537,226
1942	23,032,159	9,765,753

Statistics on butter production prior to 1936 are not comparable with figures subsequent to that year as they included estimates of butter produced and sold on farms and, therefore, are omitted from the above data.

Colorado produces more butter than it consumes and large quantities are exported annually. In January, 1943, butter was listed with Lend-Lease requirements and 30 per cent of the make was requisitioned by the federal government in the first half of the year and later was increased to 50 per cent. The quantity of butter sold in the state compared with the quantity produced indicates the volume of exports.

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

Year	Pounds
1938	14,482,151
1939	15,370,578
1940	14,958,671
1941	14,200,626
1942	14,065,398

Oleomargarine is not manufactured in the state, but wholesale distributors are required to report sales. 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
1941	5,151,295
1942	5,220,357

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
1941	4,520,000	700,595
1942	4,672,735	894,409

The number of plants and dealers in the state licensed by the dairy commissioner as of June 30, 1943, are as follows:

Creameries (butter)	65
Ice cream plants	204
Cheese factories	15
Plants making dried or malted milk	5
Plants making evaporated or condensed milk	6
Cottage cheese plants	56
Dairy plants	244
Retail dairies	155
Concentrators	16
Receiving stations	192
Operators	797
Fieldmen	27
Oleomargarine distributors	20

Of the above, 18 creameries made no product other than butter; 130 ice cream plants made no product other than ice cream; 9 cheese plants made no product other than cheese; and 11 plants made no product other than cottage cheese.

DAIRY INDUSTRY: QUANTITY AND WHOLESALE VALUE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN COLORADO IN FACTORIES LICENSED BY STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER, CALENDAR YEARS 1942, 1941 AND 1940

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

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

	1942		1941		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Creamery butter, lbs.-----	23,082,159	\$9,763,753	23,847,000	\$8,537,226	22,148,474	\$6,852,738
Ice cream, gals.-----	4,400,984	4,180,934	3,326,000	3,058,589	3,100,103	2,622,997
Sherbet, gals.-----	120,015	114,014	128,000	117,580	133,760	113,174
American or cheddar cheese:						
Whole milk (lbs.)-----	1,538,128	353,769	1,514,000	310,370	1,452,372	261,427
Part skim (lbs.)-----	680,700	136,140	679,000	118,825	816,920	114,369
All Italian varieties of cheese, lbs.-----	295,239	147,619	258,000	64,500	8,300	1,494
All other varieties of cheese, lbs.-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14,500	2,610
Cottage cheese, all varieties, lbs.-----	2,158,668	256,881	2,069,000	206,900	1,919,992	154,751
Sweetened condensed milk:						
Bulk goods, skimmed, lbs.-----	1,191,991	99,531	304,000	21,280	15,950	1,037
Bulk goods, unskimmed, lbs.-----	1,032,589	183,800	382,000	57,300	-----	-----
Unsweetened condensed milk:						
Bulk goods, skimmed, lbs.-----	1,717,449	77,285	1,167,000	29,175	1,311,226	32,780
Bulk goods, unskimmed, lbs.-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,150	549
Evaporated milk, unsweetened:						
Case goods, unskimmed, lbs.-----	19,825,967	1,635,642	18,259,000	1,278,130	18,016,145	1,243,114
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated products), lbs.-----	166,335	7,485	80,000	2,800	72,920	2,151
Dry or powdered buttermilk, lbs.-----	485,571	38,845	583,000	34,980	570,725	28,308
Dry or powdered skim milk, lbs.-----	110,335	16,881	66,000	4,620	309,663	16,134
Malted milk-----	5,672,449	907,591	4,576,000	549,120	4,576,185	613,209
Value factory products-----	-----	\$17,920,170	-----	\$14,391,395	-----	\$12,060,842
Butter sold in Colorado (lbs.)-----	14,665,398	-----	14,200,626	-----	14,958,671	-----
Oleomargarine sold in Colorado, lbs.-----	5,220,357	-----	5,151,295	-----	4,751,574	-----

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 called for on schedule.

DAIRY INDUSTRY: AVERAGE PRICES FOR CREAM AND MILK, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1935
Sour cream, station, per lb. butterfat	\$.46	\$.30½	\$.27½	\$.20½	\$.22	\$.27	\$.23½
Sour cream, track, per lb. butterfat	.49	.33½	.30½	.23½	.25	.29	.24½
Sour cream, delivered, per lb. butterfat	.50	.34½	.31½	.24½	.26	.30	.26½
Sweet cream, per lb. butterfat	.55	.39½	.36½	.29½	.31	.35	.31
Milk for fluid use, per cwt, of 3.5% milk (Denver milk shed)	2.71	2.17	2.12	2.07	2.10	2.19	1.75
Milk for manufacturing purposes, % per cwt, of 3.5% milk	2.31	1.69	1.30	1.23	1.11	1.48	1.05
Sweet cream, separated from milk % for manufacturing purposes, per lb. butterfat	.69½	.52¾	.44	.40¼	.39	.48	---

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.

**DAIRY INDUSTRY: RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND DRESSED
POULTRY FROM COLORADO AT FOUR EASTERN MARKETS IN 1942 AND 1940**

(Source: Agricultural Marketing Service)

	New York	Chicago	Phila- delphia	Boston	Total Four Markets
Butter: (gross lbs.)					
1940.....		245,886			245,886
1942.....		340,686			340,686
Cheese: (gross lbs.)					
1940.....	110	12,889			12,999
1942.....	88,524	71,826			160,350
Eggs: (cases)					
1940.....		22,868			22,868
1942.....	624	24,114			24,738
Dressed poultry: (gross lbs.)					
1940.....	3,508,221	1,673,926	364,073	787,828	6,334,048
1942.....	2,438,145	1,557,225	211,759	172,900	4,380,029

SOIL CONSERVATION: NUMBER, NAMES, LOCATION, DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND ACREAGE IN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

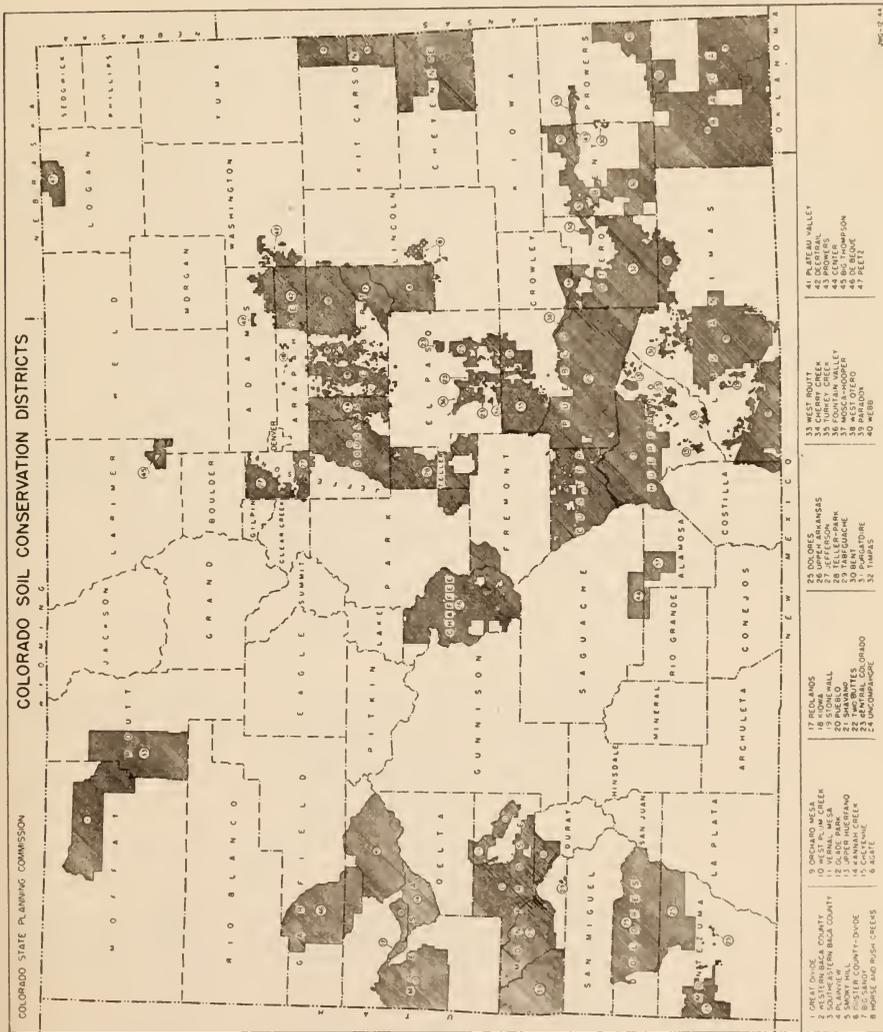
(Source: State Soil Conservation Board)

Note—The 13,602,446 acres in soil conservation districts is approximately 20.4 per cent of the total land area of the state.

No.	Name of District	County	Date Organized	Area (Acres) Including Additions
1	Great Divide.....	Moffat	Jan. 20, 1938	376,412
2	Western Baca.....	Baca	Mar. 23, 1938	845,000
3	Southeastern Baca.....	Baca	July 21, 1938	391,360
4	Plainview.....	Kit Carson	July 21, 1938	151,827
5	Smoky Hill.....	Kit Carson	Nov. 2, 1938	150,000
6	Custer County-Divide.....	Custer	May 4, 1939	440,608
7	Big Sandy.....	Elbert	Sept. 14, 1939	159,437
8	Horse and Rush Creek.....	Elbert	Sept. 14, 1939	270,439
9	Orchard Mesa.....	Mesa	Jan. 15, 1940	35,000
10	West Plum Creek.....	Douglas	Feb. 7, 1940	352,186
11	Vernol Mesa.....	Montrose	Apr. 5, 1940	45,449
12	Glade Park.....	Mesa	May 1, 1940	343,000
13	Upper Huerfano.....	Huerfano	June 9, 1940	549,798
14	Kannah Creek.....	Mesa	June 9, 1940	146,120
15	Cheyenne.....	Cheyenne	Aug. 9, 1940	534,700
16	Agate.....	Elbert	Aug. 26, 1940	293,684
17	Redlands.....	Mesa	Sept. 6, 1940	17,000
18	Kiowa.....	Elbert	May 22, 1941	235,203
19	Stonewall.....	Las Animas and Costilla	June 16, 1941	317,850
20	Pueblo.....	Pueblo	July 23, 1941	907,288
21	Shavano.....	Montrose	Oct. 21, 1941	532,000
22	Two Buttes.....	Baca and Prowers	Nov. 18, 1941	199,925
23	Central Colorado.....	El Paso and Pueblo	Jan. 5, 1942	234,495
24	Uncompahgre.....	Montrose	Feb. 27, 1942	51,520
25	Dolores.....	Montezuma	Apr. 18, 1942	213,624
26	Upper Arkansas.....	Chaffee	May 1, 1942	693,303
27	Jefferson.....	Jefferson	June 11, 1942	167,179
28	Teller-Park.....	Teller and Park	June 11, 1942	348,800
29	Tabeguache.....	Montrose	June 29, 1942	256,400
30	Bent.....	Bent	Sept. 8, 1942	460,000
31	Purgatoire.....	Las Animas	Sept. 8, 1942	565,056
32	Timpas.....	Otero and Las Animas	Sept. 24, 1942	569,364
33	West Routt.....	Routt	Dec. 7, 1942	395,520
34	Cherry Creek.....	Douglas and Elbert	May 5, 1943	171,780
35	Turkey Creek.....	Pueblo	May 17, 1943	206,000
36	Fountain Valley.....	El Paso	June 7, 1943	42,294
37	Mosca-Hooper.....	Alamosa	June 7, 1943	72,960
38	West Otero.....	Pueblo and Otero	June 23, 1943	75,295
39	Paradox.....	Montrose	July 8, 1943	300,000
40	Webb.....	Prowers	Aug. 20, 1943	138,700
41	Plateau Valley.....	Mesa and Garfield	Aug. 20, 1943	396,290
42	Deertrail.....	Arapahoe, Adams, Washington	Sept. 15, 1943	299,480
43	Prowers.....	Prowers and Bent	Oct. 18, 1943	24,000
44	Center.....	Rio Grande and Saguache	Mar. 17, 1944	84,500
45	Big Thompson.....	Larimer and Weld	June 7, 1944	40,000
46	DeBeque.....	Mesa and Garfield	June 17, 1944	401,600
47	Peetz.....	Logan	Aug. 31, 1944	100,000
Total.....				13,602,446

Map Key

- Key No.
- 24 Uncompahgre
 - 25 Dolores
 - 26 Upper Arkansas
 - 27 Jefferson
 - 28 Teller-Park
 - 29 Tabeguache
 - 30 Bent
 - 31 Purgatoire
 - 32 Timpas
 - 33 West Routt
 - 34 Cherry Creek
 - 35 Turkey Creek
 - 36 Fountain Valley
 - 37 Mosca-Hooper
 - 38 West Otero
 - 39 Paradox
 - 40 Webb
 - 41 Plateau Valley
 - 42 Deertrail
 - 43 Prowers
 - 44 Center
 - 45 Big Thompson
 - 46 De Beque
 - 47 Peetz



- Key No.
- 1 Great Divide
 - 2 W. Baca County
 - 3 S. E. Baca County
 - 4 Plainview
 - 5 Smoky Hill
 - 6 Custer County-Divide
 - 7 Big Sandy
 - 8 Horse and Rush Creeks
 - 9 Orchard Mesa
 - 10 West Plum Creek
 - 11 Vernal Mesa
 - 12 Glade Park
 - 13 Upper Huerfano
 - 14 Kannah Creek
 - 15 Cheyenne
 - 16 Agate
 - 17 Redlands
 - 18 Kiowa
 - 19 Stonewall
 - 20 Pueblo
 - 21 Shavano
 - 22 Two Buttes
 - 23 Central Colorado

- 1 DELTA
- 2 SOUTHWESTERN BACA COUNTY
- 3 SMOKEY HILL
- 4 SOUTHWESTERN DIVIDE
- 5 BIG SANDY COUNTY-DIVIDE
- 6 HORSE AND RUSH CREEKS
- 7 SMOKEY HILL
- 8 VERNAL MESA
- 9 WEST PLUM CREEK
- 10 WESTERN BACA COUNTY
- 11 DELTA
- 12 SOUTHWESTERN BACA COUNTY
- 13 SMOKEY HILL
- 14 SOUTHWESTERN DIVIDE
- 15 BIG SANDY COUNTY-DIVIDE
- 16 HORSE AND RUSH CREEKS
- 17 DELTA
- 18 KIOWA
- 19 STONEWALL
- 20 PUEBLO
- 21 SHAVANO
- 22 TWO BUTTES
- 23 CENTRAL COLORADO
- 24 UNCOMPAHGRE
- 25 DOLORES
- 26 UPPER ARKANSAS
- 27 JEFFERSON
- 28 TELLER-PARK
- 29 TABEGUACHE
- 30 BENT
- 31 PURGATORIE
- 32 TIMPAS
- 33 WEST ROUNTT
- 34 CHERRY CREEK
- 35 TURKEY CREEK
- 36 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
- 37 MOSCA-HOOPER
- 38 WEST OTERO
- 39 PARADOX
- 40 WEBB
- 41 PLATEAU VALLEY
- 42 DEERTRAIL
- 43 PROWERS
- 44 CENTER
- 45 BIG THOMPSON
- 46 DE BEQUE
- 47 PEETZ

**COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH
NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1943**

(Source: Director of Markets)

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
NEW ASSOCIATIONS:		
Farmers Union Co-Op. Assn. of Moffat Co.....	Craig Kirk	Craig
Kirk Co-Op. Association.....	A. W. Holstine.....	Kirk
Peetz Farmers Livestock Shipping Assn.....	John Fehringer.....	Peetz
Wiggins Potato Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Leonard Morse.....	Wiggins
La Plata Seed Bean Growers Co-Op. Assn.....	Foy Thompson.....	Durango
Rocky Mountain Natl. Fur Growers Assn.....	Chas. W. Orr.....	Denver
CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATORS:		
Amherst Co-Op. Elev. Inc.....	M. E. Koontz.....	Amherst
Briggsdale Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	Fred G. Johnson.....	Briggsdale
Dailey Cooperative Co.....	Harry Bellamy.....	Dailey
Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. S. Thomas.....	Fleming
Farmers Union Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. S. Parker.....	Wray
Haxtun Farmers Elev. Co.....	L. F. Yowell.....	Haxtun
Holyoke Co-Op. Assn.....	L. L. Yowell.....	Holyoke
Paoli Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	Verne E. Miller.....	Paoli
Peetz Farmers Co-Op. Co.....	George Drescher.....	Peetz
Simla Farmer's Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	J. C. Schuster.....	Simla
Wiggins Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	Otis Etter.....	Wiggins
Willard Farmers Grain Co.....	J. I. Lewis.....	Willard
Yuma Farmer's M & M Co-Op. Co.....	Geo. H. Ireland.....	Yuma
TURKEY AND POULTRY:		
Colorado Poultry Association.....	Ross Wenger.....	Grand Junction
Columbia Turkey Growers, Inc.....	H. V. Clutter.....	Englewood
Crowley Co. Turkey Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Roy McConnel.....	Crowley
Holbrook Turkey Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Paul J. Hershey.....	Cheraw
Holly Turkey Marketing Assn.....	Mrs. Elva M. Klein.....	Holly
Kiowa Co. Turkey Pro. Co-Op. Assn.....	F. Q. Fitzpatrick.....	Eads
Lincoln Co. Turkey Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Clyde Warner, Treas.....	Hugo
San Juan Basin Turkey Prod., Inc.....	Jas. J. Procarione.....	Allison
Western Plains Turkey Growers, Inc.....	Merle Collins, Secy.....	Yuma
Wiley Turkey Growers Assn.....	J. C. Fasnacht.....	Wiley
MILK, DAIRY AND CREAMERY:		
Colo. Springs Milk Producers Assn.....	J. D. Curtis.....	Colorado Springs
Denver Milk Producers, Inc.....	W. C. Moore.....	Denver
Eckert Pure Bred Sire Assn.....	G. G. Williams.....	Eckert
Montezuma Creamery Assn.....	T. D. Wolford.....	Cortez
North Fork Creamery Assn.....	Arthur Olson.....	Hotchkiss
Plateau Creamery Assn.....	Ford Jones.....	Collbran
Pueblo Dairy Exchange.....	G. Dean Besse.....	Pueblo
Rye Co-Op. Creamery Assn.....	E. O. Johnson.....	Rye
Surface Creek Creamery Assn.....	Gilbert G. Williams.....	Eckert
WOOL MARKETING:		
Colo.-New Mexico Wool Mktg. Assn.....	A. H. Long.....	Durango
Colo. Wool Marketing Assn.....	Newton Bowman.....	Denver
Wyoming Co-Op. Wool Mktg. Assn.....	Leslie P. Miles.....	Rawlins, Wyo.
LIVESTOCK MARKETING:		
Farmers Union Livestock, Inc.....	Arthur Quiggle.....	Wray
Mesa Co. Livestock Shipping Assn.....	E. A. Burch.....	Fruita
Peetz Farmers Livestock Shipping Assn.....	John Fehringer.....	Peetz
San Luis Valley Shipping Assn.....	A. G. Robertson.....	Monte Vista
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE:		
Austin Fruit Association.....	Guy Dixon.....	Austin
Cherry Products Co.....	Frank Neville.....	Loveland
Colo. Co-Op. Lettuce Assn., Inc.....	J. R. Freeman.....	Buena Vista
Colo. Japanese Veg. Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Carl A. Anderson.....	Brighton
Colo. Potato Grs. Exchange.....	W. F. Heppe.....	Denver

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

(Source: Director of Markets)

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
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FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—Continued

Affiliates:

Carbondale Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Albert Cerise.....	Carbondale
Carmel Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	C. L. Ullstrom.....	La Jara
Center Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	W. O. Sauder.....	Center
Del Norte Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	B. P. Sutherland.....	Del Norte
Delta Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	King L. Banks.....	Delta
Fruita Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Wade Gore.....	Fruita
La Jara-Romeo Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Jas. A. Mortenson.....	La Jara
Lucerne Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Elmer Salberg.....	Lucerne
Milliken Early Potato Assn.....	Elmer Salberg.....	Gilcrest
Monte Vista Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	W. G. Johnson.....	Monte Vista
Montrose Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	H. L. Musgrave.....	Montrose
Morgan Co. Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	C. A. Gray.....	Brush
Olathe Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Forest T. Cooper.....	Olathe
Rocky Ford Onion Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	L. R. Russell.....	Rocky Ford
Scottsbluff Non-Stock Co-Op. Pot. Assn.....	C. F. Hutchinson.....	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Conejos Co. Veg. Co-Op. Assn.....	Merlin R. Manning.....	La Jara
Gilcrest Early Potato Assn.....	C. S. Bowser.....	Gilcrest
Loveland Cherry Growers Assn. Inc.....	N. H. Bales.....	Loveland
Mountain Fruit Company.....	Frank O. Schramm.....	Cedaredge
Mountain States Beet Grs. Mktg. Assn.....	Harry Clark.....	Greeley
Northern Colo. Cert. Seed Potato Assn.....	L. V. Toyne.....	Greeley
Platteville Potato Assn.....	George East.....	Platteville
Pueblo Vegetables, Inc.....	W. J. Broadhead.....	Pueblo
Southern Colo. Beet Grs. Assn.....	O. H. Griffith.....	Rocky Ford
Union Fruit Company.....	Ray H. Bacon.....	Paonia
United Fruit Grs. Assn.....	A. M. Echternach.....	Palisade
Veg. Producers Co-Op. Assn. of Colo.....	Carl A. Anderson.....	Denver
Western Colo. Beet Grs. Assn.....	J. A. Weaver.....	Grand Junction
Western Colo. Producers Co-Op.....	F. W. Powell.....	Grand Junction
Wiggins Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	Leonard Morse.....	Wiggins

RABBIT:

Amer. Angora Rabbit Breeders Co-Op.....	C. W. Orr.....	Palmer Lake
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GRAIN AND BEAN SELLING:

Farmers Grain and Bean Assn.....	M. H. Hasstedt.....	Denver
Briggsdale Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.....	Fred G. Johnson.....	Briggsdale
La Plata Seed Bean Co-Op. Assn.....	Foy Thompson.....	Durango
Montrose Potato Grs. Co-Op. Assn.....	H. L. Musgrave.....	Montrose
San Juan Bean Grs., Inc.....	Ben Willford.....	Dolores
Valley Co-Operative Exchange.....	E. G. McDermott.....	Hoehne

CO-OPERATIVE OIL:

Adams Co. Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Al Walters.....	Brighton
Amherst Co-Op. Oil Co.....	Leonard Rodeman.....	Amherst
Arapahoe County Co-Op. Co.....	Vance Austin.....	Englewood
Boulder Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Henry Jamison.....	Boulder
Consumers Co-Op. Assn. of Denver.....	Howard A. Cowden.....	Denver
Consumers Gas & Oil Co., Inc.....	Harry Pangborn.....	Delta
Consumers Gas & Supply Co.....	Geo. Greenbank.....	Olathe
Consumers Oil Co. of Roggen.....	Floyd Nichols.....	Roggen
Consumers Oil Co-Op., Inc.....	Fred M. Mason.....	Greeley
Cooperative Oil Company.....	Eph. C. Johnson.....	Paoli
Eads Consumers Supply Co., Inc.....	Ambrose Lancaster.....	Eads
Equity Cooperative Exchange.....	Walter G. Bauder.....	Burlington
Equity Co-Op. Oil Company.....	Marion Olson.....	Yuma
Farmers' Union Co-Op. Mktg. Assn. of Moffat County, Inc.....		Craig
Farmers' Union Co-Op. Oil Co.....	B. H. Carter.....	Manzanola
Farmers' Union Gas & Oil Co.....	J. C. Schuster.....	Simla
Haxtun Cooperative Oil Co.....	R. V. Exstrom.....	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

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS, WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER, AS OF JUNE 30, 1943—Continued

(Source: Director of Markets)

ASSOCIATION	Manager	Address
CO-OPERATIVE OIL—Continued		
Montrose Consumers Oil Corp.....	C. E. Downtain.....	Montrose
Morgan County Union Oil Co.....	Carl Rasmussen.....	Brush
Peetz Consumers Oil Co.....	L. K. Nelson.....	Peetz
Purchasers Co-Op. Oil Co.....	Theo. Larson.....	Fort Morgan
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co.....	H. K. Lockett.....	Alamogosa
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch).....	H. K. Lockett.....	Center
San Luis Consumers Gas & Oil Co. (Branch).....	H. K. Lockett.....	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
Basin Seed Grs. Assn., Inc.....	Emmet Hoyt.....	Tiffany
The Bear River Valley Co-Op. Assn.....	Pete Gerbert.....	Hayden
Cheyenne Wells Co-Op. Merc. Co.....	C. R. Hollingshead.....	Cheyenne Wells
Eckley Farmers Merc. Co.....	W. C. Godsey.....	Eckley
Equity Co-Op. Exchange.....	Walter G. Bauder.....	Burlington
Farmers Cooperative Assn.....	Phillip Denig.....	Fort Collins
Farmers Co-Op. Supply Co.....	F. J. Boyack.....	Arapahoe
Farmers Union Exchange Co.....	T. A. Dierker.....	Flagler
Farmers Union Marketing Assn.....	C. E. Huff.....	Denver
Flagler Equity Co-Op. Co.....	J. W. Lipford.....	Flagler
Fur Farmers Co-Op. Assn.....	Carl E. Worster.....	Denver
Gill Farmers Co-Op. Co.....	M. A. Ware.....	Gill
Ordway Farmers Exchange Co.....	Fred Trainor.....	Ordway
Rocky Mtn. Natl. Fur. Grs. Assn.....	Chas. W. Orr.....	Denver
Seibert Equity Co-Op. Assn.....	Lloyd H. Murphy.....	Seibert
Stratton Equity Co-Op. Co.....	Dick Rose.....	Stratton
Yampa Valley Co-Op. Assn.....	Lyle Reasoner.....	Steamboat Springs
Yuma Farmers M. & M. Co-Op. Co.....	Geo. H. Irelan.....	Yuma

CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE:

Boulder Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Henry Jamison.....	Boulder
Fruita Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Clifford Baldrige.....	Fruita
Grand Junction Consumers Co-Op. Assn.....	Jackson Davis.....	Grand Junction
Kirk Co-Operative Association.....	A. W. Holstine.....	Kirk

LOCKER:

Peetz Co-Op. Locker Assn.....	L. K. Nelson.....	Peetz
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AGRICULTURE: COOPERATIVE SELLING AND PURCHASING, BY FARM OPERATORS, IN COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Data applies to farm operators doing business through cooperative organizations and not to membership. If a farm operator bought and sold goods through the same organization, he is listed in both categories. For census purposes, a cooperative is an organization controlled by its members and operated for the benefit of its members and not for profit on the basis of shares of stock held. Service organizations include mutual fire insurance companies, mutual telephone companies, cooperative truck routes, rural electrification associations, etc. One census question related to cooperative selling, the second to cooperative buying and the third to business done through a cooperative service organization. See text for information regarding Colorado cooperative laws.

ITEM	1939	1929	1924	1919
Cooperative selling and/or buying:				
Farms reporting.....	8,969	7,423	11,591	7,789
Percent all farms.....	17.4	12.4	20.0	13.0
Selling:				
Farms reporting.....	7,042	6,783	10,828	5,847
Percent all farms.....	13.7	11.3	18.7	9.8
Buying:				
Farms reporting.....	6,044	3,339	3,703	5,613
Percent all farms.....	11.8	5.6	6.4	9.4

FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES: NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND ESTIMATED BUSINESS, COLORADO, BY MARKETING SEASONS

(Source: Farm Credit Administration)

Note—Number of associations includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, independent rendering associations and subsidiaries whose business are distinct from those of the parent organizations. Estimated membership includes members, contract members and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. Membership and business is confined to associations which have headquarters in Colorado. Estimated business includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations either on a commission or brokerage basis.

TYPE AND SEASONS	Number Associations Listed	Estimated Number of Members	Estimated Volume of Business
Dairy Products:			
1935-36.....	12	1,500	\$ 630,000
1937-38.....	10	1,500	960,000
1938-39.....	10	1,730	760,000
1939-40.....	11	1,880	800,000
1940-41.....	9	2,440	770,000
1941-42.....	9	1,800	830,000
Fruits and vegetables:			
1935-36.....	37	10,000	10,000,000
1937-38.....	32	12,400	15,000,000
1938-39.....	31	11,700	10,990,000
1939-40.....	35	11,000	9,450,000
1940-41.....	32	10,480	14,000,000
1941-42.....	33	9,400	17,100,000
Grain:			
1935-36.....	25	4,600	1,500,000
1937-38.....	23	3,000	2,600,000
1938-39.....	23	3,800	2,980,000
1939-40.....	24	4,500	2,930,000
1940-41.....	23	4,300	2,300,000
1941-42.....	22	4,600	2,900,000
Livestock:			
1935-36.....	5	10,500	9,960,000
1937-38.....	6	10,500	11,200,000
1938-39.....	5	9,000	7,700,000
1939-40.....	5	9,200	5,650,000
1940-41.....	5	7,500	2,000,000
1941-42.....	2	900	200,000
Poultry and poultry products:			
1935-36.....	9	6,300	640,000
1937-38.....	12	6,000	890,000
1938-39.....	10	8,550	400,000
1939-40.....	11	7,400	550,000
1940-41.....	10	7,000	1,000,000
1941-42.....	11	6,620	1,090,000
Wool and mohair:			
1935-36.....	3	710	890,000
1937-38.....	2	600	860,000
1938-39.....	2	1,000	800,000
1939-40.....	3	1,100	1,280,000
1940-41.....	3	700	1,600,000
1941-42.....	3	1,200	1,040,000
Miscellaneous selling:			
1935-36.....	5	400	100,000
1937-38.....	3	500	260,000
1938-39.....	2	300	200,000
1939-40.....	2	200	130,000
1940-41.....	1	40	60,000
1941-42.....	4	550	140,000
Purchasing:			
1935-36.....	20	8,000	1,360,000
1937-38.....	29	9,000	2,000,000
1938-39.....	29	9,180	2,050,000
1939-40.....	29	9,260	1,870,000
1940-41.....	28	9,680	1,730,000
1941-42.....	28	9,000	2,130,000
Total:			
1935-36.....	116	41,510	25,080,000
1937-38.....	117	43,500	33,770,000
1938-39.....	112	45,260	25,880,000
1939-40.....	120	44,540	22,660,000
1940-41.....	111	42,140	23,460,000
1941-42.....	112	34,070	25,430,000

SOIL CONSERVATION

Colorado is one of 45 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 George F. Dodge, Alvin Kezer, F. A. Anderson, Homer J. Henney and Kenneth W.

Chalmers. Elroy Nelson is secretary, Agnes Barkley, assistant secretary. Office, 130 State Office Building, Denver.

A table published herewith gives the names, location, date of organization and acreage included, as of September 1, 1944.

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.

Following the passage of the agricultural marketing act and the formation of the federal farm board, a number of Colorado associations became 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 142 co-operative marketing organizations, including their affiliates, functioning in the state as of June 30,

1943. A list of these organizations, by types, with the names of the managers and their addresses is published herewith.

The bureau of the census reports on co-operative selling and purchasing by farm operators and the number of farms reporting in census years, with percentages of all farms, as shown in an accompanying table.

A more comprehensive report is made annually by the Farm Credit Administration which shows the number of associations listed, the estimated number of members and the estimated volume of business done, by the several types of co-operatives. The report for the 1941-42 season credits Colorado with 112 associations comprising 34,070 members and doing an estimated volume of business of \$25,430,000. An accompanying table gives this information by years.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION SERVICES

State Division of Agriculture—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 regulatory 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.

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
1942.....	18,213	34,379	52,592
1943.....	27,329	18,519	45,848

The service estimates that carlot inspections in 1942-43 would have been 16 per cent greater if peacetime minimum weights had been permitted. The average weight of truckloads in the 1942-43 season was 12,825 pounds as against 14,255 pounds in 1941-42. This decrease is credited to the inability to buy new trucks and the necessity for carrying less weight because of poor tires.

The inspections cover shipments by rail and truck in both interstate and intrastate business. Total number of pounds inspection in fiscal years end-

ing June 30, with per cent of shipments by rail and truck are as follows:

Year	Shipments Inspected (Pounds)	Per Cent By	
		Rail	Truck
1937.....	1,037,186,789	78	22
1938.....	873,877,674	68	32
1939.....	779,215,667	55	45
1940.....	912,874,962	54	46
1941.....	990,394,920	46	54
1942.....	967,824,779	49	51
1943.....	1,140,739,123	79	21

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
1942.....	152,202
1943.....	201,002

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.

Cottonseed cake and meal shipped into the state in fiscal years is 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
1942.....	12,750
1943.....	3,470

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

Year	Tons
1940.....	10,950
1941.....	14,800
1942.....	13,400
1943.....	2,285

Colorado Egg Law—The Colorado egg law, which also includes the li-

censing 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	333	232
1938.....	8,258	3,478	355	208
1939.....	8,645	3,259	260	190
1940.....	8,930	3,103	315	194
1941.....	9,336	3,393	255	213
1942.....	9,636	3,328	312	181
1943.....	10,072	2,621	386	176

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
1942.....	3,048,750	37,680
1943.....	3,690,240	21,210

Eggs for drying, 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 fiscal years, which could be withdrawn and sold to consumers only upon being properly labeled as to quality, are as follows:

Year	Dozen
1940.....	1,290,000
1941.....	2,147,010
1942.....	2,033,970

Included in the inspections for 1943 were 1,076,160 dozen for government agencies and drying plants, and in addition thereto 2,076,000 pounds of canned eggs were inspected for the federal government.

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 cooperative 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 shipped in the state and quantity graded, in pounds, by seasons, is as follows:

Season	Shipped	Graded
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	5,316,496	3,280,160
1939-40	10,349,606	5,997,985
1940-41	9,601,159	6,295,987
1941-42	8,923,601	5,621,181
1942-43	10,453,497	8,169,753

Government grading of turkeys equals 65 to 80 per cent of total shipments, but co-operative associations and private shippers generally maintain the federal-state standard grades. Shipments by grades in the 1942-43 season were: Grade A, 76.8 per cent; Grade B, 17.6; Grade C, 5.3; mixed, 0.3; no grade, less than 1 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency (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 non-farm 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.

Total expenditures 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
1942	6,854,147
1943	5,986,089

Total\$75,950,444

Payments to Colorado producers under the parity payment programs in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, amounted to \$1,202,103, which compares with \$4,856,609 in the 1942 fiscal year. There were 41,959 payees in 1943, and average payment was \$110.93. Crop land of farms covered was 7,343,019 acres or 84.7 per cent of crop land in applicant farms.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Security Administration was created September 1, 1937, to replace the Resettlement Administration in carrying out a program to help low-income farm families become self-supporting. It is responsible for supplying aid necessary to increase war food production among farmers who cannot get credit from other sources. On December 5, 1942, it became a part of the War Food Administration. Prior thereto (February 24, 1942) all its functions and duties relating to housing were transferred to the National Housing Agency. Its agricultural labor program is now operated by the Office of Labor and the resettlement projects, most of which were inherited by FSA, have been ordered sold by congress, and liquidation is now in progress, with present occupants being given preference to purchase. Colorado is in Region 10, and regional headquarters for 17 western states are located at 950 Broadway, in Denver.

FSA rehabilitation loans constitute more than 90 per cent of the agency's program. These continue to be made for the purpose of enabling disadvantaged farmers who lack commercial

credit to become self-sustaining. These are made on the basis of the needs of the family, with repayments based on the ability of the farm to produce, and with payments made after family living and farm operating costs are deducted. A farm and home plan is the basis for each rehabilitation loan. Loans are from one to five years at 5 per cent and credit is not withdrawn in the event of drouth, market fluctuation or other emergencies.

Since 1935, when it was known as the Resettlement Administration, FSA has loaned in Colorado a total of \$22,515,151.67. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, FSA loaned in Colorado \$2,008,296 for rehabilitation and collected \$3,571,323. It is estimated that one-third of all farmers and ranchers in Colorado have been helped in some degree. It has current loans to 6,000 families in the state outstanding, and since the program began, 6,701 families have repaid their loans in full.

A total of 176 loans for the full purchase price of family-sized farms has been made in Colorado under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones act. This legislation authorizes FSA to lend farmers the purchase price with a long-term repayment plan. Loans are made to qualified applicants in certain approved counties. The 1943 payments due totaled \$64,707 and repayments amounted to \$185,952 or 285.8 per cent of repayment schedule. Colorado tenant purchase farmers showed an average net worth gain of \$2,344 in 1943.

The Water Facility program administered by FSA operates in 17 western states. Any farmer may obtain a loan for the life of the facility at 3 per cent interest for almost any type of domestic or farmstead water development, and loans are made to individuals and to associations. Since 1935, FSA has loaned \$161,360.70 in Colorado for water facilities and repayments are \$52,427.46. These benefits involve 530 families and 270,995 acres of land, of which 22,467 acres are irrigated. Loans to associations for irrigation districts total \$104,217 and repayments amount to \$12,913.15.

FSA has cooperated for several years with the medical profession and farmers to aid in organization of prepayment health care associations. There are 14 in Colorado, several covering more than one county, and involving 1,233 families and 5,549 persons.

FSA also administers the Wheeler-Case Water Conservation and Utiliza-

tion program which operates in the 17 western states. The Department of Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, is responsible for construction of major irrigation developments. The Department of Agriculture, through FSA, is responsible for the purchase of land, its development and settlement.

Several changes have occurred in the FSA program since war began. Grants, allotted during the drouth and depression, are no longer used. County FSA committees have broader duties including an annual review of loans. Legislation prohibits cooperative loans to either associations or individuals, but simple service loans for purebred sires or heavy machinery can be made, and so can loans for membership in medical care associations.

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 1942 had 72 persons on its staff, including 42 teachers and 28 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 six regular sub-stations and one in cooperation 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 re-

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

(Source: Office of Experiment Stations)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
REVENUES					
Balance beginning of year.	\$141,156.97	\$ 55,034.51	\$ 33,100.48	\$ 14,050.06	\$ 12,770.09
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	22,430.96	22,430.96	22,430.96	19,627.09
State funds	107,908.17	121,453.07	85,420.14	87,903.82	85,811.58
Special endowments, industrial fellowships, etc.	3,272.00	5,181.86	7,923.90	5,500.00	4,000.00
Sales	41,685.82	94,026.88	34,282.31	61,033.98	31,809.70
Fees	320.70	1,024.89	.....	.....	.....
Total revenues	\$406,774.62	\$389,152.17	\$273,157.79	\$280,918.82	\$244,018.46
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Personal services	\$174,660.64	\$173,970.30	\$165,736.45	\$176,523.05	\$172,647.54
Supplies and material	36,622.82	21,941.98	13,640.49	20,621.38	12,583.73
Communication service	1,728.94	1,665.50	1,528.35	1,637.46	(1)
Travel	7,215.61	8,355.78	7,038.44	8,591.63	8,210.35
Transportation of things	799.58	1,621.07	1,030.33	1,628.91	4,569.99
Publications	4,243.32	2,462.75	3,729.38	3,529.60	3,526.84
Heat, light, water, power and fuel	11,377.49	5,664.31	6,151.72	7,014.63	6,447.54
Contingent expenses	10,374.16	1,166.54	781.29	237.84	117.10
Equipment	15,570.08	29,289.11	15,828.89	21,372.76	18,928.07
Land	5,069.98	458.09	375.59	1,370.65	484.24
Structure and non-structural improvements	(2)	1,399.77	2,282.35	5,240.43	2,453.00
Balance end of year	139,112.00	141,156.97	55,034.51	33,100.48	14,050.06
Total disbursements	\$406,774.62	\$389,152.17	\$273,157.79	\$280,918.82	\$244,018.46

(1) Included with other items.

(2) Included with land.

mainder 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 in cooperation 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 cooperates 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 Cheyenne Wells substation is used to test various grasses and methods of reseeding for improvement of eastern Colorado ranges and abandoned crop lands. Work there includes

grazing trails to test the rate at which newly seeded stands can be grazed and to test the utilization of introduced and native grasses.

The substation at Great Divide, 30 miles northwest of Craig, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, is used to test grasses and methods of reseeding for improvement of sagebrush range in northwestern Colorado. This included methods of use of sagebrush range to obtain optimum forage production for livestock and tests to determine practical methods of range improvement by eradication of heavy sagebrush stands.

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.

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 Belle A. Forney assistant state club agent.

Enrollment in 4-H clubs in Colorado in the summer of 1944 was 11,187, of

which 5,132 were boys and 6,055 were girls. This compares with 10,694 in 1943.

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 individuals within the state. The joint extension service also co-operates with the Rural Electrification administration, the Farm Credit administration and other federal agencies directly concerned with agriculture.

The Extension Service early became an instrumentality for carrying urgent wartime information to all farm people through a trained network of volunteer neighborhood leaders. These explain and encourage complete farmer cooperation on such programs as meeting production goals, home food production, rural fire fighting, farm machinery repair, price control, rationing, war bond sales and other war activities.

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 1939 to 1943, 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 in this chapter.

PERSONNEL OF EXTENSION SERVICE

**Colorado State College
Fort Collins, Colorado**

State Staff

- F. A. Anderson.....Director
- J. E. Morrison.....Assistant Director
- Wm. F. Droge.....District Agent
- T. G. Stewart.....District Agent
- C. W. Ferguson.....State Club Agent
- Belle A. Forney..Asst. State Club Agent
- Helen Prout.....State Home Agent
- H. D. Finch....Administrative Assistant
- Mary Sutherland..Asst. State Supervisor,
WLA
- Exine Davenport....Economist in Home
Management
- Inez M. Eckblad.....Nutritionist
- A. J. Hamman.....State Supervisor,
Emergency Farm Labor Program
- R. H. Tucker.....Agronomist
- F. E. Brown.....Agricultural Engineer
- T. H. Summers.....Senior Agricultural
Economist
- Harry H. Smith....Animal Husbandman
- H. A. Sandhouse.....Dairyman
- O. C. Ufford.....Poultryman
- R. E. Ford.....Forester
- Dr. Floyd Cross..Extension Veterinarian
- Sam C. McCampbell.....Entomologist
- W. J. Henderson.....Plant Pathologist
- Chas. M. Drage.....Horticulturist
- W. F. McGee....Potato Certification and
Improvement
- Claude E. Gadsman....Field Crops Seed
Certification
- Cordod Poe.....Potato Certification

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

- | County Agent | Headquarters |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Adams—C. G. Staver..... | Brighton |
| Alamosa—Wm. W. Fry..... | Alamosa |
| Arapahoe—A. H. Tedmon..... | Littleton |
| Baca—Martin Eriksen..... | Springfield |
| Bent—Carl H. Powell..... | Las Animas |
| Boulder—M. C. Grandy..... | Longmont |
| Chaffee—Ralph Swink..... | Salida |
| Conejos—V. D. Bailey..... | La Jara |
| Crowley—E. M. Gregory..... | Ordway |
| Delta—A. F. Hoffman, Jr..... | Delta |
| Douglas—H. G. Smith..... | Castle Rock |
| Elbert—David G. Rice, Jr..... | Simla |
| El Paso—K. G. Parker..... | Colorado Springs |

- | County Agent | Headquarters |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fremont, Custer—Charles McDaniel... | Canon City |
| Garfield—A. V. Lough..... | Glenwood Spgs. |
| Grand, Summit—H. V. McCullah..... | Kremmling |
| Huerfano—P. B. Miles..... | Walsenburg |
| Jackson—A. G. Keithly..... | Walden |
| Jefferson—S. H. Stolte..... | Arvada |
| Kiowa* | Eads |
| Kit Carson—R. O. Woodfin... | Burlington |
| La Plata—Gordon T. Mickle.... | Durango |
| Larimer—D. L. McMillen... | Fort Collins |
| Larimer (Assisting)—W. R. Keirnes.. | Fort Collins |
| Las Animas—A. M. Hale..... | Trinidad |
| Lincoln—John S. Jones..... | Hugo |
| Logan—Sherman S. Hoar..... | Sterling |
| Mesa—C. G. Davis..... | Grand Junction |
| Moffat—Gordon C. Winn..... | Craig |
| Montezuma—Herbert De Vries.... | Cortez |
| Montrose—Wm. G. Stewart..... | Montrose |
| Morgan—B. H. Trierweiler.. | Ft. Morgan |
| Otero—H. R. Schmid..... | Rocky Ford |
| Phillips—George J. Rober..... | Holyoke |
| Prowers—Max B. Mills..... | Lamar |
| Pueblo—M. V. Haines..... | Pueblo |
| Rio Blanco—Carl W. Herzman... | Meeker |
| Rio Grande—A. A. Goodman.. | Monte Vista |
| Routt—J. R. Sprengle.. | Steamboat Spgs. |
| Saguache—Edwin G. Colette..... | Center |
| Sedgwick* | Julesburg |
| Washington* | Akron |
| Weld—L. V. Toyne..... | Greeley |
| Weld (Assistant)—H. F. Johnson.... | Greeley |
| Yuma—H. F. Allshouse..... | Wray |

*Temporary vacancy.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

- | County Agent | Headquarters |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Adams—Lois A. Lumb..... | Brighton |
| Alamosa—Mrs. Aldene Langford..... | Alamosa |
| Arapahoe—C. Hallene Price.... | Littleton |
| Boulder—Audrey Sandstead .. | Longmont |
| Delta—June Wright | Delta |
| El Paso—Ruth Appelthun.. | Colo. Springs |
| Garfield—Margaret Hunter..... | Glenwood Springs |
| Jefferson—Marian J. Brown.... | Arvada |
| La Plata—Charlene Tresner..... | Durango |
| Larimer—Mrs. Carmen Johnson..... | Fort Collins |
| Logan—Edna L. Stack..... | Sterling |
| Mesa—Margery Monfort.. | Grand Junction |
| Moffat—Henrietta McKelvie..... | Craig |
| Morgan—Vera M. Close.... | Fort Morgan |
| Pueblo—Mrs. Clara Anderson.... | Pueblo |
| Rio Grande—Edna L. Poyner..... | Monte Vista |
| Routt—Jean Knowles.. | Steamboat Springs |
| Sedgwick—Mrs. Eileen Lindblad.... | Julesburg |
| Washington—Jean Watt..... | Akron |
| Weld—Olivia Binford..... | Greeley |
| Weld (Assistant)—Shirley M. Reid... | Greeley |
| Yuma—Nellie Patterson..... | 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	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
FEDERAL FUNDS:					
Clarke-McNary (Forestry).....	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,560	\$ 900
Norris-Doxey (Forestry).....		1,620	1,620	900	
Smith-Doxey; Bankhead-Jones.....	158,977	159,225	171,134	171,134	165,665
Capper-Ketcham	24,638	24,638	24,774	24,774	24,774
Additional Co-operative.....	27,396				20,900
Further Development.....		27,475	15,430	15,430	
Total Federal.....	\$212,271	\$214,578	\$214,578	\$213,798	\$212,239
STATE FUNDS:					
State and College.....	\$ 90,800	\$ 93,209	\$ 97,491	\$ 93,667	\$ 74,466
County	77,510	65,033	69,612	69,495	68,017
Total state.....	\$168,310	\$158,242	\$167,103	\$163,162	\$142,483
Total Federal and state.....	\$380,581	\$372,820	\$381,681	\$376,960	\$354,722

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.

Manufacturing

Volume and Value of Output by Census Years—Summaries by Cities and Counties and Types of Industries—Descriptions Individual Industries

THE extensive conversion of industrial plants to war production, thereby causing abnormal increases and decreases in output of certain lines and making current statistics of little value for comparative purposes, the military necessity of withholding information which might be of value to the enemy, and other causes arising out of the national emergency, has resulted in the Bureau of the Census omitting the customary biennial census of manufactures for 1941. The canvass in 1940 covering operations in 1939, therefore, are the latest comparable figures which will be available until peace-time conditions are restored.

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 amounted to \$286,732,996.

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 state tables published herewith for the purpose of making them comparable.

After making these adjustments, the value of products by census years and

increases over previous census years are as follows:

Year	Value	Per Cent Increase
1869.....	\$ 2,852,820	.....
1879.....	14,260,159	399.86
1889.....	42,480,205	197.89
1899.....	89,067,879	109.66
1904.....	100,143,999	12.44
1909.....	130,044,312	29.89
1914.....	136,839,321	5.23
1919.....	275,622,335	101.42
1921.....	221,324,285	-19.70
1923.....	255,189,812	16.41
1925.....	278,778,008	9.24
1927.....	278,221,431	-0.20
1929.....	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. The relative position of the three in 1939, the latest year for which comparative figures are available, is as follows:

	Value	Per Cent
Manufacturing	\$221,642,666	53.9
Agriculture	125,432,723	30.5
Mining	64,071,621	15.6
	<hr/>	
	\$411,147,010	100.0

The above comparison is based on the 1940 census, covering operations in 1939, for manufacturing and agriculture, and on the United States Bureau of Mines figures for 1939 for mining. The amount credited to agriculture includes the value of crops harvested, livestock products sold, such as milk, cream and butter; wool, poultry, eggs, honey, cattle sold and slaughtered on the farms; and forest products sold. The figures for mining include both metals and non-metals.

The value of manufactured products is not, however, a true measure 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.

The comparative figures for 1939 for the three industries on the last named basis are as follows:

	Value	Per Cent
Agriculture	\$125,432,723	44.7
Manufacturing (value added by).....	91,256,161	32.5
Mining	64,071,010	22.8
	<hr/>	
	\$280,759,894	100.0

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.

A table is published herewith giving a summary of all Colorado industries for 1939 distributed into 20 industry groups. It shows that food and kindred products account for \$102,534,302 in output or 46.3 per cent of the total value of \$221,642,666 for all products. The printing, publishing and allied industries come second in value among the groups, the total being \$13,888,818 or 6.3 per cent of all manufactures. Stone, clay and glass products rank third with a value of \$6,800,271 or 3.1 per cent. The table does not reveal, however, the relative importance of some of the state's major industries because the Bureau of the Census combines some of these with other industries in order to avoid the disclosure of information concerning the operation of individual enterprises. These combined industries had an out-

put in 1939 valued at \$57,532,517 or 25.9 per cent of all industries. Included in the combined group are such major industries as rubber, iron and steel and their products except machinery, products of coal and petroleum, and others, for which separate figures are not given. Industries for which separate figures are not reported, but which may be included in group totals without disclosing individual operations are listed under "undistributed" and included within the group totals. For example, beet sugar manufactures are included under "undistributed" in the food and kindred products group and the totals for this group are complete.

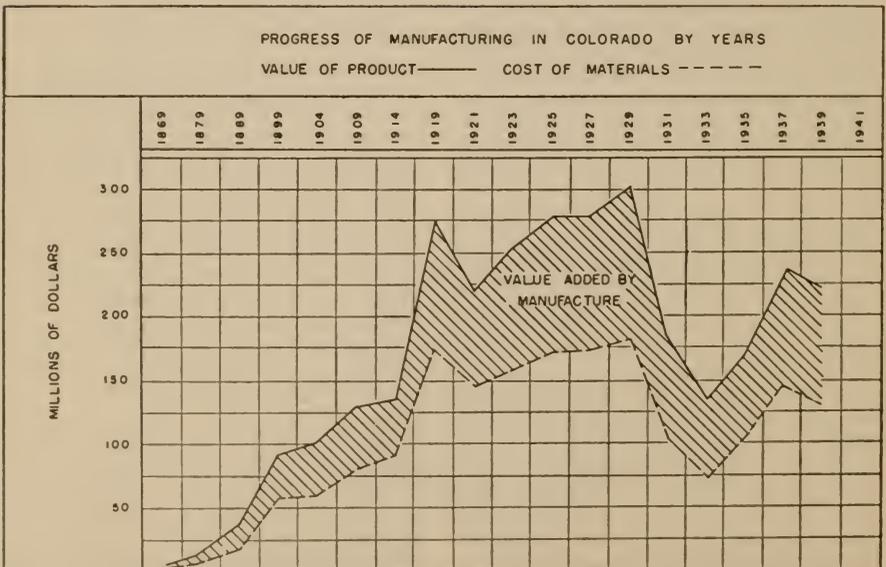
A comparison in percentages of Colorado manufactures with the United States as a whole shows that food and kindred products come first in both in relation to all products on the basis of value. The Colorado per cent is 46.3 as against 18.7 per cent for the United States. The following table indicates the relative position of the 20 groups, but the percentages are not strictly comparable on some of them due to the inclusion of 25.9 per cent under combined industries for Colorado in order to avoid disclosing information on certain individual enter-

prises, while there is no similar classification for the country as a whole:

Group	Per Cent Total Value	
	Colo.	U.S.
Food and kindred products...	46.3	18.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	(1)	2.3
Textile-mill products and other fibre manufactures.....	(1)	6.9
Apparel and other finished products made from fabric and similar materials.....	2.1	5.8
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1.2	2.0
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1.5	2.2
Paper and allied products ² ...	0.3	3.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	6.3	4.5
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	6.6
Products of petroleum and coal ²	2.9	5.2
Rubber products.....	(1)	1.6
Leather and leather products ²	0.2	2.4
Stone, clay and glass products	3.1	2.5
Iron and steel and their products (except machinery) ² ...	2.2	11.7
Nonferrous metals and their products ²	0.8	4.5
Electrical machinery.....	0.1	3.0
Machinery (except electrical)	3.0	5.7
Automobiles and automobile equipment ²	0.3	7.1
Transportation equipment except automobiles.....	(1)	1.6
Miscellaneous industries.....	1.1	2.1
Other industries combined....	25.9	...
	100.0	100.0

(1) Included under "other industries combined."

²Other products in this group are included under "other industries combined."



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 Establishments	Wage Earners			Total Persons Employed			Value of Products		Value Added by Manufacture	
		Average Number for the Year	Wages Paid	% Wages to Val. of Products	No. (Includes Wage Earners and Salaried Officers and Employees)	Salaries and Wages	% Increase Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials, Energy, etc.	Amount		% Increase
1869.....	256	.....	.....	.....	876	\$ 528,221	.....	.....	\$ 2,852,820	.....	\$ 1,259,540
1879.....	599	.....	.....	.....	5,074	2,314,427	338.4	.....	14,260,159	399.9	5,453,397
1889.....	1,518	.....	.....	.....	17,067	12,285,734	430.8	.....	42,480,205	197.2	21,631,889
1899.....	1,323	.....	.....	.....	22,768	13,767,000	12.1	\$ 60,750,784	89,067,879	109.7	28,317,000
1904.....	1,606	.....	.....	.....	25,888	18,649,000	35.5	.....	100,143,999	12.4	37,030,000
1909.....	2,034	.....	.....	.....	34,115	25,560,026	37.1	80,490,904	130,044,312	29.9	49,553,408
1914.....	2,126	.....	.....	.....	33,715	26,576,617	4.0	89,756,302	136,839,321	5.2	47,083,019
1919.....	2,631	.....	.....	.....	44,729	56,020,854	110.8	174,870,275	251,622,335	101.4	100,752,060
1921.....	1,491	.....	.....	.....	34,396	50,090,546	-10.6	147,248,631	221,324,285	-19.7	74,075,654
1923.....	1,377	.....	.....	.....	38,353	53,254,702	6.3	150,092,753	255,189,812	15.3	105,097,059
1925.....	1,416	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	171,191,543	278,778,008	9.2	107,586,465
1927.....	1,483	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	173,277,399	278,221,431	-2.2	104,944,032
1929.....	1,495	.....	.....	.....	33,723	48,759,330	.....	175,113,774	286,732,396	3.1	111,619,222
1931.....	1,459	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	107,131,256	183,469,363	-36.0	76,338,107
1933.....	1,067	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	74,331,511	135,868,377	-25.9	61,536,866
1935.....	1,160	.....	.....	.....	25,621	30,276,563	.....	107,762,018	171,350,403	26.1	63,588,385
1937.....	1,233	.....	.....	.....	31,139	42,052,535	38.9	145,735,123	237,838,370	38.8	92,103,247
1939.....	1,298	.....	.....	.....	27,896	23,750,324	-10.8	150,380,505	221,642,666	-6.8	91,256,161

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

Includes 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.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 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 data for individual establishments. The information thus withheld is grouped under "Other Industries Combined." Plants with an output valued under \$5,000 are excluded. Profit and loss cannot be calculated from census figures because no data are collected for such items as rent, interest, depreciation, taxes and advertising.

INDUSTRY	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy ²	Value of Products
Food and kindred products:					
Beet sugar-----	17	2,198	(1)	(1)	(1)
Biscuit, crackers and pretzels-----	3	473	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bread and other bakery products (except biscuit, crackers and pretzels)	152	1,821	\$ 2,213,925	\$ 3,938,871	\$ 8,422,889
Candy and other confectionery products-----	18	320	291,177	649,226	1,374,027
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables (including canned soups)-----	18	569	353,177	1,100,189	2,057,699
Cheese-----	11	39	42,661	385,825	513,218
Condensed and evaporated milk-----	6	88	(1)	(1)	(1)
Creamery butter-----	49	598	726,516	5,192,349	6,627,153
Flavoring extracts and flavoring syrups, not elsewhere classified-----	5	19	29,893	89,684	132,591
Flour and other grain-mill products	38	611	828,711	5,235,756	6,916,494
Food preparations, not elsewhere classified-----	17	199	205,928	730,885	1,467,011
Ice cream and ices-----	37	338	369,472	1,591,467	2,774,369
Ice, manufactured-----	21	371	428,767	180,631	1,050,621
Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles-----	3	86	(1)	(1)	(1)
Malt liquors-----	4	357	621,951	977,890	2,562,313
Meat packing, wholesale-----	26	2,359	3,613,637	27,397,382	33,005,533
Nonalcoholic beverages-----	41	386	469,245	982,716	2,186,671
Pickled fruits and vegetables and vegetable sauces and seasonings-----	7	214	183,976	596,553	1,019,566
Poultry dressing and packing wholesale-----	9	34	18,649	277,554	338,625
Prepared feeds (including mineral) for animals and fowls-----	38	460	396,751	2,829,806	4,202,078
Vinegar and cider-----	3	14	(1)	(1)	(1)
Undistributed-----	40	2,983	4,051,142	18,017,487	27,883,444
Group total-----	³ 531	³ 11,678	\$14,845,578	\$ 70,174,271	\$102,534,302
Tobacco manufactures-----	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Textile-mill products and other fibre manufactures-----	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials:					
Canvas products (except bags)-----	4	84	\$ 114,969	\$ 226,751	\$ 367,408
Housefurnishings (except curtains, draperies and bedspreads)-----	5	238	146,121	312,247	688,994
Men's and boys' suits, coats and overcoats (except work clothing) made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors-----	3	178	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products not elsewhere classified-----	3	63	(1)	(1)	(1)
Work clothing (except work shirts), sport garments (except leather), and other men's and boys' apparel, not elsewhere classified-----	4	312	(1)	(1)	(1)
Undistributed-----	21	883	724,864	2,509,301	3,600,233
Group total-----	³ 30	³ 1,205	\$ 985,954	\$ 3,048,299	\$ 4,656,635
Lumber and timber basic products:					
Logging camps and logging contractors (not operating sawmills)-----	3	20	\$ 12,200	\$ 7,694	\$ 30,313
Planing mills not operated in conjunction with sawmills-----	18	251	330,362	411,112	867,419
Sawmills, veneer mills, and cooper-age-stock mills, including those combined with logging and with planing mills-----	76	944	845,134	625,839	1,864,877
Group total-----	97	1,215	\$ 1,187,696	\$ 1,044,645	\$ 2,762,609

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1939—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

INDUSTRY	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy ²	Value of Products
Furniture and finished lumber products:					
Caskets, coffins, burial cases, and other morticians' goods	8	84	\$ 123,001	\$ 218,107	\$ 481,081
Household furniture, except upholstered	3	46	39,010	45,074	97,445
Mattresses and bed springs	8	174	197,593	376,337	705,677
Partitions, shelving, cabinet work, and office and store fixtures	7	65	105,766	136,643	324,261
Upholstered household furniture	4	117	139,589	366,469	599,126
Wooden boxes except cigar boxes	3	68	56,276	85,193	181,276
Undistributed	7	97	89,850	698,275	918,579
Group total	40	651	\$ 751,085	\$ 1,926,098	\$ 3,307,445
Paper and allied products:					
Paperboard containers and boxes not elsewhere classified	7	166	\$ 213,327	\$ 417,692	\$ 805,417
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Group total ⁵	7	166	\$ 213,327	\$ 417,692	\$ 805,417
Printing, publishing and allied industries:					
Bookbinding and related industries	7	59	\$ 57,858	\$ 33,277	\$ 153,099
Engraving (steel, copperplate and wood); plate printing	3	38	(1)	(1)	(1)
General commercial (job) printing	79	802	1,280,554	1,109,752	3,102,354
Lithographing and photo-lithographing (including preparation of stones or plates and dry transfers)	5	93	144,990	192,569	451,068
Machine and hand typesetting (including advertisement typesetting)	5	25	37,266	14,619	78,335
Newspapers: publishing and printing	101	1,742	2,879,420	2,746,603	8,842,812
Newspapers: publishing without printing	4	23	18,961	32,906	64,488
Periodicals: publishing and printing	6	172	260,178	138,419	499,013
Periodicals: publishing without printing	14	33	43,990	63,604	160,972
Photoengraving, not done in printing establishments (including preparation of plates)	5	57	127,745	49,129	246,188
Undistributed	9	89	117,137	89,196	290,489
Group total	235	3,095	\$ 4,968,099	\$ 4,470,074	\$ 13,888,818
Chemicals and allied products:					
Chemicals not elsewhere classified	3	78	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cleaning and polishing preparations, blackings and dressing	4	26	\$ 24,070	\$ 14,723	\$ 72,919
Compressed and liquefied gases not made in petroleum refineries or in natural gasoline plants	6	68	120,198	274,034	701,461
Drugs and medicines (including drug grinding)	13	108	161,217	360,291	803,855
Grease and tallow (except lubricating greases)	6	78	(1)	(1)	(1)
Insecticides, fungicides, and related industrial and household chemical compounds	5	39	49,226	102,186	229,192
Lubricating oils and greases not made in petroleum refineries	6	26	27,185	30,284	83,689
Paints, varnishes and lacquers	5	112	161,080	732,177	1,441,161
Undistributed	19	372	582,911	1,342,701	2,771,073
Group total	88	751	\$ 1,125,887	\$ 2,856,396	\$ 6,103,350
Products of petroleum and coal:					
Petroleum refining	7	225	\$ 373,246	\$ 4,385,444	\$ 6,407,088
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Group total ⁵	7	225	\$ 373,246	\$ 4,385,444	\$ 6,407,088
Rubber products	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Leather and leather products:					
Saddlery, harness and whips	6	106	\$ 150,597	\$ 150,692	\$ 359,073
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Group total ⁵	6	106	\$ 150,597	\$ 150,692	\$ 359,073

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1939—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

INDUSTRY	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy ²	Value of Products
Stone, clay and glass products:					
Brick and hollow structural tile.....	28	534	\$ 637,383	\$ 462,007	\$ 1,458,123
Clay refractories, including refractory cement (clay).....	4	242	326,824	313,518	898,023
Concrete products.....	11	119	137,077	328,133	687,979
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.....	3	43	(1)	(1)	(1)
Monuments, tombstones, cut stone and stone products not elsewhere classified.....	10	101	118,395	83,042	309,382
Pottery products not elsewhere classified.....	3	183	(1)	(1)	(1)
Undistributed.....	19	639	803,133	1,086,582	3,446,764
Group total.....	³ 72	³ 1,635	\$ 2,022,812	\$ 2,273,282	\$ 6,800,271
Iron and steel and their products (except machinery):					
Fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills.....	11	302	\$ 447,312	\$ 1,594,055	\$ 2,517,699
Gray-iron and semisteel castings....	14	459	613,958	962,269	2,027,421
Stamped and pressed metal products (except automobile stampings)	4	78	146,043	85,783	274,942
Other.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Group total ⁵	29	839	\$ 1,207,313	\$ 2,642,107	\$ 4,820,062
Nonferrous metals and their products:					
Jewelry (precious metals).....	5	50	\$ 46,430	\$ 59,419	\$ 150,832
Nonferrous-metal foundries (except aluminum).....	6	134	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sheet-metal work not specifically classified.....	5	280	407,119	996,898	1,611,739
Other.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Group total ⁵	³ 10	³ 330	\$ 453,549	\$ 1,056,317	\$ 1,762,571
Electrical machinery:					
Undistributed.....	5	55	\$ 72,676	\$ 130,031	\$ 237,904
Group total.....	5	55	\$ 72,676	\$ 130,031	\$ 237,904
Machinery (except electrical):					
Industrial machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	3	814	(1)	(1)	(1)
Machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	16	139	\$ 201,938	\$ 215,004	\$ 521,062
Machine-shop repairs.....	18	91	113,211	96,248	325,662
Mining machinery and equipment....	5	161	277,110	632,112	1,115,380
Refrigerators, domestic (mechanical and absorption) refrigeration machinery and equipment, and complete air-conditioning units.....	3	50	(1)	(1)	(1)
Undistributed.....	23	1,202	1,841,262	2,046,386	4,621,836
Group total.....	³ 62	³ 1,593	\$ 2,433,521	\$ 2,989,750	\$ 6,583,940
Automobiles and automobile equipment:					
Motor vehicles, motor-vehicle bodies, parts and accessories.....	8	167	\$ 227,350	\$ 281,540	\$ 668,181
Other.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Group total ⁵	8	167	\$ 227,350	\$ 281,540	\$ 668,181

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1939—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

INDUSTRY	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy ²	Value of Products
Transportation equipment (except automobiles) -----	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Miscellaneous industries:					
Brooms -----	4	112	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dental equipment and supplies-----	4	54	\$ 56,206	\$ 51,934	\$ 128,894
Miscellaneous fabricated products not elsewhere classified-----	4	46	38,750	98,464	177,329
Signs, advertising displays, and advertising novelties -----	16	191	321,974	180,619	869,484
Sporting and athletic goods not elsewhere classified -----	6	158	137,250	97,995	300,880
Surgical supplies and equipment not elsewhere classified; orthopedic appliances -----	3	12	9,855	10,060	39,014
Undistributed -----	15	257	331,765	348,240	896,932
Group total -----	³ 48	³ 718	\$ 895,800	\$ 787,312	\$ 2,412,533
Other industries combined -----	53	8,261	\$12,593,966	\$ 31,752,555	\$ 57,532,517
All industries, total-----	³ 1,298	³ 2,690	\$44,508,456	\$130,386,505	\$221,642,666

(1) Combined with other industries and included under "Undistributed."

²The 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.

³Exclusive of duplication.

(4) Not reported separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included under "Other industries combined."

⁵Exclusive of industries included under "Other industries combined."

MANUFACTURES: VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF FACTORIES IN COLORADO CITIES OF 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—This table gives value of products manufactured by industries actually within the boundaries of the cities.

CITY	1939	1937	1935	1929	1925	1919
Boulder -----	\$ 697,041	\$ 566,006	\$ 461,812	\$ 828,913	\$ 801,860	\$ 1,556,585
Colorado Springs--	2,959,576	3,068,000	2,442,524	4,948,810	3,727,458	4,345,147
Denver -----	107,715,060	115,847,646	90,116,607	144,613,574	125,762,865	125,411,270
Fort Collins -----	724,471	714,806	584,571	-----	-----	-----
Grand Junction---	917,314	997,152	980,956	2,126,711	-----	-----
Greeley -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,935,244	2,141,906	1,646,451
Pueblo -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,733,113	13,978,264
Trinidad -----	1,791,657	(1)	(1)	2,036,363	1,866,754	1,928,464

(1) Not reported separately in order to avoid information concerning individual operations.

MANUFACTURES: VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF FACTORIES, BY COUNTIES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—See explanatory note at head of table giving summary for the state by census years 1869 to 1939, inclusive. The sums total shown in this table for some years do not correspond with totals in the state summary, the difference being due to certain adjustments made subsequent to publication which are reflected in the state figures, but which were not adjusted in county data.

COUNTY	1939	1937	1935	1933	1929
Adams	\$ 11,656,138	\$ 8,245,788	\$ 4,116,142	\$ 3,551,964	\$ 5,949,286
Alamosa	505,676	265,356	548,154	374,812	1,617,218
Arapahoe	1,752,822	2,119,048	(1)	503,767	3,966,492
Archuleta	106,308	(1)	28,769	40,622	151,877
Baca	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bent	(1)	(1)	222,269	158,491	545,540
Boulder	3,763,989	4,360,422	3,873,633	(1)	6,366,986
Chaffee	(1)	(1)	(1)	672,196	2,131,128
Cheyenne	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Clear Creek	47,605	29,758	(1)	(1)	(1)
Conejos	255,896	139,980	72,939	65,000	(1)
Costilla	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	144,203
Crowley	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Custer	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Delta	1,319,148	1,299,996	(1)	958,639	1,670,071
Denver	107,715,060	115,847,646	90,116,607	64,031,329	144,613,574
Dolores	23,580	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Douglas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Eagle	146,426	37,907	65,289	47,641	31,533
Elbert	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
El Paso	3,163,302	3,446,952	2,583,749	2,080,913	7,508,593
Fremont	1,675,588	(1)	1,602,296	1,637,015	5,348,961
Garfield	176,905	147,024	175,670	140,020	270,769
Gilpin	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Grand	128,273	141,461	66,045	(1)	(1)
Gunnison	161,117	226,130	112,081	(1)	270,353
Hinsdale	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Huerfano	164,948	170,961	166,471	157,735	295,213
Jackson	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jefferson	3,542,687	3,366,251	2,836,517	(1)	1,531,056
Kiowa	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Kit Carson	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lake	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
La Plata	932,401	923,108	521,809	355,482	4,020,197
Larimer	6,911,092	8,393,335	7,652,940	7,481,057	13,296,364
Las Animas	2,393,107	2,170,918	1,297,127	1,730,362	3,344,790
Lincoln	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	70,513
Logan	2,013,387	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,934,534
Mesa	1,596,285	1,556,106	1,509,611	1,722,486	2,863,052
Mineral	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Moffat	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Montezuma	522,195	546,194	392,613	(1)	(1)
Montrose	467,640	37,421	212,950	181,085	357,255
Morgan	2,716,892	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Otero	3,532,481	4,399,303	4,531,539	5,184,544	7,127,828
Ouray	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Park	20,113	35,264	41,254	(1)	(1)
Phillips	(1)	50,751	58,073	55,983	94,996
Pitkin	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Prowers	1,142,215	1,766,115	1,439,481	944,371	3,801,893
Pueblo	41,212,184	45,200,765	23,505,400	15,318,640	55,909,445
Rio Blanco	(1)	77,421	85,780	(1)	(1)
Rio Grande	442,761	(1)	511,207	(1)	707,947
Routt	128,100	137,230	124,434	156,718	353,252
Saguache	(1)	(1)	42,012	(2)	107,328
San Juan	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
San Miguel	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	29,853
Sedgwick	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Summit	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Teller	(1)	(1)	87,264	(1)	55,505
Washington	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Weld	7,870,136	9,237,624	7,509,604	9,159,985	13,582,776
Yuma	64,974	38,949	30,919	(1)	57,242

(1) Not published separately to avoid disclosure of information concerning individual operations.

(2) No manufacturing reported.

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	% In-crease
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

Year	Amount	% In-crease
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.

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	1,332,894
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	\$24,110,961	\$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.....	†5,608,151	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, ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR OWN ACCOUNT—NUMBER, WEIGHT AND COST, BY KIND, 1939, 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.....	133,170	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), 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)

MANUFACTURES: MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE), QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS, COLORADO, 1939, 1937, 1935 AND 1929—Continued
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

PRODUCT	1939	1937	1935	1929
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	\$ 1,038,869	\$ 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.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

Bakery products ranked third in 1939 in the value of output of Colorado manufactures among industries for which separate figures are reported by the census bureau. The industry is divided into two groups for census purposes. One group comprises bakeries engaged in the production of bread, cakes, pies and other commodities designed for consumption within a few days and distributed locally or within the radius of quick delivery. The other group comprises establishments operating on a factory basis and manufacturing biscuits, crackers, machine-made cookies, pretzels, etc. Bakeries operated in connection with restaurants, chain stores, etc., are included whenever it is possible to segregate the bakery from other business.

The minimum output of the factories in Colorado in value of products for the two groups combined in census years from 1909 to 1939, inclusive, was \$3,969,000 in 1909 and the maximum was established in 1927, when the value was \$12,994,347. The value of products varies considerably according to the cost of materials, market conditions and other factors, but the output of white bread, whole wheat and rye bread, rolls, coffee cake and other varieties of yeast-raised products in quantity is fairly stable from year to year. The greatest changes occur in the output of cakes, cookies, pies, pastry and similar products.

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

Year	Value Products	% Increase
1909.....	\$ 3,969,000	....
1914.....	4,785,000	20.56
1919.....	9,807,799	104.97
1921.....	9,309,156	-5.08
1923.....	8,577,077	-7.86
1925.....	10,157,121	18.42
1927.....	12,994,347	27.93
1929.....	11,773,612	-9.39
1931.....	9,453,289	-19.71
1933.....	7,187,762	-23.97
1935.....	9,183,363	27.76
1937.....	11,844,068	28.97
1939.....	11,316,844	-4.64

(—) Denotes decrease.

Colorado ranked 25th among the states of the Union in 1939 in the aggregate value of all bakery products and produced 0.8 per cent of the total output of the United States.

A complete summary of the operations of the industry in Colorado in 1939 is not available, due to the inclusion of three factories engaged in the production of biscuits, crackers, machine-made cookies, pretzels, etc., with other states in order to avoid the disclosure of information regarding individual concerns. In 1937 there were 155 establishments composed of the two groups combined. There were 200 salaried officers and employees, exclusive of officers of central administrative offices, and an average of 1,915 wage earners. The salaries for the year amounted to \$416,057 and wages \$2,157,157, an aggregate of \$2,573,214. The cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, energy, etc., was \$5,

963,572; the value of products was \$11,844,068; and the value added by manufacture was \$5,880,496.

The principal materials in quantity and cost consumed by the combined groups in 1939 are as follows:

	Quantity	Cost
Flour: (bbls.)		
Wheat flour:		
White	351,557	\$1,404,247
Whole-wheat ...	20,999	84,100
Rye flour.....	4,960	20,822
Other flour.....	6,442	46,512
Total flour.....	383,958	\$1,555,681
Sugar: (lbs.)		
Beet	8,104,814	\$ 409,821
Cane	855,030	43,813
Corn	1,630,478	65,664
Total sugar.....	10,590,322	\$ 519,298
Corn syrup (lbs.)... 461,985	\$ 16,962	
Butter (lbs.)..... 176,265	48,070	
Oleomargarine (not reported) .....	.....	.....
Lard (lbs.)	2,597,507	196,008
Shortening other than lard (lbs.)... 2,711,194	285,158	
Malt extract (lbs.)... 188,933	16,962	
Yeast (lbs.)..... 1,330,881	206,646	
Salt (lbs.)..... 1,661,448	15,846	
Milk: (lbs.)		
Fluid	438,498	17,427
Condensed and evaporated	858,670	41,900
Powdered	1,716,963	118,741
Total milk.....	3,014,131	\$ 178,068
Fruit .....	.....	\$ 178,971
Eggs, fresh, frozen or dried .....	.....	166,574
Containers .....	.....	955,483
Grand total*....	.....	\$4,339,727

*Exclusive of oleomargarine.

A table published herewith shows the quantity and value of products, by kind, for 1939 and 1937.

Information concerning grain-mill products, which is closely related to the bakery products industry, is given under the heading "Flour and Other Grain-mill Products."

FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN-MILL PRODUCTS

The manufacture of flour, meal and feed from wheat, corn and other grains and the production of prepared feeds for animals and fowls rank high among Colorado manufactures. The two industries, though closely related, are reported upon separately by the Bureau of the Census. The combined value of their products in 1939 was \$11,118,572, and the value added by manufacture was \$3,053,010. They employed 1,303 persons and had a payroll of \$1,225,462. The cost of materials used in manufacture amounted to \$8,067,562.

The largest of the two industries, flour and other grain-mill products, includes merchant mills which purchase grain and sell the products. There were 38 merchant mills in Colorado in 1939 which employed 843 persons, including an average of 424 wage earners. Their salaries and wages amounted to \$828,711. The cost of materials, including grain purchased, was \$5,237,756, and value of products was

MANUFACTURES: BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BISCUITS, CRACKERS AND PRETZELS, MADE IN COLORADO, 1939 AND 1937

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1939		1937	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Bread and other yeast-raised products:				
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.....	3,840,493	285,811	2,884,878	246,398
Rolls and coffee cake.....	8,212,773	1,033,974	6,895,390	826,353
Total	86,561,959	\$ 5,923,116	81,759,716	\$ 5,916,778
Crackers, biscuits, sponge and sweet goods and machine-made cookies ¹....	.....	\$ 3,096,152	.....	\$ 3,289,809
Soft cakes:				
All types (pound, layer, package, fruit, etc.).....	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 (doz.).....	2,784,779	470,308	2,194,173	380,335
Pies .....	.....	552,316	.....	529,637
Pastries, cream puffs, etc.....	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Total .....	.....	\$ 5,090,804	.....	\$ 5,169,538
Grand total.....	.....	\$11,013,920	.....	\$11,086,316
Bakery and other products not reported above .....	.....	\$ 274,989	.....	\$ 734,303
Other products (contract work, etc.)...	.....	27,935	.....	23,449
Aggregate value of products.....	.....	\$11,316,844	.....	\$11,844,068

(1) Not reported in detail in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

(2) Included with crackers, biscuits, etc.

\$6,916,494, of which \$1,680,738 was added by manufacture.

The principal products in 1939 were 1,362,328 barrels of wheat and prepared flour, valued at \$4,971,649; 51,249 tons of bran and middlings, valued at \$841,490; 45,443 tons of feed, screenings, etc., valued at \$990,393. The mills ground 6,186,015 bushels of wheat in 1939 at a cost of \$3,966,441.

The prepared feeds (including minerals) for animals and fowls industry, reported separately, includes products made chiefly from grain and prepared feeds made principally of ingredients other than grain, such as alfalfa meal, bone meal, molasses, etc. Colorado had 38 of these establishments in 1939, employed 460 persons and had a pay roll of \$396,751. The cost of materials was \$2,829,806, value of products \$4,202,078, and value added by manufacture was \$1,372,272.

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

MANUFACTURERS: 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.

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	..	..

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 cocktail	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	193,110	..	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 temporarily 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—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

Year	Short Tons	Value
1938	48,702	65,678
1939	52,310	72,644
1940	52,695	89,206
1941	84,986	143,398

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
1941	79,458	83,246

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

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.

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 distribu-

tion 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.

Subsequent to 1939 the company's facilities and operations have been extensively increased to fill contracts for war materials about which information is withheld under military regulations.

IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Among the larger industries of Colorado for which separate figures are not reported by the Bureau of the Census in order to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments is that of the production of iron and steel and their products. This industry is included under combined industries for 1939, the aggregate value of products of which amounted to \$57,532,517.

The principal establishment in Colorado engaged in the production of iron and steel and their products is the Colorado Fuel & Iron corporation, which operates a completely integrated steel plant at Pueblo with an annual ingot capacity of 1,131,210 tons. In connection with the plan it operates iron ore and coal mines, coke ovens, railroads and other facilities over a large territory. It manufactures approximately 1,500 separate articles of merchandise, but its principal output in normal times is steel rails and their fittings. It is the third largest rail manufacturer in the country and has a rail-making capacity of approximately 11 per cent of that of the total for the nation. The remainder of its output includes wire products and merchant and reinforcing bars, structurals, forgings, cast-iron pipe, nails and many others. Its pig iron and coke-making departments sell some of their surplus output, including by-products of its coke ovens.

In 1941 it constructed a \$4,500,000 mill for the production of shell forgings and additional blast furnaces. In 1943 the Defense Plant Corporation awarded it a contract involving construction of 74 new coke ovens and steam plant to cost \$5,500,000. Its total assets on June 30, 1943 amounted to \$53,199,538.

The largest owner of vol ng power in 1944 was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was credited with holding 49.17 per cent through certain holding companies. Total sales, by years, are as follows:

1938	\$20,118,984
1939	22,095,139
1940	31,864,811
1941	39,241,034
1942	52,130,923
1943	50,273,423

COLORADO SUGAR INDUSTRY

Colorado ranks first among the states of the Union in the acreage of sugar beets harvested, in the quantity of tons of beets produced and in the manufacture of beet sugar. In 1943 the state harvested 24.3 per cent of

the entire crop in the United States, produced 24.9 per cent of the beets used in manufacturing beet sugar and 26 per cent of the beet sugar manufactured.

There are 17 sugar manufacturing factories in operation in the state in normal years and these are owned by four different companies. These companies pay to the farmers of the state for the crops they raise an average of approximately \$25,000,000 a year.

Acres harvested and yield per acre in tons, by years, are as follows:

Year	Acres	Yield
1940.....	140,000	14.9
1941.....	132,000	14.8
1942.....	180,000	12.1
1943.....	133,000	12.2

The short tons of beets produced and beet sugar produced in Colorado, by years, are as follows:

Year	Short Tons	
	Beets Produced	Beet Sugar Produced
1940.....	2,092,000	313,000
1941.....	1,949,000	299,000
1942.....	2,178,000	321,000
1943.....	1,623,000	243,000

LUMBER, TIMBER AND PLANING MILL INDUSTRIES

Colorado contains approximately 20,430,000 acres of forest land, of which 13,660,165 acres or 67 per cent is owned by the federal government and 6,769,835 acres or 33 per cent is in state and private ownership, according to a special report to the Timber Conservation board in 1932, known as the Capper report, and revised in 1937 by the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Of this total area, 15,561,000 acres is classed of commercial importance and 4,869,000 acres as brush and scrub timber.

The approximate lumber consumption in Colorado in 1940, as estimated by the Forest Service and the Bureau of the Census, is as follows:

Source:	Board Feet
Within the state.....	70,118,000
From other states.....	143,999,000
From foreign countries.....	613,000
Total consumption.....	214,730,000
Per capita.....	190

The principal industries relating to the state's forests are lumber and timber products, planing mill products, wooden boxes and cooperage. 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 cooperage, which is not reported separately, is as follows:

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 the quantity of lumber sawed annually in the state, with value for more recent years, as reported for the lumber and timber industry, are as follows:

Year	No. of Active Mills	Quantity Lumber Sawed (Board Ft.)	Value
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	\$1,553,833
1938.....	164	84,736,000	1,637,099
1939.....	204	83,914,000	1,843,590
1940.....	121	79,216,000	1,535,206
1941.....	205	95,341,000	1,979,279
1942.....	255	85,921,000	2,130,840
1943.....	280	73,000,000	.....

In the 21 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 95,341,000 board feet in 1941.

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, with minor exceptions. The kind of wood and the quantity of each produced by years are shown in an accompanying table.

Colorado ranked first among the states of the Union in 1942 in the production of lodgepole pine. In that year its output was 48.8 per cent of that for all 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 1942 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 under "National Forests."

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	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Ash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
White pine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Cedar .....	.....	.....	2	26	200	.....	.....	2
Douglas fir.....	3,997	3,770	3,411	4,636	4,235	5,867	5,438	4,737
Lodgepole pine.....	32,423	37,968	18,403	17,881	29,427	31,048	20,208	7,058
Ponderosa pine.....	29,945	28,724	30,075	39,060	34,492	32,230	31,699	25,138
Spruce	18,108	23,002	25,419	20,893	15,438	13,022	13,286	9,820
White fir	987	1,720	1,873	1,357	888	1,730	1,094	707
White pine.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood	459	157	33	47	56	94	44	67
Maple	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walnut .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	85,921	95,341	79,216	83,914	84,736	83,991	71,769	47,557

**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

**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. Establishments	Persons Engaged * Number	Salaries and Wages	Cost, Materials, 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					
Lithographing and photo-lithographing	79	802	\$1,280,554	\$1,109,752	\$3,102,354
Bookbinding and related industries	5	93	144,990	192,569	451,068
Machine and hand typesetting....	7	59	57,858	33,277	153,099
Photo engraving not done in printing establishments.....	5	25	37,266	14,619	78,335
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.

EXPLOSIVES PRODUCED AND USED IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN SPECIFIED CALENDAR YEARS

(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.

	1942	1941	1940	1939
PRODUCED:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	3,367	6,458	6,871	10,365
Pellet (cases).....	8,252	11,723	9,692	12,566
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	9,010,835	9,432,130	9,503,390	8,506,757
Permissible (pounds).....	966,550	841,675	735,575	627,950
Total Colorado (pounds).....	10,267,860	10,728,330	10,653,040	9,707,982
Total United States (pounds)...	499,254,593	481,927,237	423,369,230	386,437,568
Colorado per cent of U. S.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
EXPLOSIVES USED IN STATE COAL MINING:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	2,304	3,081	4,255	8,038
Pellet (cases).....	8,218	11,059	9,360	12,380
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	73,500	48,550	45,775	77,461
Permissible explosives (pounds)...	939,750	823,125	722,225	610,525
METAL MINING:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	70	30	424	139
Pellet (cases).....	20	.....	148	26
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	6,519,685	7,518,856	7,832,790	6,405,247
Permissible explosives (pounds)...	10,750	1,000	7,750	11,050
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINERAL MINING:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	920	2,891	1,872	2,136
Pellet (cases).....	12	480	184	158
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	546,539	397,317	286,400	241,225
Permissible explosives (pounds)...	2,300	9,000	5,300	6,300
RAILWAY AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORK:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	72	301	266	*6
Pellets (cases).....	.....	60	.....	2
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	1,864,043	1,427,429	1,320,855	1,702,479
Permissible explosives (pounds)...	13,750	200	250	50
ALL OTHER PURPOSES:				
Black blasting powder:				
Granular (kegs).....	1	155	54	58
Pellet (cases).....	2	124	.....	.....
High explosives other than permissible (pounds).....	7,068	39,978	17,570	80,345
Permissible explosives (pounds)...	.....	8,350	50	25
Total (pounds) used in Colorado (kegs and cases equal 25 pounds each).....	20,535,720	21,456,660	21,306,080	19,416,264
Total (pounds) used in United States	499,254,593	481,927,237	423,369,230	386,437,568
Colorado per cent of United States.	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.0

*Sold by manufacturer but later returned unused to him.

**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	\$ 188,103	\$ 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	1,507,322
Value added by manufacture...	456,307	465,505	257,385	174,000	939,218

*Does not include persons in central administrative offices.

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 232,135 cigars in 1940. The quantity of tobacco used and the number of cigars manufactured by calendar years are as follows:

Year	Tobacco, Pounds	Number of Cigars
1920.....	732,179	34,902,482
1921.....	556,467	27,272,697
1922.....	359,930	16,643,058
1923.....	394,816	18,219,382
1924.....	317,189	15,324,979
1925.....	274,940	13,843,994
1926.....	216,365	10,216,392
1927.....	117,370	5,602,215
1928.....	152,717	7,673,536
1929.....	122,523	6,324,832
1930.....	85,265	4,491,487
1931.....	54,607	2,673,175
1932.....	29,112	1,361,597
1933.....	36,482	1,713,151
1934.....	34,083	1,669,840
1935.....	26,547	1,186,656
1936.....	18,673	875,046
1937.....	14,270	665,352
1938.....	11,619	540,652
1939.....	6,877	325,599
1940.....	4,945	232,135
1941.....	23,296	1,142,599
1942.....	13,018	612,580

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	167,030	175,360
1924.....	20,760	369,260	390,020
1925.....	14,570	408,460	423,030
1926.....	50,510	586,640	637,150
1927.....	49,826	662,784	712,610
1928.....	71,160	954,900	1,026,060
1929.....	53,887	1,048,006	1,101,893
1930.....	128,825	1,489,916	1,618,741
1931.....	59,730	796,259	855,989
1932.....	800	551,711	552,511
1933.....	.....	455,684	455,684
1934.....	2,838	578,420	581,258
1935.....	20,814	1,225,139	1,245,953
1936.....	21,716	1,020,356	1,042,072
1937.....	17,577	1,381,259	1,398,836
1938.....	5,010	392,539	397,549

No production in Colorado has been reported in years subsequent to 1938. Sales of oleomargarine in the state, which consist exclusively of imports, are given in the reports of the state dairy commissioner published elsewhere in this volume.

Mining and Mineral Industries

Production and Value of Output of Mines, Quarries and Oil and Gas Wells—
 Historical Records—Coal Reserves—Petroleum Refineries—
 Pipe Lines—Summaries

COLORADO produced in the 37-year period from 1905 to 1941, inclusive, \$2,167,400,014 worth of minerals (metal and non-metal), an average in value of \$58,578,378 a year. 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 37 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 16th among the states of the Union in 1939 in the production of all minerals, as reported by the Bureau of the Census for that year, and 12th in the number of wage earners.

The 1940 census showed 544 mines and 2 quarries, 225 oil and gas wells and 2 natural-gasoline plants operating in the state in 1939. These employed 14,884 persons, of which the average number of wage earners was 13,259. Wages amounted to \$16,581,351 and salaries \$2,899,054. The value of products, which varies slightly from the Bureau of Mines figures on account of differences in classification, was \$52,059,289.

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:

Due to war-time restrictions on information which might be of value to the enemy, publication of statistics on mineral production subsequent to 1941, with some exceptions, has been temporarily withheld by the Bureau of Mines.

Mineral	Value
Gold (1858-1943).....	\$ 848,479,864
Silver (1858-1943).....	562,577,428
Copper (1868-1943).....	65,033,163
Lead (1869-1943).....	229,434,767
Zinc (1895-1943).....	177,102,990
Stone (1897-1942).....	38,051,855
Tungsten (1906-1940).....	22,254,297
Radium.....	18,000,000
Petroleum (1862-1943).....	47,985,662
Coal (1864-1943).....	938,272,621
Natural gas (1922-1941)...	9,477,200
Molybdenum (to end 1941)...	105,504,000
Fluorspar (1880-1941).....	2,329,772
Iron (1850-1930).....	3,916,000
Manganese (to end 1930)...	4,207,000
Sand and gravel (1912-1942)	17,126,763
Clay products (1895-1937)..	85,448,218
Raw clay (1899-1939).....	4,917,988
Natural gasoline (1925-1940)	553,000
Feldspar (1935-1941).....	2,494,942
Total	\$3,183,667,530

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.

In the early days of Colorado mining, 1858-1867, inclusive, gold and silver were the only metals produced commercially. Copper was produced on a small scale in 1868 and the first lead production was reported in 1869. Zinc was first reported in 1885, when the output consisted of 100,000 pounds valued at \$4,300. These five metals were the principal products of the mines for many years and in 1905 constituted 75.4 per cent of all mineral production. There followed a gradual reversal of the position of the two groups until 1931, when only 24.1 per cent of the total output of minerals in the state consisted of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and 75.9 per cent represented the output of other

minerals. In years subsequent to 1931 the five-principal-metals group has shown a considerable recovery in relative position, but it has not been the predominant group since 1917. In 1941 the relative position of the two groups was 32.3 per cent for the five principal metals and 67.7 per cent for other minerals. The position of the two groups for the 37-year period 1905 to 1941, inclusive, is 43.5 per cent for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and 56.5 per cent for other minerals. Their relative position by years is shown in an accompanying table.

Colorado's relative position among the states in the mining industry is indicated by the following rank table:

Mineral	Colo. Rank
Bituminous coal (reserves).....	1
Oil shales (reserves).....	1
Molybdenum, quantity (1943).....	1
Uranium and vanadium ores, value (1939).....	1
Sulfur ores, value (1939).....	1
Vanadium, quantity (1941).....	1
Feldspar, quantity (1941).....	1
Lead-copper ores, value (1939).....	2
Tungsten ores, value (1941).....	3
Sheet mica, quantity (1941).....	3
Fluorspar, value (1941).....	4
Silver, value (1941).....	4
Dry and siliceous ores, gold and silver, value (1937).....	4
Manganiferous ores, value (1939).....	4
Beehive coke, quantity (1938).....	4
Tantalum ore, value (1937).....	4
Gold, value (1941).....	5
Copper, quantity (1941).....	9
Bituminous coal, quantity (1940).....	10
Fire clay, value (1940).....	11
Lead, quantity (1941).....	12
By-product coke, quantity (1941).....	13
Zinc, quantity (1941).....	13
All minerals, value (1940).....	18
Petroleum, quantity (1943).....	19
Natural gas, quantity (1941).....	19
Proved oil reserves (1941).....	23
Stone, value (1941).....	33
Sand and gravel, value (1941).....	40

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 1943, as reported by the state tax commission, is as follows:

Property	Assessed Value
Coal land.....	\$ 3,038,235
Oil land and reserves.....	1,845,402
Metalliferous mining claims (non-productive).....	8,749,402
Output metalliferous mines..	17,069,396
Quarry land and placer claims	944,450
Improvements:	
Coal land.....	2,410,595
Oil land.....	1,434,235
Mineral land.....	6,384,702
Total.....	\$41,876,417

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 taking a major place as a source of supply for many of 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, bismitite, 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.

VALUE OF ALL MINERALS PRODUCED IN COLORADO BY YEARS FROM 1905 TO 1941, 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.....	15,301,693	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	41,825,516	65.2	64,144,557
1940.....	24,293,665	38.4	38,894,756	61.6	63,188,421
1941.....	23,877,597	32.3	50,083,005	67.7	73,960,602
Total (37 years).....	\$942,671,460	43.5	\$1,224,728,554	56.5	\$2,167,400,014

COLORADO MINERAL INDUSTRIES: COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1939.

1929 AND 1919

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Statistics are for producing operations only and values are not strictly comparable with those published by the Bureau of Mines.

ITEM	1939 All Industries	1939 and 1929 (Excluding the common clay and shale, crude- petroleum and natural- gas, natural-gasoline, peat, and rock-salt in- dustries.)		1939 and 1919 (Excluding the common clay and shale, common sand and gravel, and rock-salt industries.)	
		1939	1929	1939 ¹	1919
		Number of mines and quarries----	544	530	343	517	523
Number of oil and gas wells pro- ducing at end of year-----	223	---	---	223	70
Number of natural-gasoline plants	2	---	---	2	---
Value of all products-----	\$52,059,289	\$50,540,362	\$41,530,446	\$51,483,773	\$46,934,685
Number of persons engaged:					
Wage -----	13,259	13,077	14,562	13,126	16,790
Salaried -----	1,288	1,133	863	1,266	1,334
Proprietors -----	337	324	142	327	378
Performing, etc. ⁴ -----	257	256	(2)	253	237
Total -----	14,884	14,534	15,567	14,719	18,502
Principal expenses:					
Wages -----	\$16,561,351	\$16,326,674	\$22,374,765	\$16,406,184	\$25,405,043
Salaries -----	2,899,054	2,467,224	2,305,888	2,848,340	2,788,529
Supplies and materials-----	6,987,439	6,904,797	5,970,812	6,915,657	7,672,203
Fuel -----	843,517	810,789	717,683	816,322	1,253,016
Purchased electric energy-----	1,802,636	1,800,275	1,659,708	1,781,636	1,453,464
Contract work -----	556,266	251,168	536,454	555,344	397,930
Total -----	\$29,650,263	\$28,560,927	\$33,565,310	\$29,323,483	\$38,970,185
Cost of machinery, etc.-----	\$ 1,642,458	\$ 1,519,160	\$ 1,796,385	\$ 1,609,577	(2)
Horsepower rating of power equip- ment:					
Prime movers-----	67,464	60,908	32,054	65,734	46,481
Electric motors, etc.-----	124,832	124,594	86,276	123,682	99,870
Total -----	192,296	185,497	118,330	189,416	116,351
Per wage earner-----	14.5	14.2	8.1	14.4	6.9
Electric energy consumed (thou- sands of kw.-hrs.):					
Purchased -----	196,152	196,103	93,207	195,202	(2)
Generated by companies-----	22,303	22,279	16,587	22,303	(2)
Total -----	218,455	218,382	109,794	217,505	(2)

¹Includes 1 mine and 1 preparation plant in the foundry-sand industry and 1 mine and 1 preparation plant in the peat industry. Also includes 2 limestone quarries operated in conjunction with cement plants. Such operations were not included in the census of mineral industries for 1919.

²Not available.

³Includes 190 horsepower for equipment operated by purchased power other than electric.

⁴Not included in totals.

COLORADO MINERAL INDUSTRIES: NUMBER OF MINES AND QUARRIES OPERATED, VALUE ALL PRODUCTS, NUMBER PERSONS ENGAGED, PRINCIPAL EXPENSES AND ENERGY CONSUMED, 1939, BY COUNTIES

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Statistics are exclusive of crude-petroleum and natural gas industry and contract-service and nonproducing operations. Number of persons engaged include wage earners (average for the year), salaried employees, proprietors and firm members and persons performing manual labor. Principal expenses include salaries and wages, supplies and materials, fuel, purchased electric energy and contract work.

COUNTY	No. of Mines and Quarries	Value of All Products	No. of Persons Engaged	Principal Expenses	Electrical Energy Consumed (1,000 kw.-hrs.)
Arapahoe	3	\$ 43,657	14	\$ 23,717	134
Boulder	80	2,925,111	1,251	2,100,131	6,526
Chaffee	10	140,380	77	117,176	267
Clear Creek	26	1,210,157	382	865,677	5,866
Delta	8	147,841	90	139,453	63
Denver	6	237,110	230	563,894	447
Dolores	4	135,791	82	169,408	846
Douglas	3	26,276	13	14,418	...
Eagle	3	4,278,886	494	1,202,443	57,294
Elbert	3	19,496	11	15,110	10
El Paso	14	2,902,152	553	1,450,523	18,881
Fremont	48	1,565,009	964	1,290,965	3,060
Garfield	9	104,520	60	85,231	5
Gilpin	20	347,199	105	230,829	1,136
Gunnison	16	1,319,148	692	1,008,015	2,083
Huerfano	23	1,546,933	955	1,235,272	3,295
Jackson	3	36,199	33	37,163	52
Jefferson	19	502,327	221	385,703	1,419
Lake	18	15,350,663	1,104	4,206,092	53,175
La Plata	12	79,510	60	58,585	9
Larimer	6	101,836	51	62,567	122
Las Animas	28	2,492,618	1,589	2,121,728	4,469
Mesa	15	206,347	149	176,650	237
Mineral	12	474,805	146	273,814	1,002
Moffat	4	115,649	54	74,002	185
Montezuma	4	40,660	43	51,429	...
Ouray	7	536,067	96	222,669	1,494
Park	14	1,351,955	385	926,176	4,911
Pitkin	3	93,829	40	70,439	229
Pueblo	6	291,422	85	318,652	1,646
Routt	15	1,786,335	1,174	1,602,921	6,420
San Juan	7	823,540	278	817,335	7,466
San Miguel	7	1,521,705	521	1,378,061	8,973
Summit	7	62,612	28	46,753	76
Teller	47	3,112,112	769	1,977,162	16,250
Weld	19	2,902,621	1,283	2,063,188	5,294
All others ¹	15	1,835,582	533	1,266,151	5,041
State total	544	\$50,668,060	14,615	\$28,649,502	218,383

¹Adams, Archuleta, Custer, Hinsdale, Montrose, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande and Saguache.

1902.....	28,516,914	15,941,523	8,463,938	1,132,601	106,296,837	4,358,169	52,582,510	2,523,963	44,980,655	
1903.....	21,605,357	13,245,438	7,452,536	1,069,920	1,015,313	4,263,566	60,616,000	4,335,433	38,444,650	
1904.....	24,424,485	12,960,792	7,517,260	9,412,828	1,204,828	4,622,453	66,771,590	3,405,353	44,992,239	
1905.....	25,955,222	12,339,435	7,527,056	1,507,201	1,156,746	5,440,938	83,561,396	4,930,127	44,699,700	
1906.....	27,905,671	12,339,052	8,330,553	1,377,338	1,064,656	6,078,850	86,011,903	5,246,787	44,899,139	
1907.....	20,307,648	11,599,514	7,655,679	1,765,251	89,065,232	4,720,457	85,048,564	5,017,865	39,466,900	
1908.....	22,595,571	9,002,316	4,711,227	1,201,123	61,545,671	2,589,118	30,136,902	1,416,110	32,718,573	
1909.....	21,984,008	8,904,701	4,530,444	1,419,105	71,162,326	3,102,980	51,210,260	2,765,354	33,901,891	
1910.....	20,505,614	8,508,942	4,594,829	1,063,632	76,058,775	3,345,586	77,089,648	4,182,841	32,611,502	
1911.....	19,001,975	7,330,168	3,384,989	1,003,061	69,679,289	3,135,568	94,607,456	5,322,625	32,418,218	
1912.....	18,858,562	8,212,070	5,050,423	1,107,303	75,942,287	3,385,902	132,222,812	9,133,374	37,320,966	
1913.....	18,146,916	8,755,255	5,322,454	1,203,313	87,597,733	3,807,502	139,346,829	6,653,500	33,450,526	
1914.....	17,833,105	9,376,065	4,864,422	1,383,010	94,771,898	2,894,252	56,714,360	4,350,253	33,460,156	
1915.....	22,144,944	10,937,972	3,563,182	1,344,694	68,810,537	3,234,098	104,594,394	4,826,679	43,769,679	
1916.....	19,153,821	7,656,544	5,038,006	2,121,524	70,914,087	4,898,072	134,285,463	17,994,159	43,709,615	
1917.....	15,229,224	7,304,353	6,018,787	8,122,004	67,990,012	5,847,141	120,315,775	12,272,290	42,084,668	
1918.....	17,151,718	7,063,554	6,217,332	1,350,501	65,960,760	4,083,214	57,333,405	31,160,112	21,679,614	
1919.....	9,866,627	6,448,971	3,560,207	962,198	37,070,241	1,964,422	1,720,492	9,717,096	21,698,974	
1920.....	6,835,328	5,896,175	4,043,734	744,047	46,629,788	3,730,383	48,750,742	5,932,050	14,908,974	
1921.....	6,531,657	5,631,657	4,153,442	535,794	19,660,466	884,721	2,300,000	18,000	14,905,500	
1922.....	6,373,419	5,555,911	3,373,454	455,416	23,477,200	1,291,246	23,258,000	1,325,706	15,301,698	
1923.....	6,591,629	5,334,488	4,374,280	4,248,109	45,598,189	3,798,452	54,150,000	3,682,335	18,471,590	
1924.....	6,531,116	3,254,370	2,180,428	3,554,432	47,357,061	2,804,565	56,727,000	3,687,255	18,824,969	
1925.....	7,127,022	4,506,940	3,127,816	2,360,500	62,366,000	5,178,093	61,621,000	4,683,196	20,851,287	
1926.....	7,078,033	4,704,122	2,935,372	3,403,850	68,387,800	5,519,034	65,000,000	4,875,000	20,883,938	
1927.....	5,979,118	3,784,605	2,145,871	5,670,581	66,772,527	4,206,671	71,729,000	4,500,656	16,965,182	
1928.....	4,917,826	4,052,252	2,375,520	1,837,620	53,401,300	3,103,400	71,462,000	4,359,182	16,316,355	
1929.....	4,117,358	4,397,377	2,434,808	1,567,243	48,880,906	3,082,064	79,581,000	3,884,826	15,293,343	
1930.....	4,322,852	4,392,852	1,837,398	1,526,820	43,368,000	2,913,000	72,518,000	3,886,864	13,686,701	
1931.....	4,522,734	2,195,914	636,815	1,655,000	743,000	503,416	32,373,000	1,330,174	17,942,154	
1932.....	6,522,154	1,860,408	524,635	7,398,000	466,074	128,970	218,000	6,540	7,698,373	
1933.....	6,562,676	2,956,140	765,191	6,186,688	4,299,000	177,711	2,569,000	107,898	7,876,132	
1934.....	11,556,661	3,412,661	2,940,882	11,294,000	903,520	312,095	1,544,000	66,392	14,884,969	
1935.....	12,474,828	4,036,764	3,375,926	1,916,282	11,345,000	453,800	2,403,000	105,732	17,375,938	
1936.....	12,831,252	5,902,776	4,571,700	1,631,160	14,534,000	668,594	2,344,000	117,200	19,319,869	
1937.....	12,911,675	6,260,692	4,842,646	21,868,000	19,572,000	1,154,478	8,494,000	552,110	22,107,207	
1938.....	12,861,380	7,932,092	5,777,819	28,342,000	19,572,000	869,860	9,106,000	437,086	22,473,663	
1939.....	12,839,820	8,496,488	5,767,313	24,487,000	16,444,000	772,868	3,660,000	190,320	22,319,041	
1940.....	12,856,760	9,710,709	6,905,393	24,304,000	22,952,000	1,147,600	10,120,000	637,560	24,933,665	
1941.....	13,301,015	7,301,697	5,192,318	13,486,000	25,148,000	1,433,436	31,444,000	2,355,300	23,877,597	
1942.....	9,401,945	3,046,211	2,201,750	2,204,000	30,362,000	2,034,254	64,430,000	5,991,990	19,896,623	
1943.....	4,814,530	2,664,142	1,894,501	2,056,000	30,664,000	2,704,800	88,188,000	9,524,304	19,205,415	
Totals.....	\$48,479,864	723,710,917	\$562,577,428	492,848,420	\$ 65,033,163	4,820,208,553	\$229,434,707	2,454,645,985	\$177,102,990	\$1,882,628,212

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1943

(In terms of recovered metals)
(Source: Chas. W. Henderson, U. S. Bureau of Mines)

COUNTY	Mines Producing		*GOLD		*SILVER		†COPPER		†LEAD		†ZINC		Total Value
	Code	Placer	Value		Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
			\$			\$		\$				\$	
Adams	..	2	5,075	14	20	8,608	20,000	2,600	113,000	8,475	22,000	2,376	5,089
Boulder	...	19	78,085	12,105	4,472	3,180	1,400	1,182	331,000	24,825	44,000	4,752	100,144
Chaffee	...	3	5,480	197,685	140,576	8,315	300	6,110	833,400	62,505	666,000	71,928	38,359
Clear Creek	...	32	158,480	11,693	4,485	103,126	144,500	39	181,000	13,575	272,000	29,376	439,639
Custer	...	6	4,445	145,021	176,116	125,238	229,000	29,770	5,132,000	384,900	7,304,000	788,832	55,890
Dolores	...	2	4,735	2,730	779	554	37,200	9,536	3,522,000	264,150	57,709,000	6,232,572	1,300,088
Eagle	...	1	2,730	48,370	22,112	15,734	95,200	12,376	70,060	5,250	947,000	102,276	6,666,465
Fronton	...	2	48,370	22,112	15,734	95,200	12,376	70,060	5,250	947,000	102,276	114,346	6,666,465
Gilpin	...	4	48,370	22,112	15,734	95,200	12,376	70,060	5,250	947,000	102,276	114,346	6,666,465
Grand	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,393
Gunnison	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Hinsdale	...	1	1,505	25,207	17,925	16,000	16,000	2,080	639,000	47,925	706,000	76,248	145,683
Jefferson	...	1	1,190	9,329	6,634	9,700	9,700	1,261	381,000	28,575	33,000	3,564	41,224
Lake	...	1	4,830	55	39	500	500	65	200	15	2,003	216	5,165
La Plata	...	24	810,250	379,513	269,876	282,000	36,660	36,660	9,901,000	742,575	11,023,000	1,190,484	3,049,859
Leadville	...	3	16,275	630,952	448,677	101,000	13,130	1,100	3,400	86,625	13,000	1,404	9,559
Mineral	...	7	8,750	630,952	448,677	101,000	13,130	1,100	3,400	86,625	13,000	1,404	9,559
Montrose	...	1	630	5,272	3,749	129,000	16,770	1,720	1,079,000	80,325	654,000	70,632	21,149
Ourray	...	18	172,795	91,679	65,194	144,000	18,720	1,720	1,079,000	80,325	654,000	70,632	408,266
Park	...	9	295,190	21,597	15,358	68,000	8,340	400,000	400,000	30,000	1,133,000	122,364	471,752
Pitkin	...	4	302,386	215,030	150,386	2,600	338	686,600	686,600	51,450	408,000	44,064	310,952
Rio Grande	...	1	115,045	1,402	997	17,000	2,210	2,210	11,000	825	64,000	6,912	118,252
Routt	...	1	70	495	382	3,000	390	390	11,000	825	64,000	6,912	8,549
Saguache	...	10	7,560	36,464	25,930	50,500	6,565	796,000	59,700	59,700	891,000	96,228	195,983
San Juan	...	19	742,595	327,098	232,603	498,000	64,740	5,397,000	4,047,750	404,775	1,004,000	108,432	1,553,145
San Miguel	...	4	707,140	210,763	149,876	142,000	18,460	4,143,000	311,175	2,426,000	2,426,000	262,008	1,448,659
Summit	...	21	29,995	43,529	30,954	27,000	3,310	1,047,000	78,525	2,736,000	2,736,000	295,488	438,472
Teller	...	22	1,578,675	7,543	5,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584,039
Total, 1943..	235	17	\$4,814,530	2,664,142	\$1,894,501	2,056,000	\$267,280	36,084,000	\$2,704,800	88,188,000	\$9,524,304	\$19,205,415	
Total, 1942..	311	68	\$9,401,949	3,096,211	\$2,201,750	2,204,000	\$266,684	30,362,000	\$2,034,254	64,430,000	\$5,991,990	\$19,896,623	

*Includes both lode and placer production.

†From lode mines only.

Note—Values calculated at following prices for 1943: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.711+ per ounce; copper, \$0.13 per pound; lead, \$0.075 per pound; zinc, \$0.108 per pound. 1942: Gold, \$35.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.711+ per ounce; copper, \$0.121 per pound; lead, \$0.067 per pound; zinc, \$0.093 per pound.

COSMOPOLITAN

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, TO THE END OF 1943

(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	
1922-1943	Adams	\$ 82,829	428	\$ 280	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 83,109
1928-1934	Alamosa	163	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	163
1859-1941	Arapahoe	16,729	108	69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,798
1897-1941	Archuleta	2,819	552	338	---	---	---	800	\$ 47	2,000	\$ 130	3,334
1900-1917	Baca	292	356	226	21,511	\$ 4,441	---	---	---	---	---	4,959
1859-1943	Boulder	24,363,113	8,664,984	8,015,931	1,676,955	225,657	8,628,258	469,751	38,700	3,731	33,078,183	
1859-1943	Chaffee	7,749,008	5,311,502	4,296,145	9,752,962	1,739,058	132,676,764	5,877,934	29,158,905	2,532,669	22,194,814	
1859-1943	Clear Creek	32,018,159	60,207,486	53,951,506	13,993,119	2,152,098	189,703,619	8,778,218	32,798,221	2,413,676	99,313,657	
1861-1941	Conejos	39,306	57,026	34,074	4,815	797	3,400	149	---	---	---	74,326
1875-1943	Costilla	47,482	2,737	1,607	1,827	239	54,048	2,080	8,000	600	51,958	
1872-1943	Custer	2,215,292	4,628,296	4,605,688	580,825	108,276	40,298,596	2,031,889	495,227	44,553	9,005,698	
1894-1937	Delta	5,662	412	215	---	---	400	15	---	---	---	5,892
1929-1941	Denver	8,449	17	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,456
1879-1943	Dolores	2,185,468	13,523,281	10,362,037	9,575,939	1,587,193	93,659,085	5,268,688	72,856,916	5,261,295	24,664,681	
1858-1941	Douglas	20,200	168	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,330
1879-1943	Eagle	8,439,455	50,598,775	34,548,686	176,966,773	18,368,071	137,317,492	6,823,463	399,291,529	32,790,503	100,970,178	
1926-1940	Elbert	3,983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,983
1913-1914	El Paso	---	---	---	13,276	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
1881-1943	Fremont	89,200	93,259	86,406	713,155	126,036	763,477	34,607	2,456,069	211,861	548,110	
1885-1943	Garfield	47,663	1,289	831	2,344	295	10,542	666	9,900	795	50,250	
1859-1943	Gilpin	89,664,914	11,149,466	8,953,287	26,631,487	4,310,072	38,696,980	1,738,144	652,113	51,063	194,717,480	
1896-1943	Gunnison	14,553	10,044	7,306	5,171	805	13,345	720	---	---	---	23,384
1861-1943	Huerfano	2,912,626	5,729,180	5,096,028	1,078,370	192,860	51,163,553	2,570,502	27,309,450	2,269,614	13,035,030	
1875-1943	Hinsdale	1,476,781	5,776,317	4,673,229	2,954,638	414,978	99,350,899	4,140,697	1,340,634	75,225	10,780,910	
1875-1934	Huerfano	3,606	1,176	698	92	11	1,067	38	---	---	---	4,352

GOLD

Gold was first produced in what is now Colorado in 1858. The production from that year down to the close of 1943 amounted to 38,703,579 fine ounces, valued at \$848,479,864. 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. Statistics on world production since 1940 are unavailable.

Gold with a total value of \$4,814,530 was produced in 26 counties of the state in 1943. Teller county, in which is located the Cripple Creek district, ranked first with an output of \$1,578,675 or 34.9 per cent of the state's total. Lake county ranked second and San Juan county was third. Production in 1943 was \$4,587,415 or 48.3 per cent less than in 1942 and \$8,486,485 or 63.8 per cent less than in 1941. The drop in output in these two years was due to federal restrictions on production as a war measure.

The five leading counties in the state in the value of gold produced down to the close of 1943, with the amount, per cent of the state's total, and rank, are as follows:

County	Value	Per Cent	Rank
Teller	\$399,879,197	47.1	1
Gilpin	89,664,914	10.7	2
San Miguel	72,081,157	8.1	3
Lake	60,160,194	7.0	4
Ouray	40,220,945	4.8	5

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. Thereafter the trend was upward to \$13,301,015 in 1941, when another decline set in, dropping to \$4,814,530 in 1943.

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
1942	268,627	35.00
1943	137,558	35.00

The Golden Cycle corporation of Colorado Springs ranked fourth among the largest gold producers in the United States in 1941. It handles ore principally from the Cripple Creek district. The Empire Zinc company ranked 25th among the gold producers, the gold being recovered from copper ore in the Battle Mountain district. The Telluride Mines, Inc., upper San Miguel district, ranked 31st.

SILVER

Colorado produced in the period from 1858 to 1943, inclusive, a total of 723,710,917 fine ounces of silver, valued at \$562,577,428. The estimated value of the output the first ten years, 1858 to 1867, was \$406,139, and in 1868, the first single year in which returns were reported, it was \$266,150. The value went above one million dollars for the first time in 1871. Thereafter, although there were wide variations from year to year, the tendency was upward until it reached a maximum of \$20,948,401 in 1891, the highest in a period of 87 years. In the ten years subsequent to 1891 the output was fairly stable, but in 1902 it showed a considerable decline which continued until 1932, when an all-time minimum of \$524,635 was established. The only exception to the downward trend was during the period of World War I, when the metal was selling for more than \$1 an ounce. In 1932, the year of minimum value, the market quotation was \$0.282 an ounce. This low price seriously upset the world silver market.

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 agreement was followed by an increase in silver production which continued for the next four years.

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. This price

continued until June 30, 1939. An act of congress, approved July 6, 1939, fixed the domestic price of silver at \$0.711 plus per ounce, at which figure it has subsequently remained.

Colorado production in 1941, eleven months of which was prior to the United States entry into the war, was 7,301,697 ounces, valued at \$5,192,318. In 1942 the output dropped to 3,096,211 ounces, followed in 1943 by a further decline to 2,664,142 ounces, the lowest in 10 years. These decreases, however, were not credited to market prices so much as to priorities put into effect by the War Production Board and adjustments in the metal industry to military requirements.

Silver was produced in 27 counties in 1943, of which nine had an output valued at less than \$5,000. Mineral county ranked first with a production of \$448,677 or 23.5 per cent of the state's total. Lake county was second with an output of \$269,876 or 14.2 per cent.

The five leading counties of the state in the production of silver down to the end of 1943, with the value of total output, per cent of the state's total and rank, are as follows:

County	Amount	Per Cent	Rank
Lake	\$192,892,521	34.3	1
Pitkin	75,553,083	13.4	2
Clear Creek . . .	53,951,506	9.6	3
San Miguel . . .	36,941,835	6.6	4
Mineral	35,160,395	6.2	5

Colorado ranked fourth among the states of the Union and Alaska in 1941 in the production of silver, being exceeded only by Idaho, Montana and Utah. For many years it has ranked fifth. Silver 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 1941 in the production of silver, the recovery being from copper ores. The Emperius Mining company, at Creede, being 17th largest, and Telluride Mines, Inc. (formerly Veta Mines, Inc.) ranking 34th.

COPPER

In the period from 1868 to 1943, inclusive, Colorado produced 492,848,420 pounds of copper with a value of \$65,033,163. The five leading counties from which this production came, with

amount, per cent of the state's total and the county rank are as follows:

County	Amount	Per Cent	Rank
Eagle	\$18,368,071	28.2	1
Lake	14,649,246	22.5	2
San Juan.....	10,805,286	16.6	3
Gilpin	4,310,072	6.6	4
Ouray	3,758,767	5.8	5

The output of copper reached its maximum in 1938, when 28,342,000 pounds valued at \$2,777,516 was produced. The minimum output in 53 years was 2,056,000 pounds, valued at \$267,280 in 1943.

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 considerable quantities of other metals. In 1940, for example, there were 334,312 short tons of ore, old tailings, etc., sold or treated. The copper produced amounted to 21,254,198 pounds or 3.18 per cent. From the same ores and tailings there was recovered, however, 30,331 fine ounces of gold and 6,765,877 fine ounces of silver, or \$17.57 worth of gold and silver to the ton of ore.

Copper was produced in 24 counties in 1943 of which 12 counties had an output of less than \$5,000. San Juan county ranked first with an output of 498,000 pounds or 24.2 per cent of the state's total.

LEAD

The production of lead in Colorado down to the end of 1943 amounted to 4,820,208,583 pounds valued at \$229,434,767. The five leading counties from which this production came, with the value of the output, the per cent of the state's total, and county rank, are as follows:

County	Amount	Per Cent	Rank
Lake	\$94,008,278	41.0	1
Pitkin	27,161,535	11.8	2
San Juan.....	26,822,840	11.7	3
San Miguel....	13,748,187	6.0	4
Mineral	9,259,377	4.0	5

The output in 1943 was 36,064,000 pounds valued at \$2,704,800, the largest in 13 years. This was an increase of 5,702,000 pounds or 15.3 per cent over 1942 and 10,916,000 pounds or 43.4 per cent over 1941. The increases are credited principally to the call made upon the lead industry in 1941 for a larger output not only as an essential war metal in direct military application, but as a substitute to help relieve the shortage of other nonferrous

metals. Twenty-two counties contributed to the state's output in 1943 of which only three counties had production valued at less than \$1,000. Lake county lead with an output of 9,901,000 pounds and San Juan county was second with 5,397,000 pounds.

Copper 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.

ZINC

The production of zinc in Colorado down to the end of 1943 amounted to 2,454,645,985 pounds valued at \$177,102,990. The five leading counties from which this production came, the value of the output, the per cent of the state's total and county rank, are as follows:

County	Value	Per Cent	Rank
Lake	\$97,074,443	54.8	1
Eagle	32,790,503	18.5	2
San Juan.....	15,335,058	8.7	3
Summit	13,234,242	7.5	4
Dolores	5,261,295	3.0	5

The state's production in 1943 was 88,188,000 pounds valued at \$9,524,304, which compares with 64,430,000 pounds valued at \$5,991,990 in 1942, an increase of 23,758,000 pounds or 36.8 per cent. The increase in 1943 over 1941 was 56,744,000 pounds or 180.4 per cent. Zinc was produced in 21 counties in 1943, Eagle leading with an output of 57,709,000 pounds valued at \$6,232,572 or 65.4 per cent of the state's production. Lake county came second with an output of 11,023,000 pounds or 12.5 per cent.

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 World War I 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, followed by further recovery in 1942 and 1943.

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.

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

Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1935.....	.718	.083	.040	.044
1936.....	.774	.092	.046	.050
1937.....	.773	.121	.059	.065
1938.....	.646	.098	.046	.048
1939.....	.678	.104	.047	.052
1940.....	.711	.113	.050	.063
1941.....	.711	.117	.056	.076
1942.....	.711	.121	.067	.093
1943.....	.711	.13	.075	.108

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. Prior to World War II it had a rated milling capacity of 12,000 tons daily and in 1939 it produced 72 per cent of the domestic output and 66 per cent of world production. In turn, the United States in that year produced 92 per cent of the world output. Colorado supplied 69 per cent of the domestic output in 1941. During the summer of 1941, to meet defense needs, the mill was required to treat 15,500 tons per day and expansion was undertaken to bring it up to a capacity of 18,000 tons per day.

Molybdenum production stepped into second place in Colorado's output of minerals in 1938, being exceeded only by coal, and relegated gold to third place the first time in the state's history. The estimated value of the Colorado production to the end of 1941 is \$115,399,000.

Molybdenum, chiefly in the form of calcium molybdate, was used extensively in peace time 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 constituted the largest outlet for molybdenum. Large quantities were used in the manufacture of wire and a substantial quantity was consumed in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes.

The use of molybdenum in place of tungsten has long been recognized and, in anticipation of the possibility that imports of tungsten might be curtailed, several steps were taken by federal defense agencies in 1941 for inventory control. These were superseded on March 10, 1942, by an order

by the War Production Board, effective May 1, 1942, providing for complete allocation of molybdenum in all forms, including scrap.

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.

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
1941.....	27,751,273	40,162,000

(*) No production.

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.

Minor quantities only of tungsten are now used in lamp and radio-tube filaments, X-ray targets and electrical contact points. Instead, the chief use,

according to quantity, is in the manufacture of cutting tools, the majority of which are made of high speed steel containing about 18 per cent tungsten, with smaller percentages of chromium and vanadium. Other important uses are in stellite and tungsten carbide cutting tools, magnet steels, austenitic valve steels and valve seats, armor-piercing projectiles and erosion-resisting gun liners.

The peak of production in Colorado was reached in 1916 in value, with an output of \$4,666,301, and in 1917 in quantity, when 2,707 short tons of concentrates were produced. In the last-named year the value of Colorado's production was 44.1 per cent of the total for the United States. In 1929 the state's proportion was 18.3 per cent. Production began a decline due to the importation of wolframite ore, from which tungsten is obtained, from China in 1919. Production ceased altogether in 1921 and 1922 and on September 22, 1922, a duty of 200 per cent was imposed to protect the industry. Production was resumed the following year. No production in the state was reported in 1932. In 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. The state ranked fourth in quantity and third in value in 1941, being exceeded in value of output only by California and Nevada.

A temporary stringency in the spot supply of tungsten in 1941 resulting from the closing of the Burma Road, which stopped shipments from China, was relieved by the resale to industry of supplies from the Government's stock pile. The Government also took steps to increase the supply by aiding domestic producers and through contracts made by the Metal Reserve Co. for purchases in Bolivia, Argentina and Mexico.

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)

Year	Short Tons	Value
1925.....	201	(a)
1926.....	232	148,200
1927.....	332	209,007
1928.....	229	149,423
1929.....	152	124,416
1930.....	47	37,050
1931.....	93	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
1940.....	693	822,988
1941.....	(a)	(a)

(a) Not reported separately.

VANADIUM

The United States in 1941 became the world's leading producer of vanadium and in that year Colorado ranked first among the states of the Union in quantity and value of output of that mineral. In 1899 a yellow mineral from the sandstones of the western part of Montrose county was found to contain uranium, vanadium and radium and was named carnotite in honor of the president of France. From 1911 to 1923 ores containing carnotite were intensively mined in Montrose county and adjacent areas. Radium and uranium were the constituents desired, but from 1915 to 1923 some vanadium was produced as a byproduct. Mining of these ores practically ceased in 1923 when Belgian Congo pitchblende began to supply radium. Since 1937 these ores have been intensively mined primarily for 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.

Production in the United States, in terms of vanadium contained in ore distributed to mills and domestic consumers, amounted to 2,393,478 pounds in 1941, of which 1,897,194 pounds or 79.3 per cent of the total came from Colorado. The output for the state in 1940 was 1,953,293 pounds compared with 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. From May 1 to September 1, 1941, it was included with other metals under inventory control and thereafter was under full priority control. Effective December 28, 1941, all imports were placed under the authority of Metals Reserve company.

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. The plant subsequently was enlarged to a capacity of 240 tons a day. It is rated as the largest in the world. A new mill was built by this company at Rifle, where it carried on vanadium operations from 1925 to 1932. The first unit, a 100-ton roaster, went into operation in February, 1942, and the second unit, of like capacity, the following April. The Vanadium Corporation of America reopened its mill at Naturita in 1940 and was in operation in 1941 with a capacity of 50 tons, handling ore from its property in Montrose and San Miguel counties as well as custom ore.

NON-METALLIC 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 Ani-

mas, Mineral, Moffat, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande.

Graphite—Chaffee, Gunnison, Las Animas.

Gypsum—Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Jefferson, Larimer, Montrose.

Kaolin—Boulder, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Morgan, Pueblo.

Limestone—Boulder, Chaffee, Douglas, Fremont, Gunnison, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco.

Marble—Boulder, Chaffee, Gunnison, Larimer, Pueblo.

Mica—Clear Creek, Fremont, Larimer, Mesa.

Oil Shale—Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Rio Blanco.

Onyx—Gunnison.

Petroleum—Boulder, Fremont, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Routt.

Potash—Costilla, Delta.

Sandstone—Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco.

Salts of Sodium—Alamosa, Saguache.

Slate—Gunnison.

Sulphur—Gunnison, Mineral.

STONE

Colorado ranks first among the states in the wide variety and volume of deposits of high grade stone which are to be found within its boundaries. The state is so rich in beautifully colored and marked building and decorative stones that if its resources are properly developed, according to competent authorities, it will, in time, be the stone and marble center of the United States. Building stones in Colorado are divided into five general classes by Justin H. Haynes, consulting engineer, of Denver. These are the granites, marbles, limestones, sandstones and lavas. In addition, there are special stones, due to some particular characteristic or specified method of formation. Among these are travertine, which formerly was classed by some as a marble and by others as a limestone; dolomites and olivines.

Colorado is rich in the decorative marbles and particularly so in the vicinity of Salida, Cotopaxi and Wet Mountain valley. Very little work has been done on them and many are open to location.

Granites are found widely scattered throughout the state, notably at Lyons, Gunnison, Silver Plume, Salida, Cotopaxi and Platte canyon.

Sandstones are found on the sedimentary uplifts on both sides of the main range, from north to south. The

principal quarries have been at Lyons, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Stone City.

Lavas are not so abundant but commercial quarries have been operated at Castle Rock and Del Norte.

Limestones occur mostly in Colorado as a sedimentary deposit on both sides of the main range. Some of the limestone quarries are along the Arkansas river between Pueblo and Salida, and in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Fort Collins.

The limestones have in all cases been quarried for their lime content and not as building stone and, therefore, must be eliminated from the building stones unless deposits are found that are free from fracture and capable of being cut into large blocks.

Travertine, which was used largely in building ancient Rome, the Colosseum being the outstanding example, is found in Colorado in several deposits. The best known and the only one that has been worked to any appreciable extent is located about six miles southeast of Salida. It is from this deposit that the stone for the interior of the new Denver municipal building was obtained. There are numerous installations of Colorado travertine in the United States, among these being the Sunnyside mausoleum in Long Beach, California, and the department of commerce building in Washington, D. C. Colorado travertine was specified for about 12 government buildings erected in 1932 and 1933.

A deposit of alabaster, a compact variety of gypsum extensively used in making fine vases and ornaments, is located near Livermore, in Larimer county. Specimens shaped and polished reveal a rare beauty in the stone.

Colorado's annual output of stone of different varieties, exclusive of stone made into abrasives, lime and cement, is valued at \$900,000 to \$1,400,000. The principal variety of stone produced is limestone.

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
1933*	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

	Short Tons	Value
1939	900,460	1,040,579
1940	1,089,650	1,067,788
1941	1,104,820	1,073,400
1942*	951,510	735,994
Total		\$38,051,855

*To avoid disclosure of confidential information, these totals are incomplete.

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 Mining association and the Geological Survey board of Colorado, in 1936, and was printed by the government in 1937.

The marble, known commercially as Colorado Yule marble, is white, medium grained and generally banded with pale-brownish streaks which in places contain angular fragments of chert. These features are the basis for four commercial classifications or grades. The first grade, known as statuary marble, closely resembles the Pentelic marble of Greece and is available in larger dimensions in this quarry than in any other quarry in the United States. The other grades, while considered equally durable, are more widely used for building purposes.

The more notable of the structures in the country containing Colorado Yule marble include the Lincoln memorial in Washington; the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery, Virginia; the municipal building in New York City; the Huntington memorial, Huntington Park,

California; the municipal building in San Francisco; the new Field building in Chicago; the Pan-American building in Los Angeles; and the Elliott memorial in Manchester, New Hampshire. More than 60 public buildings in the United States are listed in the report as representative of the structures in the country containing the marble. Among the Denver buildings listed are the customs building, the postoffice, the city and county building, the Federal Reserve bank building, the Union station, the Colorado Life building, the Colorado National bank and the recently constructed annex building of the state Capitol group.

The largest block of marble quarried, that for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, measured 14.0 by 7.4 by 6.0 feet and in the rough weighed 56 tons. It required more than a year to obtain a block of the desired quality for the die of the monument and it was necessary to quarry a mass that weighed more than 100 tons. The block was then reduced to 56 tons with a wire saw installed in the quarry. It was then hoisted from the quarry by a specially reinforced derrick shipped from Vermont for the purpose. The block was laid on a "home-made" car with low wheels in front and none behind and taken down the mountain 200 feet to a track 600 feet long built especially for the purpose. It took two days to make the 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.

FLUORSPAR

Colorado ranked fourth in quantity and value in 1941 in shipments of fluorspar from mines, the total being 15,566 short tons valued at \$225,069, which compares with 11,032 short tons valued at \$163,285 in 1940. The state ranked third in quantity and value in 1940 and third in quantity and fourth in value in 1939. The 1941 production came from Boulder, Chaffee, Custer, Jackson and Mineral counties, but Chaffee and Mineral counties supplied 96 per cent of the state total. Most of the 1941 shipments went to steel plants, but some went to iron foundries and to ferro-alloy, cement, glass and enamel plants.

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	101,758
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
1941	15,566	225,069
Total	245,484	*\$2,829,772

(1) Not reported.

*Value for 1938 not included.

FELDSPAR

Colorado has ranked fourth among the states of the Union for several years in the production of crude feldspar and in 1941 it rose to first place in the output (tons) of ground feldspar and produced more than in any year in its history. Ground feldspar sold by Colorado merchant mills in 1941 amounted to 61,141 short tons, valued at \$387,338, or 19.3 per cent of the total product sold in the United States that year. Three mills operate in the state.

Feldspar is 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.

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
1941	42,326	147,640

Crude feldspar sold or used by producers in Colorado amounted to 10.3 per cent of the total domestic supply in 1941 and 11.8 per cent in 1940. In the first named year the state was exceeded in sales only by North Carolina, South Dakota and New Hampshire in the order named.

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
1941	61,141	387,338

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 1942, 1941 and 1940.

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	477,944
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
1941*	593,452	338,059
1942	4,631,942	3,220,706
Total	32,344,143	\$17,126,763

(1) No report.
*Commercial only. Government contractors not included.

SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO IN 1942, 1941 AND 1940 AND USES

(Source: United States Bureau of Mines)

USES	1942		1941		1940	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Molding sand	5,331	\$ 5,057	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Building sand	458,924	235,677	308,288	\$151,638	227,708	\$ 94,148
Government-and-contractor building sand	186,644	184,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Paving sand	22,232	9,767	25,034	14,576	287,571	42,154
Government-and-contractor paving sand	69,341	27,393	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grinding and polishing sand			1,916	2,081	1,985	1,737
Fire or furnace sand					5,100	4,080
Engine sand	42,099	37,311	36,209	31,373	(1)	(1)
Filter sand			92	467		
Other sands	38,333	21,810	30,123	11,057	28,383	13,525
Building gravel	749,864	517,273	(1)	(1)	91,878	24,031
Government-and-contractor building gravel	366,958	341,409	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Paving gravel	486,664	476,479	186,488	123,664	950,019	163,646
Government-and-contractor paving gravel	2,126,045	1,348,887	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Railroad ballast gravel	79,136	14,987	5,302	3,203	(1)	(1)
Others	371	456	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	4,631,942	\$3,220,706	3,593,452	\$338,059	3,185,359	\$508,403

¹Not segregated, but included in totals.

²Not distributed by states.

³Commercial only. Exclusive of government-and-contractor sand and gravel.

MICA PRODUCTION

Colorado stepped into fourth place in 1934 among the states of the Union in the production of sheet mica and in 1941 occupied third place in scrap and sheet mica, being exceeded in quantity only by North Carolina and

Georgia, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines. In order not to disclose information concerning individual operations, the statistics on output in the state are not published. Total production of sheet and scrap mica in the United States in 1941 was 33,333 short tons valued at \$1,009,647.

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.

The entire domestic output of radium at this time is produced by two concerns, the S. W. Shattuck Chemical company, of Denver, and the Vitro Manufacturing company, of Pittsburg, both of which operate on carnotite ore from western Colorado and southeastern Utah. The Vitro company had an output of 3 grams in 1941 and the Shattuck company produced 225 milligrams in that year. Both concerns planned for increased production in 1942, but low prices restrained the output.

Radium is one of the most precious articles of commerce, costing many times as much as ordinary fine-quality gems. During World War I the price of the product reached \$125,000 and occasionally \$135,000 or more a gram. The price in 1941 dropped from \$30,000 to \$25,000 a gram and even lower. Emeralds and rubies rarely exceed a value of \$1,000 a carat or \$5,000 a gram and a gram of gold is worth only 66 cents. The cost of producing radium in such minute quantities is so great, however, that current low prices have resulted in the curtailment of the output.

The principal use of radium is in the treatment of cancer and skin diseases, but the war program is drawing on the supply for luminous paints and industrial radiography. Clocks, gun sights, compasses and various other types of instrument dials are coated with radium compounds to permit them to be seen under blackout conditions. Radium is used to detect flaws in castings, forgings and welds of numerous kinds and for inspecting aircraft parts, hull castings, turret racks and many other devices used by the armed forces. The lasting quality of the product is a deterrent to its production, one gram, for example, fur-

nishing all the luminous paint needed for several thousand planes.

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 many 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.

Ores from Colorado, including pitchblende from Gilpin county and carnotite from Montrose county, were used in perfecting the discovery of radium. The way to the discovery was opened in 1895 by Roentgen, who found that a glow from a Crooke's tube contained penetrating rays which he called X-rays. It was then found that uranium salts produced photographic impressions even when enveloped with opaque substances. To Marie Sklovdouski, a young Polish student, who later became Madam Curie, was delegated the task of learning how and why uranium possessed powers to emit these peculiar rays. Out of these investigations resulted the discovery of radium and a world search for radio-active substances began. As early as 1881 the yellow ore which became known as carnotite was mined in western Colorado for small quantities of gold found in pockets. In 1896, after being informed by the Smithsonian institution that specimens they had sent in contained uranium, Kimball and Logan mined 10 tons of the ore and sold it in Denver for \$2,700. In 1899 Poule and Voillegue sent specimens to France and there the new ore was named carnotite in honor of M. Carnot, then president of the Republic.

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. No production was reported for Colorado in 1941.

HELIUM

Helium, an inert gaseous element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and later found to exist in minerals and gases, is known to be present in large quantities in several areas in Colorado. An act of congress approved September 1, 1937, created a government monopoly of its production and sale. It may be purchased from the government for medicinal, commercial and scientific purposes under a strict licensing system, but its sale to foreign countries for military purposes is prohibited by the law.

One of the two privately-owned helium plants in the United States prior to the creation of the government monopoly was located in Colorado. Proceeding under the authority of the 1937 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 entire supply of helium up to within the past two years came from a plant operated by the government through the Bureau of Mines at Amarillo, Texas. The increased demand for helium for war purposes resulted in congress providing the 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. Work is continuing on the survey of helium-bearing natural gas and the geological and engineering study of fields that give promise as sources of helium.

Helium is lighter than air and is non-combustible. The navy, the largest purchaser, uses it for the inflation of lighter-than-air craft to meet the expanding program of coast patrol and for diverse fleet operations. The weather bureau consumed approximately 3,700,000 cubic feet in 1941 in meteorological stations to supply the military service with weather data. The army employs helium principally

for inflating barrage balloons. To June 30, 1941, a total of 2,761,095 cubic feet of helium was approved for sale for medical, commercial and scientific purposes. New uses of helium include the welding of magnesium-alloy wings for planes in an inert atmosphere and for welding defects in magnesium-alloy castings.

COAL

The production of coal in Colorado has exceeded annually in normal recent years the volume and value of the output of any other product of the mines. In 1939, however, it yielded first place in value to molybdenum.

The quantity of coal produced in the state is affected not only by economical and industrial conditions but by the competition offered by other types of fuel, the labor situation and other governing factors. The maximum output in any given year over a period of 80 years was in 1918 when the United States was engaged in war and Colorado was called upon to replace normal eastern supplies which were being shipped to the Atlantic seaboard. The production in that year was 12,658,055 tons. The year of minimum production since 1899 was in 1934, when the country was in the midst of the depression, in which year the output dropped to 5,251,003 tons. The period from 1929 to 1939 also reflected the introduction of natural gas into the state from Texas. The demands of World War II again stimulated the market and a new high over a period of 14 years was established in 1943.

The state's output in 1943 was 8,371,282 tons, valued at \$27,039,242, the highest in quantity since 1929 and in value since 1928. The increase in production in 1943 compared with 1941, which year included 11 months before the United States entered the war, was 19.6 per cent, and in value, 41.6 per cent.

The distribution of the 1943 production, by types of coal and percentages, is as follows:

Type	Tons	Per cent
Bituminous	5,599,030	66.9
Sub-bituminous	2,076,183	24.8
Semi-bituminous	18,504	.2
Lignite	677,075	8.1
Anthracite	490	...
Total	8,371,282	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 1943, inclusive, was 437,624,855 tons, valued at \$938,272,621.

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	1,687,218	142,935
1940.....	4,695,008	1,795,277	182,294
1941.....	4,994,454	1,849,331	152,807
1942.....	6,159,148	1,766,497	216,219
1943.....	6,420,572	1,797,609	153,101

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
1942.....	75.7	21.7	2.6
1943.....	76.1	21.4	2.5

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
1942.....	895,590	11.1
1943.....	958,144	11.4

Colorado ranks first among the states of the Union in available bituminous coal reserves according to estimates of the United States Geological Survey, this state having 15.1 per cent of the total reserves in the United States. Additional data on these reserves will be found under the heading "Colorado Coal Reserves" in this chapter.

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 11,685 acres were under lease on June 30, 1942. From these leases 285,985 tons of coal were mined in the 24 months' period ending June 30, 1942, and the state received \$40,259 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 show production and value, by years, production by counties in recent years, and shipments by railroads and by trucks and wagons in 1943, 1942 and 1941. Another table summarizes employment, production and accidents, by years.

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE BY YEARS

Year	Tons	Value
1864 to 1872....	53,700	\$ 127,400
1873	69,977	139,954
1874	87,372	179,740
1875 to 1880....	1,274,866	2,774,679
1881 to 1890....	16,507,469	32,492,881
1891 to 1900....	39,026,348	49,658,417
1901 to 1910....	91,010,167	116,188,444
1911	10,197,000	14,747,764
1912	11,016,948	16,345,336
1913	9,268,939	14,035,090
1914	8,201,423	13,601,718
1915	8,715,397	13,599,264
1916	10,522,185	16,964,104
1917	12,515,305	27,669,129
1918	12,658,055	33,404,743
1919	10,406,543	28,748,534
1920	12,514,693	42,829,000
1921	9,141,947	32,377,000
1922	10,003,610	31,701,000
1923	10,346,218	33,299,000
1924	10,501,088	32,133,000
1925	10,440,387	30,694,738
1926	10,616,760	29,514,593
1927	9,781,580	27,192,792
1928	9,921,585	27,780,438
1929	9,934,064	26,325,269
1930	8,238,094	21,583,806
1931	6,604,063	15,915,791
1932	5,616,525	12,300,189
1933	5,284,872	11,468,172
1934	5,251,003	13,691,751
1935	5,948,681	14,753,521
1936	6,845,837	16,496,452
1937	7,215,916	18,400,585
1938	5,722,899	15,003,995
1939	5,991,022	14,797,774
1940	6,672,579	16,881,624
1941	6,996,692	19,800,637
1942	8,131,764	25,615,056
1943	8,371,282	27,039,242

Total 437,624,855 \$938,272,621

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRY, BY YEARS

(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

Year	Tons of Coal Produced	No. of Men Employed	No. of Fatal Accidents	Killed Per 1,000 Employed	Tons Coal Produced Per Fatal Accident	Total No. of Mines State
1913.....	9,268,939	12,871	110	8.6	84,263	178
1914.....	8,201,423	10,596	75	7.0	109,352	188
1915.....	8,715,397	12,563	64	5.1	136,178	199
1916.....	10,522,185	13,315	44	3.35	239,095	219
1917.....	12,515,305	13,970	188	13.5	66,571	238
1918.....	12,658,055	14,374	71	4.94	177,578	249
1919.....	10,406,543	12,799	91	7.1	114,357	241
1920.....	12,514,693	13,665	70	5.1	178,781	231
1921.....	9,141,947	14,164	52	3.6	175,807	249
1922.....	10,003,610	13,436	74	5.51	135,184	275
1923.....	10,336,735	13,277	66	4.97	156,617	276
1924.....	10,501,088	12,703	44	3.48	238,661	271
1925.....	10,440,387	12,228	57	4.66	183,165	283
1926.....	10,616,760	11,768	52	4.42	204,168	261
1927.....	9,781,580	11,453	54	4.7	181,140	266
1928.....	9,921,585	11,474	35	3.05	283,474	266
1929.....	9,934,064	11,196	53	4.73	187,435	264
1930.....	8,238,094	10,683	36	3.38	228,836	275
1931.....	6,605,063	10,015	22	2.20	300,184	318
1932.....	5,616,525	8,786	29	3.30	193,673	345
1933.....	5,284,872	8,179	20	2.20	264,244	375
1934.....	5,251,003	8,138	21	2.58	250,048	429
1935.....	5,948,681	8,401	26	5.58	228,793	367
1936.....	6,845,837	9,005	29	3.22	236,063	329
1937.....	7,215,916	9,449	24	2.53	299,808	382
1938.....	5,722,899	8,663	31	3.57	184,610	385
1939.....	5,991,022	8,413	26	3.09	230,424	382
1940.....	6,672,579	8,213	24	2.92	273,857	373
1941.....	6,996,692	8,333	23	2.76	304,204	355
1942.....	8,131,764	8,041	58	7.21	140,202	293
1943.....	8,371,282	7,401	26	3.51	399,314	250

COLORADO COAL RESERVES

Colorado has the largest deposits of available bituminous coal reserves of any state in the Union, amounting to 212,617,050,000 tons or 15.1 per cent of the total for the United States, according to estimates of the United States Geological Survey as of January 1, 1937. The state ranks second in sub-bituminous reserves, being exceeded only by Wyoming, and fourth in anthracite coal, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Arkansas, ranking in the order named, ahead of Colorado.

A table published herewith gives the tonnage, by type of coal, in Colorado in 1928 as estimated by M. R. Campbell, senior geologist of the survey, with quantities produced and lost in mining and marketing between that year and the end of 1936, and the reserves available after making these deductions. United States reserves as of the same date are shown for comparative purposes, with percentages and Colorado's rank among the states for the several grades.

The history of the estimates goes back to 1913 when Mr. Campbell presented a technical paper on the "Coal

Resources of the World" before the Twelfth International Geological Congress at Ottawa, Canada. In that paper Colorado was credited with 418,432,500,000 tons of coal reserves. The figures were broken down by fields and included 14,341 square miles in which coal probably is present and 5,413 square miles in which it possibly is present. No important revision of these estimates was made until 1928 when Mr. Campbell revised his figures, eliminating the "possible" areas, beds too deep for commercial availability at the time, and certain beds containing inferior grades of coal. This revision brought Colorado's reserves down to 317,346,000,000 "available" tons. The new figures were accepted as the basis for a further revision for the National Resources Committee made by T. A. Hendricks, of the survey staff, by deducting coal produced and losses in mining and marketing between 1928 and 1936, thus bringing the estimates down to January 1, 1937. This report was published as a house document in 1939.

The original 1913 estimates, which are of present value only in showing

the distribution of the coal reserves in the state, are as follows:

Field	Area Sq. Mi.	Tonnage
Denver region...	6,860	36,297,700,000
Canon City field..	40	932,800,000
Trinidad	1,115	22,198,000,000
North Park.....	100	2,588,600,000
Yampa field.....	3,130	122,999,800,000
Uinta Basin.....	6,500	206,283,400,000
South Park.....	73	18,100,000
Durango field....	1,860	26,197,800,000
Tongue Mesa.....	40	842,300,000
Area north of Man- cos and west of Telluride	36	74,000,000
Total	19,754	418,432,500,000

The principal changes in the 1923 revision of the 1913 estimates in the above areal distribution was the elimination of 1,480 square miles in the Denver region and 3,720 square miles in the Uinta basin which had been classed as "possible" areas.

Another regional distribution of coal areas in the state was published in 1926 in the Colorado School of Mines Magazine under the authorship of Dr. Clark B. Carpenter, associate professor of metallurgy of that institution. While using the 1913 Campbell figures as his basis, he made some revisions in same to include later information. His distribution is as follows:

Field	Area Sq. Mi.	Tonnage
Canon City.....	40	932,000,000
Trinidad	1,035	22,198,000,000
Yampa	3,130	85,045,000,000
Uinta Basin.....	2,780	76,282,000,000
South Park.....	3	18,000,000
Durango	1,840	8,504,000,000
Tongue Mesa....	40	842,000,000
Southwest Colo- rado	36	74,000,000
Total	8,904	193,895,000,000

The Carpenter estimates include coal occurring at depths less than 3,000 feet. Considering the coals estimated to be at greater depths than 3,000 feet but less than 6,000 feet, the Uinta basin and the Yampa fields, he says, contain 310,000,000,000 tons to be added to the above figures.

The Colorado state geological survey, under the supervision of Dr. R. D. George, state geologist, estimates on areas and available supply are as follows:

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

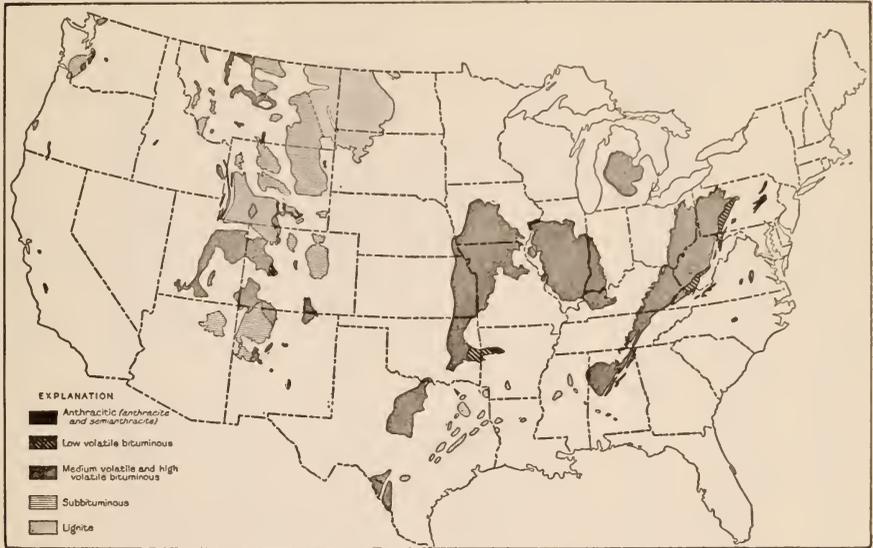
Colorado coal ranges in quality from black lignite and sub-bituminous varieties through various grades of bituminous to true anthracite. The bituminous varieties include high-grade coking coal found in the Trinidad district, in the Glenwood Springs area and in Gunnison county. High-grade bituminous coal also is 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 in several localities in Routt and Moffat counties.

The Colorado coal fields have been the subject of numerous investigations and reports, the U. S. Geological Survey alone having reported on 34 separate areas. In 1937 the survey published Technical Paper 574, a 327-page report on the "Analyses of Colorado Coals," which gives results of numerous samplings.

Colorado reserves of bituminous coal alone at the end of 1936 were sufficient to supply the United States for 498 years on the basis of consumption and exports for that year. The economic value to Colorado and surrounding states of these vast coal deposits, however, has assumed a far greater importance in recent years due to the rapid growth of the chemical industry and the discovery of coal as a chemical raw material. While today the chemicals derived from coal are in large measure by-products of the carbonization of coal, a Colorado authority recently predicted that in days to come coal will be processed mainly for the production of these chemical products and coke, semi-coke or whatever residue is left will become the by-products. The output of the state in the coke by-products at present runs approximately 10,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 9,000,000 gallons of tar, 19,900,000 pounds of ammonia and 2,750,000 gallons of light oil per year. The possibilities are better understood in quoting the above authority, who estimates that at the 1928 rate of gasoline production the Colorado coal reserves as of the same year could yield 700,000,000,000 gallons of that product or enough to supply the country for 40 years. Likewise, they could produce a 5,000-years supply of ammonium sulphate; enough creosote for 7,000 years; and sufficient natural gas for 1,300 years. From these products come the basic materials for the production of dye stuffs, explosives, pharmaceuticals, plastics and many other products.

COLORADO COAL RESERVES: LOCATION OF FIELD AND TYPES OF COAL

(Source: Tech. Paper 574, U. S. Geological Survey)



COLORADO COAL RESERVES: ESTIMATES OF ORIGINAL TONNAGE, QUANTITIES MINED AND WASTED AND QUANTITIES AVAILABLE AT THE END OF 1936, WITH PERCENTAGES AND RANK

(Source: U. S. Geological Survey)

Note—Estimates, prepared by T. A. Hendricks of the U. S. Geological Survey, are based primarily on estimates prepared for the Geological Survey in 1928, by M. R. Campbell. Quantities of coal produced and lost in mining and marketing have been brought up to January 1, 1937. The data applies to coal fields of commercial interest. Quantities are in net tons (2,000 pounds).

	Anthracitic	Bituminous	Sub-bituminous	Total
Original tonnage.....	100,000,000	213,071,000,000	104,175,000,000	317,346,000,000
Quantities produced....	5,612,778	296,428,300	81,643,060	383,684,138
Losses in mining and marketing	2,982,630	157,521,998	43,385,122	203,889,750
Reserves available at end of 1936:				
Colorado	91,405,000	212,617,050,000	104,049,972,000	316,758,427,000
United States.....	15,415,602,000	1,407,808,291,000	818,083,894,000	3,180,765,230,000
Percentage original tonnage available at end of 1936:				
Colorado	91.41	99.79	99.87	99.83
United States.....	70.54	98.11	99.93	98.94
Colorado's percent of U. S. reserves available at end of 1936.....	.60	15.10	12.72	9.96
Rank of Colorado among states in reserves at end of 1936.....	4	1	2	4

¹Includes 939,457,443,000 tons of lignite in Arkansas, Montana, North Dakota and Texas. Coal locally known as "lignite" is classed by the Survey as "sub-bituminous." There are, however, large areas of the so-called lignite in the state, high in moisture and low in B.T.U., which are not included in these estimates.

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

(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1929	1920
Arapahoe					2,370		
Archuleta	874	917	1,146	3,050		408	
Boulder	602,897	713,823	647,921	623,780	608,596	479,643	1,230,347
Delta	117,312	96,682	74,407	66,703	64,493	72,273	123,478
Douglas						11,732	
Elbert	3,331	5,107	6,475	5,601	8,182	3,003	
El Paso	249,454	249,082	240,133	251,644	253,628	361,595	379,869
Fremont	578,612	549,104	520,506	521,080	516,901	526,927	874,766
Garfield	58,382	56,345	40,098	36,468	40,020	44,430	28,507
Gunnison	754,947	775,300	712,717	621,479	535,511	521,401	620,632
Huerfano	1,085,772	988,780	815,268	755,607	619,951	1,783,744	2,448,733
Jackson	12,549	11,503	13,183	15,803	16,470	56,318	50,905
Jefferson	155,314	147,462	130,035	147,725	158,625	98,755	176,427
La Plata	61,802	47,018	40,289	35,702	34,772	74,464	132,497
Larimer	228	1,038	2,394	2,302	2,448		
Las Animas	1,718,298	1,476,471	1,377,882	1,275,817	1,078,129	2,564,897	4,345,110
Mesa	101,150	122,775	111,245	73,081	82,604	118,567	174,801
Moffat	89,927	68,518	51,858	49,667	56,065	6,025	3,173
Montezuma	2,463	5,656	5,723	4,741	4,433	6,663	4,147
Montrose	44,595	46,338	46,548	40,713	27,675	1,278	2,105
Ouray					300		500
Pitkin		428	1,302	998	998	18,757	913
Rio Blanco	8,809	13,593	12,709	9,883	8,140	6,771	6,068
Routt	1,193,546	1,190,354	871,367	913,942	731,840	1,006,740	966,912
San Miguel	753	1,132	1,049	1,430	1,181	557	
Weld	1,530,267	1,564,338	1,272,437	1,215,363	1,137,690	2,169,116	944,803
Total	8,371,282	8,131,764	6,996,692	6,672,579	5,991,022	9,934,064	12,514,693

**COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION: TONS SHIPPED BY RAILROADS AND
TRUCKS AND WAGONS, BY COUNTIES, IN 1943, 1942 AND 1941**
(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1943		1942		1941	
	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons
Archuleta		874		917		1,146
Boulder	276,572	321,807	299,275	400,073	225,241	416,682
Delta	71,249	41,217	63,949	28,288	40,615	29,799
Elbert		3,161		4,905		6,156
El Paso	34,760	206,951	31,119	176,721	33,448	164,523
Fremont	214,542	363,997	174,863	372,995	161,772	356,144
Garfield	11,476	46,426	8,401	46,242	4,433	35,340
Gunnison	708,139	31,502	727,665	32,802	663,113	30,924
Huerfano	918,870	165,282	920,162	68,923	707,920	105,842
Jackson		12,549		4,493	8,500	4,683
Jefferson	121,990	32,509	110,150	36,498	93,484	35,807
La Plata	14,882	46,915	10,461	35,939	7,825	32,383
Larimer		223		234		2,385
Las Animas	1,614,664	84,266	1,384,654	69,280	1,270,858	94,031
Mesa	65,492	30,047	77,056	36,629	65,059	41,322
Moffat	60,321	29,606	48,187	20,008	41,170	10,688
Montezuma		2,458		4,692		5,706
Montrose		44,595		45,963		46,548
Pitkin					1,232	70
Rio Blanco		8,774		12,510		12,600
Routt	1,116,794	35,177	1,106,983	28,043	813,578	24,839
San Miguel		753		812		1,049
Weld	1,190,821	288,520	1,196,223	339,430	856,206	390,764
Total	6,420,572	1,797,609	6,159,148	1,766,397	4,994,454	1,849,431

BUREAU OF MINES FIELD STATION AT GOLDEN

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.

In 1944, a 40-foot steel tower for the generation of hydrogen to be used in developing processes for the production of sponge iron, gasoline and other coal products, was put into operation.

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 min-

erals. 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.....	295½	687,800	458,443
1931.....	266	439,189	264,269
1932.....	144	186,753	115,943
1933.....	40	302,814	174,882
1934.....	..	355,458	208,910
1935.....	179	427,001	256,110
1936.....	291	657,746	398,634
1937.....	311	922,134	551,167
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 by-product ovens. In recent years there has been a pronounced increase in the output of oven gas, tar, ammonia and light oil in by-product plants. These are shown in an accompanying table. There were 188 by-product ovens and 266 beehive ovens active in the state in 1941 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
1941.....	1	11,653,997	10,306,000	21,719,362	(1)

(1) Withheld in accordance with government policy.

PETROLEUM

Although Colorado ranks relatively low in the current output of petroleum, it has the distinction of being the second oldest oil-producing state in the United States. Its output in 1943 was 2,305,143 barrels, valued at \$2,672,794, the largest, with the exception of 1942, over a period of 15 years. The state ranked 19th among the 20 oil-producing states and its production was less than one per cent of the total. The average daily production per well, however, was high, being 39.5 barrels as compared with 10.2 barrels for the United States. Colorado's daily average per well was exceeded by only two other states.

The first discovery of oil in Colorado in a well drilled for that purpose was made in the spring of 1862 by A. M. Cassedy, a pioneer in the Pennsylvania fields. This well came in as a producer at 50 feet and was located on Oil creek, six miles north of Canon City, near an oil spring, in what is now Fremont county, in the south-central part of the state, but what was then a part of Colorado territory. When it is recalled that the first well sunk for oil to come in as a producer in this country was drilled near Titusville, Pa., by Col. E. L. Drake, founder of the petroleum industry, in August, 1859, it will be seen that Colorado's oil development began when the business was in its infancy.

In 1876 Isaac Canfield drilled a well to 1,187 feet near the present town of Coal Creek, south of Florence, and completed it as a producer. This well opened the Florence field, which has produced steadily for 67 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.

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 pro-

ducer in the Wasatch formation of Tertiary age, the youngest formation, not only in Colorado but in the Rocky Mountain states, in which oil is found. Prior to this discovery Hiawatha was exclusively a gas field.

In 1935 the William E. Hughes Estate discovered oil in the Dakota formation in the Price (Gramps) district in Archuleta county, near the New Mexico line. The following year the Mountain Fuel Supply company opened an oil discovery in the Tertiary formation on the Powder Wash structure in Moffat county. This field had previously produced gas only.

In 1936 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 and Sundance formations in a test drilled jointly by the Texas company and the California company. No additional oil fields were discovered until late in 1943 when the Amerada Petroleum corporation opened a new pool at Clark's Lake in Larimer county.

At the beginning of 1944 there were 17 known oil pools in the state. The location of these pools, the dates of their discovery, the formations from which they are producing, the average depth of wells and the quality of the crude are given in an accompanying table.

A table is published herewith showing the extent of drilling operations and results by years beginning with 1926. Prior to that year no official records of exploration for oil were compiled by the state. Altogether, approximately 2,000 wells have been drilled in 42 counties of the state up to the present in search of oil. Of these approximately 1,550 were concentrated in areas where oil or gas had been found and some 400 to 450 were exploratory wells.

Accompanying tables show wells completed in the state in 1942 and 1943, with location, name of operator, results and depth drilled.

Another table shows crude oil production by fields and years. 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 con-

sumption, natural gasoline produced, fuel oil distribution and oil shale are discussed under separate headings.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN COLORADO

Year	Barrels	Value
1862-86.....	350,000	\$ 245,000
1887.....	154,000	123,200
1888.....	298,000	262,240
1889.....	317,000	280,240
1890.....	369,000	324,720
1891.....	666,000	559,005
1892.....	824,000	692,160
1893.....	594,000	497,581
1894.....	516,000	423,420
1895.....	438,000	359,160
1896.....	361,000	295,020
1897.....	385,000	346,500
1898.....	444,000	444,000
1899.....	390,000	404,110
1900.....	317,000	323,434
1901.....	461,000	461,030
1902.....	397,000	486,583
1903.....	484,000	431,723
1904.....	501,000	587,035
1905.....	376,000	337,606
1906.....	328,000	262,675
1907.....	332,000	272,813
1908.....	380,000	346,403
1909.....	311,000	317,712
1910.....	240,000	243,402
1911.....	227,000	228,104
1912.....	206,000	199,661
1913.....	189,000	174,779
1914.....	223,000	200,894
1915.....	208,000	208,474
1916.....	197,000	217,139
1917.....	121,000	128,100
1918.....	143,000	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.....	2,145,933	2,337,533
1942.....	2,384,606	2,754,699
1943.....	2,305,143	2,672,794
Total.....	46,936,697	\$47,985,662

OIL POOLS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1944

POOL	COUNTY	Date Opened	Av. Gr. of Oil	Depth to Sands (Feet)	Producing Formations	No. Wells End of 1943	Av. Daily Production Dec., 1943
Berthoud	Larimer	1925	38.1	3,750	Dakota	1	7
Boulder	Boulder	1901	38.6	2,500	Shale	6	10
Clark's Lake...	Larimer	1943	38.4	6,000	Dakota	1	(4)
Florence-Canon City.....	Fremont	1876	30.0	1,000 to 2,300	Pierre Shale...	38	55
Ft. Collins....	Larimer	1924	35.2	4,550	Dakota	6	88
Greasewood ...	Weld	1930	39.0	6,650	Dakota	1	...
Hiawatha	Moffat	1934	35.0	2,400	Wasatch	8	269
Iles	Moffat	1927	29.5	3,200	Morrison }	28	1,365
			31.5	3,400	Sundance }		
Moffat	Moffat	1924	39.8	3,800	Dakota }	11	357
			37.2	4,400	Sundance }		
No. McCallum..	Jackson	1926	47.6	5,100	Dakota	2	(4)
Powder Wash..	Moffat	1936	35.0	5,000	Wasatch	3	72
Price (Gramps).	Archuleta	1935	30.3	1,100	Dakota	9	505
Rangely	Rio Blanco....	1902	41.7	600	Mancos	18	812
			31.0	6,300	Pennsylvania ..	1	195
So. McCallum..	Jackson	1928	27.8	4,800	Dakota	2	(4)
Tow Creek.....	Routt	1924	33.0	2,500 to 3,100	Shale above Dakota	8	125
Wellington	Larimer	1923	38.5	4,400	Dakota	10	199
Wilson Creek..	Rio Blanco....	1937	49.2	6,700	Morrison }	12	2,541
					Sundance }		
Total						165	6,600

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.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY FIELDS AND YEARS, IN BARRELS

(Source: Petroleum Information)

FIELD	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Berthoud	2,708	3,097	3,090	3,060	3,840	4,300
Boulder	4,677	4,777	4,893	4,405	6,317	7,023
Florence-Canon City	20,971	49,165	53,546	55,458	57,770	62,843
Fort Collins.....	28,537	29,145	45,235	56,395	40,205	33,105
Greasewood	3,146	5,485	7,104	8,857	6,505	8,691
Hiawatha	152,015	187,999	191,572	96,674	.....	.....
Iles	483,037	537,396	555,946	580,262	736,524	818,822
Moffat	127,336	121,791	115,529	111,217	112,455	118,966
Powder Wash....	39,892	37,038	40,152	.....	.....	.....
Price (Gramps)...	251,208	439,860	330,017	304,877	217,344	176,173
Rangely	311,452	307,084	226,258	118,258	34,613	26,084
Tow Creek.....	46,884	47,289	49,290	50,752	52,903	56,034
Wellington	73,544	80,792	71,532	71,533	75,234	76,416
Wilson Creek....	759,736	533,688	451,819	239,796	129,505	60,149
Total	2,305,143	2,384,606	2,145,983	1,701,544	1,473,215	1,448,606
Estimated value..	\$2,672,794	\$2,754,699	\$2,337,533	\$1,700,090	\$1,414,795	\$1,594,676
Average value per bbl.*	\$1.16	\$1.16	\$1.09	\$0.99	\$0.96	\$1.10

*These averages, based on the posted and contract prices, vary slightly from the averages of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES IN COLORADO: LOCATION, TYPE AND CAPACITY, OCTOBER, 1, 1943

Note—Capacity is in barrels per day.

Company	Location	Crude Capacity	Type	Cracking Capacity	Type
Bay Petroleum Corp.....	Denver	4,300	Comb.	1,900	Dubbs
Berthoud Refining Co.....	Berthoud	30	Skim.	.....	.....
Continental Oil Co.....	Denver	2,850	Comb.	1,500	Kellog-Alcorn
Fleming Oil & Ref. Co.....	Boulder	100	Skim.	.....	.....
Gordon Refining Co.....	Ft. Morgan	100	Skim.	.....	.....
McGarr Petroleum Corp.*.....	Kline	180	Skim.	.....	.....
Midland Refining Co.....	Denver	1,000	Skim.	.....	.....
Mountain States Ref. Co.....	Orchard	100	Skim.	.....	.....
Oriental Refining Co.....	Alamosa	1,000	Comb.	1,000	Dubbs
Oriental Refining Co.....	Denver	1,800	Comb.	900	Dubbs
Perry Petroleum Co.....	Adams City	930	Comb.	500	.....
Raven Oil & Ref. Co.....	Rangely	115	Skim.	.....	.....
Leslie R. Steele.....	Boulder	11	Skim.	.....	.....
Texas Co.....	Craig	2,330	Comb.	1,500	Holmes-Manley
Total		14,846		7,300	

*Idle.

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
Employees, 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	\$1,323,000	\$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
Employees, 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 WELL DRILLING OPERATIONS, BY YEARS

YEAR	Wells Completed or Abandoned				Initial Production (Bbls.)		Footage Drilled	
	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Dry or Abandoned	Total	Total	Av. per Well	Total	Av. per Well
1926.....	37	7	53	97	.....	.....	314,609	3,243
1927.....	56	7	77	140	11,708	209	352,612	2,519
1928.....	58	2	70	130	8,949	154.3	347,831	2,676
1929.....	28	5	57	90	3,668	131.0	204,108	2,266
1930.....	16	10	31	57	1,752	109.5	152,839	2,681
1931.....	8	4	19	31	2,240	280.0	76,963	2,483
1932.....	3	4	14	21	110	36.7	78,277	3,727
1933.....	3	5	20	28	1,259	419.7	74,269	2,652
1934.....	7	4	13	24	15,858	2265.4	69,781	2,908
1935.....	12	1	6	19	10,446	870.5	49,835	2,623
1936.....	10	..	18	28	8,286	295.9	81,207	2,900
1937.....	2	1	22	25	900	450.0	71,300	2,852
1938.....	7	..	16	23	1,360	194.3	69,324	3,014
1939.....	17	1	36	54	756	44.5	112,891	2,090
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
1942.....	11	1	30	42	3,218	292.5	129,961	3,094
1943.....	14	1	23	38	1,253	89.5	100,123	2,634

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1943 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location (Sec.-Twp. Rge.)	Operator	Result	Total Depth (Ft.)
ARCHULETA:				
Crowley No. 1	12-32N-1E	Phillips Petroleum Co.	Abandoned	1,625
BOULDER:				
Johnson No. 1	15-2N-70W	Everett Swanson	Abandoned	3,100
CHEYENNE:				
J. W. Ruff No. 1	24-13S-49W	O. E. Torrey	Abandoned	4,861
HUERFANO:				
Pressey No. 1	3-27S-67W	S. W. Pressey	Abandoned	1,250
JACKSON:				
Hoye No. 4-A	27-9N-78W	Continental Oil Company	Abandoned	5,708
Pollock No. 1-B	11-9N-79W	Continental Oil Company	Producer	5,388
Pollock No. 5	2-9N-79W	Continental Oil Company	Producer	5,129
MOFFAT:				
Government No. 1	12-5N-96W	Maybell Company	Abandoned	1,200
Parkinson-A No. 26-X	22-4N-92W	Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.	Producer	3,454
Kuykendall No. 4-G	22-12N-100W	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	Abandoned	3,584
RIO BLANCO:				
Rector No. 1	35-2N-102W	Allen and Doyle	Abandoned	1,080
Rector No. 2	35-2N-102W	Allen and Doyle	Abandoned	1,300
Rector No. 3	35-1N-102W	Allen and Doyle	Abandoned	1,200
McLaughlin No. 7	33-2N-102W	California Oil Group Ltd.	Producer	710
McLaughlin No. 9	33-2N-102W	California Oil Group Ltd.	Suspended	1,600
McLaughlin No. 10	33-2N-102W	California Oil Group Ltd.	Producer	1,460
No. 20	31-2N-102W	Equity Oil Company	Producer	1,333
No. 21	31-2N-102W	Equity Oil Company	Producer	1,480
No. 3	3-1N-102W	Newton Oil Company	Producer	1,565
Gentry No. 4	3-1N-102W	Newton Oil Company	Producer	1,420
Government No. 40	31-2N-102W	Raven Oil and Ref. Co.	Abandoned	1,515
Government No. 45	31-2N-102W	Raven Oil and Ref. Co.	Producer	1,508
Government No. 46	30-2N-102W	Raven Oil and Ref. Co.	Abandoned	1,471
Government No. 47	31-2N-102W	Raven Oil and Ref. Co.	Abandoned	1,714
Government No. 48	31-2N-102W	Raven Oil and Ref. Co.	Abandoned	1,714
Government No. 49	31-2N-102W	Raven Oil and Ref. Co.	Abandoned	1,623
Hunter-Green No. 3	6-1N-102W	United Oil Prod. Co.	Suspended	620
Hunter-Green No. 4	5-1N-102W	United Oil Prod. Co.	Producer	972
Hunter-Green No. 6-A	5-1N-102W	United Oil Prod. Co.	Abandoned	140
Hunter-Green No. 7-A	5-1N-102W	United Oil Prod. Co.	Producer	663
Hunter-Green No. 8	5-1N-102W	United Oil Prod. Co.	Suspended	975
Unit No. 12	34-3N-94W	Texas Co.-California	Producer	6,600
Unit No. 13	34-3N-94W	Texas Co.-California	Producer	6,806
Government No. 1	28-3N-88W	Rio Oil Company, Inc.	Abandoned	812
Fee No. 1	12-4S-102W	Superior Oil Company	Abandoned	7,917
Government No. 1	5-3S-101W	Superior Oil Company	Gas	8,564
ROUTT:				
Wm. B. Milliken No. 2	32-4N-89W	Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.	Abandoned	4,454
YUMA:				
Pletcher No. 1	27-1S-46W	Mutual Oil Co. of Kansas	Abandoned	3,608

Number of wells completed in 1943: Oil wells 14; dry, suspended and abandoned 23; gas wells 1; total 38. Total footage drilled 190,123 feet. Initial production of oil wells 1,253 bbls. per day; gas wells 9,700,000 cubic feet.

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1942 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location (Sec.-Twp. Rge.)	Operator	Result	Total Depth (Ft.)
ARCHULETA:				
Fee No. 1.....	36-35N-2W....	Kendrick Development Co....	Suspended.	940
BOULDER:				
Chisholm No. 1.....	22-3N-70W....	Smith and Cordell.....	Abandoned	925
Borra No. 1.....	5-1S-69W....	Minnelsua Oil Corporation....	Abandoned	9,264
CHEYENNE:				
Elmer E. Whitson No. 1....	12-13S-49W....	O. E. Terry.....	Abandoned	4,819
EL PASO:				
State No. 1.....	16-11S-60W....	F. F. Hintze et. al.....	Abandoned	1,990
HUERFANO:				
Ojo No. 6.....	11-29S-69W....	S. W. Pressey.....	Suspended.	430
Two Pines No. 1.....	31-28S-69W....	Rheym and Tomkins.....	Suspended.	1,500
KIOWA:				
Snell No. 1.....	7-20S-41W....	Stanolind Oil and Gas Co....	Abandoned	5,994
LA PLATA:				
Bryce No. 1-X.....	31-33N-9W....	N. Spatler.....	Suspended.	4,835
Olbert No. 1.....	9-35N-12W....	E. B. Klem Petroleum Co....	Suspended.	4,290
LARIMER:				
Hanson No. 1.....	36-10N-71W....	E. P. Gallup.....	Abandoned	312
LAS ANIMAS:				
Dutto Marchisio.....	32-33S-62W....	Barney Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,610
LOGAN:				
Sheldon No. 1.....	3-10N-55W....	West Plains Oil Company....	Abandoned	3,660
MOFFAT:				
Government No. 1.....	24-5N-94W....	Karr and Greer.....	Suspended.	2,250
Stillings No. 1.....	12-5N-96W....	Privett & Spangler.....	Abandoned	2,280
Kuykendall No. 3.....	22-12N-100W....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Producer..	2,492
Florence Wilson No. 10....	23-12N-100W....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Producer..	2,547
Carl Allen No. 2.....	32-12N-97W....	Mountain Fuel Supply Co....	Gas.....	4,006
PROWERS:				
Mary Irene House No. 1....	32-24S-41W....	Stanolind Oil and Gas Co....	Abandoned	6,200
PUEBLO:				
C. R. Young No. 1.....	11-19S-65W....	Continental Oil Co.....	Abandoned	6,112
RIO BLANCO:				
Rector No. 1.....	35-2N-102W....	Desert Oil Co.....	Abandoned	1,300
McLaughlin No. 6.....	33-2N-102W....	California Oil Group.....	Abandoned	2,100
McLaughlin No. 18.....	21-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Producer..	1,198
Emerald No. 13.....	25-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,690
Emerald No. 14.....	31-2N-102W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,354
Emerald No. 15.....	25-2N-103W....	Equity Oil Company.....	Abandoned	1,845
Government No. 37.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,112
Government No. 38.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,300
Government No. 39.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Abandoned	1,500
Government No. 1.....	16-1N-91W....	Buford Oil Company.....	Abandoned	4,527
No. 41.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Abandoned	1,610
No. 42.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,223
No. 43.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Producer..	1,423
No. 44.....	31-2N-102W....	Raven Oil & Refining Co....	Abandoned	1,503
Hill No. 2.....	6-1N-101W....	United Oil Production Co....	Suspended.	700
Hunter-Green No. 5.....	5-1N-102W....	United Oil Production Co....	Suspended.	1,200
Unit No. 8.....	26-3N-94W....	Texas Co.-California.....	Producer..	6,888
Unit No. 9.....	35-3N-94W....	Texas Co.-California.....	Producer..	6,664
Unit No. 10.....	26-3N-96W....	Texas Co.-California.....	Producer..	7,198
Unit No. 11.....	34-3N-96W....	Texas Co.-California.....	Producer..	6,904
ROUTT:				
Government No. 1.....	18-7N-86W....	Broderick & Gordon.....	Abandoned	3,260
WELD:				
Mabel R. Graham No. 1....	14-7N-59W....	Ramsey Petroleum Corp....	Abandoned	7,006

Number of wells completed in 1942; oil wells 11; dry, suspended and abandoned 30; gas wells 1; total 42. Total footage drilled 129,961 feet. Initial production of oil wells 3,218 bbls. per day; gas wells 11,660,000 cubic feet.

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, 1944, 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.

The Stanolind Pipe Line company let a contract in August, 1944, for a 111-mile 6-inch oil line from the Iles field to Wamsutter, Wyoming, where it will connect with a trunk line to Salt Lake City.

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.

Natural Gas Fields—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.

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. 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 Garmesa, in Garfield county. The Bell Rock field in Moffat county and the Rangely field in Rio Blanco county, have been proven as gas reserves, but the gas wells in them have been abandoned.

Early in July, 1943, Douglas Creek, in Rio Blanco county, was added to the list of Colorado gas fields, an exploratory well having developed an initial production of 9,700,000 cubic feet in 24 hours from the Dakota sandstone at 4,324-4,437 feet. The well, the only one drilled on the structure, is shut in.

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 for the development of the oil reserves.

Gas Pipe Lines—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. This line also serves the United States helium plant at

Thatcher, the Veterans Administration hospital at Fort Lyons, Fort Logan and Fitzsimons general hospital.

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.

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 calendar years. 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: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO BY YEARS AND CLASSIFICATION

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Production:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)....	3,256,000	2,533,000	2,015,000	1,904,000	3,186,000	3,687,000
Estimated value at the wells.	\$121,000	\$100,000	\$ 78,000	\$ 70,000	\$105,000	\$121,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)..	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3
Value (at points of consumption)	\$714,000	\$573,000	\$467,000	\$464,000	\$673,000	\$807,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)..	21.9	22.6	23.2	24.4	21.1	21.9
Consumption:						
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)...	26,574,000	22,111,000	21,978,000	19,212,000	20,816,000	19,713,000
Value (at points of consumption)	\$8,983,000	\$7,995,000	\$7,621,000	\$6,980,000	\$7,032,000	\$6,512,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)	33.8	36.2	34.7	36.3	33.8	33.0
Distribution of Consumption:						
Domestic:						
Number of consumers....	102,480	97,750	93,890	93,830	92,240	89,200
Quantity (M cubic feet)...	6,633,000	6,073,000	5,487,000	5,117,000	4,927,000	4,309,000
Value (at points of consumption)	\$5,085,000	\$4,726,000	\$4,353,000	\$4,104,000	\$3,927,000	\$3,549,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)	76.7	77.8	79.3	80.2	79.7	82.4
Commercial:						
Number of consumers.....	10,000	9,820	9,470	8,870	8,580	8,070
Quantity (M cubic feet)....	2,032,000	1,887,000	1,711,000	1,623,000	1,558,000	1,292,000
Value (at points of consumption)	\$1,160,000	\$1,085,000	\$988,000	\$939,000	\$898,000	\$775,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)..	57.1	57.5	57.8	57.9	57.6	60.0
Industrial:						
Consumption (M cu. ft.)....	17,909,000	14,151,000	14,780,000	12,472,000	14,331,000	14,112,000
Value (at points of consumption)	\$2,738,000	\$2,184,000	\$2,280,000	\$1,937,000	\$2,207,000	\$2,188,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)..	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5

NATURAL GAS: MARKETED PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, BY FIELDS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1937-1942, INCLUSIVE, 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.

Quantity in M cu. ft. (000) omitted

FIELD	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Hiawatha ¹	2,727,100	1,996,600	1,843,000	1,517,693	1,301,400	2,497,018
Berthoud	42,400	50,400	54,900	50,396	55,000	49,528
Craig	4,900	4,200	4,500	4,659	4,000	8,535
Garcia	16,500	70,200	82,400	57,500	54,000	96,000
Powder Wash ²	1,125,600	477,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thornburg	167,500	114,200	97,000	89,142	72,600	69,263
Wilson Creek	303,000	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,387,000	2,712,900	2,081,800	1,719,390	1,487,000	2,720,344

¹Colorado portion only.

²Withdrawals began in June, 1941.

³60,600,000 cubic feet were produced with the oil in the Wilson Creek field in 1940 and 110,300,000 in 1941 but not marketed.

OIL SHALE RESERVES AND DEVELOPMENT

The 78th congress enacted a law (Pub. 290), approved April 15, 1944, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Mines, to construct, maintain and operate one or more demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale and other substances, and authorized appropriations not to exceed \$30,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the act. The Department of the Interior appropriations act, approved June 28, 1944, appropriated \$5,000,000 for the initial steps in this undertaking. It is expected that one of the demonstration plants, particularly for the recovery of liquid fuels from oil shale will be constructed in Colorado.

The law provides that the plants shall be of minimum size which will allow the government to furnish industry the necessary cost and engineering data for the development of a synthetic liquid-fuel industry and of such size that the combined product of all the plants constructed will not constitute a commercially significant quantity of products.

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. The shale beds lie mostly in horizontal strata ranging in thickness from a few

feet to 50 feet or more, some strata being exposed at the surface and others lying at varying depths beneath the surface.

The area of land in Colorado classified by the United States geological survey as oil shale land is 952,239 acres. In 1928 the federal Oil Conservation Board made a report to the President on general petroleum problems in the United States which contained a statement on oil possibilities of the shales by Dean E. Winchester. This statement estimates the oil in the Colorado shales at 79,625,998,000 barrels, of which 47,625,598,000 barrels is recoverable.

The federal government has two shale reserves in Colorado, which were set aside primarily with a view to insuring an ample supply of oil for the future needs of the navy. President Wilson created Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 1 in Colorado by an executive order issued on December 6, 1916. This reserve is located in Garfield county near Rifle and Grand Valley and embraces 44,560 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 22,600 acres. No. 2 reserve is located in Utah.

Early in 1944 the Navy Department had developed plans for immediate research and experimentation work looking toward the development of oil from the shales for the use of the navy. This move was independent of the program outlined in the congressional act and provided for an expenditure of \$2,000,000 for this purpose. Following the authorization by congress of \$30,000,000 for demonstration plants,

the navy program was temporarily suspended and the Bureau of Mines was granted permission to use the navy's reserves in carrying out the larger project.

In 1925-26, when the country was influenced by post-war predictions of an oil shortage, the Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with the navy, built an experimental plant at Rulison which produced several tons of shale from the naval reserves. It was established in this plant that oil could be produced from the shale, but to do so commercially would require a costly capital

investment. The feared oil shortage failed to materialize and the experimental plant was dismantled and removed.

KEROSENE SALES

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

	1940	1939	1938
Sold as range oil (bbbl.)	20,000	24,000	22,000
Tractor fuel	69,000	75,000	69,000
All other uses	46,000	51,000	50,000
Total	135,000	150,000	141,000

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:¹			
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		Wyoming	77,000
1936 to 1938, Inclusive:²			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	7,248,000
Colorado		Wyoming	407,000
Kansas		Colorado	1,289,000
New Mexico		Colorado	473,000
Texas	New Mexico	Colorado	56,832,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado	Wyoming	1,510,000
Wyoming		Colorado	25,000
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
1940:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	2,065,000
Colorado		Wyoming	126,000
Kansas		Colorado	513,000
New Mexico		Colorado	164,000
Texas	New Mexico	Colorado	21,020,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado	Wyoming	552,000
Wyoming		Colorado	72,000
1941:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	2,806,000
Colorado		Wyoming	124,000
Kansas		Colorado	667,000
New Mexico		Colorado	206,000
Texas	New Mexico	Colorado	25,358,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado	Wyoming	662,000
Wyoming		Colorado	17,000

¹Data by years are found on page 240 of the 1939-1940 Year Book.
²Data by years are found on page 164 of the 1941-1942 Year Book.

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

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Note—The two plants in the state engaged in producing natural gasoline through its recovery from natural gas are located in Larimer and Las Animas counties.

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
1940	2	380,000	14,000	3.7	142,000,000	2.68

Banks, Banking and Finance

State and National Banks—Assets and Liabilities—Bank Clearings—Building and Loan Associations—Credit Unions—Deposit Insurance—Farm Mortgage Debt—Indebtedness of State Political Units—Non-Farm Mortgage Recordings—State and National Income Payments—Farm Credit Administration—Federal Home Loan Bank System

THE 139 commercial banks operating in Colorado had aggregate assets on December 31, 1943, amounting to \$763,629,107, an all-time high, and \$158,727,121 or 26.2 per cent greater than on the same date in 1942, and \$308,297,818 or 67.3 per cent greater than on December 31, 1941. The combined deposits, including United States government obligations, inter-bank deposits, and all others, were \$720,102,005 at the end of 1943, also an all-time high. These compared with \$564,101,579 on December 31, 1942, an increase of \$156,000,426 or 27.6 per cent, and \$415,238,458 on the same date in 1941, an increase of \$304,863,547 or 73.4 per cent. The maximum of \$720,102,005 in deposits at the close of 1943 compared with a minimum over a period of 28 years of \$215,160,276 on December 31, 1933, reflects the transi-

tion of the banking business from a depression low to a war-time high.

Loans and discounts, which indicate the volume of individual, commercial and industrial financing by the banks, amounted to \$98,580,702 for all banks on December 31, 1943, which compares with \$106,395,843 on the same date in 1942, a decrease of \$7,815,141 or 7.3 per cent, and \$131,996,735 at the close of 1941, a decrease from the 1943 total of \$33,416,033 or 25.4 per cent. The ratio of loans and discounts to total deposits on December 31, 1943, amounted to only 13.7 per cent. At the end of 1920, following the end of World War I, loans and discounts amounted to 74.0 per cent of total deposits. The comparative figures indicate the adjustments made in the banking business to meet the necessity for financing government requirements.

The aggregate clearings of the Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs clearing house associations in 1943 amounted to \$2,916,623,828, a high record over a period of 24 years. This was an increase of 21.5 per cent over 1942 and 41.2 per cent over 1941.

There were no bank failures in Colorado in 1943 and only four small banks were liquidated or consolidated with other banks. Of the 139 banks in the state, 137 had their deposits insured with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as of December 31, 1943. The uninsured deposits on that date amounted to only 0.2 per cent of total deposits.

A consolidated statement of the insured banks in Colorado on December 31, 1943, shows that the banks held on that date a total of \$363,373,000 in direct and guaranteed obligations of the United States. These amounted to 47.7 per cent of their total assets, and indicate the extent to which they participated in war financing. This compares with 52.2 per cent for all insured banks in the United States on the same date. The direct obligations of the federal government held by the Colorado insured banks amounted to \$350,325,000 and included treasury bills, certificates and notes and savings and other bonds. The guaranteed obligations, including bonds fully guaranteed

by the government, amounted to \$13,048,000. The \$363,373,000 in United States obligations at the close of 1943 held by the insured banks compares with \$74,493,000 on the same date in 1941, an increase of \$288,880,000 or 387.8 per cent.

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 period of World War I, the post-war adjustment, the recovery up to 1929 and the extent of the depression in subsequent years, and further recovery up to and subsequent to the entrance of the United States into World War II.

Another table gives the bank clearings in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo by years beginning with 1920. Other tables present a summary of all banks, by calendar years, by counties, for 1943 and 1942; a list of all banks in the state, by counties; and a condensed summary of the condition of all insured banks in the state on December 31, 1943, with comparative figures for 1941 and 1939.

Further information on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation activities and the Federal Reserve Bank system in the state are given under those respective headings.

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	1.7
1923	1,655,870,320	44,549,719	61,091,662	1,761,511,701	7.0
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	8.0
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	2.9
1928	1,863,582,872	76,582,861	70,177,442	2,010,343,175	7.7
1929	2,027,274,024	90,395,740	71,753,636	2,189,423,400	8.9
1930	1,694,207,214	79,301,192	61,740,665	1,835,249,071	-16.2
1931	1,342,832,980	62,042,177	51,016,097	1,455,891,254	-29.2
1932	960,057,246	36,266,401	34,477,507	1,030,801,154	-29.2
1933	896,617,504	21,986,583	25,341,507	943,945,594	-8.4
1934	1,088,005,002	26,846,585	25,381,311	1,140,232,898	20.8
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	17.9
1937	1,665,837,015	33,528,057	34,845,151	1,734,210,223	11.9
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	6.0
1940	1,627,431,420	35,558,367	31,244,067	1,694,233,854	3.2
1941	1,985,145,991	40,515,494	32,351,075	2,058,012,560	21.5
1942	2,301,381,683	44,889,441	54,290,333	2,400,561,457	16.6
1943	2,816,430,308	45,138,045	55,055,475	2,916,623,828	21.5

(—) Denotes decrease.

BANK DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN SPECIFIED COLORADO CITIES, BY CALENDAR YEARS, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGES

(Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City)

Note—Amounts are in thousands of dollars (000 omitted) and percentage change is for comparison with preceding year.

CITY	1943		1942		1941		1940	
	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change
Colorado Springs	\$ 271,742	— 7	\$ 291,890	+63	\$ 179,570	+ 8	\$ 166,677	— 3
Denver	3,296,112	+15	2,869,971	+22	2,358,172	+24	1,906,204	+ 1
Grand Junction	74,343	+45	51,391	+13	45,679	+ 3	44,412	— 2
Greeley	104,855	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
Pueblo	244,766	— 7	263,600	+26	208,957	+17	178,037	— 6

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
1942	143	106,395,843	564,101,579	604,901,986
1943	139	98,580,702	720,102,005	763,629,107

Colorado Banks

(As of January 1, 1942)

Adams County	Baca County
Brighton State Bank-----Brighton	Bank of Baca County-----Two Buttes
Alamosa County	Colorado State Bank-----Walsh
Alamosa National Bank-----Alamosa	First National Bank-----Springfield
American National Bank-----Alamosa	
First State Bank of Alamosa-----Alamosa	Bent County
Arapahoe County	Bent County Bank-----Las Animas
Bank of Aurora-----Aurora	First National Bank-----Las Animas
Byers State Bank-----Byers	McClave State Bank-----McClave
First National Bank-----Englewood	
First National Bank-----Strasburg	Boulder County
Littleton National Bank-----Littleton	First National Bank-----Boulder
Archuleta County	First National Bank-----Longmont
Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs-----	First State Bank of Louisville-----Louisville
-----Pagosa Springs	Longmont National Bank-----Longmont
	Mercantile Bank & Trust Co.-----Boulder
	National State Bank-----Boulder

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

Costilla County
 No Banks.

Crowley County
 First National Bank.....Ordway

Custer County
 No Banks.

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

Denver County
 American National Bank.....Denver
 Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.....Denver
 Colorado National Bank.....Denver
 Colorado State Bank of Denver.....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
 Bank of Manitou.....Manitou
 Colorado Savings Bank.....Colorado Springs
 Colorado Springs National Bank.....Colorado Springs
 Exchange National Bank.....Colorado Springs
 Farmers State Bank.....Calhan
 First National Bank.....Colorado Springs

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

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 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
 First National Bank.....Loveland
 Poudre Valley National Bank.....Fort Collins

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

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

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

Mesa County
 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
 Citizens State Bank.....Cortez
 J. J. Harris & Company, Bankers.....Dolores

Montrose County
 First National Bank.....Montrose
 First National Bank.....Olathe
 Montrose National Bank.....Montrose

Morgan County
 Farmers State Bank.....Brush
 Farmers State Bank.....Fort Morgan
 First National Bank.....Brush
 First National Bank.....Fort Morgan

Otero County
 Colorado Savings & Trust Co.....La Junta
 First National Bank.....Powder
 Fowler State Bank.....Powder
 J. N. Beatty & Company, Bankers.....Manzanola
 La Junta State Bank.....La Junta
 Rocky Ford National Bank.....Rocky Ford

Ouray County
 Citizens State Bank.....Ouray

Park County
 Bank of Fairplay.....Fairplay

Phillips County
 First National Bank.....Holyoke
 Paoli State Bank.....Paoli

Pitkin County
 Pitkin County Bank.....Aspen

Prowers County
 American State Bank.....Granada
 Bank of Wiley.....Wiley
 First National Bank.....Holly
 First National Bank.....Lamar
 Valley State Bank.....Lamar

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
 Farmers & Merchants Bank.....Monte Vista
 Rio Grande County Bank.....Del Norte

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
 Bank of Eaton.....Eaton
 Erie Bank.....Erie
 Farmers National Bank.....Ault
 First National Bank.....Greeley
 First National Bank.....Johnstown
 First National Bank.....Windsor
 Fort Lupton State Bank.....Fort Lupton
 Greeley National Bank.....Greeley
 Hereford State Bank.....Hereford
 Weld County Savings Bank.....Greeley

Yuma County
 Farmers State Bank.....Yuma
 First State Bank.....Kirk
 First National Bank.....Wray
 National Bank of Wray.....Wray

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, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1941, AND DECEMBER 30, 1939

(Source: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

	All Banks	National Banks Mem- bers Reserve Federal System	State Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Not Members Federal Reserve System
Number of banks:				
1943.....	134	77	15	42
1941.....	137	78	15	44
1939.....	137	78	13	46
ASSETS:				
Cash, balance with other banks, and cash items in process of collection:				
1943.....	\$267,022,000	\$214,585,000	\$ 28,103,000	\$ 24,334,000
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:				
1943.....	350,325,000	290,500,000	36,168,000	23,657,000
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 Govern- ment:				
1943.....	13,048,000	12,291,000	156,000	601,000
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:				
1943.....	26,911,000	20,268,000	3,375,000	3,268,000
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):				
1943.....	99,608,000	74,512,000	17,231,000	7,865,000
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

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, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1941, AND DECEMBER 30, 1939—Continued

(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
Banking house, furniture, fixtures, and real estate:				
1943.....	3,281,000	2,688,000	271,000	322,000
1941.....	3,785,000	2,990,000	350,000	445,000
1939.....	4,607,000	3,546,000	440,000	621,000
Other assets:				
1943.....	1,499,000	938,000	514,000	47,000
1941.....	1,132,000	587,000	518,000	27,000
1939.....	846,000	523,000	311,000	12,000
Total assets:				
1943.....	\$761,694,000	\$615,782,000	\$ 85,818,000	\$ 60,094,000
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:				
Demand deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
1943.....	\$518,543,000	\$414,032,000	\$ 62,673,000	\$ 42,238,000
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):				
1943.....	120,224,000	92,968,000	13,956,000	13,300,000
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:				
1943.....	79,162,000	74,988,000	3,653,000	521,000
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:				
1943.....	1,541,000	1,014,000	370,000	157,000
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):				
1943.....	\$719,870,000	\$583,002,000	\$ 80,652,000	\$ 56,216,000
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:				
1943.....	\$ 14,014,000	\$ 11,327,000	\$ 1,535,000	\$ 1,752,000
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:				
1943.....	14,348,000	10,955,000	1,883,000	1,510,000
1941.....	12,234,000	9,634,000	1,675,000	1,025,000
1939.....	11,410,000	9,183,000	1,413,000	814,000
Undivided profits:				
1943.....	9,301,000	7,622,000	1,183,000	496,000
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:				
1943.....	3,561,000	2,876,000	565,000	120,000
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:				
1943.....	360,000	282,000	43,000	35,000
1941.....	573,000	537,000	6,000	30,000
Total capital accounts:				
1943.....	\$ 41,824,000	\$ 32,780,000	\$ 5,166,000	\$ 3,878,000
1941.....	38,099,000	30,423,000	4,628,000	3,048,000
1939.....	34,863,000	27,956,000	3,969,000	2,988,000
Total liabilities and capital accounts:				
1943.....	\$761,694,000	\$615,782,000	\$ 85,818,000	\$ 60,094,000
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: STATISTICS OF ALL COLORADO BANKS, BY COUNTIES, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1943, AND 1942

County	December 31, 1943			December 31, 1942		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams	\$ 166,815.66	\$ 1,975,342.70	\$ 2,046,907.81	\$ 405,059.44	\$ 1,284,018.68	\$ 1,349,603.36
Alamosa	678,903.57	5,713,974.13	6,037,023.75	728,759.14	4,103,066.63	4,401,719.38
Arapahoe	1,462,197.71	8,264,216.72	8,857,170.37	1,978,574.29	5,322,802.97	5,817,302.91
Archuleta	60,421.37	460,097.54	501,614.97	64,187.96	346,333.03	386,851.89
Baca	325,590.29	3,090,026.03	3,210,029.91	552,514.80	1,866,147.52	1,979,514.58
Bent	351,282.17	2,607,878.98	2,807,005.80	301,338.01	1,962,782.72	2,138,342.19
Boulder	3,303,512.32	17,126,426.35	18,563,764.85	3,554,140.90	12,535,527.67	13,543,681.35
Chaffee	51,981.22	2,116,693.29	2,258,806.19	69,753.09	1,670,549.04	1,826,905.13
Cheyenne	77,395.38	778,347.31	848,306.95	68,325.25	583,974.96	651,577.85
Clear Creek	28,378.30	612,812.47	697,952.45	50,289.24	494,114.12	569,476.03
Conejos	309,699.01	1,769,305.55	1,907,978.95	240,524.27	1,352,953.45	1,481,814.85
Costilla	---	---	---	---	---	---
Crowley	65,971.76	1,128,571.78	1,171,286.09	92,588.52	820,080.52	861,739.78
Custer	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delta	422,678.22	5,467,913.67	5,798,199.40	517,910.14	3,363,189.70	3,659,640.39
Denver	57,368,670.27	419,395,868.02	443,214,946.87	57,648,115.10	335,919,149.38	358,567,180.70
Dolores	---	---	---	---	---	---
Douglas	107,044.51	590,209.41	627,616.43	114,039.46	355,994.07	392,517.62
Eagle	140,295.85	2,067,114.47	2,166,339.81	154,353.09	1,064,241.92	1,158,373.19
Elbert	140,278.00	1,130,897.92	1,229,382.56	137,308.07	865,315.21	956,256.56
El Paso	5,085,316.64	45,822,187.13	48,219,965.42	5,519,638.20	38,240,086.39	40,420,344.29
Fremont	672,088.99	6,126,270.31	6,526,503.41	797,005.36	4,796,719.64	5,190,082.46
Garfield	860,208.51	6,154,210.59	6,549,396.08	848,929.93	4,501,719.65	4,863,581.97
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand	178,888.77	1,141,256.97	1,207,834.90	160,098.84	971,744.33	1,034,528.97
Gunnison	379,580.44	2,231,033.09	2,406,357.27	376,880.65	1,806,706.80	1,976,085.15
Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	---
Huerfano	559,710.26	2,630,280.03	2,723,042.17	371,706.97	2,223,941.03	2,452,796.80
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jefferson	356,141.48	3,142,797.05	3,386,329.92	466,641.24	2,222,953.83	2,382,658.57
Kiowa	155,423.25	949,656.73	1,017,538.56	111,329.15	609,433.25	674,866.08
Kit Carson	678,537.75	2,968,071.47	3,141,250.01	906,877.88	1,825,284.99	1,979,480.54
Lake	49,691.79	569,455.91	604,164.21	21,512.67	526,616.23	560,539.98
La Plata	1,049,515.09	6,205,794.29	6,645,390.33	1,015,321.73	4,866,187.21	5,291,358.94
Larimer	3,001,371.75	12,869,371.67	13,917,558.24	3,840,005.10	8,825,732.80	9,879,137.24
Las Animas	1,203,443.34	7,361,974.98	7,945,060.89	1,090,769.71	6,313,642.33	6,830,251.52
Lincoln	803,417.40	2,998,032.15	3,239,208.87	673,312.48	2,209,165.23	2,438,488.90
Logan	1,977,326.49	7,972,196.08	8,496,375.49	2,953,134.68	5,354,776.24	5,854,554.99
Mesa	1,009,335.45	14,784,510.46	15,363,195.87	1,155,801.20	9,003,289.50	9,564,477.39
Mineral	---	---	---	---	---	---
Moffat	219,184.20	1,262,864.35	1,328,014.57	255,819.42	837,660.47	897,516.45
Montezuma	505,515.52	3,662,835.48	3,875,593.71	467,769.13	2,196,180.41	2,391,504.21
Montrose	787,402.13	5,518,392.16	5,929,470.66	903,990.92	4,435,575.79	4,837,282.26
Morgan	2,287,930.41	6,807,839.86	7,473,416.29	3,059,800.98	5,257,914.99	5,862,657.33
Otero	1,259,503.71	9,843,999.20	10,399,699.16	1,236,149.60	7,494,901.63	8,006,389.14
Ouray	146,156.88	700,440.27	760,967.72	158,957.46	565,217.13	619,897.66
Park	57,861.07	460,824.37	495,882.57	78,535.19	425,232.31	460,840.83
Phillips	710,777.48	2,413,156.42	2,578,374.22	843,569.64	1,699,208.48	1,841,105.37
Pitkin	10,024.94	219,757.81	242,257.81	6,469.00	194,241.46	216,741.46
Prowers	681,389.91	5,427,090.57	5,685,790.08	769,990.04	3,924,707.48	4,152,174.74
Pueblo	881,840.53	42,695,975.03	45,970,574.90	1,824,863.67	38,318,537.74	41,406,496.29
Rio Blanco	112,558.54	1,155,170.80	1,254,230.55	97,653.77	950,597.75	1,051,253.33
Rio Grande	178,463.64	2,590,149.36	2,752,313.63	220,432.89	1,612,171.28	1,761,823.66
Routt	434,875.38	2,846,852.80	2,980,108.91	540,191.38	2,114,538.18	2,238,803.64
Saguache	143,066.03	2,359,238.19	2,551,933.93	234,567.41	1,609,655.11	1,773,670.31
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Miguel	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sedwick	289,686.72	2,070,539.99	2,185,464.36	373,001.74	1,494,651.99	1,602,920.27
Summit	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teller	169,206.50	2,089,939.17	2,190,031.31	138,562.00	2,250,112.55	2,347,493.84
Washington	299,353.16	1,989,690.15	2,131,061.96	508,817.81	1,368,962.36	1,505,380.13
Weld	5,561,639.88	22,580,594.22	24,037,368.07	5,858,207.60	15,343,913.67	16,741,942.55
Yuma	763,152.11	5,178,859.68	5,473,047.23	1,831,807.63	3,799,357.60	4,050,361.87
Total, all banks	\$98,580,702.25	\$720,102,005.13	\$763,629,106.94	\$106,395,843.14	\$564,101,579.42	\$604,901,986.09
State banks	24,514,803.94	138,592,264.75	147,884,774.52	23,481,369.81	96,186,977.32	104,791,104.45
Federal banks	74,065,898.31	581,509,740.38	615,744,332.42	82,914,473.33	467,914,602.10	500,110,881.64

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was organized under the authority of the banking act of 1933, approved by the President on June 16, 1933. The chief purpose of the corporation is to insure the deposits of all

banks which are entitled to the benefits of insurance under the law. Its main functions are to pay off the depositors of insured banks closed without adequate provisions having been made to pay claims of their depositors, to act as receiver for all suspended national banks and for suspended state

banks when appointed by state authorities, and to prevent the continuance or development of unsafe and unsound banking practices. It may also make loans to or purchase assets from the insured banks when such loans or purchases will facilitate a merger or consolidation and will reduce the probable loss to the corporation.

The federal reserve act, as amended, provides for the insurance of the deposits of each depositor in an insured bank to the extent of \$5,000. The creation of an insurance reserve is provided for through annual assessments at the rate of one-twelfth of 1 per cent upon the average deposits, less authorized deductions. The capital stock, which has no vote and is not entitled to receive dividends, is held by the United States treasury to the amount of \$150,000,000 and \$139,299,556 by the Federal Reserve Bank. On June 30, 1943, the surplus of the corporation amounted to \$369,519,000 and total capital account to \$658,819,000.

The country is divided into 12 districts in each of which there is a district office. Colorado is in District No. 10, which includes this state, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. The headquarters for the district are at Kansas City. There were 134 insured commercial banks in Colorado on December 31, 1943, of which 77 were national banks, 15 were state banks, members of the federal reserve system, and 42 were state banks not members of the federal reserve system. The insured banks in the state on December 31, 1943, had total deposits of

\$718,329,000, of which \$595,163,000 were demand and \$123,166,000 were time deposits. Approximately 99.8 per cent of the deposits of all Colorado banks were insured in the corporation up to \$5,000 for each depositor. A consolidated statement of Colorado insured banks as of December 31, 1943, is published herewith with comparative data for the same dates in 1941 and 1939.

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 Denver branch is managed by a board of seven directors of whom four are appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and three by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system.

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
1943.....	2,135,200	15,470,000	1,272,980	17,086,496	54,283,214	90,247,890	-4.9
1944.....	1,784,200	15,470,000	1,060,480	15,490,453	50,926,390	84,731,523	-6.1

(1) Not segregated but included in the total.
 (2) No canvass made.

**OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES,
JANUARY 1, 1944**

County	County General	County School	School District	Municipal			County Total
				General	Special	Total	
Adams			\$ 330,400	\$ 232,500	\$ 192,500	\$ 425,000	\$ 755,400
Alamosa	\$ 10,500		166,400	236,000	91,290	327,290	504,190
Arapahoe			399,300	82,500	431,500	514,000	913,300
Archuleta			64,500	18,500	.....	18,500	83,000
Baca	7,000		123,050	106,300	47,425	153,725	283,775
Bent		\$ 36,000	9,000	424,000	56,750	480,750	525,750
Boulder	60,000		462,400	329,500	122,400	451,900	974,300
Chaffee			59,600	177,000	.....	177,000	236,600
Cheyenne		24,000	71,000	27,000	8,500	35,500	130,500
Clear Creek			89,500	38,000	.....	38,000	127,500
Conejos			156,288	108,400	.....	108,400	264,688
Costilla			111,600	.....	.....	.....	111,600
Crowley	45,000		312,000	83,000	6,503	89,503	446,503
Custer		18,000	4,200	.....	.....	.....	22,200
Delta			130,750	336,750	28,194	364,944	495,694
Denver			4,421,500	*30,022,600	2,189,200	32,211,800	36,633,300
Dolores	38,000		15,000	.....	.....	.....	53,000
Douglas		8,000	14,000	38,500	9,450	47,950	69,950
Eagle			47,500	32,000	.....	32,000	79,500
Elbert			34,500	13,000	.....	13,000	47,500
El Paso			426,500	1,395,900	160,000	1,555,900	1,982,700
Fremont			421,500	361,400	101,000	462,400	883,900
Garfield	42,500		217,200	291,750	47,500	339,250	598,950
Gilpin		9,000	17,000	48,000	.....	48,000	74,000
Grand			60,900	44,500	.....	44,500	105,400
Gunnison		60,000	96,500	113,500	.....	113,500	270,000
Hinsdale	14,000		.....	7,500	.....	7,500	21,500
Huerfano		6,500	90,600	268,500	243,000	511,500	608,600
Jackson			14,000	32,000	.....	32,000	46,000
Jefferson			348,900	178,000	219,676	397,676	746,576
Kiowa			117,500	6,000	.....	6,000	123,500
Kit Carson ..			173,500	188,250	62,600	250,850	424,350
Lake .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata			129,000	409,500	26,240	435,740	564,740
Larimer	108,000		702,600	1,864,000	150,532	2,014,532	2,825,132
Las Animas ..			200,300	1,041,000	634,000	1,675,000	1,875,300
Lincoln	15,000		123,000	21,500	7,600	29,100	167,100
Logan		6,000	266,400	404,800	98,000	502,800	775,200
Mesa	30,000		623,350	587,750	230,800	818,550	1,471,900
Mineral .....			.....	31,000	.....	31,000	31,000
Moffat			49,000	34,000	.....	34,000	83,000
Montezuma ..			120,400	226,000	16,000	242,000	362,400
Montrose	24,000	120,000	70,050	251,500	.....	257,500	471,550
Morgan			528,200	61,000	18,130	79,130	607,330
Otero			399,500	1,181,300	31,500	1,212,800	1,612,300
Ouray		25,000	26,500	8,000	.....	8,000	59,500
Park			2,000	21,000	.....	21,000	23,000
Phillips	2,000		84,000	203,500	8,800	212,300	298,300
Pitkin		14,500	31,500	64,000	.....	64,000	110,000
Prowers			238,700	432,500	102,000	534,500	773,200
Pueblo			1,102,400	693,500	940,500	1,634,000	2,736,400
Rio Blanco ..		40,000	25,200	137,500	.....	137,500	202,700
Rio Grande ..		47,480	224,965	49,000	7,000	56,000	328,445
Routt	40,000		133,500	110,500	1,000	111,500	285,000
Saguache			77,000	36,000	.....	36,000	113,000
San Juan			33,000	8,500	.....	8,500	41,500
San Miguel ..	28,000		36,900	21,500	.....	22,500	87,400
Sedgwick	22,000	160,000	132,500	136,000	12,000	148,000	462,500
Summit			26,000	51,000	.....	51,000	77,000
Teller			11,500	133,300	.....	133,300	144,800
Washington ..			102,500	117,000	.....	117,000	219,500
Weld			798,500	675,000	185,300	860,300	1,658,800
Yuma			172,600	159,500	21,000	180,500	353,100
Total	\$486,000	\$574,480	\$15,477,953	\$44,418,500	\$6,507,890	\$50,926,390	\$67,464,823

*Includes \$23,677,600 water bonds and \$750,000 army air school bonds payable from revenue only.

Note—In addition to the above total, bonds of the state of Colorado outstanding on January 1, 1944, amounted to \$1,784,200, and Moffat Tunnel Improvement District bonds to the amount of \$15,470,000. 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. An accompanying table gives state totals by years.

FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT: ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF FARM-MORTGAGE LOANS OUTSTANDING IN COLORADO AND UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, BY YEARS, 1910 TO 1943, INCLUSIVE, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) OVER PRECEDING YEAR

(Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture)

Note—A table giving farm mortgage recordings in Colorado, by average size of newly-recorded farm-mortgage loans, rates of interest and distribution by lending agencies, 1917 to 1935, inclusive, is published on page 182 of the 1941-1942 edition of the Colorado Year Book.

YEAR	Colorado		United States	
	Estimated Amount Outstanding	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease)	Estimated Amount Outstanding	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease)
1910.....	\$ 35,492,000	...	\$ 3,207,863,000	...
1911.....	40,626,000	14.5	3,522,121,000	10.0
1912.....	43,502,000	7.1	3,929,753,000	11.6
1913.....	46,459,000	6.8	4,347,679,000	10.6
1914.....	45,333,000	-2.4	4,707,353,000	8.3
1915.....	45,723,000	.9	4,990,785,000	6.0
1916.....	49,546,000	8.4	5,256,425,000	5.3
1917.....	61,668,000	24.5	5,825,851,000	10.8
1918.....	86,617,000	40.5	6,536,860,000	12.2
1919.....	111,542,000	28.8	7,137,365,000	9.2
1920.....	146,905,000	31.7	8,448,772,000	18.4
1921.....	184,872,000	25.8	10,221,126,000	21.0
1922.....	197,018,000	6.6	10,702,257,000	4.7
1923.....	203,064,000	3.1	10,785,621,000	.8
1924.....	191,128,000	-5.9	10,664,919,000	-1.1
1925.....	165,265,000	-13.5	9,912,650,000	-7.1
1926.....	148,187,000	-10.3	9,713,213,000	-2.0
1927.....	143,736,000	-3.0	9,658,422,000	-6
1928.....	140,245,000	-2.4	9,756,957,000	1.0
1929.....	138,237,000	-1.4	9,756,559,000	-(1)
1930.....	138,248,000	-(1)	9,630,768,000	-1.3
1931.....	136,763,000	-1.1	9,398,088,000	-2.4
1932.....	130,731,000	-4.4	9,093,983,000	-3.2
1933.....	123,388,000	-5.6	8,466,418,000	-6.9
1934.....	108,768,000	-11.8	7,685,203,000	-9.2
1935.....	103,479,000	-4.9	7,584,459,000	-1.3
1936.....	99,455,000	-3.9	7,422,701,000	-2.1
1937.....	92,565,000	-6.9	7,153,963,000	-3.6
1938.....	86,393,000	-6.7	6,954,884,000	-2.8
1939.....	80,101,000	-7.3	6,779,318,000	-2.5
1940.....	75,005,000	-6.4	6,586,399,000	-2.8
1941.....	73,408,000	-2.1	6,534,487,000	-.8
1942.....	70,727,000	-3.7	6,483,847,000	-.8
1943.....	61,386,000	-13.2	6,117,168,000	-5.7

(1) Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

NON-FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS: AMOUNTS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, BY AGENCIES, FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank)

Note—Estimates include mortgages of \$20,000 and less.

AGENCY	1943	1942	1941	1940
Savings and loan associations:				
Amount.....	\$ 9,949,000	\$ 8,376,000	\$ 10,579,000	\$ 9,698,000
Per cent.....	25.7	23.8	25.5	25.8
Insurance companies:				
Amount.....	\$ 847,000	\$ 1,068,000	\$ 1,839,000	\$ 1,419,000
Per cent.....	2.2	3.1	4.4	3.8
Banks and trust companies:				
Amount.....	\$ 3,383,000	\$ 2,737,000	\$ 4,340,000	\$ 4,639,000
Per cent.....	8.7	7.8	10.5	12.3
Individuals:				
Amounts.....	\$ 19,406,000	\$ 13,554,000	\$ 13,480,000	\$ 12,737,000
Per cent.....	50.0	38.5	32.5	33.9
Other mortgages:				
Amount.....	\$ 5,215,000	\$ 9,433,000	\$ 11,251,000	\$ 9,076,000
Per cent.....	13.4	26.8	27.1	24.2
All lenders:				
Amount.....	\$ 38,800,000	\$ 35,168,000	\$ 41,489,000	\$ 37,569,000

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF STATE-CHARTERED ASSOCIATIONS REPORTING TO STATE COMMISSIONER, AND SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1938 TO 1942, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Department of Building and Loan Associations)

Note—Of 29 state-chartered associations reporting in 1942, eight had accounts insured for a maximum of \$5,000 each by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and 16 were members of the Federal Home Bank of Topeka. Federal savings and loan associations are reported separately under "Banks, Banking and Finance."

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Number of associations reporting-----	29	31	32	33	33
ASSETS					
First mortgage loans-----	\$ 8,723,413	\$ 9,248,066	\$ 8,203,685	\$ 7,233,396	\$ 6,019,114
Loans secured by shares of the association	38,844	81,906	70,846	92,407	76,389
Real estate sold on contract-----	1,203,197	1,414,241	1,784,922	1,978,816	2,296,313
Advances for taxes, insurance, repairs, etc.-----			16,774	17,134	20,532
Real estate owned-----	736,276	1,013,241	1,123,768	1,608,994	1,909,014
Federal home loan bank stock-----	113,900	93,900	91,400	74,900	69,900
Bonds and other investment securities-----	821,878	225,038	167,286	184,276	283,941
Cash on hand and in banks-----	1,193,822	985,447	999,780	709,692	610,937
Office building (less depreciation)-----	121,700	123,934	127,636	107,685	108,834
Furniture and fixtures (less depreciation)	17,847	16,970	17,520	18,075	18,758
Other assets-----	59,836	59,521	164,053	176,262	164,854
Total Assets-----	\$13,030,713	\$13,262,264	\$12,767,670	\$12,201,637	\$11,578,586
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES					
Shares capital—all classes-----	\$ 9,966,215	\$ 9,972,142	\$ 9,262,859	\$ 8,775,185	\$ 8,348,350
Shares pledged on first mortgage loans	172,140	167,945	174,835	261,250	356,725
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	225,300	183,717	361,285	303,643	322,634
Other borrowed money-----	25,071	113,040	181,800	188,875	77,400
Mortgages on real estate owned-----				22,100	27,464
Loans in process-----	27,219	221,838	271,905	234,449	161,082
Advance payments for taxes and insurance-----	235,851	199,936	158,827	132,311	-----
Other liabilities-----	228,837	293,586	200,260	178,111	247,689
Deferred income-----	48,303	46,674	52,734	39,671	35,603
Permanent stock capital-----	215,960	223,254	252,211	270,049	234,299
General reserves-----	1,642,378	1,600,670	1,612,280	1,573,776	1,531,415
Undivided profits-----	243,439	230,463	238,674	222,217	236,025
Total Liabilities and Reserves-----	\$13,030,713	\$13,262,265	\$12,767,670	\$12,201,637	\$11,578,586
Income:					
Interest collected-----	\$ 683,871	\$ 671,018	\$ 635,025	\$ 590,489	\$ 574,547
Net income from real estate-----	28,907	35,321	40,214	53,817	52,311
Other operating income-----	91,332	88,281	72,447	61,413	44,200
Gross Operating Income-----	\$ 804,110	\$ 794,620	\$ 747,686	\$ 705,719	\$ 671,058
Expenses:					
Compensation-----	\$ 171,218	\$ 167,811	\$ 170,752	\$ 141,491	\$ 137,921
Other operating expenses-----	116,284	126,737	116,131	114,582	114,398
Interest charges-----	11,100	14,528	21,493	20,322	20,562
Total Operating Expenses-----	\$ 298,602	\$ 309,076	\$ 308,376	\$ 276,395	\$ 272,881
Net operating income-----	\$ 505,508	\$ 485,544	\$ 439,310	\$ 429,324	\$ 398,177
Number of investing members-----	10,785	11,124	10,937	11,283	12,179
Number of mortgage loans-----	5,182	5,387	4,746	4,142	3,566
Average annual dividend paid by normally operating associations, per cent	4.21	4.25	4.43	4.44	4.72
Number of mortgage loans made during past year-----	1,314	1,739	1,714	1,628	1,111
Amount of mortgage loans made during past year-----	\$ 3,073,269	\$ 4,005,505	\$ 3,728,220	\$ 3,374,348	\$ 2,190,827

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

The Federal Home Loan Bank system was created by an act of congress, approved July 22, 1932, 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 struc-

ture 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.

Twelve districts were created, in each of which was established a federal home loan bank. Colorado was included in the tenth district, compris-

ing 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 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
1942.....	39	36,946,000

The total assets of the Topeka bank, the home loan bank for District 10, in which Colorado is located, on June 30, 1942, amounted to \$13,145,905. The liabilities were \$3,094,340; paid-in capital stock, \$9,313,200; surplus, \$738,365.

The functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in supervision of the system were transferred to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration by executive order on February 24, 1942.

In addition to the bank system, the administration has supervision over the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the federal savings and loan associations, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which are summarized below under their respective heads.

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 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 years, and the organization, of necessity, will continue intact for many years in the management of the property under its jurisdiction, collection of loans and liquidating properties which come into its possession through foreclosures. An amendment to the

act approved August 11, 1939, authorized the corporation to extend the amortization period of its mortgage loans from 15 years to a maximum of 25 years at the discretion of the board. Also, the interest rate has been reduced to 4½% on all payments due on and after October 16, 1939.

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. Progress reports on the liquidation of the corporation have not been available by states since 1940.

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 Bank Administration 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, 1942.

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.

A separate table in this chapter gives a consolidated statement of condition of state-chartered associations reporting to the state commissioner for calendar 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, and is now under the jurisdiction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. 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 31 associations in Colorado insured by the corporation as of June 30, 1942, of which 23 were operating under federal charters and 8 under state charters. Their combined assets on June 30, 1942, amounted to \$33,532,000, which compares with \$31,586,000 on the same date in 1941, an increase of \$1,946,000 or 6.1 per cent. The assets of the federal associations on June 30, 1942, were \$25,491,000 and of state associations \$8,041,000.

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 Administration)

	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 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 Administration)

	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 reconditioning	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.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Administration was created by an executive order effective May 27, 1933, for the consolidation within one organization of substantially all the powers and functions of federal agencies dealing primarily with agricultural credit. The general purpose of the administration system is to provide a complete and coordinated credit system for agriculture by making long-term and short-term credit available to farmers. Its credit activities through production credit associations have to a large extent been adjusted to the war program and are financing necessary changes and shifts in types of farming and increased costs of production, machinery repairs, the expanding goals for dairy production, poultry, pork, eggs and other essentials. It functions through a number of affiliated agencies whose activities in Colorado are described hereinafter under their respective headings.

The administration is under the Department of Agriculture. Its headquarters, except a liaison staff and the Cooperative Research and Service division, were moved from Washington to Kansas City in May, 1942. The United States is divided into 12 farm credit districts. In one city in each district are a federal land bank, a federal intermediate credit bank, a production credit corporation, and a bank for cooperatives. Each district has a farm credit board, the members of which are ex-officio directors of each of the four credit institutions in that district. Each bank and corporation has its own officers.

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.

Federal Land Bank—The 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. 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. Most new loans are made at a rate of 4 per cent a year. By an act of congress, interest on all installments payable prior to July 1, 1944, the rate on most loans was reduced to 3.5 per cent. 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 1942, inclusive, the Federal Land Bank and Commissioner made 24,792 loans in Colorado aggregating \$67,293,000. These include Commissioner loans from August 23, 1933, to the close of 1942. Outstanding in Colorado on December 31, 1942, were 14,504 loans amounting to \$30,186,554. On the date last named 84.3 per cent of all maturities had been paid in full; 2.3 per cent unpaid loans had been extended; and 13.4 per cent were delinquent. An analysis of these loans, by calendar years, is given in an accompanying table.

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

Statistics for years subsequent to 1941 are not broken down by states.

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 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 1942, inclusive. The paid-in capital of the eight Colorado associations on December 31, 1942,

was \$1,488,095, and loans outstanding amounted to \$4,657,763. An accompanying table gives a summary of their operations in the state by calendar years.

Banks for Co-Operatives—The central bank for co-operatives and 12 district banks were established in 1933 pursuant to the farm credit act of that year to extend credit on a business basis to farmers' co-operative associations. The central bank has its headquarters at Kansas City 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 marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, and furnishing farm business services. Three distinct classes of loans are made to farmers' co-operative associations—commodity, operating capital, and facility loans. On September 1, 1943, the annual interest rates were as follows: commodity, 1.5 per cent; operating capital, 2.5 per cent; facility, 3.5 per cent.

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

Statistics have not been broken down by states subsequent to 1941.

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.

There were 4,340 loans aggregating \$8,414,153 outstanding in Colorado on April 30, 1934. These had been practically 100 per cent liquidated by the end of 1942.

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 not to exceed \$400 in any one year 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
1942	1,672	340,750

Balances outstanding, and per cent of loans made, on December 31, 1942, for Colorado, are as follows:

	Amount Outstanding	Per Cent
Loans made in—		
1918-40	\$2,438,643	44.4
1941	38,114	12.5
1942	149,610	43.9

Drouth Relief Loans—There were 7,408 drouth relief loans made in Colorado in 1934-35 aggregating \$2,333,062, of which \$998,742 or 42.8 per cent were outstanding on December 31, 1942.

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 gross assets of the Denver bank were reduced from \$6,461,051 at the end of 1938 to \$3,079,197 on December 31, 1942, or 52.3 per cent. Bonds and notes payable in the same period were reduced from \$4,576,945 to \$963,000 or 78.7 per cent. Total net assets on December 31, 1942, were \$3,040,113 and liabilities were:

Farm loan bonds.....	\$ 663,000
Notes payable	300,000
Miscellaneous	58,993
Capital stock	1,184,800
Surplus and undivided profit...	833,320
Total	\$3,040,113

Federal Credit Unions—Effective May 16, 1942, all functions, powers and duties of the Farm Credit Administration under the federal credit union act were transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation. Information regarding credit unions will be found elsewhere in this volume under "Credit Unions."

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.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Number of Associations....	8	8	8	8	8
Paid-in capital:					
Class A stock.....	\$ 928,005	\$ 952,565	\$ 955,340	\$ 1,345,800	\$ 1,397,875
Class B stock.....	560,090	493,370	442,215	399,070	355,405
Total	\$ 1,488,095	\$ 1,445,935	\$ 1,397,555	\$ 1,744,870	\$ 1,753,280
Number Class B stockholders	2,379	2,133	2,061	1,915	1,752
Loans closed:					
Number	2,204	2,041	2,001	1,825	1,663
Amount	\$13,806,716	\$11,689,447	\$10,271,332	\$ 8,947,843	\$ 7,728,581
Loans outstanding Dec. 31:					
Number	1,599	1,672	1,662	1,551	1,358
Amount	\$ 4,657,763	\$ 4,807,124	\$ 4,441,212	\$ 4,083,666	\$ 2,566,789

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 1939 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.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
FEDERAL LAND BANK:						
Loans closed:						
Number -----	271	314	283	234	214	261
Amount -----	\$ 1,030,000	\$ 1,206,200	\$ 1,044,800	\$ 792,200	\$ 721,100	\$ 967,000
Loans outstanding, Dec. 31:						
Number -----	8,574	9,203	9,345	9,432	9,596	9,858
Amount -----	\$22,290,497	\$24,304,220	\$25,142,362	\$25,699,057	\$26,656,946	\$27,839,256
Status of loans Dec. 31:						
Maturities paid in full:						
Number -----	7,245	7,335	6,676	6,776	6,341	6,525
Per cent -----	84.5	79.7	71.4	71.9	66.1	65.5
Unpaid installments extended, no delinquency:						
Number -----	294	335	241	144	691	881
Per cent -----	3.4	3.7	2.6	1.5	7.2	8.9
Delinquent:						
Number -----	1,035	1,533	2,428	2,512	2,564	2,452
Per cent -----	12.1	16.6	11.1	26.6	26.7	24.6
Farms owned outright Dec. 31:						
Number -----	301	604	1,029	1,149	1,138	1,002
Investment -----	\$ 1,015,376	\$ 1,932,693	\$ 3,042,876	\$ 3,414,127	\$ 3,508,322	\$ 3,230,858
Sheriffs' certificates, etc.:						
Number -----	26	42	51	140	161	214
Investment -----	\$ 79,619	\$ 98,754	\$ 161,119	\$ 433,668	\$ 473,465	\$ 710,466
LAND BANK COMMISSIONER:						
Loans closed:						
Number -----	662	418	390	319	275	432
Amount -----	\$ 628,200	\$ 736,100	\$ 672,600	\$ 531,800	\$ 436,600	\$ 747,700
Loans outstanding, Dec. 31:						
Number -----	5,930	6,319	6,339	6,270	6,331	6,536
Amount -----	\$ 7,896,057	\$ 8,866,944	\$ 9,367,599	\$ 9,672,408	\$10,281,937	\$11,087,055
Status of loans Dec. 31:						
Maturities paid in full:						
Number -----	4,977	4,974	4,438	4,075	4,130	4,566
Per cent -----	83.9	78.7	70.0	65.0	65.3	69.9
Unpaid installments extended, no delinquency:						
Number -----	33	40	50	15	2	42
Per cent -----	.6	.6	.8	.2	(1)	.6
Delinquent:						
Number -----	920	1,305	1,851	2,180	2,199	1,928
Per cent -----	15.5	20.7	29.2	34.8	34.7	29.5
Farms owned outright Dec. 31:*						
Number -----	107	212	368	407	284	143
Sheriffs' certificates, etc.:						
Number -----	10	13	10	38	59	50
FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER COMBINED:						
Loans closed:						
Number -----	633	732	673	553	489	693
Amount -----	\$ 1,658,200	\$ 1,942,300	\$ 1,717,400	\$ 1,324,000	\$ 1,157,700	\$ 1,714,700
Loans outstanding, Dec. 31:						
Number -----	14,504	15,522	15,684	15,702	15,927	16,394
Amount -----	\$30,186,554	\$33,171,164	\$34,509,961	\$35,371,465	\$36,938,883	\$38,926,311
Status of loans Dec. 31:						
Maturities paid in full:						
Number -----	12,222	12,309	11,114	10,851	10,471	11,091
Per cent -----	84.3	79.3	70.9	69.1	65.7	67.7
Unpaid installments extended, no delinquency:						
Number -----	327	375	291	159	693	923
Per cent -----	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.0	4.4	5.6
Delinquent:						
Number -----	1,955	2,838	4,279	4,692	4,763	4,380
Per cent -----	13.4	18.3	27.2	29.9	29.9	26.7

*Investment not reported.

CREDIT UNIONS

Co-operative societies known as credit unions, organized 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, may be incorporated under the laws of Colorado or obtain charters to operate under federal laws. An act of the legislature approved April 4, 1931, provides for the formation of state unions which are under the jurisdiction of the State Bank Commissioner. The federal credit unions are under the supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation. 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.

A state credit union may be formed by any seven residents of the state upon application to the state bank commissioner. A 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.

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.

An accompanying table gives a summary of operations in Colorado of all credit unions (state and federal) for the calendar years of 1941 and 1942.

Fifty federal credit unions reporting as of December 31, 1942, had 8,427 members, an average of 169 per credit union, in Colorado. In 1942 loans were made to the amount of \$471,389. From organization to the end of 1942 there had been made a total of \$2,456,815 in loans, an average of \$114, and delinquent loans (two months and over) were \$27,867.

CREDIT UNIONS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

Note—Data in this table include unions functioning under charters from the state or federal governments. There were 63 unions in the state in 1942 and 58 in 1941 operating under Colorado chapters and reporting to the state bank commissioner.

	1942	1941
Number unions chartered.....	118	113
Number reporting*	109	106
Number of members	24,879	27,626
Number of loans made during year.....	17,056	20,966
Amount of loans:		
Made during the year.....	\$2,571,389	\$3,348,893
Outstanding end of year.....	1,120,222	1,870,415
Paid-in share capital.....	2,342,299	2,421,568
Total assets	2,786,506	2,902,091
Net earnings.....	118,262	103,783

*Most of the difference between the total number of associations and the number reporting is accounted for by associations chartered but not in operation by the end of the year and associations in liquidation which had not relinquished their charters.

STATE AND NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS

Estimates of state and national income are based on income payments from all sources made to individuals and from these are determined the purchasing power of the public. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce makes annual estimates of income payments for the United States and the separate states. The federal agency estimates the income payments for the United States in 1943 at \$138,101,000,000 and for Colorado \$1,104,000,000. These estimates represent an increase of 82.1 per cent for the United States in 1943 as compared with 1940, the year before the nation entered the war, and 87.4 per cent for Colorado.

The principal increase in Colorado income payments was in the income of proprietors of businesses (farm and non-farm), a gain of 124.5 per cent in 1943 as compared with 1940. The second largest increase was 100 per cent from salaries and wages. Property income increased 43.2 per cent and other income 6.8 per cent. The amounts and percentages by types of income are shown in an accompanying table.

Colorado's proportion of the national income ranges from .77 per cent in 1929 and .75 per cent in 1941 to .80 per cent in 1939 and 1943.

Per capita income payments are derived by division of total income payments by total population, excluding armed forces and civilians outside continental United States. The per capita income payments for Colorado, with comparative figures for the United States, by specified years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado	United States
1929	\$616	\$ 680
1933	336	368
1939	505	539
1940	524	575
1941	620	693
1942	852	858
1943	950	1,031

The percentage increase of per capita income for Colorado in 1943 as compared with 1941 was 53.2 per cent, and for the United States, 48.8 per cent.

A tabulation of income payments from the manufacturing pay roll is broken down to show the relationship between war and non-war industries. These are given for the years 1939 and 1941-43. In 1939, for Colorado, 37.3 per cent of the total manufacturing pay roll was from war industries and in 1943 it was 66.7 per cent. These compare with 43.9 and 67.2 per cent for the United States. The distribution for Colorado, by specified years, is as follows:

Year	Pay Roll	
	War Industries	Non-war Industries
1939	\$17,000,000	\$29,000,000
1941	32,000,000	34,000,000
1942	72,000,000	42,000,000
1943	94,000,000	47,000,000

Estimates by states of the average earnings of wage and salary workers for 1943 and 1939 are not available, but the Survey presents data on the average annual salary-wage per employee of workers covered by state unemployment compensation systems as a supplement to the estimates of per capita income payments. These are based on actual employer reports to the various state unemployment compensation agencies and are the most reliable and comprehensive available. These data for Colorado and for continental United States for 1943 and 1939, by sources, are shown in an accompanying table.

INCOME PAYMENTS: AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY-WAGE PER EMPLOYEE OF WORKERS COVERED BY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS, BY SELECTED AND ALL INDUSTRIES, FOR COLORADO AND CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1943 AND 1939

(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

	Colorado			United States		
	1943	1939	% Increase	1943	1939	% Increase
Manufacturing:						
War	\$2,223	\$1,506	47.6	\$2,745	\$1,524	80.1
Non-war	1,811	1,316	37.6	1,804	1,250	44.3
Total	\$2,067	\$1,384	49.3	\$2,351	\$1,359	73.0
Mining	2,218	1,365	62.5	2,179	1,375	58.5
Contract construction	2,397	1,278	87.6	2,565	1,316	94.9
Trade	1,522	1,224	24.3	1,678	1,285	30.6
Total, all industries*	\$1,841	\$1,289	42.8	\$2,135	\$1,361	56.9

*Includes, in addition to industries shown, transportation, communications, public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and service. Excludes federal, state and local governments, agriculture, domestic service, non-profit and educational organizations.

INCOME PAYMENTS IN COLORADO, BY TYPES, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943

(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

TYPE	1943	1942	1941	1940	% Increase 1943-40
Salaries and wages.. \$	678,000,000	\$580,000,000	\$397,000,000	\$339,000,000	100.0
Proprietors' income..	247,000,000	207,000,000	138,000,000	110,000,000	124.5
Property income.....	116,000,000	107,000,000	104,000,000	81,000,000	43.2
Other income.....	63,000,000	51,000,000	56,000,000	59,000,000	6.8
Total	\$1,104,000,000	\$945,000,000	\$695,000,000	\$589,000,000	87.4

Insurance

**Premiums Received and Losses Paid for All Types of Insurance—State
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:

	1943	1942	1939
Fire and marine (stock) ..	250	247	239
Fire and marine (mutual) ..	38	38	34
Life—legal reserve.....	74	72	73
Casualty and miscellaneous	125	122	112
County mutual fire.....	6	5	6
Assessment — health and accident	3	4	3
Reciprocal exchanges.....	19	18	18
Fraternal societies.....	42	43	43
Mutual benefit associations	8	8	...
Total.....	565	557	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 1943 is as follows:

Amount written*.....	\$158,139,190
Premiums received	52,783,804
Losses paid.....	18,939,948

*Exclusive of fire and marine, casualty and miscellaneous, reciprocal and assessment and health.

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
1942.....	51,773,480	19,006,188
1943.....	52,783,804	18,939,948

Losses paid by all companies, exchanges and societies over periods of years named below aggregate \$467,266,477, distributed as follows:

Class	
Fire and marine...1882-1943	\$ 97,615,862
Life—legal reserve.1882-1943	225,769,951
Casualty	85,281,221
County mutual...1910-1943	1,227,461
Assessment-health, etc.	4,584,850
Reciprocal	2,205,335
Colorado assessment-hall	487,033
Foreign assessment-hall	1,143,333
Fraternal	48,459,051
Mutual benefit ...1941-1943	452,380
Total.....	\$467,226,477

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	632,492	875,969,130
1931	700,537	895,210,352
1932	697,428	887,150,522
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
1942	.....	994,235,506
1943	.....	1,060,129,850

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	2,258,434
	1932	4,744,043	2,295,967
	1933	4,234,426	1,507,883
	1934	4,734,396	1,466,741
	1935	5,344,396	1,717,698
	1936	5,988,826	1,856,540
	1937	6,812,864	2,381,080
	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
	1942	7,397,013	3,424,197
	1943	7,654,992	3,093,356

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
	1942	29,521,651	9,696,097
	1943	31,125,890	10,343,114

Casualty, Fidelity and Surety	Year	Premiums	Losses
	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	3,781,720
	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
	1942	11,795,704	4,281,801
	1943	10,960,270	4,047,854

Assessment Health and Accident	Year	Premiums	Losses
	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
	1942	270,492	93,508
	1943	270,052	102,157

Reciprocal Fire and Casualty	Year	Premiums	Losses
	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	43,621
	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
	1942	403,380	146,668
	1943	356,152	109,511

Fraternal	Year	Premiums	Losses
	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
	1942	1,858,310	1,148,731
	1943	1,814,543	1,046,411

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
County Mutual			
Fire	1910	3,070	261
	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
	1942	71,542	32,466
	1943	122,348	46,551

Assessment Hail (Colorado)	Year	Premiums	Losses
	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)	Year	Premiums	Losses
	1910	2,516	3,525
	1920	293,512	232,181
	1924	17,115	71,403

Mutual Benefit associations	Year	Premiums	Losses
	1941	409,278	150,762
	1942	455,388	150,254
	1943	479,557	151,364

Receipts of the insurance department in the year ending June 30, 1944, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., amount-

ed to \$992,305.33 and disbursements were \$34,852.60. Transfers to the general fund were \$957,452.73.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE

The state of Colorado, through legislative enactment, put into effect in 1929 a law creating a state hail insurance department and a hail insurance fund. This department is a branch of the division of agriculture and is in charge of a commissioner and under supervision of a board of three appointed by the state board of agriculture. The board is non-salaried but must hold an annual meeting the first Monday in February of each year and establish districts and rates 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 fifteenth year of crop protection service. During this time it has written hail risks to the amount of \$8,830,559, levied a gross tax on growers of \$884,949 and paid losses aggregating \$729,894.

The department operated in 26 counties in 1943, wrote 787 schedules which covered 98,915 acres and assumed \$546,251 in risks. The total tax was \$56,137 and losses paid amounted to \$45,116. From May, 1929, to December 31, 1943, income, including interest, amounted to \$912,012.78. This amount was offset by \$687,843.61 paid to farmers: disbursements for operations, \$192,846.52; cash and other assets, \$31,322.65.

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	483,679.43	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
1942	397,096.87	40,526.72	61,388.55
1943	546,251.54	56,137.77	45,116.77
Total	\$8,830,558.85	\$ 884,949.63	\$ 729,893.94

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE: OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION'S WHEAT INSURANCE PROGRAM, AS OF JUNE 30, 1942

(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.

	1942 Crop Year	1941 Crop Year	1940 Crop Year	1939 Crop Year
Farms insured (number)	4,150	4,975	3,491	1,429
Indemnities paid (number)	732	759	1,958	761
Area insured (acres)	.....	209,908	155,881	70,520
Insured production (bu.)	923,963	1,560,422	1,221,281	580,273
Premiums collected (bu.)	179,018	353,291	247,776	78,215
Indemnities paid (bu.)	87,447	103,393	405,490	187,856
Premiums less indemnities (bu.)*	91,571	249,898	-217,714	-109,141
Loss ratio	.49	.29	1.88	2.40

*Represents excess of premiums collected over indemnities paid. (—) Deficit represents excess of indemnities paid over premiums collected.

Business and Trade

Retail Business—Wholesale Trade—Service Establishments—Construction and Building Operations—Cold-Storage Warehouse Space—Community and Trade Organizations

DATA on retail business, wholesale trade, service establishments and construction in Colorado in 1939, 1935 and 1929 presented in the pages which immediately follow are from the census of business taken by the federal Bureau of the Census for the years named. The census of business which normally would have been taken in 1942 covering the year 1941 was omitted by the bureau on account of the war and factors arising therefrom. Trends in these lines in years subsequent to 1939 may be determined, however, by reference to data published elsewhere in this volume on retail sales and service taxes, bank clearings, building permits, reports of the federal reserve bank and similar subjects relating to business.

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 accompanying tables.

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 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, 1937-1933 Edition. The census of business for 1941 was omitted by the Bureau of the Census.

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	36	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	853	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, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL PAYROLL, FOR COLORADO, IN 1939, 1935
1929, BY MAJOR BUSINESS GROUPS AND BY PRINCIPAL KINDS OF BUSINESS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Previous 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. The census of business for 1941 was omitted by the Bureau of the Census.

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	705	1,155	\$ 348	\$ 587	\$ 1,195
Combination stores (groceries-meats).....	2,163	1,764	1,231	67,563	50,542	49,646	4,549	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	3,682	256	220	495	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	7,913	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	6,312	6,243	8,091	838	842	824	904	851	985
Accessories, other apparel stores,.....	183	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	\$ 29,708	2,674	2,113	2,889	\$ 2,936	\$ 2,118	\$ 3,787

**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 Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees (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
Multifunit	743	34,310,000	8.4	6.8	9.0
Market and roadside stands...	71	847,000	.2	.2	(1)
Leased departments — independents	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 cooperative 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."

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES FOR CALENDAR YEARS AND STOCKS AT END OF THE YEARS, IN COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES

(Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City)

Note—The percentages are for stores in specified cities in the Tenth Federal Reserve District.

CITY	No. Stores Reporting	Sales				Stocks at End of Year			
		1943 Compared with 1942	1942 Compared with 1941	1941 Compared with 1940	1940 Compared with 1939	1943 Compared with 1942	1942 Compared with 1941	1941 Compared with 1940	1940 Compared with 1939
Denver	7	+20	+17	+16	+3	+8	-5	+29	-4
Hutchinson	3	..	..	+16	..	..	..	..	..
Topeka	3	+25	+14	+10	..	* ..	..	..	..
Wichita	4	+29	+34	+23	+3	* ..	..	..	..
Joplin	3	+10	+12	+25	..	* ..	..	..	..
Kansas City.....	3	+19	+19	+15	+5	+9	0	+38	+1
St. Joseph	8	+27	+8	+8	+2	..	..	..	..
Omaha	3	+22	+14	+14	+2	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma City..	6	+45	+16	+15	+4	+8	-3	+35	-5
Tulsa	5	+25	+22	+17	+8	+18	+1	+24	..
Other cities.....	33	+18	+10	+11	+2	-5	-1	+20	..
District	78	+23	+17	+15	+4	+5	-2	+28	-3

*Not shown separately but included in District total.

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. Operators 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-func-

tion 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 COMPARISONS WITH OTHER CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Number of Establishments	Sales	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	² Number of Employees (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 Establishments	Sales	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees (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) Withheld 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 (—Decrease)
	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 —De- crease)
	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	153	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 Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees (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' establishments (Turkish, etc.).....	36	83,000	35	18	12,000
Beauty parlors.....	911	2,009,000	938	847	584,000
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, 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..	23	\$ 923,000	16	291	\$ 427,000
Automotive repairs and services:					
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 (general)	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	63,000	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 Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors of Unincorporated Businesses	*Number of Employees (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 repair 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 repair 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 repairs)	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 manufacturing 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
Conejos	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.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN COLORADO

Failures in Colorado, by calendar years, and liabilities, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., are as follows:

Year	Number	Liabilities
1934.....	93	\$ 1,089,000
1935.....	104	1,752,000
1936.....	82	506,000
1937.....	58	1,230,000
1938.....	104	1,514,000
1939.....	140	1,611,000
1940.....	112	926,000
1941.....	89	849,000
1942.....	106	1,182,000
1943.....	17	213,000

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 ac-

tive 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 were 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 Establishments	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 contractors:				
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.....				
1939.....	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 Proprietors (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	2,539,000	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—NEW CONSTRUCTION—COST INDEX

The impact of war on construction in Colorado is reflected in the building permits issued by the cities and towns of the state in 1943 as compared with previous years. Nineteen cities and towns reported the value of all permits issued in 1943 at \$5,460,062. This is a decrease of \$2,686,824 or 32.9 per cent for the same number of municipalities in 1942, and a decrease of \$13,784,792 or 71.6 per cent from 1941. The maximum value of permits issued in any one year over a period of 20 years was in 1924 when 20 Colorado cities re-

ported a total of \$33,157,975. The minimum was in 1933, when the total dropped to \$2,782,412.

New Residential Construction—New residential construction in all urban areas of Colorado, by calendar years, as reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank administration, is as follows:

Year	No. of Family Units	Permit Valuation
1937.....	1,766	\$ 6,175,000
1938.....	1,635	5,075,000
1939.....	2,696	8,261,000
1940.....	3,752	11,490,000
1941.....	4,146	12,573,000
1942.....	1,121	3,058,000
1943.....	491	1,290,000

Included in the above are new privately constructed 1- and 2-family dwelling units, which are segregated from all residential construction in the following table:

Year	No. of Units	Valuation of Permits
1938.....	1,420	\$ 4,696,000
1939.....	2,240	7,491,000
1940.....	3,001	9,331,000
1941.....	3,225	10,281,000
1942.....	910	2,485,000
1943.....	316	900,000

Indexes of Building Costs—The statistical division of the Federal Home Loan Bank administration compiles statistics on cost of building the same standard house in selected cities of the country. Current prices on the same building materials list are obtained every three months from the same dealers and current wage rates are obtained from the same contractors and operative builders. The standard house used for this purpose is a 6-room house of 24,000 cubic feet volume, with living room, dining room, kitchen and lavatory on the first floor and three bedrooms and bath on the second floor. Reported costs do not include the land and are based on the same degree of completion in each city. Included are a 1-car garage and all essential equipment. The indexes are based over the average 1935-1939 cost equalling 100. The indexes of

costs for a standard house in Denver, by quarters and by years, are as follows:

Year	I	Quarter II	III	IV
1938.....	104.3	102.8	104.4	102.2
1939.....	101.0	101.4	99.8	95.9
1940.....	98.9	96.8	97.5	100.6
1941.....	103.3	102.6	107.4	108.5
1942.....	110.1	110.5	111.8	111.5
1943.....	110.9	110.9	110.9	114.8

Permits of Colorado Cities—The following tables gives the number of cities and towns reporting and the value of all construction 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
1942.....	19	8,146,886
1943.....	19	5,460,062

An accompanying table shows the value of permits by cities and towns and by years.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS FOR CALENDAR YEARS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1929
Boulder.....	\$ 37,542	\$ 126,609	\$ 309,276	\$ 306,236	\$ 334,486	\$ 216,510
Colorado Springs.....	673,483	278,519	795,117	902,745	1,146,386	1,030,026
Denver.....	3,706,508	6,476,872	15,088,811	13,020,866	10,703,620	16,633,300
Durango.....	6,025	7,840	95,656	107,347	240,516	162,352
Eads.....	500	1,750	4,550	2,700	1,900	15,000
Eaton.....	.....	.....	4,700	10,300	2,000	12,900
Englewood.....	30,378	165,640	376,162	260,055	221,243	148,097
Fort Collins.....	60,697	56,306	197,998	285,885	312,981	276,578
Fort Morgan.....	10,596	10,761	65,246	52,555	126,716	199,965
Grand Junction...	66,062	66,204	367,076	364,014	828,519	316,938
Greeley.....	72,435	73,308	299,172	464,055	760,184	453,527
Lafayette.....	3,160	1,505	2,529	15,000	6,375	1,500
La Junta.....	173,825	3,925	105,452	216,531	89,995	1,040
Littleton.....	41,187	13,027	70,605	24,800	16,250	30,000
Longmont.....	21,165	7,706	62,343	158,842	203,082	127,515
Manitou Springs..	10,238	15,965	20,332	49,182	27,131	25,295
Platteville.....	600	450	.....	2,400	5,835	23,869
Pueblo.....	538,827	815,896	1,273,585	1,042,127	820,569	1,572,521
Sterling.....	4,909	6,390	75,470	49,887	76,217	123,705
Trinidad.....	1,925	18,213	30,774	228,532	63,663	205,000
Total.....	\$5,460,062	\$8,146,886	\$19,244,854	\$17,564,059	\$15,987,668	\$21,576,638

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.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Active community organizations in all parts of the state are doing excellent work toward building up their respective communities and developing the resources of the entire state. Almost every county in the state now has one or more of these organizations which are prepared to furnish direct and detailed information concerning resources, opportunities and attractions in the communities which they serve.

The following list is supplied by the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce as of July 10, 1944. In addition to these 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; George Friend, president; John McMillan, secretary.
Brighton—Commercial Club; Ray B. Benedict, president; Lucille Stevenson, secretary.

Alamosa County

Alamosa—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Sidney Anderson, president; John E. Harron, secretary.

Arapahoe County

Byers—Commercial Association; H. W. Casady, president; Walter L. Best, secretary.
Englewood—Chamber of Commerce; Emory D. Erwin, president; George R. Ballard, secretary.
Littleton—Civic & Commercial Association; Willard Teller, president; A. A. Hentzell, secretary.

Archuleta County

Pagosa Springs—Chamber of Commerce; C. W. Gibson, president; Laura C. Manson-White, secretary.

Baca County

Springfield—Chamber of Commerce; Ben Cox, secretary.

Bent County

Las Animas—Chamber of Commerce; Frank E. Woods, president; A. M. Wimmell, secretary.

Boulder County

Boulder—Chamber of Commerce; E. C. Love, president; Francis W. Reich, secretary.
Longmont—Chamber of Commerce; Myron W. Power, president; C. B. King, secretary.

Lyons—Commercial Club; Jas. Manning, president; F. A. Cumberland, secretary.

Chaffee County

Buena Vista—Chamber of Commerce; Gilbert E. Gregg, president; Sarah W. Allinger, secretary.
Salida—Chamber of Commerce; Royce F. Erickson, president; Wilbur B. Foshay, secretary.

Clear Creek County

Idaho Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Lloyd Hagerman, president; Chas. L. Harrington, secretary.

Conejos County

Antonito—Chamber of Commerce; Tom S. Eagan, president; F. A. McCunniff, secretary.

Sanford—Boosters Club; Frank Reed, president; Bruce Reynolds, secretary.

Costilla County

San Luis—Chamber of Commerce; A. W. Goldenburg, president; E. J. Sullivan, secretary.

Crowley County

Olney Springs—Farmers' Ed. & Co-op. Union; Truman J. McClure, president; Mrs. R. L. Noble, secretary.

Ordway—Crowley County Taxpayers & Development League; Lester I. Giffin, president; A. M. Ward, secretary.

Ordway—Lions Club; Floyd Eaton, president; Rev. H. Ralph Bixel, secretary.

Sugar City—Service Club; Emmons Ringle, president; James K. Knight, secretary.

Custer County

Westcliffe—Custer County Chamber of Commerce; Geo. A. Batchelor, president; Myron J. Chesley, secretary.

Delta County

Cedaredge—Chamber of Commerce; C. W. Brewer, secretary.

Delta—Chamber of Commerce; Mont Gallup, president; Mrs. Phyllis Taylor, secretary.

Denver County

Denver—Chamber of Commerce; C. O. Voigt, president; G. E. Collisson, secretary.

El Paso County

Colorado Springs—Chamber of Commerce; Chester B. Horn, president; Howard N. Yates, secretary.

Fremont County

Canon City—Chamber of Commerce; Chester Cook, president; Louis Bessemer, secretary.

Florence—Chamber of Commerce; V. D. Tonso, president; Miss T. Marie Osola, secretary.

Garfield County

Carbondale—Chamber of Commerce; Caesar A. Vallet, president; C. E. Woods, secretary.

Glenwood Springs—Chamber of Commerce; J. I. Burge, president; Dr. C. W. McFadden, secretary.

Rife—Chamber of Commerce; Ray Mouton, president; Dr. E. W. R. Morelock, secretary.

Grand County

Hot Sulphur Springs—Grand County Commercial Club; H. O. Gray, president; N. O. Huffaker, secretary.

Kremmling—Chamber of Commerce; C. J. Lomax, president; Geo. S. Heaton, secretary.

Gunnison County

Crested Butte—Lions Club; Geo. Spear, president; George Burnett, secretary.

Gunnison—Chamber of Commerce; Rial Lake, 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; George W. Thurston, president; James E. Tressler, secretary.

Jefferson County

Arvada—Chamber of Commerce; Leonard Fisher, president; Ernest G. Shepherd, secretary.

Evergreen—Chamber of Commerce; Herman Olde, secretary.

Golden—Chamber of Commerce; Everett Barnhardt, president; Lawrence L. Gann, 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, president; LaCleda Yocum, secretary.

Lake County

Leadville—Chamber of Commerce; L. W. Thomson, president; Chas. E. Beatty, secretary.

La Plata County

Durango—Chamber of Commerce; E. A. Barker, president; LaVerne H. McKelvey, secretary.

Larimer County

Berthoud—Junior Chamber of Commerce; Neason Gilman, president; B. G. Dobbins, secretary.

Estes Park—Chamber of Commerce; Robert Lindley, president; L. H. Kittell, secretary.

Fort Collins—Chamber of Commerce; F. S. Markley, president; A. W. Whitney, secretary.

Loveland—Chamber of Commerce; Ed F. Garrett, president; Mrs. Ruth A. Hudson, secretary.

Wellington—Commercial Club; E. T. Puleston, president; Leonard Carlson, secretary.

Las Animas County

Aguilar—Chamber of Commerce; W. L. McCollough, president; Joseph F. Goga, secretary.

Trinidad—Trinidad-Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce; P. P. Michelson, president; E. O. Schoembs, secretary.

Lincoln County

Hugo—Lions Club; J. E. Sterling, president; J. N. Quinn, secretary.

Logan County

Fleming—Community Club; Raymond Rudel, president; Hugh Boyd, secretary.

Sterling—Chamber of Commerce; Otto Unfug, president; Miss Nina Bloom, 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; Ernest J. Turner, president; D. M. Brumbaugh, secretary.

Grand Junction—Chamber of Commerce; Tom Brownson, president; W. M. Wood, 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; W. R. Phillips, president; Herman Wagner, secretary.

Montrose County

Montrose—Chamber of Commerce; J. A. Bullock, president; Mrs. Edna Rawson, secretary.

Nucla—Chamber of Commerce; Henry Barrold, president; George Wilson, secretary.

Morgan County

Brush—Civic Club; W. B. Paynter, president; Mrs. Mary E. McSween, secretary.

Fort Morgan—Chamber of Commerce; Corbin E. Robison, president; D. C. Hunter, secretary.

Otero County

La Junta—Chamber of Commerce; L. M. Gentry, president; Marc G. Williamson, secretary.

Manzanola—Farmer's Union No. 14; R. H. Mueller, president; Sallie Williams, secretary.

Manzanola—Commerce Club; James A. Jones, president; A. W. Warner, secretary.

Rocky Ford—Junior Chamber of Commerce; L. H. Kerne, 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; Kettner S. Rehbock, secretary.

Phillips County

Haxtun—Commercial Club; A. J. Petre, president; Leta A. Boyd, secretary.

Holyoke—Commercial Club; C. E. Channer, president; R. C. Ozman, secretary.

Pitkin County

Aspen—Lions Club; Alton Beck, president; C. E. Rader, secretary.

Prowers County

Granada—Promotion Club; Clark Tuck, president; A. L. McDonald, secretary.

Holly—Commercial Club; K. G. Braley, president; Russel Morich, secretary.

Lamar—Chamber of Commerce; Ernest L. Goshen, president; N. C. Jones, secretary.

Wiley—Wiley Community Commercial Club; Raymond E. Colvin, secretary.

Pueblo County

Pueblo—Chamber of Commerce; D. P. Ducey, president; P. A. Gray, 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; Edw. J. Sharp, Jr., president; J. H. Beatty, secretary.

Routt County

Oak Creek—Chamber of Commerce; R. I. Gwillim, president; Bernard Burroughs, secretary.

Steamboat Springs—Commercial Club; H. A. Luekens, president; Mark Knowles, secretary.

San Miguel County

Norwood—Chamber of Commerce; Marion Conn, president; Fred Brosh, secretary.

Sedgwick County

Julesburg—Chamber of Commerce; A. C. Anderson, president; Claude R. Kinsley, secretary.

Ovid—Chamber of Commerce; Dwight Sullivan, president; A. J. Frederikson, secretary.

Sedgwick—Community Builders; Jas. Jankovsky, president; William Daniels, secretary.

Summit County

Dillon—Chamber of Commerce; E. C. Peabody, president; I. W. Blundell, secretary.

Washington County

Akron—Civic Club; R. B. Cooley, president; Rev. W. H. Clayton, secretary.

Otis—Commercial Club; H. F. Rask, secretary.

Weld County

Ault—Lions Club; Charles Muth, president; Harry M. Kurtz, secretary.

Fort Lupton—Junior Chamber of Commerce; W. W. Aichelman, president; Ralph Vincent, secretary.

Greeley—Chamber of Commerce; L. P. McArthur, president; E. H. Folbrecht, secretary.

Johnstown—Chamber of Commerce; Arthur Beeten, president; C. M. Keller, secretary.

Milliken—Community Club; Peter Mercer, president; O. L. Altvater, secretary.

Windsor—Community Club; Roland E. Palmquist, president; R. L. Collwell, secretary.

Yuma County

Wray—Commercial Club; David M. Grigsby, president; Roscoe Bullard, secretary.

Yuma—Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Kitzmiller, president; Vernon E. Trunde, secretary.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

The Colorado Trade Executives' Institute is composed of representatives of trade and business organizations, state and local chambers of commerce and commercial bodies which, through cooperative action, form a clearing house for matters affecting their common interests. Clarence Werthan, of Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc., is president, and Earle W. Devalon, managing director of the Colorado Contractors Association, Inc., is secretary and treasurer.

The following is a list of members as of September 15, 1944, with name and address of officer in charge of

each. 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, 314 Tramway Bldg.

Colorado Chain Stores Assn., Inc.—E. P. Gavin, secretary, Railway Exchange Bldg.

Colorado Contractors Assn., Inc.—Earle W. Devalon, managing director, 301 Flat Iron Bldg.

Colorado Education Association—Craig Minear, executive secretary, 1512 Stout Street.

Colorado Employer's Council—James P. Logan, 504 Boston Bldg.

Colorado Food Brokers Association—G. E. Ryan, secretary, Sugar Bldg.

Colorado Mining Association—Robert S. Palmer, secretary, 204 State Office Bldg.

Colorado Motor Carriers Association, Inc.—E. Robert Baker, executive secretary-treasurer, Room 407 Denham Bldg.

Colorado Petroleum Industries—Geo. Douglas, executive secretary, 810 Midland Savings Bldg.

Colorado Pharmaceutical Association—Chas. J. Clayton, secretary, 722 First National Bank Bldg.

Colorado Press Association—Edwin A. Bemis, Littleton.

Colorado State Chamber of Commerce—W. E. Amlong, 1726 Champa Street (C. of C. Bldg.).

Colorado State Chamber of Commerce—Donald D. Keim, 1726 Champa Street (C. of C. Bldg.).

Denver Association Building Owners and Managers—Miss Rebecca H. Strasser, asst. secretary, 1324 Ogden Street, Apt. 1.

Denver Automobile Dealers Association—Tom Braden, secretary, 16 W. 13th Avenue.

Denver Chamber of Commerce—Carl Berg, 1726 Champa St. (C. of C. Bldg.).

Denver Chamber of Commerce—G. E. Collision, secretary-manager, 1726 Champa Street (C. of C. Bldg.).

Denver Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc.—Harry Custance, 519 17th Street.

Denver Master Plumbers Association—F. H. Hanlin, executive secretary, 1026 17th Street.

Denver Real Estate Exchange—Miss Margaret Kay Stewart, 402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Denver Retail Grocers & Meat Dealers Association—Harry Chrysler, secretary, 704 Interstate Trust Bldg.

Denver Retail Merchants Association—George A. Flannigan, secretary, 1726 Champa Street (C. of C. Bldg.).

Laundry Dealers Association—Frank LeRoy, secretary, 2500 Curtis Street.

Leyden Lignite Co.—Harry Nash, 1100 14th Street.

Manufacturers Association of Colorado—Allan T. Flint, secretary-manager, 205-6 Colorado National Bank Bldg.

Mountain States Hardware & Implement Association—John T. Bartlett, secretary, 637 Pine Street, Boulder, Colo.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—J. V. Smith, secretary, Colorado National Bank Bldg.

Northern Colorado Coals, Inc.—N. C. Brooks, secretary, Sugar Bldg.

Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.—Clarence Werthan, 1509 Cheyenne Place.

South Denver Civic Association—Carl G. Hoffman, 104 Broadway.

State Grange & Hog Growers Association—C. W. Swayze, 16 W. 13th Avenue.

U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce—Mrs. Elizabeth Pettus, Mgr., 518 Customs House (19th & Stout Sts.).

Western Portland Cement Association—Wm. B. Cheek, district manager, 522 Boston Bldg.

Radio and Aviation

Licensed Broadcasting Stations—Number of Radios in the State—Revenue—

Licensed Airplanes and Pilot—Civil Air Routes—Airports and Facilities—Stapleton Airfield—Modification Center

ALL radio activities in the United States are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission and it is unlawful for any person to operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio within any state, territory or possession when the effects of such use extend beyond the borders thereof except in accordance with a license issued by the commission. Radio division No. 15, with headquarters in the New Customs House, Denver, comprises Colorado, Utah and Wyoming and is in charge of an inspector who supervises the enforcement of the federal regulations and

monitors all radio transmission regularly to see that the traffic rules are observed.

There is within the district at a location not made public, but outside of the state, a radio intelligence station 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. This division also has an office in Denver in charge of a monitoring officer.

The country is divided into zones for allocating the use of wave lengths, and Colorado is in the fifth zone. The signal calls for all broadcasting stations within the fifth zone begin with the letter "K."

There are 14 radio broadcasting stations in Colorado, as of July 1, 1944, of which 10 are licensed to operate on unlimited time, two for specified hours, and two on divided time. Seven of the Colorado 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 "NBC" network in this territory. Stations KVOB, Denver, and KGHF, Pueblo, are outlets for the "blue" network. Station KLZ, Denver, and KVOR, Colorado Springs, are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting system (CBS), and KFEL, Denver, and KFXJ, Grand Junction, are affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting system (MBS).

Station KPOF, owned and operated by the Pillar of Fire society, is wholly non-commercial and is devoted to religious, educational and benevolent activities. It has been on the air since the spring of 1928. The transmitter is located on the campus of Belleview Junior college, four miles north of Denver. A modern 250-foot tower, illuminated with red lights and beacon, is part of its equipment.

A table is published herewith giving a list of Colorado stations, their call signals, names of licensees, power, frequency and time allotment as of July 1, 1944.

Amateur Stations—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 recommendations of the defense communications board.

Municipal Radio Service—Police patrol cars equipped with low frequency radios which permit communication between police headquarters and police officers are coming into wide use in Colorado and include both one-way and two-way communication. Their primary purpose is to save time in preventing crimes and apprehending criminals. The cities and towns using this type of equipment for police are: Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, La Junta, Sterling, Greeley, Fort Collins, Longmont, Boulder and Grand Junction.

The State Highway Patrol uses mobile units only under working agreements with the police departments of municipalities. These units switch communications from one city police department to another, according to which they are nearest.

Television—Stations KOA and KLZ, of Denver, have pending before the Federal Communications Commission applications for licenses to erect and operate television stations, but final action is not expected on these until after the end of the war on account of federal limitations on necessary materials.

Railroad Radio Activities—Communication between freight train crew members, extending from the cab of the engineer to the caboose, is being tried out on an experimental basis in Colorado. The Denver & Rio Grande Western and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads began in the summer of 1944 installing equipment for use on their fast freight trains on an exploratory basis under temporary licenses. The principal results sought are faster service in handling trains and the improvement of the safety factor.

Number of Radio Receiving Sets—The Bureau of the Census reported 258,573 dwelling units with radios in Colorado on April 1, 1940, of which 154,155 or 59.6 per cent were urban, 59,231 or 22.9 per cent were rural-non-farm, and 45,187 or 17.5 per cent were rural-farm. The report of the State Tax Commission showed 144,564 radios assessed by county assessors in 1943, at a valuation of \$2,450,363, or 114,009 less than were enumerated in the census. An accompanying table gives the number of radios reported by the two agencies, by counties, for 1940 and 1943, with the ratio of those assessed to those reported by the census bureau.

Radio Broadcasting Revenue—Eight Colorado broadcasting stations reported to the Federal Communications Commission for 1941, the latest released, total revenue from the sale of station time of \$1,368,287, of which \$407,225 was from the sale of time to major networks, \$343,850 from the sale of time by non-network stations to national and regional users, and \$617,212 from the sale of time to local users. For the single week beginning October

12, 1941, the stations reported 251 executives and full-time employees who received \$10,266 in compensation, and 47 part-time employees who received \$446 in compensation.

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, JULY 1, 1944

(Source: Federal Communications Commission)

Location	Call Signal	Licensee	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilocycles	Time
Alamosa -----	KGIW	E. L. Allen -----	250	1,450	Specified hours
Colorado Springs-----	KVOR	Out West Broadcasting Co.--	1 000	1,300	Unlimited
Denver (Edgewater)*--	KFEL	Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc.----	5,000	950	Unlimited
Denver -----	KVOD	Colorado Radio Corp.-----	5,000	630	Unlimited
Denver (near Denver)*-	KLZ	KLZ Broadcasting Co., Inc.---	5,000	560	Unlimited
Denver -----	KMYR	F. W. Meyer-----	250	1,340	Unlimited
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. -----	500 1,000	920	Unlimited Day time
Greeley -----	KFKA	Midwestern Radio Corp.----	1,000	910	Shares with KPOF
La Junta-----	KOKO	Southwest Broadcasting Co.---	250	1,400	Unlimited
Pueblo -----	KGHF	Curtis P. Ritchie-----	500 1,000	1,350	Unlimited Day time
Sterling -----	KGEK	Elmer G. Beehler-----	100	1,230	Specified hours

*Transmitter location in parenthesis.

AVIATION

All civil and commercial aerial navigation in the United States is under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board, an independent agency of the federal government, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce. The primary functions of the first named board are the regulation of economic aspects of air carrier operations; promulgation of safety standards and civil air regulations; investigation of aircraft accidents. The CAA, through the Administrator, encourages and fosters the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce; the establishment of civil airways, landing areas, and other navigation facilities; provides for the control and protection of air traffic moving in commerce; supervises technical development work in the field of aeronautics.

Denver is one of the key cities from which these activities are directed and eight administrative offices of the federal agencies are located at the Stapleton airport. These include the air carrier inspection service, with an inspector in charge, which inspects air facilities and maintenance in Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota in District 5, and also is headquarters for part of District 7, comprising western Kansas and Nebraska. An airport division has jurisdiction over airports in District 5, and another operates a civil air patrol.

An air traffic control center at Stapleton airport is the field office for the region with some 1,800 miles of airways under its jurisdiction. An airways communication station serves the general western territory and is one of two relay offices in a network of approximately 30,000 miles of telegraph wires connecting all of the ma-

(Continued on Page 232)

RADIOS: NUMBER REPORTED IN 1940 CENSUS, NUMBER ASSESSED AND ASSESSED VALUE IN 1943, AND RATIO NUMBER ASSESSED TO NUMBER REPORTED, BY COUNTIES

(Sources: Bureau of the Census and State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Housing Units with Radio 1940 Census		Radios Assessed 1943		Ratio Number Assessed to Number Reported %
	Number	% All Units	Number	Value	
Adams	4,402	81.7	2,677	\$ 35,065	60.8
Alamosa	2,105	78.8	365	5,475	17.3
Arapahoe	7,798	89.2	7,187	117,930	92.2
Archuleta	506	53.0	142	2,615	28.1
Baca	1,085	64.9	636	7,835	58.6
Bent	1,771	77.6	300	4,650	16.9
Boulder	10,070	90.2	3,902	57,950	38.7
Chaffee	1,936	82.4	965	13,100	49.8
Cheyenne	642	80.1	296	2,065	46.1
Clear Creek	957	84.8	391	5,710	40.9
Conejos	1,268	50.7	350	5,705	27.6
Costilla	627	40.8	121	2,140	19.3
Crowley	1,041	76.0	853	8,630	81.9
Custer	447	67.6	166	2,685	37.1
Delta	3,369	76.5	1,511	20,600	44.8
Denver	86,621	93.7	61,698	1,211,020	71.2
Dolores	323	66.2	120	1,530	37.1
Douglas	818	81.3	273	4,950	33.4
Eagle	1,135	78.3	675	11,730	59.5
Elbert	1,149	76.0	407	5,572	35.4
El Paso	14,593	90.9	9,063	175,550	62.1
Fremont	4,199	81.9	3,332	36,920	79.4
Garfield	2,216	74.7	1,558	24,075	70.3
Gilpin	437	76.0	149	1,810	34.1
Grand	780	79.3	307	4,905	39.4
Gunnison	1,415	81.4	716	11,330	50.6
Hinsdale	76	62.8	51	970	67.1
Huerfano	2,308	58.7	679	10,195	29.4
Jackson	367	74.4	210	2,290	57.2
Jefferson	7,718	90.9	4,034	53,300	52.3
Kiowa	602	76.8	460	7,523	76.4
Kit Carson	1,441	73.4	1,112	10,390	77.2
Lake	1,699	86.9	1,101	18,550	64.8
La Plata	2,901	72.2	1,109	19,730	38.2
Larimer	8,925	88.2	2,871	38,980	32.2
Las Animas	4,917	61.5	889	13,735	18.1
Lincoln	1,277	78.8	1,055	14,275	82.6
Logan	3,796	83.3	2,554	35,795	67.3
Mesa	7,216	80.5	2,511	39,270	34.8
Mineral	232	79.5	126	2,420	54.3
Moffat	1,119	75.1	829	13,455	74.1
Montezuma	1,704	65.6	956	10,405	56.1
Montrose	3,064	76.8	1,098	21,135	35.8
Morgan	3,681	84.8	2,131	27,805	57.9
Otero	4,855	77.9	3,114	51,605	64.1
Ouray	499	81.4	120	1,905	24.0
Park	780	75.9	212	3,475	27.2
Phillips	1,170	84.5	1,007	10,705	86.1
Pitkin	423	76.9	151	2,185	35.7
Prowers	2,507	79.0	1,898	17,618	75.7
Pueblo	15,493	86.9	4,399	69,570	28.4
Rio Blanco	653	78.9	129	2,045	19.7
Rio Grande	2,196	71.5	542	8,450	24.7
Routt	2,331	79.8	524	11,140	22.5
Saguache	951	62.7	276	5,530	29.0
San Juan	324	83.5	176	2,080	54.3
San Miguel	691	69.2	167	2,780	24.2
Sedgwick	1,127	84.2	562	11,660	49.9
Summit	481	73.7	65	700	13.5
Teller	1,624	83.5	851	13,060	52.4
Washington	1,636	76.3	780	10,325	47.7
Weld	13,602	83.2	6,730	91,300	49.5
Yuma	2,477	79.3	925	12,460	37.3
Total	258,573	...	144,564	\$2,450,363	55.9

(Continued from Page 230)

for airports of the country. Other branches of the service include a safety bureau, a general inspection branch and a war training service. Through these various agencies constant contact with and control over all civil and commercial planes operating in the region is maintained.

There were nine interstate commercial air lines operating in Colorado under the authority of CAA on September 15, 1944. These routes cover 6,499 airline miles extending from coast to coast and connect with other lines reaching almost every city of importance in the United States and the termini of lines operating to foreign countries. One of the main transcontinental traffic routes runs east and west through Denver and Cheyenne from coast to coast. As of September 1, 1943, nine daily round trip flights of Douglas DC-3 planes were maintained on this route, these flights splitting at Salt Lake City and North Platte and four going by way of Cheyenne and five by way of Denver. From North Platte east the flights follow the same route and from Salt Lake City five go to San Francisco and four to Los Angeles.

Another transcontinental route operates south of Colorado through Amarillo, Las Vegas and Albuquerque with seven round trip daily flights. Farther south, through Dallas and El Paso, is the third major transcontinental route which operates eight round trip flights daily. Running north and south through Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo are the other Colorado routes which intersect the transcontinental routes. Two round trip flights of Lodestar planes are made daily between Denver and Cheyenne and three between Denver and Pueblo, two continuing on south and one going east. A Douglas DC-3 plane daily round trip flight goes from Denver to Forth Worth, and a Lodestar service from Denver, via El Paso, to San Antonio.

These routes, their number, operator and mileage are shown in a separate table.

The expansion of scheduled air transportation, which was taking place on a large scale up to 1942, was halted to a considerable degree by the entrance of the United States into the world war. The government, as a war necessity, took over a large number of aircraft in use by the commercial air lines, approximately 45 per cent, and this reduced the total miles flown by domestic air carriers from 140,035,402

miles in 1942 to 101,016,095 miles in 1943, a decrease of 28 per cent. However, these requisitioned planes are being returned as fast as possible, and governmental agencies are easing restrictions on production for commercial purposes. Another retarding factor was an order of CAB on December 21, 1941, holding in suspense all applications involving the issuance of certificates for new routes. This was terminated on June 21, 1943.

Denver is expected to become one of the key cities of the nation in the post-war development of aviation and numerous public and private agencies are making plans in anticipation of same. The Civil Aeronautics Board, following the termination of its order suspending action on pending applications for certificates, held hearings in Denver in September, 1944, on proposed routes, extensions of existing routes, and for the establishment of so-called "feeder" lines. This is nearly double the number of routes at present in operation, and include transcontinental as well as local lines. The trend in the development of civilian aviation is expected to go along on parallel lines with commercial development.

Airports—There were 43 airports in Colorado on June 30, 1942, as reported by CAA, of which 26 were municipal, 11 commercial, 4 intermediary, 1 army and 1 private. Eight of these were lighted fields. Following the entrance of the United States into the war, the undesignated airports were temporarily closed down until they could be inspected, the personnel fingerprinted, and pilots' identification established, and guards and lights installed. All which met the requirements were then reopened to civilian flyers. The scarcity of planes and lack of air service, however, caused many of them to remain closed down.

In anticipation of increased demand for civilian airport facilities following the conclusion of the war, the state, the city and the county planning commissions and civic organizations are studying ways and means to meet the situation. Forty-four cities and towns in the state have applications pending for the establishment of air service and facilities. A preliminary survey of 81 Colorado communities conducted by a representative of CAA and state agencies resulted in an agreement that efforts should be concentrated on approximately 40 airports needed for interstate air lines and private fliers. The 1937 general assembly created the

State Aeronautical Commission, with power to establish, regulate and maintain airports, but no appropriation was made for its use. The commission is held intact and will seek a clarification of its authority from the legislature and an appropriation with which to function. The CAA is giving particular attention to state enabling legislation necessary to permit municipalities and counties to establish airports and to prevent, by zoning methods, the establishment of hazards within the aerial approaches of airports.

Aircraft and Pilots—There were 226 certificated aircraft in Colorado on June 30, 1942, which compares with 220 on the same date in 1941 and 145 in 1940. The number of certificated pilots in the state on June 30, 1942, was 1,608, which compares with 1,260 in 1941 and 530 in 1940. No figures have been published subsequent to 1942.

The growth of the domestic air carrier operations of the country is shown in the statistical reports of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The figures for 1943 generally are less than in 1942 on account of war conditions except for the items of mail and express transported. A better comparison is for 1938, the year before the war started, and for 1942. Total miles flown in 1938 were 70,665,423, which compares with 140,035,402 miles in 1942. Number of revenue passengers in 1938 was 1,071,899, as compared with 3,986,220 in 1942. Mail pound-miles increased from 14,137,360,791 in 1938 to 31,439,676,248 in 1942. Total revenue went from \$40,144,456 in 1938 to \$107,221,264 in 1942.

In 1942, out of 135,277,002 revenue miles flown there were 31 accidents of which only 5 resulted in fatalities. Out of 3,986,220 revenue passengers carried 62 were fatally injured or 0.0016 per cent.

STAPLETON AIRFIELD

The Denver municipal airport, now known as Stapleton Field, holder of the distinctive AA1 rating, ranks among the outstanding airports of the country and is recognized as a major factor in making Denver the hub of western aviation. The site for the airport, consisting of approximately a square mile of land near the northeastern city limits, was purchased in 1928 for \$141,417. At the end of 1929, total disbursements, including the cost of the site, engineering, construction and equipment, amounted to \$414,319. From that modest beginning until the summer of 1944 it has undergone continual expansion until its present valuation is placed at \$10,000,000, equally divided between the airport and its facilities and the United States army modification center and its equipment.

The airport has an altitude of 5,301 feet above sea level. Its area has increased to one and three-fourths miles in length and one and three-fourths miles in width. It has four runways, the longest being the north-south runway, 7,200 feet in length. These long runways were designed to facilitate the takeoff of big army bombers and cargo planes which must move at a faster speed to produce the lift necessary for flight in a high altitude. The field is fully equipped with the most

INTERSTATE COMMERCIAL AIR LINES OPERATING IN COLORADO UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

Route	Operator	Route	Miles
No. 1	United Airlines Transportation Corp.	Denver, Cheyenne, Rock Springs, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco	1,105
No. 1	United Airlines Transportation Corp.	Denver, North Platte, Grand Island, Lincoln, Omaha, Des Moines, Chicago, Cleveland, New York	1,742
No. 15	Braniff Airways, Inc.	Denver, Pueblo, Amarillo, Wichita Falls, Fort Worth	676
No. 17	United Airlines Transportation Corp.	Denver, Cheyenne	96
No. 28	Inland Air Lines, Inc.	Denver, Cheyenne	96
No. 29	Continental Air Lines, Inc.	Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Roswell, Carlsbad, El Paso, San Antonio	1,032
No. 35	Inland Air Lines, Inc.	Denver, Cheyenne, Scottsbluff, Rapid City, Spearfish, Huron	655
No. 43	Continental Air Lines, Inc.	Pueblo, La Junta, Garden City, Dodge City, Hutchinson, Wichita, Tulsa	544
No. 60	Continental Air Lines, Inc.	Denver, Topeka, Kansas City	553

modern flight facilities, including beacon, boundary, approach and landing area flood lights, traffic control tower, communications system, weather reporting service and safety apparatuses.

The United States government maintains complete facilities at the airport for the safe operation of planes into and out of the field in all kinds of weather. Regional headquarters for six divisions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, more fully described under "Aviation" in this chapter, are located at the airport as well as divisional offices and facilities of four major airline companies, Continental, United, Inland and Braniff.

In addition to the use of the airport for civil aviation and interstate and transcontinental commercial air service, it also is a base for army planes flying cargo for the armed forces to all of the battle fronts. The Denver Modification Center, which is described more fully under a separate heading, was completed in 1943, and in it flying fortresses and B-29 bombers are given their final equipment for battle.

The name of the Municipal Airport was officially changed to Stapleton field, in honor of the mayor of Denver, on August 25, 1944, at which time it received the national security award from the federal government, the first airport so honored. Guests at this ceremony included members of congress, representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, army officers and other distinguished guests.

The increasing traffic at the airport and the heavy demands upon its facilities resulted early in 1943 in the purchase by the city of 2,000 acres of land five miles south of Denver in Arapahoe county for the construction of another municipal airport to relieve congestion at Stapleton field, provide facilities for small planes and increase the air potentials of the area. Construction has been delayed pending final disposition of injunction proceedings in the courts.

DENVER MODIFICATION CENTER

One of the two largest facilities in the United States for modifying army planes for combat service is the Denver Modification Center, located at Stapleton airfield. It was built by the federal government under the supervision of Army engineers on a site provided by the city of Denver and is

operated by the Continental Air Lines, Inc. The cost of the facility, while not stated in definite figures, is conservatively estimated at \$5,000,000. The leases provide that upon the conclusion of the war the facility will revert to the city of Denver unless the government chooses to retain it.

The primary functions of the facility are to receive new planes from the aircraft factories, equip them with the latest improved guns, radios, ammunition and bombing facilities and flying devices, ready for combat duty at the battle fronts. Modifications are made under the highest technical skill in accordance with the requirements of the war zones to which they are sent. Planes destined for Arctic regions, desert areas, for flying at high altitudes over mountainous countries and for specific tasks are made ready for service with these particular objectives in view.

The planes thus modified are turned over to test pilots for final testing and upon certification are delivered to the Air Transport Command, which fly them to the battle fronts of the world. More than 2,000 four-engined Flying Fortresses were processed at the center up to February, 1944, at which time a changeover to B-29s, Superfortresses, was made. The number of the latter going through the center is withheld for military reasons.

The first step in the inauguration of the facility was taken on July 17, 1942, when Continental Air Lines, Inc., leased the Colorado national guard hangars at the airfield and began the modification of bombers under an army contract. Bombers equipped at this center were flown to the Pacific and participated in the Midway naval and air engagement. So successful was the work undertaken that an enlargement of the center was undertaken and on April 20, 1943, Mayor B. F. Stapleton announced that arrangements had been completed and work would start the following month. The new plant began operations in the fall of 1943.

In the raid over the steel center of Yawata, in the Japanese home islands, by the Twentieth Bomber command on June 15, 1944, some of the B-29 Superfortresses participating in that operation were equipped for the task in the Denver center and flown to the bases from which the flights started.

Cost of Living

Changes in the Cost of Food, Clothing, Rent, Fuel, House Furnishings and Miscellaneous Items Purchased by Wage Earners and Low Salaried Workers—Residential Electric Service Costs—Typical Bills—Natural Gas Rates

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 Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor compiles at regular intervals the average cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low salaried workers and data on all items entering into the cost of living in 34 large cities and the cost of food items in a total of 56 cities. 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 indexes thus obtained in turn form a base upon which estimates for other cities and towns in the state may be ascertained.

The BLS index indicates changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services bought by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities. The items covered represented 70 per cent of the expenditures of families who had incomes ranging from \$1,250 to \$2,000 in 1934-36. The index does not show the full wartime effect on the cost of living of

such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods, and forced changes in housing and eating away from home. It does not measure changes in total "living costs"—that is, in the total amount families spend for living. Income taxes and bond subscriptions are not included.

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 Trends—A table published herewith gives the indexes for food, clothing, rent; fuel, electricity and ice;

house furnishings; and miscellaneous items; and for all the items combined for Denver on specified dates from 1917 to August 15, 1944, inclusive, with comparative indexes for all items for 34 cities on the same dates. The indexes on all items combined for Denver and the 34 cities do not furnish data for a comparison of the cost of living in Denver with other cities and are intended to show only the trend of living costs. For example: The index figure on all items for the 34 cities combined in December, 1917, was 97.8 and for Denver, 97.6. The indexes for that date indicate that the cost of living was 2.2 points below the weighted averages for 1935-1939 in the 34 cities combined and 2.4 points for Denver. In December, 1918, one year later, the indexes were 118.0 for the 34 cities and 117.4 for Denver. A comparison of the indexes shows that the indicated cost of living in the 34 cities increased 20.2 points within the year and in Denver only 19.8 points. In other words, the increase in the cost of living between December, 1917, and December, 1918, was greater in the 34 cities than in Denver. A further comparison of the indexes reveals that from December, 1918, to June, 1919, the cost of living in Denver increased more rapidly than in the 34 cities. A similar comparison through the years down to August 15, 1944, shows that while living costs in Denver have followed the national trend, the increases have been slightly under those for the 34 cities combined. Especially is this true from the entrance of the United States into World War II down to the latest date for which comparisons are given.

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 cities combined as of June 15 from 1937 to 1944, inclusive. The indexes show that during the eight years the increase in the cost of food in Denver was practically the same as in the 34 cities with only minor exceptions. The same generally is true for clothing, the comparable trend being slightly less pronounced. Rents, however, have shown a larger increase in each of the eight years. Fuel, elec-

tricity and ice indexes for Denver were below those for the combined cities in four of the eight years compared. House furnishings indexes for Denver and the 34 cities on June 15, 1937, were 103.1 and 104.3. These showed increase up to June 15, 1944, to 143.2 for Denver and 138.4 for the combined cities. On all items combined Denver had shown a smaller increase in each year except 1937, 1938 and 1939.

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.

A table published herewith shows the average net monthly consumption and cost of natural gas in Denver on December 15, 1943, with comparisons with 13 other cities using natural gas. It also gives the average net monthly prices per 1,000 cubic feet.

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 are 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 LARGE CITIES ON COMPARATIVE DATES

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)
(1935-1939=100)

	June 15, 1944	June 15, 1943	June 15, 1942	June 15, 1941	June 15, 1940	June 15, 1939	June 15, 1938	June 15, 1937
Food:								
Denver	137.5	141.0	123.7	103.0	96.2	94.5	98.0	106.7
34 cities.....	135.7	141.9	123.2	105.9	98.3	93.6	98.2	106.0
Clothing:								
Denver	129.6	124.2	123.2	100.6	99.9	98.7	101.8	102.3
34 cities.....	138.0	127.9	125.3	103.3	101.7	100.3	102.2	102.5
Rent:								
Denver	109.3	109.0	109.1	106.6	106.7	106.4	105.7	102.6
34 cities.....	108.1	108.0	108.5	105.8	104.6	104.3	104.2	101.0
Fuel, electricity and ice:								
Denver	104.1	99.7	99.1	97.4	97.9	97.7	101.9	101.6
34 cities.....	109.6	107.7	105.0	101.4	98.6	97.5	98.6	99.2
House furnishings:								
Denver	143.2	121.9	122.0	106.0	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1
34 cities.....	138.4	125.4	122.3	105.3	100.1	100.6	103.1	104.3
Miscellaneous:								
Denver	120.1	116.1	110.7	102.4	99.8	100.6	100.9	101.5
34 cities.....	121.7	115.7	110.9	103.3	106.6	104.4	101.8	100.9
All items:								
Denver	124.7	123.5	115.7	102.9	99.7	99.2	101.0	103.5
34 cities.....	125.4	124.8	116.4	104.6	100.5	98.6	100.9	102.8

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOW-SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER, 1917 TO 1944, 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	House Furnish- ings	Miscel- laneous
1917—Dec.	97.8	97.6	118.1	112.1	87.9	98.2	90.8	73.5
1918—Dec.	118.0	117.4	141.7	157.0	99.2	106.2	111.3	84.4
1919—June	121.0	123.2	146.9	171.7	107.1	106.5	119.2	86.5
1920—June	149.4	151.9	185.9	220.6	133.5	120.1	145.4	99.5
1921—May	126.6	128.2	116.3	172.5	155.5	135.1	129.3	104.9
1922—June	119.5	121.1	116.5	129.2	162.4	130.5	109.3	101.5
1923—June	121.6	121.5	117.0	131.0	163.0	128.1	114.5	100.7
1924—June	121.8	119.2	114.3	130.1	162.1	117.6	112.4	99.3
1925—June	124.9	123.8	128.3	128.3	160.4	124.8	113.3	99.6
1926—June	126.4	122.7	130.7	126.0	151.1	123.1	112.7	99.3
1927—June	125.7	122.0	134.1	123.4	141.7	118.7	111.6	100.0
1928—June	122.1	116.1	119.9	121.5	137.0	124.7	109.4	98.0
1929—June	122.1	116.8	122.0	121.0	133.9	116.9	106.6	102.0
1930—June	120.3	115.6	119.8	119.9	131.3	120.4	104.6	101.4
Dec.	115.3	110.1	104.2	118.2	129.9	125.2	102.0	101.1
1931—June	108.2	104.4	94.6	114.7	125.8	106.0	98.1	100.6
Dec.	104.2	100.3	89.0	104.8	120.5	105.2	90.6	100.3
1932—June	97.4	94.7	81.5	94.9	112.7	99.4	82.5	99.8
Dec.	93.5	91.3	78.5	90.0	105.9	93.5	81.1	98.6

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOW-SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER, 1917 to 1944, INCLUSIVE, WITH COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBER FOR ALL ITEMS IN 34 LARGE CITIES COMBINED

—Continued

(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	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, Elec- tricity, and Ice	House Furnish- ings	Miscel- laneous
1933—June	90.8	89.9	80.1	89.8	97.8	95.1	80.9	96.4
Dec.	93.9	91.5	82.7	96.4	92.9	103.1	89.5	96.4
1934—June	95.3	93.5	89.0	97.7	90.6	103.1	91.0	96.9
Nov. 15.....	96.2	94.9	93.4	98.1	90.4	100.9	92.0	96.9
1935—March 15.....	97.8	97.2	99.6	99.2	89.8	99.4	93.6	97.7
Oct. 15.....	98.0	97.2	99.6	98.3	91.5	98.5	95.2	97.3
1936—Jan. 15.....	98.8	97.9	100.3	98.8	92.3	99.0	96.1	98.1
July 15.....	99.4	99.6	103.2	97.7	94.8	99.2	96.5	99.2
Sept. 15.....	100.4	100.5	104.5	98.3	96.6	99.6	96.9	99.5
1937—March 15.....	101.8	102.8	107.6	100.5	99.6	100.6	100.8	100.8
June 15.....	102.8	103.5	106.7	102.3	102.6	101.6	103.1	101.5
Sept. 15.....	104.3	105.1	107.2	105.3	104.1	101.8	106.0	103.9
Dec. 15.....	103.0	103.3	102.6	104.5	105.5	101.9	106.4	102.4
1938—March 15.....	100.9	101.0	97.6	102.8	105.7	102.2	105.2	100.9
June 15.....	100.9	101.0	98.0	101.8	105.7	101.9	102.8	100.9
Sept. 15.....	100.7	100.2	95.5	100.0	106.0	101.6	102.7	101.6
Dec. 15.....	100.2	99.9	95.9	98.7	106.0	101.6	101.9	100.9
1939—March 15.....	99.1	99.2	94.1	98.7	106.1	97.8	101.5	101.2
June 15.....	98.6	99.2	94.5	98.7	106.4	97.7	101.5	100.6
Sept. 15.....	100.6	99.7	95.7	98.8	106.6	97.6	102.2	100.9
Dec. 15.....	99.6	99.7	95.0	99.6	106.8	97.8	103.7	100.8
1940—March 15.....	99.8	98.7	93.9	100.0	106.7	97.8	101.5	98.9
June 15.....	100.5	99.7	96.2	99.9	106.7	97.9	102.2	99.8
Sept. 15.....	100.4	98.9	92.9	100.0	106.7	98.1	102.1	100.0
Dec. 15.....	100.7	100.2	95.9	100.0	106.9	98.4	102.1	101.6
1941—March 15.....	101.2	99.9	95.1	100.1	106.7	97.4	103.2	101.4
June 15.....	104.6	102.9	103.0	100.6	106.6	97.4	106.0	102.4
Sept. 15.....	108.1	106.0	107.3	108.1	107.1	97.4	169.9	104.5
Dec. 15.....	110.5	109.4	111.9	112.9	108.4	98.2	115.9	107.5
1942—Jan. 15.....	112.0	111.3	116.4	114.3	108.4	98.2	117.5	108.1
March 15.....	114.3	113.1	117.7	120.8	108.9	99.3	121.3	109.7
May 15.....	116.0	115.7	122.9	124.9	109.0	99.3	122.2	110.8
June 15.....	116.4	115.7	123.7	123.2	109.1	99.1	122.0	110.7
July 15.....	117.0	116.9	124.4	123.3	109.1	99.1	122.0	110.7
Aug. 15.....	117.5	116.3	126.0	123.4	109.1	99.1	122.0	109.5
Sept. 15.....	117.8	117.2	126.8	123.4	109.1	99.1	121.7	112.2
Oct. 15.....	119.0	117.8	128.4	123.3	109.1	98.9	121.7	112.4
Nov. 15.....	119.8	118.5	129.9	123.3	109.1	99.3	121.9	112.8
Dec. 15.....	120.4	119.5	132.4	123.4	109.1	99.4	121.9	113.1
1943—Jan. 15.....	120.7	119.6	132.6	123.7	109.1	99.6	121.9	113.2
Feb. 15.....	121.0	120.3	133.9	123.9	109.1	100.0	121.9	113.9
March 15.....	122.8	121.8	137.2	124.7	109.1	100.1	121.8	114.5
April 15.....	124.1	122.5	139.0	124.7	109.1	100.1	121.8	114.5
May 15.....	125.1	124.4	143.8	124.0	109.1	100.1	121.8	115.5
June 15.....	124.8	123.5	141.0	124.2	109.0	99.7	121.9	116.1
July 15.....	123.9	122.7	138.4	124.6	109.0	100.4	121.9	116.2
Aug. 15.....	123.4	121.1	134.5	124.7	109.0	100.9	121.9	116.2
Sept. 15.....	123.9	121.6	134.8	125.9	109.0	101.3	122.0	116.2
Oct. 15.....	124.4	121.9	135.3	126.0	109.0	101.3	122.6	116.6
Nov. 15.....	124.2	122.5	136.8	126.2	109.0	101.3	123.2	116.6
Dec. 15.....	124.4	123.5	138.7	126.6	109.0	103.5	123.8	117.1
1944—Jan. 15.....	124.2	122.6	136.0	126.1	109.0	103.6	123.8	117.5
Feb. 15.....	123.8	122.6	135.7	126.9	109.0	103.6	124.8	117.5
March 15.....	123.8	122.9	135.7	128.3	109.1	103.6	126.5	117.7
April 15.....	124.6	123.9	136.6	128.5	109.2	103.6	136.4	119.5
May 15.....	125.1	125.1	139.3	128.6	109.3	104.1	136.7	120.1
June 15.....	125.4	124.7	137.5	129.6	109.3	104.1	143.2	120.1
July 15.....	126.1	125.9	140.6	130.1	109.3	104.1	143.2	120.1
Aug. 15.....	126.3	124.7	137.1	130.8	109.3	104.1	143.3	120.1

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD ITEMS

The relative importance of the items entering into the cost of food is computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the 56 cities where food prices are collected. It was last computed for Denver as of March, 1944. A comparison of the two groups of figures shows that Denver ranks below the combined cities in consumption of cereals and bakery products, meats, dairy products, eggs and canned fruits and vegetables, and higher in fresh fruits and vegetables, dried fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, and sugar. Beverages have the same importance in Denver as in combined cities.

The relative importance of the general classes of food items for Denver and for the 56 cities combined as of March 14, 1944, is as follows:

	56 Denver Cities	
Cereals and bakery products	14.2	14.8
Meats, fish, and poultry....	24.5	27.7
Dairy products	16.8	19.5
Eggs	4.7	6.0
Fruits and vegetables.....	29.1	24.5
Fresh	24.5	20.3
Canned	3.1	3.2
Dried	1.5	1.0
Beverages	1.7	1.7
Fats and oils.....	4.6	3.6
Sugar	3.5	2.2
	100.0	100.0

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.

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. of the federal power act, the Federal Power Commission made its first sur-

The trend in rates for 25 kwh for lighting and small appliances, as shown in typical monthly bills, between January 1, 1939, and January 1, 1943, is shown in the following comparative figures:

City	1939	1943
Alamosa	\$1.90	\$1.55
Boulder	1.60	1.50
Brighton	1.97	1.40
Colorado Springs.....	1.23	1.19
Delta	1.90	1.90
Denver	1.50	1.25
Durango	2.20	1.65
Fort Collins.....	1.50	1.50
Fort Morgan.....	1.20	1.20
Grand Junction.....	1.78	1.60
Greeley	1.63	1.50
La Junta.....	2.20	2.01
Lamar	2.13	2.13
Leadville	2.07	1.60
Longmont	1.75	1.50
Loveland	1.90	1.90
Montrose	2.20	1.65
Pueblo	1.75	1.60
Rocky Ford	2.20	1.60
Salida	1.90	1.60
Sterling	1.78	1.66
Trinidad	2.06	1.66
Walsenburg	2.06	1.66

Two tables on residential electric service are published herewith. One gives examples of typical monthly bills and average increment charges for residential service in 32 Colorado communities according to quantity of electricity used and the other shows highest and lowest typical bills for communities of 2,500 or more population, both based on rates in effect on January 1, 1943.

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, 1939

and 1941 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, 406 in the 1939-1940, and 219-223 in the 1941-1942 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 IN COLORADO: EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS AND AVERAGE INCREMENTAL CHARGES FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE IN SPECIFIED COMMUNITIES, JANUARY 1, 1943

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—For comparison with rates in effect January 1, 1937, see page 441 in Year Book for 1937-1938, with rates in effect January 1, 1939, see page 404 in Year Book for 1939-1940 and rates in effect January 1, 1941, see page 220 in Year Book for 1941-1942.

COMMUNITY	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			
	Minimum Bill		25 kwh				Incremental Charge Between			
	Amount	Kwh Included					25 kwh Typical Bill (Principally Lighting)	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)
			100 kwh	250 kwh	500 kwh					
Alamosa -----	\$1.00	15	\$1.55	\$4.35	\$7.35	‡\$10.48	6.2	3.7	2.0	1.3
Aurora -----	.90	15	1.40	4.15	7.15	‡9.65	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0
Boulder -----	1.00	14	1.50	4.07	7.07	‡9.57	6.0	3.4	2.0	1.0
Brighton -----	.90	15	1.40	4.15	7.15	‡9.65	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0
Canon City‡ -----	1.00	15	1.60	4.60	8.10	‡10.60	6.4	4.0	2.3	1.0
Canon City‡ -----	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	‡10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
Colorado Springs*	.75	15	1.19	3.41	6.21	8.71	4.8	3.0	1.9	1.0
Delta* -----	1.00	12	1.90	4.45	7.45	11.20	7.6	3.4	2.0	1.5
Denver -----	.75	15	1.25	3.80	6.80	‡9.30	5.0	3.4	2.0	1.0
Durango -----	.90	10	1.65	3.90	7.15	10.90	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.5
Englewood -----	.90	19	1.19	4.75	8.50	‡11.00	4.8	4.7	2.5	1.0
Florence‡ -----	1.00	15	1.60	4.60	8.10	‡10.60	6.4	4.0	2.3	1.0
Florence‡ -----	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	‡10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
Fort Collins* ----	1.00	16	1.50	4.10	6.05	‡8.55	6.0	3.5	1.3	1.0
Fort Morgan* ----	.90	15	1.20	2.70	6.40	8.90	4.8	2.0	2.5	1.0
Golden -----	.90	19	1.19	4.75	8.50	‡11.00	4.8	4.7	2.5	1.0
Grand Junction --	1.00	13	1.60	4.24	7.24	‡9.74	6.4	3.5	2.0	1.0
Greeley -----	1.00	16	1.50	4.10	7.10	9.80	6.0	3.5	2.0	1.1
La Junta* -----	1.00	10	2.01	3.88	7.03	‡9.53	8.0	2.5	2.1	1.0
Lamar* -----	1.00	10	2.13	5.00	7.50	10.00	8.5	3.8	1.7	1.0
Las Animas* ----	1.00	14	1.61	4.48	7.98	‡11.73	6.4	3.8	2.3	1.5
Leadville -----	1.00	15	1.60	4.70	7.70	‡10.20	6.4	4.1	2.0	1.0
Longmont* -----	1.00	16	1.50	3.50	6.50	9.10	6.0	2.7	2.0	1.0
Loveland* -----	1.00	10	1.90	4.15	6.90	10.65	7.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
Monte Vista -----	1.00	15	1.55	4.35	7.35	‡10.48	6.2	3.7	2.0	1.3
Montrose -----	.90	10	1.65	3.90	7.15	10.90	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.5
Pueblo -----	1.00	15	1.60	4.30	8.10	‡10.60	6.4	3.6	2.5	1.0
Pueblo -----	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	‡10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
Rocky Ford‡ -----	1.00	15	1.60	4.60	8.10	‡10.60	6.4	4.0	2.3	1.0
Rocky Ford‡ -----	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	‡10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
Salida -----	1.00	15	1.60	4.70	7.70	‡10.83	6.4	4.1	2.0	1.3
Sterling -----	1.00	13	1.66	4.42	7.42	‡9.92	6.6	3.7	2.0	1.0
Trinidad -----	1.00	15	1.66	4.68	8.34	‡11.59	6.6	4.0	2.4	1.3
Walsenburg ----	1.00	15	1.66	4.68	8.34	‡11.59	6.6	4.0	2.4	1.3

*Publicly owned utility.

‡Standard rate.

‡Objective rate.

‡Computed under a rate which limits the hours of use of water heating devices.

NATURAL GAS: AVERAGE NET MONTHLY CONSUMPTION AND COST OF NATURAL GAS IN DENVER ON DECEMBER 15, 1943, WITH COMPARISON 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 840 British thermal units per cubic foot. Therefore, a range consumes an average of 1,260 feet of gas in a month in producing 10.6 therms of heat. The cost of 1,260 cubic feet of gas consumed in a month under the Denver schedule is \$2.15 including 2 per cent sales tax, or \$1.71 per thousand cubic feet of gas or 20.3 cents per therm.

For comparison of prices with former years, see following editions of the Colorado Year Book: 1935-36, page 343; 1937-38, page 439; 1939-40, page 402; 1941-42, page 225.

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 ¹	840	1,260	\$2.15	2,330	\$3.31	3,640	\$4.16	4,830	\$4.80
Atlanta	980	1,080	1.70	2,000	2.62	3,120	3.69	4,140	4.80
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	3,690	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	1.77	2,910	2.40	3,870	2.98
Detroit ²	1,014	1,050	1.54	1,930	2.62	3,020	3.95	4,000	5.15
Kansas City ¹	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	1,055	1,000	1.11	1,860	1.71	2,900	2.44	3,850	3.10
Pittsburgh: Co. 1	1,115	950	\$1.00	1,760	1.06	2,740	1.64	3,640	2.18
Cos. 2 and 3	1,100	960	1.39	1,780	1.93	2,780	2.58	3,690	3.17
Salt Lake City ¹	875	1,210	2.09	2,240	3.24	3,500	4.13	4,640	4.83
San Francisco	1,100	960	1.00	1,780	1.38	2,780	1.83	3,690	2.21

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	\$1.71	\$1.42	\$1.14	\$0.99	Cents 20.3	Cents 16.9	Cents 13.6	Cents 11.8
Atlanta	1.57	1.31	1.18	1.04	16.0	13.4	12.1	10.6
Butte	.89	.69	.60	.57	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.7
Cleveland	1.15	.88	.76	.71	10.5	8.0	6.9	6.4
Columbus	.90	.71	.64	.60	8.5	6.8	6.1	5.8
Dallas	1.24	.95	.82	.76	11.8	9.0	7.8	7.2
Detroit ²	1.47	1.36	1.31	1.29	14.6	13.4	12.9	12.7
Kansas City ¹	1.31	1.13	1.04	1.00	12.6	10.8	10.0	9.6
Los Angeles	1.23	.93	.79	.72	11.2	8.5	7.2	6.6
Memphis	1.28	1.13	1.05	.92	13.1	11.5	10.7	9.4
New Orleans	1.11	.92	.84	.81	10.5	8.7	8.0	7.6
Pittsburgh: Co. 1	1.05	.60	.60	.60	9.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Cos. 2 and 3	1.45	1.08	.93	.86	13.1	9.8	8.4	7.8
Salt Lake City ¹	1.73	1.45	1.18	1.04	19.7	16.6	13.5	11.9
San Francisco	1.05	.78	.66	.60	9.5	7.0	6.0	5.4

¹Tax of 2% is included.

²Tax of 3% is included.

³Minimum bill.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: HIGHEST AND LOWEST TYPICAL BILLS FOR COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE POPULATION IN COLORADO, BASED ON RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1943

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Note—The Commission's survey as of January 1, 1943, covered 34 cities and towns of 2,500 population or more in Colorado. The following table indicates the spread between maximum and minimum charges in communities of 2,500 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 Trinidad has the highest (\$1.66), a difference of 39.5 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	Trinidad	\$1.66	39.5
100	do*	3.41	do	4.68	37.2
250	Fort Collins*.....	6.05	do	8.34	37.9
COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION					
25	Englewood and Golden	\$1.19	Lamar*	\$2.13	79.0
100	Fort Morgan*.....	2.70	do*	5.00	85.2
250	do*	6.40	Englewood and Golden	8.50	32.8

*Publicly owned utility.

†Standard rate.

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. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, its gross receipts were \$8,599,569, an amount equal to \$8.15 per capita for the civilian population on March 1 of that year. It operated 596 postoffices in cities, towns and villages; 14,917 miles of rural routes; issued and paid 7,665,460 money orders amounting to \$90,045,456; and handled 12,800,034 pounds of newspapers and magazines as second-class mail. In addition to these services it conducts a division of railway mail service for the transportation of the mail; a division of air mail service charged with all matters relating to the domestic air mail; a bureau of inspection which has charge of all investigations and law violations; a postal savings system in which Colorado citizens have \$18,500,000 on deposit; and other divisions

such as research, legal and claims. Through these channels it comes into contact with practically every person in the state and serves as a barometer sensitive to every change in social, economic and public life. Likewise, in time of war, in serving as an instrumentality of communication between the civilian population and the nation's armed forces, it performs a major function in sustaining the morale of the people.

The operation and maintenance of this vast network of postal facilities costs in excess of \$7,500,000 annually and gives employment to 2,500 to 3,000 persons. Receipts from all sources run around \$7,000,000 to \$8,600,000 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 in-

tricate 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.

Another table 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 state 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, 1944.

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.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Reports of the Postmaster General)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Postoffices (number):					
First class	13	11	10	10	9
Second class	45	47	47	47	49
Third class	137	126	128	125	123
Fourth class	401	432	447	455	463
Total	596	616	632	637	644
Rural routes:					
Number	304	304	309	310	313
Mileage	14,917	14,923	14,902	14,865	14,889
Gross postal receipts.....\$	8,599,569	\$ 7,616,049	\$ 7,623,408	\$ 7,158,048	\$ 7,054,179
Principal expenses:					
Compensation to postmasters	709,874	642,537	642,557	652,050	659,244
Clerical services	2,612,974	2,044,589	1,941,266	1,876,524	1,840,000
City, village and special delivery service	1,760,061	1,576,566	1,489,625	1,421,818	1,386,422
Rural delivery service	872,761	827,232	834,416	837,779	843,504
Collection, transportation and delivery of mail	248,044	223,025	216,665	214,809	207,894
Rent, light, fuel, water and miscellaneous items	89,781	86,642	86,037	89,499	92,576
Maintenance and operations, public buildings	271,784	219,965	211,945	196,895	187,550
Money orders issued:					
Domestic:					
Number	3,870,005	2,929,166	2,770,757	2,669,685	2,683,765
Value	\$40,091,233	\$28,696,315	\$23,787,335	\$22,924,697	\$23,019,170
International:					
Number	5,860	5,269	5,424	8,333	10,722
Value	\$ 70,260	\$ 32,042	\$ 47,839	\$ 79,197	\$ 113,458
Money orders paid:					
Domestic:					
Number	3,789,260	3,585,355	3,196,714	3,079,145	3,090,828
Value	\$49,881,618	\$35,000,344	\$27,840,850	\$26,375,225	\$26,460,437
International:					
Number	335	260	327	710	1,430
Value	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,706	\$ 3,988	\$ 8,956	\$ 18,535
Second-class mail (in pounds):					
Subscribers' copies:					
Free in county	482,946	506,931	541,638	559,379	577,504
At pound rates	12,309,494	11,012,384	10,901,435	10,725,955	10,414,649
Sample copies at pound rates	7,594	18,846	18,641	18,987	23,394
Total pounds.....	12,800,034	11,538,161	11,461,714	11,304,321	11,015,547
Postage collected.....\$	226,112	\$ 197,098	\$ 195,122	\$ 191,498	\$ 181,531

POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POSTOFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Akron	\$ 12,513	\$ 11,563	\$ 10,697	\$ 10,636	\$ 10,863	\$ 11,025
Alamosa	42,788	40,763	41,355	41,686	40,363	39,959
Arvada	19,461	16,027	13,270	12,154	11,473	11,337
Boulder	142,097	125,908	118,488	115,558	112,613	111,466
Brighton	26,149	23,432	20,115	19,069	17,612	18,795
Brush	17,816	16,948	15,083	14,494	14,789	14,949
Burlington	14,013	13,335	12,442	11,889	11,901	12,328
Canon City.....	50,594	45,484	42,259	41,457	38,941	41,070
Cheyenne Wells...	10,377	12,330	10,774	9,587	9,510	9,697
Colorado Springs..	590,760	439,513	353,587	355,465	340,746	354,522
Craig	23,229	17,282	17,772	17,445	16,117	15,034
Cripple Creek.....	5,706	9,200	9,533	10,140	9,790	9,641
Delta	30,555	27,646	27,195	25,907	25,167	25,252
Denver	5,196,808	4,686,860	4,804,480	4,423,323	4,203,758	4,076,744
Durango	46,680	45,487	46,024	45,453	44,630	42,005
Estes Park.....	16,154	21,180	25,689	24,414	22,350	21,090
Florence	23,732	20,449	20,933	22,326	21,474	20,375
Fort Collins.....	109,052	97,452	91,104	91,752	86,273	85,360
Fort Lupton.....	14,858	13,221	10,364	9,991	9,455	9,464
Fort Morgan.....	34,917	33,777	30,096	29,670	29,261	28,001
Glenwood Springs..	30,150	24,412	23,236	22,834	21,964	21,543
Golden	34,716	32,290	30,572	27,387	23,039	24,896
Grand Junction...	138,158	122,630	118,923	114,223	109,356	108,279
Greeley	134,490	116,666	112,128	107,829	102,158	101,552
Gunnison	18,574	19,723	20,525	20,064	18,850	19,945
Holyoke	12,766	12,153	11,114	10,052	9,709	9,625
Idaho Springs....	13,295	12,104	14,008	13,200	12,929	12,797
Julesburg	13,685	12,959	12,233	11,882	11,733	12,366
La Junta.....	77,559	56,694	43,895	41,167	39,817	39,893
Lamar	60,274	44,386	33,399	31,826	30,236	29,488
Las Animas.....	21,408	20,705	18,512	17,926	15,616	15,587
Leadville	34,418	32,008	23,876	26,511	22,881	25,794
Limon	10,641	9,987	9,739	9,518	9,564	9,599
Littleton	32,213	25,615	26,569	26,052	27,399	25,102
Longmont	49,823	43,372	39,261	38,427	35,908	33,937
Loveland	38,357	32,598	29,288	28,361	28,159	27,453
Manitou Springs...	17,961	16,763	13,950	14,478	15,202	16,488
Meeker	11,208	11,027	10,916	10,904	10,467	10,117
Monte Vista.....	27,866	25,925	25,194	25,188	24,338	24,404
Montrose	38,402	36,884	35,827	35,628	34,529	33,675
Paonia	15,183	12,337	12,014	12,078	12,030	12,348
Pueblo	418,213	347,557	301,495	285,799	277,267	280,157
Rifle	12,895	12,672	11,182	10,973	11,075	11,117
Rocky Ford.....	33,438	29,324	27,799	25,106	24,824	25,398
Salida	31,561	27,047	25,757	26,144	26,689	26,166
Springfield	12,053	12,385	11,299	11,168	11,027	10,230
Steamboat Springs.	19,104	18,232	17,842	16,950	16,307	15,852
Sterling	57,047	52,429	47,865	46,441	45,651	46,163
Trinidad	83,794	75,439	67,984	63,421	64,569	66,880
Walsenburg	28,779	26,938	25,410	25,287	24,500	23,691
Wray	17,349	16,011	14,842	14,946	15,567	14,832
Yuma	12,995	11,852	11,166	10,691	10,186	10,707
Total	\$7,986,634	\$7,068,981	\$6,949,080	\$6,514,877	\$6,225,632	\$6,104,195

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	% Increase
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
1942	7,068,981	46,382	7,115,363	-7.8
1943	7,986,634	46,493	8,033,127	12.9

POSTAL SAVINGS: OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Postmaster General)

Note—There were 43,954 depositors in the federal postal savings system in Colorado on June 30, 1943, with deposits aggregating \$22,287,045. Deposits were received at 123 post offices in the state. The average principal per depositor was \$507.05; the number of depositors 39 per 1,000 population; and the amount of deposits per 1,000 population was \$19,840.69.

Fiscal 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
1942	19,098,110	13,337,007	13,584,661	18,850,456	-247,654	344,896.63
1943	18,850,456	15,483,257	12,046,668	22,287,045	3,436,589	281,667.61

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES

(Corrected to January 1, 1944)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Abarr	Yuma	³ Ault ²	Weld	Boone	Pueblo
Adams City	Adams	Aurora ²	Arapahoe	Bovina	Lincoln
³ Adena ²	Morgan	(Denver Branch P. O.) ⁵		Bowie	Delta
Agate	Elbert		Arapahoe	Boyer	Lincoln
Aguiar ²	Las Animas	Austin ²	Delta	Brandon	Kiowa
Alamo	Huerfano	Avalo	Weld	Branson ²	Las Animas
Alcreek	Las Animas	Avon	Eagle	³ Breckenridge ²	Summit
Allenspark	Boulder	Avondale	Pueblo	Breen	La Plata
Allison	La Plata	Axial	Moffat	Briggsdale ²	Weld
Alma ²	Park			³ Bristol ²	Prowers
Almont	Gunnison	Bailey	Park	Brodhead	Las Animas
Amherst	Phillips	Baldwin	Gunnison	Brook Forest	Jefferson
Amity	Prowers	Barr Lake	Adams	Broomfield	Boulder
Amy	Lincoln	Basalt ²	Eagle	Buckingham ²	Weld
Andrix	Las Animas	³ Bayfield ²	La Plata	³ Buena Vista ²	Chaffee
Antlers	Garfield	Bear River	Routt	Buffalo Creek	Jefferson
Anton	Washington	Bedrock	Montrose	Buford	Rio Blanco
² Antonito ²	Conejos	Becher Island	Yuma	Burdett	Washington
² Arapahoe ²	Cheyenne	Bellvue	Larimer	Burns	Eagle
Arbols	Archuleta	Bennett ²	Adams	³ Byers ²	Arapahoe
Arickaree	Washington	Berthoud ²	Larimer		
Arlington	Kiowa	Bethune	Kit Carson		
Armel	Yuma	Beulah	Pueblo	Caddoa ²	Bent
Arova	Cheyenne	Blackhawk ²	Gilpin	Cahone	Dolores
Arriba ²	Lincoln	Blanca ²	Costilla	Calhan ²	El Paso
³ Aspen ²	Pitkin	Bloom	Otero	Cameo	Mesa
Association Camp ⁴	Larimer	Bonanza ²	Saguache	Campo ²	Baca
Atchee ⁴	Garfield	Boncarbo	Las Animas	Capulin	Conejos
Atwood	Logan	Bond	Eagle	³ Carbondale ²	Garfield

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1944)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Carlton	Prowers	Empire ²	Clear Creek	Hill Top	Douglas
Carr	Weld	² Englewood ² (Branch of Denver)	Arapahoe	Hoehne	Las Animas
Cascade	El Paso	Erie ²	Weld	Holly	Prowers
Castle Rock ²	Douglas	Escalante Forks	Mesa	Home	Larimer
² Cedarez ²	Delta	Evans	Weld	Homelake	Rio Grande
Center ²	Saguache	Evergreen ²	Jefferson	Hooper ²	Alamosa
² Central City ²	Gilpin	Fairplay ²	Park	² Hotchkiss ²	Delta
Chama	Costilla	Falcon	El Paso	Hot Sulphur Springs ²	Grant
Cheneycenter	Prowers	Falfa	La Plata	Howard	Fremont
Cheraw	Otero	Farisita	Huerfano	Hoyt	Morgan
Chipita Park ⁴	El Paso	Farr	Huerfano	Hudson ²	Weld
Chivington	Kiowa	Firestone	Weld	Hughes	Yuma
Chromo	Archuleta	Firstview	Cheyenne	² Hugo ²	Lincoln
Cimarron	Montrose	Fitzsimons ²	Adams	Hygiene	Boulder
Clark	Routt	Flagler ²	Kit Carson	Idalia	Yuma
² Clifton ²	Mesa	Fleming ²	Logan	Idledale	Jefferson
Climax ²	Lake	Florissant	Teller	Ignacio ²	La Plata
Coal Creek ²	Fremont	Fondis	Elbert	Ilfitt	Logan
Coaldale	Fremont	Forder	Lincoln	Independence ²	Teller
Coalmont	Jackson	Fort Garland	Costilla	Indian Hills	Jefferson
Cokedale	Las Animas	Fort Logan ²	Arapahoe	Iola	Gunnison
² Collbran ²	Mesa	Fort Lyon ²	Bent	Ione	Weld
Columbine	Routt	Fountain ²	El Paso	Jamestown	Boulder
Como ²	Park	² Fowler ²	Otero	Jansen	Las Animas
Conejos	Conejos	Foxton	Jefferson	Jarosa	Costilla
Cope ²	Washington	Franktown	Douglas	Jefferson	Park
Copper Spur	Eagle	Fraser ²	Grand	Joes	Yuma
Cornish	Weld	² Frederick ²	Weld	² Johnstown ²	Weld
Cortez ²	Montezuma	Frisco	Summit	Juniper Springs	Moffat
Cory	Delta	² Fruita ²	Mesa	Karval	Lincoln
² Cotopaxi ²	Fremont	Galatea	Kiowa	Keensburg ²	Weld
Cowdry	Jackson	Galeton	Weld	Kendrick	Lincoln
Cragmor	El Paso	Garcia	Costilla	Keota	Weld
Crawford ²	Delta	Gardner	Huerfano	Kersey	Weld
² Creede ²	Mineral	Garfield	Chaffee	Kim ²	Las Animas
² Crested Butte ²	Gunnison	Garo	Park	Kings Canyon	Jackson
Crestone	Saguache	Gary	Morgan	Kiowa ²	Elbert
Critchell	Jefferson	Gateway	Mesa	Kirk ²	Yuma
Crook ²	Logan	Genoa ²	Lincoln	Kit Carson ²	Cheyenne
Crowley ²	Crowley	² Georgetown ²	Clear Creek	Kittredge	Jefferson
Cuchara	Camps ⁴	Gilcrest	Weld	Kline	La Plata
Cumbres	Conejos	Gill	Weld	Kokomo ²	Summit
Dacona	Weld	Gilman ²	Eagle	Kremmling ²	Grand
Dailey	Logan	Glade Park	Mesa	Kutch	Elbert
² De Beque ²	Mesa	Glendevey	Larimer	² Lafayette ²	Boulder
² Deepcreek ²	Routt	Glentivar	Park	La Garita	Saguache
Deertrail	Arapahoe	Glen Haven	Larimer	Laird	Yuma
Delagua ²	Las Animas	Gold Hill	Boulder	² La Jara ²	Conejos
Delcarbon	Huerfano	Goodrich	Morgan	Lake City ²	Hinsdale
Delhi	Las Animas	Graft	Baca	Lake George	Park
² Del Norte ²	Rio Grande	² Granada ²	Prowers	Lakewood	Jefferson
Del Rio	Conejos	Granby ²	Grand	Laporte	Larimer
De Nova	Washington	² Grand Lake ²	Grand	Larkspur	Douglas
Deora	Baca	Grand Mesa ⁴	Delta	La Salle ²	Weld
Derby	Adams	² Grand Valley ²	Garfield	Iascar	Huerfano
Dillon	Summit	Granite	Chaffee	La Veta ²	Huerfano
Divide	Teller	Great Divide	Moffat	Lawson	Clear Creek
Dolores ²	Montezuma	Greenland	Douglas	Lay	Moffat
Dotsero	Eagle	Green Mountain Falls	El Paso	Lazar ²	Delta
Dove Creek	Dolores	Greystone	Moffat	Leader	Adams
Doyleville	Gunnison	Grover ²	Weld	Lebanon	Montezuma
Drake	Larimer	Guffey	Park	Leonard	San Miguel
Dumont	Clear Creek	Gulnare	Las Animas	Lewis	Montezuma
Dunkley	Routt	Gypsum ²	Eagle	Lily	Moffat
Dunton	Dolores	Hale	Yuma	Lindland	Jackson
Dupont	Adams	Hamilton	Moffat	Lindon	Washington
Dyke	Archuleta	Hardin	Weld	Livermore	Larimer
² Eads ²	Kiowa	Harrisburg	Washington	Lodore	Moffat
Eagle ²	Eagle	² Hartman ²	Prowers	Loma ²	Mesa
East Lake	Adams	Hartsel	Park	Longs Peak	Larimer
² Eaton ²	Weld	Hastings	Las Animas	Loretto	Arapahoe
Eckert ²	Delta	Hasty	Bent	² Louisville ²	Boulder
Eckley ²	Yuma	Haswell ²	Kiowa	Louviers	Douglas
² Edgewater ²	Jefferson	Haxtun ²	Phillips	Loyd	Moffat
Edler	Baca	Haybro	Routt	Lucerne	Weld
Edwards	Eagle	² Hayden ²	Routt	Ludlow ²	Las Animas
Eggers	Larimer	Heeny	Summit	Lycan	Baca
Egnar	San Miguel	Henderson	Adams	Lyons ²	Boulder
Elba	Washington	Hereford	Weld	McClave	Bent
Elbert ²	Elbert	Hesperus ²	La Plata	McCoy	Eagle
Eldora ⁴	Boulder	Hillrose ²	Morgan	McPhee ²	Montezuma
Eldorado Springs	Boulder	Hillside	Fremont	² Mack ²	Mesa
Elizabeth ²	Elbert			Maher	Montrose
Elk Springs	Moffat			Maitland	Huerfano
Emma	Pitkin				

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES—Continued

(Corrected to January 1, 1944)

Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County	Postoffice	County
Malta	Lake	Plateau City	Mesa	Sugar City ²	Crowley
Manassa ²	Conejos	Platner	Washington	Sugar Loaf	Boulder
³ Manecos ²	Montezuma	³ Platteville ²	Weld	Summitville	Rio Grande
³ Manzanola ²	Otero	Pleasant View	Montezuma	Superior	Boulder
Marshall Pass	Saguache	Point Lookout	Montezuma	Swallows	Pueblo
Masonville	Larimer	Poncha Springs ²	Chaffee	³ Swink ²	Otero
Masters	Weld	Portland ²	Fremont	Tabernash ²	Grand
³ Matheson	Elbert	Powderhorn	Gunnison	Tacoma	La Plata
Maybell	Moffat	Pritchett ²	Baca	Tarryall	Park
Mead	Weld	Proctor	Logan	¹ Telluride ²	San Miguel
Meredith	Pitkin	Pryor	Huerfano	Tennessee Pass	Lake
Merino ²	Logan	Purcell	Weld	Tercio	Las Animas
Mesa ²	Mesa	Radium	Grand	Texas Creek	Fremont
Mesa Verde National Park	Montezuma	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	Thatcher	Las Animas
Mesita	Costilla	Rago	Washington	Thurman	Washington
Mildred	Yuma	Ramah ²	El Paso	Tiffany	La Plata
Milliken	Weld	Rand	Jackson	Tiger	Summit
Millner	Routt	Rangely	Rio Blanco	Timnath	Larimer
Mindeman	Otero	Rattlesnake Butte	Huerfano	Timpas	Otero
Mineral Hot Spgs.	Saguache	Raven	Garfield	Tioga	Huerfano
Minturn ²	Eagle	Ravenwood	Huerfano	Tobe	Las Animas
Model	Las Animas	³ Redcliff ²	Eagle	Tolland	Gilpin
Moffat	Saguache	Red Feather Lakes	Larimer	Toltec	Huerfano
Molina	Mesa	Redmesa	La Plata	Toponas	Routt
Montezuma	Summit	Redstone	Pitkin	Towaac	Montezuma
Monument	El Paso	Redvale	Montrose	Towner	Kiowa
Morley	Las Animas	Red Wing	Huerfano	Trail Ridge ⁴	Larimer
Mosca	Alamosa	Rico ²	Dolores	Trinchera	Las Animas
³ Mount Harris ²	Routt	Ridge	Jefferson	Troublesome	Grand
Mount Morrison ²	Jefferson	³ Ridgway ²	Ouray	Trout Creek	Routt
Mount Princeton Hot Springs	Chaffee	Riland	Garfield	Troutville	Eagle
Mustang	Huerfano	Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco	Tungsten ²	Boulder
Nathrop	Chaffee	River Bend	Elbert	Twin Lakes	Lake
Naturita ²	Montrose	Rockvale ²	Fremont	Two Buttes ²	Baca
³ New Castle ⁴	Garfield	Rockwood	La Plata	Tyrone	Las Animas
³ New Raymer ²	Weld	Roggen	Weld	Ute	Montrose
Ninaview	Bent	Rollinsville	Gilpin	Uteville	Baca
Niwot	Boulder	Romeo	Conejos	Valdez	Las Animas
North Avondale	Pueblo	Rosita	Custer	Valleroso	Las Animas
Northdale	Dolores	Routt	Routt	Vernon	Yuma
³ Norwood ²	San Miguel	Rugby	Las Animas	³ Victor ²	Teller
³ Nucla ²	Montrose	Rush	El Paso	Vilas	Baca
Nunn ²	Weld	³ Rye	Pueblo	Villagrove	Saguache
³ Oak Creek ²	Routt	Saguache ²	Saguache	Villagreen	Las Animas
Officer	Las Animas	Saint Elmo	Chaffee	Vim	Weld
Ohio	Gunnison	Sams	San Miguel	Virginia Dale	Larimer
³ Olathe ²	Montrose	San Acacio ²	Costilla	Vona ²	Kit Carson
Olney Springs ²	Crowley	Sanford ³	Conejos	Vroman	Otero
Ophir	San Miguel	San Isabel	Custer	Wages	Yuma
Orchard ²	Morgan	San Luis ²	Costilla	Wagon Wheel Gap	Mineral
Ordway ²	Crowley	San Pablo	Costilla	Waitley	Washington
Otis ²	Washington	Sapinero	Gunnison	Walden ²	Jackson
³ Ouray ²	Ouray	Sargents	Saguache	Walsh ²	Baca
Overland Park	Denver	Sedalia	Douglas	Ward ²	Boulder
³ Ovid ²	Sedgwick	Sedgwick ²	Sedgwick	Watkins	Adams
Oxford	La Plata	Segundo	Las Animas	Weldona ²	Morgan
Padroni	Logan	³ Seibert ²	Kit Carson	³ Wellington ²	Larimer
Pagoda	Routt	Severence	Weld	³ Westcliffe ²	Custer
Pagosa Junction	Archuleta	Shaw	Lincoln	Westminster	Adams
³ Pagosa Springs ²	Archuleta	Shawnee	Park	West Creek	Douglas
³ Palisade ²	Mesa	Sheridan Lake	Kiowa	Weston ²	Las Animas
Palmer Lake	El Paso	Siloam	Pueblo	West Plains	Logan
Paoli	Phillips	Silt ²	Garfield	Wetmore	Custer
Paradox	Montrose	Silver Cliff	Custer	Wheatridge ²	Jefferson
Parkdale	Fremont	Silver Plume	Clear Creek	Whitewater	Mesa
Parker	Douglas	³ Silverton ²	San Juan	³ Wiggins ²	Morgan
Parlin	Gunnison	³ Smil ²	Elbert	Wild Horse ²	Cheyenne
Parshall	Grand	Sunk Creek	Moffat	Wiley ²	Prowers
Patt	Las Animas	Skyway ⁴	Mesa	Willard	Logan
Pawnee	Morgan	Slicker	Moffat	Winter Park	Grand
Peetz ²	Logan	Snowmass	San Miguel	³ Windsor ²	Weld
Penrose ²	Fremont	Snyder	Pitkin	Wolcott	Eagle
Pershing	Routt	Somers ²	Gunnison	Woodland Park ²	Teller
Peyton	El Paso	Sopris ²	Las Animas	Woodman ²	El Paso
Phippsburg ²	Routt	South Fork	Rio Grande	Woodrow	Washington
Pierce	Weld	Spicer	Jackson	Woody Creek	Pitkin
Pikeview	El Paso	³ Spivak ²	Jefferson	Yampa ²	Routt
Pine	Jefferson	Starkville ²	Las Animas	Yellow Jacket	Montezuma
Pinecliff	Boulder	Stone City	Pueblo	Yoder	El Paso
Pinnacle	Routt	Stoneham	Weld		
Pitkin	Gunnison	Stoner	Montezuma		
Plainville	San Miguel	Stonington ²	Baca		
Placerville	Jefferson	³ Strasburg ²	Arapahoe		
		³ Stratton ²	Kit Carson		

¹Do not issue money orders.
²International money order offices.
³Postal Savings Depositories.
⁴Summer offices.
⁵Classified station or branch.

Governmental Revenues and Cost Payments

Revenues and Disbursements of State and Political Sub-divisions by Sources
and purposes, State Payroll and Employees, Per Capita
Costs and Payments

THE nearest approach to a complete accounting of all revenue collected from the people of Colorado in the form of taxes, licenses and permits by all governmental units in the state was made by the United States Bureau of the Census for the year 1932. The data included the state government, the 63 counties, 232 cities and towns, 2,052 school districts and approximately 66 other civil divisions, or a total of 2,414 political units. Conservancy, drainage, irrigation and tunnel districts also were included. The totals were 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

The only all inclusive figures on revenue of the state and its civil subdivisions published since 1932 are contained in a study of the financing of federal, state and local governments published in the fall of 1942 by the Bureau of the Census. It was initiated at the request of the committee on federal-state-local fiscal relations of the United States treasury department and covers revenue and expenditures for 1941. While some of the figures for 1941 are estimates based on samplings, and some changes in the 1932 figures were made to eliminate the duplication of funds handled by two or more separate governmental units, they give a dependable picture of the trend of all state revenue.

This study presents a summary of the combined revenue of the state and local governments for 1941, by states, with revised comparative figures for 1932, and the percentage changes. The figures for Colorado in thousands (000 omitted) are as follows:

	1941	1932	% In- crease
Tax revenue..	\$ 82,374	\$54,408	51.4
Fiscal aid....	13,714	4,285	220.0
Other non-tax revenue	8,892	11,525	-22.8
Grand total..	\$104,980	\$70,218	49.5

The above grand total comprises the combined net revenue of the state, counties, cities and towns, school districts and special districts after the exclusion of internal aid funds or transfers to avoid inflation of total revenue. These inter-governmental collections are included in the study, however, in a break-down of revenue as distributed between the state and local governmental units. The sum total in the break down, therefore, is greater than the figures shown in the above grand total. The distribution, before the internal aids are excluded, are (in thousands) as follows:

	1941	1932	% In- crease
State:			
Tax revenue..	\$ 42,185	\$14,312	194.8
Fiscal aid....	13,446	4,285	213.8
Other (non-tax)	3,749	3,283	14.2
Total	\$ 59,380	\$21,880	171.4
Local:			
Tax revenue..	\$ 86,151	\$76,367	12.8
Fiscal aid....	9,636	2,390	303.2
Other (non-tax)	15,400	7,693	100.2
Total	\$111,187	\$86,450	28.6

Additional and later information on counties is given in the chapter in this volume on "Taxation-Assessed Valuations" in which are tables showing receipts, assessed valuations, mill levies and anticipated revenues, by counties and by years. A gazeteer in a cover pocket gives similar information concerning cities and towns.

State Revenue and Cost Payments—
More comprehensive and later data on

the revenue and expenditures of the state government are given in accompanying tables. These are compiled from reports of the division of state and local government of the Bureau of the Census by its own statisticians in cooperation with state officials. One of these shows the general revenue of the state government, by sources, with percentage distribution and per capita figures for the fiscal years of 1943, 1942 and 1941. Another gives similar information on expenditures for the same years. A number of changes in the classification of revenue and cost payments, beginning with 1941, prevents these from being exactly comparable with preceding years. In order to present a more complete picture of state finances over a period of years, a table on income and outgo under the former classifications for 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937 are published herewith. The census reports for the years 1932 to 1936, inclusive, were not compiled.

Total state revenue from all sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, amounted to \$65,261,000, which compares with \$61,798,000 in 1942, an increase of \$3,463,000 or 5.6 per cent. Increased yields of those taxes reflecting the wartime expansion of national income more than counteracted the effect of diminished proceeds of gasoline taxes and lower property taxes. The various sales and gross receipts taxes provided more than one-third of the state's 1943 total revenue. Contributing to the increase of \$3,463,000 in total revenue was an expansion in general sales tax collections, in alcoholic beverage sales tax receipts and in individual and corporation income tax yields. The increase in payroll tax revenue (earmarked for unemployment compensation benefits) was reflected in a gain of \$1,016,000 in contributions to the trust funds. The only taxes to decline in yields were the gasoline tax, adversely affected by wartime restrictions, and property taxes, for which the rate levied for general purposes was reduced.

More than one-half of Colorado's general expenditure was in the form of aid to local governments, most of which was for public welfare. State highway aid declined, but aid for schools and aid for public welfare (mainly for old-age pensions) increased enough to cause a rise of \$1,817,000 in state aid. Direct governmental operation costs, which comprised only one-fourth of total expenditure, did not change materially from

1942. Capital outlay dropped sharply because of the curtailment in highway construction. A steady reduction of outstanding debt over a five-year period had lowered both principal and interest requirements, and debt service decreased one-third.

Colorado's per capita revenue and expenditure for 1943 and 1942 and the average for the 48 states in 1942 compare as follows:

	1943	1942	48-state Ave., 1942
Revenue:			
Taxes	\$44.81	\$40.14	\$38.22
Aid received....	13.95	13.70	6.22
Earnings and miscellaneous.	2.86	2.89	2.53
Total	\$61.62	\$56.73	\$46.97
Expenditure:			
Direct opera- tions	\$14.73	\$14.23	\$14.31
Aid to local governments .	28.88	26.41	13.75
Capital outlay..	2.92	4.95	4.75
Debt service....	2.66	3.75	3.29
Contributions* .	6.32	4.97	8.80
Total	\$55.51	\$54.31	\$44.90

*Contributions to trust funds.

State Employees and Payroll—A special survey of employees of the state government and of the payroll made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor covering the period 1929 to 1938, inclusive, shows an increase from 2,672 average monthly employees in 1929 to 5,561 in 1938. This was a gain in the 10-year period of 2,889 employees or 108.1 per cent. The maximum average monthly number of employees was 6,677 in 1937. The division of highways and bridges accounted for 2,265 in 1938 or 40.7 per cent of all employees. Services and inspection and hospitals came second with 1,127 or 20.2 per cent of all employees. An accompanying table shows the average monthly number of employees by divisions and by years.

The same survey gives the average monthly payroll for the state as \$278,300 in 1929 and \$606,953 in 1938, an increase for the period of \$328,653 or 110.8 per cent. A break-down of the figures by years and by divisions is given in a table published herewith. Another table gives these data in percentages.

Colorado Compared with Other States—The per capita revenue of Colorado from all sources in 1942 was \$55.01. This was exceeded by nine states, 38

states showing a smaller per capita revenue. The maximum for any state was \$74.89 for California and the minimum was \$25.03 for Tennessee. The proportion of Colorado's revenue received from taxes is 70.8 per cent, with only eight states showing a smaller and 39 states showing a higher per cent. On the contrary, Colorado's revenue in the form of aid from other governments, mostly federal, ranks relatively high or 24.1 per cent of all revenue. New York, which receives 89.7 per cent of its revenue from taxes, is credited with only 7.8 per cent from aid. The relation between revenue from taxes and from aid from other governments is particularly noticeable among the states, especially in the public domain states. The latter receive the highest percentages from federal aid. Colorado's expenditures for direct operations are comparatively low, being 26.2 per cent of all expenditures. Only six states have a

lower and 41 states a higher percentage. Two accompanying tables show the comparative per capita costs and percentage distribution of Colorado and the other states.

Gross Debt Compared—The gross debt of Colorado, consisting of long-term obligations, amounted to \$21,640,000 on June 30, 1943. Included in that amount was \$1,799,000 general obligation bonds, \$1,293,000 revenue bonds, and \$18,548,000 highway anticipation warrants. The long-term net debt is the same amount as the gross.

The gross debt of the 48 states of the Union combined, as of the same date, was \$2,909,000,000, and the net, \$2,412,000,000. Colorado's proportion of the total was seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the gross and a fraction more than eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the net. Twenty-eight of the 48 states reported a higher gross debt than Colorado and 23 reported a higher net debt.

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

Note—This table, which is published as a historical record for reference purposes, 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. The office of Public Examiner was abolished by the Administration Code of 1941 and similar reports for years subsequent to 1939 are not available. 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.

Fiscal Year	Salaries and Wages	Maintenance	Equipment	Land, Buildings and Improvements	Miscellaneous	Total
1921 -----	\$3,795,078.39	\$2,747,171.34	\$ 239,753.42	\$4,609,644.16	\$ 693,789.59	\$12,085,436.90
1922 -----	3,999,916.26	2,650,589.69	230,806.39	7,620,926.14	760,264.94	15,262,503.42
1923 -----	4,267,530.45	3,022,176.45	291,876.63	6,011,034.98	1,718,982.57	15,311,601.08
1924 -----	4,242,321.30	2,686,965.83	460,812.90	6,577,788.43	4,285,500.74	18,253,389.20
1925 -----	4,540,780.36	4,796,761.22	278,267.82	4,183,877.53	3,277,879.62	17,077,566.55
1926 -----	4,558,048.74	4,815,262.76	130,241.21	5,533,689.81	4,119,400.95	19,156,643.47
1927 -----	4,849,989.09	5,812,732.09	126,900.79	4,130,580.80	4,006,419.43	18,926,622.20
1928 -----	5,059,601.64	5,746,704.31	616,087.53	4,946,983.96	4,004,149.30	20,373,526.74
1929 (9 mos. to June 30) ----	3,120,445.44	3,922,848.70	175,853.46	1,389,771.02	2,864,827.77	11,473,746.39
1931 -----	5,751,193.50	5,884,107.72	291,873.90	7,257,335.05	6,115,841.84	25,300,352.01
1932 -----	5,788,765.50	5,384,774.07	146,434.99	7,261,425.87	6,199,837.36	24,781,237.79
1933 -----	5,584,707.65	5,721,936.15	293,230.04	4,588,189.36	5,641,419.15	21,829,482.35
1934 -----	4,967,404.55	5,147,798.70	309,922.72	6,283,958.00	7,570,906.15	24,279,990.12
1935 -----	5,572,413.98	5,206,007.55	412,466.55	7,844,520.25	8,171,549.76	27,205,958.09
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

STATE GOVERNMENT: GENERAL REVENUE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, BY SOURCES, WITH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA, FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1943, 1942 AND 1941

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—These data are compiled by the division of state and local government of the Bureau of the Census by its own statisticians in cooperation with Colorado public officials and differ primarily from the reports of the state treasurer and state auditor only in the form in which they are presented. All figures are adjusted to the nearest thousand. The Bureau of the Census, beginning with 1942, revised its classification of data and the 1941 figures given in this table have been adjusted to conform for comparative purposes. Data for 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937 under the former classifications are given in a separate table.

	General Revenue			Per Cent Distribution			Per Capita		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
Taxes:									
Sales and gross receipts:									
General sales and use	\$11,727,000	\$10,277,000	\$ 9,452,000	18.0	16.6	16.6	\$11.07	\$ 9.15	\$ 8.41
Motor fuels	7,227,000	8,562,000	8,508,000	11.1	13.9	14.8	6.83	7.62	7.58
Alcoholic beverages	3,439,000	2,478,000	2,212,000	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.25	2.21	1.98
Others	-----	1,000	1,000	---	(2)	(2)	---	(3)	(3)
Specific business:									
Insurance	902,000	870,000	1,080,000	1.4	1.4	1.9	.85	.77	.96
Public utilities	-----	-----	8,000	---	---	(2)	---	---	.01
Licenses and privileges:									
Business and occupations:									
Alcoholic beverages	545,000	565,000	858,000	.8	.9	1.5	.51	.50	.76
Chain store	140,000	154,000	162,000	.2	.3	.3	.13	.14	.14
Amusement, race tracks	2,000	2,000	3,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Commercial motor vehicle tax	1,047,000	930,000	822,000	1.6	1.5	1.4	.99	.83	.73
Corporations in general	100,000	104,000	105,000	.2	.2	.2	.09	.09	.09
Occupations	145,000	168,000	211,000	.2	.3	.4	.14	.15	.19
Other	156,000	87,000	372,000	.2	.1	.6	.15	.08	.33
Non-business:									
Motor vehicle (non-commercial)	2,405,000	2,498,000	2,534,000	3.7	4.0	4.4	2.27	2.22	2.26
Motor vehicle operators	141,000	108,000	92,000	.2	.2	.2	.13	.10	.08
Hunting and fishing	609,000	500,000	430,000	.9	.8	.7	.58	.45	.38
Income:									
Individual	4,087,000	3,096,000	2,260,000	6.3	5.0	4.0	3.86	2.76	2.01
Corporation	1,543,000	1,218,000	1,289,000	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.46	1.08	1.15
Property:									
General	5,100,000	5,426,000	4,973,000	7.8	8.8	8.7	4.82	4.83	4.43
Motor vehicle	95,000	234,000	64,000	.1	.4	.1	.09	.21	.06
Inheritance, estate, gift	1,484,000	1,178,000	1,111,000	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.40	1.05	.99
Severance	32,000	28,000	26,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	.03	.02	.02
Total taxes (exclusive of unemployment compensation)									
	\$40,931,000	\$38,484,000	\$36,573,000	62.7	62.3	63.8	\$38.65	\$34.26	\$32.56
Unemployment compensation	6,529,000	5,243,000	4,662,000	10.0	8.5	8.1	6.16	4.67	4.15
Total, all taxes	\$47,460,000	\$43,727,000	\$41,235,000	72.7	70.8	71.9	\$44.81	\$38.93	\$36.71
Aid received from other governments:									
Federal grants									
Highways	\$ 2,535,000	\$ 2,114,000	\$ 2,479,000	3.9	3.4	4.2	\$ 2.39	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.21
Public welfare	9,752,000	10,160,000	8,474,000	14.9	16.4	14.9	9.21	9.04	7.54
Schools	1,597,000	1,602,000	808,000	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.51	1.43	.72
Other	888,000	1,042,000	1,499,000	1.4	1.7	2.6	.84	.93	1.33
Local grants	-----	1,000	2,000	---	(2)	(2)	---	(3)	(3)
Total aid	\$14,772,000	\$14,919,000	\$13,262,000	22.6	24.1	23.1	\$13.95	\$13.28	\$11.80
Earnings and miscellaneous:									
Charges for current services	\$ 2,922,000	\$ 3,034,000	\$ 2,727,000	4.5	4.9	4.8	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.43
Other	107,000	118,000	120,000	.2	.2	.2	.10	.11	.11
Total, miscellaneous	\$ 3,029,000	\$ 3,152,000	\$ 2,847,000	4.7	5.1	5.0	\$ 2.86	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.54
Total, all revenue	\$65,261,000	\$61,798,000	\$57,344,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$61.62	\$55.02	\$51.05

¹Based on the estimated civilian population (1,059,043) for 1943 and the 1940 population figures (1,123,296) for 1942 and 1941.

(2) Less than 1/2 of 1 per cent.

(3) Less than 1/2 cent.

STATE GOVERNMENT: GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR DIRECT OPERATIONS, AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, WITH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA COSTS, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, 1942 AND 1941

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—These data are compiled by the division of the state and local government of the Bureau of the Census by its own statisticians in cooperation with Colorado public officials and differ primarily from the reports of the state treasurer and state auditor only in the form in which they are presented. All figures are adjusted to the nearest thousand. The Bureau of the Census, beginning with 1942, revised its classification of data and the 1941 figures given in this table have been adjusted to conform for comparative purposes. Data for 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937 under the former classifications are given in a separate table.

	General Expenditures			Per Cent Distribution			Per Capita		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
General control:									
Legislative	\$ 130,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 166,000	.3	(2)	.3	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.15
Executive	27,000	26,000	25,000	.1	.1	.1	.02	.02	.02
Judicial	241,000	245,000	238,000	.5	.5	.5	.23	.22	.21
Election	1,000	.....	18,000	(2)	...	(2)	(4)	...	.02
Staff services:									
Finance:									
Accounting, auditing, budgeting	(5)	54,000	55,000	(5)	.1	.1	(5)	.05	.05
Collection, custody and disbursement of funds	(5)	1,056,000	1,188,000	(5)	2.1	2.4	(5)	.93	1.06
Assessment and levy of taxes	(5)	36,000	25,000	(5)	.1	.1	(5)	.03	.02
Purchasing and custody of supplies	(5)	16,000	25,000	(5)	(2)	.1	(5)	.01	.02
Administration of trust and sinking funds	(5)	70,000	63,000	(5)	.1	.1	(5)	.06	.06
Law	(5)	53,000	50,000	(5)	.1	.1	(5)	.05	.04
Secretary of state	(5)	46,000	51,000	(5)	.1	.1	(5)	.04	.04
Personnel administration	(5)	31,000	22,000	(5)	.1	.1	(5)	.03	.02
General government buildings	(5)	197,000	190,000	(5)	.4	.4	(5)	.18	.17
Other (planning boards)	(5)	19,000	30,000	(5)	(2)	.1	(5)	.02	.03
Sub-total, staff services	\$ 1,342,000	\$ 1,578,000	\$ 1,699,000	2.7	3.1	3.6	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.51
Total, direct operations	\$ 1,741,000	\$ 1,855,000	\$ 2,146,000	3.6	3.7	4.5	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.91
Capital outlays	5,000	24,000	1,000	(2)	.1	(2)	.01	.02	(4)
Total, general control	\$ 1,746,000	\$ 1,879,000	\$ 2,147,000	3.6	3.8	4.5	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.91

STATE GOVERNMENT: GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR DIRECT OPERATIONS, AND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, WITH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA COSTS, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, 1942 AND 1941—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	General Expenditures				Per Cent Distribution				Per Capita		
	1943	1942	1941		1943	1942	1941		1943	1942	1941
Health:											
Supervision	(5)	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000		(5)	(2)	(2)		(5)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Vital statistics	(5)	7,000	7,000		(5)	(2)	(2)		(5)	.01	.01
Prevention and treatment of communicable diseases (not in hospitals):											
Tuberculosis	(5)	.....	.....		(5)	...	...		(5)	...	...
Other	(5)	92,000	88,000		(5)	.2	.2		(5)	.08	.08
Child health services:											
Crippled children	(5)	103,000	109,000		(5)	.2	.2		(5)	.09	.10
Maternal and child health	(5)	96,000	108,000		(5)	.2	.2		(5)	.09	.10
Food regulation and inspection	(5)	30,000	33,000		(5)	.1	.1		(5)	.02	.03
Regulation of professional occupations	(5)	46,000	49,000		(5)	.1	.1		(5)	.04	.04
Extension of public health services	(5)	134,000	129,000		(5)	.3	.3		(5)	.12	.11
Other	(5)	21,000	16,000		(5)	(2)	(2)		(5)	.02	.01
Total, direct operations	\$ 521,000	\$ 535,000	\$ 547,000		1.1	1.1	1.1		\$ 0.49	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.49
Hospitals and institutions for the handicapped:											
Supervision	(5)	.....	.....		(5)	...	...		(5)	...	...
General hospitals:											
State	(5)	\$ 441,000	\$ 362,000		(5)	.9	.8		(5)	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.32
Other	(5)	.....	.....		(5)	...	...		(5)	...	...
Mental hospitals:											
State	(5)	1,527,000	1,344,000		(5)	3.1	2.8		(5)	1.37	1.20
Other	(5)	.....	.....		(5)	...	...		(5)	...	...
Tuberculosis hospitals:											
State	(5)	88,000	49,000		(5)	.2	.1		(5)	.08	.04
Other	(5)	.....	.....		(5)	...	...		(5)	...	...
Institutions for the handicapped:											
Blind, deaf and mute	(5)	174,000	169,000		(5)	.3	.3		(5)	.15	.15
Feeble-minded	(5)	218,000	220,000		(5)	.4	.5		(5)	.19	.20
Total, direct operations	\$ 2,448,000	\$ 2,144,000	\$ 2,144,000		5.2	4.9	4.5		\$ 2.44	\$ 2.18	\$ 1.91
State aid	92,000	.....	.....		.2	...	...		.09	...	...
Capital outlays	14,000	391,000	542,000		(2)	.8	1.1		.01	.35	.48
Total, hospitals and institutions	\$ 2,686,000	\$ 2,839,000	\$ 2,686,000		5.4	5.7	5.6		\$ 2.54	\$ 2.53	\$ 2.39

Public welfare:										
Supervision										
Care in state institutions:										
Children	3	(5)	108,000	126,000	108,000	(5)	0.11	(5)	0.10	...
Veterans .....	.2	(5)	86,000	82,000	86,000	(5)	.07	(5)	.08	...
Other .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Public assistance:										
Administration										
General relief .....	.4	(5)	177,000	204,000	177,000	(5)	.18	(5)	.15	...
Old-age assistance .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Aid to dependent children .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Aid to blind .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Veterans' aid	(2)	(5)	55,000	17,000	55,000	(5)	.02	(5)	.05	...
Other	(2)	(5)	1,000	...	1,000	(5)	...	(5)	(4)	...
Child welfare .....	.1	(5)	39,000	44,000	39,000	(5)	.04	(5)	.03	...
Other .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Total, direct operations	1.0	9	466,000	473,000	466,000	9	0.42	0.42	0.41	...
State aid	44.8	47.5	20,735,000	22,291,000	20,735,000	47.5	19.84	22.11	18.46	...
Capital outlays .....	.1	...	18,000	56,000	18,000	...	.06	...	.02	...
Total, public welfare	45.9	48.4	\$21,219,000	\$22,820,000	\$21,219,000	48.4	\$20.32	\$22.53	\$18.89	...
Correction:										
Supervision										
Adults	1.2	(5)	560,000	572,000	560,000	(5)	.51	(5)	.50	...
Minors .....	.4	(5)	189,000	204,000	189,000	(5)	.18	(5)	.17	...
Institution industry (net) .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Pardon, probation, and parole .....	...	(5)	...	...	...	(5)	...	(5)	...	...
Total, direct operations	1.6	1.8	749,000	776,000	749,000	1.8	0.69	0.85	0.67	...
Capital outlays .....	.2	...	267,000	137,000	267,000	...	.12	...	.23	...
Total, Correction	1.8	1.8	\$1,016,000	\$913,000	\$1,016,000	1.8	\$0.81	\$0.85	\$0.90	...
Schools:										
Total, direct operations										
State aid	7.1	6.9	3,467,000	3,514,000	3,467,000	6.9	3.13	3.19	3.09	...
Capital outlays	4.8	6.1	1,538,000	2,367,000	1,538,000	6.1	2.11	2.84	1.42	...
Total, schools .....	.2	(2)	182,000	118,000	182,000	(2)	.10	(2)	.16	...
Total, schools	12.1	13.0	\$5,244,000	\$5,999,000	\$5,244,000	13.0	\$5.34	\$6.03	\$4.67	...
Libraries:										
Total, direct operation										
Total, direct operation	(2)	(2)	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	(2)	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	...
Recreation:										
Total, direct operation										
Total, direct operation	(2)	(2)	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$12,000	(2)	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	...

STATE GOVERNMENT: GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR DIRECT OPERATIONS, AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, WITH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA COSTS, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, 1942 AND 1941—Continued

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	General Expenditures			Per Cent Distribution			Per Capita		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
Miscellaneous:									
Gratuities.....			\$ 20,000			(2)			\$ 0.02
Employment security administration.....	\$ 191,000	\$ 363,000	472,000	.4	.8	1.0	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.32	.42
Judgments and losses.....			109,000	.2	(2)	.3	.08	.01	.10
Other.....	89,000	13,000							
Total, direct operations.....	\$ 280,000	\$ 376,000	\$ 601,000	.6	.8	1.3	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.54
State aid.....	458,000	301,000	549,000	.9	.6	1.1	.43	.27	.48
Total, miscellaneous.....	\$ 738,000	\$ 677,000	\$ 1,150,000	1.5	1.4	2.4	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.02
Total, functionalized expenditures.....	\$ 49,277,000	\$ 49,668,000	\$ 47,971,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 46.53	\$ 44.22	\$ 42.71
Debt service and transfers.....	9,514,000	9,494,000	8,895,000				8.98	8.45	7.92
Grand total, all expenditures.....	\$ 58,791,000	\$ 59,162,000	\$ 56,866,000				\$ 55.51	\$ 52.67	\$ 50.63
SUMMARY									
Direct operations.....	\$ 15,602,000	\$ 15,506,000	\$ 18,338,000	26.5	26.2	32.3	\$ 14.73	\$ 13.80	\$ 16.33
State aid.....	30,585,000	28,768,000	26,635,000	52.0	48.6	46.8	28.88	25.61	23.71
Total current expenditures.....	\$ 46,187,000	\$ 44,274,000	\$ 44,973,000	78.5	74.8	79.1	\$ 43.61	\$ 39.41	\$ 40.04
Capital outlays.....	3,090,000	5,394,000	2,998,000	5.3	9.1	5.3	2.92	4.80	2.67
Total, functionalized expenditures.....	\$ 49,277,000	\$ 49,668,000	\$ 47,971,000	83.8	83.9	84.4	\$ 46.53	\$ 44.21	\$ 42.71
Debt service.....	2,821,000	4,082,000	4,152,000	4.8	6.9	7.3	2.66	3.63	3.70
Transfers to trust funds.....	6,693,000	5,412,000	4,743,000	11.4	9.2	8.3	6.32	4.83	4.22
Grand total, all expenditures.....	\$ 58,791,000	\$ 59,162,000	\$ 56,866,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 55.51	\$ 52.67	\$ 50.63

¹Based on the estimated civilian population (1,059,043) for 1943 and the 1940 population figures (1,123,296) for 1942 and 1941.

(2) Less than ½ of 1 per cent

(3) Included under "other"

(4) Less than ½ cent.

(5) Not reported separately.

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)

Note—This table is complementary to two tables published elsewhere in this chapter showing state government revenue and expenses for 1943, 1942 and 1941. They differ as to the classification of certain items of revenue and expenditures and, therefore, are not strictly comparable, but afford a continuous record of governmental costs.

	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, legislative and judicial.....	\$ 1,791,000	\$ 1.59	\$ 1,798,000	\$ 1,642,000	\$ 1,663,000
Protection to person and property	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: PER CENT AND PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF STATE REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR OTHER STATES OF THE UNION

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Per capita figures on basis of 1940 population.

STATE	Taxes		Aid from Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total Per Capita Revenue
	Per Cent	Per Capita	Per Cent	Per Capita	Per Cent	Per Capita	
Alabama	78.1	\$21.99	13.8	\$ 3.88	8.2	\$ 2.30	\$28.16
Arizona	77.8	53.23	18.9	12.91	3.4	2.31	68.45
Arkansas	81.8	23.51	13.9	3.99	4.3	1.24	28.74
California	84.3	63.14	12.6	9.41	3.1	2.33	74.89
COLORADO	70.8	38.93	24.1	13.28	5.1	2.81	55.01
Connecticut	83.0	47.83	12.3	7.07	4.8	2.76	57.66
Delaware	83.0	50.19	11.9	7.20	5.0	3.05	60.44
Florida	82.9	35.91	13.7	5.93	3.4	1.49	43.33
Georgia	80.5	22.57	14.6	4.09	4.9	1.38	28.03
Idaho	65.8	28.84	26.3	11.52	7.9	3.47	43.82
Illinois	87.0	40.62	11.7	5.47	1.2	.58	46.67
Indiana	80.7	36.29	13.6	6.13	5.6	2.53	44.95
Iowa	76.2	31.57	13.1	5.44	10.6	4.40	41.42
Kansas	74.1	27.49	19.3	7.15	6.6	2.44	37.07
Kentucky	80.3	23.52	15.1	4.43	4.6	1.34	29.28
Louisiana	81.6	38.94	13.1	6.25	5.3	2.52	47.72
Maine	72.0	34.22	14.9	7.07	13.1	6.24	47.54
Maryland	82.2	34.61	10.7	4.51	7.3	3.10	42.22
Massachusetts	76.0	39.41	12.3	6.37	11.7	6.07	51.85
Michigan	81.8	47.78	10.3	6.02	7.9	4.64	58.44
Minnesota	75.8	37.01	16.4	8.01	7.7	3.78	48.89
Mississippi	76.2	21.25	18.8	5.26	5.0	1.38	27.89
Missouri	77.5	28.01	19.2	6.94	3.2	1.16	36.12
Montana	62.9	30.79	25.9	12.69	11.2	5.46	48.94
Nebraska	66.4	19.52	24.7	7.25	9.0	2.63	29.40
Nevada	55.8	54.95	42.0	41.41	2.2	2.12	98.48
New Hampshire	72.4	35.66	18.2	8.98	9.4	4.63	49.27
New Jersey	87.2	42.46	8.9	4.32	4.0	1.94	48.72
New Mexico	76.9	37.49	18.8	9.15	4.4	2.14	48.77
New York	89.7	47.93	7.8	4.18	2.5	1.33	53.44
North Carolina	85.0	31.58	10.4	3.86	4.6	1.70	37.14
North Dakota	73.1	30.30	21.1	8.76	5.7	2.37	41.43
Ohio	84.1	43.64	11.6	6.02	4.3	2.22	51.88
Oklahoma	77.5	34.36	19.3	8.58	3.2	1.42	44.37
Oregon	70.0	41.72	20.8	12.38	9.3	5.52	59.63
Pennsylvania	81.5	40.46	11.9	5.93	6.6	3.27	49.66
Rhode Island	87.8	45.34	9.4	4.84	2.8	1.45	51.63
South Carolina	81.5	26.98	14.0	4.63	4.5	1.49	33.10
South Dakota	66.6	24.17	25.5	9.26	7.8	2.85	36.28
Tennessee*	78.4	19.62	17.2	4.30	4.4	1.11	25.03
Texas	78.3	24.34	17.1	5.32	4.6	1.44	31.10
Utah	66.8	43.65	25.5	16.64	7.7	5.06	65.36
Vermont	78.3	36.54	18.5	8.62	3.2	1.49	46.65
Virginia	72.2	28.18	11.8	4.59	16.0	6.25	39.02
Washington	76.3	60.99	17.1	13.68	6.5	5.23	79.90
West Virginia	77.3	35.54	13.2	6.07	9.5	4.39	46.00
Wisconsin	81.3	29.17	12.4	5.99	6.3	3.02	48.18
Wyoming	65.2	34.46	29.0	15.35	5.8	3.08	52.89

*1941 figures.

STATE GOVERNMENT: PER CENT AND PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF STATE EXPENDITURES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR
OTHER STATES OF THE UNION

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Per capita figures on basis of 1940 population.

STATE	Current Expenditures				Capital Outlays		Debt Service		Transfer to Trust Funds		Total Per Capita Expenditures
	Direct Operations		State Aid		Per Cent	Per Capita	Per Cent	Per Capita	Per Cent	Per Capita	
	Per Cent	Per Capita	Per Cent	Per Capita							
Alabama	28.9	\$ 7.41	36.0	\$ 9.22	13.1	\$ 3.37	5.9	\$ 1.50	16.1	\$ 4.13	\$25.63
Arizona	41.4	27.66	34.4	22.95	15.0	9.99	.7	.47	8.5	5.67	66.74
Arkansas	42.3	10.24	21.4	5.19	7.1	1.71	17.8	4.31	11.5	2.78	24.22
California	17.5	13.24	37.5	28.43	6.5	4.91	18.2	13.82	20.4	15.45	75.86
COLORADO	26.2	13.80	43.6	25.61	9.1	4.80	6.9	3.63	9.1	4.82	52.67
Connecticut	45.2	24.02	8.2	4.38	15.4	8.17	3.8	2.02	27.4	14.53	53.11
Delaware	34.2	21.14	32.3	19.95	16.2	10.04	1.8	1.09	15.5	9.59	61.81
Florida	43.6	18.44	32.2	13.62	13.5	5.73	---	---	10.7	4.52	42.31
Georgia	35.1	8.87	27.3	6.89	18.0	4.54	4.7	1.20	14.8	3.74	25.25
Idaho	47.9	20.57	16.3	6.98	22.5	9.65	4.3	1.84	9.1	3.92	42.97
Illinois	35.8	14.53	22.4	9.15	7.5	3.05	5.8	2.35	23.5	11.63	40.75
Indiana	24.7	10.17	38.5	15.87	14.7	6.04	.6	.24	21.5	8.85	41.18
Iowa	43.6	16.87	33.6	13.00	12.0	4.64	1.4	.56	9.4	3.65	38.72
Kansas	35.8	12.44	38.1	13.22	14.6	5.07	3.2	1.12	8.3	2.87	34.71
Kentucky	41.9	11.31	14.0	3.77	21.5	5.80	4.4	1.19	13.3	4.94	27.01
Louisiana	38.7	20.45	27.0	14.30	10.9	5.75	12.9	6.80	10.5	5.57	52.87
Maine	44.3	20.87	17.3	8.15	13.5	6.37	9.1	4.26	15.8	7.41	47.06
Maryland	27.7	11.22	28.2	11.43	12.4	5.04	9.7	3.94	21.9	8.89	40.53
Massachusetts	24.0	11.89	41.6	20.58	3.3	1.66	9.3	4.61	21.8	10.77	49.52
Michigan	32.9	17.69	32.9	17.71	7.4	4.01	2.8	1.50	24.0	12.94	53.85
Minnesota	28.2	13.07	35.8	16.61	14.0	6.51	8.5	3.95	13.4	6.21	46.35
Mississippi	34.8	8.95	31.8	8.16	11.4	2.93	14.8	3.80	7.2	1.85	25.69
Missouri	45.9	16.13	18.0	6.31	10.6	3.71	8.0	2.82	17.6	6.17	35.13
Montana	53.2	23.82	9.0	4.04	20.6	9.25	3.7	1.64	13.5	6.04	44.79
Nebraska	38.5	10.72	38.2	10.63	17.1	4.77	.3	.07	5.9	1.64	27.83
Nevada	40.7	36.19	6.1	5.40	35.6	31.67	1.8	1.53	15.9	14.14	88.98
New Hampshire	50.2	25.08	8.7	4.34	16.4	8.19	7.9	3.93	16.9	8.42	49.95
New Jersey	24.6	11.75	25.9	12.39	5.6	2.70	6.7	3.22	37.1	17.74	47.79
New Mexico	45.6	22.70	18.8	9.39	19.8	9.89	8.9	4.43	6.9	3.41	49.82
New York	19.2	10.63	40.1	22.23	6.0	3.35	12.1	6.69	22.6	12.53	55.43
North Carolina	26.4	8.42	34.6	11.02	12.9	4.13	12.5	3.98	13.6	4.33	31.88
North Dakota	46.8	17.73	20.1	7.64	15.2	5.76	7.9	3.00	10.0	3.79	37.93
Ohio	29.4	14.32	40.6	19.80	7.1	3.48	.2	.10	22.6	11.03	48.72
Oklahoma	52.4	20.41	25.0	9.75	10.2	3.96	4.9	1.90	7.6	2.95	38.97
Oregon	48.7	27.07	8.6	4.79	17.5	9.73	9.1	5.07	16.0	8.91	55.56
Pennsylvania	41.1	20.09	18.6	9.08	11.7	5.70	4.8	2.34	23.8	11.64	48.85
Rhode Island	30.8	15.67	14.3	7.29	6.0	3.04	6.0	3.07	42.8	21.74	50.80
South Carolina	32.8	10.96	28.9	9.67	18.1	6.04	9.8	3.27	10.4	3.49	33.43
South Dakota	54.4	19.21	10.6	3.75	19.0	6.71	12.8	4.54	3.2	1.12	35.33
Tennessee*	34.4	8.60	29.1	7.28	13.5	3.36	10.2	2.56	12.8	3.19	24.99
Texas	40.1	11.61	32.5	9.39	15.3	4.44	1.9	.56	10.1	2.92	28.93
Utah	56.2	32.97	17.7	10.41	14.1	8.28	1.0	.57	11.0	6.47	58.70
Vermont	49.7	22.55	15.5	7.02	14.9	6.76	8.3	3.78	11.7	5.30	45.41
Virginia	35.6	11.88	22.4	7.46	27.7	9.24	2.0	.66	12.3	4.09	33.33
Washington	45.2	30.57	17.1	11.59	6.2	4.21	1.6	1.10	29.8	20.18	67.65
West Virginia	36.2	17.40	21.9	10.54	19.6	9.41	9.7	4.09	12.5	6.02	48.06
Wisconsin	20.0	8.77	54.4	23.90	12.3	5.41	.4	.16	13.0	5.70	43.94
Wyoming	35.3	19.13	22.5	12.21	29.5	16.00	3.3	1.78	9.3	5.06	54.18

*1941 figures.

STATE GOVERNMENT: AVERAGE MONTHLY PAY ROLLS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, BY FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF EDUCATION, 1929 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Note—The data in this table are from a special survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with other federal agencies, covering the period from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and give a historical background for similar information of later dates presented in other tables in this chapter. The latter are compiled at regular intervals by the Bureau of the Census and published as state and local government surveys.

FUNCTIONAL DIVISION	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Legislative	450	\$ 11,788	\$ 1,663	\$ 10,552	\$ 1,003	\$ 13,581	\$ 2,447	\$ 10,117	\$ 2,114	\$ 9,567
Judicial	18,167	16,650	15,117	15,064	15,004	15,019	15,015	15,186	15,032	15,020
Executive	1,142	979	990	986	985	976	959	971	950	950
Personnel work	1,694	1,330	1,387	1,171	1,331	1,284	1,264	1,371	1,175	1,156
Budgeting and supervision	1,542	1,208	917	848	752	740	648	605	548	558
Assessment and collection of funds	36,611	29,588	24,223	21,135	9,464	7,624	5,309	5,357	5,029	5,039
Custody and disbursement of funds	3,895	2,722	2,600	1,938	1,966	1,791	1,617	1,611	1,596	1,596
Auditing and accounting	2,750	2,672	2,008	2,438	2,135	2,295	2,431	2,405	2,337	2,315
Purchasing	1,337	1,234	1,166	1,155	1,155	758	579	559	542	542
Legal services	2,535	2,699	2,548	2,742	2,739	3,264	3,829	3,974	3,818	3,727
Recording ²	3,455	3,548	3,660	3,640	3,538	3,893	3,973	3,918	3,625	3,625
Building maintenance	7,687	7,595	7,597	7,495	7,532	7,524	7,920	8,249	7,788	8,024
Total general government	\$ 81,325	\$ 82,248	\$ 63,806	\$ 69,164	\$ 47,395	\$ 58,719	\$ 45,991	\$ 54,169	\$ 44,503	\$ 52,219
Police	20,470	4,770	11,843	3,449	2,278	3,325	3,333	3,051	3,032	2,989
Inspection	3,496	3,185	3,171	2,897	2,800	3,990	6,182	7,009	6,760	6,112
Military	3,971	7,522	3,262	3,131	3,011	3,191	4,242	2,852	3,168	4,310
Total protection	\$ 27,937	\$ 15,477	\$ 18,276	\$ 9,477	\$ 8,089	\$ 9,506	\$ 13,757	\$ 12,912	\$ 12,960	\$ 13,411
Highways and bridges	\$ 62,704	\$ 411,952	\$ 369,913	\$ 239,536	\$ 159,160	\$ 117,699	\$ 129,770	\$ 120,763	\$ 103,332	\$ 83,371
Services and inspection	21,274	18,651	10,825	6,611	6,164	6,879	9,096	9,223	9,053	8,805
Hospitals	68,793	61,787	54,561	48,003	44,694	45,301	47,244	44,232	42,248	38,862
Total health	\$ 90,067	\$ 80,438	\$ 65,386	\$ 54,614	\$ 50,858	\$ 52,180	\$ 56,340	\$ 53,455	\$ 51,301	\$ 47,667
Administration ³	7,339	4,592	2,954	771	1,443	417	112	193	400	400
Charities	12,968	12,821	11,720	11,599	11,646	11,985	13,015	12,786	12,959	11,314
Correctional work	29,661	29,402	28,369	26,615	25,966	26,195	27,140	26,128	26,785	23,139
Total welfare	\$ 49,968	\$ 46,815	\$ 43,043	\$ 38,985	\$ 39,055	\$ 38,597	\$ 40,267	\$ 39,107	\$ 40,144	\$ 34,865
Libraries	905	854	850	800	692	706	907	869	929	921
Conservation and development	29,453	\$ 25,554	\$ 21,873	\$ 20,550	\$ 19,814	\$ 19,771	\$ 19,477	\$ 20,091	\$ 19,340	\$ 18,645
Agricultural services	15,165	\$ 14,180	\$ 13,070	\$ 10,205	\$ 12,679	\$ 9,554	\$ 10,809	\$ 10,867	\$ 10,561	\$ 7,761
Financial institutions	4,957	4,157	4,349	3,957	4,164	4,025	4,565	4,480	4,054	4,264
Public utilities	8,238	8,377	7,432	4,500	4,208	4,217	4,332	4,056	4,023	4,023
Other corporations	2,240	3,378	4,259	4,271	4,204	4,140	4,156	4,150	4,150	3,958
Professions and trades	4,921	4,694	4,355	4,703	4,488	3,952	4,247	3,889	2,657	2,702
Sports and amusements	3,351	3,543	4,335	3,323	4,308	4,096	4,276	3,803	3,04	2,946
Liquor control	7,025	7,271	8,016	6,738	7,63	298	276	303	.....	.....
Other	2,971	3,813	8,534	2,736	763	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total regulatory activities	\$ 23,066	\$ 29,828	\$ 33,875	\$ 33,291	\$ 14,133	\$ 13,370	\$ 14,535	\$ 12,605	\$ 11,198	\$ 11,320
Labor and industrial relations	\$ 21,363	\$ 17,826	\$ 11,203	\$ 10,106	\$ 9,488	\$ 9,087	\$ 9,205	\$ 9,058	\$ 8,849	\$ 8,132
All divisions	\$ 606,953	\$ 724,382	\$ 611,295	\$ 556,728	\$ 361,363	\$ 329,219	\$ 341,078	\$ 333,796	\$ 302,117	\$ 278,300

¹Includes district attorneys. ²Includes supervision of collections of liquor and beer taxes, drivers' license fees, motor vehicle registration, and regulation of professions and trades. ³Includes supervision of hospitals for the insane.

STATE GOVERNMENT: AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, BY FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF EDUCATION, 1929 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Note—The data in this table are from a special survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with other federal agencies, covering the period from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and give a historical background for similar information of later dates presented in other tables in this chapter. The latter are compiled at regular intervals by the Bureau of the Census and published as state and local government surveys.

FUNCTIONAL DIVISION	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Legislative	2	71	15	75	21	97	10	65	6	62
Judicial ¹	61	61	61	61	60	61	61	61	61	61
Executive	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6
Personnel work	10	7	11	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
Budgeting and supervision	11	8	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3
Assessment and collection of funds	273	218	177	156	69	50	47	46	41	39
Custody and disbursement of funds	26	16	11	11	11	9	8	8	8	8
Auditing and accounting	17	16	16	15	13	14	15	15	15	15
Purchasing	9	8	8	8	7	5	4	4	4	4
Legal services	11	12	12	13	13	18	21	23	22	21
Recording ²	23	24	24	24	24	26	28	35	27	27
Building maintenance	71	74	71	73	79	76	75	80	72	80
Total general government	521	521	417	454	314	382	285	352	271	332
Police	154	37	97	30	19	20	24	23	23	23
Inspection	18	17	16	15	20	24	39	42	41	36
Military	55	87	23	32	31	47	67	30	38	46
Total protection	227	141	141	77	70	91	130	95	102	105
Highways and bridges	2,265	3,695	3,298	3,002	1,382	1,122	1,307	1,160	1,081	849
Services and inspection	160	135	84	52	48	56	72	74	72	73
Hospitals	1,077	996	856	758	683	665	644	627	530	541
Total health	1,237	1,131	940	810	731	721	716	701	602	614
Administration ³	58	39	22	6	11	4	1	2	4	4
Charities	223	222	202	206	204	204	208	206	204	185
Correctional work	255	270	271	253	245	247	254	246	254	221
Total welfare	536	531	495	465	460	455	463	454	462	410
Libraries	7	7	7	6	6	5	7	6	7	9
Conservation and development	267	187	171	154	157	156	142	148	142	139
Agricultural services	142	131	122	95	135	101	111	109	115	82
Financial institutions	23	23	24	22	25	22	27	29	25	24
Public utilities	55	57	50	26	24	24	26	23	22	22
Other corporations	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Professions and trades	49	46	54	52	50	37	39	29	27	31
Sports and amusements	5	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	1
Liquor control	49	49	55	48	6	4	---	---	---	---
Other	22	31	93	20	(4)	2	9	1	---	---
Total regulatory activities	206	215	282	174	110	92	104	85	77	79
Labor and industrial relations	153	118	70	62	58	54	55	55	55	53
All divisions	5,561	6,677	5,943	5,299	3,423	3,179	3,320	3,165	2,914	2,672

¹Includes district attorneys. ²Includes supervision of collection of liquor and beer taxes, drivers' license fees, motor vehicle registration, and regulation of professions and trades. ³Includes supervision of hospitals for the insane. (4) Averages less than 1 employee.

STATE GOVERNMENT: PERCENTAGES OF AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, BY FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF EDUCATION, 1929 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Note—Percentages given in this table are based on average monthly number of employees and average monthly pay rolls as shown in two accompanying tables.

FUNCTIONAL DIVISION	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
EMPLOYEES										
General government.....	9.4	7.8	7.0	8.6	9.2	12.0	8.6	11.1	9.3	12.4
Protection	4.1	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.5	3.9
Highways and bridges.....	40.7	55.3	55.5	56.6	40.4	35.3	39.4	36.7	37.1	31.8
Health	22.2	16.9	15.8	15.3	21.4	22.7	21.6	22.1	20.7	23.0
Welfare	9.6	8.0	8.3	8.8	13.4	14.3	13.9	14.3	15.9	15.3
Libraries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Conservation and development	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.2
Agricultural services	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.1
Regulatory activities	3.7	3.2	4.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.0
Labor and industrial relations	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PAY ROLLS										
General government.....	13.4	11.3	9.9	12.9	13.1	17.8	13.5	16.2	14.7	18.8
Protection	4.6	2.1	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.8
Highways and bridges.....	43.3	56.9	57.9	55.8	44.0	35.8	38.0	36.2	34.2	30.0
Health	14.8	11.1	10.2	10.2	14.1	15.8	16.5	16.0	17.0	17.1
Welfare	8.2	6.5	6.7	7.3	10.8	11.7	11.8	11.7	13.3	12.5
Libraries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Conservation and development	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.7
Agricultural services	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.8
Regulatory activities	4.6	4.0	5.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.1
Labor and industrial relations	3.6	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Taxation—Assessed Valuation

Ad Valorem Taxes—Assessments—Mill Levies—Distribution of Revenue—
Income, Intoxicating Liquor and Non-alcoholic Beverages taxes—
Gasoline—Sales, Service, Use, Inheritance and Gift and Other Taxes

REVENUE with which to defray governmental costs is derived from two principal sources, both of which are extensively subdivided. The first of these is called taxes and includes revenue from a general property tax, income, inheritance and gift, sales, service, use and corporation and business taxes. The other includes revenue from special assessments, fees collected by various departments and agencies of government for licenses, fines, gifts, escheats, earnings of public service organizations, interest on investments and other sources.

The extent to which the revenue collections affect all the people varies from the general sales and service taxes, which are assessed against practically the entire population, and the general property tax, which is derived from privately-owned property in the state, down to fees charged by examining boards and inspection services that involve only a comparatively few per-

sons. The system by which the revenue from these many sources is collected and finally deposited in the state treasury is quite complicated and involves many agencies of government. It can be described here only in a brief outline.

The Thirty-third general assembly of Colorado provided in the administrative code of 1941 for a revenue department to take over and administer the collection of the majority of the state's taxes, imposts, fees, licenses and permits which theretofore had been done by some 50 separate agencies. The collection of the general property tax through the county treasurers was not affected by this change and continues as in the past. The 1941 code also provided for the consolidation of the functions of the offices of state treasurer and state auditor, the former being the custodian for and disbursing agent of all state funds and the latter the accounting agency.

Department of Revenue—The Department of Revenue under the new setup began functioning as of July 1, 1941. Albert F. Cruse is the head of the department with the title of Director of Revenue. There were 318 employees in the department on June 30, 1943, compared with 384 on the same date in 1942. The administrative operating expense for taxes collected by the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, exclusive of capital outlays, was \$767,765, which compares with \$828,420 in the 1942 fiscal year.

The department not only administers and collects the sales, service, use, motor fuel, motor vehicle and other taxes, but serves as the clearing and auditing agency for numerous bureaus, examining boards and inspection services of the state government which collect fees for licenses, permits and services. These funds are transferred to the department where they are audited and credited to the several accounts, of which there are approximately 90, and then are deposited with the state treasurer.

The revenue collected by the Department of Revenue does not, however, comprise the total income of the state. The general property tax goes directly from county treasurers to the state treasurer. Federal aid, likewise, goes from the United States treasury into the state treasury. The unemployment compensation tax is payable to the state treasurer and is transferred by him to the federal treasury. While it is included in the state's revenue receipts, it is offset by an equal disbursement. The total of all state revenue, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the year ending June 30, 1943, was \$65,261,000. This included federal aid to the amount of \$14,772,000; unemployment compensation, \$6,529,000; and property tax, \$5,195,000, a total of \$26,496,000. The Department of Revenue for the same period reported receipts of \$36,773,000, indicating that it collects 56 per cent of all state revenue.

State revenue receipts reported by the Department of Revenue for fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Per Cent Increase
1941.....	\$32,596,125	..
1942.....	34,319,980	5.3
1943.....	36,773,775	7.1
1944.....	37,610,125	2.3

The sources of these revenues, by amounts and by years, are shown in various tables in this chapter.

Property Taxes—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 public utilities, 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 public utilities to the state board of equalization between the first and third Mondays in October. This board has the power to equalize assessments among counties and classes of property, 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 removed approximately \$60,000,000 in valuation from the assessments in 1938, 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 1943, on which taxes are collected in 1944, was \$1,193,741,083. This total is derived in the following manner:

1943	
Gross, by county assessors.	\$1,021,993,666
Exemptions	37,552,251
Net, by assessors.....	\$ 984,441,415
Valuations by tax commission	207,779,385
Total certified to counties.	\$1,192,220,800
Additions by county treasurers	1,520,283
Final total upon which 1944 taxes are levied...	\$1,193,741,083

The distribution of the 1943 valuations as certified to the counties, and before additions are made by the county treasurers, is as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Farms:		
Land	\$ 195,658,165	16.4
Improvements ...	60,714,286	5.1
Total	\$ 256,372,451	21.5
Mining properties:		
Land	\$ 36,119,395	3.0
Improvements ...	19,018,087	1.6
Total	\$ 55,137,482	4.6
Town and suburban lots:		
Land	\$ 140,809,244	11.8
Improvements ...	301,082,770	25.3
Total	\$ 441,892,014	37.1
Personal property:		
Cattle and sheep...	\$ 56,471,093	4.7
Other livestock...	11,367,682	.9
Miscellaneous ...	200,752,944	16.8
Total (less \$37,-552,251 exemptions)	\$ 231,039,468	19.4
Public utilities.....	207,779,385	17.4

Grand total....\$1,192,220,800 100.0
 Revenue anticipated from taxes collected in 1944 on 1943 valuations, by amounts and percentages, is as follows:

Unit	Amount	Per Cent
State	\$ 4,595,903	10.8
County	6,933,872	16.2
Municipal	10,832,754	25.4
General school.....	3,515,417	8.2
Special school.....	16,793,521	39.4
Total	\$42,671,467	100.0

The assessed valuation of all property in Colorado for taxation purposes as of April 1 of the specified years, as determined by the county assessors and tax commission, after all corrections and revisions, in thousands of dollars (000 omitted), and amount 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
1942.....	1,161,901	34,720	3.08
1943.....	1,192,220	30,319	2.61

* (—) 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 In- crease*
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	-.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
1942.....	1,164,338	37,557	3.33
1943.....	1,193,741	29,403	2.52

*(-) 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	Antici- pated Revenue (thousands)	Amt. of In- crease* (thousands)	Per Cent In- crease*
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

Year	Antici- pated Revenue (thousands)	Amt. of In- crease* (thousands)	Per Cent In- crease*
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
1942.....	41,779	-110	-0.26
1943.....	42,671	892	2.13

*(-) 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. Counties share in the revenues from most of these sources. School districts also receive revenue from the state school fund and from tuition, and some of the state institutions from federal land grants. Some county offices are conducted on a fee basis, such as the clerk and recorder and sheriff, their receipts going into the county treasury. Cities and towns also collect additional revenues from licenses, fees and special assessments of improvement districts, and the federal government contributes considerable funds for highway and other purposes, parts of revenues from the forests, and royalties and bonuses from mineral land production.

Published in this chapter are numerous tables showing assessed valuations by years and by counties, levies for sundry purposes, detailed tables on gasoline and inheritance and gift 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 Revenue and Cost Payments."

Information on taxes paid by full and part owners of farms in Colorado in 1940, with comparative figures for 1930, is given in a table on Page 88. It gives amount per acre and per \$100 of value on property, and average personal property tax per farm, with comparisons for Colorado and the United States.

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1943 AND 1942

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—This table shows the gross and net value of all property in Colorado as assessed for taxation purposes in 1943 and 1942 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.

	1943		1942	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Real Estate				
Irrigated land, Class A (over \$50.00 per acre)	631,484	\$ 41,547,668	636,212	\$ 41,746,809
Irrigated land, Class B (under \$50.00 per acre)	1,360,318	42,661,855	1,429,630	45,159,264
Dry farm land, cropped and summer fallowed during current year.....	7,914,019	43,548,085	7,994,299	44,083,960
Meadow hay land.....	346,797	5,423,680	311,851	4,389,675
Pasture land (irrigated).....	189,252	2,049,579	265,832	2,123,316
Suburban fruit and vegetable tracts.....	55,334	5,813,745	58,997	5,849,627
Grazing land.....	23,796,050	52,297,577	23,246,501	51,500,684
Restoration land.....	228,412	441,725	648,619	631,343
Arid, waste and seep land.....	1,804,480	1,472,426	1,224,881	1,084,168
Timber land.....	28,492	402,125	34,521	437,045
Total	36,354,638	\$ 195,658,165	35,851,343	\$ 197,005,891
Producing coal land.....	4,299	\$ 948,175	4,262	\$ 902,855
Non-producing coal land.....	17,795	480,075	16,756	433,525
Developed coal land.....	3,041	471,555	4,384	511,750
Undeveloped coal land.....	87,279	766,280	97,462	907,100
Coal reserves.....	641,908	372,150	652,076	396,674
Total	754,322	\$ 3,038,235	774,940	\$ 3,151,904
Oil land.....	12,276	\$ 97,330	20,206	\$ 198,944
Oil shale land.....	137,469	396,680	123,605	374,250
Oil reserves.....	2,472,604	1,351,392	2,442,044	1,354,076
Total	2,622,349	\$ 1,845,402	2,585,855	\$ 1,927,270
Metalliferous mining claims (non-producing)	240,841	\$ 8,749,402	268,937	\$ 8,790,813
Output metalliferous mines.....	.....	17,069,396	.....	13,794,270
Quarry lands (stone, clay, marble, etc.)				
Min. Res.	11,992	255,030	11,816	227,130
Placer claims.....	52,944	689,420	51,213	657,260
Totals	305,777	\$ 26,763,248	331,966	\$ 23,469,473
Equities state school lands.....	.....	\$ 349,993	.....	\$ 393,063
Misc. lands (not included in above) (mountain sites).....	32,205	4,122,517	32,399	4,167,065
Total	32,205	\$ 4,472,510	32,399	\$ 4,560,123
Town, City and Other Lots				
Lots (incorporated cities and towns)....	.....	\$ 135,776,656	.....	\$ 136,289,527
Lots (outside incorporated cities and towns) .....	.....	5,032,588	.....	4,865,182
Total .....	.....	\$ 140,809,244	.....	\$ 141,154,709

**TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1943 AND 1942—Continued**

	1943		1942	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Improvements				
Improvements farm lands.....		\$ 60,714,286		\$ 61,727,065
Improvements coal lands.....		2,410,595		2,216,490
Improvements oil lands.....		1,434,235		1,303,435
Improvements mineral lands.....		6,384,702		6,594,562
Improvements miscellaneous lands.....		8,788,555		8,383,914
Improvements lots incorporated towns...		285,171,159		284,440,361
Improvements lots outside towns.....		15,911,611		14,791,908
Total		\$ 380,815,143		\$ 379,457,735
Grand Total Real Estate and Improve- ments		\$ 753,401,947		\$ 750,727,610
Personal Property				
CATTLE				
Registered herd bulls (18 mo. or over) ..	1,087	\$ 271,090	1,224	\$ 223,889
Pure bred cattle (coming yearlings)....	5,284	279,535	3,348	160,915
Pure bred cattle (yearlings and over)...	12,971	982,275	11,852	784,755
Range bulls	21,611	2,258,811	19,375	1,610,015
Calves (coming yearlings).....	365,656	8,558,807	276,458	5,416,709
Range and stock cattle (coming two years and over)	602,745	21,126,925	570,881	16,136,283
Steers (coming two years old).....	24,443	1,025,345	16,571	569,711
Pure bred dairy cows.....	3,392	269,880	3,629	247,905
Grade dairy cows.....	151,086	8,455,098	131,714	6,253,440
Total	1,188,275	\$ 43,227,766	1,035,052	\$ 31,403,622
HORSES				
Pure bred stallions and mares.....	449	\$ 51,625	417	\$ 54,000
Ranch, work and dray.....	111,298	4,335,042	113,816	4,338,104
Saddle and cow ponies.....	39,217	1,080,768	36,490	955,526
Total	150,964	\$ 5,467,435	150,723	\$ 5,347,630
MULES				
Jacks	54	\$ 4,205	81	\$ 5,800
Work mules.....	8,120	336,510	8,271	349,860
Burros	469	6,445	437	5,585
Total	8,643	\$ 347,160	8,789	\$ 361,245
SHEEP				
Bucks and ewes (pure bred or registered)	7,144	\$ 128,363	6,776	\$ 90,412
Bucks and ewes (not pure bred or regis- tered)	22,737	353,260	20,693	243,962
Stock sheep (mixed bunches).....	1,385,962	8,403,744	1,369,495	6,917,138
Ewes (old).....	180,011	586,686	212,982	554,511
Total	1,595,854	\$ 9,472,053	1,609,946	\$ 7,806,023
LIVESTOCK FED IN TRANSIT				
Cattle fed in transit.....	190,825	\$ 2,521,657	182,032	\$ 2,127,522
Sheep fed in transit.....	831,988	1,249,617	999,432	1,138,012
Total	1,022,813	\$ 3,771,274	1,181,464	\$ 3,265,534

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1943 AND 1942—Continued

	1943		1942	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Swine	276,134	\$ 3,180,325	165,690	\$ 1,485,429
Goats	16,277	68,303	14,810	46,610
Foxes	6,807	139,285	7,790	194,635
Muskrat, skunk, mink, etc.....	1,953	7,385	2,020	16,735
Poultry (dozen).....	234,877	1,845,969	190,522	1,066,637
Turkeys (dozen).....	2,658	65,159	2,760	51,101
Ducks and geese (dozen).....	46	590	38	320
Bees (stands).....	42,872	173,365	39,504	118,363
All other animals.....	6,691	72,706	8,690	144,543
Total .....	.....	\$ 5,553,087	.....	\$ 3,124,373
Bicycles	7,612	\$ 89,564	7,708	\$ 85,232
Tractors	25,803	7,676,600	23,855	7,062,735
Aeroplanes	131	175,055	178	258,205
Electric refrigerators.....	110,232	7,113,104	104,371	6,982,050
Slot machines.....	1,060	45,490	1,271	61,125
Pianos, organs and band instruments...	61,176	3,736,383	60,942	3,700,502
Radios	144,564	2,450,363	143,853	2,311,147
Clocks and watches.....	22,445	338,749	23,403	342,795
Total .....	.....	\$ 21,625,308	.....	\$ 20,803,791
Agricultural implements, machinery and harness		\$ 8,092,064		\$ 7,013,529
Jewelry and silverware.....		1,489,502		1,469,669
Libraries		382,335		386,445
Household furniture.....		45,526,934		43,754,567
Store and office furniture and fixtures...		13,594,059		13,802,739
Stocks of merchandise.....		75,757,537		74,835,356
Stocks of liquor.....		719,082		607,603
Manufacturing machinery and equipment		30,048,896		28,586,950
All other personal property.....		3,517,227		4,130,434
Total .....	.....	\$ 179,127,636	.....	\$ 174,587,292
Total Personal Property.....		\$ 268,591,719		\$ 246,699,510
Less exemptions to heads of families....		\$ 37,552,251		\$ 37,358,928
Grand Total Net Assessment Personal Property		\$ 231,039,468		\$ 209,340,582
Grand Total Assessment Real Estate and Improvements		\$ 753,401,947		\$ 750,727,610
TOTAL NET ASSESSMENT BY ASSESSOR		\$ 984,441,415		\$ 960,068,192
PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSESSED BY TAX COMMISSION:				
Class 1 Steam Railroads.....		\$ 110,555,810		\$ 106,308,050
Class 2 Steam Railroads.....		4,965,970		5,219,820
Class 3 Steam Railroads.....		573,660		615,310
Electric and Cable Railroads.....		6,712,100		6,393,670
Electric Companies		50,455,470		49,818,600
Gas Companies		8,192,550		7,738,910
Telephone Companies.....		21,239,030		20,947,810
Telegraph Companies.....		1,279,175		1,297,930
Domestic Water Companies.....		553,610		568,020
Irrigation Companies.....		75,930		74,710
Mining Companies.....		15,000		15,000
Rural Electrification Companies.....		1,234,500		877,750
Car Line Companies.....		910,850		1,002,820
Miscellaneous Utility Companies.....		603,070		385,280
Pipe Line Companies.....		412,660		569,335
TOTAL ASSESSMENT BY COLORADO TAX COMMISSION.....		\$ 207,779,385		\$ 201,833,015
GRAND TOTAL ASSESSMENT..		\$1,192,220,800		\$1,161,901,207

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ACREAGE AND GROSS ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS, BY CLASSES AND BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1943

(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		Town and Suburban Lots				
	Acres	Value	Acres	*Value	Value	Total, All Real Estate	Farm Land	Mineral Land and Miscellaneous			
Adams	731,117	\$ 8,187,990	284,160	\$ 152,630	718,540	\$ 9,059,160	\$ 3,909,920	\$ 3,150	\$ 2,003,930	\$ 5,913,850	\$ 14,973,010
Alamosa	349,262	2,115,070	325	16,110	613,560	2,744,740	2,711,055	3,150	1,838,900	2,912,205	4,857,145
Arapahoe	432,786	4,037,780	292,990	120,875	1,993,250	6,151,905	2,322,085	9,200	6,575,985	8,913,310	15,065,275
Archuleta	293,445	1,931,910	680	14,750	88,255	1,134,945	270,455	3,525	262,355	538,105	1,673,110
Baca	1,338,026	3,462,300	23,858	26,345	92,775	3,581,420	388,965	..	457,260	846,225	4,427,645
Bent	784,489	2,713,612	1,000	1,000	939,616	3,394,228	493,806	18,550	864,835	1,377,191	5,331,419
Boulder	260,338	6,103,450	25,455	820,830	3,740,320	10,604,600	2,789,980	34,240	9,963,970	13,101,190	23,765,790
Chaffee	108,824	886,410	10,406	232,450	656,150	1,775,010	382,030	43,285	1,596,195	2,021,510	3,796,520
Cheyenne	1,069,821	3,226,380	571,140	285,850	76,740	3,538,950	229,160	625	327,405	556,890	4,145,840
Clear Creek	21,223	347,230	33,562	1,275,715	326,500	1,749,445	15,990	595,780	586,340	1,198,110	2,947,555
Conjoes	262,038	3,015,715	..	24,940	141,820	3,224,475	411,970	21,630	525,285	958,885	4,201,360
Costilla	775,513	1,535,625	722	3,730	31,870	1,631,225	202,730	5,525	144,425	322,680	1,983,905
Crowley	431,939	2,239,195	15,882	7,945	166,695	2,433,835	402,415	26,265	452,295	881,075	3,314,910
Custer	278,190	1,009,253	6,122	95,480	40,497	1,114,520	245,599	13,030	137,514	396,143	1,541,373
Delta	297,888	3,036,790	11,009	130,995	703,915	3,931,700	856,365	54,950	1,462,315	2,374,130	6,305,830
Denver	..	..	4,312	3,020,520	92,334,000	95,954,520	..	5,925,940	168,323,620	174,249,460	270,203,980
Dolores	224,713	851,390	2,622	138,890	44,510	1,034,700	155,275	65,400	64,375	184,950	1,219,740
Douglas	375,750	1,697,915	..	1,615	58,485	1,758,015	1,355,965	23,510	322,430	1,701,905	3,459,920
Eagle	204,068	1,629,819	4,880	532,484	83,025	2,245,328	323,810	577,521	396,525	1,297,856	3,543,184
Elbert	1,086,499	4,488,100	390,606	200,203	47,955	4,736,258	765,735	7,580	314,225	1,087,540	5,823,798
El Paso	932,769	4,238,710	19,245	172,260	8,958,180	13,429,580	1,365,830	872,180	21,919,700	24,157,710	37,587,290
Fremont	404,840	2,021,700	41,208	529,570	1,357,120	3,908,500	784,385	982,395	2,946,825	4,663,605	8,572,105
Garfield	443,473	3,340,300	128,887	515,180	483,105	4,338,585	687,075	53,390	1,394,030	2,134,495	6,473,080
Gilpin	35,729	114,506	15,808	826,070	104,655	1,045,163	15,050	284,160	270,860	520,070	1,565,235
Grand	327,726	1,263,150	..	6,730	263,272	1,532,605	393,710	6,750	622,560	1,023,020	2,615,625
Gunnison	390,857	1,781,120	36,334	996,780	210,370	2,988,270	430,870	371,385	985,115	1,787,370	4,775,640
Huerfano	22,401	79,485	6,609	214,040	38,635	332,160	16,110	30,425	57,840	104,375	436,585
	731,858	1,936,155	15,055	280,430	647,830	2,894,415	329,400	385,295	1,498,565	2,163,260	5,027,675

Jackson	366,521	1,112,948	6,176	17,170	37,784	1,167,902	230,171	31,945	130,507	392,823	1,560,555
Jefferson	327,907	5,124,510	49,801	684,980	1,226,660	7,036,150	4,933,250	1,431,475	5,628,410	11,993,135	19,029,255
Kiowa	1,049,514	3,031,460	187,220	95,198	59,545	3,186,205	124,430	800	251,753	376,983	3,563,186
Kit Carson	1,286,370	4,818,660	119,428	70,235	161,060	5,049,955	541,980	62,395	1,753,810	1,358,185	6,408,140
Lake	20,126	64,520	39,247	15,055,885	188,900	15,309,305	84,510	1,636,155	551,185	2,271,850	17,581,155
La Plata	440,889	2,104,805	1,284	164,985	884,345	3,154,115	441,225	71,640	1,646,880	2,159,745	5,313,860
Larimer	774,305	7,912,120	449	265,640	3,097,530	11,275,290	5,708,240	101,370	8,004,820	13,814,430	25,089,720
Las Animas	2,547,947	5,649,994	68,203	391,915	2,239,454	8,281,363	753,780	436,325	3,285,800	4,478,995	12,760,268
Lincoln	1,508,367	4,626,490	503,280	254,610	1,655,650	3,704,540	329,550	704,420	1,033,370	6,080,720	10,944,010
Logan	987,326	6,632,140	24,854	20,470	990,005	7,642,615	1,751,995	3,102,005	4,976,370	12,619,585	
Mesa	545,705	5,541,600	2,542	47,550	1,541,440	7,130,590	2,056,850	28,050	5,335,310	7,438,210	14,568,800
Mineral	27,269	110,780	5,304	277,985	24,285	713,050	134,975	66,570	123,245	324,790	737,840
Moffat	1,065,047	2,248,155	2,430	18,495	211,270	2,477,920	341,840	497,586	929,580	1,760,006	4,237,426
Montezuma	343,643	3,369,150	1,595	61,895	212,380	2,648,425	554,780	45,930	728,335	1,326,995	3,970,450
Montrose	440,850	2,869,900	4,279	277,090	557,550	3,704,540	601,065	320,120	1,283,160	2,204,345	5,908,885
Morgan	746,484	5,586,600	.....	31,730	754,660	6,372,990	1,890,150	16,390	2,664,480	4,571,620	10,944,010
Otero	502,059	4,588,960	.....	1,335	1,551,815	6,352,110	2,630,030	171,100	4,671,575	7,472,705	13,824,815
Ouray	159,947	595,310	14,643	568,316	63,285	1,226,911	89,830	130,500	174,655	394,985	1,621,836
Park	540,695	1,484,035	28,198	757,855	93,580	2,335,470	476,630	146,740	334,560	957,330	3,293,400
Phillips	410,146	3,245,410	17,346	10,880	177,140	3,433,430	463,000	96,210	553,680	1,112,830	4,546,320
Pitkin	83,381	475,695	20,537	207,745	54,025	937,465	209,910	17,510	138,370	366,890	1,303,835
Provers	973,245	5,929,990	.....	1,290	636,960	6,568,150	848,230	37,610	1,903,580	2,789,420	9,357,570
Pueblo	1,110,985	4,884,698	.....	5,590	6,948,142	11,838,430	5,335,400	8,780	16,756,841	22,101,021	33,939,451
Rio Blanco	433,390	1,697,140	34,989	84,510	72,645	1,954,295	431,460	17,820	306,695	755,975	2,610,270
Rio Grande	222,530	3,385,635	1,933	123,000	357,650	3,878,435	517,725	84,060	1,036,375	1,638,310	5,516,745
Routt	706,106	2,894,680	34,814	458,880	234,170	3,587,730	701,620	237,230	953,270	1,918,420	5,505,860
Saguache	586,268	2,357,585	.....	87,060	115,100	2,559,745	339,200	30,590	412,470	782,260	3,342,005
San Juan	395	1,625	24,563	1,427,307	107,176	1,536,108	175	406,285	214,150	620,610	2,156,718
San Miguel	258,423	810,920	12,987	508,190	103,970	1,423,080	167,250	368,400	793,020	2,216,100	3,342,005
Sedgewick	310,281	2,885,450	37,481	18,740	186,995	3,090,285	493,440	16,450	632,000	1,141,860	4,232,145
Summit	40,580	2,008,850	.....	1,073,815	48,150	1,330,815	75,810	700,025	125,265	901,100	2,231,915
Teller	148,400	351,460	45,237	1,531,240	125,460	2,008,160	213,830	538,010	652,730	1,404,570	3,412,730
Washington ..	1,441,271	5,348,390	.....	6,200	118,665	5,473,255	487,435	6,590	515,205	1,009,230	6,482,485
Weld	2,047,955	21,311,830	574,956	794,880	2,383,400	24,490,110	6,359,920	647,910	9,049,370	16,057,800	40,547,910
Yuma	1,284,670	5,395,550	.....	960	357,090	5,753,600	662,850	.....	834,500	1,497,350	7,250,950
State	36,354,638	\$195,658,165	3,714,653	\$36,119,395	\$140,809,244	\$372,586,804	\$60,714,286	\$19,018,087	\$301,082,770	\$380,815,143	\$753,401,947

*Includes Output Metalliferous Mines, and Equities in State and School Land.

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, 1943

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Included under cattle and sheep are 190,825 cattle, valued at \$2,521,657, and 831,988 sheep, valued at \$1,249,617, 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	23,870	\$ 958,135	3,003	\$ 136,230	176	\$ 8,765	20,449	\$ 100,955	19,175	\$ 287,740	\$ 1,491,825
Alamosa	10,839	449,155	1,116	59,470	40	2,955	28,702	159,730	1,762	57,370	728,680
Arapahoe	14,928	700,100	1,977	93,735	106	5,190	11,248	64,005	6,474	139,855	1,002,885
Archuleta	10,996	336,110	1,361	62,360	33	2,855	25,110	153,220	1,514	18,320	572,665
Baca	30,773	1,004,030	2,992	6,290	219	6,290	19,247	108,760	8,137	114,455	1,294,900
Bent	22,052	664,150	2,982	71,546	75	3,000	59,753	135,824	5,977	97,048	971,568
Boulder	23,770	916,190	3,046	112,080	227	10,690	11,614	36,170	5,484	139,580	1,214,710
Chaffee	4,407	168,170	763	30,075	9	360	7,150	43,760	1,664	22,440	264,805
Cheyenne	26,389	787,535	1,171	33,300	21	790	24,036	122,320	2,079	39,010	982,955
Clear Creek	535	18,900	1,225	4,020	130	3,355	1,520	6,120	30	1,300	33,240
Conejos	10,731	360,125	1,898	83,900	130	3,355	53,654	354,655	2,207	57,490	859,515
Costilla	7,957	137,830	778	30,480	74	2,359	26,551	184,727	4,250	45,716	381,143
Crowley	19,427	602,045	1,787	48,040	160	4,355	6,752	38,665	3,755	69,820	759,055
Custer	7,772	266,095	825	31,270	20	1,070	7,896	44,273	586	13,663	358,371
Delta	21,361	786,980	3,729	125,825	238	7,780	43,073	227,425	6,155	122,415	1,270,495
Denver	411	21,150	310	24,780	...	...	...	...	...	4,350	49,680
Dolores	3,743	121,450	325	8,425	11	365	26,188	160,300	520	10,080	300,620
Douglas	17,446	588,985	1,455	56,980	20	655	1,030	5,480	1,944	48,625	700,725
Eagle	16,017	609,682	1,577	66,690	65	2,445	21,696	151,962	1,492	25,104	855,883
Elbert	37,811	1,357,980	3,591	132,455	195	4,960	26,652	138,810	7,554	136,129	1,800,334
El Paso	35,361	1,365,930	4,144	154,020	224	9,300	12,064	74,150	9,633	180,170	1,783,570
Fremont	13,736	532,425	1,523	56,330	109	3,590	1,123	7,275	2,812	77,805	677,425
Garfield	31,378	1,156,890	4,447	194,665	169	6,725	71,681	447,220	3,794	92,815	1,898,315
Gilpin	1,000	32,800	...	3,780	...	...	191	1,155	88	40,255	73,835
Grand	12,317	528,025	1,979	63,070	...	...	12,234	63,120	210	4,745	660,960
Gunnison	27,260	966,070	2,217	77,295	164	7,655	45,424	284,080	698	13,605	1,348,735
Hinsdale	2,006	71,275	186	6,235	5	225	11,542	70,050	...	147,785	147,785
Huerfano	17,009	615,700	2,276	83,985	98	5,365	31,811	195,715	2,997	32,235	933,060

Jackson	28,722	939,868	2,913	88,820	24,553	154,588	857	2,762	1,186,473
Jefferson	15,390	565,160	2,822	70,045	3,005	17,500	6,364	177,530	855,455
Kiowa	28,138	806,233	1,032	27,924	15,764	81,672	3,036	48,946	966,610
Kit Carson	45,756	1,421,635	5,427	158,555	16,809	65,425	14,601	225,130	1,576,025
Lake	966	34,710	122	4,195	1,705	10,230	6,809	96,090	49,105
La Plata	16,680	575,385	2,904	96,525	3,870	33,614	1,967	968,555	968,555
Larimer	48,341	1,418,110	5,452	198,980	15,470	184,316	7,942	181,970	2,184,670
Las Animas	45,768	1,700,475	3,948	119,005	20,800	51,811	11,969	80,541	2,212,812
Lincoln	45,559	1,489,180	2,638	80,440	17,770	180,110	6,651	119,030	1,870,530
Logan	55,193	1,745,640	5,564	219,000	31,425	74,445	11,772	241,560	2,295,865
Mesa	33,208	1,252,170	4,771	155,880	11,410	251,580	8,292	157,630	1,828,670
Mineral	7,07	37,700	181	7,795	10,502	63,030	12	10,920	100,115
Moffat	14,338	599,240	2,842	91,525	4,195	861,500	1,195	28,460	1,492,865
Montezuma	11,374	344,140	3,353	78,370	29,921	173,360	2,603	67,728	666,038
Montrose	19,861	740,535	4,196	160,955	12,945	466,545	7,003	134,425	1,815,405
Morgan	41,791	1,014,735	4,834	211,865	18,735	208,045	11,132	216,425	1,669,805
Otero	25,148	786,210	3,084	125,395	47,306	160,300	10,758	178,385	1,272,140
Ouray	6,634	223,125	315	17,490	12,769	78,235	277	6,423	325,838
Park	13,845	513,780	1,286	45,335	1,315	23,975	321	4,240	739,705
Phillips	15,614	537,255	1,281	47,625	10,471	35,030	8,053	143,240	761,835
Pitkin	6,940	238,530	2,751	32,485	16,163	100,245	437	8,540	380,565
Prowers	27,765	734,630	3,682	119,680	58,847	133,526	10,342	151,607	1,194,418
Pueblo	23,851	790,960	2,445	81,600	6,185	82,560	5,769	82,325	1,043,630
Rio Blanco	22,065	792,605	2,088	80,045	67,141	411,695	794	16,605	1,303,730
Rio Grande	10,348	405,990	1,636	73,670	13,295	436,450	10,274	136,810	1,066,215
Routt	27,870	1,081,575	4,423	130,135	97,915	597,060	2,180	45,710	1,855,285
Saguache	23,062	719,360	1,543	64,510	8,450	387,530	2,162	39,240	1,219,090
San Juan	118	4,545	30	1,215	1,105	39,622	46,487	46,487	46,487
San Miguel	4,127	149,745	509	16,160	41,291	256,255	1,73	3,810	427,645
Sedgewick	16,460	567,660	1,222	37,970	8,484	38,020	3,886	82,050	707,440
Summit	3,416	121,615	407	13,215	1,740	20,770	23	585	156,225
Teller	5,219	178,875	584	18,050	.....	789	381	8,975	210,675
Washington	38,725	1,301,935	5,551	167,300	5,980	151,460	12,158	241,320	1,867,995
Weld	153,376	4,316,680	12,057	564,790	43,990	733,380	22,296	502,630	6,161,470
Yuma	44,419	1,528,520	4,165	127,150	9,720	39,890	16,151	268,980	1,974,260
State	1,379,100	\$45,749,423	150,964	\$5,467,435	8,643	\$2,477,842	\$10,721,670	307,864	\$67,838,775

*Includes number of swine, goats, foxes, muskrat, skunk, mink, etc., but not number of poultry and ducks, which are assessed by 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, 1943

(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	Stores and Office Furniture and Fixtures	Stocks of Merchandise and Liquors (1%)	Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	Total Personal Property Other Than Livestock
	Number	Value							
Adams	6,999	\$ 571,210	\$ 415,900	\$ 7,470	\$ 563,850	\$ 93,060	\$ 1,319,415	\$ 884,600	\$ 3,855,505
Alamosa	1,128	129,250	119,507	1,670	246,700	84,766	294,792	.....	876,685
Arapahoe	14,828	593,395	170,635	16,570	1,114,305	128,910	582,510	399,310	3,005,635
Arapahoe	387	29,000	46,415	1,425	57,540	17,690	151,240	50,810	354,130
Baca	1,939	275,420	191,685	430	96,560	49,360	149,540	.....	762,995
Bent	1,303	118,080	51,675	36,653	76,450	63,013	218,075	.....	563,946
Boulder	11,217	629,290	156,240	99,050	1,488,580	485,850	1,605,960	340,750	4,805,720
Chaffee	2,413	106,230	24,890	14,620	248,545	78,400	210,790	226,335	909,810
Cheyenne	939	59,270	24,415	4,810	17,825	8,905	56,290	.....	171,515
Clear Creek	860	31,520	1,050	136,300	129,910	35,160	72,750	.....	406,690
Conejos	1,065	143,180	82,900	13,215	96,215	22,375	103,830	6,825	468,540
Costilla	446	85,515	71,165	13,755	40,495	13,075	51,920	.....	275,925
Crowley	2,023	134,070	112,530	5,710	122,730	13,725	130,835	238,270	757,870
Custer	438	30,933	28,101	1,432	45,085	6,582	23,315	7,013	142,461
Delta	3,980	238,840	138,025	30,420	306,855	60,025	540,185	298,760	1,613,110
Denver	151,848	7,451,830	2,750	3,018,630	25,141,520	7,218,990	42,792,980	11,195,520	96,822,220
Dolores	340	7,584,410	30,270	7,690	21,315	8,640	44,325	31,765	202,445
Douglas	1,133	111,890	68,665	13,310	114,185	17,090	35,970	137,115	498,225
Eagle	1,452	80,865	61,633	25,681	98,745	16,330	134,771	.....	418,025
Elbert	1,583	251,138	241,650	4,737	114,188	25,497	71,013	.....	708,123
El Paso	21,183	985,230	105,920	185,700	2,568,000	1,363,320	4,030,140	237,510	9,475,820
Fremont	8,062	232,805	43,050	39,170	485,170	126,055	434,300	240,895	1,601,445
Garfield	3,065	196,435	157,460	16,780	351,595	105,025	227,155	168,575	1,223,025
Gilpin	303	10,595	1,030	6,930	50,540	5,810	16,860	.....	91,765
Grand	623	47,920	29,846	86,745	128,740	37,470	88,315	.....	416,635
Gunnison	1,719	85,040	54,295	19,350	186,695	40,370	264,705	112,530	762,985
Hinsdale	66	1,920	8,030	2,515	10,700	2,210	1,375	.....	26,750
Huerfano	1,754	59,700	40,295	31,820	118,905	64,910	255,115	27,255	598,000

Jackson	518	33,924	27,798	39,268	6,837	76,003	69,418	287,842
Jefferson	9,718	98,865	241,955	933,280	101,060	396,995	385,595	2,525,725
Kiowa	1,137	52,947	10,200	138,355	40,555	45,269	.....	235,405
Kit Carson	2,911	193,115	20,200	183,809	.....	131,899	.....	676,360
Lake	2,474	1,630	28,405	187,465	69,930	1,321,615	2,177,740	3,978,190
La Plata	2,552	95,920	42,690	225,320	17,570	411,520	59,875	1,069,550
Larimer	3,152	594,530	40,320	1,002,320	327,170	2,296,460	272,450	1,938,890
Las Animas	3,346	53,419	23,801	366,575	159,269	715,549	471,125	1,938,430
Lincoln	2,402	146,765	3,865	73,305	36,410	130,685	.....	491,545
Logan	7,417	531,775	13,550	470,980	165,825	928,065	69,950	2,120,170
Mesa	10,857	521,090	18,750	813,120	327,320	1,460,910	202,070	3,586,970
Mineral	315	13,500	9,160	35,625	5,200	14,735	82,355	82,355
Moffat	1,703	116,890	184,549	110,965	59,815	142,640	175,000	860,064
Montezuma	2,045	152,731	13,455	47,025	46,370	196,370	747,985	747,985
Montrose	3,417	250,440	68,805	245,120	58,185	278,600	763,290	1,859,265
Morgan	6,328	428,885	9,995	357,460	178,785	1,350,665	50,980	2,801,065
Otero	9,133	543,260	391,120	792,745	452,255	1,624,830	73,860	3,971,255
Ouray	353	16,405	12,335	56,360	10,690	24,730	1,950	140,010
Park	563	33,970	21,150	50,950	24,200	55,085	221,835	456,805
Phillips	2,759	263,960	59,400	155,965	54,645	179,090	.....	969,640
Pitkin	343	28,700	12,190	42,665	6,375	19,210	136,210	136,210
Prowers	4,823	321,141	189,949	222,854	85,770	479,305	123,130	1,434,742
Pueblo	12,025	568,110	110,090	2,497,050	446,935	5,268,410	8,262,705	17,236,170
Rio Blanco	368	48,775	51,190	51,145	15,020	54,585	138,620	609,260
Rio Grande	1,775	214,910	195,540	178,210	62,380	309,065	976,225	876,225
Routt	1,526	120,540	20,935	157,935	56,620	252,430	594,825	1,303,445
Saguache	639	80,280	40,600	50,260	10,040	66,440	20,610	269,780
San Juan	445	11,270	300	38,020	14,010	48,541	.....	176,906
San Miguel	387	23,410	9,395	57,070	17,330	33,870	530	171,405
Sedgewick	1,715	186,720	158,440	124,290	63,170	712,760	800,000	2,053,480
Summit	155	6,500	18,800	18,200	11,500	12,800	.....	74,200
Teller	1,625	58,335	11,485	143,650	25,620	65,440	.....	321,220
Washington	2,134	237,865	198,895	107,720	26,185	115,565	461,710	695,915
Weld	20,026	1,942,980	1,019,240	1,362,270	274,720	3,139,800	.....	8,247,200
Yuma	2,831	423,410	260,930	160,970	57,230	207,080	.....	1,125,190
State	373,023	\$21,625,308	\$ 8,092,064	\$45,526,934	\$13,594,059	\$76,476,619	\$30,048,896	\$200,752,944

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF CORPORATION VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, 1943

(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	†Miscellaneous Utilities and Pipe Lines	Total
Adams	\$ 3,776,220	.....	\$ 371,380	\$ 5,440	\$ 364,220	\$ 55,220	\$ 6,050	\$ 24,340	\$ 198,040	\$ 4,800,980
Alamosa	996,210	.....	256,230	.....	78,850	4,510	.....	19,320	15,685	1,357,005
Arapahoe	1,868,380	\$ 46,660	815,450	435,050	594,220	33,510	36,600	19,300	3,853,345	3,853,345
Archuleta	624,450	.....	27,450	.....	11,560	2,820	.....	350	2,750	663,380
Baca	3,340,320	.....	96,630	78,350	36,240	1,080	.....	27,160	1,000	3,580,780
Bent	3,549,380	.....	.....	98,670	84,100	16,930	.....	31,720	52,725	3,833,535
Boulder	2,718,100	.....	7,164,970	155,480	551,190	10,290	.....	21,340	31,465	10,052,835
Chaffee	1,489,950	.....	768,820	.....	86,810	17,210	.....	12,520	17,175	2,391,885
Cheyenne	2,687,360	.....	27,740	.....	49,520	26,220	.....	17,070	13,965	2,821,605
Clear Creek	.....	.....	572,150	.....	40,890	4,520	7,500	.....	600	621,380
Conejos	938,120	.....	62,270	.....	43,880	.....	.....	510	11,570	1,060,880
Costilla	662,540	.....	51,280	.....	28,970	2,300	.....	9,970	18,775	774,485
Crowley	658,760	.....	120,610	30,580	44,170	2,960	61,030	7,570	25,010	950,690
Custer	.....	.....	25,720	.....	12,300	.....	.....	.....	3,780	41,800
Delta	1,345,700	.....	130,270	.....	113,170	9,660	.....	19,540	43,265	1,661,605
Denver	1,791,820	6,224,620	20,054,180	2,580	10,664,280	132,950	4,010	11,370	14,380	38,900,610
Dolores	17,720	.....	18,980	.....	2,250	.....	.....	140	6,480	45,470
Douglas	1,901,810	.....	52,650	607,920	140,190	73,820	.....	19,350	16,450	2,812,190
Eagle	2,617,190	.....	276,700	.....	49,350	21,050	.....	36,440	32,930	3,033,660
Elbert	1,699,000	.....	28,650	.....	123,130	19,680	.....	13,820	57,805	1,942,085
El Paso	3,664,580	25,000	29,070	941,460	1,353,080	105,940	229,130	38,370	99,165	6,485,735
Fremont	1,949,970	.....	1,379,390	36,940	152,130	20,120	4,000	23,580	16,265	3,582,305
Garfield	1,648,340	.....	2,304,980	.....	108,110	25,700	6,080	22,820	17,945	4,133,975
Gilpin	591,450	.....	123,160	.....	25,030	215	7,500	2,800	4,200	754,355
Grand	2,507,730	.....	71,800	.....	61,170	.....	.....	12,450	14,340	2,667,490
Gunnison	2,128,700	.....	111,890	.....	59,120	8,460	.....	1,290	27,150	2,336,610
Hinsdale	.....	.....	940	.....	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,590
Huerfano	2,134,700	.....	525,210	.....	106,700	34,900	.....	24,290	20,785	2,906,585

Jackson	100,000	1,004,480	272,700	11,920	15,350	71,270	3,730	880	116,530
Jefferson	1,330,380			638,230			7,860	53,805	3,809,575
Kiowa	1,838,810	43,720		101,310	8,150		24,170	19,355	2,035,515
Kit Carson	1,744,850	59,510		36,890	14,010		15,410	13,340	884,010
Lake	1,084,440			58,280	10,230	127,990	1,800	5,650	1,805,680
La Plata	1,796,590	652,650	141,900	105,390	7,610		8,260	55,835	2,761,235
Larimer	4,347,540	634,310	251,270	820,520	10,040		34,870	42,885	5,041,040
Las Animas	6,810,360	1,091,640	1,743,890	252,730	72,960		42,870	37,290	10,049,940
Lincoln	2,205,900	54,330	154,730	154,730	24,880		15,620	59,570	2,929,020
Logan	4,851,390	804,310	53,230	214,820	29,280		35,170	53,615	6,041,815
Mesa	1,925,610	1,015,300		338,400	34,910		29,970	99,365	3,443,255
Mineral	336,910			6,320	820		4,080	350	349,080
Moffat	266,810	56,420	85,830	53,290			1,460	150	463,960
Montezuma	62,690			39,360	1,220		3,890	11,590	505,180
Montrose	1,013,630	161,040		115,710	5,920		3,890	43,375	1,343,505
Morgan	3,307,590	227,370		230,590	41,200		23,970	137,790	3,968,510
Otero	2,946,560	520,740	379,550	182,350	35,480	17,720	25,860	60,965	4,169,225
Ouray	478,970	124,220		31,490	1,620		400	8,050	644,750
Park		75,240		65,690	25,360			19,100	185,390
Phillips	1,126,010			23,510	1,670		9,300	16,170	1,176,660
Pitkin	381,440	106,320		19,560	900		4,470	7,470	520,160
Prowers	2,549,830	50,350	222,420	181,080	17,670		21,920	57,690	3,100,060
Pueblo	5,134,400	3,108,430	2,420,120	1,397,670	96,170		48,910	58,985	12,264,655
Rio Blanco				29,660					29,660
Rio Grande	883,740	135,570		69,990	3,080		11,390	44,180	1,147,950
Routt	3,231,220	353,930		69,290			18,560	23,860	3,696,860
Saguache	1,739,850	92,600		50,340	7,720		1,020	10,870	1,902,350
San Juan	253,650	136,310		13,790	600			260	404,610
San Miguel	47,700	573,870		28,700			360	10,300	660,930
Sedgwick	1,359,860	31,980		74,030	13,280		7,610	15,695	1,473,455
Summit		549,610		23,880	10				573,500
Teller	621,780	557,600		72,240		65,660		4,440	1,322,020
Washington	1,300,780	109,650		31,620	19,150		10,170	23,000	1,494,370
Weld	13,424,410	2,056,140	229,110	852,160	130,390		87,470	459,545	17,239,285
Yuma	1,252,290			57,220	18,620		10,950	11,535	1,349,715
State	\$116,095,440	\$6,712,100	\$8,192,550	\$21,239,030	\$1,279,175	\$644,540	\$910,850	\$2,250,230	\$207,779,385

* Includes \$553,610 for domestic water companies, \$75,930 for irrigation companies and \$15,000 for mining companies.
 † Includes pipe line companies as follows: Adams \$129,660; Denver \$282,300.

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, 1943

(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	\$ 19,576,940	\$ 4,800,980	.....	\$ 24,377,920	\$ 683,777
Alamosa	9,223,110	1,357,005	.....	7,580,115	304,566
Arapahoe	16,771,125	3,853,345	—2,705	21,821,765	882,322
Archuleta	2,531,495	609,380	.....	3,200,875	80,359
Baca	6,289,785	3,580,780	.....	9,870,565	243,062
Bent	6,709,554	3,833,525	—10,046	10,533,033	250,903
Boulder	28,605,320	10,652,835	.....	39,258,155	1,306,176
Chaffee	4,713,200	2,391,885	.....	7,105,085	253,456
Cheyenne	5,919,105	2,821,605	9,775	8,050,485	189,595
Clear Creek	3,287,375	621,360	.....	3,908,735	157,574
Conejos	2,522,375	1,060,880	.....	6,433,295	215,421
Costilla	2,677,173	774,435	.....	3,341,608	139,452
Crowley	4,650,530	950,690	—1,295	5,599,925	223,234
Custer	1,974,282	41,800	3,371	2,019,453	66,612
Delta	8,706,555	1,661,605	.....	10,368,160	431,379
Denver	352,733,480	38,900,610	1,358,730	392,992,820	14,737,251
Dolores	1,656,660	45,470	.....	1,702,130	65,650
Douglas	4,546,380	2,812,190	.....	7,358,570	188,103
Eagle	4,687,603	3,033,660	313	7,721,576	214,358
Elbert	8,172,455	1,942,085	—40	10,114,500	248,365
El Paso	47,159,180	6,485,795	119,700	53,764,675	2,096,110
Fremont	10,224,915	3,582,305	—4,595	13,802,625	513,083
Garfield	9,181,665	4,133,975	5,870	13,321,510	448,202
Gilpin	1,657,763	754,355	.....	2,412,118	89,031
Grand	3,597,030	2,667,490	.....	6,264,520	163,284
Gunnison	6,694,905	2,336,610	.....	9,031,515	318,622
Hinsdale	595,770	2,590	1,175	599,535	26,563
Huerfano	6,409,155	2,906,585	.....	9,315,740	450,938

Jackson	2,985,970	116,530	.....	3,102,500	72,043
Jefferson	21,401,240	3,809,575	.....	25,210,815	949,156
Kiowa	4,651,599	2,035,515	.....	6,687,114	192,840
Kit Carson	8,658,750	884,010	.....	9,542,760	292,522
Lake	21,262,715	1,805,680	.....	23,068,395	377,611
La Plata	6,982,230	2,761,235	3,225	9,740,240	497,996
Larimer	31,192,990	5,941,040	3,920	37,137,950	1,226,599
Las Animas	16,437,717	10,049,940	-28,520	26,459,137	1,083,822
Lincoln	8,285,365	2,529,930	.....	10,754,395	310,958
Logan	17,077,450	6,041,315	570	23,119,835	726,498
Mesa	18,878,650	3,443,255	.....	22,321,905	1,024,772
Mineral	889,550	349,680	.....	1,238,630	35,123
Moffat	6,434,530	463,960	47,545	6,946,035	174,571
Montezuma	5,109,143	205,180	40	5,314,363	210,850
Montrose	8,920,255	1,343,565	.....	10,263,820	420,609
Morgan	14,915,820	3,968,510	.....	18,884,330	613,087
Otero	18,362,070	4,169,225	120	22,531,415	765,020
Ouray	2,012,144	644,750	.....	2,656,894	114,923
Park	4,423,815	185,390	1,455	4,610,660	107,583
Phillips	6,062,925	1,176,660	.....	7,239,585	211,861
Pitkin	1,764,105	520,460	.....	2,284,565	81,385
Powers	11,575,670	3,100,660	.....	14,676,330	446,895
Pueblo	49,751,051	12,264,885	10,710	62,006,446	2,905,868
Rio Blanco	4,660,875	29,660	.....	4,690,535	141,043
Rio Grande	7,238,630	1,147,950	-1,660	8,384,320	369,020
Routt	8,424,790	3,696,360	.....	12,121,650	383,912
Saguache	4,754,675	1,902,350	.....	6,657,025	206,402
San Juan	2,340,151	404,610	.....	2,744,761	115,406
San Miguel	2,745,240	660,330	670	3,406,840	113,063
Sedgwick	6,831,265	1,473,455	.....	8,304,720	257,120
Summit	2,448,140	573,500	.....	3,021,640	79,600
Teller	3,786,230	1,322,020	.....	5,108,250	191,356
Washington	8,760,620	1,494,370	.....	10,254,990	307,954
Weld	53,165,840	17,239,285	8,405	70,413,530	2,364,122
Yuma	10,014,800	1,349,715	.....	11,364,515	382,409
State	\$984,441,415	\$207,779,385	\$1,520,283	\$1,193,741,083	\$42,671,467

*After deducting \$37,552,251 exemption to heads of families. Gross value before exemptions \$1,021,993,666. (—) Denotes deductions.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF MILL LEVIES APPLIED TO VALUATIONS AND ANTICIPATED REVENUES THEREFROM FOR STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, 1943

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—The levies are certified to the county treasurers by the officers of the state and political sub-divisions authorized by law to levy taxes. The county treasurers then apply them to the final 1943 valuations and spread them upon the tax rolls as of January 1, 1944, 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	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Anticipated Revenue from All Sources
Adams	6.3913	\$ 33,854.99	\$ 155,806.60	20.29	\$ 63,351.01	3.2587	\$ 79,440.33	11.9513	\$ 291,324.16	28.05	\$ 683,777.09	
Alamosa	7.53	29,183.44	57,793.16	19.76	54,077.69	2.60	19,955.54	18.70	143,556.99	39.68	304,566.43	
Arapahoe	9.33	83,243.80	201,731.07	18.63	121,575.51	2.17	46,919.23	16.66	428,852.71	40.43	882,322.32	
Archuleta	7.61	12,323.37	24,358.66	12.50	5,920.94	2.89	9,250.53	8.92	28,563.18	25.12	80,398.68	
Baca	4.39	38,001.68	43,331.78	12.70	9,019.71	3.76	37,113.32	11.71	115,595.22	24.63	243,061.71	
Bent	4.22	40,552.18	44,449.39	14.00	18,231.20	3.59	37,813.59	10.43	109,856.68	23.82	250,903.04	
Boulder	8.938	151,143.90	350,889.39	10.97	176,722.81	3.422	134,341.41	12.558	493,078.59	33.27	1,306,176.10	
Chaffee	10.968	27,354.58	77,893.05	17.33	48,757.45	3.187	22,642.90	10.813	76,806.86	35.67	253,455.84	
Cheyenne	15.30	30,994.37	45,667.57	17.11	9,107.85	2.22	17,922.58	11.04	88,572.44	23.55	189,594.81	
Clear Creek	15.35	15,048.71	53,999.30	14.18	17,810.36	3.92	15,438.58	12.61	49,746.20	40.30	167,574.04	
Conjels	9.22	24,748.19	53,314.98	18.22	15,740.16	3.82	5,468.30	17.12	110,129.95	33.49	215,421.57	
Costilla	17.0193	21,865.19	86,871.83	16.65	1,688.68	7.7559	5,425.92	13.5141	65,199.06	41.73	139,451.88	
Crowley	10.88	21,559.94	90,227.84	17.30	15,378.90	3.32	16,351.95	19.47	109,016.53	39.86	223,233.76	
Custer	12.50	7,774.89	28,243.16	6.58	7,411.39	2.36	7,411.39	12.35	24,938.13	32.99	66,611.93	
Delta	11.891	39,917.42	123,287.79	13.85	38,771.76	2.109	21,866.45	20.021	207,535.17	41.61	431,378.59	
Denver	(2)	1,513,022.36	(2)	17.95	7,054,221.11	2.810	1,104,309.82	12.89	5,065,677.41	37.50	14,737,230.74	
Dolores	22.24	6,552.30	32,783.01	9.28	1,250.60	2.984	5,079.16	11.736	19,984.46	38.57	65,650.13	
Douglas	9.561	28,330.49	70,355.29	19.00	6,428.65	3.539	26,041.98	7.721	56,947.03	25.56	188,108.34	
Eagle	7.33	29,728.07	56,599.15	13.67	9,529.76	3.52	27,179.95	11.82	91,253.93	27.76	214,358.26	
Elbert	8.37	38,940.83	84,658.37	15.80	5,267.41	3.88	39,244.26	7.93	80,254.01	24.56	248,364.88	
El Paso	6.58	208,994.00	353,771.56	13.95	456,494.94	3.10	166,670.49	16.96	912,178.63	38.99	2,096,109.62	
Fremont	8.154	53,140.11	112,546.60	12.40	71,809.27	2.846	39,282.27	17.124	236,304.50	37.17	513,082.75	
Garfield	11.244	51,287.81	149,787.06	18.16	46,305.00	2.605	48,037.36	11.474	152,784.86	33.64	448,202.18	
Gilpin	15.58	9,286.65	27,580.87	28.00	7,105.70	2.82	6,802.17	11.71	28,355.43	36.91	89,030.75	
Grand	10.585	24,178.49	68,334.74	18.41	8,481.12	3.425	21,485.98	6.915	43,294.93	26.06	163,284.50	
Gunnison	13.983	34,771.33	98,229.26	12.94	20,688.63	4.013	36,243.47	14.147	127,768.99	35.28	318,621.68	
Hinsdale	24.125	3,208.21	14,463.78	16.00	1,178.72	4.515	2,706.90	9.845	5,905.17	44.31	26,562.78	
Huerfano	22.017	35,865.60	205,104.64	14.09	34,675.49	1.578	14,700.24	18.152	160,592.23	49.50	450,938.20	

Jackson	11,844.62	8.02	24,882.05	7.00	1,449.97	2.20	6,885.50	8.68	26,940.87	23.22	72,048.01
Jefferson	97,061.64	12.526	315,790.67	16.73	52,247.71	2.624	66,153.17	16.576	417,902.65	37.65	949,156.84
Kiowa	25,745.39	9.43	63,059.48	10.39	5,973.20	3.22	21,532.51	11.44	76,529.26	28.84	192,839.84
Kit Carson	36,739.63	7.925	75,626.37	20.43	25,502.56	3.475	33,161.09	12.735	121,492.91	30.65	292,522.56
Lake	88,813.32	5.30	122,262.50	41.00	43,903.21	.68	15,686.51	4.64	106,945.07	16.37	377,610.61
La Plata	37,499.92	13.10	127,597.14	20.41	70,259.24	2.34	22,792.16	15.10	169,847.29	43.94	427,995.75
Larimer	142,981.11	7.77	288,561.87	14.13	172,983.32	3.38	125,526.27	13.37	496,546.96	33.03	1,226,599.53
Las Animas	101,867.68	12.485	330,342.32	17.69	69,719.83	2.635	69,719.83	17.555	464,896.12	40.96	1,083,821.75
Lincoln	41,404.42	7.33	78,829.72	14.13	16,602.80	3.52	136,365.60	28.91	136,365.60	28.91	310,958.05
Logan	89,011.36	6.01129	138,980.03	19.25	98,224.65	3.51871	81,351.99	13.79129	318,930.46	31.42	736,498.49
Mesa	85,939.33	9.757	217,794.83	17.28	163,997.48	2.583	57,657.48	22.377	499,383.10	45.89	1,024,772.22
Mineral	4,768.73	9.50	12,262.44	21.00	3,863.26	2.85	3,530.10	11.93	5,529.45	28.35	35,123.45
Moffat	26,742.23	5.418	37,633.61	12.00	16,303.67	3.832	26,617.21	9.688	67,374.66	25.13	174,571.33
Montezuma	20,460.30	13.28	70,574.74	17.25	21,337.05	1.62	8,609.27	16.91	89,868.29	39.68	210,849.65
Montrose	39,515.71	11.59	118,957.67	14.37	49,170.95	2.41	24,735.80	18.34	188,228.73	40.98	430,608.86
Morgan	72,704.67	8.153	153,963.95	10.78	43,235.65	3.197	60,373.20	15.103	282,809.46	32.47	613,086.93
Otero	86,745.95	6.63	149,833.28	18.20	136,291.91	2.72	61,285.45	14.70	331,313.35	33.95	765,019.94
Ouray	10,229.04	18.40	48,886.85	21.94	8,927.10	4.16	11,052.68	3.48	35,827.54	43.25	114,923.21
Park	17,571.04	8.70	40,112.74	17.33	6,180.90	3.06	14,108.62	6.38	29,429.61	23.33	107,582.91
Phillips	27,872.40	6.17	44,668.25	18.61	20,785.40	3.89	28,161.98	12.48	90,373.16	29.26	211,861.10
Pitkin	5,794.42	14.33	32,733.52	43.00	7,835.89	4.02	9,189.74	10.22	29,838.54	35.85	81,388.11
Prowers	56,501.56	7.23	106,105.52	11.65	39,472.42	3.57	52,352.36	13.11	192,333.92	30.85	446,835.98
Pueblo	238,724.82	6.479	401,739.76	32.68	962,870.73	3.021	187,321.47	17.989	1,115,210.82	46.86	2,905,867.60
Rio Blanco	17,288.56	10.65	47,824.20	22.50	10,199.00	3.812	17,117.92	10.828	48,612.89	31.38	141,042.57
Rio Grande	32,209.63	9.56	79,962.90	19.29	35,680.33	1.44	12,044.62	26.29	209,123.96	44.12	369,020.49
Routt	46,668.35	9.03	109,458.50	20.08	92,952.22	3.50	42,425.77	12.82	155,366.90	31.67	383,911.74
Saguache	25,629.55	9.22	61,377.77	17.73	11,747.85	3.27	21,768.47	12.90	85,878.42	31.01	206,402.06
San Juan	10,567.33	15.52	42,981.03	20.00	7,811.52	4.30	11,802.47	15.61	42,843.80	42.08	115,406.16
San Miguel	3,316.33	12.85	44,118.57	14.62	8,132.79	3.70	12,665.31	11.99	35,089.60	33.19	113,062.60
Sedawick	32,950.17	6.94	55,276.14	16.60	21,820.80	3.61	30,052.24	14.17	117,820.87	30.89	257,120.22
Summit	11,933.31	11.35	34,295.62	19.42	3,721.75	2.838	8,575.41	6.082	21,373.82	26.34	79,559.91
Teller	19,666.76	12.88	65,794.26	26.85	28,054.22	3.27	16,703.98	11.97	61,137.06	37.46	191,356.28
Washington	39,481.71	7.00	71,784.93	15.68	43,687.36	3.63	37,225.61	13.24	145,774.43	30.03	307,954.04
Weld	271,092.09	11.207	559,787.56	15.32	239,271.67	3.257	229,336.87	15.123	1,064,633.50	33.57	2,364,121.69
Yuma	43,753.38	8.217	93,382.22	10.97	16,715.20	3.333	37,877.93	16.777	190,680.09	33.60	382,408.82
State	\$4,595,903.17	...	\$6,933,872.26	...	\$10,892,754.25	...	\$3,515,417.13	...	\$16,799,520.42	...	\$42,671,467.23

*Levy for state purposes for 1943 is 3.85 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 1944, FROM 1943 LEVIES, BY COUNTIES

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Amounts of anticipated revenue are shown in separate tables. Total for all purposes is \$42,671,467.

COUNTY	State Revenue			County Revenue			Municipal Revenue			General School Revenue			Special School Revenue		
	% All State Revenue	% County Total	% State Revenue	% All State Revenue	% County Total	% State Revenue	% All State Revenue	% County Total	% State Revenue	% All State Revenue	% County Total	% State Revenue	% All State Revenue	% County Total	
Adams	0.2	13.7	0.4	22.8	0.2	9.3	0.2	9.3	0.2	11.6	0.7	42.6			
Alamosa	0.1	9.6	0.1	19.0	0.1	17.8	0.1	17.8	0.1	6.5	0.3	47.1			
Arapahoe	0.2	22.9	0.5	22.9	0.3	13.8	0.3	13.8	0.1	5.3	1.0	48.6			
Archuleta	...	15.3	...	30.3	...	7.4	...	7.4	...	11.5	0.1	35.5			
Baca	0.1	15.6	0.1	17.8	0.1	3.7	0.1	3.7	0.1	15.3	0.2	47.6			
Bent	0.1	16.2	0.1	17.7	0.1	7.2	0.1	7.2	0.1	15.1	0.2	43.8			
Boulder	0.4	11.6	0.8	26.9	0.4	13.5	0.3	13.5	0.3	10.3	1.1	37.7			
Chaffee	0.1	10.8	0.2	30.7	0.1	19.3	0.1	19.3	0.1	8.9	0.2	30.3			
Cheyenne	0.1	16.3	0.1	22.5	...	4.8	...	4.8	...	9.5	0.2	46.9			
Clear Creek	...	9.6	0.1	38.0	0.1	11.3	...	11.3	...	9.8	0.1	31.3			
Conejos	0.1	11.5	0.1	27.6	...	7.3	...	7.3	...	2.5	0.2	51.1			
Costilla	...	9.2	0.1	40.8	...	1.4	...	1.4	...	1.8	0.1	46.8			
Crowley	0.1	9.7	0.1	27.3	...	6.9	...	6.9	...	7.3	0.2	48.8			
Custer	...	11.7	...	37.9	...	1.9	...	1.9	...	11.1	0.1	37.4			
Delta	0.1	9.2	0.3	28.6	0.1	9.0	0.1	9.0	0.1	5.1	0.5	48.1			
Denver	3.6	10.3	...	...	16.5	47.8	2.6	47.8	2.6	7.5	11.9	34.4	
Dolores	...	10.0	0.1	49.9	...	1.9	...	1.9	...	7.8	0.1	30.4			
Douglas	0.1	15.1	0.2	37.4	...	3.4	...	3.4	0.1	13.8	0.1	30.3			
Eagle	0.1	13.8	0.1	26.4	...	4.5	...	4.5	0.1	12.7	0.2	42.6			
Elbert	0.1	15.7	0.2	34.1	...	21.8	...	21.8	0.1	15.8	0.2	32.3			
El Paso	0.5	9.9	0.8	16.9	1.1	21.8	0.4	21.8	0.4	7.9	2.1	43.5			
Fremont	0.1	10.3	0.3	21.9	0.2	14.0	0.1	14.0	0.1	7.7	0.5	46.1			
Garfield	0.1	11.5	0.4	33.4	0.1	10.3	0.1	10.3	0.1	10.7	0.4	34.1			
Gilpin	...	10.4	0.1	42.2	...	8.0	...	8.0	...	7.7	0.1	31.7			
Grand	0.1	14.8	0.2	40.4	0.1	31.1	0.1	31.1	0.1	13.1	0.1	26.5			
Gunnison	0.1	10.9	0.2	31.1	0.1	6.5	0.1	6.5	0.1	11.4	0.3	40.1			
Hinsdale	...	8.7	0.5	54.5	...	4.4	...	4.4	...	10.2	0.1	22.2			
Huerfano	0.1	7.9	0.5	45.5	0.1	7.7	...	7.7	...	3.3	0.4	35.6			

Jackson	..2	16.6	0.1	34.5	..1	2.0	..2	9.5	0.1	37.4
Jefferson	0.2	10.2	0.7	32.3	0.1	5.5	0.2	7.0	1.0	44.0
Kiowa	0.1	13.3	0.1	32.7	..1	3.1	0.1	11.2	0.2	39.7
Kit Carson	0.1	12.6	0.2	25.9	0.1	8.7	0.1	11.3	0.3	41.5
Lake	0.2	23.5	0.3	32.4	0.1	11.6	..1	4.2	0.3	28.3
La Plata	0.1	8.8	0.3	29.8	0.2	16.4	0.1	5.3	0.4	39.7
Larimer	0.3	11.7	0.7	23.5	0.4	14.1	0.3	10.2	1.2	40.5
Las Animas	0.2	9.3	0.8	30.5	0.3	10.9	0.2	6.4	1.1	42.9
Lincoln	0.1	13.3	0.2	25.4	..2	5.3	0.1	12.2	0.3	43.8
Logan	0.2	12.3	0.3	19.1	0.2	13.5	0.2	11.2	0.7	43.9
Mesa	0.2	8.4	0.5	21.3	0.4	16.0	0.1	5.5	1.2	48.7
Mineral	..1	13.6	..1	34.9	..1	11.0	..1	10.0	..1	30.5
Moffat	0.1	15.3	0.1	21.6	..1	9.3	0.1	15.3	0.2	38.5
Montezuma	0.1	9.7	0.2	33.5	0.1	10.1	0.1	4.1	0.2	42.6
Montrose	0.1	9.4	0.3	28.3	0.1	11.7	0.1	5.9	0.4	44.7
Morgan	0.2	11.9	0.4	25.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	9.8	0.7	46.1
Otero	0.2	11.4	0.4	19.5	0.3	17.8	0.1	8.0	0.8	43.3
Ouray	..1	8.9	0.1	42.5	..1	7.8	..1	9.6	0.1	31.2
Park	..1	16.5	0.1	37.3	..1	5.7	..1	13.1	0.1	27.4
Phillips	0.1	13.1	0.1	21.1	0.1	9.8	0.1	13.3	0.2	42.7
Pitkin	..1	10.8	0.1	40.2	0.1	9.6	0.1	11.3	0.1	28.1
Prowers	0.1	12.7	0.2	23.7	0.1	8.8	0.1	11.7	0.5	43.1
Pueblo	0.6	8.2	0.9	13.8	2.3	33.1	0.4	6.5	2.6	38.4
Rio Blanco	..1	12.3	0.1	33.9	..1	7.2	0.1	12.1	0.1	34.5
Rio Grande	0.1	8.7	0.2	21.6	0.1	9.7	..1	3.3	0.5	56.7
Routt	0.1	12.1	0.3	28.5	0.1	7.8	0.1	11.1	0.4	40.5
Saguache	0.1	12.4	0.1	29.7	..1	5.7	0.1	10.5	0.2	41.6
San Juan	..1	9.1	0.1	37.0	..1	6.8	..1	10.2	0.1	36.9
San Miguel	..1	11.6	0.1	39.0	..1	7.2	..1	11.2	0.1	31.0
Sedgwick	0.1	12.5	0.1	21.5	0.1	8.5	0.1	11.7	0.3	45.8
Summit	..1	14.6	0.1	43.1	..1	4.7	..1	10.8	0.1	26.8
Teller	..1	10.3	0.2	34.4	0.1	14.7	..1	8.7	0.1	31.9
Washington	0.1	12.8	0.2	23.3	..1	4.5	0.1	12.1	0.3	47.3
Weld	0.6	11.5	1.3	23.7	0.6	10.1	0.5	9.7	2.5	45.0
Yuma	0.1	11.4	0.2	24.4	..1	4.4	0.1	9.9	0.4	49.9
State	10.8	..1	16.2	..1	25.4	..1	8.2	..1	39.4	..1

TAXATION: TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, BY COUNTIES, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES, ON 1943 VALUATIONS: TAX COLLECTED IN 1944

(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 Children, Blind Mothers, Compensation	County Fair and Advertising	General School	Total
Adams	2,0829	2,2649	..30	...	9435	.10	3,2587	9.65
Alamosa	5.90	.25	..30	...	.88	.20	2.60	10.13
Arapahoe	5.08	3.00	...	.41	.82	.01	2.17	11.50
Archuleta	5.91	1.00	...	...	.50	.20	2.89	10.50
Baca	3.78	.13	.10	...	.15	.23	3.76	8.15
Bent	3.78	.40	..55	...	.04	...	3.49	7.81
Boulder	4,428	3.25	..55	...	.71	...	3.422	8.301
Chaffee	6,833	1.43	...	1.50	.60	.60	3.187	14.15
Cheyenne	4.10	.80	...	...	.40	...	2.52	7.53
Clear Creek	8.40	3.15	3.00	...	.80	...	3.35	13.37
Conejos	7.09	.50	...	...	1.63	...	.55	10.07
Costilla	8,0183	1.96	5.00	...	2.041	...	.7550	17.7743
Crowley	5.72	3.20	1.34	...	.62	...	2.32	13.80
Custer	9.00	1.00	1.00	...	1.50	...	3.67	16.17
Delta	5.161	5.50	...	...	1.23	...	2.109	14.00
Denver	15,406	3.00	1,760	...	.534	..25	2.81	20.76
Dolores	10.00	3.00	3.50	...	1.56	1.20	2.984	22.244
Douglas	5,011	4.00	...	...	.55	...	3.539	13.10
Eagle	4.88	2.00	...	...	.30	.15	3.52	10.85
Elbert	4.37	4.00	...	...	.87	.10	3.88	12.25
El Paso	4.48	1.13	...	...	.87	.10	3.10	9.68
Fremont	4.38	2.50	...	.454	.77	.05	2.846	15.086
Garfield	5,764	2.85	1.00	.20	.58	.85	3.606	14.85
Gilpin	9.00	2.50	2.65	...	1.43	...	2.82	18.40
Grand	5,505	3.50	...	.50	.20	.82	3.425	13.95
Gunnison	6,787	3.35	...	.25	.45	.15	4.013	15.00
Hinsdale	10.00	2.00	11.00	...	1.125	...	4.515	28.64
Huerfano	8.10	5.00	6,942	...	1.975	...	1.578	23.595

Jackson	5.50	2.00	...	...	.22	.30	2.20	10.22
Jefferson	4.476	6.50	...	1.00	.55	...	2.624	15.15
Kiowa	6.98	2.00	...	...	.25	.20	3.22	12.65
Kit Carson.....	4.025	3.00	...	...	.70	...	3.475	11.40
Lake	4.25	.50	...	.45	.10	...	.68	5.98
La Plata.....	7.25	3.25	...	1.00	1.30	.30	2.34	15.44
Larimer.....	3.05	2.45	.35	.50	.88	.54	3.38	11.15
Las Animas.....	9.00	1.25	.605	...	1.63	...	2.635	15.12
Lincoln	4.45	1.75	.50	...	.23	.40	3.52	10.85
Logan	3.99129	1.25	...	...	.62	.15	3.51871	9.53
Mesa	5.277	3.174	.449	...	.80	.057	2.583	12.34
Mineral	8.00	.90	...	...	1.00	...	2.85	12.75
Moffat	4.248	.25	...	.15	.17	...	3.832	9.25
Montezuma	7.75	3.00	...	.58	1.35	.60	1.62	14.90
Montrose	6.16	3.00	.68	...	.95	.241	2.41	14.00
Morgan	4.383	3.00	...	...	.52	.25	3.197	11.35
Otero	3.92	1.70	...	...	.69	.32	2.72	9.35
Ouray	9.00	4.75	2.00	1.50	.50	.65	4.16	22.56
Park	8.20	.50	...	...	...	...	3.06	11.76
Phillips	4.25	1.00	.30	...	.32	.30	3.89	10.06
Pitkin	6.98	1.25	5.00	...	.75	.35	4.02	18.35
Provers	4.07	2.32	...	.75	.04	.05	3.57	10.80
Pueblo	4.473	.317	.080	...	.856	.753	3.021	9.50
Rio Blanco.....	8.00	2.25	...	...	.40	...	3.812	14.462
Rio Grande.....	5.28	2.00	.265	1.00	.54	.475	1.44	11.00
Routt	4.71	2.00	.69	...	.83	.80	3.50	12.53
Saguache	6.47	1.00	.31	...	.69	.75	3.27	12.49
San Juan.....	8.85	2.70	3.00	...	.80	.20	4.30	19.85
San Miguel.....	7.50	2.50	2.25	.20	.30	.20	3.70	16.65
Sedgwick	4.56	1.25	.15	...	.36	.32	3.61	10.25
Summit	8.50	2.26	...	...	.34	.25	2.838	14.188
Teller	8.64	1.81	1.61	...	.78	.04	3.27	16.15
Washington	4.55	1.00	...	.70	.75	...	3.63	10.63
Weld	3.53	1.50	...	2.00	.70	.22	3.257	11.207
Yuma	6.047	1.54	...	...	.53	.10	3.333	11.55

TAXATION: ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY IN COLORADO, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1943

(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	\$ 8,187,990	\$ 3,909,920	\$ 1,347,840	\$ 64,120	10,550	\$ 804,535	.....	\$ 14,324,955
Alamosa	2,115,070	271,055	707,965	20,715	12,850	214,187	.....	3,341,882
Arapahoe	4,037,780	2,332,085	925,510	75,850	20,150	300,015	.....	7,691,380
Archuleta	1,031,910	270,485	566,535	6,095	10,280	63,265	.....	1,948,570
Baca	3,462,300	388,365	1,262,035	27,540	12,520	432,515	.....	5,585,875
Bent	3,713,612	493,806	865,475	38,239	1,000	138,380	.....	5,250,312
Boulder	6,103,450	2,789,980	993,940	69,060	2,110	382,470	.....	10,341,010
Chaffee	886,410	382,030	257,900	6,905	.....	48,695	.....	1,581,940
Cheyenne	3,226,380	229,160	962,330	20,625	260	75,755	.....	4,514,510
Clear Creek	147,230	15,990	32,540	800	3,440	1,050	94,140	295,190
Conjcos	3,075,715	411,970	835,965	23,350	6,735	193,305	.....	4,547,040
Costilla	1,535,425	202,730	310,984	7,239	.....	143,655	.....	2,200,233
Crowley	2,259,195	402,515	707,430	25,620	.....	200,615	.....	3,595,375
Custer	1,009,253	245,599	351,971	6,400	.....	47,320	1,285	1,661,828
Delta	3,096,790	856,365	1,173,440	56,465	.....	244,895	106,565	5,534,450
Denver	851,390	55,275	45,330	4,330	.....	2,750	3,620,520	3,072,950
Dolores	2,963,900	1,355,905	296,300	4,090	3,070	83,715	17,140	1,311,210
Douglas	1,697,915	1,355,905	677,690	16,820	1,615	151,110	.....	3,901,115
Eagle	1,629,819	323,810	847,443	8,440	628	92,454	.....	2,902,594
Elbert	4,488,100	765,735	1,753,463	46,796	4,900	467,246	.....	7,526,240
El Paso	4,298,710	1,365,330	1,713,750	69,820	5,870	241,240	60,110	7,755,330
Fremont	2,021,700	784,385	630,015	46,535	680	81,820	29,360	3,594,495
Garfield	3,240,300	687,075	1,863,860	34,455	.....	260,310	3,150	6,189,150
Gilpin	114,506	15,050	40,255	.....	4,146	2,080	.....	176,037
Grand	1,263,920	393,150	658,920	2,040	3,140	58,285	14,500	2,394,445
Gunnison	1,781,120	430,870	1,341,500	4,020	50	81,560	1,300	3,640,420
Hinsdale	79,485	16,110	147,785	.....	1,280	63,030	3,590	256,280
Huerfano	1,936,155	329,400	921,285	11,775	800	83,890	.....	3,263,805

Jackson	1,112,948	220,471	1,184,901	1,482	240	58,305	2,307	2,591,104
Jefferson	5,124,510	4,933,250	767,375	80,510	12,240	198,150	616,220	11,732,855
Kiowa	3,031,460	124,430	943,475	18,359	1,559	108,762	.....	4,228,025
Kit Carson	4,818,660	541,980	1,792,260	59,915	10,490	315,630	.....	7,538,935
Lake	64,520	84,510	49,150	.....	1,855	27,215	45,710	272,915
La Plata	2,104,805	441,225	919,580	42,425	2,035	167,610	3,060	3,680,740
Larimer	7,912,120	5,708,240	1,662,920	83,170	1,930	666,380	.....	16,034,760
Las Animas	5,649,994	759,780	2,193,836	18,976	580	118,116	4,2805	8,784,087
Lincoln	4,626,490	329,550	1,827,655	42,050	29,700	191,460	.....	7,020,175
Logan	6,632,140	1,751,905	1,992,205	49,600	8,040	909,255	.....	11,388,145
Mesa	5,541,600	2,056,850	1,757,220	68,710	.....	397,710	.....	9,822,090
Mineral	110,780	134,975	99,405	710	.....	6,030	22,915	374,815
Moffat	2,448,155	341,840	1,477,870	13,195	3,715	132,900	4,250	4,221,925
Montezuma	2,369,150	554,730	631,724	34,630	30,875	244,630	12,440	3,877,718
Montrose	2,869,900	601,065	1,435,320	53,420	.....	333,790	.....	5,294,495
Morgan	5,586,600	1,890,150	1,232,425	85,210	30,990	710,485	740	9,536,600
Otero	4,998,960	2,630,030	1,028,575	64,490	1,335	625,110	.....	9,348,500
Ouray	595,310	89,830	322,970	2,868	.....	23,260	.....	1,034,238
Park	1,484,035	476,630	739,705	.....	2,325	69,880	4,620	2,777,195
Phillips	3,245,410	463,000	674,635	53,915	2,200	464,195	.....	4,903,355
Pitkin	675,695	209,910	377,365	3,200	.....	45,905	.....	1,312,075
Prowers	5,929,990	848,230	1,085,238	49,000	1,200	358,349	.....	8,272,007
Pueblo	4,884,698	5,335,400	987,060	23,870	5,590	205,300	.....	11,441,918
Rio Blanco	1,697,140	431,460	1,297,755	5,645	.....	87,990	.....	3,519,990
Rio Grande	3,385,695	517,775	1,036,565	29,595	73,705	278,400	15,130	5,336,865
Routt	2,894,680	701,620	1,334,690	20,065	.....	174,770	.....	5,625,885
Saguache	2,357,585	339,200	1,207,850	11,240	26,470	104,840	.....	4,047,185
San Juan	1,625	175	46,487	.....	.....	300	.....	48,587
San Miguel	810,920	167,550	425,945	1,650	650	21,945	.....	1,428,410
Sedgwick	2,885,450	493,410	580,500	30,400	.....	298,700	.....	4,288,460
Summit	208,850	75,810	146,635	240	.....	8,195	.....	439,750
Teller	351,460	213,830	208,035	2,140	.....	24,675	.....	800,140
Washington	5,348,390	487,435	1,761,870	88,890	5,175	408,215	.....	8,099,975
Weld	21,311,830	6,359,920	4,050,560	216,100	16,810	2,460,330	.....	34,815,550
Yuma	5,395,550	662,850	1,888,540	86,680	960	636,300	.....	8,670,880
State	\$195,658,165	\$60,714,286	\$61,009,712	\$ 2,085,083	\$ 349,993	\$15,768,664	\$ 4,122,517	\$340,608,420

*Exclusive of livestock fed in transit.

†Includes tractors, \$7,676,600.

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES, IN ACREAGE AND PERCENTAGES, BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED FOR ASSESSMENT BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1943

(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	731,117	91.6	65,833	9.0	469,034	64.1	165,839	22.7	30,411	4.2
Alamosa	460,800	345,962	75.8	30,431	8.7	288,166	66.6	224,481	64.3	94,350	27.0
Arapahoe	599,280	432,780	81.3	16,253	3.3	11,663	4.0	100,125	23.1	28,242	6.5
Archuleta	872,560	293,445	33.6	9,580	3.3			230,362	78.5	41,840	14.2
Baca	1,641,600	1,338,026	81.5			645,112	48.2	692,914	51.8		
Bent	931,120	784,489	80.0	53,443	6.8	39,304	5.0	487,522	62.2	204,220	26.0
Boulder	481,920	260,358	54.0	77,034	29.6	27,326	10.5	131,017	50.3	24,981	9.6
Chaffee	664,960	108,324	16.4	13,695	12.6			89,534	82.3	5,595	5.1
Cheyenne	1,134,080	1,069,321	94.3			565,311	52.8	504,510	47.2		
Clear Creek	259,160	219,312	84.6					18,211	85.3		
Conejos	815,140	262,658	32.2	46,241	17.6			84,075	32.1	3,002	14.2
Costilla	777,600	775,313	99.7	48,798	6.3			243,901	31.4	131,742	50.3
Crowley	513,920	431,353	84.1	41,031	9.5	8,426	1.9	375,351	86.9	482,814	62.3
Custer	471,680	278,130	59.0	15,801	5.7	8,293	3.0	235,589	84.7	7,151	1.7
Delta	740,480	297,888	40.2	52,975	17.8			238,388	80.0	6,525	2.2
Denver	37,120	224,713	34.2			37,807	16.8	118,907	52.9	67,999	30.3
Dolores	657,920	375,750	69.6	4,292	1.1	55,585	14.8	306,250	81.5	9,623	2.6
Douglas	539,520										
Eagle	1,078,400	204,068	18.9	20,943	10.3	569	3	178,672	87.5	3,884	1.9
Elbert	1,192,960	1,086,499	91.1			237,478	21.8	839,479	77.3	9,542	9
El Paso	1,381,120	932,769	67.5	20,053	2.1	200,280	21.5	475,560	51.0	236,876	25.4
Fremont	999,680	404,840	40.5	9,795	2.4	5,358	1.3	382,593	94.5	7,094	1.8
Garfield	1,916,160	443,473	23.1	52,255	11.8	6,349	1.4	357,407	100.0	27,462	6.2
Gilpin	35,360	35,729	37.5					35,729	100.0		
Grand	1,194,880	327,726	27.4	27,255	8.3			284,981	87.0	15,490	4.7
Gunnison	2,074,880	390,857	18.8	34,959	8.9			298,662	76.4	57,236	14.7
Hinsdale	676,480	22,401	3.3	1,929	8.6			20,472	91.4		
Huerfano	1,009,920	731,858	72.5	3,983	.5	18,896	2.6	659,380	90.1	49,599	6.8

Jackson	366,521	35.3	43,709	13.3	17,612	5.4	56,829	15.5	309,692	84.5
Jefferson	327,907	65.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	262,783	80.1	3,803	1.2
Kiowa	1,049,514	91.5	..... 95	.....	180,034	17.1	868,890	82.8	590	.1
Kit Carson	1,286,370	92.6	.....	.....	654,546	50.9	630,127	49.0	1,602	.1
Lake	243,200	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,126	100.0	.....	.....
La Plata	1,080,960	440,889	8.1	35,555	26,207	5.9	374,095	84.9	5,032	1.1
Larimer	1,676,160	46.2	13.2	102,264	48,412	6.3	602,291	77.8	21,338	2.7
Las Animas	3,068,160	83.0	20,974	8.8	34,807	1.4	2,484,589	97.5	7,577	.3
Lincoln	1,659,520	90.9	.....	.....	874,948	58.0	631,392	41.9	2,027	.1
Logan	987,326	84.4	84,052	8.5	389,208	39.4	475,864	48.2	38,202	3.9
Mesa	2,120,320	25.7	80,866	14.8	5,327	1.0	421,343	77.2	38,169	7.0
Mineral	589,440	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,595	64.5	9,674	35.5
Montefelt	3,042,600	35.0	11,637	1.6	32,450	3.0	1,014,967	95.3	6,023	.6
Montezuma	1,346,800	25.6	33,039	9.6	54,920	16.0	180,120	52.4	75,564	22.0
Montrose	1,433,960	440,850	75,499	17.1	.....	.....	208,598	47.3	156,753	35.6
Morgan	820,180	91.0	87,014	11.7	189,403	25.4	423,573	56.7	46,494	6.2
Otero	502,059	61.9	75,299	15.0	7,020	1.4	401,480	80.0	18,250	3.6
Ouray	345,600	46.3	7,592	4.7	1,838	1.2	125,245	78.3	25,272	15.8
Park	1,386,240	540,695	.....	.....	4,234	8	513,589	95.0	22,772	4.2
Phillips	453,200	410,146	.....	.....	360,383	87.0	10,563	12.1	.....	.....
Pitkin	623,360	13.4	32,058	14.5	.....	.....	60,722	72.8	9,894	11.9
Prowers	1,040,040	93.5	82,084	8.4	155,314	16.0	713,166	73.3	22,011	2.3
Pueblo	1,536,640	1,110,985	40,833	3.7	42,319	3.8	1,021,233	91.9	6,600	.6
Rio Blanco	2,088,320	433,399	17,469	4.0	12,753	2.9	393,859	90.9	9,318	2.2
Rio Grande	586,240	222,530	85,167	38.3	.....	.....	34,302	42.4	43,061	19.3
Routt	1,491,200	706,106	34,693	4.9	52,280	7.4	607,610	86.1	11,523	1.6
Saguache	2,012,160	586,268	35,558	6.1	.....	.....	379,044	64.6	171,666	29.3
San Juan	250,380	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	50.6	195	49.4
San Miguel	821,120	258,423	6,656	2.6	6,866	2.7	243,249	94.1	1,652	.6
Sedgewick	348,160	310,281	19,592	6.3	189,463	61.1	96,118	31.0	5,108	1.6
Summit	393,600	40,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,870	85.9	5,710	14.1
Teller	354,560	148,400	.....	.....	11,925	8.0	133,180	89.8	3,295	2.2
Washington	1,616,000	1,441,271	6,178	.4	841,173	58.4	593,920	41.2	.....	.....
Weld	2,562,560	2,047,555	345,938	16.9	467,483	22.8	1,226,507	59.9	8,027	.4
Yuma	1,523,120	1,284,670	1,402	.1	626,490	48.8	655,090	51.0	1,688	.1
State	66,538,880	36,354,638	1,991,802	5.5	7,914,019	21.8	23,796,050	65.4	2,652,767	7.3

*Includes 346,797 acres of meadow hay land; 189,252 acres of irrigated pasture land; 55,334 acres of suburban fruit and vegetable tracts; 228,421 acres of restoration land; 1,804,480 acres of arid, waste and seep land; 28,492 acres of timber land.

TAXATION: AMOUNTS OF 1942 AND 1943 LEVIES FOR STATE PURPOSES, BY COUNTIES, AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR EACH YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1944, WITH PERCENTAGES

(Source: State Auditor)

Note—Figures for 1942 include receipts from January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944 (18 months) and those for 1943 are receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1944 (six months). 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	1942			1943		
	Levy	Receipts		Levy	Receipts	
		Amount	% of Levy		Amount	% of Levy
Adams	\$ 96,580.96	\$ 93,965.68	97.3	\$ 93,854.99	\$ 62,009.53	66.1
Alamosa	29,671.28	28,130.72	94.8	29,183.44	18,465.94	63.3
Arapahoe	82,085.63	80,372.27	97.9	83,234.21	57,382.90	68.9
Archuleta	12,326.32	11,964.00	97.1	12,323.37	7,902.45	64.1
Baca	36,188.36	35,802.96	98.9	38,001.67	25,200.15	66.3
Bent	40,993.57	40,458.40	98.7	40,590.85	27,246.18	67.1
Boulder	155,190.14	153,978.46	99.2	151,143.90	102,020.61	67.5
Chaffee	27,444.46	26,727.54	97.4	27,354.58	16,775.46	61.3
Cheyenne	30,541.78	30,396.50	99.5	30,956.73	21,755.29	70.3
Clear Creek	15,882.70	16,438.74	65.7	15,048.71	6,027.27	40.1
Conejos	25,413.08	22,613.87	89.0	24,768.19	11,552.84	46.6
Costilla	13,700.01	10,363.18	75.6	12,865.19	6,923.23	53.8
Crowley	21,424.98	20,587.45	96.1	21,564.93	15,585.27	72.3
Custer	7,829.48	7,367.65	94.1	7,761.91	4,704.34	60.6
Delta	40,380.46	36,789.48	91.1	39,917.42	26,165.83	65.5
Denver	1,546,336.50	1,540,548.97	99.6	1,507,791.25	1,080,063.96	71.6
Dolores	6,473.22	5,989.13	92.5	6,553.20	3,739.99	57.1
Douglas	28,461.26	28,288.31	99.4	28,330.49	16,653.37	58.8
Eagle	36,979.46	36,901.00	99.8	29,726.86	17,720.50	59.6
Elbert	37,823.24	37,632.92	99.5	38,940.98	25,456.70	65.4
El Paso	209,609.74	208,661.38	99.5	206,533.15	147,753.46	71.5
Fremont	54,150.40	52,565.38	97.1	53,157.83	34,022.64	64.0
Garfield	50,723.94	50,483.16	99.5	51,265.21	34,257.17	66.8
Gilpin	10,095.32	6,356.74	63.0	9,286.65	3,610.84	38.9
Grand	24,635.48	24,234.89	98.4	24,118.40	15,428.63	64.0
Gunnison	35,274.02	32,609.27	92.4	34,771.33	19,641.88	56.5
Hinsdale	2,249.34	1,228.55	54.6	2,303.69	576.52	25.0
Huerfano	35,763.72	33,134.68	92.6	35,865.60	20,097.55	56.0
Jackson	11,757.19	11,671.80	99.3	11,944.62	7,966.14	66.7
Jefferson	98,910.23	98,462.29	99.5	97,061.64	71,567.27	73.7
Kiowa	25,059.37	24,970.28	99.6	25,745.39	22,392.14	87.0
Kit Carson	35,413.48	25,586.27	100.5	36,739.63	27,957.97	76.1
Lake	68,363.04	65,639.74	96.0	88,313.32	80,362.07	90.5
La Plata	37,603.76	36,321.61	96.6	37,512.34	23,611.81	62.9
Larimer	147,389.10	146,315.44	99.3	142,966.02	99,696.77	69.7
Las Animas	104,356.44	103,049.84	98.7	101,977.48	58,466.12	57.3
Lincoln	40,390.48	39,146.43	96.9	41,404.42	28,261.51	68.3
Logan	88,537.22	88,349.49	99.8	89,009.17	62,155.14	69.8
Mesa	87,812.46	85,891.22	97.8	85,939.33	56,463.18	65.7
Mineral	4,814.14	4,184.94	86.9	4,768.72	2,922.53	61.3
Moffat	26,428.20	26,757.78	101.2	26,559.19	17,252.46	65.0
Montezuma	20,975.08	20,116.05	95.9	20,460.14	13,185.15	64.4
Montrose	37,071.28	36,386.49	98.2	39,515.71	28,651.25	72.6
Morgan	73,898.96	73,140.97	99.0	72,704.67	49,611.26	68.2
Otero	88,319.02	86,883.72	98.4	86,768.62	58,599.69	67.5
Ouray	10,710.08	9,212.70	86.0	10,229.04	5,746.23	56.2
Park	19,946.16	18,767.08	94.1	17,745.44	12,154.27	68.5
Phillips	27,504.26	27,360.93	99.5	27,872.40	21,359.62	76.6
Pitkin	8,744.28	8,143.86	93.1	8,794.42	5,617.05	63.9
Prowers	57,595.94	57,807.20	100.4	56,501.56	38,610.51	68.3
Pueblo	243,650.09	241,224.56	99.0	238,683.58	144,804.92	60.7
Rio Blanco	16,661.32	16,250.85	97.5	17,288.56	11,824.56	68.4
Rio Grande	32,485.46	31,740.84	97.7	32,209.02	22,105.09	68.6
Routt	45,728.34	45,220.70	98.9	46,668.35	26,896.60	57.6
Saguache	25,271.56	25,070.64	99.2	25,629.55	16,403.97	64.0
San Juan	11,136.66	6,814.46	61.2	10,567.33	4,209.88	39.8
San Miguel	13,519.08	12,807.33	94.7	13,075.06	8,487.45	64.9
Sedgwick	31,656.34	31,284.28	98.8	32,050.17	20,824.91	65.0
Summit	15,510.75	13,570.91	87.5	11,633.31	7,607.77	65.4
Teller	22,062.92	19,144.63	86.8	19,666.76	10,954.36	55.7
Washington	38,195.63	38,412.48	100.6	39,481.71	27,408.37	69.4
Weld	272,355.92	270,726.49	99.4	271,059.73	185,059.27	68.3
Yuma	43,538.84	38,945.62	89.5	43,753.38	31,614.40	72.3
State total	\$4,647,601.98	\$4,563,971.20	98.2	\$4,590,034.51	\$3,139,581.19	68.4

TAXATION: MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION, BY COUNTIES, 1943

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Railroad		Telegraph		Telephone	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	93.02	\$ 3,776,220	1,288.75	\$ 55,220	9,282.08	\$ 364,290
Alamosa	51.45	996,210	98.18	4,510	2,364.50	78,850
Arapahoe	50.25	1,915,040	759.28	33,510	15,596.52	594,220
Archuleta	32.25	624,450	61.26	2,820	291.00	11,560
Baca	104.50	3,340,320	23.52	1,080	1,067.00	36,240
Bent	111.04	3,549,380	492.30	16,930	2,162.30	84,100
Boulder	85.28	2,718,100	223.89	10,290	16,074.20	551,190
Chaffee	76.95	1,489,950	371.69	17,210	2,556.00	86,810
Cheyenne	63.12	2,687,360	570.26	26,220	931.40	49,520
Clear Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1,204.00	40,890
Conejos	48.45	938,120	98.54	4,530	1,292.00	43,880
Costilla	63.78	662,540	63.07	2,900	853.00	28,970
Crowley	31.34	658,760	64.32	2,960	1,063.10	44,170
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362.00	12,300
Delta	69.50	1,345,700	210.03	9,660	3,781.40	113,170
Denver	52.90	8,016,440	3,183.02	132,950	313,094.18	10,664,200
Dolores	17.72	17,720	.....	.....	40.30	2,250
Douglas	74.38	1,901,810	1,759.66	73,820	3,227.60	140,190
Eagle	120.26	2,617,190	457.60	21,050	1,513.50	49,350
Elbert	56.42	1,699,000	427.86	19,680	1,839.02	123,130
El Paso	171.41	3,689,580	2,533.36	105,940	38,354.14	1,353,080
Fremont	87.98	1,949,970	429.23	20,120	4,479.00	152,130
Garfield	85.13	1,648,340	558.84	25,700	3,183.00	108,110
Gilpin	13.74	591,450	.....	215	737.00	25,030
Grand	60.53	2,507,730	.....	.....	1,801.00	61,170
Gunnison	113.45	2,128,700	176.44	8,460	1,743.00	59,120
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.00	1,650
Huerfano	92.80	2,194,700	752.69	34,900	2,669.44	106,700
Jackson	43.88	100,000	.....	.....	351.00	11,920
Jefferson	46.52	1,746,200	333.29	15,330	18,791.00	638,230
Kiowa	87.48	1,838,810	177.34	8,150	1,453.32	101,310
Kit Carson.....	60.18	744,850	304.59	14,010	1,130.00	36,890
Lake	49.51	1,084,440	222.62	10,230	1,716.00	58,280
La Plata.....	121.00	1,796,590	165.39	7,610	3,103.00	105,390
Larimer	138.91	4,347,540	218.16	10,040	16,188.17	620,520
Las Animas.....	190.22	6,810,560	1,795.01	72,960	6,433.15	252,730
Lincoln	73.33	2,205,900	541.01	24,880	3,346.16	154,730
Logan	133.60	4,851,390	796.21	29,280	4,860.54	214,820
Mesa	99.45	1,925,610	758.95	34,910	9,997.36	338,400
Mineral	17.40	336,910	17.82	820	186.00	6,320
Moffat	7.51	266,810	.....	.....	1,569.00	53,290
Montezuma	62.69	62,690	26.55	1,220	1,159.00	39,360
Montrose	52.35	1,013,630	128.53	5,920	3,439.00	115,710
Morgan	90.57	3,307,590	1,018.48	41,200	5,474.65	230,590
Otero	92.25	2,946,560	1,034.49	35,480	5,013.04	182,350
Ouray .....	.....	.....	35.14	1,620	927.00	31,490
Park	37.35	478,970	551.44	25,360	1,934.00	65,690
Phillips	36.29	1,126,010	36.30	1,670	804.89	23,510
Pitkin	19.70	381,440	19.56	900	576.00	19,560
Prowers	79.77	2,549,830	513.42	17,670	4,038.44	181,080
Pueblo	213.14	5,134,400	2,306.41	96,170	39,544.52	1,397,670
Rio Blanco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	892.00	29,660
Rio Grande.....	52.51	883,740	66.85	3,080	2,154.00	69,990
Routt	90.95	3,231,220	.....	.....	2,040.00	69,290
Saguache	90.15	1,739,800	160.77	7,720	1,604.50	50,340
San Juan	13.10	253,650	13.14	600	406.00	13,790
San Miguel.....	47.70	47,700	.....	.....	845.00	28,700
Sedgwick	31.50	1,330,860	356.70	13,280	1,372.04	74,030
Summit .....	.....	.....	.22	10	703.00	23,880
Teller	39.30	621,780	.....	.....	2,127.00	72,240
Washington.....	40.44	1,300,780	424.55	19,150	856.05	31,620
Weid	397.96	13,424,410	3,199.23	130,390	21,354.76	852,160
Yuma	40.36	1,252,290	404.85	18,620	1,905.14	57,220
State	4,424.72	\$122,807,540	30,230.81	\$1,279,175	599,925.41	\$21,239,030

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE THEREFROM, 1912-1943, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Tax Commission)

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	985,059	0.14275	186,942	0.07138	93,471	0.06800	89,050
1915	0.73000	911,887	0.20450	255,386	0.14480	180,928	0.07150	89,268
1916	0.70000	848,159	0.20450	247,719	0.14480	175,497	0.07150	86,588
1917	0.80230	1,047,218	0.39170	511,385	0.30340	396,011	0.08840	115,377
1918	0.74500	1,059,745	0.38660	549,788	0.30150	428,767	0.08270	117,609
1919	0.86540	1,294,017	0.38660	578,050	0.28650	428,379	0.08270	123,654
1920	0.85720	1,363,177	0.38360	607,800	0.28430	450,444	0.08180	130,084
1921	0.93910	1,409,463	0.74770	1,179,496	0.42440	670,784	0.13290	209,798
1922	0.91840	1,422,188	0.74770	1,157,338	0.42440	658,194	0.13290	205,858
1923	0.88520	1,366,081	0.59770	922,830	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	674,655	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
1942	0.23000	267,798	0.61989	721,762	0.38132	443,985	0.17534	204,155
1943	0.17000	202,678	0.61989	739,046	0.38132	454,618	0.17534	209,044

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	419,342	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	110,689	0.26822	295,589	0.14022	154,528
1939	0.26042	290,180	0.10044	111,918	0.26822	298,872	0.14022	156,244
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
1942	0.26042	303,217	0.10044	116,946	0.26822	312,299	0.14022	163,264
1943	0.26042	310,478	0.10044	119,747	0.26822	319,777	0.14022	167,173

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	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Adams	13.50	14.00	15.00	15.30	15.40	15.53	16.50	15.00	15.00	15.90	15.40	14.23	13.71	13.81	13.66	13.56	13.64	12.72
Alamosa	13.98	14.76	15.12	15.30	15.35	15.95	16.45	14.53	14.25	13.65	13.40	13.49	13.93	14.29	14.13	14.26	15.02	14.97
Arapahoe	15.35	16.70	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	14.35	16.56	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	12.00	12.00	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	11.66	12.044	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	16.21	16.75	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
Chaffec	18.00	19.50	21.19	21.17	21.24	22.10	21.50	20.00	20.00	20.40	20.40	18.79	18.79	19.09	19.96	15.36	15.19	16.22
Cheyenne	11.38	12.00	13.53	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	23.15	23.80	25.55	25.69	25.80	25.90	26.40	24.90	20.90	20.00	20.00	18.99	18.99	17.09	17.16	16.16	17.44	17.27
Conejos	13.92	15.26	16.65	16.73	16.73	17.60	19.15	17.00	17.00	16.30	16.60	16.49	16.99	18.59	20.66	18.17	19.04	18.97
Costilla	21.6243	22.94	24.25	24.22	24.65	23.10	23.80	22.30	22.425	22.70	23.525	23.39	23.49	22.59	22.66	22.56	22.84	22.67
Crowley	17.65	18.80	19.25	19.35	19.40	19.00	19.50	15.00	14.15	14.05	14.05	12.49	11.49	11.59	12.26	13.56	14.94	14.98
Custer	20.02	20.92	21.75	21.85	21.93	20.20	21.00	19.50	19.50	19.40	19.40	18.49	18.49	18.59	19.16	17.56	17.14	17.17
Delta	17.85	17.03	22.86	22.86	23.21	24.17	24.99	21.92	21.92	22.32	23.80	20.39	20.79	21.43	21.11	20.59	19.06	17.01
Denver*	24.61	23.743	24.303	39.40	39.94	37.90	38.49	35.40	34.60	33.75	34.35	32.00	32.05	32.29	32.20	32.90	31.90	31.40
Dolores	26.094	26.97	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	16.95	18.40	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	14.70	15.03	15.41	15.85	16.45	15.94	16.30	16.00	16.50	18.40	18.40	19.09	19.09	19.19	18.66	18.56	18.84	20.17
Elbert	16.10	16.75	17.15	17.23	17.30	17.40	17.48	15.98	15.975	16.38	16.00	14.31	14.30	12.655	12.54	11.80	12.51	12.30
El Paso	13.53	13.34	15.62	14.72	15.59	16.27	17.07	15.59	14.55	14.90	14.90	12.82	11.96	11.77	12.07	12.02	11.79	11.76
Fremont	14.85	16.00	17.75	18.80	19.40	18.00	18.00	14.60	14.60	15.30	13.80	13.90	14.20	14.41	14.60	14.50	16.50	16.30
Garfield	18.70	19.71	20.55	21.35	21.40	19.80	19.78	19.00	19.00	19.40	19.40	18.49	19.49	19.34	19.66	20.56	21.19	20.67
Gilpin	22.25	23.77	25.75	25.42	26.42	26.40	25.995	22.625	22.10	22.90	22.40	19.99	24.99	20.59	20.16	21.06	21.34	21.17
Grand	17.80	19.00	19.58	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	18.85	22.70	23.25	22.20	22.25	22.50	21.30	17.80	17.80	16.80	17.80	14.44	14.44	14.54	14.61	15.56	13.27	13.15
Hinsdale	32.49	33.30	33.745	33.82	33.879	34.00	34.00	32.50	32.00	32.40	26.75	23.34	25.84	27.59	35.91	35.81	32.84	32.67
Huerfano	27.445	29.60	29.88	30.465	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	14.07	12.32	16.23	16.15	16.90	16.51	15.00	14.12	13.27	15.26	13.779	12.59	9.89	10.19	11.61	11.46	12.09	12.37
Jefferson	19.00	20.70	22.50	20.70	20.80	21.20	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	16.50	17.00	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	10.59
Kit Carson	15.25	16.50	17.96	18.29	16.41	16.59	16.66	14.00	14.45	14.85	14.85	13.56	14.58	14.28	13.70	11.98	11.69	11.62
Lake	9.83	12.50	12.75	9.35	14.80	19.30	20.90	20.05	20.05	18.46	17.96	18.25	20.70	19.20	19.20	19.00	18.80	21.80
La Plata	19.29	20.51	21.20	21.444	22.58	23.60	23.95	21.00	20.975	21.375	20.595	18.595	18.46	17.98	18.21	17.56	19.19	17.10
Larimer	15.00	15.60	18.50	20.10	20.70	20.50	21.50	20.00	17.10	17.50	16.90	15.04	15.81	15.96	16.03	15.93	14.37	14.22
Las Animas	18.97	20.593	22.75	22.85	21.95	20.75	22.75	21.00	21.00	18.44	17.73	15.49	16.79	15.89	15.83	14.36	14.64	14.47
Lincoln	14.70	16.00	17.13	17.11	17.40	17.50	17.50	16.00	15.90	14.66	14.63	14.00	14.16	14.00	13.56	13.07	12.90	11.54
Logan	13.38	13.42	13.91	14.00	14.20	14.30	14.84	13.33	13.25	13.34	13.34	12.91	13.50	14.24	14.31	15.00	13.94	12.26
Mesa	16.19	17.62	18.02	18.07	19.595	17.90	19.70	16.42	18.92	17.40	16.35	14.44	15.49	15.59	15.66	15.56	16.44	16.27
Mineral	16.60	16.74	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	13.10	13.52	15.99	18.017	19.21	19.31	20.00	18.50	19.15	20.40	20.40	20.49	20.49	21.84	21.91	20.56	20.84	19.095
Montezuma	13.75	19.50	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	22.59	22.32
Montrose	17.85	18.49	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	15.20	16.00	16.75	17.10	16.90	17.00	17.00	14.50	14.50	13.80	14.20	12.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.00
Otero	13.20	13.85	16.10	15.00	16.18	15.40	16.50	15.00	14.10	14.90	14.40	13.83	12.71	12.81	13.07	11.50	12.14	11.97
Ouray	26.41	28.29	28.62	27.44	27.53	26.10	24.90	23.40	23.40	23.75	24.00	21.49	21.59	21.19	21.66	22.56	23.665	23.87
Park	15.61	16.91	19.48	20.11	18.29	18.30	17.60	17.10	16.70	14.40	13.40	12.89	12.89	12.89	13.26	13.16	13.54	12.17
Phillips	13.91	14.40	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	22.20	22.56	23.20	23.25	20.77	21.44	29.00	27.50	25.60	27.025	28.025	24.49	21.49	23.59	26.66	25.06	26.84	24.67
Prowers	14.65	15.00	16.30	17.80	17.90	15.40	16.15	14.65	14.00	14.60	14.90	16.06	15.39	15.51	15.59	14.36	12.99	12.82
Pueblo	13.35	14.00	15.15	15.25	15.80	16.30	15.80	14.30	14.30	14.70	13.68	13.51	12.68	12.54	12.91	12.94	13.09	13.42
Río Blanco	18.312	24.92	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
Río Grande	14.85	15.40	16.50	17.60	18.40	18.00	17.70	16.70	15.20	15.60	15.10	13.74	14.49	16.34	16.86	14.76	14.24	12.42
Routt	16.38	16.80	17.35	17.42	17.55	17.90	17.90	16.40	16.40	17.80	17.80	16.39	16.39	16.04	16.11	14.81	14.69	14.52
Saguache	16.34	16.49	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	13.57
San Juan	23.70	24.04	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	20.50	21.50	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	14.10	14.64	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	18.038	18.196	22.324	13.06	19.80	18.65	18.25	16.25	16.25	15.65	15.65	15.365	16.865	16.965	17.035	16.56	15.965	15.045
Teller	20.00	20.25	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	14.48	14.83	15.60	15.65	15.17	15.50	16.50	14.30	14.795	14.77	14.77	14.14	14.64	15.99	13.91	12.39	13.03	14.14
Weld	15.057	15.876	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	15.40	16.40	18.08	17.70	18.10	18.50	18.50	15.50	14.00	13.40	13.							

TAXATION: DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE THEREFROM, 1912-1943, 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	1,820,237
1915	0.11950	149,280	0.5000	\$ 624,600	0.02030	25,334	2.1000	2,623,320
1916	0.11950	144,797	0.5000	605,849	0.02030	24,573	2.0700	2,508,212
1917	0.11950	155,981	0.5000	652,643	0.28040	365,951	3.1200	4,072,492
1918	0.10650	151,455	0.5000	711,057	0.02870	40,815	2.7700	3,939,525
1919	0.09800	146,531	1.0000	1,495,214	0.11680	174,581	3.4700	5,188,392
1920	0.11990	190,673	0.9886	1,572,139	0.13010	206,895	3.4700	5,518,228
1921	0.23180	365,807	0.9973	1,573,932	0.14160	223,544	4.3500	6,865,413
1922	0.27500	425,870	0.9973	1,544,375	0.20310	314,540	4.4800	6,937,808
1923	0.39800	614,198	0.5000	771,606	0.22460	346,620	3.9300	6,064,820
1924	0.39400	606,958	0.5000	770,250	0.22060	339,850	3.7000	5,699,953
1925	0.38600	594,723	0.5000	770,366	0.22730	350,255	3.7000	5,700,709
1926	0.54600	844,549	0.5000	773,396	0.14380	222,475	3.6700	5,676,729
1927	0.54000	845,257	0.5000	782,645	0.20330	318,271	3.8400	6,010,717
1928	0.40190	634,021	0.5000	788,780	0.18330	289,214	3.5600	5,616,113
1929	0.38410	609,505			0.27830	441,665	3.6600	5,807,833
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	3,166,554
1937	0.43582	484,131			0.18333	703,652	3.5000	3,316,554
1938	0.57000	628,163			0.18333	202,037	4.5000	4,998,833
1939	0.42250	470,783			0.18333	184,224	4.4000	4,959,183
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
1942	0.29418	342,525			0.18333	213,458	4.0000	4,657,353
1943	0.28093	334,931			0.18333	218,570	3.8500	4,595,903

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	48,230,731
1929	1,346,068,169	240,851,600	6,478,003	1,593,397,772	49,633,933
1930	1,333,377,923	253,084,980	4,211,194	1,590,674,097	49,206,717
1931	1,187,137,920	251,310,145	8,721,654	1,447,169,719	44,863,801
1932	1,067,353,950	213,209,940	3,693,208	1,284,257,098	39,997,921
1933	900,562,445	199,041,445	1,924,508	1,101,528,398	36,793,969
1934	900,979,018	198,353,545	3,351,532	1,102,684,095	36,813,002
1935	894,489,990	193,860,545	1,265,805	1,089,616,340	36,961,586
1936	908,232,550	195,331,055	1,954,249	1,105,517,854	38,138,805
1937	881,212,278	229,639,517	709,211	1,111,561,006	40,757,978
1938	877,402,580	224,638,144	2,525,546	1,104,566,270	40,400,370
1939	892,768,723	221,509,492	845,398	1,115,123,613	42,020,901
1940	914,480,523	198,495,880	214,197	1,113,190,600	41,709,992
1941	930,067,818	197,112,983	—399,429	1,126,781,372	41,889,155
1942	960,068,192	201,833,015	2,436,974	1,164,338,181	41,779,904
1943	984,441,415	207,779,385	1,520,283	1,193,741,083	42,671,467

*After deduction of exemptions allowed heads of families.
(—) Reduction from valuations certified by the tax commission.

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

Year	RAILROADS (Steam and Electric)				TELEPHONE LINES				TELEGRAPH LINES				Total Assessment Including County Assessors'
	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Total by Tax Commission	
1913	5,655	\$174,774,505	\$30,906	247,283	\$10,842,640	\$43.85	28,252	\$1,507,070	\$53.84	\$73,117,780	\$260,241,995	\$1,119,985,034	
1914	5,814	179,460,890	30,867	253,554	10,842,490	42.77	28,304	1,496,600	52.84	71,871,005	263,669,985	1,176,156,170	
1915	5,604	173,499,550	30,959	255,407	10,568,510	41.34	28,279	1,477,640	52.25	68,149,950	253,685,650	1,189,970,513	
1916	5,588	168,911,680	30,227	276,498	12,741,550	46.08	28,008	1,607,860	57.41	59,190,084	242,451,164	1,209,561,148	
1917	5,587	169,796,900	30,391	278,072	12,890,130	46.35	28,055	2,060,320	73.08	62,890,300	247,567,650	1,205,286,409	
1918	5,542	169,086,470	30,510	285,074	12,666,340	44.43	26,114	2,184,780	83.66	61,719,150	245,656,740	1,422,113,275	
1919	5,500	165,833,130	30,151	307,613	12,722,800	41.36	26,916	2,221,400	82.53	50,999,800	231,777,130	1,495,213,659	
1920	5,406	161,677,790	29,907	520,351	12,976,670	24.94	25,456	2,390,850	92.82	50,408,880	227,454,190	1,590,267,687	
1921	5,327	160,314,680	30,094	321,374	13,214,700	41.12	26,020	2,431,240	93.44	50,458,340	226,418,960	1,578,256,499	
1922	5,164	160,487,820	31,078	333,567	13,332,880	39.97	26,809	2,386,820	89.03	49,919,450	226,126,970	1,548,617,879	
1923	5,087	160,693,730	31,679	371,700	13,544,500	36.34	27,724	2,484,100	89.60	51,234,150	227,966,480	1,543,689,603	
1924	5,459	160,669,940	29,432	416,136	13,879,710	33.35	26,971	2,505,740	92.91	50,714,760	227,770,150	1,540,600,479	
1925	5,045	160,404,460	32,516	421,731	13,945,600	33.07	28,113	2,479,000	88.18	50,558,380	227,357,440	1,540,732,487	
1926	5,036	158,895,470	31,552	469,564	14,146,180	30.12	28,283	2,634,790	93.16	50,259,840	225,939,280	1,546,830,046	
1927	4,826	164,118,640	34,007	493,100	14,313,420	29.03	28,306	2,669,170	94.30	51,715,260	232,816,490	1,565,290,666	
1928	4,995	161,387,910	32,309	490,555	14,499,940	29.56	27,852	2,639,930	94.79	54,999,920	233,027,700	1,577,560,380	
1929	4,992	165,567,770	33,168	447,853	15,676,400	35.00	27,931	2,658,390	95.18	56,949,040	240,851,600	1,586,919,769	
1930	4,961	172,658,060	34,803	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	61,061,480	253,084,980	1,586,462,993	
1931	4,973	170,411,240	34,267	504,175	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,589,430	87.60	61,060,105	251,310,145	1,438,448,065	
1932	4,970	141,069,820	28,384	507,751	15,172,370	29.38	29,304	1,943,210	66.31	55,024,540	213,209,940	1,280,563,890	
1933	4,956	130,518,610	26,335	520,913	14,290,320	27.43	29,657	1,712,240	57.73	52,520,275	199,041,445	1,099,608,890	
1934	4,981	129,236,470	25,946	519,309	14,599,710	28.16	29,627	1,594,620	53.82	52,923,745	198,363,545	1,099,332,563	
1935	4,909	123,644,280	25,187	521,885	15,230,830	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	53,364,355	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	54,435,415	195,331,055	1,103,563,605	
1937	4,875	146,836,840	30,120	533,094	19,528,040	36.63	29,490	2,083,920	70.67	61,191,713	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	62,846,244	224,638,144	1,102,040,724	
1939	4,572	142,197,927	31,101	559,873	19,940,380	35.62	29,533	1,393,160	47.16	57,978,025	221,509,492	1,114,278,215	
1940	4,507	118,167,000	26,166	562,877	20,301,720	36.97	29,525	1,393,160	47.19	58,634,000	198,495,880	1,112,976,803	
1941	4,501	115,187,420	25,557	573,546	20,596,310	35.91	30,227	1,253,840	41.48	60,259,985	197,112,985	1,127,180,803	
1942	4,463	118,536,850	26,560	591,064	20,974,810	35.49	29,259	1,297,980	42.65	61,050,425	201,833,015	1,161,901,207	
1943	4,425	122,807,540	27,753	599,925	21,239,030	35.40	30,231	1,279,175	42.31	62,435,640	207,779,385	1,192,220,800	

TAXATION: GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASSES, FOR ALL PROPERTY, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, BY YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	Land and Improvements	Mineral Land and Improvements	Town Lots and Improvements	Livestock, Poultry and Bees	Bicycles, Motorcycles, Automobiles, Yances	Bank Deposits, Money Credits, Notes	Agr. Imp. Tractors, Harness	Amount Invested in Mdsse.	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	\$55,658,797	\$ 6,609,377	\$39,336,101	\$ 8,185,690	\$35,594,488	\$ 955,088,199
1915	318,098,562	57,413,617	374,735,280	72,699,588	7,978,368	54,297,701	7,433,882	40,666,915	12,048,092	35,133,122	980,505,127
1916	318,389,925	62,395,713	375,970,604	81,681,676	11,402,424	56,301,726	7,561,526	41,625,609	20,794,563	36,481,183	1,015,554,939
1917	358,374,259	63,791,921	379,415,144	93,174,264	17,549,202	69,926,604	9,872,963	55,139,991	25,214,748	40,549,991	1,113,009,086
1918	410,003,061	63,090,422	381,243,444	114,622,555	26,831,349	85,330,242	9,872,712	79,846,131	29,841,520	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	46,326,626	1,337,219,752
1920	529,811,177	57,829,745	407,973,988	102,792,539	46,479,662	96,933,777	14,379,817	92,129,113	39,428,674	51,716,124	1,439,474,618
1921	543,939,445	56,325,545	418,796,292	68,921,432	51,112,260	91,076,850	14,077,186	87,361,814	41,087,125	53,208,519	1,425,855,966
1922	533,733,995	54,168,222	429,160,986	62,821,752	43,887,596	48,555,937	12,402,950	79,842,423	38,705,447	37,850,254	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	37,850,254	53,511,555	1,351,344,495
1924	506,799,879	54,537,042	462,432,766	48,859,346	43,361,435	46,585,642	9,880,861	80,238,703	39,702,880	53,989,923	1,345,888,477
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	38,836,462	53,901,967	1,347,105,745
1926	488,682,668	53,925,764	503,718,773	46,406,718	46,035,367	39,030,829	10,190,859	76,264,162	36,716,344	53,133,408	1,354,104,882
1927	474,136,857	51,422,445	525,006,389	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	468,884,680	46,779,732	529,374,806	62,350,561	53,685,246	76,672,204	10,646,398	73,714,596	37,930,163	57,411,034	1,378,955,754
1929	458,116,090	46,572,812	532,111,032	58,423,846	50,642,770	96,743,125	11,341,646	74,751,964	12,464,488	83,863,111	1,426,603,020
1930	372,226,205	42,913,655	423,191,294	48,623,808	45,353,804	94,359,199	11,360,400	66,090,039	10,752,855	86,431,810	1,280,436,069
1931	337,080,890	37,628,819	463,398,546	32,374,837	36,162,595	81,743,561	8,946,836	55,900,831	7,785,740	78,917,092	1,154,839,747
1932	293,286,428	30,941,659	390,548,670	27,490,827	27,123,115	75,432,969	7,868,555	51,393,675	-----	76,401,553	980,487,451
1933	292,662,374	29,501,112	390,840,849	32,068,547	30,173,627	70,516,034	7,588,055	50,472,765	-----	75,712,065	979,505,428
1934	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
1935	278,291,737	29,696,888	394,431,098	32,423,085	42,769,878	86,665,011	7,462,644	52,390,229	-----	78,573,951	1,002,907,521
1936	276,556,310	31,742,374	405,713,003	34,895,380	23,665,216	40,622,204	6,041,669	57,433,881	-----	64,557,492	941,227,529
1937	275,145,427	34,486,189	408,374,708	32,186,291	292,172	-----	9,919,460	60,474,244	-----	91,584,710	927,305,148
1938	264,990,558	38,806,510	414,478,265	32,186,291	310,580	-----	11,027,176	63,215,854	-----	111,436,032	950,037,376
1939	260,162,188	45,390,717	425,151,575	33,278,254	376,814	-----	12,335,290	65,884,346	-----	112,629,445	966,502,028
1940	258,471,917	48,829,106	437,299,106	39,541,451	343,437	-----	14,076,264	74,835,354	-----	119,080,568	997,427,120
1941	258,732,956	38,663,134	440,386,978	51,308,427	343,437	-----	15,768,664	75,757,587	-----	122,223,189	1,021,993,666
1942	256,372,451	41,876,417	441,892,014	67,838,775	264,619	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1943	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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.

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

(Source: State Tax Commission)

County	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Adams	\$ 3.89	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.70
Alamosa	3.13	1.66	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.51	1.49
Arapahoe	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	3.10	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37
Archuleta	2.60	2.50	2.50	2.54	2.43	1.87	1.94	1.90	1.94
Baca	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.80	1.83	1.79
Bent	2.01	1.72	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.74
Boulder	3.55	3.61	3.54	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.50	3.51	3.55
Chaffee	2.62	2.69	2.86	2.89	3.27	3.01	3.90	2.85	2.91
Cheyenne	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.90
Clear Creek	5.72	4.91	5.30	6.70	5.95	5.10	5.40	6.36	5.85
Conejos	3.78	1.68	1.66	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.46
Costilla	1.42	1.23	1.24	1.16	1.36	1.54	2.04	1.57	1.56
Crowley	2.09	2.09	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.22
Custer	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.94	1.86	2.09	2.11	2.13
Delta	1.71	1.74	1.98	1.92	1.79	1.80	1.71	2.83	2.98
Denver									
Dolores	3.44	3.30	3.23	3.40	2.96	2.88	2.72	2.74	2.54
Douglas	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.04
Eagle	2.75	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.77	2.79	2.78	2.88	2.75
Elbert	2.88	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.92
El Paso	2.48	2.24	2.28	2.27	2.38	2.38	2.20	2.25	2.23
Fremont	2.30	2.11	2.44	2.26	2.17	2.15	2.19	2.04	2.05
Garfield	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.26	1.85	1.83
Gilpin	3.20	3.19	3.25	3.32	3.24	3.12	3.06	3.10	3.05
Grand	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.94	1.91
Gunnison	2.25	2.25	2.27	2.28	2.26	2.28	2.28	2.34	2.24
Hinsdale	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.93	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Huerfano	1.90	1.90	1.83	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.03	2.00
Jackson	3.00	3.00	3.00		2.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Jefferson	4.18	4.41	4.70	4.49	4.51	4.43	4.59	4.54	3.60
Kiowa	2.68	2.82	2.82	3.23	3.55	3.57	2.20	2.21	2.18
Kit Carson	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.51
Lake	3.21	3.49	2.43	2.47	2.42	1.95	2.46	2.90	2.90
La Plata	2.02	1.87	1.92	2.00	1.96	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.20
Larimer	1.70	1.72	1.86	1.91	1.94	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.22
Las Animas	1.81	1.74	1.81	1.89	1.88	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.08
Lincoln	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
Logan	2.15	2.10	1.64	1.60	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.67	1.76
Mesa	2.35	2.36	2.42	2.39	2.52	2.53	2.35	2.49	2.53
Mineral	3.26	3.29	3.27	3.32	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.44	3.54
Moffat	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.62	1.74
Montezuma	3.29	3.31	3.39	3.45	3.55	3.65	2.21	2.06	2.17
Montrose	1.97	1.97	2.03	1.98	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.11	2.16
Morgan	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.30
Otero	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.89	1.89	1.30	1.90	1.87	1.87
Ouray	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.27	2.31	2.26	2.25
Park	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.70	1.70	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68
Phillips	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.89
Pitkin	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.32
Prowers	2.58	2.60	2.59	2.67	2.61	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.63
Pueblo	1.59	1.41	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.52
Rio Blanco	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.21
Rio Grande	1.93	1.94	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Routt	2.20	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.56
Saguache	2.00	1.91	.94	1.04	1.42	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.16
San Juan	5.20	5.20	5.00	5.20	10.20	5.20	4.11	5.20	5.20
San Miguel	2.39	2.34	2.37	2.38	2.41	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.38
Sedgwick	2.37	2.28	2.31	2.32	2.34	2.40	2.34	2.35	2.44
Summit	2.03	2.15	2.17	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.00
Teller	1.74	1.73	1.86	2.09	1.89	1.87	1.89	1.85	1.98
Washington	2.66	2.50	2.52	2.57	2.61	2.33	2.31	2.25	2.41
Weld	1.95	1.96	2.01	1.95	3.16	2.01	2.01	1.98	2.03
Yuma	2.00	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.61
State	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.14

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	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Adams	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.77	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.87	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.05	\$ 7.14
Alamosa	.....	.....	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Arapahoe	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.25	6.52	6.44	6.36	6.51	6.51
Archuleta	8.04	8.04	8.02	8.03	7.55	7.57	7.45	7.98	7.27
Baca	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.37	3.39
Bent	3.73	3.75	3.69	3.68	3.72	....	3.76	3.75	3.75
Boulder	17.62	17.65	17.01	17.06	17.12	17.34	17.32	17.35	17.27
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	3.75	3.77	3.76	3.79	3.79	3.80	3.79	3.78	3.78
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	5.28	5.29	4.17	4.08	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.44	4.41
Custer	9.70	9.72	9.80	9.84	9.56	9.80	9.91	9.67	9.88
Delta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.76	10.42	10.20
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	9.61	9.32	8.67	9.70	3.69	8.33	6.00	6.00	5.50
Douglas	7.74	7.83	7.84	7.82	7.83	7.84	7.84	7.88	7.01
Eagle	19.41	19.21	20.00	20.13	20.22	19.99	22.50	21.01	21.42
Elbert	7.85	7.82	7.78	7.67	7.62	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.54
El Paso	6.02	6.20	6.22	6.21	6.22	6.36	6.50	6.64	6.64
Fremont	7.84	7.63	6.29	6.39	5.01	5.09	9.25	5.22	5.23
Garfield	8.04	8.11	8.34	7.02	7.74	7.90	7.56	10.97	11.03
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	10.00
Huerfano	5.83	5.65	5.55	5.55	5.00	5.14	5.13	4.06	4.25
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00
Jefferson	18.54	18.10	18.29	18.24	17.88	20.12	22.39	20.20	13.97
Kiowa	3.91	3.22	3.24	3.66	4.10	4.13	4.08	4.08	4.16
Kit Carson	4.86	4.79	4.78	4.33	5.73	5.74	5.73	5.74	5.73
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	10.13	9.94	10.32	10.37	10.42	10.61	10.32	10.00	10.44
Larimer	11.25	11.22	12.21	12.28	12.11	6.58	6.55	6.46	6.50
Las Animas	5.58	5.03	4.96	4.73	5.00	5.11	5.03	5.01	6.01
Lincoln	3.65	3.65	3.61	3.64	3.64	3.63	3.63	3.64	3.62
Logan	6.71	6.79	5.01	5.02	5.21	5.20	5.20	5.00	5.00
Mesa	8.12	7.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.85	13.41	12.83
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	5.95	5.87	5.84	5.83	5.87	5.90	5.71	5.97	6.31
Montezuma	12.26	12.40	14.62	14.66	14.93	14.99	7.51	9.31	9.31
Montrose	.....	12.85	5.54	9.03	9.00	6.00	9.54	9.54	10.00
Morgan	4.86	4.94	4.87	4.88	4.90	4.72	4.66	4.68	4.74
Otero	9.52	9.36	9.55	7.32	7.79	7.46	6.59	6.40	6.64
Ouray	6.64	6.68	7.08	7.07	6.98	6.98	7.39	7.27	6.91
Park	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.73	10.80	10.83	10.84	10.84
Phillips	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.68	8.70
Pitkin	16.96	15.32	14.19	14.26	14.07	13.69	13.51	7.35	8.56
Prowers	4.03	4.01	4.07	4.24	3.99	3.88	3.76	3.78	3.76
Pueblo	7.69	9.00	9.45	9.08	8.02	8.73	11.15	11.30	12.30
Rio Blanco	8.10	8.68	8.17	8.04	8.02	8.02	8.28	7.84	8.39
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	9.21	9.37	9.28	9.36	9.27	9.42	8.92	9.31	9.31
Saguache	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	9.33	9.92	10.00	10.22	10.52	10.80	11.22	11.60	11.64
Sedgwick	8.71	8.86	8.72	8.72	8.77	8.80	8.79	8.85	8.86
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	6.60	6.63	8.26	6.54	8.11	8.18	8.10	8.01	8.14
Washington	4.11	4.11	4.10	4.24	4.38	4.04	4.03	3.89	3.91
Weld	5.39	5.33	5.38	5.32	5.30	4.56	4.56	5.30	5.22
Yuma	6.44	6.46	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.42	6.39	6.38	6.38
State	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.34

**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	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Adams	\$72.71	\$71.95	\$71.15	\$71.92	\$71.14	\$57.95	\$56.93	\$57.69	\$58.43
Alamosa					23.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Arapahoe	78.11	78.11	78.53	80.44	67.73	67.72	67.74	67.74	67.73
Archuleta					30.00	28.44	27.83	27.61	27.63
Baca									
Bent	61.40	60.00	56.16	58.24	44.05	43.15	42.86	42.55	41.66
Boulder	69.06	68.91	69.18	69.13	58.54	58.49	58.61	58.63	58.52
Chaffee					34.36	34.44	34.27	32.05	32.79
Cheyenne									
Clear Creek									
Conejos					32.15	32.43	32.31	32.20	32.20
Costilla	50.06	50.10			17.63	14.87	14.59	14.39	15.05
Crowley					36.10	35.78	36.08	35.51	35.85
Custer					26.45	26.54	27.20	27.46	26.55
Delta	64.62	57.59	63.43	62.88	42.41	40.46	42.32	34.60	45.44
Denver					10.00	10.00	10.00	8.14	7.35
Dolores					50.86	50.10	50.39	50.77	56.83
Douglas	51.39	51.05	52.53	52.58					
Eagle	62.79	65.66	65.24		46.40	46.57	41.82	46.00	45.62
Elbert									
El Paso	71.55	71.55	71.30	71.39	48.29	48.29	48.34	48.45	48.46
Fremont	65.56	64.55	56.18	53.06	62.90	53.60	53.87	57.00	57.97
Garfield	58.67	58.81	58.08	58.23	40.51	40.40	40.12	43.92	43.17
Gilpin									
Grand							21.94	21.58	22.17
Gunnison					30.05	30.05	30.34	30.86	30.38
Hinsdale					20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Huerfano	50.04	50.05	50.00		31.74	32.00	32.00	29.31	29.46
Jackson									
Jefferson	82.95	84.70	87.65	85.86	71.90	68.51	68.56	65.20	61.64
Kiowa									
Kit Carson					22.95	22.95	22.95	22.95	23.00
Lake									
La Plata	63.00	60.81	56.22	55.22	29.71	29.87	28.79	29.41	28.51
Larimer	71.35	71.47	68.35	69.22	55.61	55.49	55.47	55.44	55.60
Las Animas	54.45	55.53	54.74	57.60	35.35	36.69	39.30	36.20	37.27
Lincoln									
Logan	57.52	58.27	54.14	54.00	42.31	42.29	41.25	41.00	41.00
Mesa	64.99	65.41	67.05	66.14	44.32	45.05	44.43	46.00	46.47
Mineral					13.27	12.72	12.76	12.29	11.00
Moffat					26.71	25.41	25.32	25.24	25.30
Montezuma					33.80	33.99	24.75	25.25	25.10
Montrose	53.44	53.59	53.40	53.87	35.00	35.00	33.80	33.92	34.02
Morgan	58.22	58.30	58.39	58.51	52.74	52.23	44.92	44.90	44.95
Otero	73.42	73.99	73.74	54.51	55.06	54.62	55.33	54.58	54.96
Ouray					31.43	31.47	31.44	31.37	30.04
Park									
Phillips									
Pitkin	58.02	56.63	56.80	58.11	40.46	40.50	40.36	40.68	39.63
Prowers	50.16	51.56	51.06	53.81	41.56	41.06	41.75	41.59	42.15
Pueblo	94.69	92.70	91.02	92.96	62.03	62.70	59.93	62.21	61.15
Río Blanco					34.30	36.19	36.82	35.90	37.02
Río Grande	53.90	54.01	53.70	53.65	37.54	37.62	37.55	37.43	37.00
Routt					28.40	28.40	28.27	28.64	28.10
Saguache					27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
San Juan									
San Miguel					22.80	22.95	23.41	23.32	23.78
Sedgwick	56.01	55.95	56.23	56.19	48.94	48.87	49.38	50.53	49.58
Summit							25.42	25.42	25.00
Teller									
Washington	56.79	57.57	58.17	59.09	45.79	45.92	45.66	46.68	45.47
Weld	61.03	61.00	61.07	59.40	53.48	46.73	46.99	47.69	47.48
Yuma					23.94	23.93	23.94	23.93	24.02
State	\$65.79	\$65.62	\$65.40	\$63.34	\$44.63	\$42.97	\$42.11	\$42.13	\$42.39

STATE INCOME TAX

The Colorado state income tax collected in the calendar year of 1943 amounted to \$6,160,739.71, which compares with \$4,596,080.80 in 1942, an increase of \$1,564,658.91 or 34 per cent. The increase in 1943 over 1941 was \$2,617,308.27 or 73.9 per cent.

The first full year in which the tax was collected was in 1939, in which year it amounted to \$2,829,302.09. Each succeeding year has recorded a gain over the preceding year as shown by the following table:

Year	Amount	Pct. Incr.
1938 (6 Mos.)	\$1,284,403.57	....
1939	2,829,302.09	....
1940	3,361,131.82	18.8
1941	3,543,431.44	5.4
1942	4,596,080.80	29.7
1943	6,160,739.71	34.0

A distribution of the tax, on the basis of tax assessed, shows that assessments on salaries and wages of individuals increased from 11.7 per cent of total assessments in 1939 to 14.5 per cent in 1943. The tax on individual business and professional income, on the contrary, went down from 49.5 per cent in 1939 to 43.2 per cent in 1943. The assessments on corporation income for the same comparative period had an upward trend and went from 37.1 per cent in 1939 to 40.8 per cent in 1943.

The changes in percentage distribution by years indicate the effect of wartime activities on the income of specified groups. They are shown in the following table:

Year	Salaries and Wages	Bus. and Prof.	Corporation	Fiduciary
1939	11.7	49.5	37.1	1.7
1940	10.0	51.7	36.9	1.3
1941	10.7	55.9	32.3	1.1
1942	13.4	53.7	31.4	1.5
1943	14.5	43.2	40.8	1.5

The total number of returns filed in each calendar year, with the number of taxable returns, and the percentage of the taxable to all returns, is as follows:

Year	No. of Returns	Number Taxable	% Taxable
1939	67,624	46,567	68.9
1940	70,194	49,157	70.0
1941	82,812	55,195	66.7
1942	99,504	67,906	68.2
1943	117,061	83,079	71.0

The first collections under the new law, not shown in the accompanying table, 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.

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 original law provided that the remainder go into a reserve for general county school funds, out of which allocations were made to counties on the basis of the number of children of school age in each county. The tax is intended as 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 limi-

tations. An amendment approved April 8, 1941, extended the temporary diversion until June 30, 1943. The 34th general assembly adopted an amendment, approved April 19, 1943, distributing the remainder of the income after deducting the refund and administrative portions on the basis of 65 per cent to the state general fund, of which 15 per cent shall be paid to the state school equalization fund, and 35 per cent to the general county school fund.

The 34th general assembly also passed an amendment granting relief of income tax liability, interest, penalty or additional tax, to members of the armed forces, including the women's auxiliaries, until one year after the termination of the war.

An accompanying table gives a summary of income tax collections by calendar years.

TAXATION: NUMBER OF TAXABLE RETURNS AND TAX 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-months period of 1937. Figures for that period are shown in the text.

SOURCE	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Individual:					
Salaries, wages, etc.:					
Number of taxable returns	48,361	40,083	34,573	30,148	29,330
Amount	\$ 919,809.83	\$ 618,330.96	\$ 383,996.65	\$ 338,883.87	\$ 330,352.50
Salaries, wages, business profession:					
Number of returns	30,677	24,392	18,143	16,200	14,822
Amount	\$2,700,857.75	\$2,466,451.91	\$2,014,862.75	\$1,752,358.59	\$1,399,276.70
Total individual:					
Number of returns	79,038	64,475	52,716	46,348	44,152
Amount	\$3,620,667.58	\$3,084,782.87	\$2,398,859.40	\$2,091,242.46	\$1,729,629.20
Corporation:					
Number of returns	3,443	2,763	1,969	2,183	1,963
Amount	\$2,455,802.38	\$1,441,273.23	\$1,106,285.62	\$1,224,767.89	\$1,054,446.73
Fiduciary:					
Number of returns	598	668	510	626	452
Amount	\$ 84,269.75	\$ 70,024.70	\$ 38,286.52	\$ 45,121.47	\$ 45,226.16
State total:					
Number of returns	83,079	67,906	55,195	49,157	46,567
Amount	\$6,160,739.71	\$4,596,050.80	\$3,543,481.54	\$3,361,131.82	\$2,829,302.09

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
1942	2,705,257.37
1943	4,320,893.28

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
1942	5,933,811.42
1943	7,365,181.14

Six accompanying tables give summaries, by years, of state and federal liquor operations.

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
1942	409.00	155,150.00	3,072,995.05	3,228,554.05
1943	390.50	158,250.00	2,885,647.36	3,044,287.86
Totals	\$ 6,256.39	\$1,878,765.06	\$22,282,952.47	\$24,167,973.92

**INTOXICATING LIQUORS: RECEIPTS OF THE STATE LICENSING AUTHORITY
FROM LICENSE FEES AND EXCISE TAX, APPORTIONMENTS OF
RECEIPTS 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.

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Receipts:				
License Fees	\$ 158,750.00	\$ 155,650.00	\$ 182,375.00	\$ 209,450.00
3.2% Beer Tax	196,398.12	161,900.69	107,009.11	98,410.68
Repeal Beer Tax	342,978.24	313,851.73	309,760.81	286,232.74
Wine, 14% and under, Tax.	26,651.70	16,613.91	14,180.43	14,537.22
Wine, over 14%. Tax	204,120.90	220,391.28	218,778.00	212,798.70
Spirits Tax	2,249,302.82	2,480,147.99	1,818,996.16	1,691,269.18
Sale of Report Books*	390.50	409.00	621.00	622.50
Expense Travel Refund .....	.....	.....	158.94	.....
Totals	\$3,178,592.28	\$3,348,964.60	\$2,651,879.45	\$2,513,321.02
Less Refunds:				
On Licenses	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,025.00	.....
3.2% Beer Tax	67,313.65	52,856.99	33,081.52	\$ 27,511.99
Repeal Beer Tax .....	.....	.....	39,911.22	42,799.29
Spirits Tax	66,490.77	67,053.56	38.40	46.80
Totals	\$ 134,304.42	\$ 120,410.55	\$ 74,056.14	\$ 70,358.08
Net Receipts:				
From Taxes	\$2,885,647.36	\$3,072,995.05	\$2,395,693.37	\$2,232,890.44
	(94.79%)	(95.18%)	(92.93%)	(91.40%)
From License Fees and Miscellaneous	158,640.50	155,559.00	182,129.94	210,072.50
	(5.21%)	(4.82%)	(7.07%)	(8.60%)
Totals	\$3,044,287.86	\$3,228,554.05	\$2,577,823.31	\$2,442,962.94
Apportionment of Receipts:				
State Public Welfare Fund and General Fund (95%)	\$2,891,702.49	\$3,066,737.80	\$2,448,191.20	\$2,316,233.41
Expense Fund for Admini- strative Expense of Liquor Department (5%)	152,585.37	161,816.25	129,632.11	122,529.53
Transferred to Attorney General's Salary Fund by State Legislature .....	.....	.....	.....	4,200.00
Totals	\$3,044,287.86	\$3,228,554.05	\$2,577,823.31	\$2,442,962.94
Administrative Expenses:				
Total	\$ 94,928.56	\$ 93,855.32	\$ 99,603.95	\$ 109,281.92
Per cent of net receipts....	3.12	2.91	3.86	4.47

*The total amount of these items goes 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 1943

(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	\$ 430,249	91.1	\$ 33,256	7.1	\$ 8,559	1.8	\$ 472,063	100.0
Dry Wine	5,418	20.3	16,641	62.5	4,592	17.2	26,652	100.0
Sweet Wine ...	23,127	11.3	122,350	60.0	58,644	28.7	204,121	100.0
Spirituos Liquor	798,909	36.6	883,166	40.5	500,737	22.9	2,182,812	100.0
Total	\$1,257,703	43.6	\$1,055,413	36.6	\$572,532	19.8	\$2,885,648	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	\$ 430,249	91.1	\$ 41,814	8.9	\$ 472,063	100.0
Dry Wine.....	5,418	20.3	21,233	79.7	26,652	100.0
Sweet Wine.....	23,127	11.3	180,994	88.7	204,121	100.0
Spirituos Liquor.....	798,909	36.6	1,383,903	63.4	2,182,812	100.0
Total	\$1,257,703	43.6	\$1,627,944	56.4	\$2,885,648	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	1943	1942	1941	1940
Beer	15,735,420	14,096,509	11,459,232	10,477,737
Wine	1,072,603	1,056,746	1,029,741	1,007,804
Spirits	1,364,257	1,508,183	1,136,848	1,057,014
Total	18,172,280	16,661,438	13,625,821	12,542,555
Per capita:				
Beer	14.01	12.54	10.20	9.33
Wine .....	.96	.94	.92	.90
Spirits	1.21	1.34	1.01	.94
Total	16.18	14.82	12.13	11.17

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY OF MALT LIQUORS (BREWERY) INDUSTRY FOR CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

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.

	1939	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	1,326,000

**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)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
DISTILLED SPIRITS					
Distilleries operated.....				1	
Production (tax gallons):					
Whiskey				8,234	
Internal Revenue bonded warehouses:					
Number	1	1	1	2	2
Withdrawals, tax-paid (tax gallons):					
Whiskey	11,378	31,811	54,208	68,201	67,395
Alcohol	6,745	16,213			
Stocks remaining in warehouses end of fiscal year:					
Whiskey	1,287	46,507	83,398	137,357	168,330
Losses in warehouses from leakage and evaporation:					
Whiskey (tax-gallons).....	2,282	5,127	8,598	10,235	7,123
Bottled-in-bond withdrawals (tax gals.):					
Whiskey	3,538	7,562	7,124	6,782	
Rectified spirits and wines:					
Number of plants operated.....	1	1	1	1	1
Production (proof gallons):					
Whiskey			238		
Gin		1,128	1,764	2,433	2,342
Cordials	174	106	119	593	807
Others		111	324		95
Total production.....	174	1,345	2,445	3,026	3,244
Alcoholic liquors used (proof gals.):					
Alcohol		1,161	2,287	3,056	3,035
Whiskey		27	295		
Wine			127		
Others	183				161
Total	183	1,188	2,709	3,056	3,196
MALT LIQUORS					
Breweries operated.....	3	4	4	4	4
Production (barrels).....	435,245	327,543	262,000	258,992	238,877
Withdrawals:					
Tax paid (bbls.).....	434,075	322,639	256,027	253,987	239,222
Tax free	1,060	1,142	1,294	1,811	1,847
Losses	9,337	6,643	5,815	5,703	5,502
On hand June 30.....	51,791	61,616	64,481	65,558	68,066
Materials used (pounds):					
Malt	13,760,195	11,181,734	9,039,231	9,335,930	8,776,547
Corn and corn products.....	1,911,030	1,395,980	1,020,050	707,514	401,800
Sugar and syrups.....		9,266	33,183	20,396	11,453
Rice	840,378	2,346,200	1,960,100	2,218,800	2,383,900
Hops and hops extract.....	173,225	156,751	133,387	150,168	136,769
STILL WINE					
Number bonded wineries.....	2	2	2	2	2
Production (wine gals.)*.....	20,902	12,894	36,024	55,084	122,030
Withdrawals:					
Tax paid.....	558,321	409,969	474,986	453,446	450,981
Losses	8,771	12,173	7,600	9,159	7,940
On hand June 30.....	77,192	98,152	88,132	79,033	91,414
ENFORCEMENT					
Seizures:					
Still (number).....	1	1		6	3
Distilled spirits (gals.).....	7	3		25	19
Mash (gals.).....		25		360	1,290
Wine (gals.).....	851		511		5
Automobiles	1			1	4
Property (appraised value).....	\$150			\$366	\$1,052
Persons arrested	45	7	19	17	35

*Before increases by amelioration and fortification.

MOTOR FUEL TAX AND DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTIES

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 effective August, 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:

Year	Amount	% 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
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	8,623,323	-0.4
1939	9,037,922	4.8
1940	9,554,090	5.7
1941	10,212,190	6.1
1942	9,327,963	-8.6
1943	7,677,279	-17.7

(—) Decrease.

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
1942	247,055,761	-6.84
1943	242,488,021	-18.44

(—) Decrease.

After deducting gallonage exempt from taxes, such as sales to the federal government, counties, cities and towns, railroads and aviation and exports, the net gallons taxed, by calendar years and percentage change from the preceding years, are as follows:

Year	Gallons Taxed	Per Cent Increase
1926	106,796,733	....
1927	122,493,107	14.69
1928	131,707,467	7.52
1929	141,466,891	7.41
1930	153,307,446	8.37
1931	156,360,930	1.99
1932	134,963,862	-13.68
1933	136,619,012	1.22
1934	143,290,112	4.88
1935	152,330,404	6.31
1936	172,661,227	13.34
1937	184,800,858	-7.03
1938	187,943,938	1.70
1939	196,146,328	4.36
1940	206,741,674	5.40
1941	221,519,398	7.15
1942	197,398,176	-10.87
1943	159,297,979	-19.33

(—) Decrease.

Gasoline Produced in Colorado—Colorado refineries produced 105,537,000 gallons of the 243,193,000 gallons of gasoline consumed in the state in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, or 43.4 per cent of the total consumption. This is the maximum over a period of 29 years and reflects the growth of the oil refining industry in the state

in recent years. In 1915 Colorado refineries supplied only 2.29 per cent of the state's total consumption. The maximum per cent up to the end of 1937 was 18.5 in 1934. Increases in the state's refining capacity since 1937 have been continuous. Wyoming supplied 28.8 per cent of the gasoline consumed in the state in the fiscal year of 1943, compared with 29.1 per cent in 1942 and 31.9 per cent in 1941. Texas, on the other hand, provided 17.9 per cent of the local supply in 1943 as compared with 10.8 per cent in 1942 and 9.4 per cent in 1941. A table showing the names, location and charging capacity of Colorado refineries is published elsewhere in this volume:

The following table shows the quantity Colorado supplied by years and the per cent of the state's total consumption:

Calendar 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
Fiscal Year:		
1941*.....	87,487,537	34.5
1942*.....	104,186,451	41.2
1943.....	105,537,000	43.4

*Net gallonage after deducting 2% allowance and duplicate charges.

An accompanying table shows the sources of Colorado's gasoline supply, by states and by fiscal years, for 1943, 1942 and 1941.

Imports by Tank Truck—Shipments of gasoline from other states into Colorado by tank trucks in recent years have shown a considerable increase, the percentage in 1942 and 1943 being much higher and apparently due to the extensive employment of railroad facilities in handling war materials.

The following gives the total imports, by years, and gallons trans-

ported in tank trucks, with percentage of totals:

Calendar 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
Fiscal Year:			
1941.....	166,455,482	79,228,379	47.6
1942.....	148,716,790	82,294,121	55.3
1943.....	137,656,000	81,257,000	59.0

Intrastate Tank Truck Shipments—Intrastate (within the state) shipments by tank trucks, by years, in gallons, are as follows:

Calendar Year:	Gallons
1937.....	6,050,301
1938.....	15,708,828
1939.....	25,433,435
1940.....	33,563,414
Fiscal Year:	
1941.....	37,577,172
1942.....	61,131,171
1943.....	99,295,000

Gasoline Exported—Exports of gasoline from Colorado into other states, in gallons, by years, are as follows:

Calendar 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
Fiscal Year:	
1941.....	1,694,730
1942.....	1,526,715
1943.....	1,225,369

Gasoline Exempt from Tax—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. The gasoline exempt from the tax, in thousands (000 omitted) of gallons, in fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	1943	1942	1941
Sales to U. S. Gov't.....	22,902	4,667	4,751
Exports.....	1,225	1,526	1,695
Miscellaneous credits	152	161	159
Counties, cities and towns.....	234	1,428	1,831
Railroads.....	421	486	620
Aviation.....	61	55	52
Total.....	24,995	8,323	9,108

The gallonage exempt in 1943 showed an increase of 200.3 per cent compared with 1942, although all items

decreased except gasoline sold to the federal government and for aviation uses. The figures reflect the restrictions on civilian use and the greater consumption in the war effort. The sales to the government increased 39.7 per cent in 1943 over 1942.

Tax Refunds—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

Year	Amount
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
1942	1,308,704
1943	1,372,452

Refunds on gasoline used for agricultural purposes amount to considerably more than half of all refunds. In the fiscal year of 1943, the total was \$834,201 or 62.8 per cent of all refunds.

DISTRIBUTION OF GASOLINE TAXES

Note—Amounts given are those distributed to the various agencies by the state treasurer and do not show total taxes collected or balances on hand. The current distribution is on the basis of 27 per cent to counties for highway purposes, 70 per cent to the state highway fund, and 3 per cent into a special fund for highway construction and maintenance purposes in cities and towns.

YEAR	To Counties	To Highway Fund	To Special Fund	State Relief
Fiscal years ending Nov. 30:				
1927	\$1,505,651	\$1,740,651		
1928	1,122,438	2,665,355		
Calendar years:				
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	
Fiscal years ending June 30:				
1941	2,234,075	5,858,755	251,090	
1942	2,287,197	5,847,310	250,599	
1943	1,925,612	4,934,314	211,471	
1944	1,745,799	4,450,630	190,741	

†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.

**MOTOR FUEL TAX: AMOUNTS OF ROAD TAX DISTRIBUTED TO COUNTIES
IN CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Twenty-seven per cent of the net revenue from the motor fuel tax goes to the counties for road purposes, the distribution being on the basis of state highway mileage within the county.

COUNTY	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Adams	\$ 24,164.73	\$ 30,144.12	\$ 31,990.88	\$ 30,737.55	\$ 28,679.17
Alamosa	20,568.40	25,657.92	27,521.63	26,450.57	25,021.58
Arapahoe	21,329.18	26,606.91	28,223.50	27,180.03	25,638.72
Archuleta	18,050.99	22,483.09	24,037.95	23,150.78	21,888.15
Baca	41,164.41	51,333.18	55,001.22	53,246.63	50,471.68
Bent	13,085.09	16,322.97	17,455.55	16,704.01	15,301.28
Boulder	28,065.44	34,992.86	36,885.01	35,366.53	32,736.11
Chaffee	16,238.94	20,239.87	21,606.07	20,595.34	19,723.18
Cheyenne	23,002.82	28,694.69	30,662.49	29,383.57	27,940.15
Clear Creek	19,005.38	23,708.03	25,351.89	24,627.25	23,523.14
Conejos	22,961.31	28,642.93	30,543.51	29,508.25	28,041.55
Costilla	22,172.93	27,659.56	29,542.72	28,261.69	27,231.03
Crowley	11,840.37	14,770.10	15,852.65	15,243.95	14,354.76
Custer	17,262.44	21,534.12	23,094.86	22,438.36	21,435.01
Delta	23,694.46	29,557.50	31,677.91	30,543.65	28,885.93
Denver	10,346.46	12,578.86	13,094.05	*9,959.32	27,940.15
Dolores	12,200.00	15,167.07	16,245.18	15,706.88	14,923.18
Douglas	28,037.65	34,941.14	36,948.21	35,669.93	33,896.84
Eagle	28,217.53	35,700.27	38,103.98	36,756.35	32,187.45
Elbert	22,380.45	27,918.22	29,858.49	28,706.97	27,367.69
El Paso	50,736.22	63,049.22	65,290.14	60,547.68	55,890.21
Fremont	32,547.00	40,600.54	43,448.07	41,731.81	39,260.34
Garfield	25,395.72	31,679.93	33,926.16	32,713.83	31,168.51
Gilpin	8,271.73	10,318.39	11,044.01	10,649.49	10,010.39
Grand	32,796.01	41,031.97	44,084.21	42,846.66	40,866.59
Gunnison	49,159.46	61,323.58	65,636.37	63,290.67	61,565.99
Hinsdale	7,925.82	9,886.91	10,582.36	10,204.18	9,768.64
Huerfano	29,379.46	36,200.73	38,866.43	37,816.12	35,457.80
Jackson	24,413.72	30,454.74	32,675.97	31,663.09	30,339.77
Jefferson	46,310.20	57,078.98	60,963.86	58,681.94	56,354.01
Kiowa	25,686.25	31,904.18	34,226.40	33,087.79	31,488.97
Kit Carson	32,187.37	40,152.03	42,938.74	41,404.30	39,273.47
Lake	13,278.89	16,547.49	17,714.95	16,934.22	15,820.48
La Plata	23,680.56	29,540.18	31,523.25	30,406.75	28,466.56
Larimer	48,592.32	60,616.18	64,743.03	62,260.77	58,354.99
Las Animas	47,637.77	59,425.64	63,678.27	61,523.42	58,079.84
Lincoln	55,563.70	69,312.78	74,163.91	71,428.98	67,843.83
Logan	30,292.34	37,822.69	40,498.00	39,005.39	36,737.17
Mesa	39,974.91	49,866.44	53,298.92	50,943.47	48,094.32
Mineral	11,093.33	13,838.44	14,873.44	14,567.13	14,031.00
Moffat	31,468.11	39,254.81	41,701.43	40,211.03	38,123.40
Montezuma	25,520.22	31,335.13	34,051.58	32,820.64	31,222.95
Montrose	41,122.90	51,229.49	54,855.49	52,878.14	49,891.64
Morgan	23,528.46	29,350.57	31,518.54	30,366.63	28,581.84
Otero	22,477.18	28,039.03	30,029.46	28,764.44	26,690.49
Ouray	8,852.55	11,043.03	11,827.48	11,432.73	10,856.33
Park	34,414.27	42,930.10	45,984.03	44,467.36	42,270.16
Phillips	17,552.95	21,896.47	23,428.58	22,563.15	21,476.14
Pitkin	15,291.55	18,962.98	20,300.60	19,589.06	18,691.02
Prowers	33,349.26	41,618.57	44,541.65	42,841.82	40,406.12
Pueblo	40,459.05	50,297.83	53,469.63	51,046.17	46,880.01
Rio Blanco	38,937.35	48,572.44	51,658.38	49,417.94	47,086.79
Rio Grande	15,727.18	19,618.86	21,016.91	20,198.12	18,890.29
Routt	35,188.91	43,879.10	47,006.59	45,411.13	43,013.36
Saguache	30,001.81	37,425.69	40,054.65	38,679.44	36,522.93
San Juan	8,216.30	10,249.29	10,981.78	10,631.63	10,097.54
San Miguel	23,832.70	29,730.01	31,859.49	30,861.78	29,333.14
Sedgwick	14,233.28	17,755.31	19,003.80	18,324.66	17,388.60
Summit	16,308.06	20,343.57	21,774.07	20,995.98	19,995.74
Teller	19,807.64	24,708.97	27,224.99	26,463.15	25,062.07
Washington	44,760.72	55,836.69	59,733.26	57,556.27	54,872.91
Weid	73,006.06	91,070.94	97,564.59	94,089.40	88,272.15
Yuma	42,298.69	52,851.67	56,523.78	54,475.53	52,456.90
State	\$1,714,976.96	\$2,137,805.00	\$2,283,985.00	\$2,196,031.50	\$2,066,202.00

*Commencing April 1, Motor Fuel apportioned to Denver.

SOURCES OF COLORADO'S GASOLINE SUPPLIES IN GALLONS, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY STATES

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Figures for 1943 are for gross gallonage and for 1942 and 1941 for net gallonage after deducting 2 per cent allowance and duplicate charges.

SOURCE	1943		1942		1941	
	Gallons	Per Cent	Gallons	Per Cent	Gallons	Per Cent
COLORADO	105,537,000	43.4	104,186,451	41.2	87,487,537	34.5
California	688,000	.3	.....	...	.....	...
Illinois	700,000	.3	.....	...	.....	...
Indiana	1,000	...	8,290	...	2	...
Kansas	9,866,000	4.1	28,911,024	11.4	40,948,477	16.1
Missouri	23,000	...	43,686	...	12,726	...
Nebraska	1,458,000	.6	2,084,389	.8	2,845,140	1.1
New Mexico	4,672,000	1.9	6,426,043	2.5	5,737,777	2.3
Oklahoma	6,702,000	2.7	9,974,324	3.9	11,242,766	4.4
Texas	43,473,000	17.9	27,205,756	10.8	23,915,969	9.4
Utah	94,000	...	162,939	.1	64,248	...
Wyoming	69,979,000	28.8	73,528,382	29.1	81,029,521	31.9
Unknown .....	.....	...	371,957	.2	658,856	.3
Total	243,193,000	100.0	252,903,241	100.0	253,943,019	100.0

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.

Statistical reports of the sales tax division have been changed from calendar years to fiscal years ending on June 30, beginning with 1942. Data for previous years has been converted to fiscal years for comparative purposes in the tables which accompany this chapter.

Sales tax collections, by fiscal years ending June 30, with the monthly average number of returns and tax payments per return, are as follows:

Year	Number Returns	Amount	Amount Per Return
1936.....	23,172	\$5,838,001	\$251.94
1937.....	24,026	6,697,167	278.75
1938.....	25,965	6,780,921	261.16
1939.....	24,434	6,857,090	200.64
1940.....	23,360	7,316,633	333.09
1941.....	22,534	7,744,082	343.66
1942.....	25,152	8,544,087	339.70
1943.....	23,881	9,517,474	398.54

The sources of sales tax revenues by business classifications, in percent-

ages, for specified fiscal years, are as follows:

Group	Per Cent		
	1943	1942	1941
Food	29.85	26.28	24.60
General merchandise	24.45	22.67	21.16
Automotive	9.48	12.89	17.69
Apparel	8.45	7.07	6.46
Unclassified retail	5.98	6.95	5.17
Public utility	5.95	6.94	7.26
Lumber and building	5.64	6.61	7.52
Mfg., trading or jobbing	5.38	5.68	5.35
Furniture	3.35	3.31	3.20
Professional and personal service .....	.76	.74	.70
Farm and garden produce .....	.47	.55	.57
Jobbers .....	.24	.31	.32
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

The trend in the volume of Colorado retail trade is shown by the amount of taxed retail sales each year. The following table gives the taxed retail sales and the per cent each year's sales is to the year of 1936. The figures are for fiscal years ending June 30:

Year	Taxed Retail Sales	% of 1936
1936.....	\$307,263,233	100
1937.....	352,428,490	115
1938.....	356,890,623	118
1939.....	360,899,478	117
1940.....	385,085,924	125
1941.....	407,583,287	133
1942.....	449,688,809	146
1943.....	501,000,000	163

The maximum number of concerns licensed to do business under the retail sales and service acts was established in the September quarter of 1940 for the period given in the table which follows. The trend has been steadily downward from 37,477 in that quarter to a total of 28,317 in the March quarter of 1944.

The number of retail and service concerns licensed in specified quarters and the change from the same quarter of the preceding year are as follows:

Year and Quarter	Number of Concerns	Change
1940:		
June	37,415	+ 939
September	37,477	+ 612
December	37,259	+ 447
1941:		
March	36,742	-335
June	36,869	-546
September	36,582	-895
1942:		
March	33,627	-3,115
June	33,438	-3,431
September	31,176	-5,406
1943:		
March	29,443	-4,184
June	28,513	-4,925
September	28,520	-2,656
1944:		
March	28,317	-1,266

Three accompanying tables show tax revenues by counties and years, revenues by industrial groups by years and comparative revenues and trends by major groups by years.

RETAIL SALES TAX: COMPARATIVE SALES TAX REVENUES BY GENERAL CLASSES OF BUSINESS, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, WITH TREND EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES THAT EACH YEAR IS OF 1936

(Source: Department of Revenue)

YEAR	Business Class					Annual Total
	Food	General ¹ Merchandise	Automotive	Apparel	All Others ²	
1936.....	\$1,666,681	\$1,573,238	\$ 754,046	\$ 470,439	\$1,373,595	\$5,838,001
1937.....	1,806,048	1,801,801	924,059	522,641	1,642,616	6,697,167
1938.....	1,835,226	1,789,801	975,111	508,806	1,671,975	6,780,921
1939.....	1,799,151	1,745,327	989,006	476,277	1,847,327	6,857,090
1940.....	1,862,162	1,815,053	1,182,714	489,021	1,967,680	7,316,632
1941.....	1,907,021	1,887,905	1,378,087	500,593	2,070,474	7,744,082
1942.....	2,245,689	2,220,183	1,101,693	603,604	2,372,916	8,544,087
1943.....	2,841,455	2,645,496	902,011	804,280	2,324,230	9,517,474

Trend of revenues expressed in percentages (1936 equals 100)

1936.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1937.....	108	115	122	111	120	115
1938.....	110	114	129	108	122	118
1939.....	108	111	131	101	134	117
1940.....	112	115	157	104	143	125
1941.....	114	120	183	106	151	133
1942.....	134	141	147	128	173	146
1943.....	170	168	119	171	169	163

¹Includes furniture class.

²Includes jobbers, lumber and building, professional and personal services, public utility, unclassified retail, farm and garden produce and manufacturing, trading or jobbing.

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED AND AMOUNT PER AVERAGE RETURN AND PER CAPITA, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1942, 1941 AND 1940—

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Per capita figures are based on county population in 1940.

COUNTY	1943			1942	1941	1940
	Total Tax Collected	Amount Per Return	Amount Per Capita			
Adams	\$ 71,041.87	\$189.94	\$ 3.16	\$ 59,271.02	\$ 46,259.91	\$ 45,175.89
Alamosa	48,939.42	279.65	4.67	51,238.07	52,618.83	53,304.58
Arapahoe	149,500.84	247.92	4.65	140,842.92	119,679.32	99,091.20
Archuleta	9,892.81	215.04	2.60	10,238.03	10,489.08	9,927.55
Baca	28,418.17	284.20	4.58	22,342.57	15,495.16	13,788.60
Bent	28,749.01	219.46	2.98	29,087.05	26,022.40	20,498.96
Boulder	195,017.67	247.48	5.21	182,963.93	177,184.79	175,935.33
Chaffee	40,377.30	232.05	4.98	33,253.17	34,794.44	38,102.61
Cheyenne	9,881.64	152.01	3.33	9,212.85	8,522.14	7,782.57
Clear Creek	13,413.43	147.40	3.54	16,844.17	15,942.06	15,537.91
Conejos	22,595.98	186.73	1.94	22,214.25	20,884.56	20,458.68
Costilla	9,143.56	123.55	1.21	9,444.85	8,623.99	9,718.53
Crowley	14,068.00	173.67	2.61	12,950.05	13,995.67	12,120.63
Custer	4,161.02	101.49	1.83	4,112.55	3,886.44	4,060.40
Delta	60,662.12	180.00	3.68	57,537.77	56,937.49	57,276.37
Denver	2,887,790.36	472.94	8.93	2,666,457.31	2,439,241.48	2,304,982.83
Dolores	4,997.34	172.31	2.55	5,003.62	3,417.84	3,707.75
Douglas	9,071.59	135.38	2.59	9,025.97	7,794.29	7,449.46
Eagle	48,047.18	444.87	8.96	20,021.06	20,193.61	19,581.73
Elbert	11,154.61	141.19	2.04	10,685.95	9,204.58	8,392.72
El Paso	502,200.62	421.00	9.30	396,659.16	327,857.35	322,665.21
Fremont	62,629.17	169.27	3.17	60,302.88	59,294.63	59,691.19
Garfield	43,823.55	186.48	4.15	43,332.72	42,665.68	42,307.68
Gilpin	2,832.84	80.94	1.74	7,090.90	4,247.24	4,587.50
Grand	19,399.28	138.59	5.41	20,785.39	18,918.19	19,178.81
Gunnison	21,983.80	146.55	3.55	25,966.77	23,837.05	23,965.75
Hinsdale	849.66	42.48	2.43	908.27	741.47	677.56
Huerfano	39,586.73	162.24	2.46	39,617.85	37,277.64	42,124.84
Jackson	6,832.06	158.88	3.80	7,890.38	7,301.62	6,419.28
Jefferson	121,756.49	211.75	3.96	104,213.81	95,162.39	84,938.68
Kiowa	6,503.55	108.38	2.33	6,392.71	5,607.27	5,202.43
Kit Carson	29,306.88	213.91	3.90	26,134.82	22,528.87	19,995.60
Lake	51,987.55	499.86	7.55	41,138.80	34,291.69	36,663.43
La Plata	52,876.42	210.66	3.41	58,623.21	59,889.94	60,623.39
Larimer	160,198.61	224.05	4.51	165,514.95	155,230.33	155,947.34
Las Animas	98,202.93	206.30	3.03	91,421.31	87,376.43	88,821.69
Lincoln	27,123.55	211.90	4.61	25,755.24	22,367.80	20,480.80
Logan	73,394.81	259.34	4.00	71,879.05	67,331.52	64,518.83
Mesa	154,464.12	285.51	4.57	151,745.57	145,686.98	145,011.06
Mineral	3,633.44	151.40	3.72	4,952.75	5,030.85	4,730.19
Moffat	21,120.35	229.37	4.15	25,631.69	21,603.37	19,960.19
Montezuma	34,751.24	241.32	3.32	34,808.38	33,681.60	31,074.75
Montrose	52,852.85	225.86	3.43	54,448.09	54,275.32	52,511.82
Morgan	72,269.09	258.10	4.20	68,097.37	60,972.55	57,070.17
Otero	126,831.10	265.33	5.38	100,609.68	90,265.30	83,480.76
Ouray	5,186.31	115.28	2.48	5,154.44	6,185.15	6,581.42
Park	7,337.65	114.64	2.24	10,516.80	11,169.07	11,655.13
Phillips	28,635.87	230.93	5.79	26,019.22	19,892.92	17,697.53
Pitkin	3,891.37	105.16	2.12	4,058.98	3,887.65	4,344.15
Prowers	71,526.72	288.41	5.81	57,388.84	53,551.77	44,480.10
Pueblo	450,221.67	384.50	6.54	395,121.73	365,039.29	321,199.79
Rio Blanco	12,515.25	205.16	4.25	14,021.97	11,625.96	10,477.07
Rio Grande	48,514.82	228.84	3.91	49,627.99	44,829.51	47,052.80
Routt	40,397.07	230.84	3.84	38,448.57	33,792.04	35,754.73

RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED AND AMOUNT PER AVERAGE RETURN AND PER CAPITA, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1942, 1941 AND 1940
Continued

COUNTY	1943			1942	1941	1940
	Total Tax Collected	Amount Per Return	Amount Per Capita			
Saguache	20,298.13	181.23	3.29	14,297.79	12,386.26	15,177.54
San Juan	6,348.91	181.37	4.41	6,353.09	7,076.70	6,479.83
San Miguel	9,855.12	140.79	2.69	11,114.21	11,900.64	11,228.05
Sedgwick	23,388.41	231.56	4.42	23,659.83	19,074.43	18,333.32
Summit	4,632.45	115.80	2.64	3,631.95	3,081.06	3,185.04
Teller	12,709.04	141.21	1.97	20,446.91	21,934.61	21,762.04
Washington	17,315.50	188.20	2.08	15,446.23	13,321.30	12,538.13
Weld	237,490.37	253.46	3.73	236,103.88	225,918.38	219,493.87
Yuma	44,559.10	230.87	3.68	42,460.98	33,886.59	32,551.58
Total, Counties	\$6,499,158.37	\$319.38	\$ 5.77	\$5,980,542.32	\$5,473,184.49	\$5,219,535.37
Chain Stores* ..	1,819,427.94	13,783.54	1.62	1,576,744.19	1,428,772.18	1,317,376.42
Foreign Corp.* ..	1,061,596.79	3,751.23	.95	982,556.17	836,631.80	776,329.44
Concessioners* ..	2,264.98	75.50	...	2,643.05	5,493.99	3,287.86
Transient Concessioners* ..	649.70	129.94	...	1,601.65	.....	103.48
Occasional Auto Sales*	134,377.06	43.60	.12	.....	.....	.....
Total, State...	\$9,517,474.84	\$398.54	\$ 8.45	\$8,544,087.38	\$7,744,082.46	\$7,316,632.57

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

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Table showing same data for calendar year of 1941, with group totals for calendar years 1935 to 1941, inclusive, will be found on page 286 of the 1941-1942 Year Book.

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Annual Tax Payment	Per Cent	
				Total No. of Returns	Total Tax
APPAREL GROUP:					
1. Boot and shoe stores	72	\$ 108,312.27	\$ 1,504.34	.30	1.14
2. Clothing stores, dress makers	521	627,754.02	1,204.90	2.18	6.60
3. Furriers	36	19,311.77	536.44	.15	.20
4. Haberdashery	26	18,828.12	724.16	.11	.20
5. Millinery	47	11,267.48	239.73	.20	.12
6. Shoe repair	361	12,633.43	35.00	1.51	.13
7. Others	2	75.51	37.76	.01	...
8. Cleaners, dyers, tailors, laundries	96	6,097.81	63.52	.40	.06
Total, 1943	1,161	\$ 804,280.41	\$ 692.75	4.86	8.45
Total, 1942	1,185	603,604.95	509.37	4.70	7.07
Total, 1941	1,146	500,593.90	437.20	5.09	6.46
Total, 1940	1,234	489,021.31	396.29	5.28	6.68
AUTOMOTIVE GROUP:					
1. Accessories, tires, batteries, wreckers, etc.	351	\$ 127,365.40	\$ 362.86	1.47	1.34
2. Automobile, aircraft, bicycles	*3,446	478,610.90	138.89	14.43	5.04
3. Filling and service stations.	1,492	164,502.32	110.26	6.25	1.73
4. Garage repair shops	903	118,555.41	131.29	3.78	1.24
5. Trailers, other automotive stores	24	12,977.79	540.74	.11	.13
Total, 1943	*6,216	\$ 902,011.82	\$ 145.11	26.04	9.48
Total, 1942	4,796	1,101,693.09	229.71	19.07	12.89
Total, 1941	3,919	1,378,087.19	351.73	17.39	17.80
Total, 1940	4,050	1,182,714.68	292.03	17.34	16.16

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Annual Tax Payment	Per Cent	
				Total No. of Returns	Total Tax
FOOD GROUP:					
1. Bakeries, dairy products, delicatessens	535	\$ 193,658.79	\$ 361.98	2.24	2.03
2. Candy, confectionery.....	344	61,576.86	179.00	1.44	.65
3. Fruit stands, vegetable markets, truckers.....	334	55,197.25	165.26	1.40	.58
4. Grocery and motor stores, meat markets	2,313	1,882,090.84	813.70	9.68	19.78
6. Restaurants, taverns, cafeterias†	1,915	553,541.66	289.06	8.02	5.81
7. Fish, poultry, other food stores	98	13,989.42	142.75	.41	.15
8. Hotels, cottage camps, resorts, boarding houses....	491	81,400.66	165.79	2.06	.85
Total, 1943.....	6,030	\$2,841,455.48	\$ 471.22	25.25	29.85
Total, 1942.....	6,897	2,245,689.79	325.60	27.42	26.28
Total, 1941.....	6,559	1,907,021.46	290.75	29.11	24.63
Total, 1940.....	6,709	1,862,162.63	277.56	28.72	25.45
FURNITURE GROUP:					
1. Carpets, rugs, house furnishings	29	\$ 8,030.32	\$ 276.91	.12	.08
2. Furniture stores.....	303	210,108.75	693.43	1.27	2.21
3. Household appliances.....	60	19,777.29	329.62	.25	.21
4. Musical instruments, phonographs, music	53	37,611.00	709.64	.22	.40
5. Radio sales and service.....	115	8,604.52	74.82	.48	.09
6. Other home furnishings, appliances	19	12,552.31	660.65	.08	.13
7. Electrical appliances and services	115	21,515.14	187.09	.48	.23
8. Upholsterers	11	425.42	38.67	.05	...
Total, 1943.....	705	\$ 318,624.75	\$* 451.95	2.95	3.35
Total, 1942.....	768	283,195.81	368.74	3.05	3.31
Total, 1941.....	706	248,748.55	352.34	3.13	3.21
Total, 1940.....	698	224,617.07	321.80	2.99	3.07
GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP:					
1. Department stores.....	19	\$ 372,887.09	\$19,625.64	.08	3.92
2. Drug stores	692	368,448.24	532.44	2.90	3.87
3. Dry goods stores.....	115	195,068.32	1,696.25	.48	2.05
4. General stores.....	511	834,702.69	1,633.47	2.14	8.78
5. Hardware, paint, oils, varnishes	220	132,072.99	600.33	.92	1.38
6. Jewelry stores.....	263	129,551.48	492.59	1.10	1.36
7. Leather, leather goods, saddlery	36	7,457.14	207.14	.15	.08
8. Second hand stores, pawn brokers, junk yards.....	131	27,009.74	206.18	.55	.28
9. Sporting goods, tents, awnings	72	33,896.52	470.78	.30	.36
10. Variety, 5 and 10 specialty stores, oil paintings, pottery, keys	296	213,837.42	722.42	1.24	2.24
11. Other general merchandise stores	26	11,940.60	459.25	.11	.13
Total, 1943.....	2,381	\$2,326,872.23	\$ 977.27	9.97	24.45
Total, 1942.....	2,480	1,936,987.37	781.04	9.86	22.67
Total, 1941.....	2,402	1,639,157.31	682.70	10.66	21.17
Total, 1940.....	2,489	1,590,436.72	638.99	10.65	21.74
JOBBERS, MERCHANDISE, GENERAL AND SPECIAL:					
Total, 1943.....	50	\$ 22,977.10	\$ 459.54	.21	.24
Total, 1942.....	62	26,021.89	419.71	.25	.31
Total, 1941.....	68	25,113.98	369.32	.30	.32
Total, 1940.....	75	26,605.99	354.75	.32	.36

RETAIL SALES TAX: AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED, AVERAGE TAX PER RETURN AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS, BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Annual Tax Payment	Per Cent	
				Total No. of Returns	Total Tax
LUMBER AND BUILDING GROUP:					
1. Building and construction contractors, painters and decorators	726	\$ 22,534.41	\$ 31.04	3.04	.24
2. Building hardware and machinery	14	9,361.28	668.66	.06	.10
3. Building material dealers...	296	325,149.77	1,098.48	1.24	3.41
4. Electrical equipment supplies	108	69,861.39	648.86	.45	.73
5. Paint, glass and wall paper stores	67	19,807.57	295.64	.28	.21
6. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning, tin shops, furnace shops	268	67,247.48	250.92	1.12	.71
7. Other lumber and building supplies	45	22,930.85	509.57	.19	.24
Total, 1943.....	1,524	\$ 536,892.75	\$ 352.29	6.38	5.64
Total, 1942.....	1,841	592,743.77	321.97	7.32	6.94
Total, 1941.....	1,844	490,749.39	366.13	8.18	6.34
Total, 1940.....	1,850	470,836.27	254.51	7.92	6.44
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:					
1. Auctioneers, comm. dealers, sales barns	36	\$ 6,787.46	\$ 188.54	.15	.07
2. Barber and beauty shops and sales	344	11,271.93	32.18	1.44	.12
3. Opticians, optometrists, oculists, sales.....	127	29,174.71	229.72	.53	.30
4. Photographers	165	17,734.61	107.48	.69	.19
5. Doctors, dentists, professional, sales.....	33	2,751.68	83.38	.14	.03
6. Neon signs and advertising, others	33	4,373.84	132.54	.14	.05
Total, 1943.....	738	\$ 72,094.23	\$ 97.69	3.09	.76
Total, 1942.....	722	63,467.26	87.90	2.87	.74
Total, 1941.....	661	54,552.58	82.66	2.93	.70
Total, 1940.....	792	51,248.37	64.71	3.39	.70
PUBLIC UTILITY GROUP:					
1. Gas and electric companies.	91	\$ 379,531.43	\$ 4,170.67	.38	3.98
2. Railroads	5	10,996.23	2,199.25	.02	.12
3. Telegraph	2	3,806.55	1,903.43	.01	.04
4. Telephone	43	171,020.00	3,977.21	.18	1.80
5. Water in containers.....	14	1,199.33	85.67	.06	.01
6. All other public utilities....	5	334.00	66.80	.02	...
Total, 1943.....	160	\$ 566,887.84	\$ 3,543.05	.67	5.95
Total, 1942.....	165	564,968.82	3,424.05	.66	6.61
Total, 1941.....	176	562,157.20	3,194.08	.78	7.26
Total, 1940.....	177	541,290.75	3,058.13	.76	7.40
UNCLASSIFIED RETAIL GROUP:					
1. Blacksmith, machine shops, welders, sales.....	174	\$ 9,628.55	\$ 55.34	.73	.10
2. Books, stationery, school supplies	148	32,904.43	222.33	.62	.35
3. Cigar stores, smoker supplies	117	10,679.26	91.28	.49	.11
4. Clubs	62	12,552.33	202.46	.26	.13
5. Coal, wood, fuel, ice dealers.	722	214,613.73	397.25	3.02	2.27
6. Farm implements and machinery	174	85,008.41	488.55	.73	.89
7. Flour, feed, seeds, grain, fertilizer	268	54,512.68	203.41	1.12	.58
8. Flowers, bulbs, plants, nursery stocks	253	36,008.16	1,423.25	1.06	.38
9. Magazines, periodicals, greeting cards.....	22	1,567.98	71.27	.09	...
10. Monuments and tombstones.	38	8,265.84	217.52	.16	.09
11. Office equipment and supplies	81	24,638.22	304.18	.34	.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 FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—Continued

KIND OF BUSINESS	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Tax Collected	Average Annual Tax Payment	Per Cent	
				Total No. of Returns	Total Tax
UNCLASSIFIED RETAIL GROUP—Continued					
12. Recreation parlors, night clubs, sales.....	313	12,736.60	40.69	1.31	.13
13. Surgical and scientific instrument dealers.....	34	13,865.51	407.81	.14	.15
14. Undertakers and funeral parlors	124	23,071.77	186.06	.52	.24
15. Store fixtures, pet shops, kennels, brooms, Christmas trees	127	20,927.47	164.78	.53	.22
16. Concessioners: circuses; medicine shows.....	14	2,693.21	192.37	.06	.03
17. Candy, popcorn, vending machines in theatres.....	28	5,025.08	179.47	.12	.05
Total, 1943.....	2,699	\$ 568,699.23	\$ 210.71	11.30	5.98
Total, 1942.....	4,031	593,776.03	147.30	16.03	6.95
Total, 1941.....	2,866	478,149.83	166.83	12.72	6.17
Total, 1940.....	2,907	450,075.62	154.82	12.44	6.15
FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCT GROUP:					
1. Direct sales of farm products	581	\$ 38,830.33	\$ 66.83	2.44	.41
2. Hatcheries and supplies.....	55	4,301.35	78.21	.23	.05
3. Livestock	14	1,721.49	122.96	.05	.01
4. Other	2	52.09	26.04	.01	...
Total, 1943.....	652	\$ 44,905.26	\$ 68.87	2.73	.47
Total, 1942.....	702	47,012.02	66.97	2.79	.55
Total, 1941.....	756	45,613.39	60.41	3.36	.59
Total, 1940.....	899	46,082.79	51.26	3.85	.63
MANUFACTURING, TRADING OR JOBBING:					
1. Beverages, liquor.....	225	\$ 6,558.67	\$ 29.15	.94	.07
2. Chemicals and products, pest control, explosives, cleaning fluid.....	96	20,627.28	214.87	.40	.22
3. Food and food preparations.....	45	3,557.52	79.06	.19	.04
4. Leather and leather products	10	4,877.18	487.72	.04	.05
5. Lumber and wood products, saw mills, mine props... ..	186	23,659.67	127.20	.78	.25
6. Machinery, implements, tools, beverage coolers	148	168,276.49	1,137.00	.62	1.77
7. Metal and metal products... ..	124	73,221.83	590.50	.52	.78
8. Minerals, assayers, coal mines	158	25,302.11	160.14	.66	.26
9. Paper, pulp and products... ..	31	7,106.32	229.24	.13	.07
10. Petroleum, petroleum products	50	40,791.95	815.84	.21	.43
11. Printing, publishing and book binding	318	19,409.12	61.03	1.33	.20
12. Rubber and rubber goods... ..	7	14,400.90	2,057.27	.03	.15
13. Stone, clay, sand and gravel products	84	93,179.03	1,109.27	.35	.98
14. Mattress renovating.....	41	6,530.97	159.29	.17	.07
15. Miscellaneous	38	4,263.27	112.19	.16	.04
17. Veterinary supplies, soap products	2	8.70	4.35	.01	...
18. Carbonic liquid.....	2	2.74	1.37	.01	...
Total, 1943.....	1,565	\$ 511,773.75	\$ 327.01	6.55	5.38
Total, 1942.....	1,503	484,926.58	322.64	5.98	5.68
Total, 1941.....	1,432	414,137.68	289.20	6.35	5.35
Total, 1940.....	1,480	381,540.37	257.80	6.34	5.22
Grand total, 1943.....	23,881	\$9,517,474.85	\$ 398.54	100.00	100.00
Grand total, 1942.....	25,152	8,544,087.38	339.70	100.00	100.00
Grand total, 1941.....	22,534	7,744,082.46	343.66	100.00	100.00
Grand total, 1940.....	23,360	7,316,632.57	313.21	100.00	100.00

*34% of this amount collected from occasional auto sales.
 †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, and again in January of the last named year it was reenacted to continue in force until June 30, 1945.

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.

The service tax collected in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, amounted to \$1,804,446, which compares with \$1,383,239 in 1942, an increase of 30.5 per cent. The average number of concerns making returns in 1943 was 14,783 as against 14,896 in 1942. The tax payment per return was \$122.06 in 1943 and \$92.86 in 1942. The per capita tax in 1943 was \$1.60, which compares with \$1.23 in 1942.

Annual collections in fiscal years ending June 30 compare as follows:

Year	Tax Collected	Number Returns	Amount Per Return
1938.....	\$1,274,139	17,503	\$ 72.80
1939.....	1,293,286	17,233	75.05
1940.....	1,197,150	15,196	78.78
1941.....	1,233,435	14,450	85.36
1942.....	1,383,239	14,896	92.86
1943.....	1,804,446	14,783	122.06

The volume of retail services upon which the tax was collected in fiscal years, with the per cent each year as of 1938, is as follows:

Year	Value of Service	% of 1938
1938.....	\$65,677,260	100
1939.....	66,664,235	102
1940.....	61,708,740	94
1941.....	63,579,140	97
1942.....	71,300,964	109
1943.....	93,012,621	142

Two accompanying tables give data on service tax collections by counties and by service groups in fiscal years.

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 state department of revenue. The act exempts from the tax tangible personal property subject to the retail sales tax; property purchased for resale; motor fuels subject to the state tax; property of non-residents for storage, use or consumption while temporarily within the estate; 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.

Use tax collections by fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Amount	% Increase
1941.....	\$446,998.46	...
1942.....	411,482.23	-7.9
1943.....	371,569.57	-9.7

SERVICE TAX: TAX COLLECTED AND AMOUNT PER AVERAGE RETURN AND PER CAPITA, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1942, 1941 AND 1940

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Per capita figures are based on county population in 1940.

COUNTY	1943			1942	1941	1940
	Total Tax Collected	Amount Per Return	Amount Per Capita			
Adams	\$ 11,213.62	\$ 55.24	\$.50	\$ 9,325.03	\$ 7,690.93	\$ 6,570.10
Alamosa	7,291.82	54.83	.70	8,812.70	9,741.28	10,852.45
Arapahoe	21,686.43	62.68	.67	19,802.34	15,068.78	10,756.65
Archuleta	964.37	41.93	.25	1,130.46	1,174.98	1,046.68
Baca	2,754.45	43.04	.44	2,481.23	1,983.73	1,956.02
Bent	9,741.32	113.27	1.01	4,221.29	3,932.67	3,413.66
Boulder	37,471.91	68.25	1.00	30,052.92	29,290.38	26,411.45
Chaffee	6,194.51	40.75	.76	5,223.84	5,001.17	5,666.89
Cheyenne	905.62	18.87	.31	927.77	863.07	932.98
Clear Creek	2,466.02	36.26	.65	3,410.41	3,201.60	2,754.54
Conejos	2,607.89	33.43	.22	2,059.00	2,201.30	2,193.91
Costilla	585.95	17.23	.08	609.24	719.43	824.33
Crowley	1,748.49	30.15	.32	1,591.99	1,616.87	1,669.57
Custer	245.42	12.27	.11	323.36	346.60	362.81
Delta	7,704.05	43.53	.47	7,384.59	7,116.00	7,514.72
Denver	821,925.01	162.66	2.55	693,230.24	620,868.51	592,816.53
Dolores	246.42	15.40	.13	303.80	265.99	159.08
Douglas	934.69	27.49	.27	958.97	756.34	640.52
Eagle	4,424.26	73.73	.83	1,964.91	1,678.49	1,564.54
Elbert	902.20	19.20	.17	943.14	924.81	975.48
El Paso	236,587.08	236.82	4.38	94,581.33	74,241.48	83,152.56
Fremont	18,707.49	87.01	.95	10,768.42	10,392.51	10,607.19
Garfield	10,565.59	62.15	1.00	10,027.86	9,240.67	9,058.70
Gilpin	119.83	11.98	.07	323.88	379.79	425.35
Grand	4,071.00	39.91	1.13	4,508.09	3,812.42	4,756.00
Gunnison	4,450.01	42.79	.72	5,390.94	5,185.75	4,968.79
Hinsdale	315.57	15.03	.90	478.91	500.49	321.10
Huerfano	6,010.54	41.17	.37	6,095.44	5,630.11	6,234.10
Jackson	739.07	29.56	.41	1,146.30	729.41	656.79
Jefferson	24,681.61	80.65	.80	24,591.52	20,871.23	17,306.50
Kiowa	658.27	21.94	.24	642.28	710.71	556.24
Kit Carson	3,624.93	45.31	.48	2,859.84	2,354.76	2,518.74
Lake	8,974.65	108.13	1.30	4,504.84	4,297.60	4,684.07
La Plata	8,989.03	57.25	.58	10,549.64	10,049.15	10,776.04
Larimer	33,665.64	61.55	.95	33,342.02	29,493.15	29,248.54
Las Animas	22,906.28	88.10	.71	17,024.87	13,458.14	13,092.92
Lincoln	3,068.37	34.09	.52	3,198.05	2,803.50	2,634.50
Logan	12,445.19	67.64	.68	11,612.87	10,134.62	10,859.26
Mesa	28,700.39	77.99	.85	25,745.48	25,130.06	26,785.51
Mineral	296.58	15.61	.30	426.20	593.07	538.19
Moffat	4,711.75	70.32	.93	6,012.53	4,683.96	3,730.25
Montezuma	3,740.65	44.01	.36	4,065.64	3,898.65	3,479.98
Montrose	8,568.04	56.37	.56	9,460.02	8,779.83	8,458.85
Morgan	12,879.47	62.82	.75	11,471.20	10,219.04	10,400.41
Otero	39,918.76	129.19	1.69	15,960.04	13,976.05	13,829.25
Ouray	996.21	30.19	.48	1,161.04	930.01	1,155.26
Park	872.01	25.65	.27	1,476.43	1,701.89	1,701.51
Phillips	2,990.00	40.41	.60	2,677.25	2,443.73	2,466.69
Pitkin	1,048.01	41.92	.57	515.14	596.00	612.56
Prowers	15,117.61	89.99	1.22	8,736.80	7,537.09	6,963.22
Pueblo	91,841.27	114.52	1.33	78,296.05	65,517.12	59,013.11
Rio Blanco	1,924.63	40.10	.65	1,477.07	1,634.27	1,632.11
Rio Grande	6,879.70	43.27	.55	7,083.48	6,036.28	6,743.18
Routt	6,128.57	55.71	.58	6,535.23	5,386.99	5,354.56
Saguache	1,705.57	27.51	.28	1,932.17	1,640.39	1,958.08
San Juan	722.81	23.32	.50	803.55	984.13	759.88
San Miguel	885.13	29.50	.24	1,207.22	1,177.73	1,280.67

SERVICE TAX: TAX COLLECTED AND AMOUNT PER AVERAGE RETURN AND PER CAPITA, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943, AND COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1942, 1941 AND 1940—Continued

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Note—Per capita figures are based on county population in 1940.

COUNTY	1943			1942	1941	1940
	Total Tax Collected	Amount Per Return	Amount Per Capita			
Sedgwick	3,148.85	48.44	.59	2,592.50	2,270.87	2,432.42
Summit	472.21	23.61	.27	431.35	479.14	428.84
Teller	1,698.84	34.67	.26	3,494.76	3,431.19	3,719.58
Washington	1,828.46	33.86	.22	1,798.74	1,480.21	1,598.05
Weld	38,457.22	65.62	.60	33,560.79	31,822.11	31,133.54
Yuma	5,334.86	43.02	.44	5,161.48	4,349.56	4,382.87
Total, Counties.	\$1,623,462.20	\$112.29	\$ 1.45	\$1,269,456.49	\$1,125,427.79	\$1,091,498.87
Chain Stores*...	104,110.34	1,352.08	.09	75,107.69	69,904.14	77,863.09
Foreign Corp.*..	69,922.12	62.43	.06	33,382.26	30,036.29	23,041.12
Concessioners* ..	6,595.89	50.74	...	4,782.93	5,803.12	4,688.86
Transient Concessioners* ...	252.57	36.08	...	509.35	263.98	57.61
Miscellaneous* .	102.73	102.73	...	.....	.....	.....
Total, State...	\$1,804,445.85	\$122.06	\$ 1.60	\$1,383,238.72	\$1,233,435.32	\$1,197,149.55

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

SERVICE TAX: REVENUE BY CLASSIFIED SERVICE GROUPS IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, FOR 1943, 1942 AND 1941, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL REVENUE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

SERVICE GROUP	1943				1942 Total Revenue	1941 Total Revenue
	Service Tax Revenue	Percentage				
		Total Revenue	Increase 1943-1942	Increase 1943-1941		
Structural (contractors, general, plumbing, electrical, etc.).....	\$ 433,378.05	24.01	92.9	133.0	\$ 224,686.22	\$ 186,027.99
Personal (filling stations, barber and beauty shops, catering, cleaning, dying, etc.).....	3:9,668.77	18.83	20.0	35.8	283,119.67	250,086.56
Recreational (amusement parks, billiard parlors, dance halls, theaters, etc.)	241,206.54	13.37	36.4	41.2	176,769.84	170,847.20
Rental (hotels, apartments, circulating libraries, parking lots, etc.)	224,713.62	12.46	16.2	35.1	193,386.30	166,295.99
Repair (autos, watches, clocks, novelty shops, etc.).....	222,512.80	12.33	8.9	31.3	204,248.17	169,493.60
Professional (lawyers, chemists, physicians, architects, brokers, et al.)	180,399.76	10.00	15.1	25.2	156,717.54	144,107.28
Custom (saw mills, printing shops, public utilities, machine shops, etc.).....	84,102.24	4.66	11.8	13.4	75,227.88	74,190.05
Business (collection bureaus, advertising agencies, sign painting, supply services, etc.)	78,464.07	4.34	13.6	8.4	69,083.10	72,386.65
State total.....	\$1,804,445.85	100.00	30.5	46.3	\$1,383,238.72	\$1,233,435.32

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 1943.

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 commissioner 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

An amendment of the Colorado law, approved April 26, 1943, provided for the exemption of the personal property of a non-resident from the inheritance and gift taxes, except for personal property actually within the state, when the laws of the state or territory of the transferor provide for similar exemptions.

TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1944

The State Department of Revenue reported the collection of taxes in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, to the total amount of \$37,399,833 from the various tax sources under its jurisdiction. This was an increase of \$626,058 or 1.7 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. The state's receipts from property tax, amounting to \$4,785,788, are not included in the foregoing total.

**STATE INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES: COLLECTIONS BY CLASSES FOR
FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 TO 1944, 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.

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
1942.....	821,052.42	90,402.79	279,911.44	1,191,306.65
1943.....	1,104,053.61	89,089.69	180,805.71	1,373,949.01
1944.....	1,316,737.35	89,359.39	27,450.91	1,433,547.65
Total.....	\$12,757,299.50	\$876,498.20	\$859,783.46	\$14,493,581.16

U. S. Internal Revenue

Corporation and Individual Income Taxes—Sources of Income—Returns Filed
—Gross and Net Income—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 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, reflect the impact of the war on incomes, business and industry. Total from all sources was \$117,561,810, an all-time high, and an increase over 1942 of \$49,820,690 or 75.3 per cent. The most pronounced increases were in income and excess profits taxes. Income taxes jumped

from \$34,525,970 in the 1942 fiscal year to \$66,435,486 in 1943, a gain of 82.4 per cent. Excess profits tax went from \$167,465 in 1941 to \$2,689,316 in 1942 and to \$13,897,139 in 1943. Corporation income taxes increased 39.3 per cent in 1943 as compared with 1942, and individual income tax collections gained 116.1 per cent.

The tax burden in Colorado was not as pronounced, however, as in the country as a whole, probably due to less drastic adjustment to war conditions than in the larger industrial centers. The increase for all revenue in the 1943 fiscal year was 103.5 per cent for the United States as against 75.3 per cent for Colorado. This was partly accounted for by corporation incomes, which gained 47.3 per cent for the country as compared with 39.3 per cent for Colorado. The individual income collections for Colorado, which showed a gain of 116.1 per cent, compares with 82.2 per cent for the United States.

Internal revenue collections in the Colorado district from all sources for the 31-year period ending June 30, 1943, amounted to \$673,995,726. The annual amounts vary from a minimum of \$943,793 in 1913 to a maximum of \$117,561,810 in 1943. 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
1942	67,741,120	+63
1943	117,561,810	+75
Total	\$673,995,726	....

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
1942	50.9	49.1
1943	56.5	43.5

Receipts for the Colorado district from taxes on the incomes of corporations and individuals, by fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Corporation	Individual	Total
1919	.....	.....	\$17,650,463
1920	.....	.....	28,116,321
1921	.....	.....	25,085,243
1922	.....	.....	14,545,633
1923	.....	.....	10,920,851
1924	.....	.....	11,543,616
1925	\$ 7,595,438	\$ 4,145,230	11,740,668
1926	7,740,854	4,234,848	11,975,702
1927	8,969,799	3,686,845	12,656,644
1928	7,923,577	3,528,993	11,452,570
1929	6,831,459	4,206,231	11,037,690
1930	7,835,966	4,212,450	12,048,416
1931	11,935,132	3,337,149	15,272,281
1932	3,081,692	2,066,217	5,147,909
1933	2,034,444	1,790,873	3,825,317
1934	2,564,209	2,021,879	4,586,088
1935	4,442,838	2,756,178	7,199,016
1936	5,067,541	4,272,565	9,340,106
1937	7,655,956	7,594,004	15,249,960
1938	8,270,199	9,302,703	17,572,902
1939	7,533,678	7,675,816	15,209,494
1940	6,105,331	7,260,695	13,366,026
1941	8,793,265	8,440,073	17,233,338
1942	15,150,515	19,375,455	34,525,970
1943*	21,100,690	41,873,429	62,974,119

*Exclusive of withholding taxes.

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 information 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 1940.

Individual Income Returns—The individual income tax returns for the calendar year of 1940 reflect the changes taking place in the period of preparation for national defense. One of these was the increase in the number of individuals making returns. There were 110,060 individual income returns filed in 1940, of which 108,701 showed net income and 1,359 were returns without net income. The 108,701 returns showing net income in 1940 established an all-time high and compares with 54,796 in 1939. The previous maximum was in 1920, when 74,198 returns were filed, and the minimum number since 1915 was 4,435 in 1916. Nine and eight-tenths per cent of Colorado's population filed returns showing net income in 1940 as against 5.0 per cent in 1939 and 2.9 per cent in 1934.

The gross income of individuals making returns in 1940 was \$296,685,000; total deductions amounted to \$31,781,000; leaving net income of \$264,903,000. The net for that year was the maximum over a period of 25 years. It averaged \$2,437 per return. The tax on same was \$8,731,077, an average of \$80 per return. The average tax was the lowest since 1933 and compares with an average of \$238 per return in 1916.

The increases in 1940 in number of returns and net income resulted primarily from the widening of the lower income brackets. In that year 95.1 per cent of all returns showing net income were filed by persons receiving less than \$5,000 during the year. These reported 78.5 per cent of the total income. Persons with incomes under \$10,000 accounted for 98.6 per cent of all returns and 88.2 per cent of net incomes.

Wages, salaries and commissions account for the largest proportion of individual incomes in Colorado, going from 45.4 per cent in 1936 to 63.5 per cent in 1940.

Corporation Income Returns—Corporations reporting in the Colorado district filed 5,126 returns in 1940, including 1,873 corporations with net income, 2,556 corporations with no net income and 697 corporations that were inactive. Total compiled receipts of the 1,873 corporations with net income amounted to \$574,166,000 (gross income after deducting non-taxable income \$573,308,000); and net income, \$51,056,000. Income tax amounted to \$10,056,000; excess profits taxes, \$475,000; and dividends paid in cash and assets other than its own stock, \$31,886,000. The 2,556 returns of corporations with no net income had total compiled receipts of \$155,356,000 (gross income \$154,780,000); deficit, \$14,420,000; and dividends paid, \$454,000.

A table published herewith for comparative purposes shows the number of corporations reporting in the two categories, with gross and net income or deficit, by years, beginning with 1916. A study of that tabulation clearly marks the trends between prosperity and depression periods. Gross income in 1928, for example, was \$941,131,878 for 3,342 corporations and deficits reported by 2,313 corporations amounted to only \$17,102,817. That year apparently was the peak year of prosperity for the period, although net income was greater in some preceding years. The bottom of the depression in the period following World War I was indicated by the 1921 returns when 4,219 corporations with no net income reported an aggregate deficit of \$134,544,456. This was much greater than in 1932, when 4,564 corporations reported an aggregate deficit of \$42,849,000.

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 corporation income tax to total internal revenue collected:

Year	Corp. Income Tax	Per Ct. All Income 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
1942.....	15,150,515	43.9	22.5
1943.....	21,100,690	33.5	17.9
Total 15 years..	\$118,402,915	48.4	26.7

Dividends Paid—In the period 1929 to 1940, inclusive, except for 1936 and 1937, in which years the amounts were not reported, corporations filing their returns in the Colorado district paid out \$244,037,446 in cash dividends or assets other than their own capital stock on an aggregate net income of \$351,135,894. That was equal to 69.5 per cent of their total income. The dividend payments in two years of that period, 1930 and 1931, the dividends exceeded the income. The accepted explanation for making payments out of surplus was to offset as far as possible the depression which started in the fall of 1929.

The net income, dividend payments and per cent of net distributed to stockholders, by years, is as follows:

Year	Net Income	Dividends Amount	Per Cent
1929.....	\$ 52,349,386	\$ 2,482,989	4.7
1930.....	30,943,420	35,393,457	114.4
1931.....	18,442,088	27,687,000	150.1
1932.....	14,283,000	14,277,000	99.9
1933.....	25,825,000	15,148,000	58.7
1934.....	32,985,000	19,595,000	59.4
1935.....	38,338,000	35,487,000	92.6
1936.....	60,733,000	(1)	...
1937.....	56,590,000	(1)	...
1938.....	40,120,000	33,078,000	82.4
1939.....	46,794,000	29,003,000	62.0
1940.....	51,056,000	31,886,000	62.5
Total....	\$351,135,894	\$244,037,446	69.5

(1) Exclusive of 1936 and 1937, in which years payments were not reported.

Corporations reporting no net income during the period 1929 to 1940, inclusive, except for 1936 and 1937, paid out \$45,295,130 in cash or assets other than their own stock in dividends. The aggregate deficit for the same corporations during that period was \$264,703,111. These payments out of surplus reflected the policy adopted

by many corporations with net income and also included payments on preferred stocks with cumulative provisions and types of shares for which dividends are in effect classed as interest payments.

The deficits reported by corporations which had no net income and the amounts paid in dividends, by years, are as follows:

Year	Deficit	Dividends
1929.....	\$ 21,166,262	\$ 595,464
1930.....	28,736,849	9,370,666
1931.....	40,802,000	5,696,000
1932.....	42,849,000	8,673,000
1933.....	33,471,000	5,932,000
1934.....	24,175,000	5,582,000
1935.....	24,252,000	5,636,000
1936.....	19,263,000	(*)
1937.....	22,100,000	(*)
1938.....	19,080,000	298,000
1939.....	15,751,000	3,058,000
1940.....	14,420,000	454,000

*Total\$264,703,111 \$45,295,130

*Exclusive of 1936 and 1937, in which years dividends were not reported.

A number of tables on United States internal revenue from Colorado, upon which the foregoing summary is based, will be found on other pages in this chapter.

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
1939.....	2,787,000	1.71	50.86
1940.....	3,998,000	1.51	36.78

INTERNAL REVENUE: INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

Note—Returns for 1938 and subsequent years include only those reporting net income and excludes those showing no net income. Fiduciary returns also are excluded for 1938 and subsequent years in this table.

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
1939.....	54,796	163,089,562	2,976	5,862,136	107
1940.....	108,701	264,903,406	2,437	8,731,077	80

**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	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Income taxes:					
Corporation	\$ 21,100,690	\$15,150,515	\$ 8,793,265	\$ 6,105,331	\$ 7,533,678
Individual	41,873,429	19,375,455	8,440,073	7,260,695	7,675,816
Victory tax—withholding	3,461,367	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total income.....	\$ 66,435,486	\$34,525,970	\$17,233,338	\$13,366,026	\$15,209,494
Excess profits.....	\$ 13,897,139	\$ 2,689,316	\$ 167,465	\$ 80,610	\$ 197,927
Unjust enrichment	1,935	84,751	307,449	21,819	32,315
Capital stock	1,387,496	1,293,522	948,457	812,589	792,712
Estates, transfer of estates of decedents	2,095,681	2,461,593	1,583,029	2,696,524	1,587,899
Estates, transfer of gifts	141,560	1,614,805	838,386	103,469	172,119
Distilled spirits.....	1,210,877	622,913	567,699	369,868	405,092
Wines, etc.....	188,130	128,231	77,982	47,470	46,454
Fermented malt liquors.....	2,921,886	1,954,113	1,575,760	1,305,163	1,224,959
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	46,171	2,891	21,010	1,636	2,139
Narcotics	3,101	4,537	4,482	4,158	4,853
Oleomargarine	15,185	16,591	17,935	16,744	18,039
Marihuana	162	40	39	49	86
Stamp taxes:					
Stamps sold by postmasters.....	62,441	44,390	41,093	34,916	35,131
Stamps sold by collectors.....	89,078	98,470	75,177	111,196	72,124
Capital stock transfer	-----	-----	-----	192	8,188
Silver bullion transfers.....	-----	1	-----	-----	6
Playing cards	737	507	347	266	213
Total stamps.....	\$ 152,256	\$ 143,368	\$ 116,617	\$ 146,570	\$ 115,662
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Lubricating oils	\$ 3,879	\$ 12,367	\$ 7,734	\$ 8,358	\$ 6,888
Gasoline	974,265	1,000,322	798,439	495,908	461,674
Tires	200,268	314,401	242,898	208,782	187,473
Inner tubes	27,437	101,127	32,777	31,292	26,637
Automobile parts and accessories, truck chassis, bodies, motorcycles	104,486	125,614	37,601	47,979	38,411
Electrical energy	384,236	480,768	371,151	343,287	385,506
Mechanical refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc.....	4,670	5,890	-----	-----	-----
Matches	-----	11,639	-----	-----	-----
Radio sets and components.....	770	147	217	135	157
Perfumes, cosmetics	-----	4,043	17,020	17,101	14,203
Furs	-----	-----	-----	-----	75
Sporting goods.....	33,338	18,076	-----	234	484
Photographic apparatus and films	4,713	11,240	-----	-----	-----
Luggage	119,865	80,335	-----	-----	-----
Electric, gas and oil appliances.....	342	1,349	-----	-----	-----
Electric signs	2,774	4,178	-----	-----	-----
Rubber articles	543,836	604,253	-----	-----	-----
Washing machines.....	-----	74	-----	-----	-----
Optical equipment.....	5	16	-----	-----	-----
Total manufacturers.....	\$ 2,404,885	\$ 2,775,839	\$ 1,507,837	\$ 1,153,078	\$ 1,121,508
Retail excise taxes:					
Jewelry	\$ 820,713	\$ 311,926	-----	-----	-----
Furs	330,687	118,896	-----	-----	-----
Toilet goods.....	316,579	168,784	-----	-----	-----
Total retail.....	\$ 1,467,979	\$ 599,606	-----	-----	-----

INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE FROM COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—Continued

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

SOURCES	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Machine guns, etc.-----					354
Crude petroleum products, processed, or recovered-----					280
Cocoonat oil processed-----		11	266	790	397
Admissions to theatres, etc.-----	1,512,803	946,458	652,492	89,148	87,658
Club dues and initiation fees-----	58,474	59,885	55,048	54,126	53,622
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages-----	3,307,846	1,458,937	522,034	520,083	410,165
Leased wires-----	45,484	21,261	9,044	14,008	10,056
Employment taxes:					
Railroad employees compensation-----	1,869,136	1,483,748	1,170,140	1,082,360	998,844
Railroad employees representatives-----		11	6	50	31
Social Security:					
Title VIII 2 per cent payroll-----	6,069,298	4,758,155	3,839,180	3,611,360	3,221,361
Title IX wages paid to 8 or more-----	819,957	604,829	491,063	521,303	500,925
Total employment-----	\$ 8,758,391	\$ 6,846,742	\$ 5,500,389	\$ 5,215,073	\$ 4,721,161
Bituminous coal-----	\$ 76,470	\$ 71,047	\$ 69,349	\$ 59,457	\$ 51,520
Sugar-----	8,694,921	8,573,156	9,738,743	9,807,744	8,299,185
Leases of safe deposit boxes-----	49,543	33,478	20,683	18,642	19,114
Transportation of oil by pipe line-----	3,152	2,570	6,636	15,475	13,499
Motor vehicle use tax-----	1,547,371	658,081			
Transportation persons and property-----	1,047,327	82,171			
Miscellaneous-----	90,100	69,236	11	12	14
Total, all sources-----	\$117,561,810	\$67,741,120	\$41,542,179	\$35,920,330	\$34,598,282

INTERNAL REVENUE: OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL TAXES IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

CLASS	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Distilled Spirits:									
Rectifiers-----	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	3
Retail dealers-----	1,827	1,940	1,923	1,946	1,883	1,904	1,974	1,931	2,130
Wholesale dealers-----	33	28	30	31	39	50	56	68	77
Manufacturers of beverage products..-----	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines:									
Retail dealers-----	95	108	121	146	184	211	61	...	...
Fermented Malt Liquors:									
Brewers-----	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	5
Wholesale dealers-----	68	87	93	97	99	96	111	99	80
Retail dealers-----	792	951	1,073	1,128	1,079	1,147	1,160	1,166	907
Temporary dealers-----	4	15	17	22	13	16	13	...	...
Oleomargarine:									
Manufacturers-----	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Wholesale dealers-----	15	17	20	18	20	20	14	12	13
Retail dealers-----	2,340	2,319	2,289	2,355	2,431	2,551	2,315	2,153	2,221
Narcotics:									
Wholesale dealers-----	23	25	27	25	28	32	29	31	23
Retail dealers-----	552	580	589	595	588	587	575	575	548
Practitioners, hospitals, etc.-----	1,631	1,711	1,767	1,776	1,780	1,775	1,778	1,757	1,821
Dealers in untaxed narcotics-----	38	46	49	54	63	65	62	77	82
Marihuana:									
Dealers-----	8	9	9	11	13	17	...	...	...
Laboratories-----	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practitioners-----	12	13	14	21	32	36	...	...	...
Billiards—pool rooms-----	472	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowling alleys-----	105	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coin-operated amusement devices-----	2,616	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coin-operated gaming devices-----	701	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total-----	11,341	9,639	8,029	8,230	8,258	8,514	8,157	7,938	7,911

**INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME FOR COLORADO
IN PERCENTAGES BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—These percentages are based on an accompanying table giving sources and amounts of income.

Sources of Income	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Income:	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wages and salaries.....	63.5	56.8	51.3	48.8	45.4	50.1	52.0	52.2
Business profits.....	14.0	13.3	14.7	14.4	15.1	14.0	14.9	12.7
Partnership profit.....	4.8	6.8	6.5	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.....	0.2	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	3.8
Capital net gain.....	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.9	5.1	3.1	1.9	0.5
Rents and royalties.....	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Dividends on stocks of domestic corporations.....	7.4	11.3	12.7	17.5	17.4	14.4	13.0	10.2
Fiduciary.....	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
Interest and other income.....	4.1	5.0	5.8	5.5	6.1	8.1	8.5	10.2
Total income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOMES
FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—Returns for 1938 and subsequent years include only those reporting net income and excludes those showing no net income. Aggregate gross income without any net amounted to \$1,581,000 in 1940; \$2,176,000 in 1939; and \$1,857,000 in 1938. Sources in percentages are shown in a separate table.

(Figures adjusted to nearest thousand)

Sources of Income and Deductions	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Income:					
Wages and salaries, etc.	\$188,304,000	\$104,731,000	\$ 76,817,000	\$ 87,395,000	\$ 75,667,000
Business profit.....	41,474,000	24,591,000	21,988,000	25,715,000	25,209,000
Partnership profit.....	14,298,000	12,550,000	9,711,000	10,052,000	7,725,000
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.....	517,000	321,000	.....	.....	.....
Capital net gain.....	2,099,000	2,199,000	3,790,000	3,494,000	8,459,000
Rents and royalties....	10,971,000	6,075,000	6,273,000	6,334,000	6,321,000
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.....	836,000	579,000	541,000	655,000	593,000
Dividends on stocks of corporations.....	22,037,000	20,740,000	19,064,000	31,288,000	29,068,000
Fiduciary.....	3,906,000	3,395,000	2,969,000	3,769,000	3,438,000
Interest and other income	12,243,000	9,269,000	8,671,000	9,861,000	10,223,000
Total income.....	\$296,685,000	\$184,450,000	\$149,824,000	\$178,563,000	\$166,701,000
Deductions:					
Net loss from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.....	\$ 327,000	\$ 208,000	.....	.....	.....
Net loss from business and partnership.....	1,460,000	1,155,000	\$ 1,426,000	\$ 1,163,000	\$ 946,000
Net capital loss.....	2,286,000	1,957,000	2,553,000	2,068,000	915,000
Contributions.....	3,997,600	2,787,000	2,310,000	2,677,000	2,355,000
All others (including taxes and interest paid).....	23,711,000	15,254,000	14,972,000	16,493,000	15,986,000
Total deductions.....	\$ 31,781,000	\$ 21,361,000	\$ 21,261,000	\$ 22,401,000	\$ 20,202,000
Net income.....	\$264,903,000	\$163,090,000	\$128,563,000	\$156,162,000	\$146,499,000

**INTERNAL REVENUE: COMPARATIVE DATA FOR COLORADO AND UNITED STATES
INDIVIDUAL INCOMES, BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Per cent of population filing returns:							
Colorado	9.84	5.02	4.03	4.24	3.78	3.15	2.95
United States	11.18	5.87	4.86	4.90	4.20	3.58	3.22
Colorado's per cent of total net income.....	0.72	0.71	0.69	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.74
Average net income per return:							
Colorado	\$2,436.99	\$2,976.30	\$3,082.96	\$3,441.90	\$3,632.32	\$3,237.62	\$3,025.82
United States	2,487.30	3,030.11	3,040.14	3,344.58	3,554.10	3,258.97	3,125.42
Average tax return:							
Colorado	\$ 80.32	\$106.98	\$129.89	\$198.59	\$221.53	\$121.20	\$105.07
United States	98.71	117.69	118.05	179.77	224.26	143.70	124.90

**INTERNAL REVENUE: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME RETURNS AND
NET INCOME BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP FOR COLORADO
BY CALENDAR YEARS**

Note—Returns for 1938 and subsequent years include only those reporting net income and excludes those showing no net income.

(Net income adjusted to nearest thousand)

TYPE	1940		1939		1938	
	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.....	58,271	\$161,306,000	25,951	\$ 90,503,000	21,059	\$ 72,460,000
Separate returns of husbands and wives:						
Men	1,478	14,435,000	1,214	13,575,000	950	11,181,000
Women	1,336	5,690,000	1,199	5,302,000	928	4,962,000
Heads of families:						
Single men, married men not living with wives....	5,285	11,395,000	2,840	8,176,000	3,237	8,739,000
Single women and married women not living with husbands	3,369	6,338,000	1,763	4,266,000	1,162	2,729,000
Not heads of families:						
Single men and married men not living with wives	21,180	35,124,000	12,914	22,871,000	9,180	16,480,000
Single women and married women not living with husbands	17,782	30,615,000	8,915	18,396,000	5,185	12,010,000
Total	108,701	\$264,903,000	54,796	\$163,090,000	41,701	\$128,561,000

**INTERNAL REVENUE: INDIVIDUAL NET INCOMES IN COLORADO,
DISTRIBUTED AS TO AMOUNTS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Income in Thousands of Dollars	1940		1939		1938	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Under 5.....	103,391	\$208,040,731	49,785	\$109,122,573	37,360	\$ 80,534,212
5 under 10.....	3,853	25,635,985	3,654	24,337,325	3,163	21,046,667
10 under 25.....	1,196	17,564,906	1,120	16,417,675	965	13,770,358
25 under 50.....	183	6,215,670	165	5,652,800	151	5,055,957
50 under 100.....	61	5,158,158	51	3,342,926	41	2,752,700
100 under 150.....	8	912,296	9	1,101,779	9	1,150,795
150 under 200.....	4	716,253	6	1,000,516	4	660,438
200 under 250.....	1	235,869	3	652,338	1	215,054
250 under 400.....	2	535,997	...	.....	3	944,890
400 under 500.....	2	887,541	2	957,733	2	916,212
500 under 750.....	...	.....	1	503,897	...	.....
750 under 1,000.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,515,510
Total	108,701	\$264,903,406	54,796	\$163,089,562	41,701	\$128,562,793

**INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS FOR THE
COLORADO DISTRICT BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

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.

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
1939.....	1,862	527,415,000	46,794,000	2,650	178,765,000	15,751,000
1940.....	1,873	573,308,000	51,056,000	2,556	154,780,000	14,420,000

INTERNAL REVENUE: TAXES PAID OTHER THAN IMPROVEMENT, FEDERAL INCOME, ESTATES, INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES, BY INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—This table shows state and local general property and personal taxes deducted by federal income taxpayers reporting net income 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 90 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
1939.....	54,796	163,089,562	7,318,000	4.5	133.37
1940.....	108,701	264,903,406	11,804,000	4.4	108.59

INTERNAL REVENUE: PROBABLE MILLIONAIRES IN COLORADO AS INDICATED BY PERSONS REPORTING INCOMES OF \$50,000 OR MORE

Note—This table, compiled from federal income tax returns, shows the number of persons in Colorado reporting net incomes of \$50,000 or more in the calendar 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
1939.....	72	7,559,189	2,784,126	104,989	38,688
1940.....	78	7,446,114	3,358,130	95,399	43,053

INTERNAL REVENUE: PERCENTAGES OF ALL INDIVIDUAL RETURNS AND TOTAL NET INCOME, BY GROUPS OF 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
1939....	90.9	66.9	6.7	14.9	2.0	10.1	0.3	3.5	0.1	4.6
1940....	95.1	78.5	3.5	9.7	1.1	6.6	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.8

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)

Note—The distribution of statistical information relating to industrial alcohol has been discontinued until the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, and data for 1943 and 1942 accordingly are omitted from this table.

	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..	15,038	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

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	8,234,000	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
1939.....	112	16,665,000	6,371,000	10,294,000	1,871,000
1940.....	114	30,575,000	19,112,000	11,463,000	1,907,000

*Federal tax before credit is given for payment of state inheritance tax.

†After credit for inheritance tax paid the state.

FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

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 15 months 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 \$4,000 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 elsewhere in this volume 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.

SALES OF SAVINGS BONDS AND WAR LOAN SECURITIES

The sales of United States savings bonds and war loan securities (all series) in Colorado from May 1, 1941, through August 31, 1944, as reported by the War Finance Committee for Colorado, of the Treasury Department, aggregated \$499,418,839.50. This was equal to \$444.59 per capita based on the 1940 census. Denver came first with sales aggregating \$278,255,807; El Paso county, second, \$33,806,427; Pueblo county, third, \$32,096,041; Weld county, fourth, \$13,051,701; Boulder county, fifth, \$12,460,185.

Total sales, by counties, for the period named above, are as follows:

County	Total Sales
Adams	\$ 2,627,780.00
Alamosa	2,958,828.50
Arapahoe	9,225,205.50
Archuleta	327,623.25

County	Total Sales
Baca	1,636,268.00
Bent	2,048,334.25
Boulder	12,460,185.25
Chaffee	1,550,823.00
Cheyenne	650,016.00
Clear Creek	590,364.00
Conejos	1,168,419.50
Costilla	508,054.50
Crowley	1,123,803.25
Custer	316,152.50
Delta	3,314,661.50
Denver	278,255,807.00
Dolores	317,201.75
Douglas	674,659.75
Eagle	1,403,399.25
Elbert	912,888.75
El Paso	33,806,427.00
Fremont	4,843,257.75
Garfield	3,089,369.75
Gilpin	202,396.50
Grand	1,152,029.25
Gunnison	1,664,246.25
Hinsdale	27,096.75
Huerfano	2,460,128.00
Jackson	456,643.00
Jefferson	6,268,591.25
Kiowa	901,711.00
Kit Carson	1,406,701.25
Lake	2,715,674.50
La Plata	3,048,434.75
Larimer	9,443,741.00
Las Animas	6,638,720.50
Lincoln	1,956,662.25
Logan	4,485,285.50
Mesa	9,286,085.00
Mineral	249,685.75
Moffat	1,082,163.00
Montezuma	1,471,935.50
Montrose	3,252,984.50
Morgan	3,853,718.25
Otero	6,800,162.50
Ouray	402,176.00
Park	532,598.25
Phillips	1,471,556.75
Pitkin	402,274.00
Prowers	3,364,524.00
Pueblo	32,096,041.25
Rio Blanco	625,810.50
Rio Grande	2,489,779.75
Routt	2,475,388.75
Saguache	1,076,383.75
San Juan	217,809.75
San Miguel	359,588.25
Sedgwick	1,481,352.25
Summit	381,080.25
Teller	1,201,496.25
Washington	1,630,669.50
Weld	13,051,701.25
Yuma	2,809,622.75
Unallocated	725,298.50
State totals	\$499,418,839.50

WAR LOAN DRIVES: COLORADO SALES OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, ASSIGNED QUOTAS AND PER CENT OF SALES TO QUOTAS

(Source: War Finance Committee)

Note—This table covers five war loan drives from November 30, 1942, to July 8, 1944. An accompanying table, which shows total sales of \$499,418,839.50, broken down by counties, covers the period from May 1, 1941, to August 31, 1944.

LOAN DATE	Quota	Sales	
		Amount	Per Cent Quota
November 30-December 23, 1942	No quota	\$ 17,811,222.75	....
April 12-May 2, 1943	\$38,379,000	51,666,955.00	134.8
September 9-October 2, 1943	72,000,000	101,267,420.00	140.6
January 18-February 15, 1944	70,000,000	87,501,973.00	125.0
June 12-July 8, 1944	84,000,000	103,194,545.00	122.8

State-School Lands

Federal Grants—Revenue 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, 1942, was as follows:

	Acres
Original grants and accruals.....	4,582,773
Land sold.....	1,782,945
Cancellations, etc.....	481,639
Net sales.....	1,301,306
Total remaining.....	3,281,467

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, 1942. State land sold from the time of transfer from the federal government down to June 30, 1942, aggregated 1,782,945 acres, of which 481,639 acres reverted to the state through cancellation of purchase certificates, leaving net sales of 1,301,306 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
1941-1942.....	15,305	9.73

*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, 1942, is as follows:

	Acres
Agriculture and grazing.....	3,076,837
Mineral.....	1,372
Clays, limestone, etc.....	6,620
Oil and gas.....	63,001
Coal.....	11,685
Total.....	3,159,515

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
1942	63,001	25,507

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
1942	11,685	39,478

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
1941-1942	285,989

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
1942	1,275,935

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 invested in interest-bearing securities. The amounts in the principal funds on June 30, 1942, were as follows:

Public school	\$11,975,997.38
Agricultural college	512,390.92
University	92,977.46
Total	\$12,581,365.76

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, 1942, these transactions were as follows:

Reported by treasurer	\$1,528,607.55
Apportioned (Teachers Min. Salary)	1,528,607.54
Not apportioned	.01

Three accompanying tables show the types and amounts of investments of permanent school funds at the close of biennial periods and the interest received therefrom; farm loans out of the fund outstanding at specified periods; and a break-down of these loans by counties for the biennial term ending June 30, 1942.

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 3,281,467 acres of state land in Colorado, approximately 473,692 acres is coal land, according to estimates made by the mineral superintendent of the state land board. This is the most valuable asset owned by the state, practically all of which was granted to Colorado by the federal government for the benefit of the public school system. The value of this land is estimated at approximately \$100,000,000. It is distributed through nearly every coal-bearing district in the state as follows:

Canon City District	Acres
Fremont county.....	1,960
Northern Coal Field	
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	
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.

STATE LAND: STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, JUNE 30, 1942

(Source: State Land Board)

GRANT	Acres Original Grant (Net)	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	*Acres Under Lease
School	3,753,965	805,935	2,948,030	2,764,395
Agricultural college.....	90,000	58,083	31,916	29,766
Internal improvement.....	499,826	328,069	171,757	165,610
Penitentiary	31,985	22,656	9,329	8,931
Public building.....	31,905	27,271	4,633	3,957
Saline	18,830	6,273	12,557	12,466
Reformatory	520	.....	520	.....
University	45,844	36,593	9,328	7,543
General fund.....	33,173	2,796	30,377	26,186
Permanent fund.....	75,893	13,872	63,020	57,984
Total	4,581,941	1,301,548	3,281,467	3,076,838

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

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND: FARM LOANS OUTSTANDING, ACREAGE COVERED, APPRAISED VALUE AND AMOUNT OF LOANS AT END OF BIENNIAL PERIODS

(Source: State Land Board)

Note—Biennial periods ended November 30 from 1924 to 1930, inclusive, and June 30 thereafter.

YEAR	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
1924.....	597	145,422	\$5,326,560	\$1,211,600
1926.....	673	166,578	5,906,664	1,371,050
1928.....	471	123,864	4,269,850	1,129,915
1930.....	444	120,718	4,030,827	908,897
1932.....	528	160,046	5,266,073	1,214,777
1934.....	538	163,101	5,537,158	1,273,130
1936.....	471	139,921	4,493,207	1,118,493
1938.....	443	132,244	4,476,701	1,130,851
1940.....	425	125,544	4,174,372	968,259
1942.....	409	122,520	3,974,737	920,874

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND: FARM LOANS OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES, JUNE 30, 1942

(Source: State Land Board)

COUNTY	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
Adams	19	4,656	\$ 175,807.00	\$ 40,233.86
Alamosa	9	2,715	114,700.00	25,166.41
Arapahoe	10	1,825	92,700.00	25,835.25
Archuleta	2	360	16,100.00	2,500.00
Baca	16	6,087	120,987.00	22,117.14
Bent	4	1,183	73,650.00	14,028.80
Cheyenne	17	6,081	150,975.00	35,372.45
Conejos	8	1,317	76,785.00	18,591.66
Costilla	5	3,406	89,230.00	17,590.80
Crowley	3	1,386	36,660.00	9,474.50
Delta	2	340	22,410.00	6,243.80
Dolores	5	862	29,525.00	2,550.00
Douglas	1	320	8,775.00	2,419.00
Elbert	12	5,298	101,745.00	26,158.00
El Paso	1	160	3,400.00	800.00
Fremont	2	1,038	28,000.00	7,771.40
Grand	1	160	7,495.00	1,000.00
Huerfano	8	3,121	38,733.00	8,371.98
Jefferson	25	2,043	262,378.00	67,503.26
Kiowa	10	3,461	74,580.00	14,628.20
Kit Carson	20	8,680	195,990.00	49,591.74
La Plata	15	2,902	173,775.00	40,816.60
Larimer	1	160	4,200.00	1,250.00
Las Animas	24	8,661	196,463.00	36,072.72
Lincoln	21	8,826	183,065.00	51,747.89
Logan	20	4,604	154,518.00	32,924.11
Moffat	6	2,848	109,630.00	23,231.81
Montezuma	34	3,930	373,709.00	70,397.37
Morgan	27	7,100	195,401.00	47,010.98
Otero	1	75	3,675.00	1,243.75
Park	3	4,200	42,150.00	10,675.81
Phillips	5	1,760	23,701.00	6,606.32
Pueblo	2	1,216	51,801.00	10,567.50
Rio Blanco	7	1,748	153,620.00	35,419.20
Rio Grande	13	5,828	179,014.00	48,650.56
Routt	3	1,319	44,350.00	11,454.40
Saguache	1	280	3,575.00	900.00
San Miguel	8	2,650	57,183.00	19,904.15
Washington	34	8,789	287,202.00	69,359.90
Weld	4	1,125	17,080.00	4,693.11
Yuma	4	1,125	17,080.00	4,693.11
Total	409	122,520	\$3,974,737.00	\$ 920,874.43

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND: STATUS OF FUND ON JUNE 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS AND INTEREST RECEIVED ON INVESTMENTS FOR PRECEDING TWO-YEAR PERIOD

(Source: State Board of Land Commissioners)

Note—The permanent school fund is derived from the sale of state land received by grants from the federal government. Only the interest on the fund and revenues received from the administration of the unsold land may be used for the benefit of the schools under the terms of the grants. This table shows the status of the fund at the end of biennial periods.

	1942	1940	1938	1936	1934
INVESTMENTS					
State bonds	\$ 1,965,901.11	\$ 2,190,897.92	\$ 1,771,709.50	\$ 1,352,170.90	\$ 1,632,866.40
County and municipal bonds	4,085,721.48	3,824,943.08	4,465,646.23	4,282,450.38	4,049,856.77
Bonds of school districts	3,468,847.73	3,655,309.01	3,703,468.08	3,645,456.81	3,200,031.10
Farm loans	920,773.03	968,167.88	1,030,843.67	1,118,493.40	1,273,129.57
United States bonds	1,199,802.50	399,802.50	399,802.50	399,802.50	499,852.50
Cash on hand	334,951.53	601,369.42	50,381.37	254,333.03	101,242.11
Total	\$11,975,997.38	\$11,640,489.81	\$11,421,851.35	\$11,052,707.02	\$10,756,978.45
INTEREST					
State bonds	\$ 136,563.25	\$ 95,919.75	\$ 81,760.00	\$ 81,134.61	\$ 475,327.80
County and municipal bonds	323,188.75	412,029.40	444,339.48	402,807.61	355,764.48
Bonds of school districts	317,374.66	332,045.78	341,697.33	347,736.92	282,978.01
Farm loans	48,679.91	53,149.77	78,846.46	80,614.97	56,500.31
United States bonds	29,274.57	24,976.25	20,851.25	33,815.41	31,953.37
Total	\$ 855,081.14	\$ 918,120.95	\$ 967,494.52	\$ 946,109.52	\$ 1,202,523.97

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

Maps of Colorado generally show large areas of land along the southern boundary which are designated as land grants. These are referred to popularly as "Spanish land grants," but more correctly they are known as Mexican land grants, since they were made subsequent to the proclaiming in 1810 of Mexico's independence of Spain. Most of these grants, in which the titles originate in the government of Mexico, were bestowed in the early 40s, but successful occupation of the tracts was not accomplished for a number of years. Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe 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 approximately 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 FORESTS

The thirty-first Colorado general assembly enacted a law approved April 15, 1937, creating a state park board, now known as the state board of forestry, to control, develop and maintain all state parks, monuments and recreational areas theretofore or thereafter established, acquired or designated to be used for such purposes. The three trustees are the three members of the state land board and their tenure of office runs concurrently with their terms on the land board. Thereafter the trustees organized the first state forest, located in Jackson and Larimer counties, comprising 70,819 acres.

The state forest headquarters are at Gould, Colo., with Everett J. Lee, state forest supervisor, in charge. R. E. Ford, of the staff of the state agricultural college at Fort Collins, is the state forester and serves in an advisory capacity in connection with his other forest activities at the college. There are 13 grazing permits outstanding in the state forest and several timber contracts. The largest of the latter is held by the Michigan River Timber company, which operates several saw mills in the forest. The cutting of timber is restricted to trees designated by the supervisor. The cost of administration comes from a fund composed of revenues from forest operations.

The state forest was created primarily out of federal and state land, there being exchanges of holdings between the general land office and the state land board to bring the area into a compact body under one authority. The federal land thus acquired by the state is designated as school land and the proceeds therefrom go into the permanent school fund and only the revenues derived from same are available for use.

State Institutions and State Property

Names, Location and Description of State Institutions—Disbursements—
Population—Value of State Property—Capitol Buildings—Peni-
tentiary—Insane Asylum—Building Program

THE state of Colorado maintains 18 penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions. The penal and reform institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Penitentiary.....Canon City
Industrial school for boys.....Golden
Industrial school for girls..Mt. Morrison
Reformatory.....Buena Vista

The eleemosynary institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Home for dependant and neglected childrenDenver
Insane hospital.....Pueblo
Home and training school for mental defectives.....Grand Junction
Home and training school for mental defectivesRidge
Soldiers and sailors home...Monte Vista
Industrial workshop for the blind..Denver

The educational institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

College of 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.

Information concerning the history, operation and management of state institutions, other than educational, is given in this chapter under their respective headings. Data on the colleges and universities will be found in the chapter "Colorado's Educational System."

Total disbursements, by fiscal years, of all state institutions, with amount and per cent of increase over preceding year, for the years 1922 to 1939, inclusive, as reported by the Public Examiner, are given in a table which follows. The office of public examiner was abolished by the legislature in

1941 and comparable data for years subsequent to 1939 are not available. The Public Examiner's totals 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.

The inventory values of land, buildings and equipment of the above named institutions on June 30, of the years named, as reported by the state auditor, 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
1942	35,384,333

A table in this chapter gives the inventory value by institutions and by types of property as of June 30, 1942, under the heading "Inventory of State Property."

STATE GOVERNMENT: INVENTORY VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY

(Source: State Auditor)

Note—Another table shows inventory as of June 30, 1942, classified as to institutions and departments.

CLASSIFICATION	June 30, 1942	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1934
Lands -----	\$184,630,595	\$ 37,020,700	\$ 35,979,434	\$ 35,751,565	\$ 34,504,420
Buildings and improvements---	33,734,289	170,647,362	146,738,665	105,389,481	90,985,874
Machinery -----	1,834,494	1,786,490	1,297,033	1,370,899	1,247,882
Tools and equipment-----	1,274,507	1,164,507	1,203,159	881,721	905,121
Furniture and office equipment	3,779,331	2,916,254	2,192,383	1,708,862	1,668,898
Libraries and collections-----	2,148,778	1,937,987	1,896,848	1,795,454	1,645,415
Automobiles, trucks, etc.-----	934,705	901,373	994,662	723,261	552,539
General supplies -----	1,245,129	524,855	407,310	310,835	336,019
Livestock -----	1,773,615	1,713,993	1,362,379	1,340,941	1,242,244
Land, water and mineral rights	100,102,139	100,042,055	100,052,315	100,424,700	100,128,890
Total, exclusive of cash funds	\$331,457,582	\$318,655,576	\$292,124,188	\$249,697,719	\$233,217,302
Cash in funds, institutions and departments -----	34,763,987	26,585,628	-----	21,056,353	10,654,765
Total, including cash funds	\$366,221,569	\$345,241,204	\$292,124,188	\$270,754,072	\$243,872,067

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Public Examiner)

Note—The office of Public Examiner was abolished by the legislature in 1941, and comparable figures for years subsequent to 1939 are not available.

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

STATE GOVERNMENT: INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY JUNE 30, 1942
(Source: State Auditor)

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.....	\$ 25,000	\$ 650,757	\$ 12,500	\$ 38,500	\$ 26,000	\$ 2,500	.....	.....	\$ 757,652
Agricultural College.....	513,272	2,889,412	443,826	233,970	293,024	23,306	\$ 33,381	\$ 59,184	4,574,151
Boys' Industrial School.....	51,895	235,150	5,000	5,000	1,000	2,750	9,500	.....	416,740
Colorado Industries for the Blind.....	8,000	52,500	26,427	1,000	.....	300	.....	.....	88,820
Fort Lewis School.....	94,777	392,711	34,433	29,630	16,990	18,793	29,872	.....	617,206
Girls' Industrial School.....	10,050	325,300	38,200	1,050	300	1,400	950	4,950	383,477
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction.....	18,000	613,283	43,318	85,090	4,700	5,078	6,360	1,680	777,919
Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	62,000	494,391	36,947	27,000	300	2,500	8,000	7,700	638,838
Deaf and Blind School.....	45,800	970,805	107,252	2,223	19,861	3,315	4,716	.....	1,154,655
Penitentiary.....	171,750	1,838,341	349,240	16,962	50	10,804	33,531	.....	2,431,796
Reformatory.....	49,200	416,000	83,000	10,000	1,500	6,500	37,000	.....	604,120
School of Mines.....	176,575	1,013,210	502,872	164,865	117,655	2,160	.....	.....	1,991,377
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	64,000	398,000	65,300	24,300	900	1,400	7,527	8,000	570,427
College of Education.....	210,000	1,752,170	34,000	30,700	64,500	2,000	.....	.....	2,094,370
Dependent and Neglected Children.....	53,920	304,170	32,445	13,351	.....	2,036	6,710	.....	414,626
Hospital for the Insane.....	227,300	4,058,305	729,155	174,603	1,877	20,745	81,068	20,625	5,314,678
University of Colorado.....	582,332	7,787,072	138,104	1,834,164	719,303	24,866	.....	.....	11,474,967
Western State College.....	12,303	913,470	14,683	83,398	43,120	2,880	.....	.....	1,078,514
Board of Land Commissioners.....	32,814,676	8,100	3,450	4,575	500	2,135	.....	100,000,000	132,835,408
Department of Revenue.....	.....	2,535	10,000	353,737	.....	3,375	.....	.....	499,255
Fish and Game Department.....	765,806	550,475	57,844	11,641	200	49,496	1,515,000	.....	2,950,462
Highway Commission.....	147,581,329	704,883	1,210,933	45,009	.....	720,277	.....	.....	150,271,922
Military Department.....	42,410	693,578	42,275	8,824	.....	7,853	.....	.....	795,040
Historical Society.....	.....	.....	50	33,625	285,555	100	.....	.....	319,330
State Library.....	.....	.....	216	1,376	539,082	.....	.....	.....	260,871
Capitol Buildings.....	1,050,000	6,667,991	161,437	274,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,154,130
Supreme Court.....	.....	.....	475	.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....	126,365
Miscellaneous Departments.....	.....	.....	65,580	269,335	167,361	18,736	.....	.....	34,624,450
Totals.....	\$184,630,595	\$33,734,289	\$4,354,130	\$3,779,331	\$2,148,778	\$ 934,705	\$1,773,615	\$100,102,139	\$366,221,569

* Inclusive of Cash on Hand. Cash on hand on June 30, 1942, for departments and funds was \$34,763,987.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

(Source: Public Examiner)

Note—The office of Public Examiner was abolished by the legislature in 1941 and data on state institutions for years subsequent to 1939 are not available under these classifications.

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	1,078.59	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	32,481.79	5.3	622,068.52
College of Education	423,333.07	56.0	72,262.23	9.6	---	---	240,109.26	31.8	20,087.32	2.0	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	\$3,381,587.15	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	56,584.28	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	\$ 536,264.81	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	89,569.97	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	\$ 1,908,403.45
Recapitulaton:											
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	536,264.81	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	\$ 572,904.22	5.7	\$10,138,100.63

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS
(November 30 of Years Named)

INSTITUTION	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1929	1919
Industrial school for boys....	169	153	179	213	178	166	161	189	247	337
Industrial school for girls....	144	114	233	151	146	136	165	144	135	136
Reformatory	172	165	209	214	231	232	137	150	155	157
Home and training schools:										
Grand Junction.....	423	428	427	403	384	369	365	281	260	---
Ridge	334	323	326	310	298	272	263	210	108	73
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home...	162	177	172	237	192	216	174	161	185	153
Insane hospital.....	4,785	4,774	4,676	4,485	4,323	4,179	4,081	3,961	2,898	1,926
Penitentiary	1,149	1,245	1,340	1,378	1,534	1,402	1,260	1,205	1,061	571
Workshop for blind.....	---	---	34	25	26	24	28	27	27	18
Home for dependent and neglected children	235	348	294	298	308	305	322	358	198	192
Total	7,573	7,727	7,890	7,714	7,620	7,301	6,956	6,636	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:

- Length 383 feet 11 inches
- Width 313 feet
- Height of dome 272 feet 2 inches
- Length of corridors east and west..... 199 feet
- Diameter of circular corridor beneath dome 42 feet
- Number of rooms..... 160

The cornerstone contains a copy of the Bible, an American flag, constitutions of Colorado and the United States, the Declaration of Independence, census reports, numerous documents and public addresses of officials, a number of souvenirs, copies of the newspapers of that day and gold and silver coins of all denominations.

In 1915 a quarter-block south of the capitol and across East Fourteenth avenue was purchased and the state museum building was constructed upon it at a cost of \$480,000. The structure was built of granite and marble, and houses a museum of archaeological and mineral exhibits and relics of wars.

In 1919 a quarter-block north of the capitol and across Colfax avenue was purchased, and upon the site was constructed the state office building, 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 East Fourteenth avenue 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.

The properties are under the supervision of James E. Merrick, superintendent of public buildings. Their inventory value on June 30, 1942, as reported to the state auditor, was as follows:

	Amount
Land	\$1,050,000
Buildings and improvements..	6,667,991
Machinery	153,223
Tools and equipment.....	4,364
Furniture and office equipment	274,702
General supplies.....	3,850
Total	\$8,154,130

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, 1942, as reported to the state auditor, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 171,750
Buildings and improvements..	1,838,341
Machinery	125,605
Tools and equipment.....	24,294
Furniture and fixtures.....	16,962
Libraries, etc.....	50
Autos, trucks and tractors....	10,804
General supplies	199,341
Livestock	33,531
Cash	11,118
Total	\$2,431,796

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 biennial report for periods subsequent to 1940 have been omitted.

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
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	1,378
1941.....	1,315	25	1,340
1942.....	1,221	24	1,245
1943.....	1,134	15	1,149

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
1942.....	444	14	458
1943.....	367	10	377

Disbursements on account of the penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1939, in detail, and totals by years, are given in separate tables under the headings "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.

The penitentiary was established at Canon City under an act of the territorial legislature approved January 7, 1868, and the first cell house on a 25-acre site, donated by Anson Rudd, was opened June 1, 1871. It was constructed

by the federal government, and in April, 1874, was transferred to the territorial authorities. The general assembly on March 15, 1877, provided for its enlargement and maintenance. The first building contained 42 cells. Total expenditures for the biennial period of 1883-1884 amounted to \$223,154.89.

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.

The amount of cash in the institutional building fund on September 30, 1944, was \$2,502,066.29.

Total expenditures on account of the program for the five years, as of December 31, 1942, are as follows:

Institution	Total Expendi- tures 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
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Total, Educational.....	\$3,298,707
Penal and Reform:	
Penitentiary	\$ 632,673
Reformatory	201,100
Boys' Industrial School.....	97,387
Girls' Industrial School.....	59,250
<hr/>	
Total, Penal and Reform....	\$ 990,410
Charitable:	
Colorado General Hospital and Colorado Psychopathic Hos- pital	\$ 393,995
State Hospital for Insane.....	2,494,433
Mental Defectives, Grand Jun- ction	241,465
Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	174,333
Home for Dependent and Neg- lected Children.....	81,524
Industrial Workshop for Blind.	69,010
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home....	.....
<hr/>	
Total, Charitable.....	\$3,454,760
Miscellaneous:	
Capitol Building Fund.....	\$1,297,855
National Guard—Military.....	172,293
<hr/>	
Total, Miscellaneous.....	\$1,470,148
<hr/>	
Grand Total.....	\$9,214,025

*Includes \$5,227.43 maintenance.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The Colorado state hospital for the insane 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 the superintendent in charge.

The institution is maintained by revenues from mill levies, earnings, and direct appropriations by the legislature. The tax revenues are derived from a levy of 0.26822 mills, which has remained unchanged since 1926. This is exclusive of special levies for building purposes at state institutions, which are temporary and based on a 10-year building program.

Income in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, from the mill levy amounted to \$333,369.80, and for the 1943 fiscal year to \$337,448.16, a total from taxes for the two years of \$670,817.96. Earnings of the institution for the same period were \$81,812.43 in 1942 and \$94,583.84 in 1943, a total from earnings of \$176,396.27 for the biennial period. Legislative appropriations are on a biennial basis, and for the period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943, amounted to \$1,972,618.80, giving a total revenue for the two years of \$2,852,061.32, including \$32,228.29 balance on hand at the beginning of the year. Disbursements for maintenance for the biennial period were \$2,787,650.58, leaving a balance at the end of the biennial period of \$64,410.74.

The daily average number of patients for the biennial period was 4,125, and the per capita cost was \$675.79 or \$337.89 per year. After deducting the earnings of the institution, the per capita cost to the state was \$633.03 for the biennial period or \$316.51 per year. The per capita cost per day after deducting the earnings was 87 cents.

The inventory value of the hospital on June 30, 1943, as reported to the state auditor, was as follows:

Item	Amount
Lands	\$ 227,300
Buildings and improvements..	3,956,847
Machinery, tools and equipment	569,802
Furniture, fixtures, etc.....	165,973
Libraries	1,832
Autos, trucks and tractors....	17,489
Supplies	167,969
Livestock	96,780
Water rights.....	20,625
Cash	1,000
<hr/>	
Total	\$5,225,617

The hospital special building fund had a debit balance on July 1, 1941, of \$84,372.38. Receipts amounted to \$378,656 in the fiscal year 1942 and \$229,276.98 in 1943, leaving a net revenue of \$523,560.60. A dormitory erected on the site of one of the old buildings was occupied in May, 1942. Its total cost was \$175,007.98, which, with other disbursements out of the fund, brought total expenditures up to \$183,759.30, leaving a balance in the building fund of \$339,801.30 on June 30, 1943. Plans for another structure to house female patients were completed but because of federal regulation of building materials, bids were not taken.

The population of the hospital on November 30, of the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1914.....	704	472	1,176
1924.....	1,366	1,059	2,425
1925.....	1,348	1,113	2,461
1926.....	1,441	1,176	2,617
1927.....	1,525	1,225	2,750
1928.....	1,572	1,271	2,843
1929.....	1,586	1,312	2,898
1930.....	1,596	1,348	2,944
1931.....	1,636	1,389	3,025
1932.....	1,727	1,457	3,184
1933.....	1,795	1,498	3,293
1934.....	1,855	1,595	3,450
1935.....	2,000	1,729	3,729
1936.....	2,122	1,839	3,961
1937.....	2,214	1,867	4,081
1938.....	2,253	1,924	4,177
1939.....	2,310	2,013	4,323
1940.....	2,397	2,098	4,485
1941.....	2,511	2,165	4,676
1942.....	2,592	2,192	4,784
1943.....	2,600	2,185	4,785

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
1942.....	463	312	775
1943.....	437	283	720

One hundred and thirty-one occupations and professions were listed among the 1,539 patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1943. The principal ones in their ranking order were: housewife, 396; laborer, 208; farmer, 173; none, 89; miner, 62; housework, 49; mechanic and machinist, 23.

All of the 63 counties in the state were represented among the patients received. Of the 1,539 patients received, their citizenship was as follows: citizen by birth, 1,305; citizen by naturalization, 124; aliens, 73; citizenship unascertained, 37.

The state hospital for the insane, originally known as the state insane asylum, was the second institution established by the state. The general assembly provided for its construction in an act approved February 8, 1879. Up to that time the counties were compelled to house the insane in jails and private hospitals. A farm comprising 40 acres was purchased in 1879 for \$22,308 and the first appropriation for its maintenance amounted to \$8,000, at which time a one-fifth mill tax was provided. It was opened on October 23, 1879, with 12 patients who had been boarded by the state in an Illinois hospital. Construction in the first 20 years amounted to \$462,200 down to the end of 1900, the largest amount expended in any year being \$83,147.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The State Industrial School for boys, which is located at Golden, was established by an act of the general assembly approved May 13, 1881, and was opened on July 16 of that year in Jarvis Hall with three pupils from Custer county. The first buildings, consisting of four structures, were erected in 1883. The plant at present occupies 697 acres upon which are 32 buildings.

The functions of the institution are to receive, care for and train boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years committed to it by the county and juvenile judges of the state. The cost of maintaining the institution in the biennial period ending June 30, 1944, was \$147,039.95. The sources of revenue are appropriations from the legislature, cash fund from the sale of livestock, maintenance fees from employees and a mill levy for the building fund.

The institution is under the direct authority of the Governor, and the superintendent, Harry V. Childerston, is under civil service. The average population for 1943 was 196. The inventory value of the plant on June 30, 1942, was \$416,740.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The State Industrial School for girls was created by an act of the general assembly, approved April 4, 1887, and for a time girls sent to the institution were cared for by the Sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd in Denver. It was made an independent institution in 1895 and on June 20 of that year the Governor appointed a board of control which assumed authority

over the institution. On October 1, 1895, it occupied the old St. Cloud hotel on what is now known as Speer boulevard in Denver. It remained at that location until August 2, 1900, when it occupied its present site at Mt. Morrison (in the Bear Creek valley) three miles west of Fort Logan, an improved ranch which was purchased for that purpose. The population at that time was 36 girls and six officers.

The present site comprises 50 acres with 14 buildings upon it, including five dormitories for the girls, an executive house, a chapel and assembly hall, a high school, a store house, a farmer's residence and a barn, garage, ice house and shop. The functions of the institution are devoted to the care, protection and education of girls committed to its supervision by county and juvenile judges. The average population is 150 girls. It is maintained by legislative appropriations and payments by counties committing girls to the institution of 50 cents per day per girl. The cost of maintenance in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, was \$62,359.56.

The superintendent is Anna L. Cooley, who is appointed by the board of control with the approval of the civil service commission. The inventory value of the plant on June 30, 1942, was \$383,477.45.

STATE REFORMATORY

The Colorado State Reformatory, a penal institution, was created by an act of the general assembly approved April 19, 1889, which provided for its establishment in Chaffee county. The original purpose of the institution as cited by the law was "the care, education and training of offenders of the law who may be found just starting upon a criminal career." At this time its functions are described as the rehabilitation of young law offenders. Persons committed to the institution range in age from 16 to 25 years.

A site for the institution, which at the time was under the same direction as the state penitentiary, one mile south of Buena Vista, was acquired, and prisoners from the penitentiary cleared the ground and constructed the temporary buildings. The first stone cell house was completed in 1896. The plant at present comprises 15 buildings located on a tract of 3,280 acres, of which 1,240 acres are owned and 2,040 acres are operated under lease. The inventory value on June 30, 1942, was \$604,120.

The average population of the institution in 1943 and 1944 was 153. The cost of maintenance in the year ending June 30, 1944, was \$115,000. The source of revenue is from legislative appropriations. The institution is under the direct authority of the Governor, and the warden, who is appointed by him, is under civil service. James S. Thomas is warden.

COLORADO STATE HOME

The Colorado State Home for dependent and neglected children is located at 2305 South Washington street, in Denver. It was created by an act of the general assembly approved April 10, 1895, for the purpose of providing a home for such children as have been found by county and juvenile courts of the state to be dependent, neglected, maltreated or kept in an improper environment. It came into being in March, 1896, in a remodelled residence in Denver, with a population of 20. A tract of land at its present location was purchased in 1902 for the site of the home, which now consists of 15 buildings located on 58 acres of land.

The home is supported entirely by legislative appropriations and is under the supervision of a board of control appointed by the Governor. John C. Stoddard is superintendent. The average population of the home is 232 children, exclusive of those under the supervision of the board but who reside outside of the home. The average number of children supervised outside of the home for many years is 750. On June 30, 1943, there were 213 children in the home, of whom 122 were boys and 91 were girls.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, there were 265 children adopted out of the home, all of whom with the exception of three, went into homes in the state. Of the 265 adopted during the year 192 were under one year of age. The total cost of maintenance in the 1943 fiscal year was \$121,766.40. The inventory value of the plant on June 30, 1942, was \$414,625.91.

HOME FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AT RIDGE

The State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives is located on 310 acres of state school land in Jefferson county, two miles west of Arvada. It was created by an act of the legislature approved May 5, 1909, and construction began on the first building in April, 1910. It was opened for the reception of inmates in July,

1912. The chief purpose of the institution is to provide a home for unfortunates who cannot be cared for properly in their own homes, to train those capable of receiving instruction and make them, as far as possible, self-supporting.

The home is conducted under the supervision of the Governor and is supported entirely by legislative appropriations. Dr. H. A. LaMoure is superintendent. The average population is 310 and the cost of operation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, was \$107,968.81. There are at present nine buildings on the 310-acre tract and the inventory value of the plant on June 30, 1942, was \$638,837.60.

HOME FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AT GRAND JUNCTION

The State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, situated two miles east of Grand Junction, was established in 1919 as a branch of the home at Ridge. Its functions, treatment and care of mental defectives, is the same as at the Ridge home. The plant consists of 22 buildings on a tract of land comprising 265 acres. The approximate value of the property is \$865,542. It is maintained by legislative appropriations and the cost in the last fiscal year was \$149,484.39. The institution had an income from the operation of the farm, a dairy and the sale of hogs and poultry of \$32,000.84 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, yielding a net profit of \$8,980.88, in addition to supplying produce to the home valued at \$28,299.25.

The population of the institution was 423 on June 30, 1943, of whom 210 were males and 213 females. The average population is 480, including 50 employees. Dr. B. L. Jefferson is superintendent. The administration is directly under the Governor, who appoints the head with the approval of the civil service commission.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

The Colorado State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located at Homelake, in the San Luis valley three miles east of Monte Vista. It was created by an act of the legislature approved March 15, 1889, and originally was limited to the care and treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union armies between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and those dependent upon them who were residents of the state. Its functions now are the care and treat-

ment of honorably discharged veterans over 50 years of age and their wives and widows.

The first building was opened October 1, 1891. The area at the time consisted of 80 acres used for farming and 40 acres upon which the buildings were erected, the latter including a lake and a 10-acre garden tract. At present the site comprises 650 acres and approximately 60 buildings. The multiplex buildings have two to four cottages in each. The first appropriation for the home was \$40,000 for construction. The inventory value on June 30, 1942, was \$570,427. The cost of maintenance for the current fiscal year was \$79,148.41. It is supported by legislative appropriations and also receives some federal aid. The average population is 150.

The institution is under a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor. J. H. Lewis, Captain, U. S. Army, retired, is acting commander.

INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND

An industrial workshop for the blind to provide for the care, training and employment of blind persons was established in Denver by an act of the general assembly approved April 8, 1907, to be under the jurisdiction of the State Commission for the Blind. Amendments approved April 21, 1941, created the State Board of Industries for the Blind, composed of five members appointed by the Governor, a corporate body with powers to buy, hold and sell property and sue and be sued, to succeed the commission for the blind. It provided for the economic, educational and vocational training and employment of blind persons and the operation of industries for educational purposes only and not reformatory or charitable purposes.

The present state-supported school, the Colorado Industries for the Blind, is situated at 100 West 7th avenue in Denver and consists of one building on a tract of eight city blocks. Its principal functions are to manufacture and sell products made by the blind to enable them to earn their own living. It is managed by the State Board of Industries for the Blind and Leslie J. Bennet is director. The cost of operation is \$90,000 to \$100,000 a year, and while it receives subsidies from the state, its principal income is from the sale of products. In 1944, approximately 98 per cent of its products were sold to the government, these being principally brooms and mops for the armed forces.

**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)

Note—Biennial reports for periods subsequent to 1940 are not available.

	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	7	5	3	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.

Colorado's Educational System

Public Schools—Receipts—Disbursements—Population—Enrollment—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 expenditure for all purposes by all institutions of learning in the state for which information is available is approximately \$33,500,000. The value of land, buildings, libraries, equipment, endowment funds and other facilities is in excess of \$106,000,000.

The expenditures by the public schools of the state in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, amounted to \$24,631,705, of which \$19,489,679 was for current expenses, \$4,098,792 was for debt service and \$1,043,234 was for capital outlay. Statistics of higher education are compiled by the United States Office of Education. Due to a shortage of funds, figures for years subsequent to 1938 have not been published. The 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, 1942, was \$69,094,616; of universities, colleges and professional schools in 1938, \$30,820,710; and parochial schools as of 1930, the last figures made public, \$3,491,000, a total of \$103,406,326. It is apparent, however, that were the data available the aggregate value of all property of educational institutions would show a total in excess of that amount. There have been in recent years a considerable expansion in the parochial school system and in state-controlled educational

facilities. Under a state building program inaugurated in 1937, expenditures on educational institutions to December 31, 1942, amounted to \$3,298,707.

The enrollment in all institutions of learning in the state, including summer schools, is more than one-fourth of the entire population. In 1942-43, the total for the regular terms, exclusive of the summer terms, was 241,569 or 21.5 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 Increase	Per Cent Increase
1924-1925	266,938	.....	...
1925-1926	278,696	11,758	4.40
1926-1927	274,637	-4,059	-1.46
1927-1928	275,227	590	0.21
1928-1929	280,357	5,130	1.86
1929-1930	277,643	-2,714	-0.97
1930-1931	286,164	8,521	3.07
1931-1932	283,739	-2,425	-0.85
1932-1933	264,186	-19,553	-6.89
1933-1934	262,930	-1,256	-0.48
1934-1935	275,608	12,678	4.82
1935-1936	271,573	-4,035	-1.46
1936-1937	282,826	11,253	4.14
1937-1938	260,056	-22,770	-8.36
1938-1939	261,001	945	0.36
1939-1940	258,943	-2,058	-0.78
1940-1941	255,739	-3,204	-1.24
1941-1942	251,231	-4,508	-1.76
1942-1943	241,569	-9,662	-3.84

(-) 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 until 1941, when they had a slight edge over the males. In 1942-1943 they scored another gain, there being 103.9 females per 100 males. The publicly controlled colleges and universities were the only institutions showing a predominance of males in both school years, the public schools, privately controlled colleges and universities and parochial schools all reporting more females than males.

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
1941-1942....	125,205	126,026	100.7
1942-1943....	118,444	123,125	103.9

Enrollment by type and sex for the school year 1942-1943 is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools....	104,118	109,655	213,773
State controlled colleges and universities	5,022	3,454	8,476
Privately controlled colleges and universities	2,273	2,602	4,875
Parochial, etc....	7,031	7,414	14,445
Total	118,444	123,125	241,569

Enrollment by percentages, all institutions, for the school year of 1942-1943, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	87.9	89.1	88.5
State controlled colleges and universities	4.3	2.8	3.5
Privately controlled colleges and universities	1.9	2.1	2.0
Parochial, etc.....	5.9	6.0	6.0
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, including publicly and privately controlled, conducted summer schools in 1943. The number enrolled was 6,385, the lowest over a period of 17 years and undoubtedly a reflection of war-time conditions. The maximum in the years 1928 to 1943, inclusive,

was 11,907 in 1938. In that year three institutions reported a larger enrollment in the summer schools than in the regular terms. The public and parochial schools do not conduct summer terms. Students at the summer sessions in normal times 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
1942.....	3,408	5,554	8,962
1943.....	2,022	4,363	6,385

*Not segregated.

The public and private schools, colleges and universities included in this summary reported a total of 10,746 instructors and teachers employed during the regular school year of 1942-1943, of whom 2,714 were males and 8,032 were females. This was a decrease of 433 or 3.8 per cent compared with 1941-1942. The males outnumber the females in colleges and universities, while the reverse is true of the public and parochial schools. It is noticeable, however, that the number of male teachers and instructors has shown a downward trend since the beginning of the war. The above figures are exclusive of instructors and teachers in the summer schools, but do include principals and administrative officers in the public schools.

The number of instructors and teachers by sex and by type of school, for the regular school year of 1942-1943, is as follows

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools....	1,896	7,178	9,074
State controlled colleges and universities	493	187	680
Privately controlled colleges and universities	276	169	445
Parochial	49	498	547
Total	2,714	8,032	10,746

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	238,808	7,253	4,380	12,489	262,930
1934-1935	249,663	7,841	5,356	12,748	275,608
1935-1936	245,371	8,221	5,241	12,740	271,573
1936-1937	254,565	8,849	5,558	13,854	282,826
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
1941-1942	221,761	9,457	5,816	14,197	251,231
1942-1943	213,773	8,476	4,875	14,445	241,569

*Includes county schools.

†Includes three state controlled and five privately controlled institutions only.

(3) No report.

The total number of instructors and teachers, by years, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total	Year	Enroll-ment	Instruc-tors and Teachers	No. En-rolled Per Instructor
1925-26	2,469	8,565	11,034	1925-26	278,696	11,034	25.3
1926-27	2,379	8,660	11,039	1926-27	274,637	(a)	(a)
1927-28	2,377	8,616	10,993	1927-28	275,227	11,039	24.9
1928-29	2,338	8,832	11,170	1928-29	280,357	10,993	25.5
1929-30	2,523	8,847	11,370	1929-30	277,643	11,170	24.9
1930-31	2,622	8,812	11,434	1930-31	286,164	11,370	25.2
1931-32	2,712	8,156	10,868	1931-32	283,739	11,434	24.8
1932-33	2,721	7,854	10,575	1932-33	264,186	10,868	24.3
1933-34	2,933	7,946	10,879	1933-34	262,930	10,575	24.9
1934-35	2,957	7,779	10,736	1934-35	275,608	10,879	25.3
1935-36	3,051	7,922	10,973	1935-36	271,573	10,736	25.3
1936-37	3,280	8,272	11,552	1936-37	282,826	10,973	25.8
1937-38	3,346	7,818	11,164	1937-38	260,056	11,552	22.5
1938-39	3,141	7,702	10,843	1938-39	261,001	11,164	23.4
1939-40	3,541	7,707	11,248	1939-40	258,943	10,843	23.9
1940-41	3,390	7,789	11,179	1940-41	255,739	11,248	22.7
1941-42	2,714	8,032	10,746	1941-42	251,231	11,179	22.5
1942-43				1942-43	241,569	10,746	22.5

(a) Not available.

The number of students enrolled, instructors and teachers, and the number of students per instructor, by years, for all institutions reporting, are as follows:

A table is published herewith showing enrollment of public schools, state-controlled and privately-controlled colleges and universities and parochial schools by years.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The state has a large and elaborate public school system which affords ample facilities to all for acquiring a fundamental education. The system embraces kindergarten, elementary, junior and senior high schools and junior colleges 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 1,973 public school districts, the school 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, consolidating 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 2,749 schools in the state in 1942, a high

school, an elementary school and a kindergarten housed in the same building being counted as three schools. The number of schools, by types, are as follows:

Type	Number
Kindergarten	103
Elementary:	
One-teacher	1,395
Two-teacher	261
Three- or more-teacher.....	580
Total elementary.....	2,236
Junior high.....	61
Senior high.....	330
Junior college.....	6
Opportunity, evening, and others...	13
All schools.....	2,749

There were 2,617 school buildings used for instruction in 1942, distributed as follows:

Type	Number
Kindergarten	1
Kindergarten and elementary.....	130
Elementary	2,009
Elementary and junior high.....	30
Elementary and 4-year high.....	185
Junior high.....	37
Junior and senior high.....	22
Senior high.....	70
4-year high.....	121
Junior college.....	12
Total used	2,617
Number owned.....	2,920
Number classrooms.....	10,309

The school districts in the state as of June 30, 1942, are distributed as follows:

	Number
First class.....	44
Second class	77
Third class.....	1,852
Total	1,973
County high.....	23
Union high.....	31
Total, all districts.....	2,027

Fifty-two of the 1,973 first, second and third class districts are joint districts and three of the 31 union high school districts are joint districts.

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

Year	Dists.	Schools	Bldgs.
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	2,824	2,933
1941.....	1,974	2,733	2,904
1942.....	1,973	2,749	2,920

*Apparent decrease is due to failure of Washington county superintendent to report in 1926, that county reporting 121 schools and 313 buildings in 1925.

The valuation placed upon school property by years and amount invested per pupil enrolled was as follows:

Year	Valuation	
	Total	Per Pupil
1922.....	\$33,518,134	.....
1924.....	43,100,821	.....
1925.....	48,803,695	\$284.48
1926.....	54,643,685	218.63
1927.....	56,232,651	259.72
1928.....	59,738,453	237.88
1929.....	60,656,164	236.80
1930.....	62,147,540	246.00
1931.....	63,615,456	244.08
1932.....	63,017,405	244.40
1933.....	61,151,849	253.83
1934.....	60,876,780	254.92
1935.....	60,650,674	243.07
1936.....	60,507,170	246.10
1937.....	62,097,096	243.83
1938.....	62,930,285	314.33
1939.....	65,820,320	287.35
1940.....	67,412,031	338.41
1941.....	67,930,206	300.78
1942.....	69,094,616	311.57

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
1942.....	1,523,607

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
1941.....	22,286,459	98.68
1942.....	20,341,301	91.73

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
1941.....	95.70	5.08	100.78
1942.....	102.90	4.87	107.77

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
1941.....	23,164,760	23,906,238
1942.....	24,817,920	24,631,705

Tables published herewith give summaries of receipts, expenditures, cash balances and other factual data concerning the public school system by specified years.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR 1942 AND 1941, 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.

	1942	1941
PENSION FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 75,016.31	\$ 54,661.59
Receipts	316,548.47	289,129.01
Available for pensions.....	\$ 391,564.78	\$ 343,790.60
GENERAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 303,746.03	\$ 311,898.94
Receipts:		
County general school fund (minimum salary) ..	4,334,849.31	4,150,452.69
State aid (minimum salary).....	823,425.43	646,935.44
State income tax.....	786,895.98	812,793.68
Available for minimum salaries.....	\$ 6,248,916.75	\$ 5,922,080.75
SPECIAL FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 3,882,692.75	\$ 3,468,244.58
Receipts:		
Special fund.....	13,979,295.75	13,002,320.82
Tuition from other districts.....	194,795.72	202,687.24
Tuition from individuals.....	52,363.84	46,070.71
Received from State Income tax.....	246,661.57	179,068.11
From district treasurers.....	262,679.77	229,406.13
Vocational Education.....	154,860.94	144,039.62
Other sources.....	805,256.47	395,571.60
Available	\$19,578,606.81	\$17,667,408.81
GENERAL FUND (OLD):		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 2,196.07	\$ 9,681.18
Other fines or income.....	15,004.63	16,987.36
Available	\$ 17,200.70	\$ 26,668.54
LIBRARY FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 3,611.88	\$ 1,079.85
Receipts from Library fund.....	13,409.35	1,755.18
Available	\$ 17,021.23	\$ 2,835.03
Total available for current expenses.....	\$26,253,310.27	\$23,962,783.73
CAPITAL AND DEBT-SERVICE FUND:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 1,421,664.64	\$ 1,439,524.37
Receipts:		
Sale of bonds.....	115,039.00	295,078.22
Taxes for interest and redemption of bonds.....	2,641,015.52	2,549,806.68
Special tax fund for capital outlay.....	37,789.12	88,886.05
Other sources	38,028.83	113,772.04
Available for capital and debt-service.....	\$ 4,253,537.11	\$ 4,487,067.36
RECAPITULATION:		
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 5,688,927.68	\$ 5,285,090.51
Receipts, all funds.....	24,817,919.70	23,164,760.58
Warrants written but not paid during current year	1,026,556.49	1,320,925.12
Total cash on hand and receipts.....	\$31,533,403.87	\$29,770,776.21
Disbursements (see separate table).....	\$24,631,705.04	\$23,906,237.81
Rebate on taxes.....	118,618.08	70,353.29
Net disbursements.....	\$24,750,323.12	\$23,976,591.10
Cash on hand at end of year.....	6,783,080.75	5,794,185.11
Total disbursements and cash on hand.....	\$31,533,403.87	\$29,770,776.21

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR ALL DISTRICTS COMBINED IN 1942 AND 1941, 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 1942 and 1941 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 1940 and 1939 will be found on page 333 of the 1941-1942 Year Book.

	1942			1941		
	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.....	\$ 19,282.69	\$.10	.10	\$ 21,999.15	\$.11	.12
Salary of secretaries.....	120,692.39	.64	.62	117,958.85	.60	.63
Other	290,360.01	1.53	1.49	284,573.71	1.45	1.51
Total	\$ 430,335.09	\$ 2.27	2.21	\$ 424,531.71	\$ 2.16	2.26
Instructional:						
Salaries	\$13,379,040.18	\$ 70.64	68.64	\$13,323,933.86	\$ 67.75	70.80
Textbooks	215,862.98	1.14	1.11	196,562.41	1.00	1.04
Instructional supplies.....	350,309.97	1.85	1.80	332,070.22	1.69	1.77
Library	103,239.41	.55	.53	85,252.86	.43	.45
Other	119,839.58	.63	.61	113,978.63	.58	.61
Total	\$14,168,292.12	\$ 74.81	72.69	\$14,051,797.98	\$ 71.45	74.67
Auxiliary Agencies:						
Health service.....	\$ 114,937.72	\$.61	.59	\$ 113,573.18	\$.58	.60
Playground and athletics	74,243.40	.39	.38	76,277.75	.39	.40
Tuition paid out.....	260,177.72	1.37	1.34	261,613.57	1.33	1.39
Other	501,587.10	2.65	2.57	137,037.22	.70	.73
Total	\$ 950,945.94	\$ 5.02	4.88	\$ 588,501.72	\$ 3.00	3.12
Maintenance of Plant:						
Repairs	\$ 386,399.61	\$ 2.04	1.98	\$ 421,451.44	\$ 2.14	2.24
Replacements	214,971.34	1.13	1.10	149,276.72	.76	.80
Total	\$ 601,370.95	\$ 3.17	3.08	\$ 570,728.16	\$ 2.90	3.04
Operation of plant:						
Custodian's salary.....	\$ 947,923.64	\$ 5.00	4.86	\$ 920,431.75	\$ 4.68	4.89
Custodian's supplies.....	151,075.70	.80	.78	135,168.44	.69	.72
Light, power, water, telephone, telegraph.....	273,401.54	1.44	1.40	266,794.20	1.36	1.42
Fuel	406,460.22	2.15	2.09	348,315.59	1.77	1.85
Other	61,893.29	.33	.32	65,164.66	.33	.34
Total	\$ 1,840,754.19	\$ 9.72	9.45	\$ 1,735,874.64	\$ 8.83	9.22
Transportation:						
Drivers' salaries.....	\$ 187,267.21	\$.99	.96	\$ 172,663.38	\$.88	.92
Gas and oil.....	80,873.53	.43	.42	78,576.33	.40	.42
Payments of contract.....	328,021.48	1.73	1.68	329,106.28	1.67	1.75
Allowances to parents.....	35,836.29	.19	.18	36,705.19	.19	.19
Other	131,802.61	.69	.68	132,625.18	.67	.70
Total	\$ 763,801.12	\$ 4.03	3.92	\$ 749,676.36	\$ 3.81	3.98
Fixed Charges:						
Insurance	\$ 145,228.10	\$.77	.74	\$ 161,524.33	\$.82	.86
Rent	62,437.08	.33	.32	57,437.94	.29	.31
County treasurers' fees...	175,114.99	.92	.90	163,821.45	.83	.87
Teachers' pensions.....	315,227.38	1.67	1.62	281,432.23	1.43	1.49
Other	36,172.19	.19	.19	34,101.58	.18	.18
Total	\$ 734,179.74	\$ 3.88	3.77	\$ 698,317.53	\$ 3.55	3.71
Grand total, current expenses	\$19,489,679.15	\$102.90	100.00	\$18,819,428.10	\$ 95.70	100.00
DEBT SERVICE						
Warrants paid (issued in previous years).....	\$ 1,350,460.58	\$ 7.13	32.95	\$ 1,398,490.43	\$ 7.11	33.59
Interest on warrants.....	76,689.09	.40	1.87	93,729.68	.48	2.25
Redemption on bonds.....	1,825,577.94	9.64	44.54	1,767,128.84	8.98	42.44
Interest on bonds.....	846,064.14	4.47	20.64	904,554.16	4.60	21.72
Total	\$ 4,098,791.75	\$ 21.64	100.00	\$ 4,163,903.11	\$ 21.17	100.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Sites	\$ 84,143.38	\$.44	8.06	\$ 139,894.12	\$.71	15.16
Buildings	580,649.31	3.07	55.66	465,649.91	2.37	50.46
New equipment.....	255,460.00	1.35	24.49	232,977.91	1.18	25.24
Other	122,981.45	.65	11.79	84,334.66	.43	9.14
Total	\$ 1,043,234.14	\$ 5.51	100.00	\$ 922,906.60	\$ 4.69	100.00
RECAPITULATION						
Current expenses.....	\$19,489,679.15	\$102.90	79.12	\$18,819,428.10	\$ 95.70	78.72
Debt service.....	4,098,791.75	21.64	16.64	4,163,903.11	21.17	17.42
Capital outlay.....	1,043,234.14	5.51	4.24	922,906.60	4.69	3.86
Grand total*.....	\$24,631,705.04	\$130.05	100.00	\$23,906,237.81	\$121.56	100.00

*Exclusive of tax rebates: \$118,618.08 in 1942, and \$70,353.29 in 1941.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1942, 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. Omitted from this table are \$1,350,460.58 for warrants paid that were issued in previous years, and \$1,825,577.94 for the redemption of bonds, the latter being paid principally from 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	\$ 357,911	\$91.84	\$ 16,642	\$ 4.27	\$ 28,442	\$ 7.30	\$ 1,123,627	\$288.33
Alamosa	175,864	93.15	10,070	5.33	24,539	13.00	615,465	325.99
Arapahoe	433,077	74.53	18,113	3.12	86,922	14.96	1,320,582	227.26
Archuleta	47,092	67.47	3,824	5.48	174	.25	162,814	233.26
Baca	141,230	106.99	4,672	3.54	5,236	3.97	379,060	287.17
Bent	153,667	87.51	3,810	2.17	3,195	1.82	465,485	265.08
Boulder	644,062	106.72	19,476	3.23	12,094	2.00	2,220,728	367.97
Chaffee	112,115	87.93	3,215	2.52	4,665	3.66	355,925	279.16
Cheyenne	98,206	191.43	5,822	11.35	2,380	4.64	356,100	694.15
Clear Creek	54,126	107.61	4,011	7.97	2,597	5.16	342,950	681.81
Conejos	124,726	47.53	15,061	5.74	2,341	.89	541,130	206.22
Costilla	44,232	39.28	13,132	11.66	4,616	4.10	207,630	184.40
Crowley	97,435	100.34	16,444	16.94	2,724	2.81	400,500	412.46
Custer	26,632	100.50	1,806	6.82	842	3.18	79,690	300.72
Delta	250,918	80.94	7,974	2.57	11,576	3.73	697,804	225.10
Denver	5,727,678	114.72	250,240	5.01	325,384	6.52	22,878,057	458.22
Dolores	29,097	70.97	1,691	4.12	1,150	2.80	49,275	120.18
Douglas	89,912	141.59	1,237	1.95	1,543	2.43	256,096	403.30
Eagle	108,963	118.96	3,129	3.42	4,431	4.84	335,543	366.31
Elbert	118,423	126.52	3,597	3.84	1,059	1.13	357,260	381.69
El Paso	1,096,299	136.87	26,347	3.29	14,598	1.82	3,828,766	478.00
Fremont	291,609	93.95	19,853	6.40	9,524	3.07	959,520	309.12
Garfield	180,466	97.81	14,272	7.74	2,929	1.59	813,245	440.78
Gilpin	29,934	155.91	1,690	8.80	.....	.....	124,440	648.12
Grand	62,573	93.53	2,662	3.98	6,760	10.10	138,485	207.00
Gunnison	126,019	109.20	15,574	13.50	18,780	16.27	517,247	448.22
Hinsdale	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Huerfano	203,145	78.65	9,801	3.79	11,490	4.45	713,781	276.34
Jackson	29,237	116.02	681	2.70	3,645	14.46	60,200	238.59
Jefferson	448,887	80.71	18,793	3.38	51,591	9.28	1,810,635	325.54
Kiowa	88,370	160.38	5,073	9.21	2,855	5.18	274,670	498.49
Kit Carson	179,937	127.98	10,166	7.23	10,484	7.46	556,727	395.97
Lake	94,177	105.58	523	.59	12,027	13.48	177,771	199.29
La Plata	221,289	89.63	5,542	2.24	9,911	3.77	736,167	298.16
Larimer	628,166	105.52	30,788	5.17	20,647	3.47	2,114,326	355.17
Las Animas	577,631	94.08	24,216	3.94	18,646	3.04	1,415,243	230.50
Lincoln	151,810	134.58	6,731	5.97	5,644	5.00	304,915	270.31
Logan	384,408	117.48	16,018	4.90	12,642	3.86	943,704	288.42
Mesa	565,801	95.08	38,938	6.54	38,426	6.46	1,843,209	309.73
Mineral	11,136	67.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600	58.18
Moffat	86,660	99.95	2,848	3.28	2,451	2.83	311,455	359.23
Montezuma	132,285	68.61	6,912	3.59	3,699	1.92	269,200	139.63
Montrose	216,877	70.74	8,986	2.93	20,288	6.62	970,800	316.63
Morgan	349,970	103.24	23,707	6.99	16,750	4.94	1,018,365	300.40
Otero	400,448	87.84	21,901	4.80	15,539	3.41	1,889,250	414.40
Ouray	35,426	115.39	3,730	12.15	245	.80	152,404	496.43
Park	56,892	156.20	502	1.38	1,890	5.19	106,895	293.67
Phillips	105,842	108.78	4,794	4.93	2,884	2.96	227,450	233.76
Pitkin	26,463	99.48	713	2.68	30,911	116.21	55,910	210.19
Prowers	253,868	106.94	14,353	6.05	10,796	4.55	772,670	325.47
Pueblo	1,137,912	101.84	59,969	5.37	34,051	3.05	4,832,373	432.50
Rio Blanco	50,767	102.56	3,526	7.12	13,560	27.39	201,200	406.46
Rio Grande	213,930	86.93	15,088	6.13	21,744	8.84	773,155	314.16
Routt	182,174	101.04	8,086	4.48	10,396	5.77	521,307	289.13
Saguache	99,779	95.03	9,050	8.62	2,933	2.79	405,520	386.21
San Juan	26,094	121.93	2,796	13.07	882	4.12	134,200	627.10
San Miguel	51,380	94.97	3,503	6.47	2,432	4.50	104,823	193.76
Sedgwick	118,708	121.88	13,679	14.04	951	.98	444,350	456.21
Summit	20,738	137.34	1,799	11.91	.....	.....	81,794	541.68
Teller	80,948	89.84	690	.77	5,169	5.74	192,006	213.10
Washington	192,898	131.04	7,224	4.91	6,394	4.34	522,696	355.09
Weld	1,207,349	101.83	47,417	4.00	61,704	5.20	3,917,631	330.41
Yuma	236,011	102.13	9,846	4.26	1,656	.72	700,790	303.24
State	\$19,489,679	\$102.90	\$ 922,753	\$ 4.87	\$ 1,043,234	\$ 5.51	\$69,094,616	\$364.81

(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, 1942 AND 1941 FISCAL YEARS

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	1942				1941			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams -----	\$ 366,500	\$ 15,981	\$ 382,481	\$ 98.15	\$ 384,400	\$ 22,618	\$ 407,018	\$102.96
Alamosa -----	182,300	18,461	200,761	106.34	200,500	30,889	231,389	111.30
Arapahoe ----	470,800	25,202	496,002	85.36	528,300	30,262	558,562	92.80
Archuleta ----	73,500	2,104	75,604	108.32	73,500	2,917	76,417	100.95
Baca -----	143,900	7,345	151,245	114.58	158,600	25,057	183,657	135.84
Bent -----	82,500	10,340	92,840	52.87	96,100	8,537	104,637	57.81
Boulder -----	523,000	62,989	585,989	97.10	531,700	63,174	594,874	92.99
Chaffee -----	71,400	367	71,767	56.29	74,500	806	75,306	53.33
Cheyenne -----	116,000	1,611	117,611	229.26	130,500	2,204	132,704	244.84
Clear Creek ---	97,500	16,564	114,064	226.77	103,500	11,725	115,225	190.45
Conejos -----	194,828	113,671	308,499	117.57	205,628	116,781	322,409	120.66
Costilla -----	115,308	152,227	267,535	237.60	134,300	163,101	297,401	218.84
Crowley -----	332,000	49,281	381,281	392.67	342,000	38,006	380,006	353.82
Custer -----	27,300	8,521	35,821	135.17	28,500	9,366	37,866	120.21
Delta -----	148,000	10,836	158,836	51.24	157,500	35,240	192,740	56.86
Denver -----	4,954,500	-----	4,954,500	99.23	5,486,000	-----	5,486,000	110.24
Dolores -----	19,500	5,568	25,068	61.14	20,800	4,337	25,137	60.86
Douglas -----	34,000	1,788	35,788	56.36	40,000	1,274	41,274	62.16
Eagle -----	63,500	5,408	68,908	75.23	72,600	4,630	77,230	78.49
Elbert -----	44,500	13,658	58,158	62.13	50,400	19,915	70,315	72.12
El Paso -----	671,000	53,313	724,313	90.43	787,000	55,679	842,679	103.56
Fremont -----	462,500	90,078	552,578	178.02	485,000	71,514	556,514	164.84
Garfield -----	277,200	4,611	281,811	152.74	300,200	4,906	305,106	156.79
Gilpin -----	21,000	15,314	36,314	189.14	22,500	18,073	40,573	186.97
Grand -----	69,800	3,008	72,808	108.83	75,500	2,673	78,173	116.16
Gunnison -----	257,000	21,439	278,439	241.28	300,500	11,049	311,549	266.74
Hinsdale -----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Huerfano -----	112,007	52,928	164,935	63.85	121,207	86,379	207,586	71.19
Jackson -----	20,000	1,540	21,540	85.48	21,000	1,120	22,120	84.43
Jefferson -----	450,000	42,400	492,400	88.53	444,000	73,554	517,554	95.75
Kiowa -----	133,000	3,188	136,188	247.17	140,000	6,435	146,435	268.20
Kit Carson ----	134,500	21,406	155,906	110.89	213,800	27,381	241,181	159.20
Lake -----	-----	2,056	2,056	2.30	-----	40,340	40,340	47.74
La Plata -----	143,500	1,557	145,057	58.75	161,000	6,239	167,239	61.99
Larimer -----	794,600	25,998	820,598	137.85	862,600	33,814	896,414	138.76
Las Animas ---	248,100	150,497	398,597	64.92	267,400	256,360	523,760	81.29
Lincoln -----	132,000	2,439	134,439	119.18	138,700	7,128	145,828	123.79
Logan -----	314,000	11,748	325,748	99.56	351,200	15,234	366,434	107.18
Mesa -----	845,950	70,148	916,098	153.94	846,350	69,210	915,560	142.63
Mineral -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	37	.22
Moffat -----	64,500	8,968	73,468	84.74	70,500	9,328	79,828	86.39
Montezuma ---	77,100	27,632	104,732	54.32	70,500	49,595	120,095	56.68
Montrose -----	249,800	2,226	252,026	82.20	240,000	2,272	242,272	75.62
Morgan -----	577,000	4,955	581,955	171.67	599,500	6,656	606,156	168.24
Otero -----	475,400	61,657	537,057	117.80	515,500	55,638	571,138	121.34
Ouray -----	59,000	2,381	61,381	199.94	63,900	4,857	68,757	193.68
Park -----	5,000	559	5,559	15.27	7,000	2,767	9,767	20.52
Phillips -----	107,200	2,779	109,979	113.03	120,900	3,331	124,231	121.56
Pitkin -----	33,000	2,691	35,691	134.18	-----	2,906	2,906	10.45
Prowers -----	299,700	25,403	325,103	136.94	323,500	44,572	368,072	154.46
Pueblo -----	1,325,500	35,760	1,361,260	121.83	1,429,850	39,243	1,469,093	130.69
Rio Blanco ---	69,200	4,205	73,405	148.29	82,500	6,549	89,049	173.25
Rio Grande ---	305,045	4,762	309,807	125.89	333,205	13,837	346,592	132.39
Routt -----	155,800	7,312	163,112	90.47	177,600	4,813	182,413	92.22
Saguache -----	160,000	9,878	169,878	161.79	143,100	19,545	162,645	140.70
San Juan -----	49,000	15,058	64,058	299.34	52,000	13,570	65,570	238.44
San Miguel ---	50,200	13,777	63,977	118.26	54,300	24,262	78,562	134.75
Sedgwick -----	313,000	3,473	316,473	324.92	330,500	3,057	333,557	315.57
Summit -----	30,000	1,517	31,517	208.72	32,000	6,106	38,106	221.55
Teller -----	13,000	3,899	16,899	18.76	14,000	4,541	18,541	18.43
Washington ---	112,600	41,995	154,595	105.02	100,600	20,562	121,162	75.77
Weld -----	2,029,100	47,942	2,077,042	175.17	1,187,500	56,888	1,244,388	99.38
Yuma -----	209,303	441	209,744	90.76	208,303	7	208,310	82.34
State -----	\$19,916,441	\$ 1,424,860	\$21,341,301	\$112.68	\$20,514,043	\$ 1,772,416	\$22,286,459	\$113.33

Note—Total outstanding warrants in 1942 include \$398,277.84 issued during previous years and \$1,026,582.65 issued but not paid during current fiscal year. For 1941 there was included \$452,130.03 warrants issued in previous years and \$1,320,285.95 issued but not paid during current fiscal year.

(1) Not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1942

(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	66	80	53	161	214	6,493	4,255	3,896
Alamosa	14	18	16	21	64	85	3,206	1,975	1,888
Arapahoe	28	45	45	63	186	249	8,555	6,277	5,811
Archuleta	21	24	24	8	32	40	1,220	730	698
Baca	55	57	72	32	76	108	1,955	1,415	1,320
Bent	36	41	42	22	79	101	2,610	1,800	1,756
Boulder	54	76	75	92	229	321	9,354	6,235	6,035
Chaffee	23	23	25	20	46	66	2,047	1,313	1,275
Cheyenne	8	15	18	11	31	42	830	534	513
Clear Creek	9	11	12	11	20	31	820	493	502
Conejos	30	38	34	32	89	121	4,223	2,884	2,624
Costilla	13	18	15	12	27	39	2,415	1,239	1,126
Crowley	10	15	22	21	38	59	1,838	1,060	971
Custer	22	22	23	6	22	28	519	275	265
Delta	18	32	38	41	104	145	5,111	3,245	3,100
Denver	1	132	90	441	1,190	1,631	77,720	71,972	49,928
Dolores	11	16	16	5	23	28	599	437	410
Douglas	32	33	29	10	45	55	944	651	635
Eagle	22	33	31	15	49	64	1,276	957	916
Elbert	45	64	88	18	77	95	1,544	1,021	936
El Paso	34	81	70	111	279	390	12,023	9,073	8,010
Fremont	31	47	52	48	121	169	4,970	3,217	3,104
Garfield	43	48	48	32	90	122	3,162	2,033	1,845
Gilpin	11	9	12	4	13	17	312	189	192
Grand	16	24	24	14	31	45	897	691	669
Gunnison	20	25	26	18	49	67	1,648	1,189	1,154
Hinsdale	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	79	(1)	(1)
Huerfano	51	62	70	32	105	137	5,436	2,550	2,583
Jackson	6	10	10	4	18	22	407	275	252
Jefferson	45	71	54	55	206	261	8,244	6,045	5,562
Kiowa	17	17	23	12	31	43	829	622	551
Kit Carson	80	79	89	32	92	124	2,421	1,488	1,406
Lake	8	14	13	11	35	46	1,483	926	892
La Plata	36	61	59	27	110	137	4,530	2,563	2,469
Larimer	45	71	75	74	248	322	9,477	6,101	5,953
Las Animas	118	142	140	93	245	338	10,529	7,416	6,140
Lincoln	39	48	73	24	64	88	1,713	1,217	1,128
Logan	52	71	80	56	165	221	5,832	3,449	3,272
Mesa	35	61	66	96	217	313	9,418	6,545	5,951
Mineral	2	3	3	2	5	7	232	173	165
Moffat	38	49	57	9	64	73	1,325	951	867
Montezuma	31	41	40	21	75	96	3,169	2,045	1,928
Montrose	26	36	45	35	105	140	4,417	3,219	3,066
Morgan	19	42	56	45	133	178	5,545	3,692	3,390
Otero	18	36	35	75	150	225	7,443	4,833	4,559
Ouray	10	10	16	7	15	22	479	310	307
Park	19	25	26	9	28	37	712	370	364
Phillips	38	39	41	19	59	78	1,390	1,030	973
Pitkin	15	17	15	6	17	23	396	267	266
Prowers	50	58	68	36	108	144	3,604	2,495	2,374
Pueblo	45	100	90	116	399	515	17,816	12,208	11,173
Rio Blanco	15	26	32	11	29	40	881	512	495
Rio Grande	6	10	18	30	74	104	4,653	2,664	2,461
Routt	45	55	66	26	92	118	2,909	1,839	1,803
Saguache	18	23	22	20	42	62	1,915	1,139	1,050
San Juan	1	3	3	5	8	13	351	229	214
San Miguel	14	17	20	9	26	35	848	534	541
Sedgwick	26	26	30	21	48	69	1,561	1,061	974
Summit	8	9	8	3	11	14	289	168	151
Teller	10	20	15	11	36	47	1,514	872	901
Washington	87	103	117	33	117	150	2,334	1,621	1,472
Weld	130	164	182	177	494	671	19,619	12,803	11,857
Yuma	116	117	136	52	129	181	3,441	2,369	2,311
State	*1,973	†2,749	2,920	2,455	6,971	9,426	303,532	221,761	189,400

(1) No report. †Carried to nearest whole number. *Includes 52 joint districts. Of total, 44 are first class, 77 are second class and 1,852 are third class districts. In addition, there are 23 County High School and 31 Union High School districts. ‡Includes 2,236 elementary, 61 junior high, 330 senior high, 6 junior colleges and 13 evening and opportunity schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS, 1942

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Kinder- garden Schools	Elemen- tary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Superin- tendents, Principals, and Su- pervisors	*County Average for All Teachers
Adams		\$ 960.25	\$1,423.01	\$1,410.38	\$1,857.09	\$1,104.19
Alamosa		1,055.00	1,356.55	1,471.90	2,600.00	1,266.15
Arapahoe	\$1,200.00	1,103.38	1,179.67	1,332.55	2,103.02	1,236.99
Archuleta		816.06		1,215.00		875.90
Baca		808.28		933.37	1,277.73	852.30
Bent		833.20		1,564.35	1,997.14	1,014.57
Boulder	1,449.00	1,150.53	1,531.04	1,536.57	2,100.66	1,376.13
Chaffee		951.20	1,340.00	1,492.40	1,735.64	1,172.11
Cheyenne		998.87		1,157.77	1,978.22	1,108.48
Clear Creek		1,035.01	1,205.02	1,438.17	2,306.25	1,261.50
Conejos		676.93		970.81	2,282.59	772.00
Costilla		664.16		939.00		699.65
Crowley		822.60		1,178.10	1,650.00	1,009.29
Custer		652.35		1,262.51	1,700.00	755.15
Delta		967.35	1,231.71	1,258.28	2,388.57	1,147.73
Denver	2,416.46	2,421.92	2,570.97	2,661.41	3,871.31	2,437.74
Dolores		734.78		996.70		772.20
Douglas		864.37	976.67	1,330.73	2,073.20	980.08
Eagle		989.84		1,578.47		1,164.45
Elbert		724.12		1,212.40		826.93
El Paso	1,989.63	1,427.89	1,967.46	1,773.27	2,937.58	1,707.72
Fremont		1,031.63	1,311.00	1,262.21	2,678.00	1,168.84
Garfield	1,300.00	906.26	1,050.00	1,349.17	2,150.00	1,026.18
Gilpin		984.68		1,290.00		1,011.54
Grand		893.50	1,125.00	1,230.40		992.90
Gunnison		1,078.91		1,403.00	2,403.33	1,310.86
Hinsdale	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Huerfano		841.04		1,709.06	3,062.48	1,024.90
Jackson		738.44		1,244.44	1,612.43	886.89
Jefferson	1,225.00	924.33	1,252.82	1,357.85	2,244.27	1,151.11
Kiowa		844.54		1,161.17		927.00
Kit Carson		783.68		1,070.69	2,143.09	888.45
Lake	948.00	1,056.83		1,527.07	3,087.93	1,326.78
La Plata		920.77	1,421.57	1,428.14	3,925.60	1,112.17
Larimer	1,040.00	1,117.78	1,463.13	1,551.87	2,502.08	1,332.33
Las Animas		945.75	1,267.39	1,492.78	2,507.50	1,134.97
Lincoln		859.50		1,254.09		958.15
Logan		899.77	1,371.50	1,576.06	1,423.58	1,141.61
Mesa		986.29	1,444.70	1,492.76	2,040.20	1,224.29
Mineral		946.56		1,300.00		1,047.40
Moffat		796.34		1,127.00	2,337.00	883.87
Montezuma		825.05		1,167.64	2,800.00	909.85
Montrose		952.93	1,145.45	1,427.35	1,528.03	1,094.44
Morgan		1,057.85		1,323.84	2,384.22	1,222.07
Otero		1,040.03	1,235.65	1,285.60	1,975.38	1,214.59
Ouray		909.61		1,716.89		1,129.78
Park		847.92		1,017.12	1,581.64	937.88
Phillips		774.47		1,213.70	2,050.00	919.83
Pitkin		846.59		1,367.69		941.33
Prowers		958.15	1,298.57	1,372.00	2,195.83	1,112.50
Pueblo	1,428.52	1,325.23	1,515.78	1,675.88	2,608.78	1,549.53
Rio Blanco		737.44		1,303.02	1,463.66	890.90
Rio Grande	1,075.00	1,232.79	1,373.21	1,412.75	1,957.41	1,349.38
Routt		851.60		1,494.82	2,250.00	1,028.53
Saguache		806.40	1,185.00	1,246.25	2,020.00	1,029.61
San Juan		1,227.50		1,307.00	1,985.00	1,374.65
San Miguel		808.68		1,058.30		893.98
Sedgwick		878.05		1,364.69	1,930.00	1,060.07
Summit		853.75		1,050.00		909.82
Teller		1,034.05	1,039.65	1,165.78	1,813.26	1,167.87
Washington	1,000.00	706.30		1,269.88	2,200.00	849.75
Weld	1,326.73	998.94	1,483.97	1,290.22	2,236.01	1,166.15
Yuma		806.15		1,139.03	2,500.00	891.11
State	\$1,983.67	\$1,128.90	\$1,901.88	\$1,588.11	\$2,629.77	\$1,388.64

*Includes junior college teachers as follows: Las Animas, \$1,303.53; Mesa, \$1,568.59; Otero, \$1,020.00; Pueblo, \$2,120.57.

(1) No report.

**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 1942**

(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	\$ 150,855.91	\$ 480,292.31	\$ 13,660.28	\$ 644,808.50	\$ 183,390.22
Alamosa	48,179.71	233,427.21	18,446.90	300,053.82	50,077.14
Arapahoe	152,564.62	609,976.40	24,886.53	787,427.55	190,956.44
Archuleta	18,744.02	50,254.15	2,103.95	71,102.12	18,896.70
Baca	79,767.78	179,298.26	6,744.64	305,810.68	110,543.70
Bent	35,956.83	218,120.41	10,340.14	224,417.38	38,230.16
Boulder	214,507.43	738,345.23	62,988.82	1,015,841.48	240,984.06
Chaffee	52,780.38	142,475.06	366.50	195,621.94	69,216.95
Cheyenne	75,351.53	119,928.77	1,607.34	196,887.64	72,777.87
Clear Creek	15,614.68	65,995.07	16,563.56	98,173.31	19,801.53
Conejos	45,468.36	157,959.20	62,081.57	265,509.13	47,384.18
Costilla	35,700.40	84,033.09	36,549.59	156,283.08	22,708.34
Crowley	35,324.06	133,813.77	46,481.34	215,619.17	56,378.01
Custer	13,627.04	34,341.89	8,520.72	56,489.65	16,445.82
Delta	59,088.89	317,787.41	10,787.23	387,663.53	64,966.00
Denver	766,721.22	6,991,399.14	.....	7,758,120.36	923,319.34
Dolores	10,074.10	38,251.29	5,404.59	53,729.98	15,778.16
Douglas	44,443.79	105,512.47	1,787.85	151,744.11	51,778.24
Eagle	52,805.18	139,561.53	5,368.55	197,735.26	67,859.20
Elbert	65,454.07	134,745.33	12,820.99	213,020.39	65,601.18
El Paso	304,914.19	1,329,762.03	53,252.39	1,687,928.61	374,692.12
Fremont	73,614.71	343,853.07	88,456.80	505,924.58	91,236.50
Garfield	133,847.35	239,475.97	4,433.32	377,756.64	151,481.39
Gilpin	11,570.08	38,473.81	10,220.53	60,264.42	13,376.36
Grand	21,616.91	77,296.23	3,008.35	101,921.49	20,385.25
Gunnison	48,256.83	184,011.65	21,438.62	253,707.10	55,442.59
Hinsdale	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Huerfano	69,742.65	262,484.24	48,172.71	380,399.60	67,924.69
Jackson	11,783.79	36,904.62	1,505.93	50,194.34	13,148.38
Jefferson	164,495.84	644,990.42	41,869.09	851,355.35	198,237.22
Kiowa	13,145.40	110,615.21	3,167.61	131,928.22	26,443.19
Kit Carson	112,637.36	234,180.97	17,209.02	364,027.35	119,921.71
Lake	20,273.99	134,664.93	2,051.59	156,990.51	25,743.54
La Plata	77,723.21	260,559.17	1,557.02	339,839.40	83,059.97
Larimer	196,722.14	793,904.12	25,913.53	1,016,539.79	233,957.67
Las Animas	181,182.67	842,845.15	14,133.82	1,038,161.64	259,199.66
Lincoln	88,337.97	208,833.91	2,439.08	299,660.96	121,628.13
Logan	150,669.12	487,277.07	8,471.63	646,417.82	185,108.10
Mesa	75,559.61	749,917.28	70,143.15	895,620.04	119,812.24
Mineral	13,968.52	18,352.57	.....	32,321.09	21,185.29
Moffat	54,807.68	101,834.87	7,954.47	164,597.02	58,541.36
Montezuma	39,990.01	184,210.55	12,841.11	237,041.67	51,901.86
Montrose	67,783.59	270,288.13	1,976.12	340,047.84	74,183.84
Morgan	98,618.47	445,526.26	4,844.93	548,989.66	129,573.41
Otero	86,040.43	481,871.64	61,548.36	629,460.43	99,764.60
Ouray	11,378.66	47,820.21	2,381.02	61,579.89	13,235.08
Park	28,554.74	70,073.35	557.01	99,185.10	32,509.53
Phillips	21,001.21	140,647.98	2,779.48	164,428.67	35,727.90
Pitkin	9,222.05	62,297.09	2,616.11	74,135.25	13,158.14
Prowers	59,429.52	321,776.55	19,431.20	400,637.27	59,518.92
Pueblo	255,001.12	1,373,773.68	35,466.36	1,664,241.16	290,479.06
Rio Blanco	24,864.04	80,930.99	4,205.39	110,000.42	27,735.00
Rio Grande	74,339.09	290,912.06	4,732.26	369,983.41	75,588.12
Routt	100,778.05	227,844.79	7,025.27	335,648.11	108,077.54
Saguache	39,190.38	139,760.93	6,423.98	185,375.29	48,755.53
San Juan	10,131.78	32,258.08	1,487.76	43,877.62	11,105.69
San Miguel	28,753.40	68,650.75	12,663.46	110,067.61	30,176.10
Sedgwick	85,917.31	172,663.53	3,472.41	262,053.25	109,932.60
Summit	13,853.72	35,939.06	711.52	50,504.30	20,059.39
Teller	14,233.27	97,539.16	2,406.95	114,179.38	12,474.67
Washington	113,646.94	226,055.67	17,886.64	357,589.25	115,948.37
Weld	635,337.58	1,679,944.85	47,748.15	2,363,080.58	754,540.72
Yuma	67,862.30	291,379.11	441.25	359,682.66	101,016.08
State	\$5,688,927.68	\$24,817,919.70	\$ 1,026,556.49	\$31,533,403.87	\$ 6,783,080.75

(1) No report available.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1942
BY COUNTIES**

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	School Buildings and Sites	Equipment (Exclusive of Transportation)	Transportation Equipment	Total Value of School Property
Adams	\$ 1,009,820	\$ 106,807	\$ 7,000	\$ 1,123,627
Alamosa	545,530	59,935	10,000	615,465
Arapahoe	1,184,693	134,414	1,475	1,320,582
Archuleta	137,689	25,125	.....	162,814
Baca	331,280	38,080	9,600	379,060
Bent	418,205	47,280	.....	465,485
Boulder	1,993,311	224,117	3,300	2,220,728
Chaffee	314,275	41,150	500	355,925
Cheyenne	295,300	52,800	8,000	356,100
Clear Creek	323,200	19,750	.....	342,950
Conejos	476,350	55,130	9,650	541,130
Costilla	184,900	20,230	2,500	207,630
Crowley	347,500	39,800	13,200	400,500
Custer	67,830	10,860	1,000	79,690
Delta	611,234	70,970	15,600	697,804
Denver	20,672,838	2,187,418	17,801	22,878,057
Dolores	41,100	8,175	.....	49,275
Douglas	220,430	29,245	6,421	256,096
Eagle	296,778	34,965	3,800	335,543
Elbert	319,115	32,845	5,300	357,260
El Paso	3,466,814	333,698	28,254	3,828,766
Fremont	863,530	83,990	12,000	959,520
Garfield	717,022	94,723	1,500	813,245
Gilpin	110,265	11,775	2,400	124,440
Grand	121,060	17,425	.....	138,485
Gunnison	473,267	42,580	1,400	517,247
Hinsdale	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Huerfano	623,922	80,999	8,860	713,781
Jackson	50,800	9,400	.....	60,200
Jefferson	1,629,713	175,922	5,000	1,810,635
Kiowa	262,400	10,770	1,500	274,670
Kit Carson	461,975	80,152	14,600	556,727
Lake	135,346	42,425	.....	177,771
La Plata	638,990	89,477	7,700	736,167
Larimer	1,965,135	133,716	15,475	2,114,326
Las Animas	1,240,698	163,145	11,400	1,415,243
Lincoln	251,975	46,340	6,600	304,915
Logan	786,180	129,824	27,700	943,704
Mesa	1,661,349	163,110	18,750	1,843,209
Mineral	8,300	1,300	.....	9,600
Moffat	280,400	31,055	.....	311,455
Montezuma	228,350	40,850	.....	269,200
Montrose	887,150	75,650	8,000	970,800
Morgan	871,444	110,046	36,875	1,018,365
Otero	1,718,330	138,847	32,073	1,889,250
Ouray	133,448	16,240	2,716	152,404
Park	89,850	16,370	675	106,895
Phillips	212,350	13,250	1,850	227,450
Pitkin	51,400	4,510	.....	55,910
Prowers	688,376	67,494	16,800	772,670
Pueblo	4,274,536	540,337	17,500	4,832,373
Rio Blanco	175,300	25,900	.....	201,200
Rio Grande	691,542	49,000	32,613	773,155
Routt	460,762	54,595	5,950	521,307
Saguache	337,350	49,170	19,000	405,520
San Juan	125,000	8,000	1,200	134,200
San Miguel	88,423	14,100	2,300	104,823
Sedgwick	394,600	44,800	4,950	444,350
Summit	68,035	13,759	.....	81,794
Teller	173,713	16,293	2,000	192,006
Washington	456,706	60,490	5,500	522,696
Weld	3,540,755	274,802	102,074	3,917,631
Yuma	646,905	44,885	9,000	700,790
State	\$61,854,944	\$ 6,660,310	\$ 579,362	\$69,094,616

(1) No report available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS FOR ALL COUNTIES COMBINED, BY YEARS

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

YEAR	Kindergarten Schools	Elementary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Superintendents, Principals and Supervisors	State Average for All Teachers
1935-----	\$1,218	\$ 550	\$1,099	\$1,232	\$2,000	\$1,013
1936-----	1,181	855	1,107	1,250	2,000	1,000
1937-----	1,924	1,051	1,671	1,475	2,420	1,281
1938-----	1,924	1,037	1,778	1,513	2,481	1,298
1939-----	2,080	1,095	1,819	1,562	2,650	1,366
1940-----	2,030	1,099	1,554	1,566	2,792	1,350
1941-----	1,940	1,116	1,814	1,611	2,754	1,382
1942-----	1,984	1,129	1,902	1,588	2,630	1,389

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 Junction	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
Hiff 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 named institutions reporting to the United States 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. Data for years subsequent to 1938 are not available due to the lack of printing funds. Of the total value in 1938, \$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 1942-1943, by institution and by sex, is as follows:

Institution	Male	Female	Total
Univ. of Colorado...	2,567	1,759	4,326
State College.....	1,172	535	1,707
School of Mines....	673	...	673
Western State Coll..	119	190	309
Adams State Normal	140	147	287
College of Education	315	782	1,097
Fort Lewis.....	36	41	77
Colorado College....	311	401	712
Regis College.....	228	...	228
Colorado Woman's College .....	...	363	363
University of Denver	1,597	1,612	3,209
Loretto Heights College .....	...	218	218
Hliff School of Theology	116	2	118
Westminster Law School	21	6	27
Total	7,295	6,056	13,351

The number of teachers employed in the universities and colleges and professional schools included in this survey for the regular school year of 1942-1943, by institution and by sex, is as follows:

Institution	Male	Female	Total
Univ. of Colorado...	232	87	319
State College.....	109	30	139
School of Mines....	68	...	68
Western State Coll..	16	9	25
Adams State Normal	15	10	25
College of Education	48	47	95
Fort Lewis.....	5	4	9
Colorado College....	38	12	50
Regis College.....	28	...	28
Colorado Woman's College	14	27	41
University of Denver	178	98	276
Loretto Heights College .....	...	32	32
Hliff School of Theology	8	...	8
Westminster Law School	10	...	10
Total	769	356	1,125

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 2,802 degrees, earned and honorary, in 1941-42, as reported by the United States Office of Education. These are distributed as follows:

Degree	Number
Bachelors	2,097
Masters	665
Doctors	27
Honorary	13
Total	2,802

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			
Class	Men	Women	Total
Baccalaureate and first professional.	264	241	505
Master's, including advanced engineering	47	32	79
Honorary	(1)	(1)	5
Total	311	273	589

Class	All Combined		
	Men	Women	Total
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

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 educational system.

Enrollment for the regular terms in the three junior colleges, by years, is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1941-42	611	529	1,140
1942-43	673	895	1,568

The colleges had a total enrollment of 230 in the 1942 summer term and 437 in 1943.

Enrollment, by colleges, in 1942-1943 was as follows:

College	Male	Female	Total
Mesa	147	308	455
Pueblo	84	93	177
Trinidad	442	494	936

The number of professors and instructors employed in the regular terms was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1941-42	40	30	70
1942-43	47	33	80

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 1942-1943 was 14,445 of which 7,031 were males and 7,414 females. The number of teachers employed was 547, of which 49 were male and 498 female. The figures are exclusive of Regis and Loretto Heights colleges.

CLAYTON COLLEGE

The George W. Clayton college was established in Denver under the provisions of the will of George W. Clayton, who came to Denver from Philadelphia in 1859, where he continued to reside until his death on August 15, 1899. He bequeathed the larger portion of his estate to the founding and maintaining of a permanent institution within the city of Denver for the education and maintenance of poor, white, male orphan children. The funds and property constituting the endowment of the college are held in trust by the city and county of Denver and are managed by the George W. Clayton Trust Commission, consisting of the mayor, the manager of revenue and the president of the council. The management and supervision of the college itself is vested in a board of trustees consisting of the judge of the United States district court for the district of Colorado, the chief justice of the Colorado supreme court, the senior judge of the Denver district court (or such persons as they shall appoint) and two persons appointed by the mayor of Denver. The conduct of the school is under the supervision of A. R. Jackson, superintendent.

The first unit of the college was occupied in the summer of 1911. It is located on a tract of 20 acres at Thirty-second avenue and Colorado boulevard. The college buildings are ten in

number and include administration building, four dormitory buildings, gymnasium, power house, laundry, hospital and superintendent's residence. The institution is not a college in the sense in which that term now generally is used. The founder, in fixing a name for it, had in mind the Girard college in Philadelphia, which receives boys of a similar age.

To be eligible for admission, a boy must fulfill the following conditions:

He must have reached the age of six and not yet have reached the age of ten.

He must be of white race and of reputable parentage.

He must be poor.

He must be the son of a father who is not living.

Preference in giving admission is given to children born in and belonging to the counties of Denver, Arapahoe and Adams, and then to children belonging to other counties of the state.

All candidates for admission are subjected to physical and mental examination and no boy defective in either respect is taken.

Antecedents from which he comes also must be taken into consideration.

The college requires that the legal custody and control of the child be fully invested in the board of trustees until he shall be 18 years of age, unless sooner discharged in their discretion.

The trust fund on December 31, 1943, was as follows:

Item	Amount
Cash	\$ 44,465.69
Cash—revolving fund.....	1,000.00
Bonds	229,958.00
Contracts of sales.....	41,439.52
Real estate notes.....	287,139.70
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,800.00
Real estate—income	1,071,685.76
Real estate—college.....	889,855.00
Bond premiums.....	3,103.20
Total	\$2,572,446.87

Receipts and disbursements in 1943, including cash balances, amounted to \$167,955.48. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$42,450 and at the end of the year \$44,465.69. All items represent trust fund transactions during the year, including disbursements of \$63,047.30 for the maintenance of the college.

EDUCATIONAL: RECEIPTS, BY SOURCES, OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1937-1938, WITH TOTALS FOR 1935-1936 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 of all institutions 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. Pueblo Junior College is included in 1937-1938 for the first time.

	Receipts for Educational and General and for Plant Extension Purposes										Receipts for In-crease of Permanent Funds	
	Student Fees	Income from Endowment	Federal Government	State or Local Government	Private Gifts and Grants	Sales and Service of Educational Department	Receipts from Other Sources	Total	Receipts Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities			
INSTITUTIONS												
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES												
Publicly controlled:												
School of Mines	\$ 107,155			\$ 203,965				\$ 18,103	\$ 329,224			
State College	212,671	\$ 21,224	\$ 405,405	433,097	\$ 2,050	\$ 87,590	2,234	2,234	1,164,271	\$ 87,357	\$ 3,480	
University of Colorado	535,600			911,551	29,545	447,537			1,924,233	379,380	24,157	
Total, 1937-38	\$ 855,426	\$ 21,224	\$ 405,405	\$ 1,548,614	\$ 31,595	\$ 535,127		\$ 20,337	\$ 3,417,728	\$ 466,737	\$ 27,637	
Total, 1935-36	757,435	22,982	346,436	1,584,349	7,017	144,776		60,779	2,923,774	620,875	4,469	
Total, 1933-34	524,054	23,439	244,162	1,434,698	2,000	226,808		54,775	2,509,936	155,133	465	
Privately controlled:												
Colorado College	\$ 128,874	\$ 95,238			\$ 29,867			\$ 7,230	\$ 261,209	\$ 7,449		
Hliff School of Theology	1,144	12,963	\$ 405		16,223				30,735		\$ 41	
Loretto Heights College	17,564				46,300				63,864	24,548		
Regis College	48,292	2,116			88,347			21,380	160,135	56,401		
University of Denver	546,033	66,383			27,712	\$ 3,248		2,901	646,277	151,366	91,939	
Westminster Law School	11,220								11,220			
Total, 1937-38	\$ 753,127	\$ 176,700	\$ 405		\$ 208,449	\$ 3,248		\$ 31,511	\$ 1,173,440	\$ 239,764	\$ 91,980	
Total, 1935-36	579,167	130,896			173,618			46,229	929,910	186,652	207,778	
Total, 1933-34	532,099	126,186	6,733		268,409	11,233		27,640	972,300	181,891	34,694	

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	.....	\$ 10	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	2,769
Total, 1933-34	54,150	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	303,765
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 of all institutions 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.

	Educational and General										Capital Outlay		
	Administration and General Control	Resident-Instruction and Non-Budgeted		Organized Research Separately Budgeted	Extension	Libraries	Physical Plant Operation and Maintenance	Total (Including Unitemized Expenditures)	Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities (Gross)	Other Non-educational Expenditures	Buildings and Grounds	Equipment	Total
		Colleges, Schools, and Departments	Related Activities										
INSTITUTIONS													
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	17,155	-----	17,155	
University of Colorado	104,686	1,037,704	-----	-----	60,342	60,689	145,066	2,038,378	334,261	669,477	-----	669,477	
Total, 1937-38	\$189,836	\$1,640,222	-----	\$253,912	\$343,542	\$ 78,609	\$331,292	\$3,477,304	\$ 418,397	\$796,787	\$15,457	\$812,244	
Total, 1935-36	202,816	1,429,481	-----	249,908	324,672	72,595	320,884	2,643,150	798,184	39,046	107,515	13,246	
Total, 1933-34	212,866	1,172,588	-----	215,690	229,157	92,836	264,679	2,541,340	165,380	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	
Hill 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	65,279	12,812	-----	-----	-----	
Regis College	23,442	65,366	-----	-----	-----	4,033	32,142	124,983	72,986	7,000	\$ 500	7,500	
University of Denver	60,928	385,892	-----	\$ 8,460	\$ 3,440	38,082	60,563	562,830	139,792	-----	-----	8,086	
Westminster Law School	4,373	6,045	-----	-----	-----	1,227	-----	11,645	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total, 1937-38	\$180,631	\$ 646,637	-----	\$ 8,460	\$ 3,440	\$ 65,284	\$160,163	\$1,070,980	\$ 253,727	\$101,349	\$ 32,083	\$ 8,586	
Total, 1935-36	150,355	531,350	-----	7,184	3,833	60,548	119,797	876,667	198,864	39,457	29,427	5,349	
Total, 1933-34	135,665	565,046	-----	9,920	5,187	50,254	126,304	903,609	175,898	100,639	16,358	7,321	

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	-----	\$ 17,108	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	\$ 28,762	\$102,086	\$ 707,517	\$ 191,837	\$ 9,005	\$ 2,912	\$ 8,883	\$ 11,795
Total, 1935-36	98,209	414,347	-----	17,144	26,296	100,761	656,757	127,896	10,355	37,394	2,020	39,414
Total, 1933-34	106,632	354,847	\$ 272	20,409	21,943	70,935	575,938	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	\$ 150,389	\$ 23,471	\$ 1,054	\$ 31,727	\$ 13,177	\$ 44,904
Total, 1935-36	18,985	62,802	-----	-----	3,198	8,810	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	\$511,625	\$2,872,335	\$648,078	\$364,090	\$177,073	\$615,957	\$5,492,626	\$ 969,953	\$163,010	\$863,509	\$46,532	\$910,041
Grand total, 1935-36	502,161	2,461,867	46,394	345,649	163,803	553,766	4,330,732	1,195,484	134,340	197,702	20,615	218,317
Grand total, 1933-34	508,964	2,164,138	365,029	254,753	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 of all institutions 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	Endowment	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	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	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	\$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	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	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	\$ 4,726,011
Illiff School of Theology ³	20,000	130,000	25,000	.....	175,000	326,788	.....	.....	326,788	501,788	501,788
Loretto Heights College	105,000	1,027,500	151,611	.....	1,284,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284,111	1,284,111
Regis College	63,694	470,000	138,266	.....	671,960	47,887	.....	.....	47,887	719,847	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	4,232,755
Total, 1937-38	\$ 807,324	\$ 3,370,523	\$1,059,114	.....	\$ 5,836,961	\$5,477,387	\$105,774	\$ 44,390	\$5,627,551	\$11,464,512	\$11,464,512
Total, 1935-1936	782,860	3,558,131	919,431	.....	5,651,422	5,203,443	6,918	86,607	5,296,968	10,948,390	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	10,525,681

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Publicly controlled:

Adams State Teachers	\$ 20,164	\$ 423,757	\$ 56,668	.....	\$ 500,589	.....	.....	.....	\$ 500,589
College of Education .....	.....	2,347,808	430,892	.....	2,778,700	.....	.....	\$ 28,050	2,806,750
Western State College	11,670	799,000	81,000	\$100,000	991,670	.....	.....	15,331	1,007,001
Total, 1937-38	\$ 31,834	\$ 3,570,565	\$ 568,560	.....	\$ 4,270,959	.....	.....	\$ 43,381	\$ 4,314,340
Total, 1935-36	\$ 101,614	2,816,190	534,449	.....	3,451,953	.....	.....	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
Grand total, 1935-36	2,037,675	17,599,054	4,597,382	.....	24,234,711	5,802,495	42,018	228,587	6,073,100	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

¹Includes dormitories valued at \$3,093,716.

²Includes funds temporarily functioning as endowments valued at \$432,258.

³1936 figures.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

State aid for the deaf and blind dates back to early in 1874, when the legislature created the Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes and appropriated \$5,000 for its maintenance. The official title was changed in 1877 to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. It is classed as an educational and vocational institution and is supported by legislative appropriations and from the sale of products. It is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. A. L. Brown is the superintendent.

The institution is located east of Colorado Springs on a tract of land consisting of 10 acres which was donated to the state by the Colorado Springs Land company. Ten years later the same company donated an additional three acres, followed subsequently by a gift of one and one-half acres by Gen. W. J. Palmer, president of the land company. The first building on the site was occupied in 1876 and expansion continued through the years until its inventory value reached a total of \$1,154,655 on June 30, 1942. The buildings and improvements are valued at \$970,805 and the machinery, tools and equipment at \$94,818. The plant has its own printing, carpentry and manufacturing shops in which the students turn out numerous products. The curricula consists of courses up to and including a high school. The enrollment in the 1942-43 school year was 245, of which 151 were males and 94 females. The teaching staff consists of 47 instructors and supervisors.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational education in Colorado is carried on under the direction and control of the State Board for Vocational Education, as authorized by federal and state acceptance acts. The federal acts are known as the Smith-Hughes act of 1917; the National Rehabilitation act of 1925, as amended in 1943; the George-Deen act of 1937; and the Vocational Education for National

Defense act of 1943. The federal laws provide for federal-state cooperation in the administration of vocational education. They require the states to name by legislative act a state board for vocational education for the direction and supervision of the program within the state.

The federal government does not undertake the organization and direction of vocational education within the state. It makes substantial financial contributions to be matched by state funds. The state treasurer is custodian of all funds and draws warrants for payment of funds on authority of vouchers issued by the state board.

The state acceptance acts provide for a board of five members: one representing employers, one representing employees, a practicing farmer, a representative of distributive occupations, and a woman representing home-making. Board members are not paid though they receive actual and necessary traveling expense for attending board meetings.

The state office is composed of five divisions: agricultural education, trade and industrial education, home economics education, distributive education, and vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Each division is headed by a state supervisor and the necessary clerical personnel and assistants. They work under an executive director, the latter being H. A. Tiemann.

The board contracts with school districts for reimbursement in part for the maintenance of vocational schools and classes. These contracts provide that local supervision and control must be exercised by the local board of education, subject to minimum standards prescribed by the state board.

The general purpose of vocational training is to prepare individuals, in day schools, for effective entrance into occupations of their choice, and to provide improvement-in-service training for employed adults through part-time and evening schools. The following table indicates the number served for the year ending June 30, 1944:

Vocational agriculture.....	1,351
Trade and industrial.....	11,463
Homemaking	9,658
Distributive occupations.....	1,519
Rehabilitation	297
Training for war workers.....	15,887
Total	40,175
Number of teachers employed:	
Smith-Hughes/George-Deen program	388
War training program.....	150
Total	538
Total number of teachers enrolled in vocational teacher training subjects at Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado.....	
	1,073

Funds reimbursed by the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944:	
Federal:	
Smith-Hughes	\$ 49,943.12
George-Deen	120,381.87
Rehabilitation	9,239.72
	\$ 179,564.71
State:	
Appropriation	60,000.00
Total	\$ 239,564.71
Federal funds for training war workers, equipment, etc.	
	\$ 769,005.10
Grand total	\$1,008,569.81

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 of buildings and equipment, including exhibits, cases, library and furniture, to December 31, 1943, amounted to \$1,242,782. Receipts from 1900 to the end of 1943, including appropriations by the city, donations, sales and income from trust funds totaled \$2,122,186. Of that amount \$1,426,825 was appropriated by the city and county of Denver. Disbursements, in addition to the cost of buildings and equipment, for the above period were \$876,538 for administration, salaries, maintenance, etc.

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
1942	780,460
1943	929,325
Total	8,819,488

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. Appropriations from the legislature average around \$11,000 annually.

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.

The museum is open to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Mondays and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Sunday afternoons.

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.

Chappell House is open to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. daily and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays.

Cody Memorial Museum—The Cody Memorial museum is located on Look-out mountain near Golden, in Denver's mountain park system, and contains relics of Col. W. F. ("Buffalo Bill") Cody, a noted scout, whose grave adjoins the site of the museum.

Mesa Verde Park Museum—The Mesa Verde Park museum is located in the Mesa Verde national park, in Montezuma county, in the southwestern part of the state, and houses relics of the cliffdwellers, being entirely an archaeological collection gathered in the ruins in the park. It is owned by the government and conducted by the park officials. This collection was made possible by the contributions of friends of the park. The museum now contains the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of the archaeology of the park that is available for public inspection anywhere. A noteworthy addition to the museum was made in 1930. Through the co-operation of Charles L. Bernheimer of New York City, Dr. Clark Wissler, of the American museum of natural history, and Earl H. Morris, of the Carnegie institute of Washington, the American museum of natural history made a permanent loan of the basket-maker material collected during the field season of 1929 in southeastern Utah by the seventh Bernheimer expedition.

Another important acquisition was made in 1934 through the presentation of the Nordenskjold collection to the museum by the Swedish government. This collection consists of specimens obtained by Explorer Nordenskjold in the region before congress created the park as a national reserve.

Canon City Museum—The Canon City museum, located in Canon City, is owned by the city and contains natural history exhibits.

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 Novem-

ber 16, 1937. At the time of the removal of the collections to the museum building, the number of specimens exceeded a million.

Denver Zoo—The city of Denver owns and maintains in its City park the largest and most important zoo in the state, or in the Rocky Mountain region. It was established in 1896 when a cub bear named "Billy Bryan" was presented to the mayor. A den was built for the bear in the park and from this beginning there grew a zoological garden which ranks among the most attractive in the west. A feature of the zoo, which is one of the first and finest of its kind, is a replica of a mountain fully enclosed and planted with native shrubbery, to form a natural habitat for its inhabitants. The bears' dens are built in the base of the mountain in the form of natural caves. A cliff dwellers ruin partly surrounded by a moat in the form of a small mountain stream provides a habitat for the seals. Another feature of the zoo is "monkey island," a summer home for the simians. The population of the zoo is approximately 140 species and 1,350 specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles.

PALEONTOLOGICAL

Colorado is an attractive field for the paleontologist, the scientist who deals with the life of past geological periods through the study of fossil remains of organisms. All geological formations known to science are present in the state, ranging from pre-Cambrian granite to the youngest beds of Tertiary age. The horizons embrace beds of all of the ages of time from the beginning of creation down to the most recent depositions of sedimentary rock. In many of these are found the fossil remains of organisms existing at the time the depositions took place. The identification of the strata of the earth depends largely upon the evidence afforded by the presence of fossils, and the science is used extensively in the exploration for minerals, oil and natural gas.

There are a number of beds exposed at the surface in Colorado which are not only of scientific value, but of particular interest to tourists who may gather evidence of the life of past ages as souvenirs of their visits to the state. One of the most famous of these is located at Florissant, in Teller county west of Colorado Springs. In the Tertiary age there existed at this location a small lake approximately five miles long and about a mile in width. The bed of the lake is now composed

chiefly of volcanic ashes, mud and sand. The conclusion reached in both field and laboratory is that the deposits were formed largely by volcanic ashes from repeated eruptions falling upon the surface of the water and settling to the bottom, assisted by the sluggish lake currents which flowed mud into position without much grinding. The ancient lake was discovered in 1873 by Dr. A. C. Peale, of the Hayden geological survey. Its beds have proved to be highly fossiliferous, perhaps more abundantly so than any other deposit in the world. They are especially rich in remains of plants, fish and insects, and are now known to include more than 1,000 species of insects and nearly 250 species of plants. During the more than 67 years of its known existence, many thousands of specimens have been recovered by individuals and are to be found not only in museums but 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.

There is on exhibition in the Hall of Fossil Mammals at the Colorado Museum of Natural History in Denver what is credited to be one of the finest collections of mounted fossils of prehistoric animals in any museum.

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. While exploratory work has been practically at a standstill since the beginning of World War II, some of the discoveries made just prior thereto 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. Herebefore 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 facilities of the laboratory are not limited to cosmic studies, but have been made available for other scientific purposes. Many of the leading universities, scientific societies and museums of the country have been granted permission to use its facilities.

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 141 libraries containing 2,358,856 volumes in the state, exclusive of public school libraries and lending libraries operated by private concerns. The number of volumes is equal to more than two for each man, woman and child in the state.

A summary of these, by type and number of volumes, is as follows:

Type	No.	Volumes
State owned:		
Historical Society.....	1	15,608
State library.....	1	250,428
Supreme court.....	1	60,000
Public libraries.....	113	1,053,248
County libraries.....	9	70,288
Universities and colleges..	6	677,068
Professional and technical schools.....	2	48,114
Teachers colleges.....	3	140,651
Junior colleges.....	5	43,451
Total.....	141	2,358,856

The annual survey of public libraries in the state, as of October, 1944, conducted by the State Librarian, shows 122 public and county libraries in the state. Ninety-nine of these reported a total of 1,123,536 volumes in 1941, and a circulation of 4,026,576. Eighty-six reporting on the number of borrowers listed 244,776 or an average of 16 books per borrower.

The public libraries are supported principally by mill levies. Revenue from fines and other fees goes back into the general city funds and does not contribute to the support of the libraries. The county libraries, with the exception of six which have mill levies, are supported by donations.

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 250,428 volumes.

The extension division of the state library also is under the superintendent of public instruction. Its purposes are to give assistance, advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state, to committees which may propose to establish libraries and to all persons interested as to the best means of establishing and administering libraries, and to keep in operation free traveling libraries in the state. The division lends books out of the state library, and in 1941 the circulation was 115,151.

The state legislative reference library (not included in accompanying tables) 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 60,000 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 15,608 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.

Universities, colleges and technical schools reported to the United States Office of Education, as of December 31, 1940, the number of volumes and home circulation, as follows:

School	Volumes	Circulation
Colorado College.....	117,262	26,195
State College.....	96,577	21,334
Loretto Heights.....	14,484	5,301
Regis College.....	46,466	18,786
Univ. of Colorado.....	307,387	45,716
Univ. of Denver.....	94,892	75,849
School of Mines.....	47,850	38,000
Lamont School of Music	264	.....
Adams State Teachers..	14,230	13,000
State Coll. of Education	98,371	84,143
Western State College..	28,050	11,198
Colorado Woman's College.....	6,140	4,650
Fort Lewis.....	7,167	2,946
Mesa County Junior College.....	6,472	3,860
Pueblo Junior College..	2,098	11,719
Trinidad Junior College	3,258	.....
Total.....	\$90,968	362,697

The above 16 libraries had operating receipts of \$242,748 in the school year of 1939-40, of which \$175,477 was institutional allocation, \$21,284 income from endowments and gifts, \$21,284 from library fees and \$24,968 from other sources. Operating expenditures were \$228,878, of which \$110,532 was for operating staff; \$29,550 for student wages, \$78,640 for books, periodicals,

binding and rebinding, and \$10,156 for other expenditures. Capital outlay was \$36,563.

An accompanying table gives a list of public libraries and county libraries, by cities, as of October, 1944, with information as to the number of volumes, circulation and borrowers as of 1941.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO: NAME AND LOCATION, NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION AND NUMBER OF BORROWERS, BY CITIES AND TOWNS, OCTOBER, 1944

(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	Library	Number Volumes	Circulation (1941)	Number of Borrowers (1941)
Alamosa	Carnegie Public Library.....	3,392	3,800	529
	Regional Library.....	3,609	6,959	409
Arvada	Public Library.....	1,328	11,031	1,140
Ault	Public Library.....	5,000	4,625	247
Aurora	Public Library.....	10,000	17,551	....
Bennett	Free Library.....	1,108	918	262
Berthoud	Public Library.....	1,934	851	53
Boulder	Public Library.....	19,924	109,020	6,000
Brighton	Public Library.....	12,500	27,891	3,000
Breckenridge	Public Library.....	1,606	1,410	99
Brush	Carnegie Public Library.....	10,064	15,976	1,407
Buena Vista.....	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington.....	Public Library.....	12,238	12,238	1,120
Byers	Home Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhan	Public Library.....	700	983	225
	Public Library.....	11,287	22,180	....
Castle Rock.....	Douglas County Library.....	400	1,000	....
Cedaredge	Public Library.....	300	1,300	131
Central City.....	Public Library.....	1,973	3,780	430
Cheyenne Wells.....	Legion Auxiliary Library.....	1,940	.....	.....
Colorado Springs.....	Public Library.....	59,878	251,303	20,000
	El Paso County Library.....	3,141	2,638	....
Cortez	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig	Public Library.....	9,425	18,273	1,425
Crook	Community Library.....	825	1,246	125
Del Norte.....	Kings Daughters Public Library.....	200	1,800	40
	Public Library.....	.....	27,464	2,206
Denver	Denver Public Library.....	411,028	1,722,263	88,893
Durango	Public Library.....	20,460	42,648	4,209
Eads	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kiowa County Library.....	5,988	40,513	2,260
Eaton	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgewater	Public Library.....	1,300	11,296	503
Elbert	Woman's Club Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth	Public Library.....	1,500	1,149	30
Englewood	Public Library.....	11,000	49,798	6,000
Erie	Public Library.....	900	6,622	156
Estes Park.....	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Flagler	Community Library.....	.....	.....	.....
	Community Library.....	1,200	4,000	200
Fleming	Public Library.....	5,922	7,545	1,000
Florence	Public Library.....	29,827	130,329	4,525
	Larimer County Library.....	13,778	50,732	1,617
Fort Collins.....	Public Library.....	5,062	8,608	908
Fort Lupton.....	Carnegie Public Library.....	9,000	20,885	10,124
Fort Morgan.....	Public Library.....	2,000	1,880	....
Fowler	Public Library.....	600	6,454	300
Fruita	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	Public Library.....	800	.....	.....
Georgetown	Public Library.....	4,047	4,047	370
Gill	Public Library.....	450	20,000	.....
Golden	Public Library.....	6,000	12,068	1,236
	Jefferson County Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood Springs.....	Public Library.....	7,400	10,560	1,848
Granada	Public Library.....	900	2,500	90

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO: NAME AND LOCATION, NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION AND NUMBER OF BORROWERS, BY CITIES AND TOWNS, OCTOBER, 1944—Continued

City or Town	Library	Number Volumes	Circulation (1941)	Number of Borrowers (1941)
Grand Junction.....	Public Library.....	13,109	92,428	4,512
	Mesa County Library.....	5,664	27,897	1,392
Greeley	Public Library.....	36,087	191,415	4,839
	Weld County Library.....	30,000	172,000	12,500
Grover	Grover Library.....	1,400	1,850	250
Gunnison	Webster Hall Public Library.....	1,528	4,687	930
Gypsum	Community Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Haxtun	Public Library.....	1,166	.....	.....
Holly	Women's Club Library.....	3,597	14,295	515
Holyoke	Public Library.....	11,000	16,945	.....
Hotchkiss	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Hot Sulphur Springs.....	Grand County Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Hugo	Public Library.....	4,000	3,851	750
Idaho Springs.....	Carnegie Public Library.....	9,232	15,033	985
Julesburg	Public Library.....	4,000	3,900	400
Kiowa	Elbert County Library.....	3,064	7,904	912
Lafayette	Public Library.....	2,700	3,024	305
La Junta.....	Woodruff Memorial Library.....	25,177	42,695	2,782
Lamar	Carnegie Public Library.....	8,700	13,513	500
Las Animas.....	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Leadville	Public Library.....	10,134	14,674	640
Littleton	Public Library.....	6,985	23,426	1,090
Longmont	Public Library.....	19,106	69,826	7,836
Louisville	Public Library.....	2,121	.....	100
Loveland	Public Library.....	14,500	40,185	2,800
Manitou	Public Library.....	1,250	.....	300
Maybelle	Woman's Club Library.....	2,000	.....	40
Meeker	Public Library.....	3,500	8,860	306
Merino	Public Library.....	700	.....	100
Monte Vista.....	Carnegie Public Library.....	5,171	29,737	1,000
Montrose	Public Library.....	.....	34,077	3,875
Morrison	P.-T. A. Library.....	300	.....	217
New Castle.....	Garfield County Public Library..	3,545	18,688	1,314
Northdale	Community Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood	Public Library.....	1,274	.....	.....
Nunn	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Olathe	Public Library.....	2,000	1,500	250
Ouray	Walsh Public Library.....	10,300	4,328	267
Ovid	Public Library.....	3,000	1,600	143
Palisade	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer Lake.....	Community Library.....	1,300	400	50
Paonia	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Peetz	Public Library.....	734	674	68
Platteville	Public Library.....	3,000	1,385	203
Pueblo	McClelland Public Library.....	45,813	170,024	10,274
	Lincoln School Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangely	Catholic Mission Public Library..	800	884	100
Rifle	Public Library.....	2,807	12,706	480
Rocky Ford.....	Carnegie Public Library.....	14,923	30,051	2,144
Salida	Public Library.....	12,266	13,350	.....
Sedgwick	Public Library.....	2,769	3,234	200
Silverton	Carnegie Public Library.....	1,931	5,825	507
Springfield	Baca County Library.....	5,000	25,137	1,761
Steamboat Springs.....	Public Library.....	8,124	10,695	.....
Stratburg	Community Library.....	.....	948	162
Stratton	Public Library.....	800	200	41
Sterling	Public Library.....	18,276	60,893	5,294
Swink	Logan County Library.....	8,108	34,964	.....
	Public Library.....	2,925	.....	75
Telluride	Public Library.....	200	400	90
Trinidad	Carnegie Public Library.....	21,574	50,084	5,608
Victor	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Walsenburg	Public Library.....	5,000	23,363	463
Westcliffe	Custer County Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Westminster	Public Library.....	688	1,232	289
Windsor	Public Library.....	4,754	16,387	2,000
Wray	Public Library.....	3,500	7,268	.....
Yuma	Public Library.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,123,536	4,026,576	244,776

Highways and Motor Vehicles

Highway System of Colorado—Mileage—Receipts and Disbursements— Mountain Passes on Highways—Highway Courtesy Patrol—Motor Vehicle Operations—Motor Vehicle Accidents

COLORADO has an elaborate highway system consisting of approximately 75,000 miles of roads of all types and descriptions, exclusive of streets in cities and towns, which reach into every community in the state. The construction and maintenance of the system is carried on by several separate and distinct governmental agencies, all of which co-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 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. These funds consist of 3 per cent of the motor vehicle fuel tax.

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 74,976 miles. State highways, including federal-aid projects, account for 12,397 miles of the total, and county and other local roads for 62,579 miles.

The state system as of January 1, 1944, including the federal aid roads, is distributed as follows:

Type	Miles
Projected, primitive and bladed..	994.8
Graded	1,017.9
Surfaced	5,632.3
Oiled	4,120.8
Paved	631.3
Total	12,397.1

The above includes 3,993.3 miles of federal-aid highways, of which 101.7 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 monuments 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 20-year period from 1924 to 1943, inclusive, aggregated \$300,608,784, distributed as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
State (including Federal aid)	\$175,578,212	58.4
Counties	104,349,029	34.7
Forest service	14,463,984	4.8
National parks	6,217,559	2.1
Total	\$300,608,784	100.0

Disbursements by the State Highway Department alone in the 34-year period 1910 to 1943, inclusive, aggregated \$200,843,660, of which \$154,734,745 was for construction, \$30,952,617 was for maintenance, equipment and repairs, and \$5,143,562 for administration.

State Highway Department—The State Highway Department consists of

the Governor, the state highway engineer, highway advisory board, and such assistants, clerks and employes as are necessary to comply with the state highway act.

The advisory board consists of one member from each of seven districts into which the state is divided, whose term is for three years and who 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 July 1, 1944, is as follows:

STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER

A. F. Hewitt (Acting)

ADVISORY BOARD

Dist.

- 1 Erskine R. Meyer, Chairman..Denver
- 2 Edwin M. Oliver.....Paonia
- 3 Thomas C. Ashley.....Saguache
- 4 Walter W. Melvin.....Pueblo
- 5 Cady L. Daniels....Colorado Springs
- 6 Walter B. Cooper.....Fort Collins
- 7 John A. Fries.....Brush

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
- William C. Loos.....Auditor
- Floyd A. Crowfoot....Purchasing Agent
- Roy F. Smith.....Chief Clerk
- W. M. Williams.....
-Director of Planning and Traffic
- H. E. Carson (Acting).....
-Highway Planning Survey
- A. R. Pepper.....Traffic Supervisor
- T. Grieve.....Structural Engineer
- D. W. Ormsbee...Construction Engineer
- L. G. Truehart...Right-of-Way Engineer

*On military leave.

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 Erskine R. Meyer.....Denver
- 2 J. R. Cheney.....Grand Junction
- 3 *Roy J. Randall.....Durango
- 4 James D. Bell.....Pueblo
- 5 Ernest Montgomery.....Colorado Springs
- 6 H. L. Jeness.....Glenwood Springs
- 7 W. A. Whitney.....Greeley

*On military leave, W. J. Walsh, assistant.

The assistant superintendents of maintenance, the divisions in which they serve and their headquarters are as follows:

Div. Asst. Supt. Headquarters

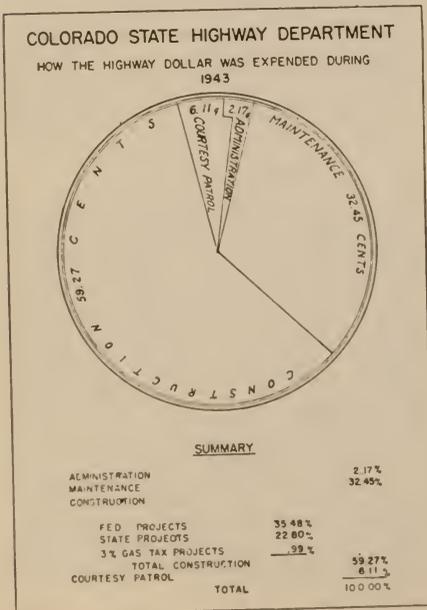
- 1 J. P. Solan, Jr.....Greeley
- 2 Darrel G. Vail.....Grand Junction
- 3 J. R. Shea.....Durango
- 4 Chas. E. Shumate.....Pueblo
- 5 Charles Kempf.....Denver
- 6 F. M. Drescher.....Craig
- 7 C. M. Terrel.....Alamosa

Public Roads Administration—The Public Roads Administration under the Federal Works Agency formerly was known as the Bureau of Public Roads. 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
- J. E. Williams.....Federal Aid Engineer
- Charles D. Beach.....District Planning Engineer
- C. F. Cates.....Principal Highway Engineer
- L. F. Copeland.....Bridge Engineer
- W. D. Ross.....Materials Engineer
- A. V. Williamson.....Senior Highway Engineer
- C. E. Learned.....Forest and Park Engineer
- L. A. Hamilton.....Forest and Park Office Engineer
- R. H. Naylor.....Assistant Office Engineer
- R. C. Jones.....Asst. F. A. Engineer
- R. S. Corlew.....Maintenance Engineer
- Sherman N. Bushnell.....Right-of-Way Engineer
- W. H. Curwen.....Locating 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. Restrictions imposed on construction due to war conditions not only on state highways but in the national forests, parks and monuments and for county work are reflected in accompanying tables.



**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
Río Blanco	1.0	428.8	429.8
Río 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, 1944

(Source: State Highway Department)

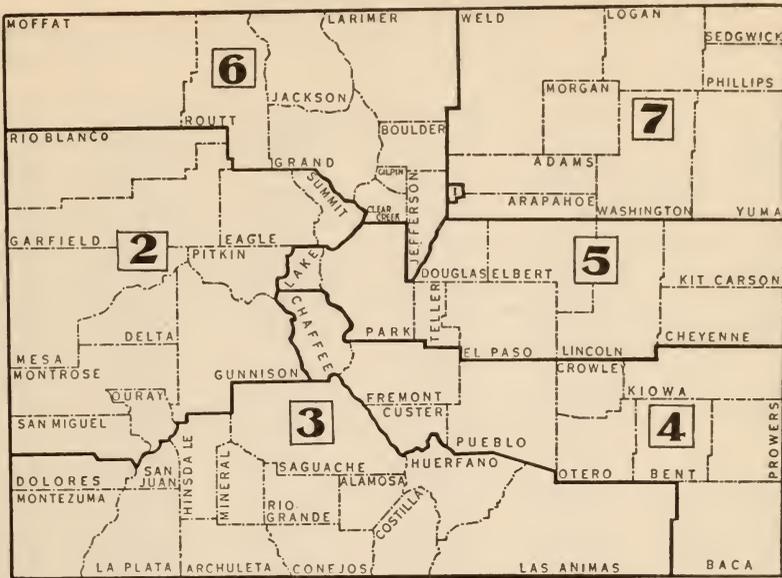
Note—Total mileage of county highways, not included in this table, as of January 1, 1940, as reported by the State Highway Planning Survey, was 62,579. This mileage, by types and counties, is shown in a separate table in this chapter of the Year Book.

COUNTY	State Highways (Including Federal Aid)						² Federal Aid		
	Projected, Primitive and Bladed	Graded	Sur-faced	Oiled	Paved	Total	¹ Towns Over 2,500 Population	State Highway	Total
Adams	7.3	---	43.5	96.0	27.9	174.7	2.6	89.3	91.9
Alamosa	9.9	8.5	93.4	35.3	1.6	148.7	1.6	32.2	33.8
Arapahoe	8.4	0.7	44.8	91.8	8.5	154.2	1.0	79.9	80.9
Archuleta	12.4	1.4	50.0	66.7	---	130.5	---	75.4	75.4
Baca	23.2	68.2	157.0	48.4	0.8	297.6	---	47.3	47.3
Bent	2.0	19.6	32.1	24.8	16.1	94.6	1.4	36.5	37.9
Boulder	0.8	4.1	75.4	85.3	37.3	202.9	1.9	33.1	35.0
Chaffee	---	---	19.1	96.9	1.4	117.4	1.5	96.5	98.0
Cheyenne	8.0	8.9	73.7	75.7	---	166.3	---	75.2	75.2
Clear Creek	20.9	6.9	32.3	75.5	1.8	137.4	---	50.9	50.9
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	3.0	5.2	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	---	---	1.3	37.8	35.4	74.5	37.7	---	37.7
Dolores	---	43.6	24.6	20.0	---	88.2	---	20.0	20.0
Douglas	16.7	7.2	125.3	17.7	35.8	202.7	---	68.8	68.8
Eagle	46.0	12.8	52.9	92.3	---	204.0	---	107.6	107.6
Elbert	18.4	5.1	84.4	53.9	---	161.8	---	53.9	53.9
El Paso	27.2	2.8	156.4	115.7	64.7	366.8	8.9	136.9	145.8
Fremont	18.6	39.2	87.6	84.7	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	72.2	120.5	---	237.1	---	141.1	141.1
Gunnison	119.0	68.8	91.7	75.9	---	355.4	---	75.3	75.3
Hinsdale	4.2	20.5	32.6	---	---	57.3	---	---	---
Huerfano	18.9	29.0	100.7	61.5	2.3	212.4	2.0	56.6	58.6
Jackson	---	11.1	130.7	34.7	---	176.5	---	3.8	3.8
Jefferson	43.4	6.8	132.6	129.5	22.5	334.8	1.7	66.5	68.2
Kiowa	2.9	12.0	81.8	89.0	---	185.7	---	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	49.5	38.5	1.4	96.0	1.6	37.7	39.3
La Plata	---	---	69.5	98.9	2.8	171.2	3.0	96.6	99.6
Larimer	9.6	---	137.8	171.5	31.3	350.2	4.5	171.5	176.0
Las Animas	36.2	33.1	151.7	100.2	23.2	344.4	2.6	83.4	86.0
Lincoln	47.5	68.9	208.7	75.6	1.0	401.7	---	67.3	67.3
Logan	---	---	116.6	49.9	52.5	219.0	1.8	99.4	101.2
Mesa	27.4	69.0	83.3	99.7	9.6	289.0	2.5	92.1	94.6
Mineral	11.1	---	60.6	8.5	---	80.2	---	25.2	25.2
Moffat	---	35.4	21.5	169.5	1.1	227.5	---	168.9	168.9
Montezuma	---	55.8	44.4	84.3	---	184.5	---	73.7	73.7
Montrose	37.5	22.7	183.9	50.6	2.6	297.3	2.1	66.7	68.8
Morgan	3.2	6.0	104.9	19.5	36.5	170.1	1.1	45.1	46.2
Otero	0.8	1.0	75.8	53.1	31.8	162.5	2.9	72.0	74.9
Ouray	2.9	1.0	34.4	25.1	0.6	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	131.6	75.1	8.8	241.1	1.8	81.5	83.3
Pueblo	1.3	1.8	124.7	112.9	51.8	292.5	6.4	95.7	102.1
Rio Blanco	81.6	111.5	48.8	39.6	---	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	80.5	64.9	77.9	1.5	254.4	---	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	17.0	20.7	114.3	20.3	---	172.3	---	32.7	32.7
Sedgwick	---	---	68.8	10.0	24.1	102.9	---	23.8	23.8
Summit	19.0	---	76.4	22.5	---	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	199.5	246.3	74.0	527.8	4.7	179.0	183.7
Yuma	19.4	13.5	220.8	51.7	0.4	305.8	---	45.9	45.9
Total, state	994.8	1,017.9	5,632.3	4,120.8	631.3	12,397.1	101.7	3,891.6	3,993.3

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
1942.....	6,790,042	5,486,829	453,128	81,180	12,811,179
1943.....	5,257,484	5,014,605	176,198	41,493	10,489,780
Total					
20 years.	\$175,578,212	\$104,349,029	\$ 14,463,984	\$ 6,217,559	\$300,608,784

*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 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940 AND 1939
(Source: County Treasurers)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Adams	\$ 96,688.08	\$ 111,629.94	\$ 122,259.43	\$ 116,642.68	\$ 107,798.29
Alamosa	21,565.89	39,657.47	39,215.40	43,094.88	49,307.62
Arapahoe	99,574.93	111,068.96	94,914.28	108,962.34	82,336.04
Archuleta	11,443.33	27,121.35	35,114.86	33,859.85	30,544.84
Baca	17,283.79	50,640.86	50,640.86	81,557.96	70,871.82
Bent	35,545.06	35,093.51	42,419.36	35,061.41	36,518.28
Boulder	137,774.42	212,411.07	213,999.33	200,564.11	110,399.95
Chaffee	21,637.19	19,316.26	36,891.18	38,382.82	41,471.69
Cheyenne	16,028.19	31,062.66	51,788.57	44,958.52	45,438.16
Clear Creek...	31,286.81	48,915.44	40,219.71	47,750.47	51,545.67
Conejos	21,984.50	26,063.24	44,327.71	50,199.08	57,123.38
Costilla	15,611.08	27,766.57	42,756.28	42,392.34	(1)
Crowley	7,886.04	32,247.94	45,189.43	35,535.04	28,195.91
Custer	36,330.38	37,021.46	37,686.07	36,954.67	27,299.57
Delta	80,242.41	107,488.66	106,321.23	114,866.12	115,690.40
Denver	1,395,277.19	1,156,462.35	1,570,678.53	1,334,914.80	827,350.00
Dolores	15,545.94	19,522.17	27,602.17	28,012.05	31,307.20
Douglas	50,534.60	56,793.01	58,818.84	82,259.89	66,848.81
Eagle	22,904.56	61,171.04	63,512.77	74,405.55	60,262.96
Elbert	38,943.83	57,425.89	72,230.06	70,940.44	(1)
El Paso	213,376.93	209,112.60	258,213.67	254,465.07	255,136.68
Fremont	75,775.35	78,555.83	95,967.20	87,178.55	97,490.45
Garfield	92,700.78	54,691.31	76,101.11	77,139.13	87,694.29
Gilpin	20,865.99	13,344.56	20,035.93	24,316.54	26,022.12
Grand	32,257.44	57,793.50	67,959.14	71,428.30	69,539.08
Gunnison	67,568.83	11,605.09	136,631.30	142,976.70	115,481.51
Hinsdale	9,380.26	10,669.68	16,771.00	15,060.39	14,260.60
Huerfano	41,731.65	76,342.70	81,204.98	146,515.29	126,947.62
Jackson	48,754.59	62,165.30	64,990.35	65,597.95	54,597.61
Jefferson	167,695.09	224,621.42	247,142.35	257,967.80	223,938.37
Kiowa	45,189.47	43,743.36	53,694.01	56,004.33	51,159.86
Kit Carson...	50,296.08	60,405.47	75,434.72	65,022.39	72,579.80
Lake	39,449.82	48,146.18	39,950.72	24,739.54	32,853.22
La Plata	51,129.57	58,126.13	91,979.76	104,038.10	95,090.29
Larimer	178,397.23	178,777.12	191,655.41	187,411.16	212,486.15
Las Animas...	118,579.79	139,840.41	143,455.40	100,435.82	140,090.43
Lincoln	71,877.27	79,878.90	90,262.09	102,851.00	72,614.12
Logan	72,037.24	73,799.02	84,721.29	86,508.41	92,116.41
Mesa	169,042.64	161,657.91	184,026.56	176,364.34	157,903.14
Mineral	12,196.34	13,952.24	16,561.11	11,285.14	25,638.17
Moffat	35,171.26	40,625.99	70,060.28	70,624.56	55,814.93
Montezuma ..	49,778.52	68,641.92	73,226.46	72,837.51	66,625.40
Montrose	69,189.97	105,299.01	108,875.35	109,047.78	105,086.25
Morgan	83,305.61	79,848.52	97,462.05	101,394.80	100,837.21
Otero	86,832.09	84,600.00	107,059.29	106,000.53	91,317.36
Ouray	20,574.67	29,413.32	22,829.87	25,677.95	23,632.68
Park	25,640.12	41,433.12	64,825.76	63,409.03	50,323.01
Phillips	27,602.17	29,533.50	46,236.34	40,749.12	39,093.34
Pitkin	27,241.14	19,735.20	34,363.97	30,684.85	37,041.64
Prowers	58,316.46	58,038.91	65,791.95	74,484.07	88,403.34
Pueblo	187,950.23	146,640.92	150,178.70	149,785.84	114,759.07
Rio Blanco...	68,879.71	69,968.63	72,463.67	66,227.38	64,437.56
Rio Grande...	30,770.73	56,147.39	71,078.46	46,069.93	55,132.88
Routt	69,894.27	77,096.28	104,331.96	110,077.94	102,375.39
Saguache	36,538.22	49,146.45	69,950.42	59,611.90	59,352.31
San Juan	(1)	20,763.65	20,231.05	20,231.23	(1)
San Miguel...	31,609.27	39,057.67	60,961.78	43,102.13	46,349.64
Sedgwick	(1)	35,730.57	40,204.17	36,948.38	31,899.60
Summit	30,528.85	19,942.98	28,464.13	26,813.21	21,979.08
Teller	26,526.14	39,857.68	41,463.92	61,418.62	(1)
Washington...	45,597.99	67,473.11	77,367.67	92,051.22	85,979.19
Weld	192,271.29	302,291.03	325,126.95	326,789.39	317,336.76
Yuma	57,996.04	79,434.23	114,960.94	102,754.48	100,574.76
State	\$5,014,605.33	\$5,486,828.66	\$6,700,202.35	\$6,515,412.82	\$5,522,301.91

(1) No 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.

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Projects under construction or approved for construction on June 30:				
Active:				
Estimated total cost.....	\$1,889,150	\$6,968,648	\$4,309,207	\$3,256,099
Federal funds.....	1,483,623	4,811,137	2,742,734	1,940,637
Suspended:				
Estimated total cost.....	2,136,096	.....	.....	.....
Federal funds.....	1,195,593	.....	.....	.....
Balance of federal funds available for programmed projects as of June 30:				
Defense highway funds.....	\$ 97,449	\$ 620,904	.....	.....
Regular federal-aid funds:				
Highways.....	1,457,320	2,025,913	\$2,690,469	\$2,858,687
Secondary roads.....	502,658	497,995	310,021	192,177
Grade crossings.....	743,850	741,933	619,695	922,522
Other funds.....	.....	.....	53	179,907
Total available funds.....	\$2,801,277	\$3,886,745	\$3,620,238	\$4,153,293
Federal funds paid to state during fiscal year:				
Regular federal-aid program:				
Highways.....	\$1,238,952	\$1,491,950	\$1,578,076	\$2,172,462
Secondary roads.....	56,838	170,244	195,465	528,101
Grade crossings.....	164,170	420,292	285,675	393,245
Works program:				
Highways.....	.....	.....	173,351	343,518
Grade crossings.....	.....	.....	72,716	66,738
Emergency funds 1933-35.....	9,945	64,394	.....	.....
Access roads, defense highway act 1941.....	1,115,316	127,615	.....	.....
Total funds.....	\$2,585,221	\$2,274,495	\$2,305,283	\$3,504,064
Mileage of designated federal-aid highway system as of June 30:				
Routes outside federal reservations..	.....	3,460	3,439	3,277
Routes within federal reservations..	.....	515	515	515
Total system (miles).....	.....	3,975	3,954	3,792
Miles completed during fiscal year.....	477.7	179.0	238.4	150.2

HIGHWAYS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, BY YEARS, FROM 1910 TO 1943, 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	2,509,968
1939.....	12,968,482	360,504	9,499,516	2,352,707	12,212,727	1,302,618
1940.....	9,975,632	336,998	5,565,256	2,085,613	7,987,867	1,325,883
1941.....	10,115,231	326,823	5,273,807	2,372,535	7,973,165	1,499,549
1942.....	9,193,999	215,855	4,346,320	2,227,867	6,790,042	1,928,707
1943.....	9,100,940	122,830	2,800,728	2,333,926	5,257,484	3,793,363
Total	\$216,852,124	\$ 5,143,562	\$154,734,745	\$ 40,965,353	\$200,843,660	-----

*Includes maintenance, equipment, supplies, property and miscellaneous.

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.

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
BALANCES:							
State Highway fund.....	\$ 1,854,206.83	\$ 1,440,049.04	\$ 1,316,383.21	\$ 1,268,117.90	\$ 2,178,703.74	\$ 4,888,014.38	\$ 4,122,043.22
Revolving fund.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll.....	65,000.00	50,000.00	.....	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
Total balances.....	\$ 1,928,706.83	\$ 1,499,549.04	\$ 1,325,883.21	\$ 1,302,617.90	\$ 2,509,963.10	\$ 9,325,326.61	\$ 20,710,518.74
RECEIPTS:							
Gasoline tax.....	\$ 4,493,547.28	\$ 5,545,050.00	\$ 5,918,850.00	\$ 5,693,415.00	\$ 5,356,820.00	\$ 5,164,019.15	\$ 5,114,700.00
Motor vehicle license fees.....	1,143,782.26	1,126,130.28	1,138,752.51	1,076,868.84	1,047,568.71	1,023,556.32	1,021,009.26
Motor vehicle fines.....	36,458.60	51,788.69	41,109.85	43,143.37	13,972.31	25,229.41	29,930.94
U. S. Government federal aid and grants..	2,238,925.49	1,725,433.81	2,290,608.86	2,554,158.88	5,854,471.80	4,819,926.36	4,519,279.38
Internal improvements.....	52,927.29	49,800.00	28,650.00	41,610.00	30,300.00	37,400.00	81,400.00
Counties' participation.....	46,765.67	78,960.31	95,741.55	128,733.53	92,870.91	39,459.19	69,714.84
Bus, commercial and private carriers.....	525,549.97	450,295.40	399,539.57	294,592.88	375,482.56	258,864.48	282,224.53
Auto theft department.....	17,136.50	21,654.32	19,860.50	20,026.00	16,916.50	18,520.00	15,224.48
Auto certificate of title fund.....	51,492.58	.....	.....	15,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	.....
Refunds and miscellaneous.....	287,689.95	144,886.18	182,117.72	108,083.50	170,079.87	187,115.05	264,595.93
Motor vehicle emergency.....	69,623.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operators and chauffeurs license.....	137,340.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	\$ 9,100,940.42	\$ 9,193,999.59	\$ 10,115,230.56	\$ 9,975,632.00	\$ 12,968,482.66	\$ 11,624,089.96	\$ 11,398,079.36
Less interest and redemption anti- pation warrants.....	1,975,200.00	1,971,200.00	1,966,600.00	1,564,500.00	1,963,100.00	1,448,000.00	720,000.00
Less quarterly deductions Atty. Gen. office.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net receipts.....	\$ 7,122,140.42	\$ 7,219,199.59	\$ 8,146,830.56	\$ 8,011,132.00	\$ 11,005,382.66	\$ 10,176,089.96	\$ 10,678,079.36
Total receipts and balances.....	\$ 9,050,847.25	\$ 8,718,748.63	\$ 9,472,713.77	\$ 9,313,749.90	\$ 13,515,345.76	\$ 19,501,416.57	\$ 31,888,598.10

DISBURSEMENTS:

Construction:

Oiling	\$ 1,038,145.94	\$ 1,022,962.35	\$ 743,336.67	\$ 703,858.73	\$ 1,234,047.53	\$ 1,411,061.01	\$ 1,423,451.46
State projects.....	75,748.00	120,768.31	184,575.45	212,431.71	352,457.64	1,024,466.16	2,117,011.07
Federal aid projects.....	1,636,833.92	3,202,539.62	4,345,295.27	4,648,965.73	7,859,491.69	9,874,221.82	9,536,425.13
Anticipation warrant projects.....					33,819.26	1,418,521.65	3,741,045.25
Total construction.....	\$ 2,800,727.86	\$ 4,346,320.28	\$ 5,273,807.39	\$ 5,565,256.17	\$ 9,499,516.12	\$ 13,728,270.55	\$ 18,817,932.91
Maintenance, equipment and repairs.....	1,400,018.03	1,551,963.14	1,618,208.15	1,431,690.58	1,522,566.26	1,717,257.15	2,023,388.46
Property and equipment.....	7,624.04	31,328.15	54,702.24	42,284.95	131,476.24	446,598.00	324,831.38
Traffic division.....	80,006.42	89,329.25	142,463.57	66,427.16	70,352.65	75,426.57	67,643.34
Compensation insurance.....	74,720.87	43,102.23	41,802.23	17,413.90	41,826.04	44,331.68	.....
Preliminary surveys.....	158,821.17	51,269.52	65,834.87	75,508.43	142,157.18	154,598.12	26,915.40
Planning division.....	46,272.73	50,023.53	56,797.01	58,135.89	62,689.02	88,570.91	154,189.68
Courtesy patrol.....	298,712.40	318,730.65	317,180.47	300,487.83	324,805.02	320,979.50	284,197.89
Auto theft department.....	16,897.21	18,125.77	19,547.96	15,340.26	16,070.83	11,687.67	14,160.32
Laboratory	9,049.44	21,186.39	26,966.24	26,272.46	40,755.88	43,570.41	16,300.95
Administration	122,830.12	215,854.80	326,822.82	336,998.08	360,504.62	358,937.85	330,795.33
State employees retirement fund.....	42,035.63	46,247.78	27,731.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	199,768.08	49,662.54	.....	2,050.98	.....	1,224.96	2,315.83
Disbursements recollectible.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total disbursements.....	\$ 5,257,484.00	\$ 6,790,041.80	\$ 7,973,164.73	\$ 7,987,866.69	\$ 12,212,727.86	\$ 16,991,453.47	\$ 22,063,271.49

BALANCES:

State Highway fund.....	\$ 3,718,863.25	\$ 1,854,206.83	\$ 1,440,049.04	\$ 1,316,383.21	\$ 1,268,117.90	\$ 2,178,703.74	\$ 4,888,014.38
Revolving funds.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll	65,000.00	65,000.00	50,000.00	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Supplementary fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,759.36	4,402,812.23
Total balance.....	\$ 3,793,363.25	\$ 1,928,706.83	\$ 1,499,549.04	\$ 1,325,883.21	\$ 1,302,617.90	\$ 2,509,963.10	\$ 9,325,326.61
Total disbursements and balance.....	\$ 9,050,847.25	\$ 8,718,748.63	\$ 9,472,713.77	\$ 9,313,749.90	\$ 13,515,345.76	\$ 19,501,416.57	\$ 31,388,598.10

3 % SPECIAL GAS TAX FUND:

Receipts	\$ 599,059.36	\$ 194,087.35	\$ 793,146.71	\$ 52,695.35	\$ 740,451.36	\$ 783,146.71	\$ 565,550.13
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disbursements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 783,146.71	\$ 714,586.06	\$ 715,268.68	\$ 623,179.60	\$ 621,314.85	\$ 535,366.53	\$ 565,550.13

**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.	Amount	Per Ct.
1927.....	\$ 1,148,156	30.0	\$ 2,522,026	60.6
1928.....	1,730,450	32.1	3,650,829	61.7
1929.....	1,879,435	30.0	3,218,109	55.8
1930.....	2,298,636	34.4	4,343,773	61.2
1931.....	4,793,420	51.6	7,213,340	71.2
1932.....	2,102,812	34.1	3,467,475	55.0
1933.....	4,259,993	52.8	5,298,909	68.2
1934.....	6,442,322	61.7	6,851,459	66.1
1935.....	3,761,500	45.7	4,558,255	59.8
1936.....	4,956,328	13.7	7,836,309	48.7
1937.....	4,519,279	39.6	4,889,431	22.2
1938.....	4,819,926	41.5	6,283,560	37.0
1939.....	5,854,472	45.1	6,838,852	56.0
1940.....	2,554,159	25.6	4,648,966	58.2
1941.....	2,290,609	22.6	4,345,295	54.5
1942.....	1,725,434	18.8	3,202,590	47.2
1943.....	2,238,925	24.6	1,686,934	32.1
Total.....	\$57,375,856	32.8	\$80,856,112	50.4

MOUNTAIN PASSES ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS: NAMES, 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	10,032	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.
Slumgullion	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.
Wilkerson	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.

HIGHWAY COURTESY PATROL

The Colorado State Highway Courtesy Patrol was created by an act of the legislature approved April 10, 1935, and went into operation on August 10 of that year. 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 administration of the patrol is vested in a board consisting of the Secretary of State, a member of the Public Utilities Commission, and the State Highway Engineer. The direction of its operations are under a supervisor who is directly responsible to the board. The last named office is held by Vernon W. Drain.

The state is divided into five patrol districts, including the headquarters at Denver, each being in charge of a captain. The district headquarters are at Denver, Pueblo, Greeley, Alamosa and Grand Junction. The personnel of the district headquarters on December 31, 1943, consisted of five captains, seven sergeants and 53 patrolmen.

The State Auto Theft Division, a coordinating agency for the apprehension and recovery of stolen and lost motor vehicles, parts and accessories, is located at the patrol's general headquarters, and is in charge of a supervisor. Its files on all reported stolen and recovered motor vehicles are available to all other law enforcement agencies. The division also is charged with the licensing and inspection of all garages and auto camps in the state.

The Port Division is in charge of a chief of ports or captain who is responsible for the conduct and operation of all ports of entry inspection stations throughout the state. These stations are located on the major highways leading into the state and are maintained principally for the inspection of trucks and their cargoes and for the assistance which can be given the travelling public. Ports are located at Fort Collins, Nunn, Brush, Limon, La Junta. The personnel on December 31, 1943, consisted of 22 officers and men.

The total number of officers and men of the three divisions at the end of 1943, including headquarters, was 103.

Among the major items in a summary of activities of the patrol for the calendar year 1943 are the following:

Mileage (on duty).....	1,989,543
Man hours worked.....	181,074
Summonses	4,899
Acquittals	139
Convictions	4,840
Fines	\$62,508
Costs	20,184
Cars and trucks contacted.....	104,423

A summary of revenue for 1943 is as follows:

	Amount
Motor fuel tax.....	\$ 4,167.04
Public utilities commission fees	80,012.22
Miscellaneous	12,486.38
Total patrol collections.....	\$ 96,665.64
Auto theft funds.....	\$ 17,138.50
Total, all collections.....	\$113,804.14

A summary of expenditures for 1943 is as follows:

	Amount
Office expenses.....	\$ 29,835.93
Vehicular	68,746.03
Field expenditures.....	148,565.43
Ports of entry.....	51,908.81
Total, patrol.....	\$299,056.20
Auto theft.....	\$ 16,897.21
All expenditures.....	\$315,953.41

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The State Motor Vehicle Bureau, in cooperation with the police departments of the cities and towns, the sheriffs of counties and the Colorado State Highway Courtesy Patrol, is the agency which compiles annual statistics of motor vehicle accidents for the entire state. The bureau maintains its records in the form recommended by the National Safety Council to facilitate the study of the causes of accidents on a wide scale with a view to the adoption of remedial measures.

The record of accidents in the state is complete from the beginning of 1937 to the end of 1943, except for partial tabulations for the years 1941 and 1942. The latter were omitted because of a change-over in the method of accounting from the manual to the mechanical system and the unavailability of calculating machines.

There were 7,168 accidents of all types reported in the state for the calendar year of 1943, which compares with 12,760 in the maximum year of 1937, a decrease of 5,592 accidents or 43.8 per cent. This decrease is credited primarily to the rationing of gaso-

line, restriction of speed limits and other factors arising out of war conditions.

The number of fatal accidents in 1943 was 177 as against 347 in 1937, a decrease of 170 or 48.9 per cent. There were 196 persons killed in motor vehicle accidents in 1943, which compares with 390 in 1937, the decrease being 194 or 49.7 per cent.

The comparative figures for the several years are shown in an accompanying table.

Of the 7,168 accidents reported in 1943, the largest number, 5,004 or 69.8 per cent of the total, were caused by the collision of motor vehicles with other motor vehicles. The type of accidents and number for 1943 are as follows:

Type	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage
Collision of motor vehicle with—			
Pedestrian	59	462	19
Other motor vehicle..	31	995	3,978
Railroad train.....	11	23	13
Street car.....	6	81	277
Animal-drawn vehicle..	..	4	5
Bicycle	5	96	25
Animal	1	8	73
Fixed object.....	9	106	167
Overturned in roadway	6	46	36
Ran off roadway.....	42	238	296
Other non-collision....	7	24	11
Miscellaneous .....	..	1	7
Total	177	2,084	4,907

There were 12,586 drivers involved in the 1943 accidents. Their ages were as follows:

Age of Driver	Number
Under 16.....	52
16 to 19.....	1,464
20 to 24.....	1,249
25 to 34.....	2,639
35 to 44.....	2,418
45 to 54.....	1,778
55 to 64.....	981
65 to 74.....	463
75 and over.....	78
Not stated.....	1,464
Total	12,586

Of the 12,586 drivers involved, 10,148 were males, 1,847 were females and sex of 591 was not stated.

More accidents occurred to drivers going at a speed of 11 to 20 miles an hour than any other, the per cent of all accidents being 28. They were distributed as follows:

Speed of Vehicle	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage
Parked	4	65	477
Stopped in traffic zone	12	100	449
2 to 10 miles.....	10	339	1,170
11 to 20.....	46	972	2,509
21 to 30.....	44	769	1,443
31 to 40.....	23	290	402
41 to 50.....	12	51	60
51 to 60.....	7	15	9
61 to 70.....	5	15	6
71 miles and over....	2	2	1
Not stated.....	54	541	2,682
Total drivers.....	219	3,159	9,208

More accidents occurred between 5 and 5:59 p. m. than any other hour of the day. The time of accidents was distributed as follows:

Hour	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage
Midnight to 12:59 a.m.	10	97	176
1:00 a.m. to 1:59 a.m.	1	56	93
2:00 a.m. to 2:59 a.m.	4	46	92
3:00 a.m. to 3:59 a.m.	1	23	27
4:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	1	14	36
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1	17	30
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	2	23	47
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	6	70	157
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7	76	169
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	3	60	210
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	1	74	191
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	8	109	237
Noon to 12:59 p.m.....	2	83	197
1:00 p.m. to 1:59 p.m.	7	59	213
2:00 p.m. to 2:59 p.m.	8	87	236
3:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	8	106	330
4:00 p.m. to 4:59 p.m.	11	175	437
5:00 p.m. to 5:59 p.m.	10	180	494
6:00 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.	18	121	344
7:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m.	20	144	279
8:00 p.m. to 8:59 p.m.	13	147	273
9:00 p.m. to 9:59 p.m.	11	112	212
10:00 p.m. to 10:59 p.m.	12	88	175
11:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	12	93	182
Not stated.....	..	24	70
Total accidents.....	177	2,084	4,907

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Department)

YEAR	Number of Accidents				No. of Persons Killed	No. of Persons Injured
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Property Damage Only	Total		
1937.....	347	3,642	8,771	12,760	390	5,618
1938.....	296	3,507	8,167	11,970	325	5,548
1939.....	286	3,581	7,906	11,773	325	5,671
1940.....	291	3,493	7,730	11,514	350	5,537
1941.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	312	(1)
1942.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	239	(1)
1943.....	177	2,084	4,907	7,168	196	(1)

(1) Due to change-over from manual to mechanical accounting system, data not available.

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; 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 since that year 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 1943, inclusive, aggregated \$43,839,132.

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
1942	127,777	31,658
1943	104,426	25,869

Fifty per cent of fines assessed against motor vehicle law violators by justices of the peace go to the Motor Vehicle Bureau and 50 per cent is deposited in county road funds. The state's portions of these fines, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1935	\$ 509.81
1936	11,003.93
1937	29,925.88
1938	27,166.06
1939	31,472.31
1940	29,480.37
1941	36,138.77
1942	32,699.64
1943	32,737.82

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 1943, 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 1943.

A third table gives the number of cars, trucks and trailers and dealers licensed and fees collected in 1943 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)

Note—Commercial cars were registered for the first time in 1943, the number being 38,856 and the fees amounted to \$219,447.70, the latter being included in total receipts.

Year	Passenger Cars		Trucks		Motorcycles Number	Total Receipts	
	Number	% Increase	Number	% Increase		Amount	% Increase
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
1942	331,476	-1.6	31,784	2.4	1,589	2,405,473.28	-2.7
1943	277,117	-16.4	31,461	-1.0	1,472	2,329,105.44	-3.2
Total receipts.						\$43,839,131.96	

(1) Included with passenger cars for these years.
 (—) Decrease.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS AND TOTAL FEES COLLECTED, CALENDAR YEAR 1943, BY COUNTIES

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Bureau)

COUNTY	Passen- gers	Commer- cial	Trucks and Trailers ¹	Dealers ²	Motor- cycles	Specials, Reissues and Replac- ements ³	Total Fees Collected
Adams	6,530	1,022	1,433	22	22	1,131	\$ 65,164.12
Alamosa	1,867	363	345	22	11	333	18,269.03
Arapahoe	11,411	1,119	776	114	88	1,868	81,363.49
Archuleta	365	197	56	5	...	53	3,782.19
Baca	1,582	499	272	1	5	444	15,077.70
Bent	1,916	294	212	4	5	337	15,259.82
Boulder	9,800	1,221	1,171	35	63	1,312	79,047.67
Chaffee	1,655	370	181	17	5	302	14,020.79
Cheyenne	717	175	82	1	2	152	6,285.48
Clear Creek...	841	121	111	3	3	160	7,270.90
Conejos	1,386	552	278	4	11	200	14,507.18
Costilla	685	227	151	...	3	111	7,064.10
Crowley	1,139	210	269	7	3	196	11,737.96
Custer	406	139	77	...	1	68	4,022.97
Delta	3,066	947	504	30	21	531	29,185.69
Denver	88,938	6,007	6,620	456	488	12,481	675,039.80
Dolores	312	138	69	...	3	58	3,181.59
Douglas	1,014	216	175	2	5	226	9,835.01
Eagle	1,252	276	148	...	4	164	10,579.28
Elbert	1,211	376	148	...	2	132	10,849.01
El Paso.....	18,955	2,060	1,106	112	156	3,038	136,311.92
Fremont	3,945	949	567	33	48	561	36,312.84
Garfield	2,006	647	342	19	5	348	20,088.85
Gilpin	315	64	33	...	1	42	2,590.85
Gunnison	807	225	175	6	...	109	8,650.45
Gunnison	1,161	258	138	4	...	137	9,943.46
Hinsdale	77	17	14	...	...	6	708.65
Huerfano	2,139	473	191	12	...	242	17,350.02
Jackson	448	123	106	2	...	77	4,663.91
Jefferson	10,798	1,363	845	37	60	1,615	80,003.20
Kiowa	657	209	92	5	...	91	6,371.02
Kit Carson...	1,857	347	225	27	6	302	15,458.81
Lake	2,129	228	188	7	12	464	15,596.21
La Plata.....	2,067	625	332	10	11	436	20,902.80
Larimer	8,757	1,144	1,407	39	43	1,190	77,177.38
Las Animas...	4,799	1,088	594	28	11	661	44,918.61
Lincoln	1,442	394	166	17	4	284	12,564.13
Logan	4,287	673	1,046	51	12	867	45,935.23
Mesa	6,912	1,725	890	51	53	1,375	61,751.91
Mineral	155	41	26	...	1	11	1,520.03
Moffat	1,026	394	215	9	9	151	11,716.09
Montezuma	1,490	667	261	7	2	312	15,464.69
Montrose	3,037	881	511	24	16	525	30,684.04
Morgan	4,037	476	943	33	13	527	40,146.14
Otero	5,635	729	848	50	24	767	48,837.32
Ouray	314	123	39	5	1	46	3,007.22
Park	603	167	126	6	1	82	6,426.30
Phillips	1,349	290	302	12	6	282	13,966.19
Pitkin	283	93	30	...	1	14	2,512.61
Prowers	2,918	452	426	26	8	576	25,623.89
Pueblo	17,246	2,051	1,484	104	115	2,842	133,361.56
Río Blanco...	523	238	72	1	2	62	5,303.23
Río Grande...	2,564	506	658	6	9	437	27,279.20
Routt	2,030	564	251	18	5	275	17,621.30
Saguache	1,029	294	245	1	3	135	11,187.20
San Juan	248	54	31	...	4	50	2,188.30
San Miguel...	490	206	67	2	1	85	4,830.19
Sedgwick	1,302	167	357	18	3	239	13,727.71
Summit	401	67	52	...	2	81	3,374.80
Teller	825	229	135	3	...	144	7,993.77
Washington ..	2,000	386	302	9	4	401	17,441.32
Weld	15,057	2,291	3,915	78	57	2,770	159,196.86
Yuma	2,904	409	632	20	9	634	26,851.45
State	277,117	38,856	33,463	1,615	1,472	43,552	\$2,329,105.44

¹Includes 31,461 trucks and 2,002 trailers.

²Includes 1,575 passenger car dealers, 33 truck dealers and 7 motorcycle dealers.

³Includes 2,239 replacements and 29,610 reissues and 11,703 special permits.

**MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS: COUNTY KEY NUMBER, OPERATORS AND
CHAUFFEURS LICENSES AND REISSUES, 1943, BY COUNTIES**

(Source: State Motor Vehicle Bureau)

COUNTY	County Key Num- ber	Operator		Chauf- feurs, Amount*	Reissues, Amount	Total Receipts
		Number	Amount			
Adams	12	2,653	\$ 663.25	\$ 745	\$ 36.00	\$ 1,444.25
Alamosa	30	851	212.75	328	9.25	550.00
Arapahoe	10	3,958	989.50	1,343	44.50	2,377.00
Archuleta	48	194	48.50	59	3.00	110.50
Baca	22	699	174.75	200	24.75	399.50
Bent	29	781	195.25	167	8.50	370.75
Boulder	7	3,908	977.00	928	84.00	1,989.00
Chaffee	31	940	235.00	280	6.25	521.25
Cheyenne	46	328	82.00	79	1.50	162.50
Clear Creek	51	319	79.75	149	...	228.75
Conejos	25	745	186.25	194	21.25	401.50
Costilla	38	383	95.75	147	7.50	250.25
Crowley	36	468	117.00	92	...	209.00
Custer	52	171	42.75	65	3.25	111.00
Delta	18	1,334	333.50	413	48.75	795.25
Denver	1	22,987	22,987.00	18,874	1,469.25	43,330.25
Dolores	58	184	46.00	61	1.50	108.50
Douglas	47	348	87.00	175	6.25	268.25
Eagle	44	669	167.25	146	9.00	322.25
Elbert	34	415	103.75	115	8.50	227.25
El Paso	4	8,250	2,062.50	1,989	171.75	4,223.25
Fremont	14	1,614	403.50	603	8.25	1,014.75
Garfield	24	834	208.50	248	...	456.50
Gilpin	60	112	28.00	52	...	80.00
Grand	53	315	78.75	104	2.50	185.25
Gunnison	40	444	111.00	116	...	227.00
Hinsdale	63	25	6.25	8	...	14.25
Huerfano	16	946	236.50	290	31.25	557.75
Jackson	59	219	54.75	101	5.50	161.25
Jefferson	11	4,025	1,006.25	1,047	84.25	2,137.50
Kiowa	45	323	80.75	122	5.50	208.25
Kit Carson	26	621	155.25	199	1.50	355.75
Lake	41	1,022	255.50	203	...	458.50
La Plata	20	808	202.00	378	18.75	598.75
Larimer	6	3,572	893.00	755	42.25	1,690.25
Las Animas	5	2,145	536.25	801	11.25	1,348.50
Lincoln	33	586	146.50	159	6.75	312.25
Logan	13	1,329	332.25	518	34.75	885.00
Mesa	8	2,810	702.50	911	70.00	1,683.50
Mineral	62	57	14.25	23	...	37.25
Moffat	42	417	104.25	234	18.00	356.25
Montezuma	32	738	184.50	237	4.50	496.00
Montrose	21	1,256	314.00	336	33.00	683.00
Morgan	15	1,453	363.25	419	36.50	818.75
Otero	9	2,442	610.50	723	61.50	1,395.00
Ouray	56	117	29.25	35	...	64.25
Park	54	180	45.00	85	3.25	133.25
Phillips	37	393	98.25	108	2.25	208.50
Pitkin	57	199	32.25	26	...	58.25
Prowers	17	1,376	344.00	509	25.75	878.75
Pueblo	2	8,017	2,004.25	1,955	155.50	4,114.75
Rio Blanco	49	258	64.50	105	9.75	179.25
Rio Grande	23	1,160	290.00	340	15.50	645.50
Routt	28	803	200.75	277	5.25	483.00
Saguache	35	571	92.75	128	3.25	224.00
San Juan	55	94	23.50	25	3.00	51.50
San Miguel	50	230	57.50	69	3.75	130.25
Sedgwick	39	507	126.75	74	16.00	216.75
Summit	61	132	33.00	49	.75	82.75
Teller	43	267	66.75	94	8.25	169.00
Washington	27	646	161.50	165	16.50	343.00
Weld	3	5,330	1,332.50	1,355	185.25	2,872.75
Yuma	19	1,120	280.00	310	.75	590.75
State . . . . .	..	99,828	\$42,197.25	\$40,845	\$2,895.50	\$85,937.75

*Number of chauffeurs' licenses are same as number of dollars, except for Denver, in which county the fee is \$2 for each license.

Wildlife, Fish and Game

State and Federal Activities—Game Refuges—Fish Hatcheries—Fishing and Hunting Licenses—Record Fish Catch—Big Game Inventory—Fur Industry—Fishing Census—Stream Stocking—Miscellaneous

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 water-fowl 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, 1944, are as follows:

Dist. No. 1—Carl A. Norgren, vice-president, Denver. City and county of Denver.

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

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

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

Dist. No. 5—Harry Morgan, secretary, Dolores. 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 to persons who have reached the age of 14. 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.

An act of the 34th general assembly approved April 26, 1943, established the following fees for licenses:

Non-resident antlered big game...	\$25.00
(Two licenses may be issued to one applicant)	
Resident antlered big game.....	5.00
(Two licenses may be issued to one applicant)	
Antlerless elk	5.00
(Non-resident must hold antlered big game license)	
Antlerless deer.....	5.00
(Non-resident must hold antlered big game license)	
Non-resident fishing.....	3.00
Non-resident trapper's.....	25.00
Non-resident three-day fishing....	1.00
Non-resident bird and small game hunting	5.00
Resident combined fishing and small game hunting	2.00
Resident ladies' combined fishing and small game hunting.....	1.00
Resident trapper's.....	2.00

The 34th general assembly also enacted a law, approved April 14, 1943, authorizing a special rate of \$1 for combined fishing and small game hunting licenses for the members of the armed forces.

A record over a period of 24 years in the number of hunting and fishing licenses issued was established in 1943, when total sales reached 228,321. A comparison of sales by years indicates the extent to which economic conditions affect recreation activities. In the prosperous year of 1920, the sales reached 107,914. With the business recession following the close of World War I the number dropped to \$1,227. In 1929 they went to 120,363, but dropped back to 73,357 in the depression year of 1933. From that record low, the number climbed to the maximum of 228,321 in 1943.

The number of licenses of all types sold in calendar years are as follows:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1920.....	107,914	1932.....	83,744
1921.....	100,539	1933.....	73,357
1922.....	81,906	1934.....	86,037
1923.....	81,227	1935.....	90,829
1924.....	94,161	1936.....	109,308
1925.....	100,018	1937.....	122,568
1926.....	105,271	1938.....	134,087
1927.....	111,814	1939.....	175,428
1928.....	116,494	1940.....	198,800
1929.....	120,363	1941.....	210,387
1930.....	120,868	1942.....	211,388
1931.....	113,081	1943.....	228,321

The number of licenses sold in 1943 and 1942, by type, are as follows:

Type	1943	1942
Antlered deer:		
Resident		33,820
Non-resident		1,442
Antlered elk:		
Resident		6,571
Non-resident		549
Antlered big game:		
Resident	49,298	....
Non-resident	1,796	....
Antlerless deer.....	6,750	6,915
Antlerless elk.....	3,275	2,255
Resident small game and fish:		
Men's	114,420	110,103
Women's	27,977	24,072
Non-resident fishing (season)	6,133	8,095
Non-resident fishing (3-day)	7,972	17,274
Armed forces small game and fish	9,771	....
Non-resident small game only	929	292
	<u>228,321</u>	<u>211,388</u>

Hatcheries—The state owns in fee and operates 19 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. In addition, several small hatcheries are operated under lease.

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

Hatchery	County	Acres
Bel-Aire	Rio Blanco.....	20
Buena Vista.....	Chaffee.....	205
Cedaredge	Delta	13
Crystal River.....	Garfield	40
Del Norte.....	Rio Grande.....	10
Denver	Adams	26
Durango	La Plata.....	13
Estes Park.....	Larimer	10
Fort Collins.....	Larimer	7
Glenwood Springs..	Garfield	5
La Jara.....	Conejos	12
Las Animas.....	Bent	20
Pitkin	Gunnison	20
Rio Grande.....	Rio Grande.....	40
Rye	Pueblo	5
Steamboat Springs..	Routt	5
Trappers Lake.....	Rio Blanco.....	10
Walden	Jackson	126
Wray	Yuma	60

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 hatchery output in the season of 1939-40 was 7,504,067 fish weighing 96,611 pounds. The 1941 output was 7,485,494 fish weighing 112,275 pounds. The increase in weight is credited to the inauguration of a new policy in 1939 which provided for rearing the "fry" in ponds until they are of sufficient size and strength to escape the cannibalism of larger fish and to insure a more bountiful supply of legal-size trout. The planting in 1943 was considerably larger and reached a total of more than 20,000,000 fish of which 2,000,000 were legal size. The result of this policy 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 proportion 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.

Game Killed—The number of big game killed in 1943 and 1942, as reported by the commission, are as follows:

Species	1943	1942
Deer:		
Antlered	25,271	20,551
Antlerless	5,369	4,742
Cripple loss.....	1,992	....
Total deer.....	32,632	25,293
Elk		
Antlered	3,932	3,558
Antlerless	2,216	1,335
Cripple loss.....	215	....
Total elk.....	6,363	4,893
Bear	288	230
Total big game.....	39,283	30,416

The commission estimates the kill of small game in 1943 at 2,686,660, with an aggregate weight of 9,574,329 pounds or approximately eight pounds for every man, woman and child in the state. The comparative figures for 1943 and 1942 are as follows:

Species	Number	
	1943	1942
Pheasants	326,160	181,908
Quail	50,000	33,207
Ducks	300,000	287,532
Doves	8,000	.....
Geese	2,500	2,052
Cottontails	1,000,000	1,824,552
Jackrabbits	1,000,000	2,000,000
Total number.....	2,686,660	4,329,251
Total weight.....	9,579,329	15,837,257

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
Carrizo.....	Baca	7,680
Cochetopa.....	Saguache-Hinsdale	302,560
Colorado.....	Boulder-Larimer	546,800
Colorado Antelope.....	Larimer	69,120
Crystal Creek.....	Gunnison	17,440
Denver Mountain Parks.....	Jefferson-Clear Creek-Park	470,400
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.....	Jackson	18,560
Ouray.....	Ouray	53,120
Pikes Peak.....	El Paso-Teller.....	281,180
Poncha Pass.....	Gunnison-Saguache	63,520
Royal Gorge.....	Fremont	65,600
Smith Hollow.....	Pueblo	5,200
Snowmass.....	Pitkin	96,640
Spanish Peaks.....	Huerfano-Las Animas	79,360
Two Buttes.....	Frowers	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 was organized to make field investigations of Colorado's big game problems and related subjects. After its programs were inaugurated congress, on account of war conditions, reduced the funds available for wildlife restoration work to the extent where it will carry only the framework of its intended functions pending the national emergency.

Total expenditures of the department on Pittman-Robertson projects in the fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Amount
1940	\$47,075.13
1941	53,225.15
1942	73,112.88
1943	51,366.47

Land acquisitions under the act are made by the federal agencies, but the titles are in the state. Refuges established under the joint program up to June 1, 1942, since which date no important changes have taken place, 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, 1942, as reported by the state auditor, was as follows:

Land	\$ 765,000
Building and improvements	550,475
Tools and equipment	37,844
Furniture and fixtures	11,641
Autos, trucks	49,696
General supplies	20,000
Livestock	1,515,000
Total	\$2,954,462

Total disbursements of the department by fiscal years ending June 30, 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
1940	453,405.26
1941	453,314.50
1942	746,618.54
1943	669,593.42

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 110 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 100,000 birds up to the end of the 1943 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.

At the end of the 1943 fiscal year the department reported mountain lions on the increase. Coyotes were well under control in some areas and extremely numerous in others. Bobcats were more than holding their own.

BIRD REHABILITATION

The State Game and Fish Department operates a bird farm at Colorado Springs devoted to the raising of pheasants and chukar partridges and another at Canon City which produces chukar partridges and scale quail. The purpose of the projects is to study the adaptability of game bird species throughout the state as a policy of rehabilitating desirable species within the state.

Distributions reported from the farms are as follows:

	1943	1942	1941
Pheasants	6,000	9,065	2,997
Partridges	1,045	517	735

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

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

No. 8—The largest fish caught over a period of nine years (1935 to 1943, inclusive) are as follows. Bass—8 lbs. 3 oz., in Boyd's lake, 1941; trout—13 lbs. 6 oz., near Hartsel in 1940 and another of same weight in Hohn Holtz lake, 1939; perch—2 lbs. 10 oz., Weber lake in 1938; crappie—2 lbs. 11 oz., in Boyd's lake in 1937.

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
BASS-----	5 lbs. 10½ oz.	5 lbs. 4 oz.	6 lbs. 10½ oz.	7 lbs. 1 oz.	8 lbs. 3 oz.
Where caught.	Sloan's Lake	Owen's Lake	Sand Pit	Boyd's Lake	Boyd's Lake
TROUT-----	10 lbs. 4½ oz.	12 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 oz.	13 lbs. 6 oz.	13 lbs. 6 oz.
Where caught.	Rio Grande River	South Platte River	Gunnison River	Near Hartsel	Hohn Holtz Lake
PERCH-----	2 lbs. 5 oz.	1 lb. 9½ oz.	1 lb. 7 oz.	1 lb. 10 oz.	1 lb. 14 oz.
Where caught.	Tucker Lake	Harriman's Lake	Lone Tree Lake	Sterling Res.	Jackson Lake
CRAPPIE-----	2 lbs.	2 lbs. 2 oz.	2 lbs. 7 oz.	3 lbs.	3 lbs. 4 oz.
Where caught.	Long Pond	Lone Tree Lake	Horseshoe Lake	Horseshoe Lake	Two Buttes Res.

BIG GAME INVENTORY

The division of Fish and Wildlife Research of the Department of the Interior made annual surveys of big game in the United States in 1937 to 1940, inclusive, to ascertain where most of the big game animals are found, their number and status and whether the species face extermination or are on the road to permanent preservation.

The inventories cover 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.

BIG GAME: INVENTORY FOR COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Source: Fish and Wildlife Research Division, Department of the Interior)

	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.

†Does not include all exhibition herds.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK

The State Game and Fish Commission 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.

FUR INDUSTRY

The raising and trapping of domestic and wild fur-bearing animals and the buying and selling of raw pelts is an important and growing industry in Colorado. 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 Colorado 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, through the licensing of trappers and dealers, and in cooperation with the federal wildlife management and the Rocky Mountain Natural Fur Growers Association, is enabled to compile reliable records of the "take" in the state by years.

The number of fur-bearers caught in the state, exclusive of beaver and domestic stock, such as fox, by seasons, as reported by the commission, are as follows:

Season	Number
1939-1940.....	115,484
1940-1941.....	134,141
1941-1942.....	200,718
1942-1943.....	150,582

The distribution of the catches by species and years are shown in an accompanying table.

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.

In 1941, an extensive beaver survey was made by the fur division of the Game and Fish commission to ascertain the number and location of beavers in the state. Since that time trapping operations have been based on the information thus gained and an average of 9,000 beavers have been pelted per year and some 3,000 were live-trapped and transplanted.

The receipts of the Game and Fish commission from the sale of beaver

hides, in fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Receipts
1942	\$215,670.06
1943	289,011.32

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 number and assessed value of silver fox reported by the State Tax Commission, by years, are as follows:

Year	Number	Value
1939.....	13,457	\$298,135
1940.....	11,748	236,865
1941.....	8,143	203,300
1942.....	7,790	194,635
1943.....	6,807	139,285

The number of muskrats, skunks and mink and assessed value, by years, are as follows:

Year	Number	Value
1939.....	963	\$ 4,315
1940.....	1,305	6,314
1941.....	12,121	103,287
1942.....	2,020	16,735
1943.....	1,953	7,385

The census of business reported 18 retail fur shops in the state in 1939. Their net sales aggregated \$1,272,000.

HUNTING AND FISHING AS AN INDUSTRY

Hunting and fishing yield a revenue of approximately \$37,000,000 in Colorado annually, according to estimates prepared by C. N. Feast, director of the Colorado Game and Fish Commission as part of a national survey made in 1944 by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The basis upon which this total is made is as follows:

Item	Amount
Ammunition	\$ 1,391,984
Firearms	1,113,600
Fishing tackle and accessories	3,957,525
Sports clothing, etc.....	5,709,425
Transportation	2,264,567
Food and lodgings.....	12,506,845
Cameras, field glasses, compasses, and miscellaneous..	3,642,740
Boats, building, hiring and maintaining	232,708
Club fees, etc.....	835,000
Guide service.....	122,000
Dogs, cost, upkeep and training	975,875
Total	\$32,752,269

The above is exclusive of an estimated \$4,000,000 annually in the value of big game meat acquired through hunting and of license fees paid the state.

FUR INDUSTRY: NUMBER OF FUR-BEARERS CAUGHT IN COLORADO, BY SEASONS

(Source: Game and Fish Department)

SPECIES	1942-1943	1941-1942	1940-1941	1939-1940
Badger	568	1,581	1,017	1,311
Bob cat	983	1,787	1,275	1,494
Civet cat	340	909	790	1,794
Coyote	9,229	15,269	20,750	12,531
Fox	267	1,486	413	441
Marten	(1)	379	(1)	553
Mink	1,217	1,003	1,164	639
Muskrat	128,420	158,856	90,527	73,773
Raccoon	(1)	180	(1)	104
Ringtail cat	7	223	...	46
Skunk	7,523	16,845	16,401	19,526
Weasel	2,028	2,200	1,804	3,272
Total	150,582	200,718	134,141	115,484

(1) Closed season.

Tourists—Travel—Amusement

Tourist Attractions—Travelers' Expenditures—Traveling Distances— Motion Picture Theatres

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.

MOTION PICTURE THEATERS

There were 262 motion picture theaters with a seating capacity of 116,635 operating in 142 cities and towns in Colorado as of January 1, 1944, as reported by the Film Daily year book. These were distributed by number, seating capacity and status as follows:

	Number	Capacity
Theaters operating	193	97,281
Theaters closed	69	19,354
Total	262	116,635

Included in the above were nine portables, one or more at army posts 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 445, 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
1944	262	116,635

Denver is one of the key cities for the distribution of films, with 26 exchanges which supply films to theatres in Colorado, Wyoming, western Nebraska, northern New Mexico, southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Texas.

Denver leads the state with 45 theaters with a seating capacity of 37,805, this number including the down-town first-run theaters and suburban and residential houses. Included in these are the five largest, the Orpheum being first with a seating capacity of 2,600 and the Denver second with 2,525 seats. Colorado Springs has six theaters with a seating capacity of 4,998,

the largest being the Chief with 1,363 seats. Pueblo has 10 theaters, the largest being the Main with a seating capacity of 1,000.

Service tax paid by the motion picture and vaudeville theaters to the state by calendar years through 1941 and by fiscal years ending June 30 beginning with 1943, are 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
1943	117	158,058.61

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
1942	946,458.18
1943	1,512,802.56

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

TRAVELERS' EXPENDITURES

Retail expenditures of travelers has become recognized as an important factor in the economic progress of a

commonwealth and to supply reliable data on same the United States Travel Bureau was set up under the Department of the Interior to make annual surveys of the business derived therefrom. Following the entrance of the United States into World War II, travel conditions have become abnormal and cannot be judged by peacetime standards. Statistics for years subsequent to 1941, therefore, have not been compiled on a comparative basis. Its reports up to and including that year do show, however, the information which will serve as a guide to post-war planning.

Travelers' retail expenditures in Colorado in the period 1936 to 1941, inclusive, aggregated \$383,279,840, according to the bureau's summary for those years. Increases for Colorado 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.

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, \$2,028,440,000. Expenditures in Colorado were 1.0 per cent of the total for the United States and 12.6 per cent of the mountains and plains region. The mountain and plains region, including Colorado, was 7.8 per cent of the total for the United States.

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

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

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 principal agencies of the federal government engaged in promoting the social and economic security, educational opportunities and the health of the citizens of the nation were consolidated under a single authority in 1939 through the creation of the Federal Security Agency by the President's Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25 of that year. Other transfers subsequently were made and two of the agencies (Civil Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration) have been liquidated. After these reorganizations, the divisions under the jurisdiction of the Federal Security Agency and the Administrator, as of January 1, 1944, are as follows: The Social Security Board, the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Education, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Public Health Service, the Office of Community War Service, the Committee on Physical Fitness and the Columbia Institute for the Deaf, Howard University and the American Printing House for the Blind.

A few of these agencies perform strictly federal functions, but most of them provide for cooperative programs jointly conducted by the federal and state governments. A state, in order to participate in the federal activities, must qualify through the adoption of legislative enabling acts or otherwise and set up or designate agencies to perform the functions of the federal-state programs within the state.

The Social Security board, a part of the Federal Security Agency, has five major responsibilities under the social security act approved August 14, 1935, and subsequently amended. These are: administering the federal old-age and survivors insurance program; certifying the conformity of state unemployment compensation laws and public assistance plans with the applicable provisions of the federal law; ascertaining that the administration of state unemployment compensation and public assistance programs is in conformity with federal requirements; determining the amounts of federal grants to which the states are entitled for

administration of their unemployment compensation programs and for assistance payments and administration of their public assistance programs; and studying and recommending methods of providing economic security. The board has its headquarters in Washington and supervises the administration of the law through 12 regional agencies. Denver is headquarters for Region 11, comprising Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah. Richard A. Toomey is acting director for Region 11, with offices in the Equitable building, 730 Seventeenth street.

A brief summary of the activities of the board under the social security act is as follows:

Old Age Assistance (Pensions)—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 is strictly a federal function, payments being made directly to the individual through the United States treasury. It provides monthly benefits 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.

The division maintains field offices in Colorado at Alamosa, Colorado Springs, Denver, Grand Junction, Greeley, Pueblo and Trinidad. Branch offices are located at Boulder and Trinidad.

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 for the calendar year of 1941 there were 39,866,350 workers with taxable wages amounting to more than \$40,304,000,000 on the division's records.

The number of workers in Colorado, the amount of taxable wages (in thousands of dollars) and average taxable

wage for the fiscal years of 1937, 1938 and 1939 and for calendar years of 1940 and 1941, are as follows:

Year	No. of Workers	Taxable Wages (000 omitted)	Average Taxable Wage
1937....	231,142	\$172,686	\$747
1938....	233,818	173,588	742
1939....	245,818	182,848	744
1940....	245,025	185,239	756
1941....	272,175	227,538	836

There were 5,161 benefits in force in Colorado on December 31, 1942, and the monthly payments aggregated \$95,057.

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. A summary of the Colorado act and tables showing the status of the fund, payments made and other details is indexed under "Unemployment Compensation" and will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

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. In the chapter under that heading will be found a review of its activities in Colorado.

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
1943	73,722.00
1944	77,817.00

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
1943	44,086.00
1944	44,269.00

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 and a summary of the activities within the state is given in the section of this chapter devoted to that department.

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 for Vocational Education, under the State 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.

Payments made to Colorado under the provisions of title VI of the Social Security act for fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Amount
1942	\$116,700.00
1943	115,938.78

Venerable Diseases—The Division of Venerable Diseases of the Public Health Service under the Federal Security Agency operates in Colorado through the State Board of Health. During the fiscal year 1941-42 congress appropriated \$8,750,000 for venerable disease control. The allocation for Colorado for the fiscal year 1942 was \$56,491, of which \$53,400 was paid. This covered the state department's aid for administration, consultation and technical information, public education, case-finding and case-holding, laboratory, treatment facilities, drugs and training. The amount of federal aid budgeted for the state in the fiscal year of 1943 was \$85,348, of which \$82,342 was paid.

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 and information concerning the activities in Colorado are given in the section devoted to that department in this chapter.

War Emergency Programs—These programs are administered by the Social Security Board for persons in the United States for civilian war benefits, civilian war assistance and services and assistance to enemy aliens and others affected by restrictive governmental action. The programs also provide for the payment of disability and survivor benefits, services and assistance in case of injury or death resulting from enemy action among certain defense workers. The programs in Colorado are very small and outside of enemy aliens there have been no cases. These are cleared through the State Department of Public Welfare.

Community War Services—The Office of Community War Services operates as the war arm of the Federal Security Agency to help states and communities provide health, medical care, welfare, recreation education and related services necessitated by the war effort. It serves as a correlating center for health and welfare activities both within the Federal Security Agency and in other federal and private organizations. Throughout the country it works through state admin-

istrative agencies and with state and local defense councils and other community planning groups. A regional office is maintained at 730 Seventeenth street, Denver. This office makes recommendations on all Lanham Act projects in this area.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Colorado took steps early in 1936 to qualify for federal-state cooperation under the provisions of the federal Social Security act. The Welfare Organization act of 1936, adopted by a special session of the legislature, was approved March 28, 1936, and became effective April 1, 1936. The Old Age Assistance (pensions) Act was approved March 31, 1936, and as of the same date the Aid to the Blind act and Aid to Dependent Children act became effective.

The Welfare Organization Act of 1936 created the State Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the state board of public welfare, a director of public welfare and such other officers and employes as were specifically authorized. Under the organization act the new board became the successor to the Official Colorado State Relief committee.

The State Department administers or supervises all forms of public assistance, including general home relief, outdoor and indoor care for persons in need, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and such other welfare activities or services as may be vested in it by law; acts as agent of the federal government in welfare matters of mutual concern; administers federal funds granted to the state for these purposes; designates county departments to serve as agents in the performance of all state welfare activities in the counties, etc.

The act provides for the establishment of county departments of public welfare in all counties, consisting of boards of public welfare, county directors of public welfare and necessary employes. The county boards consist of the board of county commissioners in each county, except in Denver, where the department of health and charity is the welfare organization. Provisions also are made for two or more counties to form district welfare organizations in lieu of a single county organization. The board of county commissioners makes the appropriations where necessary to maintain the welfare service within the

county and to defray the administrative expenses of the county board.

Another act provided for the establishment of the state public welfare fund, which shall consist of all money appropriated by the general assembly for public welfare activities, all grants in aid from the federal government, and such other funds as may be provided. The state board is trustee for this fund and is charged with its administration and the distribution of money therein. The state treasurer is custodian. Each county or district organization also must establish a county public welfare fund to take care of funds received from the state board and appropriations of county commissioners.

The Department of Public Welfare began to function as of April 1, 1936. Transfers to the welfare fund included \$789,243 accumulated sales tax; \$415,332 unexpended balance of the old age pension fund in the various counties; \$15,099 unexpended balance in the state blind benefit fund; and \$1,100,750, first allotment of federal funds to the state.

Receipts from all sources (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
1942	23,883,928.93
1943	25,477,274.17
Total	\$158,275,057.35

*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
1942	23,474,273.54
1943	24,416,512.89
Total	\$153,315,922.48

*April 1 to December 31.

A table is published herewith showing receipts and expenditures and balances for the calendar years of 1943, 1942, 1941 and 1940. 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 1943 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 1943 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 Department of Public Welfare to handle all welfare matters, was approved March 28. It became the successor of the Official Colorado State Relief committee. An old age assistance act also

was approved on March 31. It met the requirements of the federal Social Security board and was approved, effective April 1, 1936. This act placed the minimum age limit at 65 years, provided that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States and must have resided in Colorado for five years out of the last nine years. The last year must be continuous. Pension payments were based on the resources and needs of the individual, with a limit of \$30 per month per person. It also provided for funeral expenses of a pensioner, not to exceed \$100. Under this act the state's share of pensions was provided out of 50 per cent of the welfare fund. The welfare fund received all of the sales tax, liquor tax, use tax and an additional 10 per cent of inheritance taxes and 10 per cent of incorporation fees.

A constitutional amendment, placed on the ballot by petition, was adopted at the general election on November 3, 1936, providing for an old age pension fund and establishing a new age limit and a minimum for pension payments. The sources of the pension fund as established in the amendment are: 85 per cent of all retail sales tax; 85 per cent of use tax; 85 per cent of all liquor license fees and taxes; an additional 10 per cent of all inheritance taxes and 10 per cent of all incorporation fees. The age limit for pensions was reduced to 60 years under certain qualifications to be set up by the legislature and the minimum pension placed at \$45 per month. The "jack pot," any amount left in the pension fund at the end of the year, is to be distributed on a pro rata basis to the pensioners. This fund, created as of January 1, 1937, provided for pensions under the old law until September 1, 1937, when the qualifying act of the legislature approved May 14, went into effect. This act set up a requirement of 35 years continuous residence of persons between 60 and 65 years of age and five years out of nine, the last year continuous, for persons 65 or older. The new law was approved by the federal Social Security board on August 4, 1937. On September 1 all previous awards were cancelled and new awards were made under the new regulations.

The 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
1936 (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
1942	18,129,098
1943	19,824,326
Total	\$117,813,288

A table published herewith shows revenues, by source, expenditures and balances of the old age pension fund for 1939 to 1943, inclusive.

Another table gives the number of recipients of old age pensions by months for the calendar years of 1943, 1942, 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 1943 and 1942, are as follows:

Month	1943		1942	
	Av. Award	Av. Payment	Av. Award	Av. Payment
January	\$41.09	\$38.09	\$40.90	\$32.90
February	41.11	40.11	40.89	40.89
March	41.03	39.03	40.95	30.95
April	41.13	40.13	40.96	30.96
May	41.13	40.13	40.96	31.96
June	41.15	36.15	40.99	30.99
July	41.14	36.14	41.01	33.01
August	41.13	41.13	41.06	37.06
September	41.15	41.15	41.02	37.02
October	41.16	41.16	41.03	37.03
November	41.15	41.15	41.05	40.05
December	41.15	41.15	41.06	41.06

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, 1943, with comparisons for the same month in 1942, for the state, is as follows:

	December	
	1943	1942
Number for whom payments were made:		
Families	3,607	4,924
Children	9,602	12,346
Average number children in family	2.7	2.5
Average award:		
Families	\$35.30	\$31.68
Children	13.26	12.63

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; to assist in the development of child guidance clinics in the state and to assist community organizations in the development of group and recreational activities. The plan for 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 1943 there were 17 trained and experienced child welfare workers serving on the staffs of local county departments of public welfare. The number of children served in the state was 4,443, which compares with 2,840

in 1941. 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 213 persons receiving assistance on December 31, 1943, of which 181 were sanatorium and 32 were out-patient cases.

Surplus Commodities Division—The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, under the Department of Agriculture, until July 1, 1942, conducted a program for increasing the purchasing power of the American farmer through the diversion of farm surpluses into public assistance channels. Certain farm commodities were purchased under the program to relieve the market of excess crops. Distribution was made through certified agencies within the states and in Colorado the distribution was the responsibility of the surplus commodity division of the State Department of Public Welfare, which cooperated with the county departments of public welfare in distributing these commodities to persons certified by the county departments as being eligible to receive the commodities. The division also has the function of distributing the output of the canning, gardening and sewing projects which were carried on by the Works Project Administration.

The food received in the state warehouses in Denver was processed, packed and shipped to the counties for

distribution. The monetary value of all commodities distributed in the calendar years were as follows:

Year	Amount
1939	\$1,138,150
1940	1,454,316
1941	1,886,563
1942*	1,457,507
1943	562,887

*Shipments were terminated July 1, 1942, and distribution during the last six months of the year was made on such food, clothing and household articles as were on hand in the warehouses.

In 1941, distribution included 15,760,855 pounds of food, 743,026 garments and 53,358 items of household goods.

When the Surplus Commodity Corporation suspended the distribution of foods to the state on a relief basis, the Department of Agriculture set up the lend-lease program. Later, however, when surpluses occurred which could not be covered by the lend lease program, it was again necessary to distribute these surpluses throughout the United States. On January 1, 1943, the Department of Agriculture organized the Food Distribution Administration within the War Food Administration. This office obtains outlets for agricultural commodities purchased in its removal of seasonable surpluses program, for price stabilization purposes, by receiving applications for participation from state, county and local welfare departments, public and private eleemosynary institutions and non-profit child feeding programs.

In Colorado the State Department of Public Welfare is the designated agency to receive and distribute these surpluses to institutions, public and private, in the state. Shipments of commodities arrive in the state in car-load lots and, therefore, must be distributed to the institutions in large quantities and in accordance with the storage facilities of the institutions. In 1943, Colorado institutions received commodities in the monetary value of \$136,653.46.

The State Department of Public Welfare continues to distribute clothing, mattresses, and household articles still on hand in the warehouses, through the county departments of public welfare to needy persons in those counties.

Food Stamp Plan—The food stamp plan was assured for Colorado by an agreement between the Federal Surplus Commodity Administration, the State Department of Public Welfare, and the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare on November 17, 1939. The plan,

which was entirely voluntary, enabled recipients of public assistance to purchase orange-colored stamps and receive free blue stamps in the amount of 50 per cent of the orange stamps. These were 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 was 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. The average monthly value of orange stamps sold in Denver in 1941 was \$157,632, accompanied by \$76,960 in blue stamps.

During the year 1942, \$2,252,029 of orange-colored stamps were sold and forwarded to eligible persons in Colorado and were accompanied by blue stamps valued at \$1,087,679.

The Food Stamp Plan was closed on February 28, 1943.

Other Activities—Under a cooperative plan between the state department and Colorado Selective Service, the county departments of public welfare furnish medical and social histories on all registrants to be used by the medical examiners at induction centers. These reports, confidential in nature, are secured by workers approved as medical field agents by Selective Service. Furnishing information to the Colorado State Hospital in Pueblo is included among other functions of the department. The various county departments, upon request, secure medical and social histories which are utilized by the hospital in the diagnosis, treatment, parole and discharge of patients. During the time the WPA, NYA and CCC programs were operative, the Departments of Public Welfare made the investigations of eligibles for the WPA projects, the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps projects; purchased materials for WPA sewing projects; and sponsored 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 the 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	1943		1942		1941	
	Class A	Total	Class A	Total	Class A	Total
January	39,131	42,061	39,486	42,951	38,271	41,864
February	39,627	41,905	39,531	42,968	38,238	41,830
March	39,034	41,864	39,533	42,957	38,427	42,014
April	38,931	41,696	39,517	42,897	38,630	42,209
May	38,748	41,451	39,586	42,918	38,779	42,406
June	38,718	41,376	39,515	42,787	38,920	42,551
July	38,810	41,435	39,459	42,705	38,989	42,600
August	38,923	41,519	39,406	42,516	39,031	42,608
September	38,970	41,515	39,394	42,512	39,137	42,697
October	38,971	41,457	39,348	42,405	39,259	42,762
November	39,007	41,460	39,296	42,304	39,368	42,895
December	39,054	41,479	39,213	42,189	39,412	42,899

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES
AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, CALENDAR YEARS, 1940
TO 1943, INCLUSIVE**

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	1943		Amount 1942	Amount 1941	Amount 1940
	Amount	Per cent			
Balance, January 1.....	\$ 2,957,686	...	\$ 2,464,998	\$ 1,677,899	\$ 1,295,696
RECEIPTS					
Sales tax.....	\$ 9,893,340	38.8	\$ 8,437,118	\$ 7,957,915	\$ 6,946,076
Liquor taxes.....	2,947,181	11.6	3,092,010	2,374,674	2,316,233
Use tax.....	261,517	1.4	361,192	435,037	358,739
Inheritance tax (10%).....	66,782	.3	86,836	94,441	69,340
Incorporation fees (10%)...	370	...	803	683	767
Recoveries old age assistance	.....	...	25,411	25,158	32,108
License fees, cities and towns (liquor).....	380,683	1.5	403,344	406,867	886,413
Appropriation — unemployable relief.....	1,269,725	5.0	1,747,475	1,779,353	1,952,826
Appropriation—tuberculosis fund	84,467	.3	98,900	76,100	50,000
Appropriation, emergency relief administration.....	.....	...	.....	.....	60,000
Federal grants in aid.....	10,355,927	40.7	9,627,590	10,164,613	9,115,290
Sales, use tax and liquor surplus .....	.....	...	.....	119,444	.....
Miscellaneous receipts	\$117,282	.4	3,250	6,860	4,686
Total receipts.....	\$25,477,274	100.0	\$23,883,929	\$23,441,145	\$21,792,478
Total balance and receipts	\$28,434,960	...	\$26,348,927	\$25,119,044	\$23,088,174
EXPENDITURES					
Old age pensions (including burials)	\$19,798,101	81.1	\$18,129,098	\$17,032,329	\$15,925,563
Aid to dependent children...	1,256,704	5.2	1,585,632	1,704,976	1,580,727
Aid to blind (including burials and treatment)...	196,981	.8	205,939	182,159	163,450
Child welfare service.....	44,537	.2	44,676	41,792	37,298
Allotments for unemployment relief	1,269,725	5.2	1,722,474	1,754,353	1,927,378
Purchase and distribution of surplus commodities...	32,579	.1	83,774	131,796	106,773
Tuberculosis expenditures..	97,400	.4	92,698	66,709	52,039
Sponsorship of WPA Projects	6,417	...	116,497	147,383	133,401
State administrative expense	215,672	.9	239,789	221,337	193,963
State's share of county administration expense.....	597,015	2.4	677,260	743,316	714,713
Transfer to general fund ¹ ..	885,649	3.6	573,915	566,519	500,561
Audit exceptions ².....	.....	...	2,521	61,349	71,445
Miscellaneous expense.....	15,733	.1	1	28	2,964
Total expenditures.....	\$24,416,513	100.0	\$23,474,274	\$22,654,046	\$21,410,275
Balance December 31 ³	4,018,447	...	2,874,653	2,464,998	1,677,899
Grand total.....	\$28,434,960	...	\$26,348,927	\$25,119,044	\$23,088,174

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 \$1,817,862.24 for 1943; \$1,637,777.91 for 1942; \$1,735,824.62 for 1941; and \$1,249,068.19 for 1940, in old age pension fund.

⁴Includes \$98,500 in food stamp revolving fund.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES OF OLD AGE PENSION FUND, BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Balance on January 1.....	\$ 1,661,057	\$ 1,756,041	\$ 1,249,068	\$ 945,218	\$ 1,185,447
REVENUES					
Sales tax.....	\$ 7,988,872	\$ 6,812,973	\$ 6,426,016	\$ 5,608,956	\$ 5,507,100
Liquor tax.....	2,379,849	2,496,798	1,917,550	1,870,358	1,836,322
Use tax.....	291,925	291,662	351,292	289,682	260,880
Inheritance taxes (10%).....	63,443	82,495	89,719	65,873	130,357
Incorporation fees (10%).....	352	763	648	728	1,080
Beer and liquor licenses—cities.....	380,682	403,344	406,867	886,413	347,492
Total state revenue.....	\$11,105,123	\$10,088,035	\$ 9,192,092	\$ 8,722,010	\$ 8,083,231
Recoveries and adjustments.....	19,402	25,428	26,625	30,900	18,885
Treasurers' surplus.....			112,808		
Federal grants in aid.....	8,874,445	7,920,650	8,207,776	7,476,503	5,534,660
Total all revenue.....	\$19,998,971	\$18,034,113	\$17,539,301	\$16,229,413	\$13,636,776
Total balance and revenue.....	\$21,660,027	\$19,790,154	\$18,788,369	\$17,174,631	\$14,822,223
EXPENDITURES					
Pensions.....	\$19,736,163	\$18,026,002	\$16,924,784	\$15,817,705	\$13,773,686
Burials.....	88,163	103,096	107,544	107,858	103,318
Total expenditures.....	\$19,824,326	\$18,129,098	\$17,032,328	\$15,925,563	\$13,877,004
Balance December 31 ¹	1,835,701	1,661,057	1,756,041	1,249,068	945,219
Total expenditures and balance....	\$21,660,027	\$19,790,154	\$18,788,369	\$17,174,631	\$14,822,223

¹This sum includes \$865,493.66 for 1943; \$777,813.05 for 1942; \$1,005,325.07 for 1941; \$459,215.41 for 1940 and \$125,480.46 for 1939, 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
1942.....	528,539.38	68,646.39	316,172.88	88,697.95	2,270,077.99	3,272,134.59
1943.....	412,488.61	64,842.18	274,004.81	92,724.22	2,062,312.71	2,906,372.53
Total....	\$3,439,413.04	\$ 400,312.65	\$2,709,719.91	\$ 394,421.65	\$13,250,660.20	\$20,194,533.45

*These expenditures do not include county funds used for sponsorship of WPA projects. WPA was discontinued in 1942.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

YEAR	Unemployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Administration	Tuberculosis Assistance	Total
1936* ----	\$ 2,674,149.00	\$ 5,160,568.78	\$ 77,143.44	\$ 231,779.35	\$ 228,860.27	-----	\$ 8,372,500.84
1937 ----	2,511,671.64	11,340,260.09	146,672.66	750,012.85	395,041.12	-----	15,143,658.36
1938 ----	2,364,968.98	13,656,032.37	150,296.54	881,147.83	425,266.92	\$ 42,953.12	17,520,665.76
1939 ----	2,211,032.09	13,878,829.29	157,695.70	1,123,421.23	552,490.10	53,711.54	17,977,179.95
1940 ----	1,927,378.40	15,903,374.58	163,474.36	1,538,861.03	713,114.88	49,922.19	20,296,125.44
1941 ----	1,754,353.19	17,013,080.33	178,743.09	1,704,858.28	739,861.66	58,995.27	21,449,891.82
1942 ----	1,722,474.55	18,106,750.09	205,653.60	1,610,819.85	688,987.11	88,479.48	22,423,164.68
1943 ----	1,269,725.00	19,797,697.45	196,981.07	1,256,704.01	597,014.79	93,400.54	23,211,522.86
Total....	\$16,435,752.85	\$114,856,592.98	\$1,276,660.46	\$9,097,604.43	\$4,340,636.85	\$ 387,462.14	\$146,394,709.71

*April 1 to December 31.

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, 1943**

(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	\$ 21,150	\$ 278,568	\$ 1,141	\$ 16,552	\$ 9,037	\$ 894	\$ 327,343
Alamosa	9,000	126,650	1,630	11,328	4,846	540	153,994
Arapahoe	28,700	521,831	4,170	29,254	18,823	1,368	604,147
Archuleta	2,450	75,916	177	3,934	2,266	....	84,743
Baca	8,100	139,838	....	5,792	3,141	454	157,325
Bent	4,200	134,298	495	2,504	6,872	379	148,747
Boulder	47,500	718,601	8,890	38,679	19,423	8,607	841,639
Chaffee	10,700	184,101	2,682	8,469	4,782	....	210,736
Cheyenne	3,400	82,960	540	3,939	2,350	....	93,190
Clear Creek	5,350	49,831	1,762	4,108	1,661	157	62,869
Conejos	5,250	232,299	1,968	11,859	6,324	66	257,765
Costilla	14,500	154,060	1,771	5,536	5,840	806	182,514
Crowley	7,300	98,488	128	4,663	4,321	1,165	116,065
Custer	2,250	59,674	1,270	2,591	3,294	....	69,079
Delta	13,500	407,230	3,129	21,834	10,177	1,047	456,916
Denver	457,000	5,417,454	53,857	389,947	158,058	24,863	6,501,178
Dolores	1,600	26,563	....	1,467	1,875	....	31,505
Douglas	3,050	51,532	1,023	4,468	2,510	1,005	63,588
Eagle	6,750	65,840	39	5,906	3,509	120	82,165
Elbert	3,575	81,302	158	3,060	2,692	....	90,787
El Paso	50,100	1,079,684	10,076	55,986	27,822	5,362	1,229,030
Fremont	16,800	537,333	6,074	26,455	8,786	706	596,154
Garfield	7,550	229,111	2,091	10,428	7,986	287	257,452
Gilpin	4,000	31,465	....	1,215	2,253	283	39,217
Grand	2,950	37,951	210	1,373	1,544	....	44,028
Gunnison	5,900	66,031	....	5,381	3,420	....	80,732
Hinsdale	250	5,943	....	....	518	....	6,710
Huerfano	20,100	369,184	4,629	18,851	14,355	2,649	429,768
Jackson	1,550	16,517	....	1,296	609	328	20,299
Jefferson	25,250	479,462	4,158	23,641	14,881	2,405	549,797
Kiowa	3,950	69,043	1,235	2,844	3,784	....	80,856
Kit Carson	7,500	211,072	976	11,003	5,696	....	236,247
Lake	6,700	54,902	632	3,394	2,689	835	69,152
La Plata	19,800	288,771	2,520	24,137	6,802	1,055	343,086
Larimer	48,500	781,902	5,460	43,963	20,319	2,720	902,863
Las Animas	39,900	707,229	11,554	47,831	24,547	4,612	835,672
Lincoln	3,950	125,925	1,020	6,743	4,217	229	142,084
Logan	14,650	259,588	2,423	16,605	7,142	1,453	301,861
Mesa	12,900	589,260	5,293	20,988	17,322	2,144	647,909
Mineral	550	10,108	....	734	630	....	12,022
Moffat	4,700	73,439	630	3,729	2,312	....	84,810
Montezuma	9,400	182,559	2,044	17,344	3,961	488	215,796
Montrose	12,450	324,031	2,939	13,640	6,629	1,108	360,797
Morgan	12,500	206,260	435	24,678	10,673	936	355,482
Otero	16,950	420,467	3,241	31,430	16,313	5,016	493,418
Ouray	3,050	38,882	722	2,059	1,248	....	45,960
Park	4,050	45,097	373	1,714	2,738	242	54,214
Phillips	3,000	112,188	360	3,698	2,098	231	121,574
Pitkin	5,150	53,877	1,001	1,633	2,453	....	64,114
Prowers	15,300	264,154	2,451	20,089	7,565	676	310,235
Pueblo	78,500	1,041,032	20,558	60,364	28,963	7,377	1,236,794
Río Blanco	3,150	54,658	205	2,305	2,449	....	62,767
Río Grande	4,700	192,291	805	9,217	5,571	736	213,320
Routt	11,700	141,589	1,323	10,100	4,947	....	169,660
Saguache	2,950	109,645	435	4,930	1,751	....	119,711
San Juan	3,650	21,917	390	720	1,087	....	27,764
San Miguel	2,000	40,096	789	1,717	1,703	....	46,305
Sedgwick	2,700	66,341	315	3,002	2,433	291	75,081
Summit	2,400	29,666	....	297	2,357	....	34,719
Teller	5,700	93,154	2,167	3,312	2,228	....	106,561
Washington	7,150	150,103	....	11,985	4,516	....	173,754
Weld	97,000	973,255	10,123	116,718	28,321	9,761	1,235,178
Yuma	13,400	205,479	2,494	13,265	7,576	....	242,215
Total	\$1,269,725	\$19,797,697	\$ 196,981	\$1,256,704	\$ 597,015	\$ 93,401	\$23,211,523

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: EXPENDITURES FOR
WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY, 1943**

(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	\$ 5,398	\$ 399	\$ 4,012	\$ 911	\$ 17,785	\$ 28,504
Alamosa	3,756	527	2,183	587	5,602	12,655
Arapahoe	9,461	1,341	7,441	1,280	24,320	43,845
Archuleta	1,321	59	1,159	.....	2,050	4,590
Baca	1,831	.....	1,445	390	5,728	9,394
Bent	798	159	2,500	424	5,042	8,923
Boulder	12,769	2,985	7,791	8,213	47,351	79,109
Chaffee	2,746	892	2,295	.....	7,232	13,164
Cheyenne	1,287	170	1,098	.....	3,192	5,748
Clear Creek...	1,319	587	832	201	4,815	7,754
Conejos	3,986	655	2,775	79	2,427	9,923
Costilla	1,894	592	3,429	774	335	7,024
Crowley	1,516	39	1,880	1,168	9,506	14,108
Custer	873	413	1,374	.....	2,424	5,084
Delta	7,256	1,028	4,830	973	15,450	29,538
Denver	12,627	17,622	70,773	25,561	1,330,053	1,571,634
Dolores	463	.....	1,084	.....	1,444	2,991
Douglas	1,441	347	1,169	1,015	3,544	7,516
Eagle	1,897	16	1,692	120	9,059	12,785
Elbert	962	52	1,275	.....	3,397	5,686
El Paso.....	18,498	3,236	14,660	4,855	57,558	98,807
Fremont	8,725	1,983	3,955	763	11,173	26,599
Garfield	3,260	653	3,983	276	7,115	15,287
Gilpin	384	.....	1,001	248	1,232	2,864
Grand	442	80	715	.....	2,301	3,538
Gunnison	1,778	.....	1,478	.....	4,994	8,250
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	179	.....	102	282
Huerfano	6,198	1,572	6,399	2,401	8,244	24,813
Jackson	434	.....	317	287	934	1,971
Jefferson	7,472	1,405	5,976	2,407	18,948	36,209
Kiowa	874	407	1,679	.....	5,286	8,247
Kit Carson...	3,515	363	2,424	.....	6,175	12,477
Lake	1,399	203	1,386	889	7,878	11,555
La Plata	8,081	837	3,057	891	22,603	35,469
Larimer	14,557	1,855	10,663	2,692	37,186	66,953
Las Animas...	15,893	3,799	10,785	4,639	23,635	58,751
Lincoln	2,192	345	1,570	226	4,335	8,667
Logan	5,517	790	3,501	1,444	14,979	26,232
Mesa	6,923	1,770	8,061	2,192	14,829	33,775
Mineral	240	.....	332	.....	267	840
Moffat	1,184	210	1,130	.....	3,823	6,347
Montezuma ..	5,750	676	1,965	496	4,897	13,784
Montrose	4,594	925	2,883	1,182	4,936	14,521
Morgan	8,148	135	4,518	973	16,998	30,772
Otero	10,339	1,079	7,753	4,987	18,377	42,534
Ouray	637	216	563	.....	3,413	4,829
Park	542	127	1,547	285	4,284	6,785
Phillips	1,215	120	953	195	3,704	6,187
Pitkin	509	306	1,065	.....	1,646	3,525
Prowers	6,592	815	4,253	658	15,559	27,876
Pueblo	20,104	6,782	15,684	7,341	77,338	127,249
Rio Blanco...	726	69	1,056	.....	2,017	3,868
Rio Grande...	3,041	245	3,429	791	2,561	10,068
Routt	3,307	442	2,597	.....	8,212	14,557
Saguache	1,594	145	875	.....	1,241	3,855
San Juan	238	150	546	.....	3,139	4,073
San Miguel...	575	243	688	.....	3,206	4,711
Sedgwick	984	107	1,093	291	2,699	5,175
Summit	95	.....	1,047	.....	3,403	4,544
Teller	1,104	710	921	.....	4,874	7,609
Washington...	3,838	.....	2,364	.....	6,319	12,521
Weld	37,987	3,331	10,525	9,619	102,195	163,657
Yuma	4,403	828	3,392	.....	17,142	25,765
Total	\$ 412,489	\$ 64,842	\$ 274,005	\$ 92,724	\$2,062,313	\$2,906,373

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Bureau of Employment Security is the federal agency within the Social Security Board designated to administer the unemployment compensation functions of the federal-state program. 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 administration of the program in Colorado is conducted by the Colorado Department of Employment Security within the Industrial Commission of Colorado. The unemployment compensation act of Colorado was approved by the Governor on November 20, 1936, and by the Social Security Board on November 27, 1936. The state division within the Industrial Commission was set up as of 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 1939 and 1943. 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.

Unemployment Compensation — The unemployment compensation act of Colorado covers in general the collection of taxes levied upon employers payrolls in the state at rates corresponding to those in the federal act. The proceeds of the levy, including interest on the trust fund, penalties and interest on delinquencies, make up an unemployment compensation trust fund which can be used only for the payment of benefits accruing to unemployed workers in the state. This fund is deposited in the United States treasury. 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 com-

pensation, 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 base rate for the unemployment compensation tax in Colorado is 2.7 per cent of the taxable wage of the employee, which is paid by the employer without payroll deductions. The federal government, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, collects 3 per cent of the taxable wage, but against same allows a 90 per cent deduction for tax payments made to the state. In Colorado this leaves a net of three-tenths of 1 per cent collected by the federal government which goes into the federal general fund from which state administrative costs are paid.

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, 1943, is as follows:

Clearing account (state treasury)	\$ 1,421.39
Employment trust fund (U. S. treasury)	24,828,799.63
Benefit payment account (First National bank)....	3,542.47

Total cash assets.....\$24,833,763.49

The levying of contributions to the unemployment compensation fund in Colorado under the state law began in 1936, and contributions and interest collected up to December 31, 1943, 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
1942	6,137,035.03
1943	6,554,343.70
Total	\$37,092,094.82

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 1943, were \$10,869,366.35. The distribution by years is as follows:

Year	Amount
1939	\$3,471,433.51
1940	4,176,033.79
1941	2,229,297.31
1942	826,307.38
1943	166,294.36
Total	\$10,869,366.35

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
1942	209,710.99
1943	142,348.94

The effect of the war on employment and wages is reflected in the data on contributions to the trust fund and benefit payments. Total benefit payments in Colorado in 1940 amounted to \$4,176,034 and in 1943 to \$166,294, a decrease of \$4,009,740 or 96 per cent. In 1943 there were only 4,474 claims filed for unemployment compensation, a decrease of 93 per cent compared with 1940.

Contributions to the fund, including interest, rose from \$4,924,986 in 1940 to \$6,554,343 in 1943, a gain of \$1,629,357 or 33 per cent. The increase reflected not only the greater employment but better wages, and took place on an average contribution rate of 2.0 per cent in 1943 as compared with the normal rate of 2.7 per cent.

The trust fund, benefiting from these conditions and building up funds with which to anticipate any post-war reversals in the trend, increased from \$9,923,222 at the end of 1940 to \$24,833,763 at the close of 1943, a gain of \$14,910,591 or 150 per cent.

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. On September 17, 1942, the President transferred the United States Employment Service from the Social Security Board to the War Manpower Commission and it became a part of the Bureau of Placement. The State Department of Employment Security, in the meantime, is keeping its organization intact on a reduced scale on the "loan" basis while the employment service is merged into the national war effort.

Three accompanying tables gives information on the unemployment compensation operations in the state.

EMERGENCY RELIEF IN COLORADO, 1933-1935

The final statistical report of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which administered federal funds from March, 1933, to December, 1935, inclusive, in granting aid to state and local bodies for relief, reveals that obligations incurred for general relief and special emergency relief programs in Colorado amounted to \$50,440,036. Included in the total are state and local funds employed in January and February, 1933, before the federal agency was created. Of that amount, federal funds accounted for \$39,412,141 or 78.1 per cent; state funds \$5,456,455 or 10.8 per cent; and local funds \$5,571,440 or 11.1 per cent. During the same period the obligations incurred for the United States and its territories amounted to \$4,819,225,130, of which 62 per cent were federal funds, 18.4 per cent state funds, and 19.6 per cent local funds.

The peak in general relief was reached in Colorado in March, 1935, when 247,567 persons were receiving assistance, and the minimum was in December, 1935, when the number dropped to 10,969. This rapid decrease reflects activities during the period of liquidation of FERA, when persons receiving relief were being transferred

to other federal agencies engaged in promoting public works. The totals given above do not include the civil works program, which was inaugurated in December, 1932, nor such special programs as the emergency education program, rural rehabilitation, transient relief and college students aid.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: AMOUNTS OF ALL BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN COLORADO, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

GROUP	1943	1942	1941	1940
Agriculture	\$ 1,050	\$ 3,054	(1)	(1)
Mining	45,688	132,702	\$ 543,506	\$1,119,046
Construction	59,870	147,547	364,688	824,088
Manufacturing	23,725	176,594	434,472	807,104
Transportation, Communication and other utilities	3,782	46,403	128,296	194,366
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,001	232,355	451,519	724,885
Finance, insurance and real estate....	2,507	21,159	47,345	56,631
Service, including professional.....	10,254	65,987	247,175	413,820
Miscellaneous	417	506	12,296	36,094
Total	\$ 166,294	\$ 826,307	\$2,229,297	\$4,176,034

(1) Included under "Miscellaneous."

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Balance beginning of year.....	\$18,444,902	\$13,130,680	\$ 9,923,322	\$10,695,167
Receipts:				
Net contributions.....	6,117,503	5,788,162	5,162,583	4,646,385
Interest on contributions, etc.....	7,827	4,767	8,356	12,750
Interest on trust fund.....	429,018	344,106	259,460	265,849
Total receipts	\$ 6,554,343	\$ 6,137,035	\$ 5,430,399	\$ 4,924,985
Balance and receipts.....	\$24,999,245	\$19,267,715	\$15,353,721	\$15,620,152
Disbursements:				
Benefit payments (net).....	\$ 165,482	\$ 822,814	\$ 2,223,041	\$ 4,168,790
Transferred to railroad retirement board				1,528,040
Total disbursements.....	\$ 165,482	\$ 822,814	\$ 2,223,041	\$ 5,696,830
Balance end of year.....	\$24,833,763	\$18,444,902	\$13,130,680	\$ 9,923,322

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID TO COLORADO CLAIMANTS, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Employment Security)

COUNTY	1943	1942	1941	1940
Adams	\$ 1,402.95	\$ 9,923.43	\$ 26,195.95	\$ 40,595.74
Alamosa	154.50	4,697.58	9,766.03	21,959.19
Arapahoe	4,047.95	24,350.39	54,336.58	105,372.07
Archuleta .....	.....	1,164.34	2,358.33	3,262.57
Baca .....	.....	421.55	749.07	1,290.12
Bent .....	.....	2,990.29	12,044.58	14,992.52
Boulder	18,537.06	43,119.96	133,187.45	272,662.58
Chaffee	2,410.88	3,612.57	18,508.17	36,286.62
Cheyenne .....	.....	36.25	237.67	456.89
Clear Creek	716.15	3,208.67	15,557.24	29,953.41
Conejos	102.86	261.25	1,968.55	3,816.55
Costilla .....	.....	163.04	1,003.43	1,408.66
Crowley	152.97	453.12	4,675.66	5,739.05
Custer .....	.....	15.00	413.61	1,022.97
Delta	426.98	6,443.79	21,642.25	38,990.83
Denver	51,066.86	335,101.13	706,857.64	1,296,349.38
Dolores	45.00	568.80	844.96	3,925.82
Douglas .....	.....	909.98	1,819.95	3,722.45
Eagle	274.82	1,250.21	7,867.66	9,752.06
Elbert .....	.....	386.39	953.80	1,543.40
El Paso	4,918.35	28,011.10	105,009.08	189,314.26
Fremont	3,173.46	9,354.74	64,336.99	167,931.59
Garfield	90.91	3,672.95	12,578.08	18,770.80
Gilpin	423.09	2,412.01	12,096.84	14,077.54
Grand	212.25	2,276.20	11,707.35	22,499.78
Gunnison .....	.....	2,112.50	12,818.04	53,412.12
Hinsdale	15.00	95.95	315.00	291.20
Huerfano	44.18	5,733.31	26,607.81	57,621.43
Jackson .....	.....	419.77	4,195.59	7,155.61
Jefferson	5,377.08	21,973.65	49,474.38	87,925.37
Kiowa	15.00	25.00	595.73	867.55
Kit Carson	150.00	876.87	2,031.22	2,149.56
Lake	330.00	1,512.47	14,615.78	41,172.21
La Plata	154.08	9,965.61	23,378.25	54,044.46
Larimer	4,435.58	21,396.38	58,467.62	131,341.14
Las Animas	456.56	9,404.76	24,022.51	85,953.16
Lincoln	137.97	590.01	1,047.92	1,874.31
Logan	222.86	3,712.85	8,981.78	25,267.19
Mesa	620.48	9,102.48	39,186.65	71,202.26
Mineral	93.75	169.18	962.89	954.13
Moffat .....	.....	1,497.70	4,057.64	9,392.60
Montezuma .....	.....	5,947.32	26,195.91	24,676.60
Montrose	273.67	2,599.39	11,735.88	23,914.44
Morgan	715.47	5,046.28	11,903.95	24,438.82
Otero	1,590.03	4,961.36	23,143.59	39,522.17
Ouray	73.50	1,352.43	8,884.38	10,189.23
Park .....	.....	1,900.70	6,264.16	17,236.30
Phillips .....	.....	182.81	1,275.83	1,458.61
Pitkin	274.86	431.42	1,625.39	2,718.96
Prowers	625.51	3,560.85	13,621.40	27,594.95
Pueblo	2,941.53	40,395.88	82,330.89	194,655.74
Rio Blanco	142.42	422.22	2,714.89	2,844.28
Rio Grande	125.00	2,835.87	11,642.84	18,071.52
Routt	9,922.55	3,621.27	28,477.94	116,979.02
Saguache .....	.....	468.16	2,703.49	7,533.30
San Juan	514.53	2,625.03	7,630.93	14,275.33
San Miguel	328.50	1,952.51	11,139.46	15,341.17
Sedgwick	190.75	1,889.74	7,071.91	10,931.44
Summit	646.12	1,959.77	10,302.12	12,231.00
Teller	334.09	611.89	8,066.34	22,038.49
Washington .....	.....	6.50	588.13	3,181.44
Weld	19,641.21	50,321.81	116,634.87	199,935.90
Yuma	404.29	488.34	1,418.30	1,820.53
Out-of-State	26,840.75	119,205.07	331,122.73	447,906.98
Not classified .....	.....	127.53	326.25	216.42
Total	\$ 166,294.36	\$ 826,307.38	\$ 2,229,297.31	\$ 4,176,033.79

Occupations and Employment

State Industrial Commission—Workmen's Compensation—Employment Trends—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 employes 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 618,744 industrial accidents in the state from the time it began to operate in 1915 to the end of 1942, and on account of these there were 127,987 claims for compensation filed with the commission. Of all claims filed, 122,576 were for accidents to males and only 5,411 for accidents to females. There were 4,113 claims for fatalities and the re-

mainder were for non-fatal accidents. The coal industry accounted for 31.9 per cent of all accidents which resulted in death and 18.3 per cent of all non-fatal accidents.

During 1942 the commission received 61,795 reports of accidental injuries suffered within the course of employment, which compares with 36,884 in 1941, an increase of 24,911 or 67.5 per cent, the largest number on record for any year. The increase is credited to the larger numbers employed and additional hazards from war-time employment. 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 employes and those of counties and school districts. Other employers may come under this fund, provide their own insurance, or take out insurance with private agencies.

The compensation insurance fund, out of which all approved claims are paid, shows that in the period 1915-1942 net losses to the amount of \$28,584,003 were paid. Premiums paid for insurance during the same period amounted to \$52,673,916.

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 engaged in laundries, retail trades, beauty shops and public housekeeping. The activities of the division consist in the investigation of claims, the enforcement of the laws and the adjudication of differences. In the period ending with 1942 the division has made a total of 19,508 investigations, most of which were routine for the purpose of explaining the provisions of the wage orders and aiding employees.

The department of wage claims provides for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees concerning wages. During the period from December 1, 1940, to November 30, 1942, the department received for collection 2,137 wage claims and collected 1,486 claims amounting to \$33,328, a monthly average of \$1,388.

**ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS: WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT,
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO, FISCAL YEARS ENDING
NOVEMBER 30**

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1915- 1942
Number of accidents.....	61,795	36,884	31,013	30,592	29,472	618,744
Number of claims:						
Male	6,109	5,496	4,928	4,415	4,576	122,576
Female	464	446	390	258	230	5,411
Total	6,573	5,942	5,318	4,673	4,806	127,987
FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	51	22	23	27	28	1,314
Per cent.....	41.80	18.64	21.10	23.28	25.45	31.95
Metal Industries:						
Number	29	19	29	20	27	802
Per cent.....	23.77	16.10	26.61	17.24	24.55	19.50
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	42	77	57	69	55	1,997
Per cent.....	34.43	65.26	52.29	59.48	50.00	48.55
Total fatal.....	122	118	109	116	110	4,113
NON-FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	565	617	588	559	672	22,699
Per cent.....	8.76	10.59	11.29	12.27	14.31	18.32
Metal Industries:						
Number	444	644	660	615	737	14,509
Per cent.....	6.88	11.06	12.67	13.50	15.69	11.71
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	5,442	4,563	3,961	3,383	3,287	86,666
Per cent.....	84.36	78.35	76.04	74.23	70.00	69.97
Total non-fatal.....	6,451	5,824	5,209	4,557	4,696	123,874
Total all claims.....	6,573	5,942	5,318	4,673	4,806	127,987
Awards by Commission...	900	986	1,098	1,081	1,113	19,080
Awards by referee.....	2,415	2,011	2,146	1,904	1,950	42,871
Compensation agreements approved	5,790	5,329	4,748	3,944	4,020	106,381
Amputations	346	266	174	183	160	4,811
Loss of use.....	482	541	341	354	258	4,342
Permanent total.....	6	11	6	18	11	363
Permanent partial.....	312	396	429	331	241	6,127
Temporary total.....	5,335	4,731	4,333	4,294	4,532	115,639
Temporary partial.....	67	104	72	74	74	1,121
Facial disfigurement.....	68	39	60	61	55	970
Blood poison.....	80	82	46	45	38	1,604
Wholly dependent — fatal claims	92	84	77	76	62	2,234
Partially dependent — fa- tal claims.....	11	15	22	16	7	441
No dependent — fatal claims	18	12	10	24	22	887
Foreign dependent — fatal claims	1	..	..	..	1	274
Compensation Denied:						
Fatal (death).....	25	33	33	26	23	817
Non-fatal	269	208	193	177	158	6,681
Total	294	241	226	203	181	7,498
Compensation reduced....	30	27	4	6	17	312
Average weekly wage.....	\$33.78	\$27.68	\$26.86	\$27.35	\$27.38	\$25.87
Average weekly rate of compensation	\$12.40	\$11.74	\$11.70	\$11.85	\$11.95	\$10.61

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
1940.....	767,904.00	408,683.00	1,637,739.00	2,814,326.00
1941.....	862,387.00	854,283.00	1,826,659.00	3,543,329.00
Totals.....	\$21,220,376.33	\$ 9,837,668.70	\$21,615,870.60	\$52,673,915.63
Net Losses Paid:				
*1915.....	\$ 1,738.02	\$ 2,637.46	\$ 2,563.65	\$ 6,939.13
1916.....	128,719.80	23,188.98	28,535.76	180,444.54
1917.....	191,556.57	58,546.16	42,497.24	292,599.97
1918.....	243,915.88	74,008.02	51,391.68	369,315.58
1919.....	294,156.65	98,135.51	86,546.79	478,838.95
1920.....	356,059.22	111,893.71	128,333.71	596,286.64
1921.....	389,800.87	130,440.08	168,340.20	688,581.15
1922.....	385,124.75	141,611.72	178,710.00	705,446.47
1923.....	499,806.15	134,095.21	201,169.98	835,071.34
1924.....	528,407.02	134,713.11	246,969.03	910,089.16
1925.....	567,364.78	139,083.34	279,972.80	986,420.92
1926.....	596,449.24	139,019.76	310,296.34	1,045,765.34
1927.....	596,618.80	149,883.31	372,349.08	1,118,851.19
1928.....	610,412.52	156,431.50	413,826.79	1,180,670.81
1929.....	618,767.28	180,333.88	484,386.67	1,283,487.83
1930.....	646,477.00	183,490.00	510,018.00	1,339,985.00
1931.....	620,509.00	187,744.00	549,219.00	1,357,472.00
1932.....	486,772.00	165,921.00	540,915.00	1,193,608.00
1933.....	437,012.00	151,213.00	542,274.00	1,130,499.00
1934.....	426,975.00	145,498.00	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
1940.....	347,688.00	205,364.00	1,170,470.00	1,723,522.00
1941.....	351,726.00	243,375.00	1,277,257.00	1,872,358.00
Totals.....	\$11,275,662.55	\$ 3,959,142.75	\$13,349,197.72	\$28,584,003.02

*August 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

	1942	1941	1940	1939
Receipts:				
Cash on hand January 1st.....	\$ 165,079.00	\$ 131,243.36	\$ 208,606.33	\$ 221,953.34
Premiums written	1,867,979.40	1,826,658.97	1,637,739.35	1,750,156.58
Interest received.....	155,235.52	153,071.98	166,685.92	154,140.21
Sales and redemption of bonds and warrants.....	326,774.45	196,532.65	220,381.89	366,440.22
Miscellaneous	10,000.00	10,034.10	20.27	657.30
Premiums due.....	341,054.79	328,266.45	276,640.53	189,341.20
Total	\$2,866,123.16	\$2,645,807.51	\$2,510,074.29	\$2,682,688.85
Disbursements:				
Dividends paid.....	\$ 434,519.96	\$ 442,815.26	\$ 426,864.97	\$ 420,163.15
Compensation and benefits paid.	1,240,398.12	1,277,257.48	1,170,470.42	1,189,370.79
Operating expense.....	181,540.63	161,609.59	149,826.69	148,168.00
Bonds and warrants purchased.	567,580.41	257,991.39	286,568.65	438,790.05
Miscellaneous	6,509.96	.....	16,833.75	950.00
Premiums due.....	180,732.31	341,054.79	328,266.45	276,640.53
Cash on hand.....	254,841.77	165,079.00	131,243.36	208,606.33
Total	\$2,866,123.16	\$2,645,807.51	\$2,510,074.29	\$2,682,688.85

STRIKES IN COLORADO

There were nine strikes in Colorado in 1943 as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This was one less than in 1942 and 1941. The number of workers involved in the 1943 strikes was 7,356, an average of 817 workers per strike or only 0.4 per cent of the total for the United States in that year. The number of man-days idle was 99,153 or 0.7 per cent of lost time in all states. In 1942, only 760 workers in the state were involved in strikes, an average of 76, and only 2,177 man-days time was lost during the year.

The man-days lost by workers in Colorado in 1942 was the smallest over a period of 16 years with the exception of 1929 and 1931. The large increase in 1943 is credited to the coal miners' strike. The figures on this strike are not broken down for Colorado, but for the nation more than 69 per cent of the total strike idleness resulted from coal-mine stoppages.

There were 3,752 strikes in the United States in 1943, in which 1,

981,279 workers were involved. Idleness during these strikes amounted to 13,500,529 man-days, which was equivalent to 0.15 per cent of the available working time. Thirty-seven states had a larger number of strikes in 1943 than Colorado and 17 reported more man-days of idleness.

An accompanying table gives a summary of strikes in Colorado from 1927 to 1943, inclusive. It shows Colorado has been comparatively free from important strikes or lockouts in that period. 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.

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 1943, 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
1942.....	10	760	0.1	76	2,177	0.1
1943.....	9	7,356	0.4	817	99,153	0.7

(1) Less than a tenth of 1 per cent.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

The 68th 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, 1942. Ratification by 36 states is necessary to make it effective.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND IN 1944

The Colorado unemployment compensation fund amounted to \$30,204,349.24 on December 31, 1944, the highest on record, which compares with \$24,833,763.49 at the beginning of the year, an increase of \$5,370,585.75 or 21.6 per cent. Net benefit payments to the unemployed in 1944 amounted to \$135,533.47, the lowest in any calendar year since the fund was established, reflecting the employment conditions in the state. The highest benefit payments were made in 1940 when they amounted to \$4,176,033.79.

EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES, BY MONTHS AND YEARS, 1941 THROUGH MARCH, 1944, STATE SUMMARY

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

Note—Employment data in this table are based upon establishments reporting to the Unemployment Commission in the State of Colorado. Noteworthy is the decline in the contract construction industry from a high of 32,000 in October, 1942, to less than 5,000 in March, 1944. Less pronounced, but greatly significant, is the decline of approximately 20 per cent in the number of employees engaged in manufacturing. An accompanying table shows employment by counties based on yearly averages for 1941, 1942 and 1943 and three months average for 1944.

Month and Year	Total All Industries	Agric., Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. Comm. & Other Pub. Util.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Fins., Ins. & Real Estate	Service Industries
1941									
January	130,490	424	15,117	4,780	33,580	12,769	44,712	6,339	12,769
February	130,116	431	14,589	4,753	34,244	12,628	44,583	6,278	12,610
March	134,968	279	14,634	5,652	35,271	13,270	46,586	6,371	12,905
April	136,473	190	12,819	7,404	36,132	13,180	47,382	6,343	13,023
May	147,371	175	13,341	13,004	37,631	13,558	48,904	6,593	14,165
June	153,682	118	13,764	14,203	39,517	14,073	50,172	6,651	15,184
July	158,582	105	14,296	17,080	40,432	14,451	50,577	6,511	15,130
August	160,436	131	15,035	14,344	42,615	14,711	51,832	6,456	15,312
September	159,150	284	16,114	12,161	43,261	14,676	51,466	6,340	14,848
October	156,457	204	15,737	10,672	47,136	14,058	49,184	6,153	13,313
November	155,532	179	15,670	8,722	47,816	13,804	50,152	6,173	13,016
December	153,905	179	15,643	6,104	46,485	14,243	52,000	6,111	13,140
1942									
January	141,120	185	14,625	4,442	46,109	13,153	44,173	5,956	12,477
February	142,701	205	14,416	6,921	47,379	12,776	42,859	5,927	12,218
March	151,635	198	14,355	10,500	50,688	13,132	44,056	6,046	12,660
April	165,580	195	13,783	19,542	53,273	13,706	45,601	6,076	13,404
May	177,567	121	13,579	28,134	55,405	13,831	46,272	6,136	13,989
June	187,073	104	14,025	31,510	58,310	14,179	47,521	6,341	15,083
July	188,074	83	14,296	30,161	59,623	14,433	47,246	6,185	16,047
August	191,259	153	13,999	30,202	61,294	14,973	48,138	6,134	16,366
September	184,653	172	13,963	23,624	61,672	14,879	48,371	5,887	16,085
October	197,904	189	14,361	32,218	66,101	14,179	49,687	5,789	15,380
November	193,737	190	14,510	26,908	66,620	14,226	50,558	5,705	15,020
December	186,182	194	14,614	21,184	64,377	14,149	51,040	5,657	14,967
1943									
January	168,891	191	13,908	12,646	61,681	14,490	45,150	5,504	15,321
February	164,546	197	13,776	10,243	60,701	14,565	44,458	5,601	15,005
March	163,180	177	13,513	8,066	60,602	14,827	45,001	5,625	15,369
April	164,398	145	12,661	8,712	61,900	14,819	43,835	5,968	16,360
May	164,154	128	12,330	7,878	62,549	14,926	43,512	6,153	16,678
June	168,108	82	12,540	8,255	64,601	15,287	43,851	6,251	17,241
July	171,103	151	12,483	9,234	66,689	15,342	44,215	6,199	16,790
August	171,689	156	12,546	8,785	66,990	15,716	44,361	6,130	17,005
September	170,085	210	12,749	7,162	67,317	15,467	44,781	5,953	16,446
October	171,982	180	13,364	5,769	68,972	15,605	46,324	5,873	16,095
November	168,821	184	13,446	5,014	66,088	15,300	47,046	5,817	15,926
December	160,330	182	13,438	4,544	57,787	15,410	47,431	5,777	15,761
1944									
January	157,207	185	13,419	4,196	54,914	17,500	45,175	5,737	16,081
February	154,445	173	13,105	4,200	53,598	17,366	44,622	5,739	15,642
March	152,974	159	12,610	4,304	51,706	17,460	45,316	5,836	15,583

**EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO: AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES EN-
GAGED IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS, BY COUNTIES, 1941
THROUGH MARCH, 1944**

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

Note—Employment data in this table are based upon the returns of establishments in Colorado reporting to the Unemployment Commission. Industries and businesses included are the same as shown in an accompanying table for the state as a whole by months and classes. All averages are for 12 months except for 1944, which embrace only three months.

COUNTY	*1944	1943	1942	1941
Adams	795	1,060	1,224	1,005
Alamosa	403	434	576	663
Arapahoe	2,572	2,579	2,020	1,444
Archuleta	64	68	65	44
Baca	112	70	59	77
Bent	111	232	807	1,035
Boulder	2,475	2,636	2,782	3,176
Chaffee	404	363	306	300
Cheyenne	11	17	16	20
Clear Creek	160	162	230	441
Conejos	59	60	61	66
Costilla	10	10	2	15
Crowley	142	243	241	208
Custer	12	8	0	9
Delta	482	567	598	690
Denver	84,014	82,933	83,068	77,206
Dolores	159	188	133	174
Douglas	145	146	148	145
Eagle	549	899	2,285	668
Elbert	1	1	1	3
El Paso	8,614	9,228	13,270	7,042
Fremont	1,409	1,311	1,450	1,575
Garfield	414	464	496	333
Gilpin	0	20	61	96
Grand	495	267	300	223
Gunnison	522	534	615	706
Hinsdale	2	18	...	...
Huerfano	1,369	1,280	1,347	1,371
Jackson	197	177	174	175
Jefferson	9,484	20,058	17,500	6,098
Kiowa	6	95	6	7
Kit Carson	55	50	42	41
Lake	1,919	2,241	2,247	1,867
La Plata	778	901	892	819
Larimer	1,420	1,647	1,893	2,041
Las Animas	2,918	2,972	2,986	2,858
Lincoln	52	48	73	57
Logan	775	825	890	923
Mesa	2,257	2,093	1,983	2,096
Mineral	147	115	64	75
Moffat	332	278	223	260
Montezuma	160	189	261	333
Montrose	1,024	1,205	1,382	1,436
Morgan	540	652	761	744
Otero	1,473	1,686	2,414	1,495
Ouray	100	94	99	128
Park	76	121	229	440
Phillips	67	67	68	74
Pitkin	73	73	60	54
Prowers	750	726	741	688
Pueblo	13,502	13,518	15,763	13,602
Rio Blanco	104	59	44	34
Rio Grande	406	399	384	456
Routt	1,317	1,329	1,479	1,448
Saguache	78	58	20	24
San Juan	265	297	314	370
San Miguel	294	302	388	496
Sedgwick	106	174	193	176
Summit	83	92	274	288
Teller	228	262	503	765
Washington	45	36	40	49
Weld	3,546	3,634	3,699	4,055
Yuma	76	93	105	103
State average	154,875	167,274	176,624	148,097

*First three months only.

Colorado Vital Statistics

Number of Births and Deaths and Rates—Deaths by Principal Causes—Infant Mortality—Plural Births—Accidental Deaths—Cancer in Denver—Colorado and United States Rates Compared—Homicides—Suicides—Grade-Crossing Accidents

COLORADO was included in the registration area in 1906 in which the division of vital statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census compiles mortality statistics. The area now includes the 48 states and the District of Columbia. The state qualified for admission to the area for birth statistics in 1928. The State Board of Health works in cooperation with the national agency in compiling data for Colorado.

Prior to 1940 the statistics were based on the place-of-occurrence of births and deaths, but in the year named the method was changed to reporting them on the basis of the place-of-residence of the mother of the child and of the decedent. This change is reflected in the tables published in this chapter, but the birth and death rates do not differ greatly except for certain causes. Principal among these are the deaths and rates from tuberculosis. The movement of people from areas outside of Colorado where hospital facilities are scant to hospitals within the state is responsible for the next most important change in rates. Information on the pronounced increase in admissions to hospitals in the state from 1941 to 1943, inclusive, is given in the chapter on hospitals published elsewhere in this volume.

There were 12,532 deaths reported for Colorado in 1942, an increase of 544 compared with 1941 and an increase of 241 compared with 1940. The number was less, however, than in 1935 to 1939, inclusive. The rate of deaths per 1,000 population was consistently higher in Colorado than in the registration area from 1930 to 1942, inclusive.

The number of births reported for the state in 1942 was 23,516, the maximum over a period of 15 years, and an increase of 2,123 over 1941, the maximum up to the end of that year. The excess of births over deaths in 1942 was 10,948, also a maximum for the 15 years for which statistics are available. The birth rate for Colorado was 21.2 per 1,000 population as against 21.0 for the United States. The birth

rate was consistently higher for Colorado than in the registration area for the last eight years beginning with 1935. The excess of births over deaths is an important factor in indicating the trend of the state's population.

A table published herewith gives the number of births and deaths, the excess of the first over the second, and the rates per 1,000 population, with comparative rates for the United States, by years.

Diseases of the Heart—The largest number of deaths annually in Colorado from any single cause is from diseases of the heart. The death rate of the state, however, is consistently below the rate for the registration area. The number of deaths from this cause and the rate per 100,000 estimated population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920.....	994	122.5	159.1
1921.....	...	122.6	156.3
1922.....	1,303	133.5	164.6
1923.....	1,248	126.0	173.8
1924.....	1,271	126.5	176.5
1925.....	1,385	....	185.7
1927.....	1,612	....	196.0
1928.....	1,861	182.6	203.2
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	269.7
1939.....	2,883	259.1	275.5
1940.....	2,914	259.4	292.5
1941.....	3,031	272.7	289.9
1942.....	3,112	280.3	295.2

Deaths from Cancer—Cancer as a cause of death has occupied second place in Colorado for a number of years, and the rate per 100,000 population generally has been slightly higher than for the registration area as a whole. Exceptions were shown, however, in 1941, 1940 and 1939, when the Colorado rate was lower than for the

United States. The United States Public Health Service made a special field study of the prevalence of cancer in Denver for 1939, a summary of which is published separately in this chapter.

Deaths in Colorado from cancer and other malignant tumors and the rate per 100,000 population for the state and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920.....	691	73.2	83.2
1921.....	...	74.7	85.6
1922.....	720	73.8	86.2
1923.....	851	85.9	88.7
1924.....	837	83.3	91.1
1925.....	902	86.7	92.8
1926.....	...	82.1	95.1
1927.....	1,004	93.5	95.7
1928.....	1,017	99.8	96.1
1929.....	1,028	99.9	95.9
1930.....	1,035	99.7	97.4
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	112.4
1938.....	1,271	115.9	114.9
1939.....	1,281	115.1	117.5
1940.....	1,326	117.7	121.3
1941.....	1,258	112.3	120.3
1942.....	1,421	128.0	122.1

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	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
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	...	...
1941.....	614	644	...	...

Deaths from Tuberculosis—Tuberculosis (all forms) ranked second among the principal causes of death in Colorado for many years, but in 1932 it dropped to third place and since then has shown a downward trend until it went from fifth place in 1941 to sixth in 1942. The rate per 100,000 population in 1920 was 226.0 for Colorado against 114.0 for the registration area. In subsequent years a pronounced decrease occurred consistently until 1939

when it was 59.8 for Colorado as compared with 47.1 for the United States. Although the margin between the rates for Colorado and the United States continued to narrow down, it was not until 1940 that the state showed for the first time a lower rate than the country as a whole. In that year the rate for Colorado was 44.5 per 100,000 population as against 45.9 for the United States. In former years the high rate in Colorado undoubtedly was due to the large number of non-residents who came to the state to benefit their health and to the operation of hospitals and sanatoria for persons suffering from the disease. Beginning with 1940, the Bureau of Vital Statistics started reporting deaths on the basis of place-of-residence instead of place-of-occurrence and the results disclosed that fewer Colorado residents died of tuberculosis than residents of the country as a whole, on the basis of population.

Deaths from tuberculosis in all forms, with rate per 100,000 population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920.....	2,134	226.0	114.0
1921.....	...	184.6	99.4
1922.....	1,791	183.5	97.0
1923.....	1,669	168.5	93.6
1924.....	1,639	161.3	90.4
1925.....	1,495	125.4	...
1926.....	...	144.2	87.1
1927.....	1,492	138.9	80.8
1928.....	1,415	138.8	79.3
1929.....	1,282	124.6	76.0
1930.....	1,283	123.6	71.5
1931.....	1,077	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	53.8
1938.....	648	59.1	49.1
1939.....	665	59.8	47.1
1940.....	600	44.5	45.9
1941.....	550	41.2	44.6
1942.....	495	44.6	43.1

Deaths by Age—The largest number of deaths in Colorado in 1941 according to the age of the decedents was 1,417 who were between the ages of 70 to 74 years, inclusive; second largest was 1,351 from 75 to 79 years; the third largest was 1,210 from 65 to 69 years; and the fourth was 1,117 under one year. The smallest number of deaths was 34 of persons three years old, and the same number of persons four years

old. Thirty-nine persons lived to be 95 to 99 years old and seven were 100 years old and over.

Deaths by age in 1937 to 1941, inclusive, are as follows:

Age	Number			
	1941 ¹	1940 ¹	1939	1938
Under 1 yr.	1,117	1,266	1,134	1,240
1 to 4	260	258	328	366
5 to 9	113	135	115	156
10 to 14	126	134	146	131
15 to 19	175	234	238	258
20 to 24	232	260	250	278
25 to 29	239	266	290	290
30 to 34	265	291	332	332
35 to 39	299	340	365	381
40 to 44	375	436	429	474
45 to 49	558	496	609	564
50 to 54	654	641	693	708
55 to 59	804	849	867	846
60 to 64	952	1,048	1,015	1,026
65 to 69	1,210	1,202	1,205	1,278
70 to 74	1,417	1,378	1,377	1,279
75 to 79	1,351	1,329	1,348	1,333
80 to 84	1,122	1,048	1,007	979
85 to 89	601	549	554	509
90 to 94	191	190	183	140
95 to 99	39	34	35	34
100 and over	7	6	1	7
Unknown	1	40	7	6

Total . . . 12,108 12,450 12,558 12,615

¹Before adjustment on basis of place-of-residence.

Deaths and Births by Sex—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
1941*	6,995	5,113	12,108

*Before adjustments.

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.

VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY, BY CITIES AND COUNTIES, 1942

(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	493	230	263	38	77.1
Alamosa	220	93	127	22	100.0
Arapahoe	846	267	579	12	14.2
Archuleta	90	32	58	6	66.7
Baca	130	56	74	2	15.4
Bent	181	119	62	8	44.2
Boulder	649	386	263	23	35.4
Boulder	262	171	91	8	30.5
Balance of county	387	215	172	15	38.8
Chaffee	118	101	17	10	84.7
Cheyenne	45	22	23	3	66.7
Clear Creek	62	41	21	2	32.3
Conejos	248	87	161	22	88.7
Costilla	146	38	108	..	..
Crowley	120	45	75	7	58.3
Custer	23	16	7	2	87.0
Delta	293	162	131	18	61.4
Denver, coextensive with Denver (city)	7,479	4,326	3,153	275	36.8
Dolores	44	10	34	1	22.7
Douglas	50	24	26	..	..
Eagle	125	51	74	14	112.0
Elbert	100	55	45	5	50.0
El Paso	1,160	798	362	62	53.4
Colorado Springs	952	697	255	54	56.7
Balance of county	208	101	107	8	38.5
Fremont	283	209	74	5	17.7

VITAL STATISTICS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS, EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY, BY CITIES AND COUNTIES, 1942

—Continued

(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
Garfield	185	93	92	10	54.1
Gilpin	21	14	7	..	...
Grand	77	30	47	5	64.9
Gunnison	113	61	52	4	35.4
Hinsdale	1	2	—1	..	...
Huerfano	261	154	107	32	122.6
Jackson	28	13	15	2	71.4
Jefferson	659	289	370	14	21.2
Kiowa	65	27	38	2	30.8
Kit Carson	139	53	86	4	28.8
Lake	189	97	92	19	100.5
La Plata	304	144	160	19	62.5
Larimer	570	324	246	21	36.8
Fort Collins.....	109	148	—39	8	73.4
Balance of county....	461	176	285	13	28.2
Las Animas.....	708	417	291	94	132.8
Trinidad	366	211	155	49	133.9
Balance of county....	342	206	136	45	131.6
Lincoln	121	54	67	1	8.3
Logan	353	121	232	13	36.8
Mesa	570	304	266	23	40.4
Grand Junction	241	135	106	11	45.6
Balance of county....	329	169	160	12	36.5
Mineral	28	7	21	1	35.7
Moffat	100	51	49	8	80.0
Montezuma	218	91	127	17	78.0
Montrose	329	133	196	10	30.4
Morgan	367	167	200	24	65.4
Otero	527	287	240	32	60.7
Ouray	26	33	—7	1	38.5
Park	27	15	12	..	...
Phillips	89	34	55	5	56.2
Pitkin	22	17	5	1	45.5
Prowers	331	120	211	15	45.3
Pueblo	1,625	1,047	578	92	56.6
Pueblo	1,230	617	613	66	53.7
Balance of county....	395	430	—35	26	65.8
Río Blanco	52	30	22	1	19.2
Río Grande	263	117	146	40	152.1
Routt	218	111	107	9	41.3
Saguache	137	63	74	20	146.0
San Juan	24	20	4	1	41.7
San Miguel	69	29	40	5	72.5
Sedgwick	121	41	80	2	16.5
Summit	27	18	9	2	74.1
Teller	88	70	18	8	90.9
Washington	124	49	75	5	40.3
Weld	1,296	504	792	64	49.4
Greeley	308	193	115	10	32.5
Balance of county....	988	311	677	54	54.7
Yuma	189	113	76	9	47.6
Total	23,566	12,532	11,034	1,172	49.7

*A minus sign (—) indicates excess of deaths over births.

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.....	18,513	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	12.4	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
1940.....	21,034	12,291	8,743	18.7	17.9	10.9	10.7
1941.....	21,393	11,988	9,405	19.2	18.9	10.8	10.5
1942.....	23,516	12,532	10,948	21.2	21.0	11.3	10.4

*Includes states in registration areas. Beginning with 1933 the area includes all the population in continental United States.

(2) Not available.

INFANT MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE IN COLORADO FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

CAUSE	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Measles.....	4	4	4	5	8	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	2
Whooping cough.....	16	39	27	27	27	51	31
Diphtheria.....	1	..	1	1	4	..	3
Influenza.....	20	28	35	32	21	60	39
Dysentery.....	7	9	5	8	11	18	10
Erysipelas.....	..	..	1	1	1	5	7
Meningitis (cerebrospinal).....	..	2	1	..	2	2	2
Meningitis (other forms).....	..	3	5	7	10	7	..
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	3	16	2	4	2	3	..
Tuberculosis of the meninges, etc.....	..	1	1	2	..	4	4
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	5	..	1	2	..	..	2
Syphilis.....	8	8	13	5	16	21	13
Convulsions.....	..	1	3	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia (all forms).....	204	169	210	180	230	196	256
Diseases of the stomach.....	..	2	6	4	4	9	7
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	142	105	151	125	137	248	212
Intestinal obstruction.....	..	11	7	6	10	13	10
Congenital malformations.....	122	115	102	119	102	103	102
Congenital debility, icterus, sclerema.....	..	25	35	29	38	54	65
Premature birth.....	315	303	387	316	341	373	332
Injury at birth.....	..	117	100	103	107	96	91
Other diseases of early infancy.....	6	47	53	57	66	61	46
External causes.....	24	34	13	21	32	36	34
Unknown or ill-defined diseases.....	..	9	7	6	9	13	14
All other causes.....	300	65	95	73	60	66	64
Total deaths under 1 year	1,172	1,113	1,266	1,134	1,240	1,441	1,354

VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS IN COLORADO, BY CAUSE, AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1942, 1941, 1940, AND 1939

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Beginning with 1940, the vital statistics of the census bureau are based on the place-of-residence of the mother of the child and of the decedent instead of the place-of-occurrence. Birth and death rates as a result do not differ greatly except for certain causes such as tuberculosis, and the movement of people to hospitals.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1942	1941	1940	1939	1942	1941	1940	1939
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	9	5	9	19	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.7
Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis	16	5	4	9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
Scarlet fever	12	7	6	9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8
Whooping cough.....	26	62	31	52	2.3	5.5	2.8	4.7
Diphtheria	24	25	12	27	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.4
Tuberculosis (total).....	(495)	(550)	(600)	(665)	(44.6)	(41.2)	(44.5)	(59.8)
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	444	503	558	606	40.0	37.4	40.8	54.5
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	51	47	42	59	4.6	3.8	3.8	5.3
Dysentery	16	12	14	20	1.4	1.2	---	1.8
Malaria	2	1	---	---	0.2	0.1	---	---
Syphilis (all forms) ¹	140	146	135	162	12.6	12.9	11.5	14.6
Measles	17	18	14	16	1.5	1.5	---	1.4
Poliomyelitis, Poliоencephalitis (acute)	6	4	12	9	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8
Cancer (all sites).....	(1,421)	(1,258)	(1,326)	(1,281)	(128.0)	(112.3)	(117.7)	(115.1)
Cancer of digestive organs, peritoneum	673	590	636	547	60.6	53.4	---	49.2
Cancer of female genital organs.....	153	144	167	180	13.8	12.7	---	16.2
Cancer of the breast.....	159	124	121	132	14.3	11.2	---	11.9
Cancer (other sites).....	436	400	402	422	39.3	35.1	---	37.9
Acute rheumatic fever.....	29	22	11	21	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.9
Diabetes mellitus.....	197	177	200	204	17.7	15.7	17.8	18.3
Exophthalmic goiter.....	26	21	42	34	2.3	1.8	3.5	3.1
Pellagra (except alcoholic).....	1	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Alcoholism (ethylism).....	30	35	30	27	2.7	3.3	---	2.4
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	985	943	946	956	88.7	84.0	83.9	85.9
Other dis. of nervous system, etc.....	137	155	136	125	12.3	13.5	---	11.2
Diseases of ear, nose, throat.....	54	78	80	95	4.9	6.8	7.0	8.5
Diseases of heart (all forms).....	(3,112)	(3,031)	(2,914)	(2,883)	(280.3)	(272.7)	² (259.5)	² (259.1)
Chron. rheu. dis. of heart.....	282	272	257	271	25.4	24.3	23.2	24.4
Dis. of coronary arteries angina pectoris	888	868	752	724	80.0	78.3	66.9	65.1
Dis. of heart (other forms).....	1,942	1,891	1,905	1,888	174.9	170.1	² 169.3	² 169.7
Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza	(874)	(883)	(988)	(1,158)	(78.7)	(79.8)	(86.9)	(104.1)
Bronchopneumonia	399	358	456	(1)	35.9	---	---	43.5
Lobar pneumonia.....	313	294	370	(1)	28.2	---	---	37.5
Pneumonia (unspecified).....	57	29	11	(1)	5.1	---	---	1.0
Influenza.....	105	202	151	246	9.5	18.4	---	22.1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	105	123	119	101	9.5	10.9	10.7	9.1
Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.....	207	166	201	170	18.6	14.8	14.9	15.3
Appendicitis	101	143	165	170	9.1	12.8	14.2	15.3
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	130	151	99	141	11.7	13.8	8.5	12.7
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	93	95	74	81	8.4	8.8	6.4	7.3
Biliary calculi, etc.....	98	70	91	96	8.8	6.3	7.7	8.6
Nephritis	917	899	902	920	82.6	80.4	² 80.4	² 82.7
Disease of the prostate.....	99	96	92	103	8.9	8.2	---	9.3
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth, puerperium	(44)	(71)	(86)	(111)	(4.0)	(6.5)	³ (7.7)	³ (10.0)
Puerperal septicemia.....	18	29	46	43	1.6	2.7	³ 4.1	³ 4.3
Puerperal toxemias	13	17	17	20	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8
Other puerperal causes.....	13	25	23	43	1.2	2.2	2.2	3.9
Congenital malformations.....	139	141	124	132	12.5	12.5	10.8	11.9
Premature birth.....	315	304	387	316	28.4	27.2	34.5	28.4
Suicide	214	228	215	211	19.3	20.8	19.5	19.0
Homicide.....	40	25	52	46	3.6	2.3	4.7	4.1
Motor-vehicle accidents.....	276	325	372	335	24.9	30.2	33.8	30.1
Other accidents.....	739	568	649	636	66.6	51.4	58.0	57.2
All other causes.....	1,386	1,264	1,291	1,215	124.8	112.2	142.4	109.2
Total deaths, all causes.....	12,532	12,108	12,430	12,558	1,128.6	1,078.0	1,094.2	1,128.8

(1) Not segregated.

¹Includes aneurysm of the aorta, locomotor ataxia, and general paralysis of the insane.

²Not strictly comparable with prior years because of shift to nephritis of certain inclusions under diseases of the heart.

³Includes phlegmasia alba dolens, etc., and criminal abortion.

⁴Excludes diarrhea, enteritis, etc., for 2 years of age and over.

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)					
	Stillbirths	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
1941.....	523	72	1,113	24.4	29.9	3.4	3.2	52.0	45.3
1942.....	563	44	1,172	23.9	28.2	1.9	2.6	49.7	40.4

COLORADO DEATH RATES COMPARED WITH U. S.

Whether one state is more healthful than another is difficult to determine because of the variety of factors which must be taken into consideration. Race stock, occupations of the inhabitants, the sex and age distribution of the population and the relative number of deaths of non-residents of necessity affect any conclusions to be drawn from the statistics. 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 number of deaths and the death rates from tuberculosis, therefore, are not conclusive as to the healthfulness of the state.

A table is published herewith which lists the principal causes of death, with the number of deaths per 100,000 population for Colorado and the United States as a whole and Colorado's rank from each cause among the states of the Union. The rates and the rank of Colorado are shown for the years 1939, 1938 and 1937 for comparative purposes.

Of the 47 causes of death in 1939, the Colorado rates were higher for 35 causes than the rates for the United States, and for 12 causes the state's rates were lower. In 1938, out of 45 causes of death, Colorado's rates were higher for 30 causes, lower for 14 and the same for one, compared with all the states combined. The proportion in 1937 was 34 higher and 11 lower.

A study of the comparative figures reveals the difficulties in drawing definite conclusions concerning the healthfulness of the state. Deaths from pneumonia, for example, were 82 per 100,000 population in 1939 as compared with 59.4 for the United States, the rate for Colorado being exceeded only by Arizona and New Mexico. In 1938 only one state had a higher rate than Colorado. It is a well known fact that pneumonia results in death more often in high than low altitudes. The disease may assume epidemic proportions for a limited season in more elevated areas, but the rate applies to the entire state, although deaths from that cause may be below normal in areas of low altitude. Malaria, on the contrary, is almost non-existent in the high mountainous states, while in the low southern states it is more prevalent and in one state had a rate of 21.3 per 100,000 population.

A widely-held belief that nervous diseases are more prevalent in high than low altitudes is not sustained by the record insofar as deaths from these causes are concerned. The Colorado rate for intercranial lesions of

vascular origin was 85.9 per 100,000 population in 1939 as against 88 for the United States, Colorado having the comparatively low rank of 29. In 1938 and 1937 the rate was almost equal, the rank for those years being 25 and 27. Other diseases of the nervous system showed a much wider variation in the three years for which comparisons are made.

Epidemics, which may be local, regional or even national in scope, cause a wide variance in rates from year to year. In 1937, for example, the rate of deaths from whooping cough in Colorado was almost double that for the United States and the state ranked 7th. The following year, however, the two rates were nearly equal and Colorado dropped to 22nd place.

The rates for some causes of death are not, however, so easily explained. Appendicitis, for example, caused the death in 1939 of 15.3 persons per 100,000 population in Colorado as against 10.8 for the United States, this state being exceeded by only four others. In 1938, the rates were 18.2 for Colorado and 11 for the United States, being higher in only two other states. The proportions were about the same in 1937 when the state again ranked 5th. Deaths from suicide also are consistently high in Colorado, the state ranking 7th in 1939 and 10th in 1938 and 1937.

The rate tables also indicate progressive improvement in several causes of death, such as tuberculosis, premature birth and diarrhea enteritis. An example is that of syphilis in all forms, Colorado ranking 12th in 1937, and dropping to 22nd in 1938 and 23rd place in 1939.

CANCER IN DENVER

The United States Public Health Service made a series of ten field studies of the incidence and prevalence of cancer in the United States during the period 1938-1940 in which Denver was included. Of 2,732 cancer cases reported as having been seen or treated in 1939 in Denver, 1,601 were non-residents; 1,501 were female and 1,231 were male. During 1939 in Denver 533 death certificates listing cancer as a cause of death were filed with the department of vital statistics of the Colorado division of public health. Among the 533 deaths, 436 were residents of Denver, and of the latter number, 37 had not been included among the 1,601 resident cases reported by the doctors and hospitals,

bringing the actual number of resident cases up to 1,638.

Based on a population of 316,124, the cancer prevalence rate was 518.2 cases per 100,000 population. The rate was considerably higher for females than males, 602.4 compared with 429.0. Only San Francisco and Alameda counties, Calif., among the study areas, had a higher cancer case rate than Denver. Approximately one-fourth of the cases in Denver were primary skin cancer, the city being similar to the southern study areas, in each of which large proportions of the cases were skin cancer. There were differences between male and female cases in the frequency of the various primary sites of malignant growth. Among males, the most frequent sites reported were the skin, 32.9 per cent, and the genito-urinary system, 20.9 per cent. For females, the most common sites were the genito-urinary system, 30.5 per cent, and the breast, 27.0 per cent.

Ten per cent of cases reported were among persons under 40 years of age, and almost half of them among persons under 60. Because of the different primary site distributions of the male and female cases, a larger proportion of the female than of the male cases occurred among persons under 60, 53 per cent as compared with 41 per cent. Cancer of the skin and prostate were found primarily among persons over 65 years of age; cancers of the breast and uterus at ages 45-64. Cancer of certain sites proved relatively more fatal than cancer of others. Cases of the digestive tract, respiratory system, brain and prostate composed a larger part of the recorded deaths than they did of the reported cases, whereas the reverse was true of cases of the buccal cavity, uterus, breast and skin.

A cancer clinic, the only one in Colorado, is conducted at St. Luke's hospital in Denver. It is a free clinic for diagnosis and treatment of cancer cases, but admission is confined to those who cannot pay, and the doctors donate their services.

The Colorado Society for the Control of Cancer, of which Mrs. Emily G. Bogert of Denver is state commander, is affiliated with the American Cancer Control Society, a national organization engaged in an educational program.

Additional information on cancer as the cause of death in Colorado will be found in the vital statistics in this chapter.

VITAL STATISTICS: DEATH RATES, BY SPECIFIED CAUSES, FOR COLORADO IN 1939, 1938 AND 1937, WITH COMPARATIVE RATES FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE SAME YEARS, AND COLORADO'S RANK AMONG THE STATES

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—Statistics for Colorado for later years are given elsewhere in this chapter. This table is prepared primarily to present a comparison of Colorado rates with those for the United States as a whole, including the 48 states and the District of Columbia, and Colorado's rank among the states of the Union. The highest rank (1) in this table is the most unfavorable, and the lowest (40) is the most favorable. In 1939, for example, Colorado ranked 20th among the states (including the District of Columbia) in deaths from typhoid and paratyphoid fever, there being 19 states with a higher or less favorable, and 29 states with a lower or more favorable rate than Colorado in that year. For further explanation see text under "Colorado Death Rates Compared with U. S." Rates are based on the number of deaths per 100,000 population.

CAUSE OF DEATH	1939			1938			1937		
	Rate		Colo. Rank	Rate		Colo. Rank	Rate		Colo. Rank
	Colo.	U. S.		Colo.	U. S.		Colo.	U. S.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	1.7	1.5	20	2.5	1.9	18	2.7	2.1	16
Cerebrospinal meningitis	0.8	0.7	22	0.8	0.8	25	2.0	1.7	13
Scarlet fever	0.8	0.7	18	1.1	0.9	17	1.8	1.4	17
Whooping cough	4.7	2.3	10	4.0	3.7	22	6.6	3.9	7
Diphtheria	2.4	1.5	17	3.4	2.0	15	3.4	2.0	14
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	54.5	43.2	9	54.2	44.7	13	62.3	49.2	9
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	5.3	4.0	9	4.5	4.4	22	5.0	4.7	20
Dysentery	1.8	1.9	20	1.3	2.3	25	3.4	2.3	15
Malaria	(1)	1.3	(1)	0.1	1.8	28	0.4	2.1	18
Syphilis (all forms).....	14.6	15.0	23	15.5	15.9	22	19.3	16.2	12
Influenza	22.1	16.4	16	14.2	12.7	22	54.5	29.5	5
Measles	1.4	0.9	16	3.2	2.5	16	0.7	1.2	27
Poliomyelitis, etc. (acute).....	0.8	0.6	16	0.6	0.4	17	3.6	1.1	2
Cancer of digestive organs.....	49.2	54.9	28	53.9	54.6	27	53.5	53.9	26
Cancer of female genital organs.....	16.2	15.9	19	15.5	15.6	23	16.4	15.5	20
Cancer of the breast.....	11.9	11.4	23	13.2	11.2	12	11.4	10.8	24
Cancer (other forms).....	37.9	35.6	21	32.5	33.7	26	32.6	32.2	23
Acute rheumatic fever.....	1.9	1.3	5	1.5	1.6	26	2.1	1.5	7
Diabetes mellitus	18.3	25.6	32	17.3	23.9	30	17.5	23.8	32
Exophthalmic goiter	3.1	2.8	18	4.2	2.9	9	3.0	2.9	18
Pellagra (except alcoholic).....	0.2	1.9	37	0.1	2.5	40	0.3	2.5	32
Alcoholism (ethylism)	2.4	2.0	15	3.2	2.0	10	3.6	2.6	11
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....	85.9	88.0	29	85.1	86.0	25	84.0	86.8	27
Other diseases of the nervous system....	11.2	10.9	27	15.0	11.4	3	14.5	12.4	14
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat....	8.5	5.8	5	8.3	6.5	5	10.4	7.4	2
Chronic rheumatic diseases of the heart.....	24.4	20.1	6						
Diseases of coronary arteries and angina pectoris	65.1	68.5	27	} 249.8	} 270.0	} 24	} 255.2	} 269.1	} 23
Diseases of the heart (other forms).....	169.7	187.6	24						
Pneumonia (all forms).....	82.0	59.4	3	97.5	67.8	2	112.9	85.4	3
Ulcer of stomach.....	9.1	6.8	7	7.5	6.5	11	11.1	6.8	2
Diarrhea enteritis, etc.....	15.3	11.6	16	18.1	14.3	16	30.9	14.7	4
Appendicitis	15.3	10.8	5	18.2	11.0	3	17.9	11.9	5
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	12.7	9.4	3	14.1	9.7	4	15.8	10.2	1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	7.3	8.3	18	5.2	8.3	37	8.0	8.5	19
Biliary calculi, etc.....	8.6	6.2	5	8.3	6.5	12	8.9	6.7	5
Nephritis	82.7	83.1	21	84.9	77.5	20	78.0	79.9	25
Diseases of the prostate.....	9.3	6.6	6	7.8	6.4	11	8.7	6.7	9
Puerperal septicemia	4.3	2.9	10	2.9	2.6	22	3.8	2.9	13
Puerperal toxemias	1.8	1.7	18	1.0	1.9	39	2.0	2.1	22
Other puerperal causes	3.9	2.4	7	4.4	3.2	13	3.7	3.4	22
Congenital malformations	11.9	9.5	11	10.9	9.3	13	10.5	9.2	18
Premature birth	28.4	24.7	21	30.9	25.2	17	34.5	26.1	11
Suicide	19.0	14.2	7	18.7	15.3	10	19.6	15.0	10
Homicide	4.1	6.4	27	5.2	6.8	24	5.8	7.6	23
Motor-vehicle accidents.....	30.1	24.8	12	32.0	25.1	9	37.5	30.8	13
Other accidents.....	57.2	46.1	10	60.9	47.2	8	64.1	50.9	11
All other causes	109.2	105.5	16	109.0	104.5	21	118.4	108.8	17
All causes (rate per 100,000 pop.).....	11.3	10.6	--	11.4	10.7	--	12.6	11.3	--

(1) No cases reported.

²Not comparable with prior years.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Deaths 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, average around 1,000 annually.

The number, by years, is as follows:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1929.....	980	1937.....	1,114
1930.....	973	1938.....	1,025
1931.....	943	1939.....	1,232
1932.....	951	1940.....	1,288
1934.....	941	1941.....	893
1935.....	998	1942.....	1,015
1936.....	1,097		

Additional information on accidents and accidental deaths in Colorado will be found listed in the index under "Accidents."

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 27 years was 115 in 1921 and the minimum for the same period was 25 in 1941. The rate per 100,000 population varied from 11.8 in 1921 to 2.3 in 1941.

The term "homicide" as here used includes murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide and incendiarism, but not legal executions.

The number of deaths 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.....	106	7.0	
1916.....	82	7.1	
1917.....	89	7.7	
1919.....	106	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	6.8
1939.....	46	4.1	6.4
1940.....	52	4.7	6.2
1941.....	25	2.3	6.0
1942.....	40	3.6	5.8

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM

Colorado became a prohibition state on January 1, 1916, when laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors went into effect. 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 following years showed substantial increases, but in no year 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	5.2
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	3.5
1927.....	..	2.6	4.1
1929.....	29	2.8	3.7
1930.....	37	3.6	3.1
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	2.0
1939.....	27	2.4	2.0
1940.....	30	2.7	1.9
1941.....	35	3.1	1.8
1942.....	30	2.7	1.1

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

There is a wide variation in the number of deaths by suicide in Colorado, ranging over a period of 30 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 in-

creases 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 30 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 30 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 downward trend in the registration area since the outbreak of the second World war is particularly noticeable, but Colorado did not follow the national lead except for a slight decrease in 1942.

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

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
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	15.1
1938.....	206	18.8	15.3
1939.....	211	19.0	14.1
1940.....	215	19.5	14.4
1941.....	223	20.8	12.8
1942.....	214	19.3	12.0

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
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	30.8
1938.....	353	32.2	25.1
1939.....	335	30.1	24.7
1940.....	372	33.2	26.2
1941.....	325	29.0	30.0
1942.....	276	24.9	21.2

In 1900, the mortality rate from "accidents and injuries by vehicles and horses" per 100,000 population in the registration area was 1.3 (including automobile accidents) — a rate which stands in striking contrast with the rate of 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

from 1934 to 1940, inclusive, 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.

PLURAL BIRTHS

Twin births in Colorado average around 190 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	Number	Year	Number
1935.....	189	1939.....	212
1936.....	195	1940.....	165
1937.....	177	1941.....	181
1938.....	223		

Cases of triplets born, by years, are as follows:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1935.....	1	1939.....	4
1936.....	3	1940.....	1
1938.....	2	1941.....	3

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.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of accidents.....	218	157	113	97	118	194	193	121
Killed:								
Non-trespassers	47	26	43	17	19	31	36	25
Trespassers	11	11	12	16	17	24	15	16
Total	58	37	55	33	36	55	51	41
Injured:								
Non-trespassers	233	184	197	211	154	277	215	167
Trespassers	13	10	17	26	21	18	24	22
Total	246	194	214	237	175	295	239	189
Total casualties.....	304	231	269	270	211	350	290	230

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)

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of accidents.....	41	28	52	38	29	51	40	39
Casualties:								
Killed	29	19	37	13	10	20	17	14
Injured	35	29	62	52	34	57	50	44
Total	64	48	99	65	44	77	67	58
Casualties in which automobiles were involved:								
Number of accidents....	38	27	45	38	25	48	39	39
Casualties								
Killed	28	19	31	13	8	18	17	14
Injured	33	28	60	52	32	56	49	44
Total	61	47	91	65	40	74	66	58
Casualties per 10,000 automobiles registered:								
Colorado:								
Killed .....	.78	.52	.88	.38	.24	.53	.54	.49
Injured .....	.92	.76	1.70	1.51	.96	1.66	1.55	1.55
United States:								
Killed .....	.50	.49	.49	.39	.44	.54	.54	.55
Injured	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.22	1.28	1.65	1.65	1.69

Housing Facilities

Dwelling Units—Occupancy and Tenure—Facilities—Mortgage Status—
Housing Projects—Hotels in Colorado—Tourist Courts and Camps—
Federal Housing Administration—Lanham Act 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 in-

corporated 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 five tables. These show the tenure, occupancy, state of repairs, facilities, and other information for the state, counties and principal cities; rental and mortgage status; distribution as to urban and rural housing, and other pertinent data.

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: SUMMARY OF 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 all dwelling units...	182,794	100.0	96,208	100.0	75,658	100.0	354,660	100.0

HOUSING: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO AS OF APRIL 1, 1940—Continued

(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
STATE OF REPAIRS AND PLUMBING EQUIPMENT:								
Not needing major repairs:								
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	38,982	53.9	111,429	33.6
Total	132,775	79.3	67,386	73.7	45,976	63.6	246,137	74.3
Needing major repairs:								
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
Total	34,686	20.7	24,076	26.3	26,328	36.4	85,090	25.7
Total reporting.....	167,461	100.0	91,462	100.0	72,304	100.0	331,227	100.0
FACILITIES:								
Water supply:								
Running water in unit.....	163,874	90.9	52,925	55.7	15,902	21.3	232,701	66.5
Hand pump in unit.....	447	0.2	2,088	2.2	5,665	7.6	8,200	2.3
Running or other water supply within 50 feet.....	14,729	8.2	28,694	30.3	38,804	52.1	82,227	23.6
No water supply within 50 ft.	1,260	0.7	11,243	11.8	14,174	19.0	26,677	7.6
Number reporting.....	180,310	100.0	94,950	100.0	74,545	100.0	349,805	100.0
Toilet facilities:								
Flush toilet in structure....	158,980	88.7	35,862	38.0	8,592	11.6	203,434	58.4
Non-flush toilet in structure.	230	0.1	251	0.3	97	0.1	578	0.2
Outside toilet or privy.....	19,012	10.6	56,146	59.4	62,977	84.7	138,135	39.7
No toilet or privy.....	1,091	0.6	2,204	2.3	2,691	3.6	5,986	1.7
Number reporting.....	179,313	100.0	94,463	100.0	74,357	100.0	348,133	100.0
Bathtub or shower in structure:								
Exclusive or shared use.....	152,283	84.7	34,206	36.2	9,288	12.6	195,777	56.3
None	27,429	15.3	60,233	63.8	64,546	87.4	152,208	43.7
Number reporting.....	179,712	100.0	94,439	100.0	73,834	100.0	347,985	100.0
Lighting equipment:								
Electric	174,142	97.0	70,259	74.2	25,595	34.6	269,996	77.6
Gas	252	0.1	496	0.5	1,445	2.0	2,193	0.6
Kerosene or gasoline.....	4,673	2.7	22,901	24.2	45,470	61.5	73,044	21.0
Other	407	0.2	1,011	1.1	1,369	1.9	2,787	0.8
Number reporting.....	179,474	100.0	94,667	100.0	73,879	100.0	348,020	100.0
Refrigeration equipment:								
Mechanical	79,945	46.8	20,294	26.5	9,143	14.9	109,382	35.4
Ice	54,366	31.7	12,435	16.3	10,694	17.4	77,495	25.1
Other	1,071	0.6	1,526	2.0	1,754	2.9	4,351	1.4
None	35,874	20.9	42,186	55.2	39,949	64.8	118,009	38.1
Number reporting.....	171,256	100.0	76,441	100.0	61,540	100.0	309,237	100.0
Cooking fuel:								
Coal or coke.....	58,672	34.2	51,734	67.4	41,970	67.6	152,376	49.1
Wood	918	0.5	8,507	11.1	13,872	22.3	23,297	7.5
Gas	98,834	57.6	5,687	7.4	872	1.4	105,393	33.9
Electricity	9,373	5.5	3,945	5.1	853	1.4	14,171	4.6
Kerosene or gasoline.....	3,042	1.8	6,091	7.9	3,670	5.9	12,303	4.1
Other	152	0.1	286	0.4	703	1.2	1,141	0.4
None	736	0.3	479	0.7	131	0.2	1,346	0.4
Number reporting.....	171,727	100.0	76,729	100.0	62,071	100.0	310,527	100.0
Number of radios.....	154,155	91.5	59,231	78.1	45,187	73.5	258,573	84.5
OCCUPIED UNITS:								
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 persons per room.....	2,667	...	1,174	...	927	...	4,768	...
Total occupied dwelling units	174,759	...	77,956	...	63,285	...	316,000	...

HOUSING: NUMBER OF OCCUPIED AND VACANT DWELLING UNITS, BY COUNTIES, AS OF APRIL 1, 1940, WITH STATUS IN REGARD TO NEED OF MAJOR REPAIRS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Dwelling Units			State of Repair		
	Occupied	Vacant	Total	Not Needing Major Repairs	Needing Major Repairs	Not Reporting
Adams	5,602	362	5,964	3,442	2,055	467
Alamosa	2,731	154	2,885	2,291	469	125
Arapahoe	8,977	378	9,355	6,365	2,523	467
Archuleta	969	204	1,173	671	477	25
Baca	1,707	309	2,016	1,425	470	121
Bent	2,422	222	2,644	1,568	846	230
Boulder	11,327	2,322	13,649	9,551	3,754	344
Chaffee	2,398	598	2,996	2,288	639	69
Cheyenne	826	167	993	620	348	25
Clear Creek	1,172	797	1,969	1,319	506	144
Conejos	2,556	337	2,893	1,853	936	104
Costilla	1,635	130	1,765	758	895	112
Crowley	1,405	116	1,521	844	642	35
Custer	677	185	862	472	350	40
Delta	4,509	457	4,966	3,645	1,114	207
Denver	96,777	4,366	101,143	72,694	18,243	10,206
Dolores	533	74	607	306	232	69
Douglas	1,033	191	1,224	1,051	109	64
Eagle	1,495	268	1,763	1,148	566	49
Elbert	1,537	205	1,742	1,050	665	27
El Paso	16,532	3,029	19,561	15,147	3,341	1,073
Fremont	5,246	503	5,749	3,428	2,017	304
Garfield	3,063	352	3,415	2,039	1,231	145
Gilpin	580	465	1,045	645	380	20
Grand	1,023	72	1,095	1,533	158	104
Gunnison	1,763	814	2,577	1,892	582	103
Hinsdale	124	199	323	284	21	18
Huerfano	4,066	270	4,336	1,971	1,993	372
Jackson	525	264	789	509	218	62
Jefferson	8,763	3,036	11,799	9,577	1,412	810
Kiowa	819	203	1,022	723	282	17
Kit Carson	1,999	280	2,279	985	1,192	102
Lake	2,001	390	2,391	1,625	614	152
La Plata	4,112	580	4,692	3,001	1,501	190
Larimer	10,324	3,957	14,281	11,980	1,801	500
Las Animas	8,220	964	9,184	5,918	2,720	546
Lincoln	1,656	206	1,862	999	803	60
Logan	4,663	469	5,132	3,475	1,487	170
Mesa	9,156	672	9,828	7,997	942	889
Mineral	294	307	601	562	32	7
Moffat	1,556	243	1,799	1,184	538	77
Montezuma	2,679	240	2,919	1,835	971	113
Montrose	4,080	383	4,463	2,923	1,416	124
Morgan	4,470	360	4,830	3,262	1,393	175
Otero	6,446	361	6,807	4,443	1,625	739
Ouray	625	67	692	407	263	22
Park	1,059	803	1,862	1,440	328	94
Phillips	1,395	113	1,508	920	571	17
Pitkin	569	230	799	297	450	52
Prowers	3,299	453	3,752	2,093	1,424	235
Pueblo	18,232	1,099	19,331	13,834	4,585	912
Rio Blanco	851	172	1,023	796	182	45
Rio Grande	3,135	372	3,507	2,848	548	111
Routt	3,028	469	3,497	2,411	924	162
Saguache	1,556	270	1,826	1,274	510	42
San Juan	393	128	521	298	211	12
San Miguel	1,028	147	1,175	649	495	31
Sedgwick	1,385	140	1,525	971	495	59
Summit	666	309	975	822	139	14
Teller	2,009	592	2,601	1,440	1,028	133
Washington	2,200	224	2,424	1,105	1,234	85
Weld	16,865	1,611	18,476	11,343	5,774	1,359
Yuma	3,257	300	3,557	1,891	1,420	246
Total	316,000	38,660	354,660	246,137	85,090	23,433

HOUSING: NUMBER OF OCCUPIED AND VACANT DWELLING UNITS, BY PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES, AS OF APRIL 1, 1940, WITH STATUS IN REGARD TO MAJOR REPAIRS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

TOWN OR CITY	Dwelling Units			State of Repair		
	Occupied	Vacant	Total	Not Need- ing Major Repairs	Needing Major Repairs	Not Report- ing
Alamosa	1,529	48	1,577	1,287	246	44
Aurora	1,071	29	1,100	812	253	35
Boulder	4,177	387	4,564	3,359	1,093	112
Brighton	1,068	17	1,085	659	336	90
Canon City.....	1,631	62	1,693	935	639	119
Delta	1,069	72	1,141	925	179	37
Colorado Springs.	11,842	869	12,711	9,885	2,128	698
Denver	96,777	4,366	101,143	72,694	18,243	10,206
Durango	1,677	91	1,768	1,267	482	19
Englewood	2,868	71	2,939	2,187	596	156
Florence	786	39	825	546	221	58
Ft. Collins.....	3,792	220	4,012	3,570	318	124
Ft. Morgan	1,439	39	1,478	1,198	236	44
Golden	976	61	1,037	929	30	78
Grand Junction..	3,574	154	3,728	3,026	89	613
Greeley	4,774	224	4,998	3,589	651	758
La Junta	2,009	68	2,077	1,403	380	294
Lamar	1,292	21	1,313	882	321	110
Las Animas.....	930	5	935	454	382	99
Leadville	1,411	205	1,616	1,013	491	112
Longmont	2,225	67	2,292	1,372	873	47
Loveland	1,845	77	1,922	1,611	198	113
Monte Vista.....	910	23	933	756	126	51
Montrose	1,360	68	1,428	1,116	281	31
Pueblo	13,941	346	14,287	10,587	3,019	681
Rocky Ford.....	1,061	53	1,114	735	302	77
Salida	1,494	103	1,597	1,204	346	47
Sterling	2,081	83	2,164	1,610	508	46
Trinidad	3,530	114	3,644	2,439	901	304
Walsenburg	1,620	53	1,673	725	818	130

HOUSING: URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO, 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
Occupied units:			
Owner occupied.....	75,062	38,902	113,964
Per cent.....	43.0	49.9	45.1
Tenant occupied.....	99,697	39,054	138,751
Vacant units.....	8,035	18,252	26,287
Total dwelling units.....	182,794	96,208	279,002
Mortgage status, occupied units:			
Mortgaged	31,903	10,521	42,424
Per cent.....	44.8	30.1	39.9
Free of mortgage.....	39,314	24,478	63,792
Total reporting status.....	71,217	34,999	106,216
Number reporting debt and value.....	(1)	(1)	37,841
Value of property reported.....	(1)	(1)	\$127,159,000
Average value	(1)	(1)	3,360
Debt on first and junior mortgages.....	(1)	(1)	\$64,094,000
Per cent of value of property.....	(1)	(1)	50.4
Average debt	(1)	(1)	\$1,694
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
Median monthly rent.....	23.42	17.18	19.26

(1) Urban and rural-nonfarm not segregated.

HOUSING: PRINCIPAL FACILITIES OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS, BY COUNTIES, AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—County figures are affected by urban areas within the county which are included in this table. Another table shows cities and towns separately.

COUNTY	Water Supply		Toilets		Bathub or Shower in Structure	Refrigerator Equipment		Cooking Fuel			Kerosene or Gasoline		
	Running Water in Unit	No Water Supply Within 50 Feet	Toilet in Structure	Outside Toilet or Privy		No Toilet or Privy	Mechanical	Ice	None	Coal or Coke		Wood	Gas	Electricity
Adams	3,032	603	2,253	3,435	2,155	1,310	1,797	2,303	4,104	128	780	136	316
Alamosa	1,725	99	1,396	1,387	1,345	968	228	1,455	2,277	18	19	451	19
Arapahoe	7,007	549	5,487	3,576	5,251	2,622	3,590	2,581	5,216	137	2,322	451	625
Archuleta	260	356	141	987	141	61	164	727	251	687	1	17	4
Baca	564	446	290	1,600	285	222	222	1,194	294	197	303	16	850
Bent	689	578	652	1,783	623	760	409	1,055	1,155	165	66	602	475
Boulder	9,569	741	7,936	5,472	7,795	4,231	2,830	3,835	6,951	434	3,005	602	241
Chaffee	1,854	383	1,541	1,374	1,522	640	639	1,061	1,607	607	24	108	8
Cheyenne	2,559	202	1,577	1,777	1,577	141	37	1,635	536	21	15	19	216
Clear Creek	1,220	317	997	841	873	273	136	691	806	285	24	12	18
Conjaco	5,522	409	2,364	2,364	382	255	49	2,027	1,224	1,219	6	22	15
Costilla	1,005	372	486	1,603	86	93	57	1,400	358	1,217	3	4	12
Crowley	613	124	403	1,052	47	286	187	883	373	66	73	73	186
Custer	265	200	103	724	105	36	99	458	216	381	3	1	4
Delta	2,423	600	1,591	3,183	1,573	1,193	422	2,771	3,902	324	10	177	29
Denver	92,880	349	93,583	4,937	90,110	45,108	37,253	11,564	19,288	188	73,554	559	582
Dolores	141	253	33	527	27	19	8	469	161	337	2	--	2
Douglas	562	104	412	767	407	213	225	546	570	356	8	15	35
Eagle	266	255	473	1,237	453	290	154	975	1,039	385	7	22	12
Elbert	592	507	197	1,445	237	124	143	1,052	1,052	340	16	3	97
El Paso	16,619	415	14,914	3,948	14,194	6,631	4,013	5,436	9,066	497	5,284	1,248	167
Fremont	3,691	412	2,755	2,858	2,659	1,322	1,240	2,527	3,855	785	158	298	63
Garfield	1,849	463	1,331	1,941	1,263	829	450	1,686	2,316	376	11	256	45
Gilpin	409	353	202	1,820	464	41	49	491	416	446	12	3	6
Grand	812	254	530	1,120	455	92	123	757	615	336	16	4	12
Gunnison	1,696	345	632	1,829	602	320	150	1,223	1,434	160	6	53	3
Hinsdale	18	8	14	302	11	1	19	104	25	94	14	--	4
Huerfano	1,635	832	959	3,108	970	655	147	3,171	3,073	878	--	46	--
Jackson	168	251	106	634	107	37	130	332	476	33	--	1	1
Jefferson	7,660	1,181	6,128	5,313	5,851	3,193	3,295	1,854	4,703	672	1,941	675	446

Kiowa	273	231	117	864	34	126	160	65	508	443	32	42	12	267
Kit Carson	909	302	486	1,654	86	472	329	178	1,333	1,241	29	35	43	562
Lake	1,669	229	908	1,374	31	922	280	52	1,630	1,721	127	18	87	6
La Plata	2,137	728	1,859	2,681	269	1,689	995	467	2,509	2,427	710	883	236	45
Larimer	9,031	1,076	7,757	6,094	269	7,446	3,511	2,164	4,395	5,201	971	3,037	594	362
Las Animas	4,227	1,424	2,670	6,078	295	2,596	1,736	809	5,422	6,444	933	388	210	103
Lincoln	721	353	535	1,227	76	600	319	66	1,228	1,182	22	58	72	272
Logan	2,452	383	2,185	2,750	126	2,094	1,374	825	2,382	2,611	140	531	440	781
Mesa	5,410	889	4,660	4,838	180	4,423	4,212	1,476	3,240	6,175	715	715	1,324	107
Mineral	97	78	61	528	10	62	30	20	239	213	75	1	---	4
Moffat	682	487	569	1,018	145	529	261	215	1,012	1,200	422	422	---	23
Montezuma	845	693	577	2,085	192	557	426	224	1,800	1,262	1,247	59	16	36
Montrose	1,721	688	1,426	2,869	98	1,402	1,233	350	2,333	2,952	717	15	225	47
Morgan	2,511	382	2,168	2,535	66	2,041	1,360	792	2,222	2,621	198	138	644	825
Otero	3,420	248	3,132	3,420	118	2,856	2,445	1,067	2,764	3,077	418	1,782	473	564
Ouray	449	64	356	316	7	303	127	32	440	516	62	---	42	1
Park	498	623	265	1,515	52	257	61	200	765	295	725	7	1	4
Phillips	841	112	501	934	63	515	358	231	785	814	21	75	75	333
Pitkin	464	112	196	563	10	230	59	26	471	441	120	---	3	---
Prowers	1,427	358	1,213	2,281	132	1,162	1,115	499	1,513	1,189	154	935	174	710
Pueblo	14,864	671	12,630	6,249	191	12,068	8,472	4,193	5,256	8,524	699	5,609	2,605	524
Rio Blanco	398	217	232	746	26	239	150	70	591	728	75	1	19	4
Rio Grande	1,425	161	1,138	2,205	106	1,117	740	62	1,322	1,839	1,019	17	172	27
Routt	1,522	475	885	2,450	81	764	480	284	1,896	2,656	196	25	57	15
Saguache	514	82	334	1,412	62	337	229	97	1,118	641	863	4	19	7
San Juan	460	18	400	99	19	355	41	2	344	378	1	---	---	---
San Miguel	562	270	406	694	53	346	142	60	748	671	267	8	33	14
Sedgwick	756	105	524	909	68	483	414	291	627	611	39	33	106	560
Summit	343	246	180	771	20	183	54	55	546	338	186	---	9	38
Teller	1,629	410	1,101	1,398	37	1,046	365	136	1,456	1,481	339	5	103	13
Washington	676	489	416	1,890	84	412	243	287	1,587	1,417	25	46	25	602
Weld	9,451	1,891	7,452	10,322	350	7,164	5,031	3,569	7,643	11,382	295	2,721	1,162	881
Yuma	1,437	311	897	2,402	122	901	593	336	1,989	1,991	80	51	101	530
Total	232,701	26,677	204,012	138,135	5,986	195,777	109,382	77,495	118,009	152,376	23,297	105,393	14,171	12,803

HOUSING: PRINCIPAL FACILITIES OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS IN COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS AS OF APRIL 1, 1940
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

TOWN OR CITY	Water Supply		Toilets		Bath tub or Shower in Structure	Refrigerator Equipment			Cooking Fuel					
	Running Water in Unit	No Water Supply Within 50 Feet	Toilet in Structure	Outside Toilet or Privy		No Toilet or Privy	Mechanical	Ice	None	Coal or Coke	Wood	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene or Gasoline
Alamosa	1,197	49	1,104	419	28	1,047	749	136	626	1,276	---	15	187	9
Aurora	561	22	867	210	8	828	303	560	181	338	4	603	27	78
Boulder	4,417	1	4,427	112	9	4,306	1,980	1,304	865	1,488	11	2,452	147	45
Brighton	564	6	695	358	6	608	354	6	443	239	6	243	42	48
Canon City	1,522	7	1,468	176	8	1,431	581	484	515	1,124	43	124	246	43
Colorado Springs	11,829	69	11,129	1,252	68	10,622	5,101	3,191	3,283	5,881	80	4,810	835	70
Delta	853	23	734	350	41	697	448	112	485	906	2	3	130	15
Denver	92,580	349	93,693	4,987	425	90,110	45,108	37,283	11,564	19,288	188	73,654	559	582
Durango	1,544	65	1,533	293	22	1,349	761	229	678	872	3	550	208	11
Englewood	2,703	51	2,470	374	30	2,314	953	1,237	618	1,250	16	1,328	113	104
Florence	752	7	632	184	4	586	275	95	408	733	3	13	28	2
Ft. Collins	3,638	6	3,648	313	19	3,471	1,893	679	1,166	987	50	2,347	299	79
Ft. Morgan	1,577	---	1,349	112	3	1,263	697	222	508	654	11	56	431	272
Golden	950	5	892	105	15	826	517	285	149	493	---	388	107	9
Grand Junction	3,417	15	3,375	263	17	3,131	2,315	460	728	1,730	8	687	1,068	42
Greeley	4,489	57	4,319	580	21	4,124	2,256	1,109	1,220	1,456	14	2,360	692	145
La Junta	1,629	36	1,600	400	33	1,434	1,113	299	560	542	26	1,054	181	170
Lamar	904	48	910	333	17	863	654	219	369	328	8	665	92	135
Las Animas	465	200	475	405	6	447	385	99	400	407	17	314	40	104
Leadville	1,347	36	668	876	13	680	192	27	1,157	1,292	25	17	41	2
Longmont	2,075	4	1,954	327	7	1,827	932	499	775	1,393	19	356	335	108
Loveland	1,711	11	1,572	329	10	1,487	597	462	764	1,127	69	407	160	63
Monte Vista	564	44	553	366	3	536	391	4	324	701	49	9	126	12
Montrose	1,068	18	1,005	402	4	976	591	87	555	1,902	33	11	194	12
Pueblo	12,722	35	11,302	2,700	97	10,754	7,052	3,335	3,379	5,839	69	5,276	2,214	352
Rocky Ford	788	12	760	301	9	675	407	272	358	407	10	382	111	125
Salida	1,359	42	1,250	307	24	1,212	536	431	494	1,216	135	12	102	3
Sterling	1,873	14	1,840	302	8	1,750	1,018	382	661	774	8	491	414	346
Trinidad	3,026	17	2,371	1,196	31	2,244	1,306	585	1,547	2,827	---	356	209	54
Walsenburg	1,044	11	714	820	115	685	447	36	1,094	1,541	11	5	45	2

DENVER 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, to assist the several states and their political subdivisions to remedy unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and relieve the acute shortage of dwellings for families of low income. On February 24, 1942, the corporation, as one of the main constituent units of the National Housing Agency, was placed under the Federal Public Housing Authority.

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.

Two Colorado agencies were created for the purpose of availing themselves of federal aid in low-rent housing projects. These are 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 constructed and has in operation four projects and the Pueblo agency is in the preliminary stages.

The first 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 construct three additional projects with aid from Lanham Act funds. 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 increased 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 is occupied by negroes, estimated total cost \$379,501.

Arapahoe Courts is located at Arapahoe and Twenty-fifth streets and consists of 76 units in 2-story row houses and flats. Contracts were awarded in January, 1942. 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.

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.

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 fur-

nishing 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, drinking 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.

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.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Housing administration was created under the national housing act of congress approved June 27, 1934. In accordance with an executive order of February 24, 1942, it functions as a unit of the National Housing Agency. 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 Colorado office of the administration is located in the Boston building in Denver.

The national housing act as amended authorizes the commissioner to insure lending institutions against losses incurred on two general types of loans: those for the repair, alteration or improvement of real property—which may or may not be secured by collateral security—and those secured by mortgages on structures designed primarily for residential use. For the duration of the war new construction is limited to defense areas, and priority ratings as required by the war production board must be obtained whenever critical materials are necessary for private or public housing construction or for repair or rehabilitation work.

Title I offers insurance to private lending institutions on loans up to \$5,000 to alter, convert, improve or repair an existing structure to provide additional living accommodations in areas where an acute housing shortage exists or impedes by reason of war activities; on loans up to \$2,500 to alter, repair or improve other existing structures; and loans up to \$3,000 to build new structures.

A summary of property improvement loans insured for Colorado, cumulative from 1934 to 1943, inclusive, and including loans prior to imposing war restrictions, is as follows:

Notes insured:	
Number	27,879
Amount	\$11,517,980
Claims paid:	
Number	858
Amount	\$205,983
Per cent notes insured.....	0.6
Per cent claims paid.....	0.4
Averages:	
Notes insured.....	\$413
Claims paid.....	240

Title II of the act provides for the insuring of first mortgages on city residential property. Mortgages which do not exceed \$5,400 may be insured up to 90 per cent of the appraised value of

the property improved by a single-family owner-occupied dwelling; those which do not exceed \$8,600 may cover up to 90 per cent of \$6,000 of the property improved by a single family owner-occupied dwelling plus 80 per cent of the appraised value in excess of \$6,000; and those which do not exceed \$16,000 may cover up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of a property improved by a structure which need not be newly constructed or owner-occupied, but which must be designed to house not more than four separate families.

A summary of Colorado properties insured under Title II, sections 603 and 203, one- to four-family houses, cumulative from 1935 to 1943, inclusive, is as follows:

New houses:	
Number	6,054
Amount	\$25,143,324
Existing houses:	
Number	4,827
Amount	\$16,057,194

Title VI was created by an amendment to the housing act, approved March 28, 1941, to provide for the insurance of mortgages on one- to four-family dwellings for sale or rent, with occupancy priority to war workers, and insurance on rental housing for war workers.

A summary for Colorado under Title VI from March 28, 1941, to the end of 1943, is as follows:

Number	1,113
Amount	\$4,645,300

The cumulative totals for Colorado operations under Titles II and VI to the end of 1943 are as follows:

Number	15,664
Amount	\$45,845,818

LANHAM ACT PROJECTS

The Lanham Act, approved June 28, 1941, provided for the making of loans or grants or both for the construction of public works necessary for the health, safety or welfare of persons engaged in national defense activities in areas where there are acute shortages of facilities. It is administered by the Federal Works Agency, and all projects must be approved by the President.

Colorado projects approved by the President, as of June 30, 1943, estimated cost, and source of funds are as follows:

Number of projects.....	22
Federal construction.....	\$ 99,171
Non-federal construction:	
Sponsor contribution.....	434,963
Federal grant.....	674,896

Estimated total cost.....\$1,209,030

Colorado Hospitals

Names, Location, Capacity, Control and Types of Service at Principal Hospitals

WAR-TIME demands upon the hospital facilities of the state are indicated in the presentation of hospital data by the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association for the calendar year of 1943. The number of patients admitted to the registered hospitals of Colorado during the year was 225,555, equal to 20.1 per cent of the state's population as shown by the 1940 census. This compares with 120,063 or 10.7 per cent of the population admitted in 1941. This was an increase in 1943 of 87.9 per cent compared with 1941 as against 32.6 per cent for the United States. One person was admitted to Colorado hospitals in every 2.3 minutes in 1943, which compares with one every 4.4 minutes in 1941.

The capacity of the registered hospitals in the state showed a considerable gain in the period in which comparisons are made, but not in the same proportion as the increase in admissions. In 1941 the number of beds reported was 14,665. The number in 1943 was 22,794, an increase of 8,129 or 55.4 per cent as against 87.9 per cent gain in admissions. The increase in capacity in the United States during the same period was 24.5 per cent or less than half of the gain made in Colorado.

The daily patient load or average census for Colorado was 16,515 in 1943 as against 11,255 in 1941, the increase being 46.7 per cent, which compares with 15.6 per cent for the United States. The registered hospitals of the state employed 1,634 graduate nurses in nursing service in 1943, 163 other graduate nurses, 349 practical nurses, 389 nurses' aides, 1,501 attendants and 1,017 orderlies. The graduate nurses employed at nursing increased only 15.6 per cent over 1941. This was a small gain in comparison with the increase in admissions and reveals the nursing load imposed upon the hospitals. The drain upon the graduate nurses for service with the armed forces is reflected in the percentages. There were 1,338 student nurses in the registered hospitals in 1943 against 1,112 in 1941, a gain of 20.3 per cent.

The largest increase in hospitals and facilities, as well as in the number of

patients admitted occurred in the hospitals of the federal government. The number of federal hospitals increased from seven in 1941 to 13 in 1943; the number of beds went from 2,571 to 10,230; the number of patients admitted from 14,501 to 104,921; and the average census was 2,054 in 1941 compared with 6,647 in 1943.

A table published herewith shows the number of hospitals, capacity, patients admitted and average census as of December 31, 1941, 1942 and 1943, by types of ownership or control. The distribution of hospital facilities by type of service as of December 31, 1943, is as follows:

Type	No. Hospitals	No. Beds	Patients Admitted
General	70	14,013	211,979
Nervous and mental	9	6,761	2,890
Tuberculosis	13	1,280	899
Maternity	2	80	189
Industrial	2	46	785
Children's	1	225	5,833
Isolation	1	80	574
Convalescent and rest	1	115	261
Hospital departments of institutions	5	194	2,145
Total	104	22,794	225,555

There were 24 registered hospitals in the state at the end of 1943 which had contagious disease units, exclusive of isolation hospitals, and these units had a capacity of 764 beds.

A table giving a list of hospitals in the state registered with the American Medical Association, their location, type of service, capacity, admissions and average census, as of March 15, 1944, is published herewith.

HOSPITAL SERVICE COSTS

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, is now of value only in affording a base for comparative purposes. 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 payments of \$7,253,460, of which 42.3 per

cent comes from patients, 26.8 per cent from taxes, and 30.9 per cent from other sources, including trust funds and grants. These figures are exclusive of federal hospitals.

Annual payments per 1,000 population for Colorado, compared with the United States, by types of hospitals is as follows:

Type	Colo.	U. S.	Type	Per Capita		Amount Colo.
				Colo.	U. S.	
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: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, BEDS AND BASSINETS, NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1943, 1942 AND 1941, BY TYPES OF CONTROL

(Source: American Medical Association)

	Hospitals	Beds	Bassinetts	Patients Admitted	Average Census
Government hospitals:					
Federal:					
1941.....	7	2,571	19	14,521	2,054
1942.....	7	4,450	49	25,065	2,989
1943.....	13	10,230	57	104,921	6,647
State:					
1941.....	8	5,447	20	8,735	4,948
1942.....	8	5,640	20	8,062	5,226
1943.....	8	5,691	25	6,962	5,232
County:					
1941.....	4	267	40	6,207	222
1942.....	5	306	47	6,707	230
1943.....	5	295	37	6,068	218
City:					
1941.....	..	..	..	..	..
1942.....	..	..	..	..	..
1943.....	1	87	19	2,814	95
City-County:					
1941.....	2	744	36	9,030	373
1942.....	2	744	36	8,966	328
1943.....	2	744	36	9,121	292
Nonprofit organizations:					
Church related:					
1941.....	27	2,633	403	55,757	1,789
1942.....	27	2,672	413	63,124	1,898
1943.....	26	2,544	424	65,162	1,982
Nonprofit associations:					
1941.....	25	2,151	93	17,083	1,394
1942.....	24	2,212	99	19,666	1,512
1943.....	25	2,389	136	21,060	1,567
Proprietary hospitals:					
Individual and partnership:					
1941.....	23	610	89	7,917	364
1942.....	21	546	77	6,430	353
1943.....	21	618	86	7,837	395
Corporations (profit unrestricted):					
1941.....	3	212	2	813	111
1942.....	3	212	2	933	105
1943.....	3	196	11	1,610	87
Recapitulation:					
Government hospitals:					
1941.....	21	9,059	115	38,493	7,597
1942.....	22	11,140	152	48,800	8,773
1943.....	29	17,047	174	129,886	12,484
Nonprofit organizations:					
1941.....	52	4,784	496	72,840	3,183
1942.....	51	4,884	512	82,790	3,410
1943.....	51	4,933	560	86,222	3,549
Proprietary hospitals:					
1941.....	26	822	91	8,730	475
1942.....	24	758	79	7,363	458
1943.....	24	814	97	9,447	482
Grand total:					
1941.....	99	14,665	702	*120,063	11,255
1942.....	97	16,782	743	138,953	12,641
1943.....	104	22,794	831	225,555	16,515

**COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED BY THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AS OF MARCH 15, 1944, WITH LOCATION, TYPE,
OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL, CAPACITY AND AVERAGE CENSUS**

(Source: American Medical Association)

Note—Registration by the association is a basic recognition, extended to all the hospitals and related institutions in the following list, concerning which it has no evidence of irregular or unsafe practices. Those marked (*) are institutions designated by the America College of Surgeons as unconditionally meeting its minimum standards. Additions to hospital facilities that may have been made by certain departments of the federal government since March 15, 1941, are omitted from this list.

NAMES AND LOCATION	Type of Service ¹	Ownership or Control	Number Beds	Average Census ²	Bass-nets	Number of Births	Ad-mis-sions ²
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS							
Alamosa:							
Community hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	45	26	10	320	2,342
Aspen:							
Citizens' hospital	Gen.....	NPAasn	15	6	2	7	65
Boulder:							
*Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium & hosp... Gen.....	Church		101	63	8	102	1,798
Boulder County hospital.....	Gen.....	County	46	34	4	46	454
*Community hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAasn	45	32	12	181	1,482
Brush:							
Eben-Ezer hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	25	13	8	112	595
Burlington:							
Hayes General hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	17	10	4	53	566
Canon City:							
Colorado hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	28	21	7	107	726
Penitentiary hospital.....	Inst.....	State	45	29	--	--	1,057
St. Thomas More hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	42	14	6	118	498
Cheyenne Wells:							
County hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	37	5	6	47	322
Climax:							
Climax Molybdenum hospital.....	Indus.....	NPAasn	10	2	--	--	300
Colorado Springs:							
Colo. Springs Psychopathic hospital... N&M.....	Indiv		150	132	--	--	142
El Paso Contagious and Observation hospital—Unit of Memorial hospital							
*Glockner Sanatorium and hospital... GenTB.....	Church		175	149	22	462	2,739
*Memorial hospital	Gen.....	City	87	95	19	539	2,814
*St. Francis Hospital and sanatorium... GenTB.....	Church		160	124	22	498	2,451
Union Printers Home & Tuber. San... GenTB.....	NPAasn		455	282	--	--	173
Cripple Creek:							
Cripple Creek hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAasn	25	4	6	32	238
Del Norte:							
St. Joseph's Hospital and sanatorium... Gen.....	Church		45	21	11	120	774
St. Mary's Pavillion—Unit of St. Joseph's hospital and sanatorium							
Delta:							
Western Slope Memorial hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAasn	11	5	3	38	216
Denver:							
Bethesda Sanatorium	TB.....	Church	48	28	--	--	33
*Beth Israel	Gen.....	NPAasn	55	45	10	83	1,702
*Children's hospital.....	Chil.....	NPAasn	225	148	--	--	5,833
*Colorado General hospital.....	Gen.....	State	245	163	25	519	3,718
*Colorado Psychopathic hospital.....	Ment.....	State	78	78	--	--	884
*Denver General hospital.....	GenTB.....	CityCounty	664	281	36	376	8,547
Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home.....	TB.....	NPAasn	60	36	--	--	53
*Fitzsimons General hospital.....	GenTB.....	Army	1,185	888	6	77	7,344
*Mercy hospital	Gen.....	Church	225	215	30	906	8,906
*Mount Airy Sanitarium.....	N&M.....	Part	54	40	--	--	642
*National Jewish hospital.....	TB.....	NPAasn	235	227	--	--	182
*Porter Sanitarium and hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	100	95	23	707	3,332
*Presbyterian hospital	Gen.....	Church	160	140	30	1,054	5,947
Robert W. Speer Memorial hospital for children—Unit of Denver General hospital							
*St. Anthony's hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	190	155	30	1,110	6,440
*St. Joseph's hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	246	232	54	1,344	7,682
*St. Luke's hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	250	207	40	1,346	8,349
Steele Memorial hospital.....	Iso.....	CityCounty	80	11	--	--	574
Durango:							
County hospital.....	Gen.....	County	24	8	5	--	--
*Mercy hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	55	38	9	170	2,401
Edgewater:							
Craig Colony	TB.....	NPAasn	50	33	--	--	26
Sands House	TB.....	NPAasn	39	28	--	--	27
Englewood:							
Federal Correctional Institution.....	Inst.....	USPHS	24	15	--	--	466
Swedish National Sanitorium.....	TB.....	NPAasn	64	57	--	--	95
Fairplay:							
Fairplay hospital	Gen.....	Indiv	14	4	2	8	163

COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AS OF MARCH 15, 1944, WITH LOCATION, TYPE, OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL, CAPACITY AND AVERAGE CENSUS—Continued

NAMES AND LOCATION	Type of Service ¹	Ownership or Control	Number Beds	Average Census ²	Bass-nets	Number of Births	Ad-mis-sions ³
Fort Collins:							
*County hospital.....	Gen.....	County	52	42	8	413	1,913
Fort Logan:							
*Station hospital.....	Gen.....	Army	74	39	--	--	677
Fort Lyon:							
*Veterans Administration Facility.....	Ment.....	Vet	1,056	1,019	--	--	169
Fort Morgan:							
Fort Morgan hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	25	10	8	146	552
Fruita:							
Fruita Community hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	12	4	3	42	235
Glenwood Springs:							
Dr. Porter's hospital.....	Gen.....	Part	18	12	5	78	500
U. S. Naval Convalescent hospital.....	Conv.....	Navy	115	--	--	Estab. 1943	
Grand Junction:							
*St. Mary's hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	65	45	15	345	1,730
Greeley:							
County hospital.....	Gen.....	County	108	88	20	572	3,084
Gunnison:							
Community hospital.....	Gen.....	Part	25	9	6	51	320
Hayden:							
Solandt Memorial hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAssn	16	12	4	64	388
Holyoke:							
Holyoke hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	9	5	4	56	304
Ignacio:							
Edward T. Taylor Indian hospital.....	Gen.....	IA	21	8	4	25	284
Julesburg:							
Community hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAssn	10	3	6	76	190
La Junta:							
*Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR hosp.	Indus.....	NPAssn	36	21	--	--	485
*Mennonite Hospital and Sanitarium.....	Gen.....	Church	71	66	17	353	1,703
Lamar:							
Charles Maxwell hospital.....	Gen.....	Corp	50	22	8	285	1,190
Leadville:							
St. Vincent's hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	43	17	10	120	750
Longmont:							
*Longmont hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	33	18	7	103	774
St. Vrain hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	25	14	5	55	426
Loveland:							
Loveland Hospital and clinic.....	Gen.....	Indiv	10	7	5	50	334
Montrose:							
St. Luke's hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	16	9	8	108	373
Oak Creek:							
Oak Creek hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	15	7	3	58	266
Ouray:							
Bates Hospital and sanitarium.....	Gen.....	Corp	16	7	3	6	270
Pueblo:							
*Colorado State hospital.....	Ment.....	State	4,463	4,200	--	--	720
*Corwin hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAssn	206	137	22	374	4,315
*Parkview hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAssn	96	62	20	418	2,648
*St. Mary's hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	184	116	28	522	2,817
*Woodcroft hospital.....	N&M.....	Corp	130	58	--	--	150
Rocky Ford:							
Physicians' hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAssn	10	9	5	128	364
Salida:							
*Denver & Rio Grande Western Rail-road hospital.....	Gen.....	NPAssn	80	54	7	141	1,832
Spivak:							
*Sanatorium of the Jewish Consump-tives Relief Society.....	TB.....	NPAssn	300	229	--	--	162
Sterling:							
Good Samaritan hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	30	20	10	156	1,049
St. Benedict hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	33	19	9	218	1,092
Trinidad:							
*Mount San Rafael hospital.....	Gen.....	Church	75	38	10	185	1,234
Walsenburg:							
Lamme Brothers hospital.....	Gen.....	Part	20	9	3	46	378
Wheat Ridge:							
Evangelical Lutheran sanatorium.....	TB.....	Church	110	88	--	--	63
Woodmen:							
*Modern Woodmen of Amer. sanatorium	TB.....	NPAssn	155	58	--	--	79
Wray:							
Wray hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	15	5	6	96	377

**COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED BY THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AS OF MARCH 15, 1944, WITH LOCATION, TYPE,
OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL, CAPACITY AND AVERAGE CENSUS—Continued**

NAMES AND LOCATION	Type of Service ¹	Ownership or Control	Number Beds	Average Census ²	Bass-nets	Number of Births	Ad-mis-sions ²
RELATED INSTITUTIONS							
Boulder:							
Mesa Vista sanatorium	TB.....	Part	55	39	--	--	11
Collbran:							
Plateau Valley Congregational hosp.	Gen.....	Church	13	7	4	29	285
Colorado Springs:							
Cragmore sanatorium.....	TB.....	NPAssn	125	40	--	--	110
Denver:							
Florence Crittenton Home.....	Mat.....	NPAssn	50	30	39	85	92
St. Francis sanatorium.....	TB.....	Church	23	21	--	--	55
Salvation Army Woman's Home and hospital	Mat.....	Church	30	25	18	75	97
Englewood:							
Costello Home.....	TB.....	NPAssn	16	7	--	--	3
Temple sanatorium.....	N&M.....	Indiv	30	30	--	--	135
Flagler:							
Flagler hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv	10	5	4	56	291
Golden:							
Hospital—State Industrial School for Boys	Inst.....	State	25	5	--	--	423
Grand Junction:							
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.....	MeDe.....	State	450	422	--	--	18
Greeley:							
Island Grove hospital.....	InstIso.....	County	65	46	--	--	87
Homelake:							
Colorado State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Inst.....	State	35	15	--	--	82
Ridge:							
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.....	MeDe.....	State	350	320	--	--	30

¹Abbreviations of type of service are as follows:

Gen—General	N&M—Nervous and Mental
Chil—Children	Mat—Maternity
Conv—Convalescent and rest	MeDe—Mentally Deficient
Indus—Industrial	Ment—Mental
Inst—Institution	TB—Tuberculosis
Iso—Isolation	

²Exclusive of newborn infants.

Courts, Prisoners and Crime

Federal Courts in Colorado—Cases Before District Courts—Crimes Known to the Police—Municipal Police Departments—Prisoners—Legal Executions—Narcotic Law Operations—Marihuana Control—Federal Correctional Institution

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 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 the number of legal executions in Colorado 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 William C. Danks is acting 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. Murrain, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Orrie 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.

CRIMES KNOWN TO POLICE

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) conducts a continuing study of crime conditions in the United States through a system for collecting and compiling data inaugurated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police on January 1, 1930, and taken over by the federal agency in the fall of that year.

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 fed-

eral, 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 compiles the 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 the calendar year of 1943 shows that 19 cities and towns were included in the Colorado data for that year.

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 1943 the 19 Colorado cities and towns reporting had 1,261.4 known larceny and theft offenses per 100,000 population as against 829.4 for 2,089 cities in the United States combined.

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

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 years subsequent to 1941 have not been released for publication. 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

1938. This decline was followed by increases in the following years to 650 in 1943. The minimum number of auto thefts known to Colorado Springs police since 1930 was 47 in 1938. The number jumped from 52 in 1941 to 100 in 1942 and 133 in 1943. Pueblo had a minimum number of 65 in 1940, but it jumped to 124 in 1941, 155 in 1942 and then dropped back to 131 in 1943.

The number of major offenses known to the police of Denver and Pueblo decreased 0.9 and 10.6 per cent respectively in 1943 as compared with 1942 and Colorado Springs reported an increase of 16 per cent. The gain in Colorado Springs came principally from an increase of 124 in the number of larceny and theft offenses. The comparative figures are as follows:

	1943	1942	% Change
Denver	7,373	7,440	-0.9
Pueblo	788	881	-10.6
Colorado Springs ..	1,044	900	+16.0

The value of property stolen in the three cities is estimated at \$931,123 in 1943 and \$758,868 in 1942, an increase of 22.7 per cent. This estimate is based on the average value per offense in 58 cities. On the same basis the value of property recovered was \$622,921 or 66.9 per cent in 1943 and \$506,165 or 66.7 per cent in 1942. The distribution by cities is as follows:

	1943	1942	% Increase
Denver	\$721,836	\$583,384	23.7
Pueblo	99,806	100,850	-1.0
Colo. Springs..	109,481	74,634	46.7

The theft of automobiles constituted the largest item in the three cities in both years.

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 statewide 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		
	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
1941.....	308	1,037	1,345
1942.....	263	882	1,145

Three tables published herewith are as follows:

Table giving disposition of defendants charged with major criminal offenses in 1938 to 1942, inclusive.

Table showing disposition of defendants in criminal cases by offenses in 1942 and 1941.

Table showing types of sentences imposed on defendants convicted of major offenses in calendar years.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION IN COLORADO AND UNITED STATES AND TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF DENVER, PUEBLO AND COLORADO SPRINGS, BY YEARS

(Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Note—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 Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary, Breaking or Entering	Larceny—Theft	Auto Theft
COLORADO						
(Number of offenses per 100,000 population)						
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
1942 (20).....	3.5	55.5	21.4	457.0	1,307.0	188.0
1943 (19).....	4.5	67.5	27.0	488.7	1,261.4	194.0
UNITED STATES						
(Number of offenses per 100,000 population)						
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	750.0	215.6
1938 (1,929).....	5.3	59.3	44.5	340.2	849.2	188.2
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
1942	*	*	*	*	*	*
1943 (2,089).....	4.7	45.3	49.7	300.9	829.4	187.8
DENVER						
(Number of offenses known to the police)						
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	63	1,520	4,614	617
1942	10	223	64	1,926	4,608	609
1943	19	295	65	2,116	4,228	650
PUEBLO						
(Number of offenses known to the police)						
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
1942	4	32	35	179	476	155
1943	2	31	45	195	384	131
COLORADO SPRINGS						
(Number of offenses known to the police)						
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
1942	1	4	2	73	720	100
1943 .....	..	4	2	61	844	133

*Not available.

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 covering 100 per cent of the state's population in 1942; 99.1 per cent in 1941; 99.2 per cent in 1940; 99.8 per cent in 1939 and 1938.

	1942		1941 Number	1940 Number	1939 Number	1938 Number
	Number	Per Cent				
Eliminated without conviction:						
Dismissed	181	15.8	204	202	243	168
Jury waived, acquitted by court .....	...	...	7	5	1	5
Acquitted by jury	74	6.5	60	49	78	74
Other no-penalty disposition....	8	0.7	37	17	12	26
Total without conviction.....	263	23.0	308	273	334	273
Convicted:						
Plea of guilty.....	749	65.4	932	956	1,065	1,093
Court finds guilty.....	13	1.1	2	10	9	32
Jury verdict guilty.....	120	10.5	103	88	120	148
Total convicted.....	882	77.0	1,037	1,054	1,194	1,273
Total defendants disposed of..	1,145	100.0	1,345	1,327	1,528	1,546

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS: DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN COLORADO DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE AND BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Note—All counties (100 per cent) reported in 1942 and 59 counties (99.1 per cent) in 1941.

OFFENSE	1942			1941		
	Without Conviction	Convicted	Total Disposed of	Without Conviction	Convicted	Total Disposed of
Major offenses:						
Murder	8	22	30	6	14	20
Manslaughter	17	9	26	11	20	31
Robbery	23	56	79	15	97	112
Aggravated assault.....	19	30	49	21	35	56
Burglary	32	228	260	39	238	277
Larceny, except auto theft.	50	243	293	79	275	354
Auto theft.....	10	48	58	9	40	49
Embezzlement and fraud...	36	97	133	49	115	164
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	7	11	18	15	32	47
Forgery and counterfeiting	10	37	47	13	78	91
Rape	21	47	68	28	43	71
Commercialized vice.....	...	...	46	9	33	42
Other sex offenses.....	13	33	46	9	33	42
Violating drug laws.....	...	...	4	...	1	1
Carrying, etc., weapons....	...	4	4	...	1	1
Abortion	4	7	11	2	5	7
Arson	3	3	6	4	4	8
Bigamy	1	3	4	1	1	2
Blackmail and extortion...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape and jail break.....	1	2	3	...	...	...
Kidnaping	6	2	8	6	4	10
Perjury	2	...	2	1	1	2
Total major offenses.....	263	882	1,145	308	1,037	1,345
Total, minor offenses*....	90	98	188	76	165	241
Total, all offenses.....	353	980	1,333	384	1,202	1,586

*This group includes minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling or driving laws; and all other offenses generally classified as misdemeanors which usually are tried in minor courts.

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	1942		1941 No.	1940 No.	1939 No.	1938 No.	1937 No.
	No.	Per Cent					
Death	3	0.3	...	1	5	4	3
Prison or reformatory.....	577	65.5	733	627	772	841	838
Probation or suspended sentence	213	24.2	265	371	348	321	249
Local jails.....	61	6.9	34	39	51	63	73
Fine or costs only.....	26	2.9	4	12	15	34	11
Juvenile institutions.....	2	0.2	1	4	3	10	5
Total defendants sentenced.	882	100.0	1,037	1,054	1,194	1,273	1,179

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 11,320 prisoners received in county jails in 1943, there were 10,077 males or 89 per cent, and 1,243 females or 11 per cent of the total. This was the largest per cent of females received in any year since 1925. The total number received in 1942 was 11,490, of which 91.7 per cent were males and 8.3 per cent females. Twenty counties reported no females received in 1943, which compares with 22 in 1942 and 21 in 1941. Twenty-nine county jails were empty of prisoners at the end of 1943 and only three counties received no prisoners during the year.

The number of prisoners, by sex, received in county jails by counties reporting in fiscal years is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total	%
1925	11,071	729	11,800	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
1942	10,535	955	11,490	8.3
1943	10,077	1,243	11,320	11.0

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
1942	414	63	477
1943	589	134	723

CRIME CONDITIONS: PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30
(Source: County Sheriffs)

COUNTY	Prisoners Received						Number of Prisoners at End of Year			
	1943			1942	1941	1940	1943	1942	1941	1940
	Male	Female	Total							
Adams	341	25	366	366	377	341	2	3	14	10
Alamosa	86	4	90	126	138	134	..	..	5	2
Arapahoe	391	53	444	339	367	342	377	4	11	8
Archuleta	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	32	18	(1)	2	..	1
Baca	25	5	30	53	76	47	..	1	1	4
Bent	43	13	56	(1)	61	94	..	(1)	7	6
Boulder	224	27	251	325	129	351	27	24	25	5
Chaffee	67	8	75	57	51	65	1	3	1	3
Cheyenne	63	2	65	39	47	32	2	..	1	1
Clear Creek	62	5	67	(1)	59	50	..	(1)	4	..
Conejos	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	52	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)
Costilla	..	..	..	11	29	62	..	..	..	..
Crowley	12	..	12	12	9	29	..	..	..	..
Custer	2	..	2	9	21	4	..	..	..	..
Delta	42	6	48	24	68	83	1	1	2	5
Denver	3,958	245	4,203	4,330	5,266	5,526	152	272	339	328
Dolores	7	..	7	2	6	(1)	..	2	..	(1)
Douglas	15	1	16	51	35	35	..	1	2	..
Eagle	72	2	74	79	52	35	..	5	..	..
Elbert	3	..	3	..	11	8	..	..	..	1
El Paso	479	506	985	833	499	674	19	18	14	21
Fremont	105	12	117	140	189	216	..	..	5	2
Garfield	68	7	75	91	99	113	2	4	6	9
Gilpin	5	..	5	6	26	(1)	..	..	..	(1)
Grand	17	..	17	32	29	..	1	..	..	(1)
Gunnison	27	1	28	36	47	47	..	4	2	2
Hinsdale	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Huerfano	51	1	52	81	116	110	1	4	2	12
Jackson	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	589	38	627	577	477	600	3	7	16	10
Kiowa	10	..	10	4	4	8	..	..	..	..
Kit Carson	41	1	42	52	48	34	..	2	1	..
Lake	219	31	250	347	121	376	18	3	6	28
La Plata	121	13	134	125	183	212	4	1	5	11
Larimer	136	19	155	218	253	283	17	7	8	10
Las Animas	273	59	332	426	413	530	10	27	5	4
Lincoln	29	..	29	58	32	11	..	..	3	..
Logan	109	6	115	117	132	127	..	..	1	1
Mesa	180	4	184	175	168	221	3	..	2	3
Mineral	3	..	3	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
Moffat	58	1	59	41	60	50	3	2	60	45
Montezuma	89	3	92	49	50	55	2	4	5	5
Montrose	126	10	136	121	126	118	8	4	4	1
Morgan	169	5	174	173	217	197	5	..	..	..
Otero	257	35	292	253	238	236	11	26	11	7
Ouray	9	..	9	6	10	9	..	..	2	1
Park	..	..	..	26	15	20	..	..	1	1
Phillips	27	..	27	(1)	40	44	2	(1)	2	2
Pitkin	8	2	10	2	8	..	1	..	..	..
Prowers	131	9	140	114	116	121	5	5	6	4
Pueblo	526	16	542	561	530	538	10	15	12	22
Rio Blanco	7	..	7	7	25	38	3	..	1	..
Rio Grande	45	5	50	42	167	81	3	..	4	..
Routt	38	3	41	20	55	53	4	1	4	2
Saguache	37	3	40	55	58	99	..	1	1	1
San Juan	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
San Miguel	17	2	19	17	12	20	2	..	2	2
Sedgwick	103	3	106	160	202	188	..	1	2	3
Summit	5	..	5	13	13	8	..	..	..	1
Teller	..	..	..	51	128	153	..	2	9	5
Washington	28	2	30	66	35	27	..	..	..	..
Weld	478	50	528	523	595	549	14	20	28	27
Yuma	42	..	42	40	32	24	10	1	1	2
State	10,077	1,243	11,320	11,490	12,456	13,458	723	477	645	618

(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 on April 30, 1944, there were 1.73 police employees for every 1,000 inhabitants in cities of over 25,000 population in the United States. The police personnel in these cities decreased more than 2 per cent from April, 1943, and when compared with April, 1942, the figures for 1944 show a 5.5 per cent decline. The decrease was general throughout the country.

The number of police department employees in Denver on April 1, 1944, was 418, of whom 399 were police officers and 19 were civilians. This compares with an average of 412 and 14 in 1940. The number in 1944 was equal to 1.29 per 1,000 population (1940 census) or less than the average for all cities of 25,000 or more population.

In addition to the regular police officers the Denver department had 300 auxiliary police on April 30, 1944, which compares with 550 on the same date in 1943. These are volunteers for auxiliary police work who may be called to assist the police during emergency conditions arising out of the war.

Pueblo had 48 police department employees on April 30, 1944, of whom

46 were police officers. This compares with an average of 47 employees, all of whom were police officers in 1940. The auxiliary police numbered 50 in 1944 as against 65 on the same date in 1943.

The number of police department employees in Colorado Springs was 38 on April 30, 1944, of whom 36 were police officers. This compares with 36 in 1940, all of whom were police officers. The auxiliary police numbered 250 on April 1, 1944, which compares with 200 on the same date in 1943.

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-eight legal executions took place in the state between November 6, 1890, and June 30, 1941.

The number of homicides in the state is of interest in connection with the number of legal executions. The term "homicide" as here used includes murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide and incendiarism, but not legal executions.

In the period 1920 to 1941, inclusive, there were 1,560 deaths by homicide reported for Colorado and 35 deaths by legal execution or at the rate of one execution per 44.6 homicides.

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.

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
BY FEDERAL OFFICERS					
Number of seizures.....	26	52	81	43	58
Cigarettes (number).....	219	131	249	273	230
Bulk marihuana:					
Kilograms .....	...	1	5	3	2
Grams	740	599	53	28	133
Growing plants (number).....	209	23	...	...	163

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 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, by specified fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Wholesale dealers	23	25	25	22
Retail dealers..	552	530	531	532
Class 4*	1,631	1,711	1,749	1,693
Class 5†	38	46	2,270	2,276
Total	2,244	2,362	4,575	4,523

*Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners, and hospitals, sanatoria, etc.

†Dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed narcotic preparations.

A summary of activities of the bureau in Colorado over a period of 17 years gives an average number of convictions as 34 annually, aggregate sentences imposed an average of 36 years annually, and fines imposed an average \$2,353.

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 institutions constructed in recent years 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 institution is Edwin B. Swope, who was transferred from the federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., on November 1, 1944.

DISPOSITION OF CRIMINALS

Defendants convicted and sentenced in Colorado district courts in 1942 for major offenses numbered 882. Of these, 65.8 per cent were sentenced to prison or reformatory as compared with 37.0 per cent for 25 states reporting; 24.1 per cent were placed on probation or suspended sentence, compared with 32.6 per cent; 6.9 per cent were sentenced to local jail or workhouse, compared with 22.9 per cent; and 3.2 per cent were given other sentences compared with 7.6 per cent for all 25 states combined.

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—Commodity Credit Corporation

DENVER is a center from which numerous activities of the United States government in western states and throughout the country are conducted, and this has led to the frequent characterization of the city as the western capital of the nation. Whether Denver has a larger number of 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. Surveys made by the National Resources Committee prior to World War II tended to substantiate the claim, but reorganizations and extension of activities arising out of the national emergency and the lack of any recent studies of the facts leaves the question in doubt. It is quite evident, however, that the city ranks near the top.

All of the general departments of the government, the heads of which are members of the President's cabinet, have bureaus or agencies in Denver with one exception. Those represented here are the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Labor, Navy, Postoffice, Treasury and War. The only exception is the Department of State.

A census of agencies taken by the State Planning Commission as of November 15, 1944, shows 220 administrative offices of departments, bureaus and divisions of the federal government located in Denver and its immediate vicinity. That number is exclusive, however, of many subdivisions which are listed under central administrative offices. An example is that of the regional office of the Forest Service, which has 10 subsidiary departments responsible to a single head. In that instance all are counted as a single unit. The 220 establishments listed in the census, with a few exceptions, are agencies of the regular services of the government which are on a permanent basis.

The 220 agencies on November 15, 1944, compares with 185 on July 1,

1942; 145 on April 1, 1940, and 134 on June 1, 1938. These increases were: 18.9 per cent in two years; 51.7 per cent in four years; and 64.1 per cent in six 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 220 listed, 167 or 75.9 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 53 or 24.1 per cent of the 220 agencies are local and state in jurisdiction. A tendency toward the expansion of territory under the Denver agencies is shown by the comparison between 1944 and 1942. In the last named year 72.4 per cent were national or regional and 27.6 per cent local and state. The number of national and regional agencies increased by 33 and local and state by only 2 agencies in the two-year period. The distribution of agencies, by type and percentages, as of November 15, 1944, and July 1, 1942, is as follows:

Type	1944		1942	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
General	13	5.9	8	4.3
Regional	154	70.0	126	68.1
State	34	15.5	26	14.1
Local	19	8.6	25	13.5
Total	220	100.0	185	100.0

Thirteen of the 220 agencies listed in 1944 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 167 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. One hundred and forty-seven offices have under their jurisdiction three or more states and 38 take in 10 or more states. Included in these are the offices classed as general.

An accompanying table lists the federal departments, bureaus and agencies which had offices in Denver and its immediate vicinity on November 15, 1944, and the territory which comes under the jurisdiction of each.

Federal Employees—The estimated employment in the administrative branch of the United States government in Colorado, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 25,700 in April, 1944. This number excludes employees outside continental United States or those on a basis of \$1 per annum or no compensation. This compares with 11,500 in June, 1941, prior to the United States' entrance into the war, or an increase of 122.5 per cent. The gain is credited to increased war activities. This is shown by a comparison between October, 1943, and June, 1941. In that period there was an increase of 112.1 per cent. Of the 24,500 employed in 1943, 16,300 or 66.5 per cent were employed in war activities. A similar breakdown for 1944 was not reported.

The comparative figures, as of specified dates, are as follows:

Date	Number	% Increase
December, 1936.....	8,299	..5
December, 1937.....	7,597	-8.5
December, 1938.....	8,692	14.4
December, 1939.....	9,441	8.6
June, 1941.....	11,550	22.3
October, 1943.....	24,500	112.1
April, 1944.....	25,700	4.9

The number of federal employees in Colorado in April, 1944, was less, however, than the number in the employ of state and local governments, the same being true of the nation as a whole. Out of 57,000 government employees in the state on the date named 31,300 were credited to state and local governments and 25,700 to the federal government. The ratio was 45.1 per

cent of all administrative employment being federal. This compares with 47.8 per cent federal for the United States. The distribution for Colorado is as follows:

Unit	Number	Per Cent
State	4,500	8.0
Cities	7,700	13.6
Counties	4,200	7.3
Special districts	200	.4
Schools	14,600	25.6
State and local.....	*31,300	54.9
Federal	25,700	45.1
Total	57,000	100.0

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

The distribution of civil employees of the federal government in Colorado on June 30, 1941, on a peace-time basis, was 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 28th among the states, including the District of Columbia, in the number of civilian employees in April, 1944. 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 21 employees in government service outside of Washington for every one in that city. Denver, with 167 national and regional offices, or 75.9 per cent of all offices, is an administrative center from which radiates authority over a very large area. Therefore, the Washington 21-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 is indicative only of the number coming under the jurisdiction of the Denver offices.

Federal Pay Roll—The federal pay roll in Colorado for April, 1944, amounted to \$5,205,000, based on returns to the United States Civil Service Commission for the executive service and to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the legislative and judicial services. Excluded from the federal service are employees working outside of the continent. This was equal to 58.6 per cent of all governmental pay rolls for the state for that month. The pay roll for all administrative units in April was \$8,886,000. The distribution is as follows:

Unit	Amount	Per Cent
State	\$ 641,000	7.2
Cities	856,000	9.6
Counties	456,000	5.1
Special districts.....	13,000	0.1
Schools	1,716,000	19.5
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State and local.....	*\$3,681,000	41.4
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Federal	\$5,205,000	58.6
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Total	\$8,886,000	100.0

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

In the above table, the pay roll of the schools amounts to 19.5 per cent of the total pay roll for all units of state and local government. Employment in the schools, as shown in a preceding table, equals 25.6 per cent of total employment in state and local governments.

Value of Federal Property—While the federal government unquestionably is the largest property owner in Colorado, the inventory value of its holdings is not definitely known. It is possible, however, to arrive at a minimum estimate through the compilation of figures from official sources in some instances and from reliable data in others. These show that the total is in excess of \$7,000,000,000 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 estimates upon which that total is based are given below. The figures for military establishments, of necessity, have not all been brought down to date and are confined mostly to

those made public early in 1942. Where later figures are available, the dates are indicated. The table is as follows:

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
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....	52,000,000
Fort Logan.....	5,000,000
Bureau of Prisons correctional institution.....	1,500,000
Cash assets in Denver Mint (June 30, 1943).....	5,885,312,701
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, 1944).....	39,159,100
John Martin Dam (to June 30, 1944).....	12,728,888
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
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Total	\$7,056,442,531

*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 owned by the state government was \$366,221,569 on June 30, 1942, as reported by the state auditor, of which \$34,763,987 was in cash balances. This was equal to 5.2 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 28.6 per cent of the federal property.

Federal Expenditures—Expenditures of the federal government in Colorado outside the administrative cost of regular establishments, departmental ex-

penses, 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 chapter 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 NOVEMBER 15, 1944

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF	
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of:	
Agricultural Statistics Division.....	Colorado.
Western Livestock, regional office.....	17 western states.
Animal Industry, Bureau of:	
Field Division.....	Colorado.
Interstate Inspection Division.....	Colorado.
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of:	
Division of Grasshopper Control.....	Western Division, also Mich., Wisc., Ill., and Ind.
Office of Distribution:	
Meat Inspection.....	Local.
Pathological Division (regional).....	Western part of U. S.
Virus Serum Control Division.....	Colorado.
Farm Security Administration:	
Regional Director (Region 10).....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Water Conservation and Utilization.....	17 western states.
Rehabilitation Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Management Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
District Engineering Division.....	17 western states.
Business Management Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Finance Division.....	14 western states.
Information Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Labor Relations Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Office of the Solicitor.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Personnel Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
State Office.....	Colorado.
District Office.....	Eastern Colo.
County Office.....	Local.
Forest Service:	
Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2).....	Colo., Kans., Nebr., S. Dak., Wyo.
Office of Solicitor.....	General western territory.
War Food Administration:	
Office of Distribution.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Kans., Ida., Okla.
Livestock and Meats Branch.....	Colo., Wyo., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., N. Mex.
Grain Products Branch.....	Grain: Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. Beans: N. Mex., Wyo., Nebr. Hay: N. Mex., Wyo., Nebr.
Inspection Fruit and Vegetable.....	Colorado.
Livestock and Meats Branch—Packers and Stockyards Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo., northwest Nebr.
Market News Service, Fruits and Vegetables.....	Colo., Wyo., and part of Nebr.
Market News and Meat Grading Division.....	Colo., Wyo.
COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF	
District Office.....	Wyo., Colo., northern N. Mex.
National Bureau of Standards.....	West of Miss. to Pacific coast, except Texas.
Reconstruction Finance Corp.....	Colo., north half N. Mex.
Defense Plant Corp.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., parts of Ariz. and Texas.
Defense Supplies Corp.....	Colo. and part of N. Mex.
Weather Bureau:	
City Office.....	Colorado.
Airport Office.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.

**FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY
AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1944—Continued**

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF	
Coal Mines Administration.....	Colo., Mont., Wash., Utah, Wyo., N. Mex.
Solid Fuel Administration for War.....	Colo., N. Mex., Calif., Ariz., Nev.
Fish and Wildlife Service:	
Division of Game Management.....	Colorado.
Predator and Rodent Control.....	Colorado.
Wildlife Research Laboratory.....	United States and Alaska.
General Land Office:	
Denver Land District.....	Denver Public Land District.
District Cadastral Engineer.....	Colo., Wyo., S. Dak., Nebr.
Supervisor of Surveys.....	All public domain states and Alaska.
Geological Survey:	
Distribution Office.....	General.
Mineral Classification Division—Conservation Branch	
—Geology.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, S. Dak., Ida., Nebr.
Mining Division.....	Colo., southeast Wyo.
Oil and Gas Leasing Division.....	Most of Colorado.
Water and Power Region.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Ariz., Utah.
Water Resources Branch.....	Colo., Wyo.
Indian Field Service:	
Education Division.....	All Indian Reservations in U. S.
Reservation Law Enforcement.....	All Indian Reservations in U. S.
Bureau of Mines:	
Chief of Western Office of Metal Economics Division.....	Field Office for U. S.
Colorado District.....	Colorado.
Health and Safety Service:	
Coal Mine Inspection Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., N. Dak., Nebr.
Explosives Control Division.....	All territory west of Miss. river.
Mineral Production Security Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., N. Dak., Nebr.
Safety Division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., parts of S. Dak. and Texas.
Metals Economics Division.....	Colo., Wyo., S. Dak., N. Mex., Texas, Alaska.
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Operation and Maintenance Division.....	17 western states.
Director of Finance.....	17 western states.
Project Planning.....	17 western states.
Design and Construction.....	17 western states.
Director of Personnel.....	17 western states.
Director of Power Utilization.....	17 western states.
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF	
Antitrust Division.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo., Kans., Mont., Nebr. and part of Mo.
U. S. District Attorney.....	Colorado.
Special Assistant to District Attorney.....	Colorado.
Bureau of Prisons:	
Federal Correctional Institution.....	General.
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	Colo., parts of Wyo. and Nebr.
Bureau of Investigation.....	Colo., and Wyo.
U. S. Marshal.....	Colorado.
Parole Officer.....	Colorado.
LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF	
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Colo., Utah, Mont., Ida., Wyo., N. Mex.
Conciliation Service.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Children's Bureau.....	Colo., Mont., Ida., Wyo., Utah
Wage Analysis Division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, Ida., Mont.
Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division.....	Colo., Wyo., part of Nebr.
NAVY DEPARTMENT	
Coast Guard Service Recruiting Station.....	Colorado.
Coast Guard SPAR Recruiting Station.....	Colorado.
Cost Inspection.....	Denver.
Inspector of Naval Material.....	Colorado.
Marine Induction and Recruiting Station.....	Colo., Wyo.
Industry Coop. Division, Office of Procurement Material:	
Officer in charge.....	Wyo., Utah, Colo., N. Mex.
Mare Island Navy Yard Coordinating Office.....	Local.
Navy Public Relations.....	Colorado.
Navy Recruiting Station.....	Colorado.
WAVES Information Center.....	Local.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1944—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT	
Custodian Service	Denver.
Post Office.....	Denver.
Inspection Service.....	Utah, Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Railway Mail Service.....	Colo., parts of Wyo., Nebr., Kans., N. Mex.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	
Collector of Customs.....	Colorado.
Disbursements (Regional Office).....	Regions 10, 7 and 11.
Internal Revenue:	
Agent in charge.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Alcohol Tax Unit.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
Collector's Office.....	Colorado.
Intelligence Unit.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah.
Technical Staff.....	Colo., Mo., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, N. Mex., Wyo.
Accounts and Collection Unit.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ida., Mont.
Income Tax Unit.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
U. S. Mint.....	General.
Narcotics Bureau.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
Procurement:	
Purchase and Supply Center.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex. and parts of 6 other states.
Regional Property Utilization Branch.....	N. Mex., Utah, Colo., Wyo.
Comptroller of the Currency.....	Part of District 10.
Secret Service.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, most of Idaho.
War Finance for Colorado.....	Colorado.
WAR DEPARTMENT	
Colorado U. S. A. Recruiting District:	
Headquarters	Colo., Wyo.
WAC Recruiting District Headquarters.....	Colo., Wyo.
Air WAC Recruiting Station.....	Colo., Wyo.
Army Enlistment Station.....	Colo., Wyo.
Armed Forces Induction Station (Fort Logan).....	Colo., Wyo., and western Nebr., and Kans.
Army Air Force Western Technical Training Command:	
Headquarters, District 4.....	Fifteen states west of Missouri river.
Buckley Field.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
Lowry Field.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
Air Force Storage Depot.....	Dist. 4 (same as above).
Army Air Force Service Command:	
Fort Logan A. A. F. Convalescent Hospital.....	General.
War Department Personnel Center (Fort Logan).....	Colo., Wyo.
Finance Department U. S. Army.....	Colo., Wyo.
St. Louis Ordnance District:	
Regional Office.....	Colo., Wyo.
Chemical Warfare Service:	
Rocky Mountain Arsenal.....	General.
Denver Ordnance Plant.....	General.
District Engineer Office.....	Colo., Wyo.
Fitzsimons General Hospital.....	General.
Denver Medical Depot.....	Western half U. S.
District Provost Marshal:	
Headquarters District 6.....	Colo., Wyo.
Military Police.....	Colorado.
Army Flight Service Center.....	Colo., parts of Wyo., Nebr., Kans., S. Dak.
Air Transport Command—Ferrying Division.....	General.
Air Priorities Control, regional office.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
Office of Dependency Benefits.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Ida., parts of Okla., Texas.
Dallas Chemical Warfare Procurement Division:	
Denver sub-office.....	Colo., N. Mex.
Officer Procurement Division.....	Colo., Wyo.
Office of Quartermaster, Seventh Service Command:	
Denver Quartermaster Laundry.....	Local.
Market Center, Quartermaster Perishable Subsistence.....	Local.
Veterinary Inspection.....	Colorado.

**FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY
AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1944—Continued**

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
WAR AGENCIES	
National War Labor Board.....	9th Region: Colo., Wyo., Ida., Mont., Utah, N. Mex.
Office of Civilian Defense:	
Colorado Defense Council.....	Colorado.
Denver Defense Council.....	Local.
Office of Defense Transportation.....	Region 7: Ida., Utah, Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex.
General Council.....	Region 7.
Highway Transport Department.....	Region 7.
District Office.....	Colorado.
Railway Transport Division.....	Region 7.
Transport Personnel.....	Region 7.
Information Office.....	Region 7.
Office of Price Administration:	
Denver Regional Office.....	Colo., Wyo., Ida., Mont., N. Mex., Utah.
Colorado State Office.....	Colorado.
War Price and Rationing Board No. 1.....	Local.
Office of War Information:	
Domestic Radio Bureau.....	Mont., Colo., Wyo., Ida., Utah, N. Mex.
Overseas Branch, West Coast Division.....	West Coast.
War Manpower Commission.....	Region 11: Utah, Wyo., Mont., Ida., Colo.
U. S. Employment Service.....	Colorado.
Veterans Employment Service.....	Colorado.
Apprentice Training Service.....	Colo., Wyo., Ida., Mont., Utah.
Training within Industry.....	Colo., Wyo., Ida., Mont., Utah.
Selective Service System.....	Region 11: Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, Idaho.
State Board.....	Colorado.
Denver Local Boards (10).....	Local.
Smaller War Plants Corp.....	Region 9: Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah.
War Production Board.....	Region 9: Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah.
Mining Division.....	Colo., N. Mex. and parts of Wyo., S. Dak., and Texas.
War Relocation Authority.....	Colo., Ida., Utah, Wyo., Nebr., Mont., S. Dak., N. Dak., N. Mex.
War Relocation Office.....	Colo., eastern Mont., western Nebr., S. Dak.
War Shipping Administration:	
Public Relations Office (Merchant Marine).....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Ida., Mont.
Enrolling Office.....	Colo., Wyo., Ida., Utah, Mont., N. Mex.
INDEPENDENT AND MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES	
Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Air Carrier Branch Division.....	5th Region: Wyo., Colo., Kans., Nebr., Wisc., Iowa, and S. Dak.
Airport Division.....	5th Region.
Airport Traffic Control Tower.....	Local.
Airways Communication Station.....	5th Region.
Civil Air Patrol.....	5th Region.
General Inspection.....	5th Region.
War Training Service.....	5th Region.
Civil Aeronautics Board:	
Safety Bureau.....	5th Region.
Civil Service Commission.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.
Courts, U. S., Administrative Offices:	
Circuit Court of Appeals.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Kans., Okla.
District Court.....	Colorado.
Probation Officer.....	Colorado.
Federal Communications Commission:	
Field Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah.
Radio Intelligence Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah.
Foreign Broadcasting and Intelligence Service.....	Local.
Federal Security Agency:	
Food and Drug Administration.....	Utah, Wyo., West Texas, N. Mex., Colo., parts of Mont., and Ida.
U. S. Public Health Service, Dist. 8.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ida., Mont.
Community War Services.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS WITH REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN DENVER AND VICINITY AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1944—Continued

Department, Bureau or Division	Region or District
INDEPENDENT AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued	
Social Security Board:	
Regional Office:	
Director's Office.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Bureau of Employment Security.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Bureau of Public Assistance.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Attorney's Office.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
Auditor's Office.....	Colo., Ida., Mont., Utah, Wyo.
State Technical Advisory Service.....	Region 11.
Information Service.....	Region 11.
Appeals Council.....	Region 9 and 11.
Federal Works Agency:	
District Engineer.....	Colo., Wyo.
Public Buildings Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., Ida., Utah, Mont., N. Mex.
Public Roads Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Public Services.....	Colo., Wyo.
Foreign Economics Administration.....	Local.
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Bureau of Locomotive Inspection.....	Colo., Wyo., Nebr., part of S. Dak.
Bureau of Motor Carriers.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo.
Bureau of Service.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah, and parts of S. Dak., eastern Kans., and Nebr.
National Housing Agency:	
Federal Housing Administration.....	Colorado.
Federal Public Housing Authority.....	125 units for Denver, 50 units for Fort Logan.
National Labor Relations Board:	
Director.....	In 17th Region, Wyo., Colo.
Railroad Retirement Board.....	Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo., parts of Ida. and Utah.
Office of the President:	
Bureau of the Budget.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah, Mont., Kans., Nebr.
Petroleum Administration for War:	
Administration Division (District 4).....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Marketing Division.....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Materials Division.....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline Division.....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Production Division.....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Refining Division.....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Facilities Security Division.....	Mont., Wyo., Colo., Ida., Utah.
Railroad Retirement Board:	
Director's Office—Regional.....	Parts of Ariz., north parts of N. Mex., Colo., Wyo., Ida., except Panhandle counties.
Denver District Office.....	Parts of Wyo., Ariz., N. Mex., Colo.
Securities and Exchange Commission:	
Regional Office.....	N. Dak., Nebr., Wyo., S. Dak., Utah, N. Mex.
Veterans Administration:	
Regional Office.....	Colorado.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO

Expenditures of the United States government flow into Colorado from the federal treasury through numerous channels and involve a rather complex system for the distribution of funds. The disbursements of a number of federal agencies go through the United States treasury direct into the Colorado treasury and then into funds of the participating state agencies. There are other funds which go from the federal treasury directly to the disbursing

agencies without passing through the state treasury. Expenditures made within the state on numerous interstate activities are not broken down by states. Administrative costs of various bureaus go through still other channels. This complexity of the system makes it extremely difficult to arrive at a grand total of federal expenditures in Colorado which is all-inclusive and devoid of duplication. There are figures available, however, which give an accurate index of the vast sums involved.

The Office of Government Reports, which was under the executive division of the President's office, in cooperation with the treasury department, compiled annual tables of federal expenditures on a state breakdown basis for fiscal years beginning July 1, 1932, and ending June 30, 1941. This office was consolidated into the Office of War Information on June 13, 1942, at which time the collection of these data was discontinued for the duration of the war.

These data gave a total of \$520,921,920 federal expenditures in Colorado in the nine years ending June 30, 1941, or an average of \$57,880,213 annually. The totals do not, however, cover all expenditures as they 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.

The expenditures included in the above total are distributed by fiscal years as follows:

Year	Amount
1933.....	\$ 15,593,974
1934.....	37,491,751
1935.....	57,789,347
1936.....	64,917,763
1937.....	62,792,829
1938.....	59,370,721
1939.....	77,132,535
1940.....	75,712,000
1941.....	69,821,000
Total	\$520,821,920

A condensed table summarizing these payments by departments is given elsewhere in this chapter, the distribution being shown by agencies as they existed on June 30, 1941, without footnotes explanatory of changes during the period covered.

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.

These loans, exclusive of \$18,743,253 in insured loans under the Federal

Housing Administration for the 9-year period, were distributed by years as follows:

Year	Amount
1933.....	\$ 8,491,387
1934.....	32,336,868
1935.....	27,927,189
1936.....	18,977,487
1937.....	14,235,175
1938.....	13,148,982
1939.....	15,569,634
1940.....	17,855,000
1941.....	20,126,000

Total\$168,667,722

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 six years, 1938 to 1943, inclusive, amounted to \$71,513,791. These payments, by years, were as follows:

Year	Amount
1938.....	\$ 9,981,782.34
1939.....	10,620,167.60
1940.....	13,009,924.60
1941.....	11,939,895.47
1942.....	13,552,732.31
1943.....	12,409,288.37
Total	\$71,513,790.69

An accompanying table gives a breakdown by departments for the fiscal years of 1940 to 1943, inclusive, and furnishes a reliable index of federal-state joint activities.

The administrative costs of federal departments within the state are shown in chapters dealing with the several activities. One of the largest of these is the postoffice department, the annual expenditures being around \$5,500,000. Another is the treasury department, the expenditures of which are given by fiscal years and agencies in an accompanying table.

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.

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—Subsequent to the release of these data the Office of Government Reports was transferred to the Office of War Information and compilation of expenditures by states was discontinued for the duration. 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				
Agencies under:				
Department of Agriculture.....	\$ 17,240,000	\$ 16,963,000	\$ 80,353,993	\$114,556,993
Federal Loan Agency.....	389,000	702,000	48,517,948	49,608,948
Federal Reserve Board.....	2,332,000	24,000	266,000	2,622,000
Public Works Administration.....	165,000	166,000	1,548,781	1,879,781
Total loans.....	\$ 20,126,000	\$ 17,855,000	\$130,686,722	\$168,667,722
INSURED LOANS				
Federal Housing Administration..	\$ 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.....	913,000	1,049,000	4,671,064	6,633,064
Resettlement project.....	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.....	662,000	697,000	5,970,247	7,329,247
Federal Security Agency:				
Civilian Conservation Corps....	7,139,000	6,242,000	42,764,170	56,145,170
National Youth Admn.....	1,371,000	991,000	841,996	3,203,996
Social Security Board:				
Social Security Act.....	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.....	2,305,000	3,504,000	28,780,718	34,589,718
U. S. Housing Authority.....	.....	.....	2,418	2,418
Public Works Admn.:				
Federal.....	1,472,000	2,993,000	7,786,180	12,251,180
Non-federal.....	815,000	4,553,000	13,930,581	19,298,581
Public Building Admn.:				
Regular.....	336,000	405,000	1,401,575	2,142,575
Defense.....	399,000	.....	.....	399,000
Work Projects Admn.....	14,276,000	16,051,000	75,219,110	105,546,110
Office of the Administrator....	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.....	839,000	985,000	2,955,309	4,779,309
Veterans Admn.....	8,221,000	8,358,000	61,083,284	77,662,284
Federal Emergency Relief.....	.....	1,901,000	40,345,338	42,246,338
All others.....	299,000	270,000	17,407,741	17,976,741
Total expenditures.....	\$ 69,821,000	\$ 75,712,000	\$375,288,920	\$520,821,920

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.

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Under Department of Agriculture:				
Agricultural experiment stations. \$	112,430.96	\$ 112,430.96	\$ 112,430.96	\$ 112,430.96
Agricultural extension work.....	211,011.59	211,338.52	211,338.52	211,338.52
Supply and distribution farm labor	85,000.00			
Forest funds, etc.....	13,150.00	100,025.69	110,152.78	125,992.53
Roads and trails.....	107,318.08	173,822.84	145,950.14	165,225.69
Payments to counties from sub-marginal land program.....	3,759.01	2,345.15	2,067.46	355.55
Under Department of Interior:				
Wildlife restoration.....	46,524.46	26,004.52	22,617.41	29,916.09
Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	67,299.36	54,679.93	45,707.96	48,852.42
Payments under certain special funds.....	5,756.93	6,686.36	4,403.92	19,447.66
Under Independent Offices:				
Payments to States under Federal Water Power Act.....		551.73	548.09	509.29
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors...	17,934.60	19,719.00	22,948.47	17,046.26
Under Federal Security Agency:				
Community War Services day care	615.00			
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts.....	82,820.14	82,820.14	82,666.96	82,666.96
Office of Education:				
Cooperative vocational education and rehabilitation.....	193,837.24	196,414.37	200,196.74	200,251.37
Other.....			1,382.26	746.80
To promote education of the blind, American Printing House for the Blind.....	1,061.78	928.17	915.55	1,057.69
Bureau of Employment Security.....		12,700.00	26,000.00	443,776.25
Payments to States under Social Security Act.....	10,164,979.45	10,890,070.85	9,177,027.37	8,849,748.06
Under Federal Works Agency:				
Public roads, highways.....	1,295,789.77	1,662,194.08	1,773,540.88	2,700,563.00
Total direct payments.....	\$12,409,288.37	\$13,552,732.31	\$11,939,895.47	\$13,009,924.60

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	1943	1942	1941	1940
Administrative expenses, emergency relief.....		\$ 41,079.91	\$ 70,046.96	\$ 75,398.76
Division of Disbursement..... \$	88,004.23	55,762.72	45,706.33	37,233.38
Coast Guard.....			19,701.49	418.35
Bureau of Customs.....	25,491.57	26,810.34	22,867.69	21,638.98
Bureau of the Mint.....	898,744.00	974,516.68	694,580.31	397,525.54
Bureau of Internal Revenue...	814,297.03	649,205.27	599,354.31	572,700.15
Bureau of Narcotics.....	26,938.00	17,900.00	14,900.00	11,900.00
Bureau of Public Debt.....	88,821.27	16,202.38	112.90	
Procurement Division.....	98,187.38	45,003.80	51,468.30	56,020.43
Secret Service Division.....	12,432.22	15,565.38	11,127.49	12,634.37
Total.....	\$2,052,915.70	\$1,842,046.48	\$1,529,865.78	\$1,185,469.96

FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION AS OF MAY 31, 1942

(Source: Public Buildings Administration)

Note—Subsequent to the entrance of the United States into the war, construction of post office buildings was reduced to a minimum. Building costs given in this table 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	1939.....	\$ 500,599.61
1935.....	50,517.24	1940.....	1,036,646.87
1936.....	802,692.56	1941.....	712,169.48
1937.....	690,507.23	1942.....	274,292.27
1938.....	275,490.09	1943.....	50,455.89

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.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND VETERANS' 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.

The first payments of compensation to veterans or dependents of deceased veterans of World War II were recorded in the administrator's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. In that year no living Colorado veterans received compensation, but

dependents of 12 deceased veterans received \$1,887. In the fiscal year of 1943 there were 154 living veterans of World War II who received payments amounting to \$62,843 and 106 beneficiaries of deceased veterans in the state were awarded a total of \$46,716. The administration during the year directed its efforts toward improving its organization, developing plans for expanding its personnel and facilities, and otherwise preparing for the heavy demands which will progressively continue to be made upon its services by veterans and dependents of veterans of the present war. The responsibilities of the administration were greatly increased during the year by the passage of legislation providing hospitalization, domiciliary care and burial benefits for World War II veterans on the same basis as veterans of World War I and for rehabilitation services.

Payments in the form of pensions, disability allowances, death benefits, hospitalization and administration to the amount of \$8,280,006 were made by the administration in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. That amount included \$5,235,388 in pensions and benefits to 8,352 living veterans and \$1,235,173 to the beneficiaries of 2,599 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 \$173,442,844. The largest item in that total is \$76,274,344 paid out in the last 25 years for disability compensation to living veterans of World War I. The second largest item is \$59,542,349, covering a period of 26 years for pensions to veterans and their dependents of wars in which the country has been engaged other than the two world wars.

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 24 in 1943. The decline in Civil war veterans was more pronounced, there being 87 on the pension roll in 1937 and only 17 in 1943. The number of living veterans of World War I and the Spanish-American war show a gradual decrease.

There were 1,208 veterans remaining under hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Colorado hospitals and facilities on June 30, 1943, of which 427 were residents of Colorado. In addition, there were 691 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, 1943, a total of 962, of whom 308 were veterans and 595 were minors under the jurisdiction of the Denver 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 1943, 1942 and 1941.

The number of living veterans of World War II to whom benefits were being paid on June 30 of the years named and the amount of the benefits received during the year, for Colorado, are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1942.....	0	.....
1943.....	154	\$ 62,843
Total.....	154	\$ 62,843

The number of deceased veterans of World War II whose dependents were receiving compensation on June 30 of the year named and the amount of compensation paid during the year are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1942.....	12	\$ 1,887
1943.....	106	46,716
Total.....		\$ 48,603

The number of living service-connected veterans of World War I to whom disability compensation was being 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

Year	Number	Amount
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
1942.....	4,674	2,907,559
1943.....	4,530	2,864,994
Total		\$76,274,344

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
1942.....	1,295	708,775
1943.....	1,287	687,451
Total		\$9,493,428

Disability allowances for living non-service-connected men under the law which went into effect July 1, 1930, as of June 30 of the years named and the amount paid during each year, is as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1931.....	...	\$ 350,048
1932.....	3,360	755,279
1933.....	...	696,417
1934.....	333	113,265
1935.....	431	145,573
1936.....	466	159,489
1937.....	514	167,714
1938.....	591	191,157
1939.....	723	227,076
1940.....	835	258,861
1941.....	979	319,789
1942.....	1,129	356,823
1943.....	1,126	502,091
Total		\$4,243,582

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
1942.....	69	117,712
1943.....	62	111,407
Total		\$1,712,280

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 and World War II 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
1942.....	3,875	2,228,189
1943.....	3,686	2,195,059
Total		\$59,542,349

Figures for certain other branches of the service were not segregated by states prior to 1934. Figures for available years are as follows:

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
1942	...	301,901
1943	...	258,639
Total		\$8,127,258

Amounts paid out in Colorado, by fiscal years ending June 30, for national service life insurance are as follows:

Year	Amount
1942	\$12,772
1943	84,100
Total	\$96,872

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
1942	3,070
1943	2,326
Total	\$74,629

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

*None reported 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
1942	1,559,439
1943	1,464,187
Total	\$12,268,918

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
1942	23
1943	193
Total	\$837,040

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
1942	8,198,150
1943	8,280,006
Total	\$83,303,844

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 II:	
Benefits, living veterans (2 yrs.)	\$ 62,843
Dependents death compensation (2 yrs.)	48,603
World War I:	
Disability compensation living veterans (25 yrs.)	76,274,344
Dependents death compensation (25 yrs.)	9,493,428
Non-service allowances (13 yrs.)	4,243,582
Emergency officers' retirement (13 yrs.)	1,712,280
Pensioners, other wars (26 yrs.)	59,542,349
Military and naval insurance (10 yrs.)	8,127,258
National service insurance (2 yrs.)	96,872
Adjusted service payments (10 yrs.)	74,629
Adjusted service certificates matured (through 1936)	660,698
Administration (10 yrs.)	12,268,918
Construction (10 yrs.)	837,040
Total	\$173,442,844

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS AND BENEFITS IN COLORADO FOR WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs)

	1943		1942		1941	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
WORLD WAR II						
Living veterans:						
Service-connected	146	\$ 55,496	....	.....	....	.....
Reserve officers.....	8	7,347	....	.....	....	.....
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	154	\$ 62,843	....	.....	....	.....
Deceased veterans.....	106	46,716	12	\$ 1,887	....	.....
Grand total, World War II	260	\$ 109,559	12	\$ 1,887	....	.....
WORLD WAR I						
Living veterans:						
Service-connected (war time)	4,530	\$2,864,994	4,674	\$2,907,559	4,689	\$2,921,103
Non-service connected.....	1,126	502,091	1,129	356,823	979	319,789
Emergency officers' retirement pay.....	62	111,407	69	117,712	71	100,377
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	5,718	\$3,478,492	5,872	\$3,382,094	5,739	\$3,341,269
Deceased veterans.....	1,287	687,451	1,295	708,775	1,328	715,649
Grand total, World War I.	7,005	\$4,165,943	7,167	\$4,090,869	7,067	\$4,056,918
OTHER WARS						
Indian War:						
Living veterans.....	24	\$ 18,506	28	\$ 21,034	32	\$ 24,476
Deceased veterans.....	55	20,064	58	20,403	58	21,255
Civil War:						
Living veterans.....	17	19,083	17	20,580	21	24,090
Deceased veterans.....	416	204,377	483	237,487	559	275,335
Spanish-American War:						
Living veterans.....	1,415	1,018,054	1,511	1,049,865	1,537	1,065,852
Deceased veterans.....	564	205,782	549	200,533	522	192,754
Totals:						
Living veterans.....	1,456	\$1,055,643	1,556	\$1,091,479	1,590	\$1,114,418
Deceased veterans.....	1,035	430,223	1,090	458,423	1,139	489,344
Grand total other wars...	2,491	\$1,485,866	2,646	\$1,549,902	2,729	\$1,603,762
Regular establishments:						
Living veterans.....	1,024	\$ 638,410	1,090	\$ 634,188	990	\$ 615,009
Deceased veterans.....	171	70,783	139	44,099	121	38,736
Total, regular establishments	1,195	\$ 709,193	1,229	\$ 678,287	1,111	\$ 653,745
Grand totals:						
Living veterans.....	8,352	\$5,235,388	8,518	\$5,107,761	8,319	\$5,070,696
Deceased veterans.....	2,599	1,235,173	2,536	1,213,184	2,588	1,243,729
Total	10,951	\$6,470,561	11,054	\$6,320,945	10,907	\$6,314,425
Military and naval insurance..	....	\$ 258,639	....	\$ 301,901	479	\$ 419,144
National service insurance....	....	84,100	....	12,772	....	.....
Adjusted service and dependent pay .....	....	2,326	....	3,070	....	3,761
Administration .....	....	1,464,187	....	1,559,439	....	1,506,219
Construction .....	....	193	....	23	....	5
Total disbursements.....	....	\$8,280,006	....	\$8,198,150	....	\$8,243,554

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 Denver mint from the opening of the institution in 1906 to and including the calendar year of 1943 amounted to 2,408,251,607 pieces with a value of \$545,356,928.50. These are distributed

as to denominations, value and pieces 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	38,655,793.5	77,311,587
Quarter dollars	36,440,000	145,760,000
Dimes	42,848,250	428,482,000
Nickels	15,934,315	318,686,300
Cents	13,652,140	1,365,214,000
Total	\$545,356,928.5	2,408,251,607

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 last silver dollars coined at the Denver mint were manufactured in 1934. The mint accumulates large quantities of coin which are withdrawn from circulation on account of being worn or mutilated. In 1944 the mint began melting down some 13,000,000 "uncurrent" dollars to recover the silver and alloys in them.

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 1939, the number was 15,160,000, the minimum over a period of several years. A pronounced increase occurred in 1940 when cents minted totaled 81,390,000. Further increases occurred in 1941 and 1942 and in 1943 a maximum of 217,660,000 cents were manufactured. The total from the beginning of operations down to the end of 1943 was 1,365,214,000.

Coinage in recent years, by denominations, value and pieces are as follows:

	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

	1942 Value	Pieces
Half dollars...	\$ 5,486,900	10,973,800
Quarter dollars .	4,371,800	17,487,200
Dimes	6,074,000	60,740,000
Nickels	696,900	13,938,000
Cents	2,066,980	206,698,000
Total	\$18,696,580	309,837,000
	1943 Value	Pieces
Half dollars...	\$ 5,673,000	11,346,000
Quarter dollars .	4,023,900	16,095,600
Dimes	7,194,900	71,949,000
Nickels	764,700	15,294,000
Cents	2,176,600	217,660,000
Total	\$19,833,100	332,344,600

The mint from time to time manufactures commemorative coins. Among the issues of recent years were quarter-dollars commemorating the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington; Oregon Trail half-dollars; Arkansas Centennial half-dollars; Daniel Boone bi-centennial half-dollars; and Texas Centennial half-dollars. In 1943, the mint manufactured 28,000,000 pieces of silver for Australia.

The Denver mint had 305 employees on June 30, 1943, which compares with 396 on the same date in 1942. The revenue in the year ending on the same date was \$12,095,365. This income is from charges made for smelting, parting and refining gold and silver, and from other sources arising out of handling the metals, seignorage, etc. Total expenses were \$1,071,655, of which \$99,363 was payable from revenue and the remainder from appropriations.

The cash assets of the Denver mint on June 30, 1943, amounted to \$5,885,312,700.64, distributed as follows:

Item	Amount
Gold bullion.....	\$5,797,884,164.84
Silver bullion.....	29,803,009.19
Silver coin.....	57,290,745.37
Minor coin.....	67,830.89
Paper currency.....	145,500.00
Minor coinage metal....	7,922.86
Reimbursable losses on melted coin.....	21,450.35
Checking credit with U. S. treasurer.....	92,077.14
Total	\$5,885,312,700.64

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, 1943. It consisted of 165,653,833.27 fine ounces valued at \$5,797,884,164.84. This stock of gold was exceeded only by deposits at Fort Knox, Kentucky, the principal depository, and is equal to 25.9 per cent of

all the gold bullion held by the government. It is more than six times greater than all the gold mined in Colorado since the beginning of the industry in the state. In 1940, when the Denver stocks were \$1,500,000,000 less than in 1943, gold stored in the local mint represented approximately 15.5 per cent of the world supply. Due to war conditions, gold held by some countries in secret funds for stabilization purposes, and lack of information, no later estimates of world stocks have been made. The United States, in that year, held 77.8 per cent of world stocks.

The gold bullion assets of the United States mint on June 30, 1943, were distributed as follows:

Depository	Amount
Philadelphia	\$ 6,268,658.59
San Francisco.....	356,121,644.16
Denver	5,797,884,164.84
New York assay office (including West Point)	642,739,178.35
Seattle	258,266.00
Fort Knox.....	15,584,078,431.36
Total	\$22,387,350,343.30

The Denver and Fort Knox stocks on June 30, 1943, represented 95.5 per cent of the nation's gold reserves, indicating a large movement of bullion from the coast depositories to the interior of the country since the beginning of the war.

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 administration ceased to function under statutory limitations on June 30, 1943, and its remaining activities were transferred as of that date to the Public Works Administrator. Only one project, in Colorado, estimated to cost \$187,000, remains uncompleted on June 30, 1943.

The program for Colorado provided for 513 projects, of which 205 were non-federal and 308 were federal. Disbursements on these to June 30, 1942, amounted to \$72,338,454. Construction expenditures on non-federal projects to the last named date amounted to \$48,818,976, of which PWA furnished \$2,763,429 in loans and \$19,318,168 in grants, a total of \$22,081,507 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 \$23,519,478 up to June 30, 1942.

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 PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION IN COLORADO

The Works Projects Administration (WPA), which was established by executive order on May 6, 1935, to provide large-scale employment on useful public undertakings when millions of American citizens were in enforced idleness and destitution, ceased to exist at midnight on June 30, 1943, by order of the President. The organization and its predecessors, the FERA and the short-lived CWA, played a major role in aiding Colorado to weather

the depression which began in the fall of 1929.

WPA and sponsors' funds to the amount of \$141,958,539 were expended on projects operated by the agency in Colorado up to and including June 30, 1942. The nature of these projects, their cost, the number of persons employed and the types of work performed are shown in the general summary which follows.

The full extent of the emergency activities in Colorado by all agencies remains to be determined. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which preceded WPA, expended \$50,440,036 in federal and state funds between March, 1933, and December, 1935, inclusive, and reached its peak in general relief in March, 1935, when 247,567 persons in the state were receiving assistance. This was exclusive of the Civil Works program, a hastily organized emergency measure to meet the immediate needs. The WPA part of the program was to furnish employment and its figures do not include other relief programs. The maximum average of persons employed on WPA projects was reached in December, 1935, when it was 37,907. By June, 1942, the number had dwindled to 3,944.

The expenditures on WPA projects cumulative through June 30, 1942, were distributed as follows:

Funds	Amount	Pct.
WPA funds.....	\$109,060,579	77
Sponsors' funds.....	32,897,960	23
Total	\$141,958,539	100

The amounts expended, by types of projects and per cent of totals, in Colorado, cumulative through June 30, 1942, are as follows:

Projects	Amount Expended	Per Cent
Division of operations:		
Airports and airways	\$ 7,226,467	5.1
Buildings	16,720,888	11.7
Conservation	8,990,720	6.3
Engineering surveys	383,362	0.3
Highways, roads and streets	50,002,671	35.2
Recreational facilities (exclusive of buildings)	6,094,766	4.3
Sanitation	1,839,617	1.3
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	11,626,755	8.2
Other	3,053,719	2.2
Sub-total	\$105,938,965	74.6

Projects	Amount Expended	Per Cent
Service division:		
Public activities....\$	8,806,450	6.2
Research and records	3,971,470	2.8
Welfare (including sewing)	22,543,480	15.9
Sub-total	\$ 35,321,400	24.9
Division of training and reemployment..	737,651	0.5
Public work reserve..	19,339	...
Miscellaneous*	—58,816	...
Grand total	\$141,958,539	100.0

*Deduct for adjustment of excess of deposits in supply fund and items in transit.

The sponsors' fund was provided by state, county and municipal governments and was used principally for preliminary expenses and the purchase of material, and 88.7 per cent of the fund thus provided was for nonlabor. The WPA funds went primarily into labor and accounted for 88.3 per cent of the total from that source.

Selected items of physical accomplishment on construction projects operated in Colorado by WPA, cumulative through June 30, 1942, are as follows:

Construction	Number or Quantity
Highways and related facilities:	
Miles of highways, roads and streets, new and improved.....	9,442
Number of bridges and viaducts, new and improved	3,368
Number of culverts, new and improved	21,241
Public buildings:	
Schools, new and additions.....	113
Reconstructed or improved.....	381
All others.....	1,345
Outdoor recreational facilities, new and improved:	
Parks	119
Playgrounds and athletic fields.....	195
Swimming and wading pools.....	31
Public utilities and sanitation:	
Utility plants.....	75
Water mains and distribution lines (miles)	279
Storm and sanitary sewers (miles)---	224
Sanitary privies, number	31,991
Airport facilities:	
Landing fields, number:	
New construction and additions....	14
Reconstructed or improved.....	7
Linear feet of runways:	
New construction	179,565
Reconstructed or improved.....	24,680
Number of airport buildings:	
New construction and additions....	31
Reconstructed or improved.....	116

Selected activities of WPA service programs in Colorado include the following:

Facility	Number or Quantity
Work in sewing rooms:	
Garments produced	6,560,529
Other articles produced	609,831
School lunches served.....	21,259,133
Food preserving:	
Quarts canned.....	5,305,894
Pounds dried.....	32,798
Visits made by housekeeping aids....	438,328
Enrollment in adult education activities:	
Naturalization and literacy.....	1,455
Other	8,155

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was organized April 17, 1933, under the federal emergency conservation act of that year to provide employment and vocational training for youthful citizens, officially came to an end on June 30, 1943. An act of congress approved July 2, 1942, provided for its liquidation. Actually all enrollees and overhead personnel had been discharged as of April 15, 1943. The camps, equipment and supplies, valued at \$131,097,893, were transferred to the army, navy, and other agencies of the government .

In the period of its existence it had a maximum of 42 camps in Colorado, with a maximum enrollment of 5,163 in 1936. These were distributed on projects of the Reclamation service, in national parks and monuments, national and private forests, metropolitan areas, and in grazing districts and soil conservation service.

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.

**COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION: LOANS MADE TO COLORADO FARMERS,
BY FISCAL YEARS, IN STABILIZATION OF PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS**

(Source: Commodity Credit Corporation)

Note—The Farm Credit Corporation was organized October 16, 1933, to buy, sell, lend upon or otherwise deal in agricultural or other commodities. It was authorized to issue securities fully guaranteed by the government not to exceed \$3,000,000,000. Prior to World War II it engaged principally in making loans to farmers on agricultural commodities stored on farms and in warehouses to stabilize prices for farm products, and accumulate supplies in years of abundance for use in years of shortage. After the war began its operations were expanded to increase production of food, feed and fibers and to aid the lend-lease program. On April 19, 1943, it was consolidated with the War Food Administration.

	Amount of Loans Made on			
	Corn	Wheat	Others	Total
Cumulative from date of organization to June 30, 1940.....	\$ 37,000	\$ 1,762,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,099,000
Year ending June 30, 1941.....	.....	2,148,000	17,000	2,165,000
Year ending June 30, 1942.....	.....	7,852,000	113,000	7,965,000
Year ending June 30, 1943.....	.....	12,024,000	69,000	12,093,000
Total to June 30, 1943.....	\$ 37,000	\$23,786,000	\$ 499,000	\$24,322,000

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: STATUS OF COLORADO PROJECTS OF THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1942

(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. All units combined showed operating revenue for calendar year of 1942 of \$724,711; net revenue before depreciation, \$211,653; net income after interest, but before depreciation, \$90,514.

Name of Borrower	Headquarters	Total Amount Allotted	Funds Advanced	Miles of Lines Energized	Consumers Connected
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.....	Grand Junction.....	\$ 430,500	\$ 317,647.02	321	953
San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.....	Monte Vista.....	597,500	398,944.64	467	952
Morgan County Rural Electric Association.....	Fort Morgan.....	845,000	799,242.46	487	959
Intermountain Rural Electric Association.....	Littleton.....	441,000	371,404.39	233	600
Southeast Colorado Power Association.....	La Junta.....	792,500	767,154.15	780	1,518
Gunnison County Electric Association, Inc.....	Crested Butte.....	338,000	198,900.37	123	398
Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines Association.....	Delta.....	588,000	492,308.40	530	1,119
Stonewall Electric Co.....	Trinidad.....	39,000	35,997.70	27	133
Union Rural Electric Association, Inc.....	Brighton.....	405,000	400,010.46	425	988
San Isabel Electric Association, Inc.....	Pueblo.....	129,000	123,392.71	115	215
San Miguel Electric Association, Inc.....	Nucla.....	248,000	148,725.04	115	460
Highline Electric Assn., Inc.....	Holyoke.....	1,378,500	467,832.57	508	754
Poudre Valley Rural Electric Association, Inc.....	Fort Collins.....	596,000	570,563.55	659	1,328
La Plata Electric Assn., Inc.....	Durango.....	286,000	206,832.80	212	547
Empire Electric Assn., Inc.....	Dove Creek.....	338,000	115,560.52	90	263
Holy Cross Electric Assn., Inc.....	Basalt.....	299,000	121,792.29	112	252
Sangre de Cristo Elec. Association, Inc.....	Salida.....	160,000	43,921.51	14	28
Yampa Valley Elec. Assn., Inc.....	Steamboat Springs.....	185,000	159,623.03	179	250
Mountain View Elec. Assn., Inc.....	Colorado Springs.....	1,061,000	266,227.81	---	---
Total.....	.....	\$9,157,000	\$6,006,081.42	5,397	11,722

Federal Land 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

LAND in Colorado owned by the United States government is held and administered by a number of separate agencies and under a variety of laws which apply to certain areas and types according to the use to which they are put. In some instances the surface of the land is in private ownership and the sub-surface rights are retained by the government. In other instances titles are continually undergoing changes as areas are transferred from one agency to another or pass into the hands of individuals through the perfecting of entries. There are extensive areas of land in the state which were inaccurately surveyed in the early days and others which never have been surveyed. In view of these divergent circumstances and the lack of coordinated statistics as of any given date, the exact area of federal land is difficult to determine.

There is no question, however, but that the federal government is by far the largest individual owner of real estate in Colorado. A survey by the State Planning Commission as of 1944, but of divergent dates as to compilation, shows that of the 66,538,880 acres of land in Colorado, 22,938,693 acres (surface area only) or 34.5 per cent is held by the federal government. The forest service is the largest single holder of federal land, the area on June 30, 1943, being 13,665,542 acres or 59.3 per cent of all federal land and 17 per cent of the total area of the state. Unappropriated and unreserved land, including areas in grazing districts, ranks second with 8,195,804 acres or 35.7 per cent of all federal land and 12.3 per cent of all land.

Federal land in the state, in relation to all land, is distributed as follows:

	Acres	% of Total Area
U. S. Government land	22,938,693	34.5
State land	3,396,703	5.1
Local government	284,861	0.4
Privately owned	39,482,935	59.3
Unclassified	435,688	0.7
Total	66,538,880	100.0

A land classification table published elsewhere in this volume gives the area of all land in the state, by coun-

ties, as of specified dates, and by types. Included are the various classifications of privately owned land on the tax rolls, untaxed land, federal land, state, county and municipal land, military reservations and withdrawals and unclassified land.

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 private 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, na-

tional 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.....	13,138
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 with-

drawals 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
1941	3,027

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 has 8,195,804 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the state as of June 30, 1943, of which 7,542,817 acres are in grazing districts and 652,987 acres are outside the grazing districts. This compares with 7,545,773 acres on July 1, 1933, just prior to the withdrawal, an increase of 648,031 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.

The vacant and unappropriated land in the public domain, within and without the grazing districts, is shown, by counties, in the land classification table in this volume to which reference already has been made.

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, through June 30, 1944, a total of \$10,326,330. Most of this fund was accumulated prior to 1929 and at present the annual amount is nominal.

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. The revenue received by the state is prorated among the counties on the basis of grazing leases therein.

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, 1944, there were 140 coal leases, permits to prospect and licenses to operate in effect in the state.

Oil and Gas—There were 222 leases for oil and gas outstanding on federal land within the state on June 30, 1941, and 7 prospecting permits covering 226,762 acres.

Potash and Sodium—There was one sodium lease on 120 acres of federal land in the state on June 30, 1944. 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 accrued revenues therefrom, by fiscal years ending June 30.

Receipts and distribution of funds of the national park service and grazing districts are given in separate chapters and accompanying tables listed under their respective headings.

NATIONAL FORESTS

A considerable portion of the mountainous region of Colorado is valuable primarily for forest, range and watershed purposes. 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 Forest

Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These forests are administrative units which have been established for ease in handling, based mainly upon topographic and watershed features. Their boundaries may be changed from time to time as improvement in transportation and communication, work loads and economical and efficient management dictate.

There are 14 forests wholly within the state and one other, the La Sal, lies partially within its boundaries. The forests average a little less than a million acres each in area, with a net total of 13,665,542 acres or about 17 per cent of the area of the state. These forests, together with four in Wyoming, two in South Dakota and one in Nebraska, make up the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest Service. John W. Spencer is regional forester, with headquarters in the Post Office building, Denver.

The Regional office organization consists of divisions of operation and fire control, personnel management, timber management and state and private forestry, wildlife and range management, recreation and lands, engineering, fiscal control and information and education. Each forest is in charge of a supervisor, who has from five to ten rangers and technical assistants and a clerical force to administer and protect the forest. There are about 260 permanent Forest Service employees in the state of Colorado in the Denver regional office, the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins and the 14 national forests.

In normal times this force is supplemented during the summer season with guards, lookouts and other employees needed for fire prevention and suppression and for road, trail and improvement work. Improvement work, other than essential maintenance, has been discontinued for the duration. Volunteer fire fighters, organized in most communities under the name of the Forest Fire Fighters Service, are giving excellent service in cases of emergency.

The 160 national forests of the United States contain 178,020,035 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 re-

serve, the first in Colorado and second in the United States, President Harrison 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 are administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, through an official authorized by act of congress and known as the Chief Forester. The Secretary is authorized by act of congress to issue from time to time regulations governing the use and occupancy of national forest lands and the use of timber and other national forest resources.

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

Timber—The forests of Colorado are one of the important resources of the state. The major portion of the merchantable timber in the state is found in the 14 national forests. During 1943, there were in operation within the state some 280 sawmills. In addition, due largely to labor and equipment shortages, there were 77 idle mills. War demands have created a ready market for all lumber which it was possible to produce. It has been demonstrated that native lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine make excellent lumber if properly manufactured and dried. Production of lumber for 1943, including sawed railroad ties and heavy squared mine timbers, is estimated at 73,000,000 board feet, log measure. In an endeavor to help fill the war needs, a special effort has been made by all mills to maintain or increase their production, even though labor was short and equipment and repair parts hard to obtain.

In addition to sawed lumber, a considerable volume of telephone poles, round props for coal and metal mines, and other forest products are manufactured.

The cut from National Forest lands for the calendar year 1943 was 57,587,000 board feet, log scale. One thou-

sand forty-three timber sales were made on the national forests 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 7,564,000 feet, board measure, of dead timber, for use as fuel, fencing, and other domestic purposes.

Thirty-one thousand, four hundred thirty Christmas trees were sold from the national forests of Colorado in 1943.

Timber is a crop, and like other products of the soil must be removed when ripe; or, like all living things, it will ultimately die and decay. All green trees sold on national forest land are marked or otherwise designated for cutting, and only mature or defective trees, or those to be cut as a thinning measure, are marked or designated for removal.

Insect Control—The natural forest areas within Colorado have, from time to time, been subjected to devastating insect attacks. In many areas evidence of serious infestations is present, particularly of various species of bark beetles, which, in the past, have destroyed large quantities of commercial timber. During the drought period from about 1930 to 1939, Black Hills bark beetles became very active and destroyed thousands of mature ponderosa and lodgepole pine trees. In an effort to control the bark beetles, CCC enrollees did excellent work, under the supervision of forest officers, in reducing the numbers of these insects, and at this time the Black Hills bark beetle is doing but minor damage.

In June, 1939, a severe windstorm on the western side of the Continental Divide blew down many thousands of large Englemann spruce trees. The windthrown trees continued to live, but they favored the rapid increase of Englemann spruce beetles to such an extent that many millions of board feet of standing saw timber already have been killed, and in many localities the epidemic threatens to destroy practically all of the larger trees. So widespread are the attacks of the spruce beetles that control measures are now virtually impossible even though an adequate labor supply were available.

The infested trees remain green often for a year or two after being attacked, and this characteristic makes it possible to initiate large scale sal-

vage operations in areas of heavy infestation before the timber becomes completely valueless. Plans are now under way to salvage as much of the insect-killed timber as possible during 1944 and 1945. Sawmills and logging camps will have a big job utilizing the insect-killed spruce before it becomes unfit for commercial lumber. Salvage operations will be concentrated on the White River and Grand Mesa national forests.

Another extremely destructive insect which not only has spread throughout most of the spruce and fir forests of Colorado during the past decade, but is also doing material damage in forests of many other sections of the United States and Canada, is the spruce bud worm. Heaviest attacks of this insect have been in the southern portion of Colorado. In places many Douglas fir and White fir have been killed outright and elsewhere the trees have been severely damaged. Probably the most familiar form of damage from bud worm is found in the partially defoliated condition of many of the Douglas fir Christmas trees sold in the local Colorado markets.

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. Most of these fires occurred from fifty to eighty years ago. In addition, there are some areas both inside and outside the boundaries of the 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 in Colorado should be planted to trees if the original forest cover is to be re-established within a reasonable period of time. That large area represents the more favorable planting sites where commercial timber can be pro-

duced for future use. In addition, there are other large areas on which the timber was destroyed so long ago that any attempts at reforestation will meet with many difficulties. Typical of areas of that classification are the extensive burns in the Engelmann spruce type which extends to timberline. So complete was the destruction of all live trees on the larger areas, leaving no seed trees for restocking purposes, that after many years no conifers have been able to get a start. Heavy grass sod has come in which would make it very hard indeed to re-plant successfully the older burns.

During the past 35 years a total of 56,484 acres of trees have been planted on the 14 national forests within Colorado. Of that total, on 41,790 acres, or about 74 per cent of the total planted, the results are reasonably successful.

A very limited acreage was planted in 1942 and 1943 because of the war emergency and unavailability of an adequate labor supply. The 17 acres planted in 1943 was largely done through cooperation with Boy Scout troops as a part of their work program.

A limited tree planting program is being planned for 1945. Any planting that may be accomplished will be through the use of war-prisoner labor.

While planting has been discontinued for the duration of the war, in anticipation of a greatly expanded program of post-war activities, tree planting is being given consideration. The sowing of seed for production of young trees for planting has been continued at the Forest Service nursery, near Monument; and by the time the war is over, an adequate supply of planting stock will be available for a materially expanded planting program on national forest lands. The Monument nursery will supply from three to six million trees annually.

Fire Control—The protection of the national forests from fire is a primary responsibility of the Forest Service. Forest fire fighting was an entirely new job when the national forests were created in Colorado in 1908, and little was known concerning the control of big fires under dangerous burning conditions. The reduction of losses from forest fires from the situation that existed in early days has been remarkable throughout the state and the Forest Service is known countrywide for its very low fire losses.

The year with the greatest loss occurred in 1910, when 4,000 acres were

burned over. In 1941 the smallest burned area occurred with a record of less than 50 acres. The number of fires has not shown a 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 marked decrease to the end of the 1941 season. Since that time, the number has increased slightly because of increased war activity. The production of essential wood products has been stepped up because of the war demands, and railroad traffic has increased tremendously, both for hauling essential war materials and also troop movements. Fires resulting from camping and hunting use have shown a tendency to remain at a high level. This is not due to a lack of progress in preventing such fires but by the greatly increased use of the forests by hunters and the armed forces.

The number of fires and the area burned for the last five years indicate recent trends. Areas burned are shown by ownership, the area of national forest land shown separately from the private land inside the national forests and immediately adjoining which was burned over by fires controlled by the Forest Service. No accurate data exist as to the number of fires and area burned on private lands distant from the national forests.

Year	Total Fires	No. of Man-caused Fires	National Forest Area Burned Over (Acres)	Private Land Burned Over (Acres)
1939-----	440	274	2,914	2,085
1940-----	257	89	665	115
1941-----	102	42	32	17
1942-----	304	199	569	184
1943-----	293	159	616	233

To mobilize manpower to protect forests against war hazards the Office of Civilian Defense in 1942 established the Forest Fire Fighters Service. This organization was developed through state and local defense councils cooperating with the various federal, state and private fire protection organizations.

In the spring of 1943 an intensive training program was conducted by representatives of the Forest Service, Grazing Service, State Forester's Office and county organizations. During the period of this program 5,000 residents of Colorado were registered for membership in the Forest Fire Fight-

ers Service and 4,000 were given sufficient training in fire prevention and suppression to qualify them for membership.

Lookouts constructed for detection of fires were given credit for promptly discovering and reporting many fires

which otherwise might have reached serious proportions. The following permanent lookout structures have been constructed and are manned by the Forest Service for the detection of fires within or threatening the national forests of Colorado:

Lookout Name	Forest	Approximate Location
Squaw Mountain.....	Arapaho.....	8 miles southeast of Idaho Springs
Glade Mountain.....	Montezuma.....	21 miles northwest of Dolores
Jersey Jim	Montezuma.....	12 miles north of Mancos
Devil's Head.....	Pike.....	16 miles southwest of Sedalia
Deadman Mountain.....	Roosevelt.....	40 miles northwest of Fort Collins
White Pine.....	Roosevelt.....	20 miles west of Fort Collins
Thorodin Mountain.....	Roosevelt.....	12 miles southwest of Boulder
Hahn's Peak.....	Routt.....	24 miles north of Steamboat Springs
Chimney Rock.....	San Juan.....	16 miles southwest of Pagosa Springs
8-Mile Mesa.....	San Juan.....	8 miles south of Pagosa Springs

The shortage of manpower resulting from demands of war industries and the armed forces has made it necessary to employ women or married couples to fill many of the lookout positions formerly occupied by younger men. These women have proven very efficient and they play an important part in the war effort.

The need for public cooperation is particularly stressed, since an acute labor shortage has developed and the supply of labor available for fire fighting presents a serious problem. The Forest Service has been making appeals to the citizens on this account through fire prevention campaigns which are widely advertised each year.

Recreation—War, with its attendant restrictions, reduced the use of the national forests in Colorado by outdoor recreationists during 1943, especially on those play areas located at considerable distances from local centers of population and by those out-of-state visitors whose annual pilgrimage to the health restoring Colorado Rockies had to be postponed for the duration.

Prior to the war, the number of outdoor recreationists who made various use of the national forests of Colorado had reached a total of approximately 1,500,000 annually. However, information available for similar types of use during 1943 show a total of about 635,000 and predictions for 1944 indicate a lower figure than for 1943. There appears to be little, if any, possibility for a change in conditions, as long as the fishermen, the campers, the winter sports enthusiasts, and all the other outdoor recreationists are busy

winning the war and transportation continues to be a problem.

Despite the ebb in volume of use, however, many of the Colorado national forests have served a type of visitor which has hitherto been almost unknown. Thousands of young men from the nearby military camps, either by choice or as planned operations, have entered the mountains for the first time. Their reaction is more or less the same in all cases; they desire more of the same thing; they plan to come back, when their immediate job has been finished. Maneuvers out of Camp Hale, in the Holy Cross national forest, and winter bivouacs on the slopes of Mt. Evans, in the Arapaho national forest have developed thousands of future winter sports enthusiasts; and weeks of field operations in the Pike national forest have enabled additional thousands from Camp Carson to obtain first-hand knowledge of Colorado's store of recreational resources.

Two trips were made by the "Trail Riders" in the Flat Top Wilderness area, within the White River national forest, during 1943. These trips are arranged annually by the American Forestry Association; they include two weeks in the back country; and each trip is enjoyed by about 25 participants. Colorado has been foremost thus far in serving the "Trail Riders" and, since horses are the means of travel, further wartime restrictions in the use of gasoline will not affect this type of outdoor recreation.

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. About 65 per cent of the 13,675,757 net acres of national forests in Colorado 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 is unsuited to grazing by domestic stock because it is barren, rocky, or covered by a dense stand of coniferous timber, supporting little forage.

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

Year	No. of Permits	No. of Stock	Class
1942...	2,381	196,622	Cattle and horses
	745	786,253	Sheep
1943...	2,277	195,554	Cattle and horses
	717	773,393	Sheep

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 about timberline, where the topography is rugged and the feed is better adapted to sheep. These summer sheep ranges are used for about two and one-half 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 be given consideration only through purchase of land or livestock from present permittees, together with waiver of their grazing privileges on the forest.

The grazing 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 varies from year to year, according to the fluctuations in market price for western cattle and lambs. The national forest ranges provide summer feed for the majority of livestock ranches in the mountainous sections of the state and are of considerable importance to the economics of the stock industry of

Colorado. The impact of war demand for increased meat supplies has not resulted in an increased rate of stocking on national forest ranges, since research data have shown that moderate stocking will produce more meat than will heavy stocking. A policy of more conservative use of the range is giving individual stockmen greater returns on a fewer number of stock because of greater and more rapid gains.

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 water 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, 1943:

Type of Improvement	Miles or Number
Range fences and corrals.....	1,698
Stock driveways.....	2,126.7
Range water development.....	930
Artificial reseeding.....	27,581.6
All improvements.....	\$1,557,094

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.....	1,300
Black bear.....	5,400
Grizzly bear.....	8
Mule deer.....	151,000
Elk.....	25,000
Mountain sheep.....	2,000

A cooperative program inaugurated by the Colorado State Game Department in 1942 effected closer working relationships between the several agencies concerned with big-game problems. This coordination of effort made it possible for Colorado hunters to harvest during the 1942 and 1943 hunting seasons approximately 70,000 deer and nearly 12,000 elk. Through hunting, all but two of the problem elk herds have been sufficiently reduced and scattered to alleviate the problem condition. In spite of the heavy deer

kill, only a few of the deer problem areas have been reduced enough to stop the deterioration of winter range.

During the 1943 season, the Colorado State Game and Fish Department stocked some 150 tons of legal-size fish in national forest streams and lakes. The policy of stocking legal-size fish has brought about a remarkable improvement in fishing conditions. Colorado state game wardens gave excellent cooperation on forest fire prevention and suppression work. Forest officers, as special deputy state game wardens, were active in assisting regular state officers in law enforcement work, license checking and kill reports during the hunting season.

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.

Construction and improvement of forest highways and forest development roads is unauthorized for the duration of the war except in cases where such construction or improvement will be of military value. Maintenance of forest highways and roads has continued during fiscal year 1942-43 on a somewhat reduced scale due to shortage of manpower.

The construction and improvement on roads within the national forests have continued where such roads lead to timber and mineral resources which are vital to the war effort. Such roads

are constructed only after the merits of the resource have been determined by the Forest Service on timber access roads and the Bureau of Mines on mineral access roads, and approved by the War Production Board.

Post-war construction of highways and roads will continue on projects which were abandoned due to the war and surveys, designs, and plans are being prepared as funds and manpower will permit for new road projects.

Finances—The total receipts of the 14 national forests in Colorado amounted to \$431,743 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and \$456,095 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. \$146,447 of the fiscal year 1942 receipts were from the sale of timber, whereas in fiscal year 1943 the receipts from this source dropped to \$105,548. However, due to the war impetus, receipts from the sale of timber totaled \$82,774 for the first six months of fiscal year 1944, which indicates that receipts from this source will be greater than in the past several years. Grazing privileges furnish the greatest single source of receipts on the national forests in the state. Grazing receipts amounted to \$253,162 in fiscal year 1942 and \$315,263 in fiscal year 1943. This increase is due to the increase in grazing fees, which fees are based on average selling prices received by stockmen for their livestock. Since the fees for 1944 will rise again, grazing receipts for fiscal year 1944 will rise correspondingly.

Twenty-five per cent of the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 total receipts, or \$107,936 and \$114,024 respectively, was turned over to the counties in which the national forests are located for schools and roads in accordance with federal statutes and an additional 10 per cent, or \$43,174 and \$45,609 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 \$151,110 of the gross receipts for fiscal year 1942 and \$159,633 for fiscal year 1943 made available for use within the state.

Expenditures for capital investments have been reduced drastically since the outbreak of war, only \$73,937 being spent for these purposes during fiscal year 1943 as compared with pre-war expenditures of over \$1,000,000 a year.

A total of \$622,214 was expended during fiscal year 1942 and \$690,276 during fiscal year 1943 for mainte-

nance of existing improvements and for the administration of the national forests in the state. Further sums of \$33,122 and \$67,303, respectively, were expended for the protection of these forests from fires, disease, and insects during the same fiscal years.

LARGEST BLUE SPRUCE TREE

The American Forestry association, in a continuing campaign to locate and preserve the giant specimens of American trees, reports that up to January 1, 1944, the record for the blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) species is given to a tree in the Gunnison national forest in Colorado. It is located in section 11, township 49 north, range 4 west, New Mexico principal meridian, on West Elk creek, in a creek

bottom 20 feet from the stream, four miles northeast of Sapinero and 19 miles west of the town of Gunnison. Its measurements are 123 feet high, 45½ inches in diameter and 11 feet and 9 inches in circumference. It is still of thrifty appearance.

M. J. Webber, supervisor of the Gunnison national forest, is credited with having located and measured the tree, and it was nominated for the record by Fred R. Johnson, of the regional office in Denver. It is the only species in Colorado which reached first place in the national record. The record for height for all species went to a redwood in Humboldt county, California, which measured 308 feet. The record for circumference went to a sequoia in Sequoia national park, California, which measured 101 feet and 6 inches.

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	971,679	Idaho Springs.....	Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Park, Summit
Cochetopa	1,176,291	Salida	Chaffee, Fremont, Gunnison, Lake, Park, Saguache
Grand Mesa.....	653,170	Grand Junction....	Delta, Gunnison, Garfield, Mesa
Gunnison	1,284,508	Gunnison	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
Holy Cross.....	1,089,264	Glenwood Springs..	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Pitkin
La Sal*.....	26,631	Moab, Utah.....	Mesa, Montrose
Montezuma	757,254	Cortez	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Miguel
Pike	1,078,330	Colorado Springs...	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller
Río Grande.....	1,289,402	Monte Vista.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, Mineral, Río Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt	793,383	Fort Collins.....	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt	982,957	Steamboat Springs..	Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat
San Isabel.....	617,421	Pueblo	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan	1,261,562	Durango.....	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Río Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre	788,351	Delta	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River.....	895,339	Glenwood Springs..	Eagle, Garfield, Moffat, Río 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	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Adams						
Alamosa	\$ 149.95	\$ 107.53	\$ 110.49	\$ 111.34	\$ 129.82	\$ 130.92
Arapahoe						
Archuleta	3,149.37	2,675.81	2,426.46	1,931.74	2,739.00	3,031.54
Baca						
Bent						
Boulder	1,545.57	1,583.84	1,048.92	1,112.12	2,210.34	2,031.50
Chaffee	1,237.77	1,004.93	1,327.11	1,064.97	1,293.18	1,432.02
Cheyenne						
Clear Creek	903.96	1,167.92	949.74	851.09	1,111.17	1,061.04
Conejos	2,217.11	1,866.87	2,154.96	1,482.66	1,969.78	2,046.97
Costilla						
Crowley						
Custer	876.28	627.75	644.96	650.00	757.89	761.42
Delta	2,692.70	1,888.33	2,126.71	2,152.98	1,915.20	2,697.98
Denver						
Dolores	4,687.29	4,347.91	5,869.49	5,086.65	7,692.73	6,713.30
Douglas	925.68	866.02	1,070.77	1,007.45	1,078.00	1,246.70
Eagle	4,467.27	4,769.98	4,483.40	3,647.22	4,659.29	4,810.10
Elbert						
El Paso	691.83	633.43	796.39	736.88	801.64	917.90
Fremont	432.72	317.22	342.24	329.93	385.97	395.85
Garfield	7,008.83	5,849.58	5,777.33	5,153.88	6,355.91	5,914.65
Gilpin	584.77	720.94	426.35	437.67	821.67	768.24
Grand	3,155.18	3,940.86	3,223.82	2,858.29	3,736.87	3,580.43
Gunnison	7,976.39	7,414.24	7,449.48	6,485.09	7,370.59	7,101.50
Hinsdale	4,142.45	3,626.22	3,646.72	2,851.17	3,780.84	3,929.38
Huerfano	725.74	520.42	535.60	538.86	629.38	630.38
Jackson	3,445.02	3,741.67	3,485.37	3,016.22	3,764.89	4,781.04
Jefferson	703.81	661.43	805.23	743.94	819.56	875.56
Kiowa						
Kit Carson						
Lake	399.07	325.74	437.10	345.61	423.26	470.29
La Plata	2,934.34	2,521.84	2,380.87	1,906.23	2,712.63	2,940.94
Larimer	7,447.13	8,997.01	5,011.99	5,310.84	10,559.71	9,729.84
Las Animas	161.78	116.01	119.18	120.12	140.06	138.36
Lincoln						
Logan						
Mesa	7,540.74	5,656.20	5,930.20	5,981.99	5,954.40	7,713.66
Mineral	4,170.89	3,530.27	3,863.36	2,747.86	3,709.59	3,929.86
Moffat	448.24	467.15	437.63	379.44	473.90	491.34
Montezuma	3,681.37	3,421.44	4,618.00	4,002.16	6,053.58	4,878.95
Montrose	3,166.83	2,844.23	2,514.74	2,467.60	3,167.33	3,191.03
Morgan						
Otero						
Ouray	1,283.11	1,160.06	1,008.82	983.82	1,284.24	1,342.23
Park	4,416.69	4,051.56	5,081.47	4,692.23	5,121.05	5,731.94
Phillips						
Pitkin	3,401.56	3,670.39	3,453.33	2,783.01	3,546.82	3,726.79
Prowers						
Pueblo	151.74	108.81	111.80	112.67	131.37	132.48
Rio Blanco	4,968.18	4,185.15	4,098.19	3,623.37	4,574.25	4,112.50
Rio Grande	2,134.36	1,797.47	2,057.41	1,415.26	1,879.76	1,962.39
Routt	5,993.67	6,368.65	5,862.11	5,080.80	6,339.22	6,601.82
Saguache	4,173.77	3,538.38	4,058.73	3,255.50	3,978.15	3,777.70
San Juan	1,435.50	1,231.88	1,145.47	894.37	1,253.61	1,369.74
San Miguel	2,420.56	2,244.73	2,947.00	2,570.96	3,859.68	3,443.26
Sedgwick						
Summit	1,375.74	1,819.64	1,435.08	1,281.68	1,700.07	1,599.76
Teller	761.35	688.57	865.76	801.02	870.13	978.26
Washington						
Weld						
Yuma						
State	\$114,213.31	\$107,318.08	\$106,139.78	\$ 93,006.69	\$121,756.53	\$123,121.56

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	61,360	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
1942.....	1,441,596	3,224,191	151,700	754,825	427	201,887.33
1943.....	1,457,646	4,022,012	368,700	749,400		213,141.57
1944.....	1,907,613	4,269,888	182,714	1,160,892		394,975.02
Total....	18,514,700	30,517,304	1,324,599	10,511,944	4,358	\$2,799,590.79

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, 1943, was 578,361 acres, of which 511,176 acres were in Colorado and 67,185 in Utah.

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, 1943.

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. At the close of 1941, the headquarters of the park service was moved from Washington to Chicago.

The parks and monuments in Colorado were visited by more than 12,500,000 persons in the 29 years ending June 30, 1943. In the same period 2,358,960 autos entered the Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde parks alone. The maximum number of visitors to the parks and monuments in any year was in 1941, when the number reached 1,013,585. The war, restrictions on travel and gasoline rationing were reflected in 1942, when the total dropped to 584,273 and again in 1943 when there was a further decline to 358,713. The Rocky Mountain park ranks first in the state in the number of visitors, and from 1937 to 1941, inclusive, it ranked third among the national parks in the United States, being exceeded only by the Great Smoky 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 1943, inclusive, aggregated \$3,458,077, 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	86,100.00
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
1942	65,132.95	105,712.65
1943	61,638.02	99,497.33

Total\$1,362,587.24 \$2,095,490.17

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
1942	11,289.30	76,481.82
1943	2,940.14	30,432.09

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 from 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 by the park service, 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 of areas in Colorado and Utah which brought the total up to 203,965 acres and included the Canyon of the Lodore on the Green river and the Yampa river canyon. In 1869, Major J. W. Powell, famous pioneer explorer, made the first boat trip between the towering canon walls of Lodore, more than 2,000 feet high in places. The Yampa river gorge is more than 1,600 feet deep at its deepest point. The park contains deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest. Mature specimens measuring from a few inches to more than 80 feet in length are found in abundance. The occurrence

of fossil bones in this region was first discovered about 1882, but it was not until 1909 that the deposit of fossils within the present monument became known. Between that time and the date of establishment of the national monument, nearly one million pounds of fossilized bones were removed by various museums, universities and scientific groups. The largest dinosaur specimen recovered probably weighed as much as 30 tons. Geologists say the rock beds of the quarry may have been deposited 140 million years ago on a broad, marshy, luxuriantly vegetated tropical lowland which later was submerged by seas in the Cretaceous period. The monument is located in Moffat county, Colorado, and Uintah county, Utah, and may be reached within a day from Denver or the Rocky Mountain national park over U. S. Highway 40.

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 the highest-piled expanse of inland sand dunes in the United States. Although it is known that Spaniards, including those commanded by Juan Bantista de Anza, reached the San Luis valley in 1779, the early history of the dunes remains obscure. Lieut. Zebulon Pike camped in the valley in 1806-1807 and after him other explorers, including Captains Fremont and Gunnison, viewed the dunes.

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.

Yuca 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.

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			
1916.....			51,000			
1917.....			117,186			
1918.....			101,497			
1919.....			169,942			
1920.....			240,966			
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	14,643
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
1942.....	36,550	2,502	422,000	69,701	16,700	22,850
1943.....	10,366	666	309,829	18,465	5,118	8,234
Total	435,440	113,669	9,190,675	2,245,291	109,552	352,431

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
1942.....	12,480	11,100	35	50	255	50	584,273
1943.....	11,736	3,739	29	96	386	49	358,713
Total ..	24,277	66,826	1,450	5,259	3,380	3,732	12,551,982

¹Incomplete.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS IN COLORADO, LOCATION, WHEN ESTABLISHED AND AREA IN ACRES

NAME	Location (County)	Date Established	Authority	Area (Acres) June 30, 1943
NATIONAL PARKS				
Mesa Verde.....	Montezuma	June 29, 1906...	Congress	51,024
Rocky Mountain....	Larimer, Boulder, Grand	Jan. 26, 1915...	Congress	252,485
NATIONAL MONUMENTS				
Black Canon of the Gunnison	Montrose	Mar. 2, 1933...	President	13,969
Colorado	Mesa	1911...	President	18,061
Dinosaur	Moffat, extends into Utah.....	Oct. 4, 1915...	President	2203,965
Great Sand Dunes...	Saguache, Alamosa	Mar. 17, 1932...	President	36,870
Holy Cross.....	Eagle	May 20, 1929...	President	1,392
Hovenweep	Montezuma, extends into Utah.	1923...	President	286
Wheeler	Mineral	1908...	President	300
Yucca House.....	Montezuma	1919...	President	9

¹Established by act of congress or by Presidential proclamation.

²Area in Colorado, 136,920 acres.

³Area in Colorado, 126 acres.

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.

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 livestock 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 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 Grazier. 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, 1943, there had been established 58 grazing districts in these 10 western states, including about 133,321,973 acres of vacant unappropriated public domain, 8,593,862 acres of other public land, and 122,693,859 acres of non-federal land.

The Colorado region is in charge of Regional Grazier Russell B. Rose. There are eight grazing districts in the state comprising a total of 7,542,817 acres of public lands subject to grazing, as of June 30, 1943, as follows:

Meeker District No. 1

County	Acres
Garfield	115,800
Moffat	407,167
Rio Blanco	1,193,074
Total	1,716,041

Summit District No. 2

County	Acres
Eagle	193,061
Garfield	8,407
Grand	107,086
Jackson	187,848
Summit	12,625
Total	509,027

Ouray District No. 3

County	Acres
Delta	188,525
Gunnison	343,003
Hinsdale	128,581
Mesa	22,375
Montrose	232,250
Ouray	21,698
Saguache	102,385
San Juan	63,144
Total	1,100,961

Dolores District No. 4

County	Acres
Archuleta	10,171
Dolores	67,302
La Plata	34,456
Mesa	152,442
Montezuma	207,881
Montrose	323,261
San Miguel	316,002
Total	1,111,515

Royal Gorge District No. 5

County	Acres
Chaffee	4,931
Custer	6,733
Fremont	333,655
Park	50,080
Teller	25,224
Total	420,623

Yampa District No. 6

County	Acres
Moffat	853,416

Rifle District No. 7

County	Acres
Eagle	1,621
Garfield	650,496
Mesa	695,681
Pitkin	31,104
Total	1,378,902

San Luis District No. 8

County	Acres
Alamosa	25,574
Conejos	174,054
Rio Grande	52,914
Saguache	199,790
Total	452,332
Total, Colorado region	7,542,817

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 grazier.

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 2,343 permits and licenses for the grazing of 1,062,344 head of livestock in 1943. 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 1943.

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 in Colorado from July 1, 1934, to June, 1943, the following type and quantities of range improvements:

252	Reservoirs and dams
7	Wells
236	Springs
20,220	Lin. ft. pipe lines
425	Miles truck trails
596	Miles stock trails and driveways
197	Miles fences
28	Corrals
37	Cattle guards
11	Bridges
38,045	Acres reseeding
42,611	Acres eradication of poisonous and noxious weeds
1,498,301	Acres rodent control
56,669	Lin. ft. water spreading
449	Miles contour furrowing
305	Check dams
9	Diversion ditches

The Taylor act provides that 25 per cent of grazing fees collected are 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.

GRAZING SERVICE: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK GRAZED ON FEDERAL RANGES IN COLORADO IN 1943, BY KIND AND DISTRICTS

(Source: U. S. Grazing Service)

DISTRICT	Number of Operators	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Total
Meeker	248	24,324	1,048	205,067	33	230,720
Summit	276	32,771	977	48,452	0	82,476
Ouray	517	38,300	1,353	231,138	0	271,308
Dolores	314	17,340	135	96,600	54	114,443
Royal Gorge.....	116	13,918	236	27,145	15	41,430
Yampa	122	3,146	639	104,484	0	108,391
Rifle	644	42,702	1,168	105,125	0	149,637
San Luis.....	106	7,406	228	58,517	25	66,282
Total	2,343	179,907	5,782	876,528	127	1,064,687

BIG GAME IN GRAZING DISTRICTS

The estimated numbers of big game in the Colorado grazing districts, by species and districts, are as follows:

District	Deer	Elk	Antelope
Meeker	50,600	25	0
Summit	9,000	400	0
Ouray	40,000	50	0
Dolores	6,880	125	0
Royal Gorge..	7,000	40	320
Yampa	4,000	250	350
Rifle	23,000	2,000	0
San Luis.....	400	900	0
Total.....	140,880	3,790	670

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

The Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was established in cooperation with Colorado State college at Fort Collins in 1935 by the Forest Service. The purpose of this experiment station is to conduct research on forest, range, and watershed management problems of region-wide significance and on local problems on federally owned lands.

The staff of this station has been curtailed greatly during the war period but 11 members are still maintained to carry on projects of war and immediate post-war significance. The director is William G. McGinnies, with headquarters at Fort Collins.

Most of the research work of this organization is carried on at branch stations where field headquarters are located. At present four of these branch stations are in operation in Colorado.

Near Woodland Park, the Manitou experimental forest is maintained in cooperation with Colorado College. Experimental work on this area is concentrated on range and watershed management problems, with the objective of developing land use practices which will insure the most effective use of the resources of the Front Range. Cattle are grazed at different rates in experimental pastures; streamflow from several watersheds under different management is measured; and erosion control methods are being tested.

The Fraser experimental forest is located on St. Louis creek near Fraser. This area is devoted to research on the management of timber stands in relation to future growth and water yields. A variety of forest cutting

methods are being tested in both the Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine type.

The third experimental area is near Nunn, where the Central Plains experimental range is maintained in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. About 600 head of cattle are grazed under experimental control on this area annually. Intensity of grazing, season of use, supplemental feeding, influence of winter feeding on summer gains, and nutritional value of shortgrass range forage are being studied.

The fourth experimental area is the Fremont experimental forest near Manitou. This area was one of the first experimental forests in the United States and has served a long and useful purpose. At present, however, work on this area is generally curtailed and on a strictly maintenance basis.

Outside of established experimental areas the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station has conducted studies on the management of sheep on the summer range in western Colorado. Also in western Colorado studies are in progress on the effects of controlling pocket gophers on range conditions.

Military Posts—War Production

Lowry, Buckley, Peterson, Pueblo and La Junta Air Fields—Camp Carson—Fort Logan—Camp Hale—Fitzsimons General Hospital—Veterans Hospital—Naval Convalescent Hospital—Denver Ordnance Plant—Pueblo Ordnance Depot—Rocky Mountain Arsenal—Denver Medical Depot—Air Force Storage Depot—Denver Built Ships—National Guard—Granada Relocation Center—Colorado Troops in World War I

THE extent of Colorado's participation in the training and arming of the nation's fighting forces, the construction of war production plants and the manufacture of munitions will not be fully known until after the conclusion of hostilities. This is due not only to the vast scope of the government's war-making machinery and the multiple agencies engaged, but to the shrouding of many of the operations in a cloak of military secrecy to avoid the disclosure of information of value to the enemy.

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 the War Production Board. This agency was instrumental in making available to the war program the manufacturing facilities of the region.

Contracts cleared through WPB from July 1, 1940, to the end of February, 1943, for construction of facilities and for manufacturing purposes in Colorado amounted to \$486,852,000. This total covered the distribution of major war supply contracts and allocations for the army, navy, war manpower agencies, housing agencies and other departments of the federal government. This total is qualified, however, and is incomplete. It does not include commitments subsequent to March 1, 1943, nor contracts of less than \$50,000, of which there were many. 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 \$8,000,000 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.

Brief historical data on 18 of the principal military establishments in Colorado, including air fields, military camps, munitions production plants, hospitals and other types of installations, are given in this chapter under their respective names. The material is prepared with due regard to military requirements and does not, therefore, give important details which might otherwise be included.

These do not, however, include all installations within the state. The Denver Modification Center, traffic control and communication centers and other installations which are a part of the war effort, are discussed separately in the chapter on "Radio and Aviation." Neither do they include the extensive facilities of the colleges and universities employed in the instruction of students entering or preparing to enter the various branches of the service. Also omitted are a number of subsidiary or temporary camps and other installations which, in some instances, were units of the larger organizations. In this category are Camp Bizerte, 30 miles southeast of Denver, where air specialists were trained to care for themselves in action; the Echo Lake-Mount Evans area, where flyers were trained

in arctic living; and Camp Buffalo, 57 miles southwest of Denver, where enlisted men are familiarized with field conditions they are expected to encounter at advanced bases.

Also, there are a number of alien enemy internment camps in the state. Among these are the following: Near Trinidad is a camp completed in January, 1943, to take care of prisoners of war. A war prisoners' camp is maintained at Camp Carson, with a branch at Minturn. A camp for war prisoners located eight miles east of Greeley was constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000 to house 3,000 prisoners, 560 enlisted men and 40 officers, under an authorization from the War Department approved in August, 1943. There are several side-camps in other areas connected with this installation.

Expenditures made in Denver in the operation and maintenance of military establishments were placed at more than \$213,000,000 annually in a compilation made in 1942 by Robert E. Harvey, civilian-military coordinator for the city of Denver. No figures of a later date have been compiled.

LOWRY AIR FIELD

The Lowry Air Field, a unit of the United States Army Air Force Western Technical Training Command, is located near the eastern boundary of Denver on a site acquired by the city and deeded to the government. The establishment of the school was authorized by an act of congress approved by President Roosevelt on August 27, 1937, and the location was chosen on the recommendation of a board of army officers. The initial appropriation of \$2,275,000 for inaugurating construction was made by congress the following September.

The city of Denver purchased the site upon which the Agnes Memorial sanitarium was located for \$200,000 on December 8, 1937, and began the acquisition of additional land in compliance with the terms of its agreement with the government. This land included 960 acres adjoining the sanitarium and 64,000 acres for a bombing field located 20 miles southeast of the school. The purchases were concluded in 1942 at a total cost to the city of \$1,009,053.

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 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. The school was dedicated on February 26, 1938, and the first classes began to assemble two days later. 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. Total construction expenditures to June 30, 1940, amounted to \$8,191,997, exclusive of construction under way at the time. Thereafter expansion was accelerated in all directions in view of the threatening war situation and when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the total cost was placed at \$40,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 was 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. Subsequently, as reported in a history of that post given elsewhere in this chapter, the status of Fort Logan again was changed.

The technical inspectors school of the air force located at Chanute field, Illinois, including personnel and equipment, was transferred to Lowry field in July, 1943.

Lowry field proper was constructed as a permanent establishment of the military arm of the government. Adjoining it on the east is Lowry Field No. 2, a separate unit built for the war emergency. The school was named Lowry field, in honor of Francis Brown Lowry, a Denver boy who was killed in action in France in 1918.

BUCKLEY FIELD

The War Department announced in Washington on March 4, 1942, that

funds had been released for construction of an air field near Denver to accommodate 12,000 men and 350 officers, exclusive of civilian personnel, to cost approximately \$20,000,000. On April 5, 1942, 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. 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 is 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.

In October, 1943, an army convalescent center for the redistribution of air force casualties was established at the field in addition to its other activities.

PETERSON ARMY AIR FIELD

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, 1942, the city council authorized the purchase of 1,850 acres adjacent to the airport, with outlays for water, gas and electric facilities to cost \$243,235. Con-

tracts were awarded in September, 1942, for installations at a cost in excess of \$3,000,000.

The headquarters for the Second United States Army Air Force, comprising the territory west of the Mississippi river, were transferred from Spokane, Wash., to Colorado Springs in February, 1943, and the Colorado Springs unit was made a base for training heavy bombardment groups. The base was officially named Peterson Army Air Field on February 14, 1943, in honor of Lieut. Edward L. Peterson, of Englewood, Colo., the first pilot who lost his life at the field.

The grounds and buildings of the National Methodist Sanitarium were taken over by the army for the headquarters of the division. Expansion of facilities and training installations has been continuous, but no official figures on subsequent expenditures have been made.

PUEBLO ARMY AIR BASE

The Pueblo Army Air Base is located six miles east of Pueblo on state highway No. 96, and was constructed for the training of bombardment men and officers preliminary to combat duty. It is known technically as a first staging base for training bombardment replacement crews and not for pilot training, as the men have already received their flying instruction before being assigned to the post.

The selection of the site, a military reservation of 4,130 acres, was announced by the War Department on December 27, 1941, "in accordance with plans for the expansion of the air force announced before the outbreak of war." Construction began March 15, 1942, and the major technical and housing facilities were completed in August of that year, at which time the occupation of the base by the Air Corps began. The 302nd bombardment group occupied the base and began training on October 1, 1942.

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 \$9,000,000 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.

A tract of land in Otero county comprising 2,392 acres was acquired in 1943 as an air-to-ground gunnery range

for aerial practice in the strafing of ground targets as a part of the Pueblo base installation.

LA JUNTA ARMY AIR FIELD

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.

The army inaugurated condemnation proceedings in October, 1943, to acquire immediate possession under lease of 521,000 acres of farm land south of La Junta to be used as a bombing practice range in connection with the La Junta air field. Tenants of approximately 140 farms were required to evacuate the area but were permitted to continue the use of the land for grazing purposes at their own risk and permitted to enter the area at designated times twice a week to tend the stock.

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.

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 only, but total cost for construction and equipment was reported at around \$30,000,000. Likewise, information regarding the size of the cantonment and the number of troops to be trained was restricted, although installations provided sufficient accommodations for a full brigade.

Construction began in June, 1942, and the camp was occupied by troops the following winter. These troops

were not only trained and hardened for operations in extremely cold climate, but in the use of special military equipment designed for terrain covered by deep snow.

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.

The camp was closed in the fall of 1944 and on November 10 of that year was transferred to the custody of the district army engineer pending further disposition. Whether it will be declared surplus property or retained as a standby camp had not been decided at that time.

CAMP CARSON

Camp Carson, where the army conducts training in battle maneuvers and all phases of combat duty, is located six miles south of Colorado Springs. The site was approved by the War Department late in 1941 following the completion of surveys. 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.

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. Upon completion of the first construction program it had 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 program called for 1,650 buildings, of which 1,300 are large struc-

tures. 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, 1942. Since that date no releases on construction or costs have been reported.

Training in battle practices, including the use of tanks, tank-destroyers, anti-aircraft guns, bazookas and other weapons of modern warfare, under simulated combat conditions, is the major feature of the camp's activities. A large camp for enemy war prisoners is maintained within the reservation. The first batch of war prisoners, 1,200 Nazis, arrived in July, 1943.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Fitzsimons General hospital, one of the six and the largest in bed capacity of the United States Army general hospitals, is located near Aurora on the eastern limits of the city of Denver. The site, comprising 595 acres, was donated to the government by the Denver Chamber of Commerce and its predecessor, the Denver Civic and Commercial association.

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 action in the first world war.

When constructed in 1918 it was intended primarily for the treatment of respiratory diseases, but subsequently branched out for the treatment of all types of diseases.

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 was approximately \$4,500,000 at the time of its completion which, with the appraised value of the old units of \$4,000,000, brought the total up to \$8,500,000 at the end of 1941. Additional construction, including ward buildings of a permanent nature, warehouse facilities and other installations have continued without interruption down to the present and the total appraised value in 1944 was approximately \$16,000,000.

A medical department enlisted technicians' school was completed in 1942, at a cost for the first units of approximately \$500,000. The school is located on 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 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.

FORT LOGAN CONVALESCENT CENTER

Fort Logan is located 10 miles south of Denver, south of Bear creek, in Arapahoe county. The land was donated to the government by citizens of Denver following the selection of the site by Lt. Gen. Phil Sheridan from several that were offered, as it afforded an abundance of water for all purposes. Title to the land was accepted by the United States pursuant to an act of congress approved February 28, 1887, which authorized the Secretary of War to establish the post and appropriated \$100,000 for its construction. The building of permanent headquarters commenced in November of that year. The post was known locally as Fort Sheridan, in honor of the Civil War veteran, but General Sheridan later named it Fort Logan in honor of John Alexander Logan, Major General of Volunteers.

The post occupied 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 World War II activities.

The status of the post, which up to that time was identified with ground troops, was changed on March 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 regula-

tions, keep accounts of airplanes and pilots and perform other air force duties.

In July, 1941, an armed forces induction station was established at the post 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 center for selectees from Colorado and Wyoming and western Kansas and Nebraska.

On July 1, 1942, that part of the post operated as a clerical training school again was made an independent unit under the fourth district air forces technical training command, but there was no change in its functions.

The War Department announced on March 28, 1944, that Fort Logan would be converted into a convalescent training center for wounded air force service men from overseas, followed by an unofficial announcement that it would be made one of the biggest rehabilitation centers in the United States. With the conversion would come additional expansion in the form of shops and specialized facilities for overcoming physical disabilities of service men. The air corps clerical training school was dissolved as a part of the program. Jurisdiction was transferred to the Air Service Command (subsequently changed to the Personnel Distribution Command) on April 15, 1944, and ten days later the first contingent of convalescents from army general hospitals in the south and west arrived at the post. The center will have facilities for several thousand men at a time.

In addition to providing facilities for an induction center and a convalescent center, the post in September, 1944, was designated as one of the 18 discharge centers of the nation from which discharged service men would be returned to civilian life.

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.

FORT LYON VETERANS ADMINISTRATION 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 World War I 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 plant acquired by the administration represented an investment of approximately \$3,000,000. New construction and alterations have enlarged and improved it from time to time and from March 3, 1919, to June 30, 1943, expenditures for these purposes amounted to \$1,393,545. On June 30, 1942, the facility had available 805 beds. During the fiscal year 1943, new construction added 221 beds, bringing the total up to 1,026 beds at the end of the year. A new neuropsychiatric building was authorized in August, 1943, and bids for its construction, amounting to \$424,500, were opened on February 15, 1944. This construction will add 164 beds, and upon its completion by June 30, 1945, the facilities will have a capacity of 1,190 beds. The facility provides 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.

The number of patients remaining under hospital treatment or domiciliary care on June 30, 1943, was 1,208, of whom 427 were residents of Colorado. In addition, 691 residents of Colorado were in facilities of the administration in other states on that date.

NAVAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

The Hotel Colorado, at Glenwood Springs, a 250-room, 4-story mountain resort built by an English syndicate and opened to the public in June, 1893, was acquired by the Navy Department on July 5, 1943, for a United States Naval Convalescent hospital for the recuperation and rehabilitation of veterans of the navy, marine and coast guard returning from overseas duty. An expenditure of \$310,800 for remodeling and equipping it for a 585-bed hospital was authorized. Only patients who have been in combat service are received at the hospital. The building is surrounded by extensively landscaped lawns and gardens and adjoining are the historic Yampa hot springs, which are available to the patients.

DENVER ORDNANCE PLANT

A contract between the War Department and the Remington Arms Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., for the construction and operation of an ordnance plant at Denver was signed on January 4, 1941. 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 \$87,449,880 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 was practically continuous. Publication of the amounts of subsequent awards was restricted and no total figures were released up to the summer of 1942 other than construction costs, exclusive of production contracts, was in excess of \$52,000,000. The output consisted 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 were 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 was set up. 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 did all the switching of transportation equipment within the reservation. The construction of an additional major unit began March 1, 1942.

Employment in the plant reached a peak of 19,500 in July-August, 1943, and shortly thereafter as a result of the curtailment of production of small arms ammunition, the number was decreased. There was a one-third reduction of the production schedule on December 6, 1943, at which time 4,000 employees were dismissed. An additional reduction of the personnel by 4,000 employees began February 17, 1944, and operations were put on a one shift basis. The plant ceased operations on July 1, 1944, and on July 31, 1944, the War Department an-

nounced the termination of the Remington Arms company contract. The remaining 3,400 employees were affected by the shutdown.

In the meantime the War Department was conducting negotiations for further use of the plant in the manufacture of munitions, and on May 2, 1944, it was announced in San Francisco that the Henry J. Kaiser company had been awarded a \$25,000,000 ordnance contract to manufacture 8-inch (75-pound) and 155-mm. (140-pound) shells, the casings to be manufactured in the Kaiser plant at Fontana, Calif., shipped to the Denver plant for machining, and then re-shipped elsewhere for loading. This project was estimated sufficient to provide work for 1,000 employees. An additional contract amounting to \$17,000,000 was awarded to Kaiser on June 6, 1944, increasing estimated employment force to 2,000. This program provided for the construction of a foundry building and installation of additional machinery and railroad facilities. Materials and machines for the new installations began arriving July 11, 1944, and the first shipment of 155-millimeter shells was made November 15, 1944.

On November 22, 1944, the Kaiser company was awarded two additional contracts by the army ordnance department involving approximately \$15,000,000 for the manufacture of and \$7,300,000 for new machinery for the production of M-52 Point detonating fuses and M-2184 boosters. These contracts were expected to add approximately 3,000 to the employment force.

The Remington Arms company was awarded a new contract by the War Department on July 24, 1944, to manufacture fuses for artillery shells, the amount involved not being made public. This contract will involve the employment of highly skilled workers, of whom there will be approximately 5,000, and arrangements for opening training schools were under way. Quantity production is scheduled to be under way by January 1, 1945.

Negotiations between the Army Quartermaster Corps and the General Foods Corporation, of Battle Creek, Mich., for the installation of a unit to pack K-rations was announced on November 25, 1944. This contract will bring about the full utilization of the big plant and give employment to an additional 400 workers.

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, 1942, 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 are 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 of that year by the Army Engineers. It was in production before the end of the year, two months ahead of schedule. Total cost of the installation, including machinery and equipment, was 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, 1942, through condemnation proceed-

ings, and thereafter settlements were undertaken directly with tenants in the area.

The type of chemicals manufactured, the number of persons employed and the amount of money expended are matters of military secrecy, but it is revealed that incendiary bombs used by flying fortresses in the battle areas are among its important products. Also, its output includes at least five types of gases such as screening smokes, toxic smokes, mustard, tear and blistering gases. Among these is the Lewisite gas, the most deadly known. Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, pointed out in connection with the Denver operation 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 was 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.

The Army Chemical Warfare School, formerly located at Marysville, Calif., was transferred to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal on June 11, 1944. It furnishes courses in every phase of chemical warfare and is available to officers and enlisted personnel of all branches of the military service.

DENVER MEDICAL DEPOT

Announcement was made on March 26, 1942, that Denver had been selected as the site for a permanent United States army medical depot to serve as a distribution center for medical supplies, hospital installations and equipment and other military activities in eight western states and as a supporting base for smaller depots on the Pacific coast. A 39-acre tract of land was acquired at East 38th avenue and York street on April 17, 1942, construction commenced May 13, shipments from the depot began on June 8 and it

was formally dedicated on September 21, 1942. The initial cost of construction was \$2,252,500. 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 consists of approximately 39 officers and 775 civilian employees, 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.

In the first year of operations the depot shipped 59,000,000 pounds of medical supplies to the armed forces throughout the United States and its possessions and to American contingents in Africa, the South Pacific and Aleutian areas. In the first three months of 1943 it handled 22,000,000 pounds valued at \$22,000,000. The depot supplies every medical station, first aid station and hospital on every military post and field in its area and is equipped to send out a complete 500-bed hospital unit, with medical supplies, equipment, and surgical instruments on 48 hours' 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.

The Denver operation was so successful the plan was adopted as a pattern for other inland construction. Additional contracts were awarded to the Denver producers from time to time and included not only fabrication of parts for combat vessels of the destroyer type, but for repairs to damaged ships. Some of these orders included convoy vessels and landing craft for amphibious operations, sea barges and floating docks. Of the latter type, more than 150 vessels have been fabricated in Denver. In the fall of 1943, approximately 45 per cent of Mare Island inland farm-out contracts were placed in Denver.

ARMY AIR FORCE STORAGE DEPOT

The Air Service Command, a division of the army air force, operates a large supply depot at 900 South Broadway, Denver, with sub-depots at Lowry Field, Peterson Field at Colorado Springs and the Pueblo Air Base. It is a part of a national organization which has for its purpose the supplying of the air forces with plane parts, equipment and specialized facilities for various types of flying; to repair planes, train personnel in maintenance

work; and process planes for shipment overseas. The depot, which consists of six large warehouses, was established in May, 1942. Among the many items supplied are night-lighting devices, photo equipment and supplies, armament equipment, and almost anything required to keep the planes flying.

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 centers 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 was 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, 1942, 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, 1942, 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 were 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.

A total of 9,140 evacuees had been processed through the center up to

January 1, 1943, of which 1,532 were sent out of the camp on indefinite leaves of absence. The population was continually undergoing change, evacuees being sent in from other centers and others being released. From time to time evacuees who swore allegiance to the United States after their standing had been found satisfactory were released to locate in Colorado. The total population of the center on November 11, 1944, was 5,892.

The Relocation Authority was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on February 16, 1944. On May 25, 1944, it was announced that of 22,000 Japanese-Americans released from the ten location centers, 2,507 had settled in Colorado.

COLORADO TROOPS IN FIRST WORLD WAR

Official figures place the number of troops furnished by Colorado for World War I, 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."

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD AND COLORADO HOME 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 168th 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 legislature at its next session changed the name of the organization from the State Defense Force to the Colorado State Guard. Brig. Gen. Frazer Arnold was appointed adjutant general on April 24, 1943, and Col. John G. L. Hanlen was made commanding officer. The building up of

the home guard continued without interruption, and in November, 1944, it consisted of 17 units, exclusive of the medical detachment, a separate unit. These were composed of three troops of cavalry, one motorized unit, nine companies of infantry, one battalion

headquarters, one tactical headquarters, one service section and one flight section. The flight section is stationed at Buckley field. Other units are located at Lamar, Holly, Fort Collins, Craig, Loveland, Camp West and Denver.

State Seal—Emblems—Insignias

Official Song—Official State Flower—Poet Laureate—State Flag—Official State Bird—State Holidays—Official State Tree

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 land, or in any public highway or other public place, or to pick or gather upon any such public land, 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 land without the consent of the owner thereof first had been 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.

STATE TREE

The 32nd general assembly (1939), through the adoption of a joint resolution, made the Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) the state tree of Colorado. The resolution officially recognized the action of the school children of the state in 1892 when they voted the blue spruce their choice for the state tree. The species was first discovered on the slopes of Pikes peak in 1862 and was named by Dr. C. C. Parry, a noted botanist. The blue spruce reaches its most favorable development in Colorado and has been transplanted throughout many other sections of the United States and the world.

OFFICIAL COLORADO BIRD

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

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

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.

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. Legally it is "Liberty Day" in Colorado.

November—Thanksgiving day, by proclamation, in November, fourth 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.

Flag Day is not a legal holiday in Colorado, but a federal statute provides for its observance on June 14 of each year and is so designated annually by a proclamation by the Governor.

Leif Erikson Day was designated by the 34th general assembly in 1943 as

a day for the observance in the state schools of the anniversary of the discovery of North America in 1000 A. D. It occurs on October 9 of each year.

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

Susan B. Anthony Day is observed in the schools on February 15 under a law enacted by the legislature in 1941, 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.

Facts of General Interest

County and Local Zoning—Earthquakes in Colorado—Public Water Supplies—Largest Silver Nugget—Glacier Water Supply—Home Rule Cities—Pikes Peak—Dotsero Cut-off—Denver's Mountain Parks—Fires and Fire Losses in Denver—Standard Mountain Time—Boy Scouts of America

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 Arapahoe, Boulder, El Paso and Jefferson counties. Planning Commissions have been appointed and zoning ordinances are in preparatory stages in Adams, Alamosa, Eagle, Lake, Larimer, Pueblo and Weld counties. A number of other counties are anticipating appointment of Planning Commissions and subsequent adoption of zoning ordinances. A tri-county commission was organized in September, 1944, to coordinate the planning activities of Arapahoe, Adams and Jefferson counties.

EARTHQUAKES IN COLORADO

Observations made at a Denver seismic station since 1909 indicate that Colorado is not a seismic region. However, the United States coast and geodetic survey reported light shocks at one place on February 12, 21 and 27, 1941, and at another on August 29 of the same year. These were the first

of which there is any record since 1928 and were sufficiently intensive to be recognized by microseismic observation or noticeable by human beings.

One of the seismic stations in the Jesuit Seismological association for the observance of earthquakes and gathering data for seismic research is located at Regis college in Denver. It was established in 1909 and since then the instrument has never ceased recording the vibrations of the earth. A. W. Forstall, S. J., a member of the Seismological Society of America, which has its seat at Leland Stanford university, is director of the Regis college station. Dr. C. A. Heiland, of the Colorado School of Mines, is a collaborator for the coast and geodetic survey for this state and reports microseismic observations.

Five moderate earthquakes have been listed for Colorado since 1868 and up to those reported in 1941. The first of these occurred on November 7, 1882. It was felt along the line of the Union Pacific from Laramie to Cheyenne, Wyo., to Georgetown and Louisville, Colo. Clocks stopped at Denver and chandeliers were set vibrating. There was a rumbling at Cheyenne and houses were shaken. At some places three shocks were felt.

The second earthquake was reported on March 22, 1895, at Steamboat Springs. It was felt from Pleasant Valley, 12 miles south, to Hayden, 25

miles northwest. No damage was reported.

The next one was reported at Buena Vista on November 15, 1901, when windows cracked and boulders fell on the roads. The water of Cottonwood lake was affected.

On November 11, 1913, a quake was reported in southwestern Colorado and was strong at Montrose, Ouray and Telluride. It lasted 8 to 10 seconds, and at Ouray objects were thrown from the shelves and rocks rolled down from the cliffs.

The last prior to 1941 was a series of shocks at Creede, which took place in 1928 and lasted three weeks, from April 20 to May 10. No damage was reported.

The first of the 1941 earthquakes was at Aspen on February 13. It was felt down the valley as far as Snowmass store. Windows rattled and some objects were visibly disturbed. Another on February 21 was felt by many and the last on February 27 was "felt." On August 29 of the same year a quake was felt from Bayfield up the Los Pinos river valley to the Vallecito dam, 15 miles north of Bayfield. In Bayfield some dishes were knocked from a shelf and some furniture moved slightly. Horses were frightened. Dr. Heiland expressed the opinion that these disturbances may have been due to a landslide or a mine cave in.

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
	M'n. ^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. ^a 447	11	^b 1.5	56	23		44	105	209	15	Trace	234
	C. ^a 191	15	^b 2.1	28	8.2		11	56	68	9.1	Trace	104
Trinidad	^a 78	1.6	^b 0.4	17	1.2		13	90	.2	1.0	.0	47

^aCalculated.

^bIron and aluminum oxides.

^cIncludes 2.2 parts of fluoride.

LARGEST SILVER NUGGET

The largest silver nugget ever mined, as far as existing records disclose, was recovered in the Smuggler mine at Aspen, Colorado, in 1894. This nugget, according to D. P. Rohlfling, 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.

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."

HOME RULE CITIES

An amendment to the Colorado constitution, known as Article XX, vesting the people of each city or town in the state of 2,000 or more population with the power (which they shall always have) to make, amend, add to or replace the charter of said city or town, which shall be its organic law and extend to all its local and municipal matters, was adopted on November 11, 1902. This became known as the "home rule" amendment. It provides that "such charter and the ordinances made pursuant thereto in such matters shall supersede within the territorial limits and other jurisdictions of said city or town any law of the state in conflict therewith." The procedure by which a city or town may come under the amendment is for the qualified electors of a city or town to vote upon the question and, if approved, file with the secretary of state a certified copy of a charter framed and approved in reasonable conformity with the provisions of the act.

Cities and towns which have elected to come under the provisions of the amendment, known as home-rule cities, and the form of government provided by their charters, are as follows:

City	Form of Gov't
Denver	*Mayor-Manager
Pueblo	Commission
Colorado Springs	City manager
Grand Junction	City manager
Fort Collins	Commission
Fort Morgan	City manager
Boulder	City manager
Delta	Commission
Montrose	City manager
Durango	City manager
Monte Vista	City manager

*The mayor, elected by the people, is in reality, the city manager and in fact has more power than any city manager.

In April, 1941, the electorate of Canon City voted upon a proposal to come under the amendment. While it was carried by a small majority, the light vote cast was not considered representative and the city council took no action to complete the procedure.

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 26 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 13,581 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.

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.

The inventory value of the mountain parks system is included with improvements and parks within the city, the total on December 31, 1943, being \$20,104,242.96, of which land accounted for \$8,268,351.14; improvements, \$10,-

519,336.13; and equipment, \$1,316,555.69. The foregoing total is exclusive of bridges, viaducts and subways.

Expenditures by the city and county of Denver on the mountain parks from 1912 to 1943, inclusive, aggregated \$3,423,495.28. 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
1942	134,607.12
1943	102,145.27
Total	\$3,423,495.28

STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME

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

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

Boston	2:00	P. M.
Chicago	1:00	P. M.
Cincinnati	1:00	P. M.
Dallas	1:00	P. M.
El Paso	12:00	Noon
Honolulu	8:30	A. M.
Kansas City	1:00	P. M.
London	7:00	P. M.
Los Angeles	11:00	A. M.
Melbourne	*1:00	A. M.
Memphis	1:00	P. M.
Moscow	10:00	P. M.
New Orleans.....	1:00	P. M.
New York	2:00	P. M.
Rome	8:00	P. M.
Paris	7:00	P. M.
Salt Lake City.....	12:00	Noon
Seattle	11:00	A. M.
Shanghai	*3:00	A. M.
Singapore	*2:00	A. M.
Tokyo	*4:00	A. M.
Washington	2:00	P. M.
Yokohama	*4:00	A. M.

*Next day.

Daylight saving time, under which clocks were advanced one hour, went into effect on February 9, 1942, by congressional action as a war measure. War time affects all of the above schedules, which are based on standard time, by one hour.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America, an organization for character building and citizenship training of youths 12 years old and upward, was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on February 8, 1910, and in 1916 received a federal charter from congress, limiting its membership to American citizens and authorizing the wearing of uniforms similar to those of the nation's armed forces. The President of the United States is honorary president. In addition to its regular program, its full resources were placed at the disposal of the government in 1917 for World War I and again in 1941 in World War II. Its war program in 1942 included rubber salvage and war bonds and stamps sales campaigns, the promotion of Victory gardens, work on farms, crop harvesting and serving as government dispatch bearers. Income for the national organization in 1942 was \$1,726,820 and expenses \$1,726,825.

Colorado is in Region 8, comprising Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and part of Wyoming. Local councils in the state have headquarters at Denver, Colorado Springs, Greeley, Pueblo and Grand Junction. Total membership in the state on December 31, 1942, was 16,248, which compares with 15,535 on the same date in 1941. There were 313 units with 455 leaders with basic training in the state at the end of 1942.

FIRES AND LOSSES BY FIRES IN DENVER BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Denver Fire Department)

Note—Value of buildings involved in fires in 1943, \$56,917,551; value of contents, \$35,880,855; insurance on buildings, \$45,455,434; insurance on contents, \$28,059,870. Inventory value fire department equipment in 1943, \$1,531,611; net maintenance cost, \$936,122; personnel employed December 31, 1943, 387 in active service and 63 in military service.

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	2.29	2,783	262	3,045
1942	660,386.75	1.886	2.37	3,566	435	4,001
1943	554,449.95	1.584	(1)	3,322	578	3,900

(1) Not available.

Governmental and Political Record

Colorado General Assembly, Qualifications of Members, Terms of Office, When Elected and County and District Representation Therein—Record of Legislative Sessions—Congressional Districts—Past and Present Elected State Officials—District Judges and Attorneys—Elected County Officials—County Commissioners—Vote for President and Governor—Qualifications of Voters—Woman Suffrage and Women Legislators—Initiative and Referendum

THE Colorado general assembly consists of a senate and a house of representatives composed of 100 members, of which 35 are senators and 65 are representatives. The senators are elected from 25 senatorial districts (1 to 25, inclusive) and the representatives are elected from one or more counties designated as representative districts, the representation of both being apportioned by the assembly on the basis of population.

Ratio of Apportionment—Senators: one senator for each senatorial district for the first 17,000 of population therein, and one additional senator for each additional 35,000 of population or fraction over 32,000. Representatives: one representative for each representative district for the first 8,000 of the population therein, and one additional representative for each 19,000 of population or fraction over 17,000. The

constitution provides that the assembly at session next following a census by the United States government shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives on the basis of such enumeration according to the ratios fixed by law.

The counties included in the 25 senatorial districts, the number of senators from, and the area, population and assessed valuation of each district are shown in an accompanying table. Another table gives similar information concerning representation in the house, and a third shows population, area and assessed valuation for each senator and representative in districts with plural representation.

Qualification of Members—A member must be 25 years old or over, a citizen of the United States, and have resided for at least 12 months preceding his election within the limits of

the county or district in which he shall be chosen.

Terms of Members—Senators, four years; representatives, two years.

When Elected—At general election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in alternate (even numbered) years after 1878. The terms of senators are so arranged that as nearly as possible one-half of the members are elected at each biennial election and the other half hold over until the following biennial election.

Salaries of Members—Each member receives \$1,000 for each biennial period (\$2,000 per 4-year term for senators) payable at the rate of \$7 per day during both regular and special sessions, the remainder, if any, payable on the first day of the last month of each biennial period; together with all actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Limitations on Members—No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall be elected, be appointed to any civil office under the state. No person holding any office (except attorney-at-law, notary public, or in the militia) under the United States or this state, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Vacancies—The Governor shall, as soon as the necessity is apparent, issue a writ of election in the district or county in which the vacancy occurs for the purpose of filling same.

Immunity from Arrest—Members, in all cases except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, are immune from arrest during their attendance at sessions and in going to or returning from same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Impeachment-Punishment—The constitution provides that each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to protect its members against violence, or offer of bribes or private solicitation, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member.

When Assembly Convenes—At 12 o'clock noon, on the first Wednesday in January of each alternate (odd numbered) year after the first Wednesday in January, 1879.

Special Sessions—The Governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which it is to assemble, but it shall not transact any business other than that specified in the call. Also, the Governor, by proclamation, may convene the senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business.

Adjournment—By concurrent action by both houses, but in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time, the Governor may adjourn it upon certification to him of disagreement by the house last moving adjournment. The dates upon which the general assembly has convened and adjourned, and the length in days of each session, are given in an accompanying table.

ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

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.

Delegates and Representatives to Congress

Hiram J. Graham (Delegate for people of Pike's Peak). 1858-1859
 Beverly D. Williams (Delegate from "Jefferson Territory") 1859-1860

Territorial Representatives

Hiram P. Bennet..... 1861-1865
 Allen A. Bradford..... 1865-1867
 George M. 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
 Life Pence (P)..... 1893-1895
 John F. Shafroth (R)..... 1895-1903
 Robert W. Bonyng (R)..... 1903-1909
 Herschel M. Hogg (R)..... 1903-1907
 Franklin E. Brooks (R)..... 1903-1907
 George W. Cook (R)..... 1907-1909
 Warren A. Haggott (R)..... 1907-1909
 Atterson W. Rucker (D)..... 1909-1913
 John A. Martin (D)..... 1909-1913
 Edward Keating (D)..... 1913-1919
 George J. Kindel (D)..... 1913-1915
 H. H. Seldomridge (D)..... 1913-1915
 B. C. Hillard (D)..... 1915-1919
 William N. Valle (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)..... *1933-1943

State Representatives in Congress
—Continued

Fred Cummings (D).....	1933-1941
John A. Martin (D).....	*1933-1940
William S. Hill (R).....	1941—
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R).....	1941—
Robert F. Rockwell (R).....	1942—
Dean M. Gillespie (R).....	1944—

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
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—
Greely 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.....	1935-1945
Norris C. Bakke.....	1937—
William L. Knous.....	1937—
Otto Bock.....	*1939-1942

Justices of the Supreme Court
—Continued

William S. Jackson.....	1941—
Frank B. Goudy.....	*1942-1944
Wilbur M. Alter.....	1944—
Mortimer Stone.....	1945—

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

(Note: The Court of Appeals was abolished in 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
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

Lieutenant Governor—Continued

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.....	1941-1943
Leslie J. Bennett.....	1943-1945
Walter F. Morrison.....	1945—

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.....	1943-1945
Homer F. Bedford.....	1945—

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

Auditor of State—Continued

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.....	1943-1945
Leon E. Lavington.....	1945—

Attorney General

A. J. Sampson.....	1877-1879
Charles W. Wright.....	1879-1881
Charles H. Toll.....	1881-1883
D. C. Urmy.....	1883-1885
Theodore H. Thomas.....	1885-1887
Alvin Marsh.....	1887-1889
Samuel W. Jones.....	1889-1891
Joseph H. Maupin.....	1891-1893
Eugene Engley.....	1893-1895
Byron L. Carr.....	1895-1899
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.....	1941-1945
H. Lawrence Hinkley.....	1945—

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
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1913-1921
Katherine L. Craig.....	1921-1923
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1923-1927
Katherine L. Craig.....	1927-1931
Inez Johnson Lewis.....	1931—

COLORADO STATE OFFICIALS FOR 1945-1947

United States Senators

Edwin C. Johnson...Dem. Term: January 3, 1943, to January 3, 1949
 Eugene D. Millikin...Rep. Term: January 3, 1945, to January 3, 1951
 The salary of a United States Senator is \$10,000 per annum.

Congressmen

Dean M. Gillespie...Rep. 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, 1947. The salary is \$10,000 per annum.

Executive State Officers

Governor...John C. Vivian...Rep. Golden
 Lieutenant Governor...William E. Higby...Rep. Monument
 Secretary of State...Walter F. Morrison...Rep. Greeley
 Treasurer...Homer F. Bedford...Dem. Greeley
 Auditor...Leon M. Lavington...Rep. Flagler
 Attorney General...H. Lawrence Hinkley...Rep. Sterling
 Supt. Public Instruction...Inez Johnson Lewis...Dem. Colorado Springs

Terms of state executive officials expire in January, 1947. 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

Norris C. Bakke, Dem., Sterling, Chief Justice

William L. Knous, Dem., Montrose William S. Jackson, Rep., Colorado Springs
 Haslett P. Burke, Rep., Sterling Wilbur M. Alter, Rep., Lakewood
 Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem., Denver Mortimer Stone, Rep., Fort Collins

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 GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES IN THE SENATE BY AREA, POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION

Note—Based on the census of 1940 and assessed valuations for 1940 as reported by the State Tax Commission. Area, population and assessed valuation for each senator for districts with more than one senator are shown in a separate table.

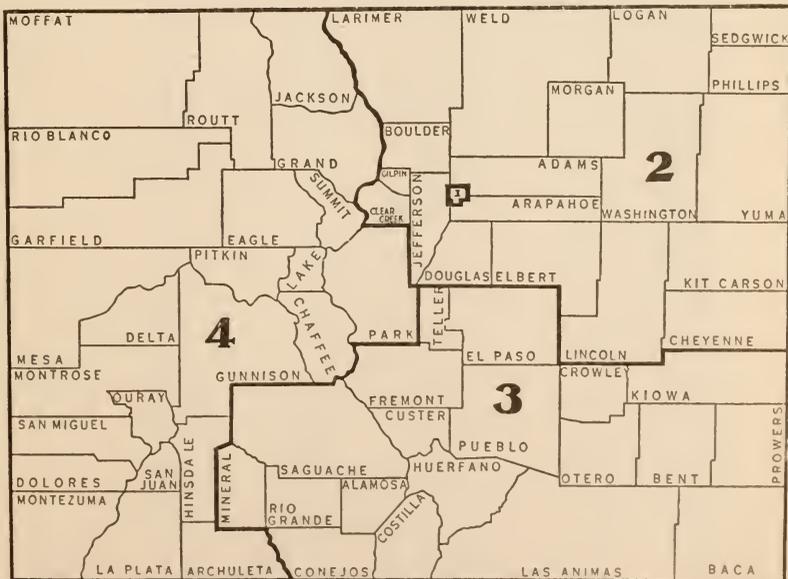
District	No. of Senators	Counties	Total Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Valuation
1st.....	8	Denver	59	322,412	\$ 363,255,920
2nd.....	2	Pueblo	2,414	68,870	56,713,391
3rd.....	2	El Paso.....	2,159	54,025	50,835,420
4th.....	1	Las Animas.....	4,798	32,369	27,196,297
5th.....	1	Boulder	758	37,438	37,465,065
6th.....	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin 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 Hinsdale	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... Washington and Yuma... Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin.....	5,544 4,913 6,661	31,202 20,438 26,394	20,808,061 19,253,773 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 GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Note—Based on the census of 1940 and assessed valuations for 1940 as reported by the State Tax Commission. Area, population and assessed valuation for each representative for districts with more than one representative are shown in a separate table.

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	27,435,700
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	20,933,990
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

COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY: AREA, POPULATION AND VALUATION FOR EACH SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE IN DISTRICTS HAVING MORE THAN ONE SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE

Note—Based on census for 1940 and assessed valuations for 1940 as reported by the State Tax Commission.

District	Representation	For Each Senator			For Each Representative		
		Square Miles	Population	Valuation	Square Miles	Population	Valuation
Denver	8 Sen. 15 Rep.	7.38	40,302	\$45,406,990	3.9	21,494	\$24,217,061
Pueblo	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	1,207	34,435	28,356,696	604	17,218	14,178,348
El Paso	2 Sen. 3 Rep.	1,080	27,013	25,417,710	720	18,008	16,945,140
Boulder .....	..... 2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	379	18,719	18,732,532
Las Animas .....	..... 2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	2,399	16,185	13,598,149
Crowley and Otero .....	..... 2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	1,044	14,485	13,008,030
Arapahoe and Elbert .....	..... 2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	1,346	18,805	13,742,850
Weld	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	2,017	31,874	32,181,090	1,008	15,937	16,090,545
Mesa .....	..... 2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	1,667	16,896	10,425,818
Larimer and Jackson .....	..... 2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	2,134	18,669	19,382,958

**COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY: DATES SESSIONS CONVENED AND
ADJOURNED, AND LENGTH IN DAYS OF EACH SESSION**

Note—The constitution provides that the general assembly shall convene at 12 o'clock, noon, of the first Wednesday of January of each alternate year beginning with January, 1879. This places the date in odd-numbered years. One exception to the provision for convening at the noon hour occurred in 1897, when an extra session of the 11th general assembly met at 10 o'clock a. m., instead of 12 o'clock. The length of sessions is determined by the legal hour of adjournment and does not include excess time provided by the expedient of stopping the clock.

SESSION	Date Convened	Date Adjourned	Length of Sessions (Days)
1st	Nov. 1, 1876	Mar. 20, 1877.....	140
2nd	Jan. 1, 1879	Feb. 9, 1879, 6:00 P. M.	35
3rd	Jan. 5, 1881	Feb. 13, 1881, 8:30 P. M.	40
4th	Jan. 3, 1883	Feb. 11, 1883, 12:00 P. M.	40
5th	Jan. 7, 1885	Apr. 6, 1885, 12:00 P. M.	90
6th	Jan. 5, 1887	Apr. 4, 1887, 12:00 P. M.	90
7th	Jan. 2, 1889	Apr. 1, 1889, 11:45 P. M.	90
8th	Jan. 7, 1891	Apr. 6, 1891, 11:45 P. M.	90
9th	Jan. 4, 1893	Apr. 3, 1893, 11:45 P. M.	90
10th	Jan. 2, 1895	Apr. 1, 1895, 12:00 P. M.	90
11th	Jan. 6, 1897	Apr. 5, 1897, 12:00 P. M.	90
Extra.....	Apr. 6, 1897	Apr. 8, 1897.....	3
12th	Jan. 4, 1899	Apr. 3, 1899, 12:00 P. M.	90
13th	Jan. 2, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901, 12:00 P. M.	90
Extra.....	Jan. 27, 1902	Mar. 21, 1902, 10:00 P. M.	54
14th	Jan. 7, 1903	Apr. 6, 1903, 12:00 P. M.	90
15th	Jan. 4, 1905	Apr. 3, 1905, 12:00 P. M.	90
16th	Jan. 2, 1907	Apr. 1, 1907, 12:00 P. M.	90
17th	Jan. 6, 1909	Apr. 5, 1909, 12:00 P. M.	90
Extra.....	Aug. 9, 1910	Oct. 18, 1910, 6:30 P. M.	71
18th	Jan. 4, 1911	May 6, 1911, 12:00 P. M.	123
19th	Jan. 1, 1913	Apr. 15, 1913, 6:00 P. M.	105
Extra.....	May 4, 1914	May 16, 1914, 4:30 P. M.	13
20th	Jan. 6, 1915	Apr. 10, 1915, 12:00 P. M.	95
21st	Jan. 3, 1917	Mar. 24, 1917, 12:00 P. M.	81
22nd	Jan. 1, 1919	Apr. 7, 1919, 6:00 P. M.	97
Extra.....	Dec. 8, 1919	Dec. 19, 1919, 6:00 P. M.	12
23rd	Jan. 5, 1921	Apr. 5, 1921, 12:00 P. M.	91
Extra.....	Apr. 18, 1922	Apr. 29, 1922, 12:00 P. M.	12
24th	Jan. 3, 1923	Apr. 19, 1923, 11:55 P. M.	107
25th	Jan. 7, 1925	Apr. 16, 1925, 6:00 P. M.	100
26th	Jan. 5, 1927	Apr. 13, 1927, 5:00 P. M.	99
27th	Jan. 2, 1929	Apr. 21, 1929, 1:00 A. M.	110
28th	Jan. 7, 1931	Apr. 24, 1931, 6:00 P. M.	108
29th	Jan. 4, 1933	May 9, 1933, 6:00 P. M.	126
1st Extra.....	Aug. 2, 1933	Aug. 18, 1933, 6:00 P. M.	17
2nd Extra.....	Dec. 4, 1933	Jan. 22, 1934, 12:00 Noon	50
30th	Jan. 2, 1935	Apr. 6, 1935, 6:00 P. M.	95
1st Extra.....	Oct. 30, 1935	Nov. 13, 1935, 6:00 P. M.	15
2nd Extra.....	Mar. 23, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936, 1:00 P. M.	10
3rd Extra.....	Nov. 17, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936, 4:30 P. M.	4
31st	Jan. 6, 1937	May 14, 1937, 6:00 P. M.	129
32nd	Jan. 4, 1939	Apr. 24, 1939, 12:00 P. M.	111
33rd	Jan. 1, 1941	Apr. 7, 1941, 12:00 P. M.	97
34th	Jan. 6, 1943	Mar. 30, 1943, 12:00 Noon	83
1st Extra.....	Jan. 28, 1944	Feb. 4, 1944, 12:40 P. M.	8
2nd Extra.....	Feb. 4, 1944	Feb. 9, 1944.....	6

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF COLORADO: MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ADDRESSES AND POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS

(Source: Secretary of State)

Note—HO denotes hold-over senators. Counties in senatorial districts and counties in representative districts also are shown in accompanying tables on representation.

District	Name	Politics	Address
SENATORS			
1st	Neal D. Bishop	Dem.	552 S. High., Denver
	Claude W. Blake	Rep.	2271 Elm, Denver
	Robert G. Bosworth (HO)	Rep.	314 Franklin, Denver
	Arthur A. Brooks, Jr.	Rep.	121 S. Cherry, Denver
	Roy Chrysler (HO)	Rep.	1225 S. Williams, Denver
	John J. Harpel (HO)	Rep.	484 Lafayette, Denver
	Arthur H. Laws (HO)	Rep.	2242 Elm, Denver
	Eudochia Bell Smith	Dem.	1345 Columbine, Denver
2nd	Walter W. Johnson	Dem.	2800 Cedar, Pueblo
	Curtis P. Ritchie (HO)	Dem.	1101 E. 8th, Pueblo
3rd	Vernon A. Cheever	Rep.	805 Paseo Blvd., Colorado Springs
	Harry D. MacDonald (HO)	Rep.	227 N. Nevada, Colorado Springs
4th	Ben Veltri	Dem.	989 E. Main, Trinidad
5th	Theo. G. Lashley	Rep.	Longmont
6th	Frank P. Conroy (HO)	Rep.	Idaho Springs
7th	Walter L. Bain	Rep.	1920 8th Ave., Greeley
	Fred Norcross (HO)	Rep.	925 12th St., Greeley
8th	Harold Ward Gardner	Rep.	Golden
9th	Edwin A. Rogers	Rep.	Westcliffe
10th	Ed A. Whitaker (HO)	Rep.	Fort Collins
11th	Charles E. Blaine	Rep.	Delta
12th	Percy L. Conklin (HO)	Rep.	Sterling
13th	Charles P. Murphy	Rep.	Spicer
14th	Sam T. Taylor (HO)	Dem.	Walsenburg
15th	John W. Shawcroft (HO)	Rep.	La Jara
16th	Wayne N. Aspinall (HO)	Dem.	Palisade
17th	Edgar W. Bray (HO)	Rep.	Redvale
18th	Don C. Collins (to fill vacancy)	Rep.	Kit Carson
19th	Emory E. Smiley	Rep.	800 7th Ave., Durango
20th	Frank L. Gill (HO)	Rep.	Hillrose
21st	Warren H. Twining	Dem.	Aspen
22nd	Stuart H. Lovelace	Rep.	3203 S. Washington, Englewood
23rd	James B. Ryan	Rep.	Rocky Ford
24th	Willard B. Preston	Rep.	725 State, Fort Morgan
25th	Averill C. Johnson (HO)	Rep.	Las Animas

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF COLORADO: MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ADDRESSES AND POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS—Continued

District	Name	Politics	Address
REPRESENTATIVES			
Adams	L. D. Shotwell, Jr.	Rep.	1537 Havana, Aurora
Alamosa, Costilla	Frank LaCombe	Rep.	San Luis
Arapahoe, Elbert	Fred A. Beuck	Rep.	Agate
	A. O. Hill	Rep.	1236 Chester, Aurora
Archuleta, Conejos	E. J. Murphy	Rep.	La Jara
Baca	Fred E. Bear	Rep.	Springfield
Bent, Kiowa	F. H. Vandiver	Rep.	Las Animas
Boulder	Leslie R. Steele	Rep.	1054 Grant, Boulder
	Lyman P. Weld	Rep.	Longmont
Chaffee, Lake	Frank Fehling	Rep.	Nathrop
Cheyenne, Lincoln	John P. Dickinson	Rep.	Hugo
Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Pitkin, Summit	Lowell A. Griffith	Dem.	Central City
Crowley, Otero	Henry Bledsoe	Rep.	Cheraw
	Arlie M. Ward	Rep.	Ordway
Custer, Fremont	A. H. Sparks	Rep.	Canon City
Delta	Mark R. Clay	Rep.	Hotchkiss
Denver	Alphonse P. Ardourel	Dem.	2564 Dexter, Denver
	George J. Baker	Dem.	1445 Monaco Blvd., Denver
	Philip M. Caldwell	Dem.	1649 St. Paul, Denver
	John E. Conrad	Rep.	3509 Monroe, Denver
	Clem Crowley	Dem.	1469 Williams, Denver
	C. A. Fritts	Rep.	2111 S. Lafayette, Denver
	Irvin H. Hanes	Dem.	2330 Court Pl., Denver
	Hubert D. Henry	Rep.	1353 S. Gaylord, Denver
	William J. Jennings	Dem.	651 Garfield, Denver
	Donald M. Leshner	Rep.	665 Albion, Denver
	William A. Lewis	Rep.	1905 E. 21st, Denver
	Earl W. Mann	Rep.	2149 High, Denver
Dolores, Montezuma, San Miguel	Gordon Miles	Rep.	1324 Gilpin, Denver
	Clifford E. Morgan	Rep.	737 Krameria, Denver
	James Bernard Radetsky	Dem.	1740 Grove, Denver
Douglas, Park, Teller	Harry Rogers	Rep.	Dolores
El Paso	J. Fred Thomas	Rep.	West Creek
	W. W. Cowen	Rep.	834 E. Platte, Colorado Springs
Garfield, Rio Blanco	Carroll A. Nelson	Rep.	204 Trout, Colorado Springs
	Carl K. Weissenfuh	Rep.	Yoder
Grand, Moffat, Routt	E. E. Fordham	Rep.	Glenwood Springs
Gunnison, Hinsdale, Saguache	Pat Magill, Jr.	Dem.	Steamboat Springs
Huerfano	Robert R. Tarbell	Rep.	Saguache
Jackson, Larimer	L. M. Wyatt	Rep.	Gardner
	Victor Hanson	Rep.	Walden
Jefferson	E. I. Herring	Rep.	La Porte
	Homer L. Pearson	Rep.	6999 W. 38th, Wheatridge
Kit Carson	C. J. Buchanan	Rep.	Burlington
La Plata, San Juan	Tom Kimball	Rep.	Durango
Las Animas	John Horsman	Dem.	Starkville
	John Johnson	Dem.	Cokedale
Logan	David A. Hamil	Rep.	Atwood
Mesa	Jack Evans	Rep.	Grand Junction
	W. S. Meek	Dem.	Grand Junction
Mineral, Rio Grande	Roy McConnell	Rep.	Monte Vista
Montrose, Ouray	J. C. Kerr	Rep.	Montrose
Morgan	O. B. Schooley	Rep.	414 Emerson, Brush
Phillips, Sedgwick	Roy E. Owens	Rep.	Holyoke
Prowers	Cora R. Strain	Rep.	Lamar
Pueblo	Sterling Cawfield	Dem.	North Avondale
	W. B. Comings	Dem.	325 W. 9th, Pueblo
	Peter Culig, Jr.	Dem.	2110 Spruce, Pueblo
	A. C. Marshall	Dem.	130 W. Orman, Pueblo
Washington	Jack McMillion	Dem.	Harrisburg
Weld	Wm. Albion Carlson	Rep.	1815 13th, Greeley
	N. Jay Miller	Rep.	Eaton
	James S. Ogilvie	Rep.	Kersey
	Chas. C. Townsend	Rep.	1103 10th, Greeley
Yuma	Harold A. Tabor	Rep.	Laird

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Note—Terms of District Judges and District Attorneys expire in January, 1947. 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 -----	Miller, G. Russell Meikle, John M.	R D	Foard, Irl A.	R	Colorado Springs
Fifth—Eagle, Lake, Summit--	Luby, William H.	R	Meehan, Wm. J.	D	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, Lar- imer, Weld-----	Coffin, Claude C. Bradfield, George H.	R R	Chilson, Hatfield	R	Loveland
Ninth—Pitkin, Garfield, Rio Blanco -----	Clark, John R.	R	Cole, Allyn	R	Glenwood Springs
*Tenth—Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Pueblo-----	Leddy, Harry Phelps, J. Arthur	D R	John H. Marsalis	R	Pueblo
Eleventh—Chaffee, Custer, Fre- mont, Park -----	Blunt, Joseph D.	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, Washing- ton, Yuma -----	Munson, H. E. Twombly, George C.	R R	Paynter, Wm. B.	R	Brush
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt -----	Herrick, Chas. E.	D	Pleasant, Sid	R	Steamboat Springs

*The Thirty-fifth general assembly created the Fifteenth judicial district composed of Baca, Bent, Kiowa and Prowers counties, and the Governor appointed Herschel Horn, of Lamar, district judge to fill the vacancy until the next general election. Baca, Bent and Prowers counties are taken from the third district and Kiowa county from the tenth to make up the new district.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1944

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1947)

COUNTY	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	SHERIFF
Adams	Clyde L. Miller (R)	Ben H. Tyler (D)	E. G. Waymire (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)	Chas. B. Sinclair (R)	W. W. Hanson (D)	Chas. L. Foster (R)
Archuleta	Frank Conner (R)	Earl L. Lattin (R)	Earl Lattin (D)	Earl Crouse (R)
Baca	Walter P. Powell (R)	Hannah Baker (D)	Elmer E. Terry (R)	Joe Dennett (R)
Bent	Myrtle V. Johnson (D)	Floyd C. Smith (R)		L. E. Brookshire (D)
Boulder	Ed Adams (R)	Lynn R. McIntosh (R)	Alwin A. Smith (R)	Arthur T. Everson (R)
Chaffee	Arthur W. Samson (R)	Chas. C. White (D)	Wm. A. Aby (R)	Emmett Shewalter (D)
Cheyenne	Verne Sallee (D)	Lee Ross (R)	W. S. Pursley (R)	Phil Hollander (D)
Clear Creek	Kenneth E. Moscript (R)	Robert W. Harvey (R)	Edmund Rowse (R)	H. R. Brumbaugh (D)
Conejos	J. A. Rivera (R)	Antonio Lucero (D)	Leandro Jaramillo (R)	Lafayette Cantu (D)
Costilla	Abel I. Vigil, Jr. (R)	Joe M. Espinoza (D)	Frank Espinosa (D)	Ruperto Roybal (R)
Crowley	Harold M. Green (R)	Philo G. Strever (R)	Harry R. Morgan (R)	Henry G. Adam (D)
Custer	Stella Byrne (D)	Olen A. Kennon (R)	Floyd A. Thompson (R)	James H. Isabell (R)
Delta	O. A. Ehr Gott (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 Hanebuch
Dolores	Kathleene Blackham (R)	Eileen Lennin (D)	E. E. Bolinger (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)	Ray Angel (R)	W. M. Wilson (R)
Elbert	Delpha S. Moreland (D)	C. W. Elsnor (R)	Orley Crouch (R)	G. R. Brown (R)
El Paso	Charles Ozias (D)	Oliver W. Ward (D)	A. W. Sparkman (R)	Samuel J. Deal (D)
Fremont	Katherine Komfala (D)	Leslie O. Burris (R)	J. W. Haymaker (R)	Foster W. Ranson (R)
Garfield	Walter J. Frost (D)	Glen B. Helm (R)	Bert Brenton (R)	Roy Terrill (R)
Gilpin	Clifford I. Parsons (D)	Hugh L. Lowry (R)	Victor J. Tavanatti (R)	Oscar Williams (R)
Grand	R. O. Throckmorton (R)	Denzel McClung (R)	Victor C. Huffaker (D)	Dale Clark (R)
Gunnison	Sam C. Hartman (R)	M. J. Fisher (D)	Ashton E. Winslow (R)	Herb G. Lashbrook (R)
Hinsdale	Mabel Rawson (R)	Pearl McCloughan (R)	W. E. Vernon (D)	Hugh Coburn (D)
Huerfano	Damaso Vigil, Jr. (D)	Edward Slates (D)	Celedon Salazar (D)	Claud Swift (D)
Jackson	Lillian F. Mitchell (D)	Florence A. Wilkins (D)	Harold Hampton (D)	Hubert L. Asfalg (R)
Jefferson	William T. Olson (R)	Daniel J. Schneider (R)	Robert S. Wilson (R)	George E. Koch (R)
Kiowa	Art Bradbury (R)	Donald Durrett (R)	Edwin Immer (R)	Eugene C. Kelley (R)
Kit Carson	Pearl Klockenteger (R)	S. J. Rockwell (R)	R. L. Wilkinson (R)	R. W. Plummer (R)
Lake	John Gregory (D)	Frank E. Kendrick (D)	John J. Bohlen (D)	C. E. McMurrough (D)
La Plata	Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	William Horther (R)	R. Bruce Sullivan (R)
Larimer	A. Walter Lawson (R)	C. S. Ickes (R)	W. Ed Wright (R)	Ray M. Barger (R)
Las Animas	John C. Cook (R)	Homer H. Jones (R)	Isaac Sandoval (D)	Elmer A. Ray (R)
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	Jane A. Oates (R)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	Charles G. Johnson (R)	E. J. Dabney (D)
Moffat	Frank C. Estey (D)	Russell H. Coles (R)	William O. Miner (D)	George Krieger (R)
Montezuma	Henry Thorpe (D)	Lee E. Tripp (R)	J. C. Eumberg (R)	James B. Baker (D)
Montrose	Ira C. Foster (R)	Lester E. Robuck (R)	James L. Hamilton (R)	Frank L. Hovey (D)
Morgan	Loyal C. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	Lewis E. Wilson (R)	Sam Pedersen (D)
Otero	David K. Driver (R)	Edward T. Oberling (R)	Emmit B. Clark (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	Milbern M. Neihardt (R)	Robert S. Killey (D)	Ebert Kling (R)	Otto Johnson (D)
Prowers	J. B. Sweet (R)	I. S. Heath (R)	H. C. Nevius (R)	John Hodson (R)
Pueblo	A. G. Kochenberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	M. L. Starkweather (D)	Earl Dunlap (R)
Rio Blanco	Herbert H. Morlan (R)	Chas. L. Tagert (D)	Frank W. Hossack (R)	Chester I. Mead (R)
Rio Grande	Virginia Sittler (D)	Norma Z. Stratton (R)	E. E. Gooding (D)	Allan Fennell (R)
Routt	Cecil Rorex (D)	T. W. Poulson (D)	Eugene Steele (D)	William Macfarlane (R)
Saguache	Edith L. Jones (R)	W. L. Hammond (D)	Howard Thomas (R)	Chas. McCormick (R)
San Juan	Norma Wyman (R)	Ida L. Grimes (R)	Wm. J. Scanlan (R)	Fred Patterson (D)
San Miguel	Sally A. Clark (D)	Donald A. O'Rourke (D)	Everett Vernon (D)	L. G. Warrick (R)
Sedgwick	Blanche Buchanan (D)	Mark Gyzer (R)	Glen B. McKinstry (R)	Glenn Goddard (R)
Summit	Myrtle Callihan (R)	Frank F. Brown (R)	E. T. Staurd (D)	Carl P. Enyeart (R)
Teller	Mamie Wells (D)	Merle 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)	Charles M. Whiteside (R)	Gus G. Anderson (R)
Yuma	John Adcock (R)	Wm. 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1944—Continued

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1947)

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CORONER	SURVEYOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Adams	R. Boyd Garrison (R)	Lyle G. Rice (R)	C. W. Reither (R)	Thelma C. Gregory (R)
Alamosa	G. H. Sheesley (R)	Dr. James Hurley (R)		Mabel O'Laughlin (D)
Arapahoe	Henry B. Teller (D)	Ivan Joss (R)		Mary H. Peterson (R)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	E. L. Dunagan (R)	Tom Nossaman (D)	Rachel Tishner (R)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Dr. G. A. Duffy (R)		W. I. Mathews (R)
Bent	Herman A. Bailey (D)	George W. Powell (R)		Hazel L. Martin (R)
Boulder	William E. Buck (R)	Geo. 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)	Cecile McClaskey (R)
Clear Creek	George D. Criley (D)	Warren Hawkins (R)	Chas. Harrington (D)	Vida S. Cannady (R)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Earl H. Haynie (D)	Jennings Thomas (R)	Mabel Mickelsen (R)
Costilla	J. O. Valdez (D)		T. C. McPherson (R)	Belinda S. Carpenter (R)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud (D)	Dr. E. O. McCleary (D)	J. Logan Tucker (R)	Marian Barnes (R)
Custer	August N. Menzel (R)	Chas. A. Menzel (R)		Georgianna Kettle (R)
Delta	Arthur A. Clements (R)			Martha Savage (D)
Denver*	C. E. Kettering (D)	Carl Ph. Schwalb (R)	A. K. Vickery (R)	Angela C. Herstrom
Dolores	George E. Hicks (D)	C. M. Engel (R)		M. Anna Engel (R)
Douglas	Walter E. Jesiop (D)	C. Douglas Andrews (D)	Henry H. Curtis (R)	Grace I. Lamb (R)
Eagle	Mabel A. Ethel (D)	Paul Andre (R)	W. H. Lea (D)	Kathleene O'Rourke (D)
Elbert	F. D. Hart (R)	Ralph B. Maul (R)	Forrest Head (R)	Frances F. Harper (R)
El Paso	Irvin E. Jones (D)	Henry W. Maly (R)	R. M. Cannon (R)	H. H. Hadley (D)
Fremont	C. A. Fredrickson (R)	W. T. Little, Jr. (R)	J. Q. McNatt (R)	Joseph W. Stoner (R)
Garfield	Wm. A. Mason (R)	J. I. Burdge (R)		Alma M. Harris (D)
Gilpin	Wm. S. Barrick (D)	Joseph Mennegatti (R)	Walter E. Scott, Jr. (D)	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 (D)	F. R. LaPlante (R)	Emma L. Hards (R)
Hinsdale	E. W. Soderholm (R)	A. P. Griffiths (R)	B. N. Ramsey (D)	H. G. Heath (D)
Huerfano	Joseph A. Barron (D)	Dan Unfug (R)	A. S. Willburn (D)	Frances Nelson (D)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)	C. M. Morgan (R)	Frank DeLynden (D)	Rosalie A. Kelly (D)
Jefferson	Christian D. Stoner (R)	O. A. Saunders (R)	Harold Doane (R)	Sara H. Morris (R)
Kiowa	George B. Black (R)	John Harmon (R)		Henry B. Amyx (D)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	W. R. Hendricks (R)	O. A. Olson (R)	Florence Wigton (D)
Lake		James J. Corbett (D)	Fred J. McNair (D)	Lucy E. Cramer (R)
La Plata	W. Bruce Jacobson (R)	R. L. Downing (R)	A. L. Kroeger (R)	Korleen Mason (D)
Larimer	H. H. Hartman (R)	Carl W. Kibbey (R)		Anna Belle Fagan (R)
Las Animas	Wm. T. Eckhart (D)	Ed Toupal (D)	Harmon H. Kellum (D)	Guy C. Davis (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)	Dorris R. Plummer (D)
Mesa	Adair J. Hotchkiss (D)	T. W. Gardner (R)	Roy L. George (D)	Sadie Hogsett (D)
Mineral	R. I. Fisher (D)	Eugene Thom (D)	Paul Davis (D)	Marie Birdsey (R)
Moffat	N. F. Nelson (R)	I. J. Robacker (D)		Henry B. Steele (D)
Montezuma	George Lofquist (Ind)	J. W. Ertel (R)	H. L. Owens (R)	Lotta W. Manauagh (R)
Montrose	Walter H. Kramer (R)	Isaiah Knott (D)	James E. McDaniel (R)	Helen W. Brown (D)
Morgan	Alfred W. Dulweber (D)	Francis Jolliffe (R)		Rose B. Glassey (D)
Otero	Earl W. Haskins (R)	Carl M. Ustick (R)		Clinton E. Surber (R)
Ouray	Ed Jelsma (D)	Leo Flor (D)	G. A. Franz, Jr. (R)	Cora A. Orendorf (R)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	Wm. O. Whitaker (R)	Gerald F. Galloway (R)	Ida M. Spindle (R)
Phillips	Leon Kepler (R)	H. B. Radford (D)		Gladys Hofmeister (R)
Pitkin	Wm. R. Shaw (R)	Thomas 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)	C. N. Caldwell (D)	Milton Artley (R)	Nettie Freed (R)
Rio Blanco	C. C. Aldrich (R)	Clyde B. Stephenson (R)	Wilton J. Wharton (R)	Josephine Holland (D)
Rio Grande	M. 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)	Tommie Brannick (D)
Saguache	W. J. Werner (R)			Lulu K. Bell (R)
San Juan	Wm. Palmquist (D)	Wm. E. Maguire (D)		Ruth D. Rathmell (R)
San Miguel	Herbert E. Dill (D)	J. J. Parker (D)		Grace Betts (D)
Sedgwick	B. D. Parker, Jr. (R)	Dr. Wm. A. Day (R)	W. J. Jenkins (D)	Veta Stalcup (R)
Summit	J. M. Armstrong (D)	Lester C. Owens (D)		Lilias P. Stafford (R)
Teller	John H. White (R)	Dr. A. C. Denman (D)	Arthur B. Crosley	Loretta S. Davis (D)
Washington	James G. Holsclaw (R)	Harry E. Wells (R)	E. E. Hickman (R)	Rose E. H. Allen (R)
Weld	Benj. A. Woodcock (D)	John W. Allnut (R)	L. L. Stimson (R)	John E. Bothell (R)
Yuma	Buffer Roberts (R)	Phillip Lockwood (R)	Wm. 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.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1944

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 holdovers 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 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), Leonard J. Grant (D).
- Archuleta—Dailey Hott (D), John R. Stevens (D), Chas. D. Pargin (R).
- Baca—W. A. Hamilton (R), J. C. Lent (R), Ray C. Locke (R).
- Bent—C. E. Everhart (R), Sterling A. Pryor (D), M. L. Earl (R).
- Boulder—Elmer Autrey (R), Alfred Thurston (R), W. D. McCaslin (D).
- Chaffee—T. R. O'Haver (R), John Mundlein (D), Ben Behrman (D).
- Cheyenne—C. F. Kibbee (R), Elmer Pearson (R), E. M. Crosby.
- Clear Creek—George H. Curnow (R), Anton J. Anderson (D), Henry C. Nelson (R).
- Conejos—Juan I. Medina (R), W. Fred Haynie (D), Willie Atencio (D).
- Costilla—Joe E. Aragon (D), Dr. R. C. Diaz (R), Agapito Garcia (R).
- Crowley—E. G. Clatworthy (R), B. H. Sweckard (R), B. Q. Norris (R).
- Custer—Walter Schulze (R), Clyde Sheffield (R), C. L. Canda, Jr. (R).
- Delta—Harry S. Wood (R), Warren Flint (R), W. F. Blaine (R).
- Denver—Frank E. Wilson (R), George E. Cranmer (D), H. C. Dolph (D).
- Dolores—Roy West (R), Wade Redford (D), Louis Jones (R).
- Douglas—Charles H. Lowell (R), Frank Dakan (R), Herbert H. Bean (R).
- Eagle—Wayne T. Jones (R), Ralph Manuel (R), Alfred M. Sloss (D).
- Elbert—E. F. Ager (R), R. W. Lambert (R), Dewey Carnahan (D).
- El Paso—Arthur W. McBurney (R), F. H. Monk (R), John M. Torrence (R).
- Fremont—Frank Zavisan (D), Finis Parks (R), Ralph Callaghan (R).
- Garfield—William R. Rees (R), William Paterson (D), C. S. Everett (R).
- 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), H. L. Corder (D), Anton Danni (D).

- Hinsdale—Henry T. Hoffman (R), Purvis C. Vickers (R), L. W. Grandon (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), Clyde W. Morris (R), Carl G. Morse (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. Sunquest (R), Angelo J. Travison (D).
- La Plata—W. I. Gifford (R), Peter Scott (R), D. W. Sexton (R).
- Larimer—John Nesbit (R), R. C. Benson (R), Ernest Fischer (R).
- Las Animas—Arthur Winter (R), John Kancilia (D), Joe La Crue (D).
- Lincoln—C. L. Evans (R), A. C. Osmun (R), G. T. Lundy (R).
- 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. H. Swinehart (R), W. Wallace Wright (D), Erick W. Nelson (R).
- Moffat—Van A. James (R), Claude J. Myers (R), C. C. Dolan (D).
- Montezuma—Ira E. Kelly (R), S. G. Walker (D), W. R. McCabe (D).
- Montrose—Fred Sullivan (R), N. W. Jacobson (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), Webb Skinner (R).
- Phillips—D. F. Sagehorn (R), Arthur Falk (R), S. J. Meakins (D).
- Pitkin—George W. Smith (D), Orest A. Gerbaz (D), Clarence O. Quam (D).
- Prowers—W. N. Wilson (R), W. M. Turpin (R), W. H. Straney (R).
- Pueblo—John E. Hill (D), Pete Hughes (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. Luekens (D), H. J. Summer (D), Richard E. Jones (R).
- Saguache—George H. Curtis (R), W. E. Gardner (R), C. N. Miller (R).
- San Juan—C. W. Fleming (R), John Glanville (R), Louis Dalla (R).
- San Miguel—William M. Finnegan (D), John Ferguson, Jr. (D), Chas. E. Hawkes (D).
- Sedgwick—Raymond Robinson (R), J. F. Lumford (R), John N. Johnson (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. Higgason (R).
- Weld—Noble S. Sanden (R), A. Wm. Hanson (R), Harley F. Warren (R).
- Yuma—H. E. Witte (R), W. A. Thompson (R), H. D. Jackson (R).

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.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND WOMEN LEGISLATORS

Colorado was the second state in the Union to grant women the right to vote on an equality with men. The 9th general assembly passed an act, approved April 17, 1893, submitting to the qualified electors of the state at the general election in November, 1894, the question of extending the right of suffrage to women. It was approved by a vote of 35,798 to 29,451,

a majority of 6,347 in its favor. Six women, three Populists and three Republicans, were candidates for the legislature in 1894, the validity of their election being dependent upon the adoption of the referred act. The Republican candidates, Clara Cressingham, of Denver; Carrie C. Holly, of Pueblo; and Frances S. Klock, of Denver, were elected, and became members of the 10th general assembly, which convened on January 2, 1895.

Prior to the granting of equal suffrage to both sexes in Colorado, similar action had been taken by the Wyoming territorial legislature in 1869, which was approved by the voters of the territory when it adopted its new constitution, Congress approved the constitution on July 1, 1890, and the territory was admitted to the Union on July 10 of that year. The 19th amendment to the constitution of the United States giving suffrage to women was proclaimed effective August 26, 1920.

In the 49 years between 1895 and 1943, inclusive, 31 women have been elected to the Colorado general assembly, of whom only three have served in the senate. The first senator was Helen Ring Robinson, Democrat, of Denver, elected to the 19th and 20th sessions in 1913 and 1915. The other two senators, Agnes L. Riddle, Republican, and Eudocia Bell Smith, Democrat, both of Denver, previously had been members of the house.

The 30 women elected to the house of representatives served an aggregate of 49 terms. The record is held by Evangeline Heartz, of Denver, who served four terms, in the 11th (1897), 13th (1901), 20th (1915) and the 21st in 1917. She was elected twice on the Populist and twice on the Democratic tickets. Three women served three terms each, these being Mabel Ruth Baker, Republican, of Denver; Kitty Brighton, Democrat, of Las Animas county; and Florence H. Kramer, Democrat, of Denver.

Women serving two terms in the house were Frances S. Lee (Dem.), Denver; Alma V. Lafferty (Dem.), Denver; Agnes L. Riddle (Rep.), Denver, who served one term in the senate; Josie J. Jackson (Rep.), Denver; Minnie C. T. Love (Rep.), Denver; Mrs. T. C. Wilson (Rep.), Victor; Louise M. Patterson (Dem.), Denver; Martha E. Long (Rep.), Denver; Annah G. Pettee (Rep.), Denver; and Eudocia Bell Smith (Dem.), Denver, who is a member of the senate.

Women serving one term only were Mesdames Cressingham, Holly and Klock, the first representatives to be elected under woman suffrage; Olive C. Butler (Rep.), Denver; Martha A. B. Conine (Non-Par.), Denver; Mary F. Barry (Teller Silver Rep.), Pueblo; Mrs. H. G. R. Wright (Pop.), Denver; Alice M. Ruble (Dem.), Denver; Louise M. Jones (Dem.), Denver; Louise M. Kerwin (Dem.), Denver; May T. Bigelow (Rep.), Denver; Mae Carroll Fry (Rep.), Denver; Hattie A. Mead (Rep.), Pueblo; Helen Beatty Noland (Rep.), La Plata county; Elizabeth E. Pellett (Dem.), and Dorothy Hendee (Rep.), Denver.

Of the 30 women elected to the house, 16 were Republicans, 10 were Democrats, 1 Populist-Democrat, 1 Non-Paritsan, 1 Teller Silver Republican and 1 Populist. The largest number of women in any session was four, there being four in the 18th, the 23rd, the 25th, the 26th and the 27th sessions. There were no women in the 15th, 16th, 29th and 30th sessions and only one in the 13th, 14th, 17th and 28th sessions.

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 17 biennial elections from 1910 to the end of 1944 a total of 131 measures were voted upon, of which 42 or 32.0 per cent were adopted and 68.0 per cent were defeated. These included 82 constitutional amendments, of which 23 were adopted and 59 were rejected. Of the proposed constitutional amendments, 36 were referred to the people by the legislature and 46 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 17 elections none of the measures submitted to popular

vote carried, and in one election—that of 1918—all proposed measures were adopted.

A table published herewith gives the number and type of measures voted upon and the results by years.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM: NUMBER OF PROPOSALS VOTED UPON, BY YEARS, NUMBER ADOPTED AND NUMBER DEFEATED

(Source: State Legislative Reference Office)

Year	Total Number Voted Upon	Constitutional Amendments Voted Upon			Laws Voted Upon		
		Total	Adopted	Defeated	Total	Adopted	Defeated
1912.....	32	14	3	11	18	6	12
1914.....	16	8	2	6	8	2	6
1916*.....	7	2	0	2	5	3	2
1918.....	5	3	3	0	2	2	0
1920.....	10	5	2	3	5	2	3
1922*.....	9	7	2	5	2	0	2
1924.....	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
1926.....	7	5	0	5	2	0	2
1928.....	5	5	1	4	0	0	0
1930*.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1932.....	7	5	1	4	2	1	1
1934.....	7	6	1	5	1	1	0
1936.....	9	7	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
1944.....	4	4	3	1	0	0	0
Totals	131	82	23	59	49	19	30

*Proposals for the holding of a constitutional convention were voted on in 1916, 1922, and 1930.

COLORADO'S VOTE BY YEARS FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

Year	President		Governor		Year	President		Governor	
	Repub- lican	Democ- rat	Repub- lican	Democ- rat		Repub- lican	Democ- rat	Repub- lican	Democ- rat
1876... ..			13,316	14,154	1912†..	58,386	114,232	63,061	114,044
1878... ..			14,396	11,573	1914‡..			129,096	95,640
1880... 27,450	24,647				1916§..	102,308	178,816	117,723	151,962
1882... ..			27,552	29,897	1918... ..			112,693	102,397
1884... 36,290	27,723		30,471	27,420	1920... 173,298	104,936	174,488	108,738	
1886... ..			26,533	28,129	1922... ..			134,353	138,098
1888... 50,774	37,567				1924¶..	193,956	75,238	177,298	150,229
1890... ..					1926... ..			116,756	183,342
1892... 38,620	*53,584		38,806	8,944	1928... 253,872	133,131	144,167	240,160	
1894... ..			93,502	8,337	1930... ..			124,157	197,067
1896... 26,279	161,269		71,816	87,387	1932... 189,617	250,877	183,258	257,188	
1898... ..			50,880	92,274	1934... ..			162,791	237,026
1900... 93,039	122,733		93,245	121,995	1936... 181,267	295,021	210,614	263,311	
1902... ..			87,512	80,217	1938... ..			255,159	199,562
1904... 134,687	100,105		113,499	124,617	1940... 279,576	265,554	296,671	245,302	
1906... ..			92,646	74,512	1942... ..			193,501	149,402
1908... 123,700	126,644		118,953	130,141	1944... 268,731	234,331	259,862	236,086	
1910... ..			97,648	115,627					

*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.

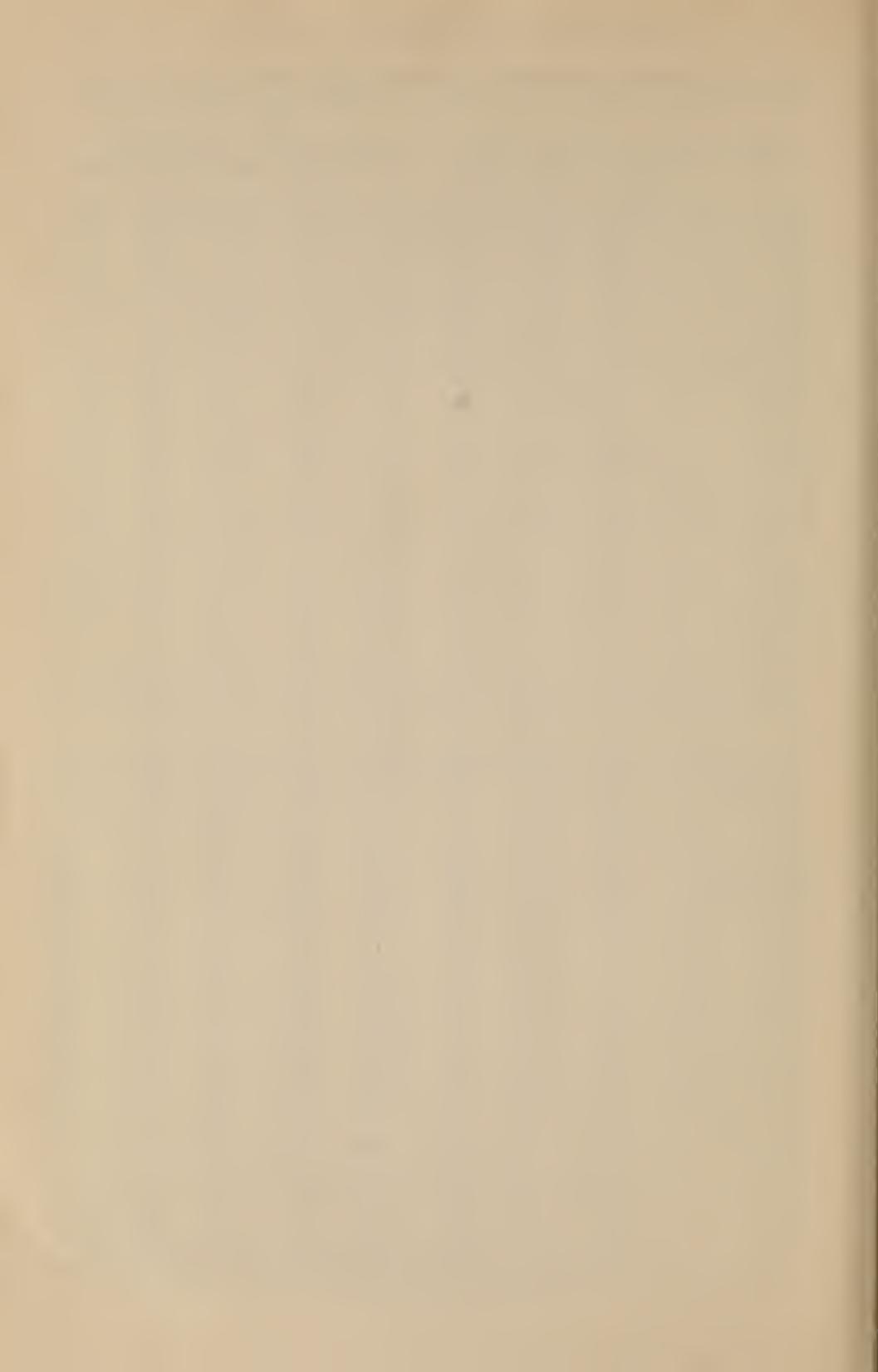
In 1892 Populist vote for governor was 44,242.

In 1894 Populist vote for governor was 74,894.

Vote for governor in 1880, 1888 and 1890 is not available.

ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT

COUNTY	1944		1940		1936		1932	
	Roosevelt Dem.	Dewey Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Willkie Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Landon Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Hoover Rep.
Adams	4,101	4,933	4,674	4,767	4,865	3,124	4,554	2,812
Alamosa	1,806	1,933	2,467	2,243	2,754	1,188	2,141	1,306
Arapahoe	7,485	9,057	7,571	7,988	6,489	4,272	5,796	4,287
Archuleta	427	602	744	869	761	541	928	462
Baca	941	1,528	1,167	1,567	1,797	1,288	2,247	1,349
Bent	1,456	1,556	1,759	1,859	1,821	1,299	1,948	1,327
Boulder	7,442	10,054	9,039	10,525	9,788	7,244	8,412	7,487
Chaffee	1,731	1,675	2,153	1,933	2,477	1,069	2,393	1,061
Cheyenne	594	923	758	915	903	767	1,042	746
Clear Creek	636	795	1,281	1,018	1,340	720	939	597
Conejos	2,028	1,740	2,481	2,028	2,347	1,305	2,641	1,190
Costilla	1,515	896	1,698	1,121	1,518	930	1,475	707
Crowley	710	1,214	850	1,419	1,163	920	1,266	811
Custer	333	601	495	685	674	526	729	413
Delta	2,351	3,462	3,044	4,175	3,230	2,661	3,467	2,341
Denver	90,001	86,331	90,938	81,328	99,263	50,743	72,868	59,372
Dolores	300	429	379	478	323	225	464	183
Douglas	638	1,214	801	1,298	1,044	895	1,061	836
Eagle	952	922	1,474	1,077	1,541	776	1,348	712
Elbert	628	1,413	934	1,756	1,319	1,374	1,649	1,277
El Paso	11,679	16,392	13,320	16,766	15,652	10,965	11,353	12,017
Fremont	3,180	4,953	4,186	5,150	4,471	3,631	4,295	3,294
Garfield	1,865	2,588	2,141	2,894	2,406	1,945	2,946	1,734
Gilpin	213	272	431	413	736	321	539	271
Grand	554	968	863	1,074	846	714	771	598
Gunnison	1,411	1,221	1,771	1,556	2,179	978	1,807	985
Hinsdale	61	124	103	150	187	129	138	94
Huerfano	3,290	2,119	3,974	2,738	4,793	2,299	4,159	2,490
Jackson	252	463	357	526	433	419	415	390
Jefferson	7,277	9,815	7,745	8,780	7,283	5,271	6,023	5,522
Kiowa	522	970	598	986	918	772	1,113	769
Kit Carson	937	2,471	1,100	2,481	1,730	1,980	2,289	1,835
Lake	1,687	1,236	2,063	1,403	2,164	650	1,436	801
La Plata	2,031	3,023	2,835	3,871	3,040	2,354	3,156	2,124
Larimer	5,172	9,914	6,402	10,720	7,521	7,243	6,994	7,040
Las Animas	6,800	4,179	8,766	4,859	10,220	3,333	8,964	3,651
Lincoln	1,147	1,689	1,185	1,780	1,660	1,420	1,979	1,453
Logan	2,471	3,998	2,819	4,613	4,070	3,136	3,641	3,157
Mesa	6,870	6,653	7,694	7,049	7,824	3,654	6,682	4,388
Mineral	150	170	273	229	285	126	210	112
Moffat	923	1,445	1,056	1,556	1,090	954	1,388	880
Montezuma	1,207	1,610	1,573	2,313	1,579	1,087	1,779	887
Montrose	2,258	2,952	3,013	3,744	2,938	2,248	2,516	1,992
Morgan	1,839	4,166	2,527	4,654	3,146	3,058	3,181	3,370
Otero	3,791	5,002	4,567	5,459	5,775	3,859	5,107	3,974
Ouray	303	503	606	589	677	428	706	398
Park	426	670	869	986	1,336	746	1,057	577
Phillips	761	1,455	919	1,168	1,602	941	1,453	903
Pitkin	355	368	503	484	659	305	727	239
Prowers	1,948	2,796	2,309	3,115	2,896	2,432	3,020	2,568
Pueblo	19,039	13,848	18,805	14,185	18,660	10,071	15,325	10,414
Rio Blanco	451	881	530	1,021	587	830	826	687
Rio Grande	1,325	2,567	2,242	3,075	2,574	1,884	2,539	1,557
Routt	1,940	1,869	2,775	2,212	2,817	1,541	2,643	1,568
Saguache	729	1,204	1,142	1,462	1,326	1,071	1,427	931
San Juan	258	328	378	452	622	196	544	160
San Miguel	630	536	851	729	867	433	862	383
Sedgwick	568	1,228	959	1,448	1,358	977	1,288	884
Summit	237	326	540	479	496	268	397	224
Teller	808	829	2,084	1,268	2,349	940	1,534	752
Washington	1,058	2,259	1,403	2,390	2,071	1,723	2,378	1,385
Weld	8,459	14,546	10,650	16,129	12,933	9,606	11,182	10,754
Yuma	1,374	2,847	1,920	3,531	2,878	2,462	3,220	2,129
Total	234,331	268,731	265,554	279,576	295,021	181,267	250,877	189,617



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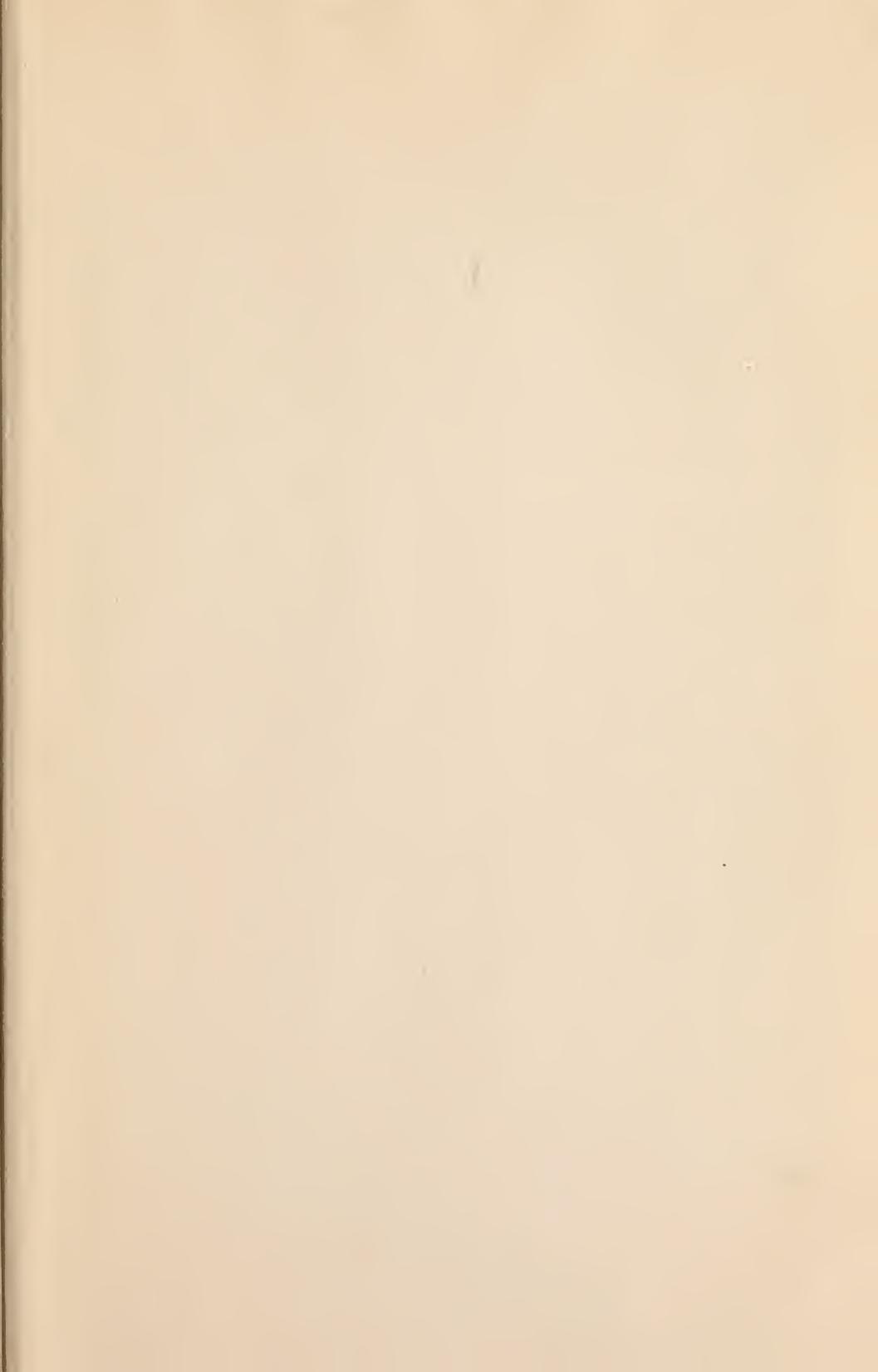
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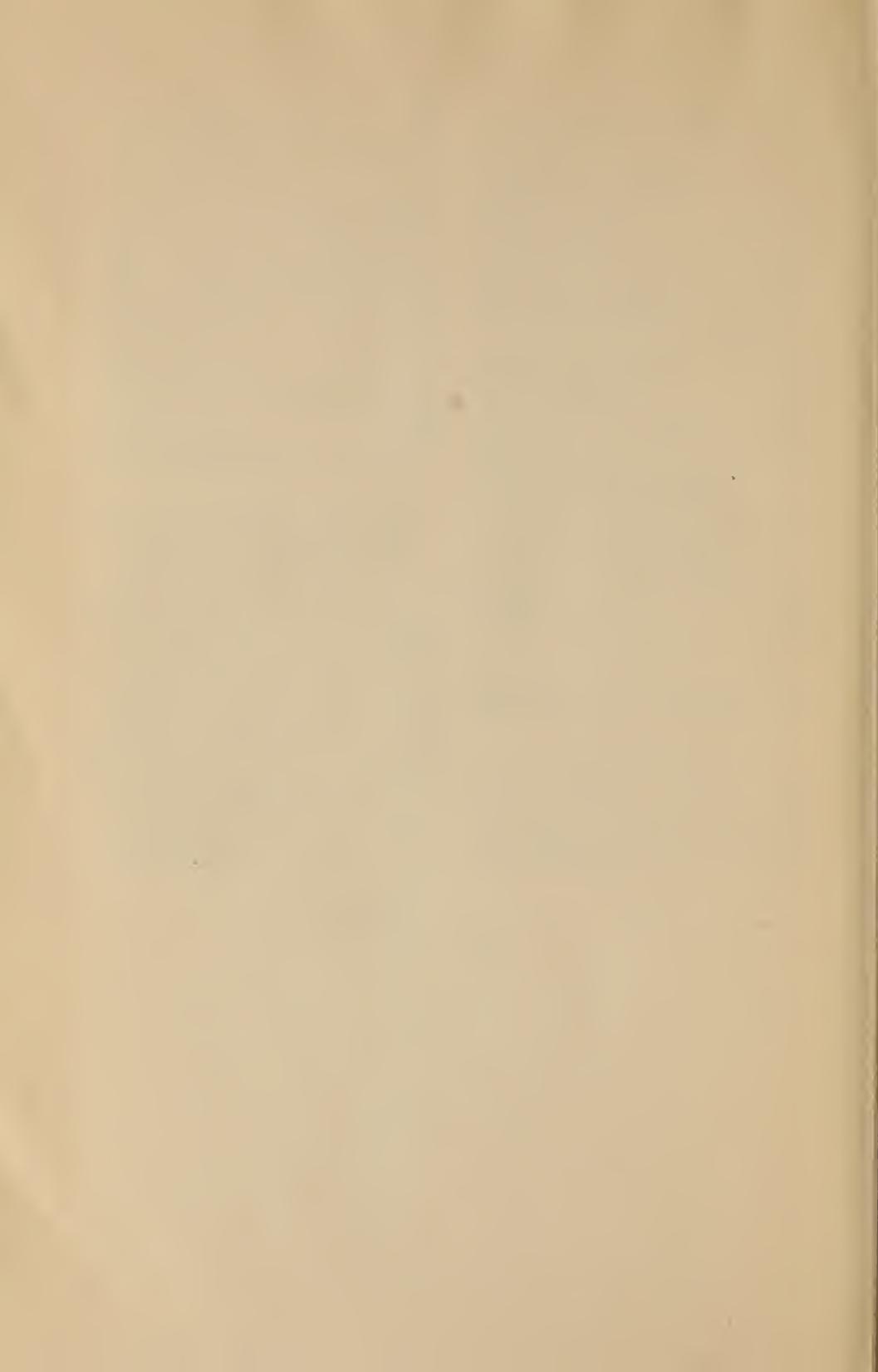
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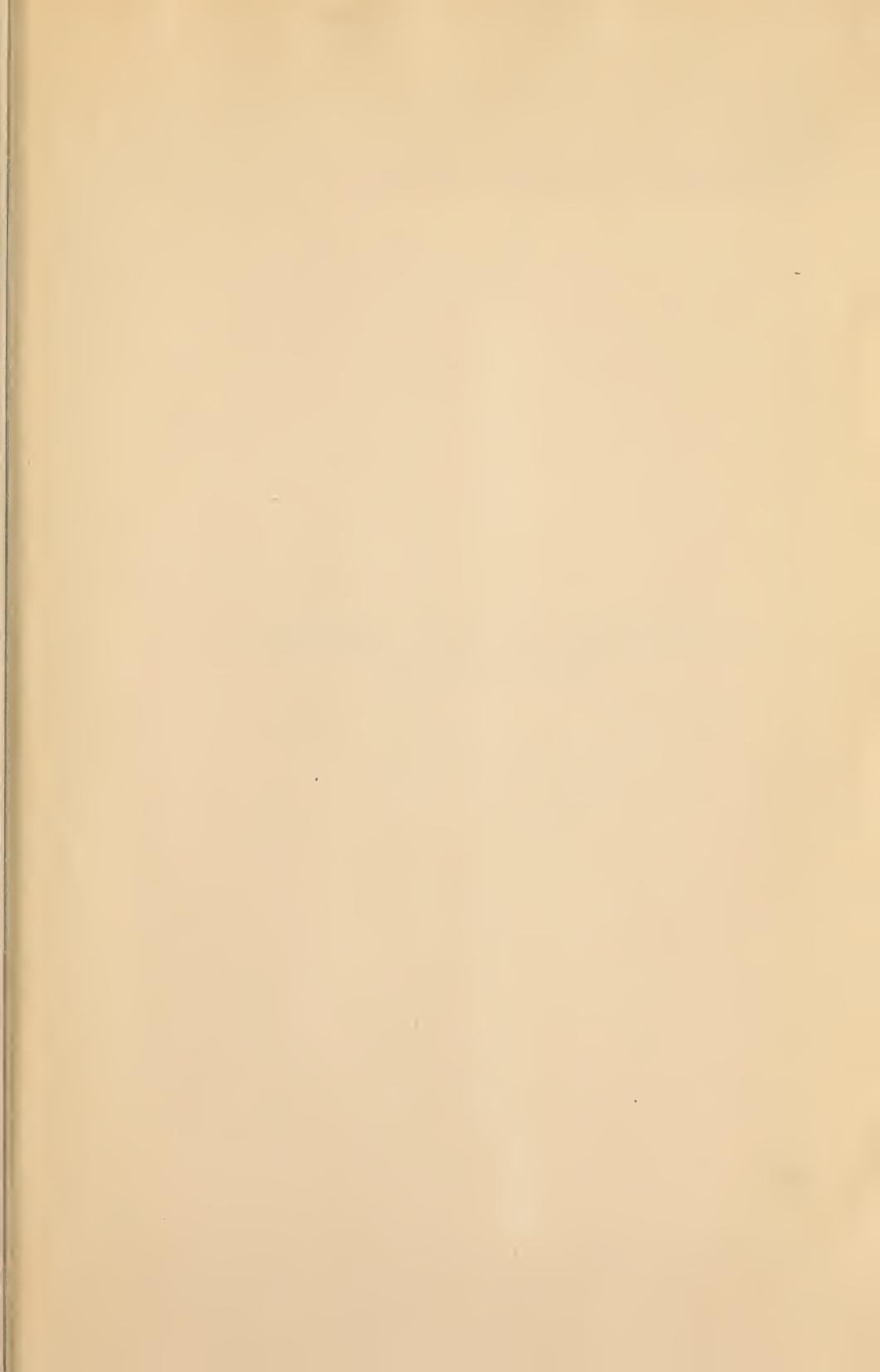
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COSMOPOLITAN









GAZEER OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF COLORADO, 1944

City No.	Town or City	Date Incorporated	County	Altitude	Population April 1, 1940 U.S. Census	Assessed Valuation	Municipal Tax Levy in Mills	Revenue	Area Incorporated	Mayor	City Clerk	Total Outstanding Bonds January 1, 1944		Bonds Per Capita	Water Works (Municipal or Private)	Electric Light (Municipal or Private)	Sewerage	Hospitals	Town or City	City No.
												General Obligation	Special Improvements							
1	Agulillar	3-10-1894	Las Animas	4,100	1,237	\$ 223,432	21.00	3,772.14	330	Sam Brooks	Marie Hughes	\$ 50,000		\$ 69.43	10.00	M	No		Agulillar	1
2	Akron	9-23-1877	Washington	4,800	1,911	874,243	15.00	10,343.65	268	Harold Fisher	Howard Fisher	\$36,000	\$ 91,290	15.11	12.16	M	Yes	\$ 475,332.91	Akron	2
3	Alamosa	5-12-1877	Alamosa	7,500	2,603	1,909,000	24.80	3,042.26	186	Frank Whitaker	J. W. West	15,000		21.98	12.27	M	No	\$ 51,734.93	Alamosa	3
4	Alma	2-1-1873	Park	10,300	4,653	3,100,000	24.80	3,042.26	186	John G. Ginter	M. G. Ginter	15,000		21.98	12.27	M	Yes	1,000,000.00	Alma	4
5	Animas City	12-26-1876	La Plata	7,833	1,220	211,220	24.00	3,463.23	240	Max Loran	Avella G. Vell	6,000		22.53	27.62	M	Yes	1,000,000.00	Animas City	5
6	Antonio	3-29-1878	Lincoln	2,133	254	142,015	24.00	1,647.37	200	A. J. Culp	Thomas J. Mills	6,000		22.53	27.62	M	No		Antonio	6
7	Arriba	3-29-1878	Lincoln	2,133	254	142,015	24.00	1,647.37	200	A. J. Culp	Thomas J. Mills	6,000		22.53	27.62	M	No		Arriba	7
8	Arvada	3-24-1904	Jefferson	7,852	777	143,358	43.00	7,415.37	325	A. L. Robinson	E. K. Lister	6,000		22.53	27.62	M	Yes	1,423,332.84	Arvada	8
9	Aurora	4-11-1904	Weld	4,988	1,841	708,850	20.00	2,651.60	185	H. B. Fulmer	H. B. Fulmer	2,000	14,476	18.12	11.11	M	No		Aurora	9
10	Aurora	6-1-1903	Adams-Arapahoe	5,000	2,437	1,002,112	32.25	4,650.39	2,094	D. T. Howard	S. A. Hendraxon	411,000	180,500	19.54	19.22	M	Yes	511,467.02	Aurora	10
11	Bassett	8-20-1901	Adams	6,000	212	32,553	6.22	212.70	30	A. P. Carlson	Margaret Darlow	6,000		16.13	1.25	M	No		Bassett	11
12	Baswell	8-20-1901	Adams	6,000	212	32,553	6.22	212.70	30	J. J. Jones	Margaret Darlow	6,000		16.13	1.25	M	No		Baswell	12
13	Bennett	1-22-1910	Adams	7,100	79	103,660	16.00	1,276.93	160	J. C. Cady	J. C. Cady	15,000		21.98	12.27	M	No		Bennett	13
14	Berthoud	3-26-1884	Larimer	4,900	1,710	670,000	20.00	3,042.26	186	Larl Chapman	Yvonne Chapman	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No	1,141,980.46	Berthoud	14
15	Bethune	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Bethune	15
16	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	16
17	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	17
18	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	18
19	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	19
20	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	20
21	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	21
22	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	22
23	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	23
24	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	24
25	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	25
26	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	26
27	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	27
28	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	28
29	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	29
30	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	30
31	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	31
32	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	32
33	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	33
34	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	34
35	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	35
36	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	36
37	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	37
38	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	38
39	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	39
40	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	40
41	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	41
42	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	42
43	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	43
44	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	44
45	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	45
46	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	46
47	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	47
48	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	48
49	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	49
50	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	50
51	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	51
52	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	52
53	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	53
54	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	54
55	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	55
56	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	56
57	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	57
58	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100	W. F. Storm	W. F. Storm	2,500		31.56	9.96	M	No		Blackhawk	58
59	Blackhawk	3-11-1898	Cherokee	4,000	259	28,708	20.00	801.14	100</											

