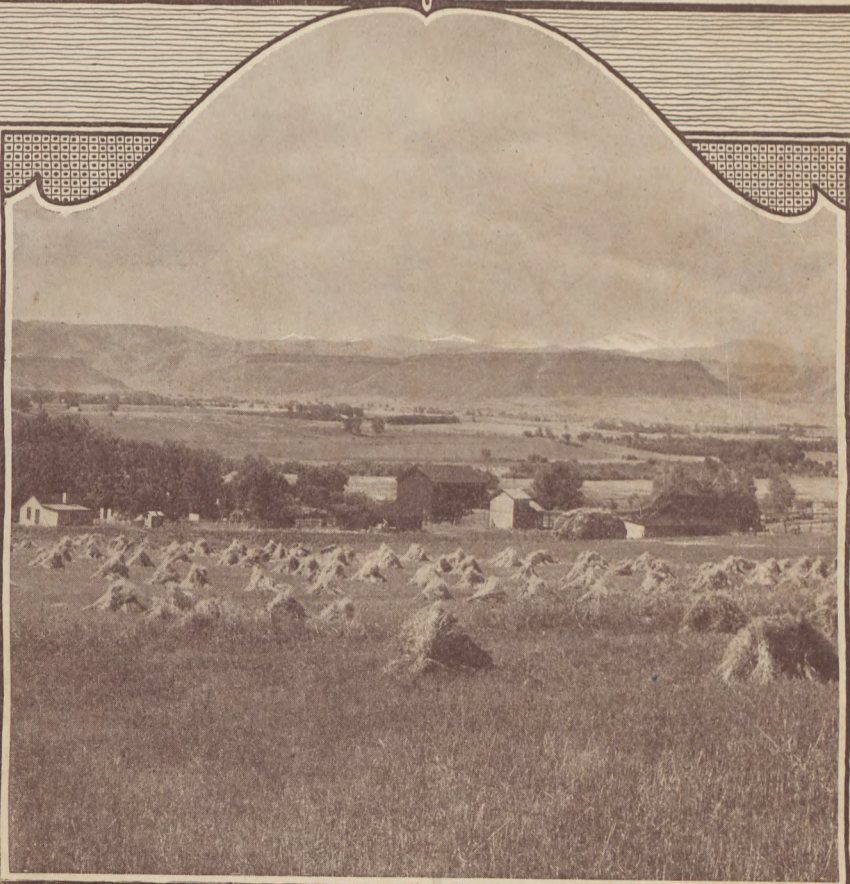


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FOREWORD

The Colorado State Board of Immigration was established by an act of the Legislature in 1909 for the purpose of advancing, through publicity and in other legitimate ways, the development of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and other industries in Colorado. Its field has expanded year by year until at the present time it is the recognized authority of the state on all questions within its scope.

The contour, climatic conditions and industries of the state vary widely because of the natural boundaries established by the Rocky mountains, and in order that each district may be treated with reference to conditions peculiar to it because of altitude and climate, the state has been divided into seven districts, each of which includes counties where conditions are approximately uniform. The districts are known as the South Platte Valley, Eastern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley, the San Luis Valley, the San Juan Basin, the Western Slope and the Northwest Plateau, each being treated in a separate booklet.

Every effort is made to secure information of an authoritative character and to avoid the optimistic predictions of the enthusiast. It is the purpose of this department to furnish to the prospective citizen of Colorado authentic information concerning conditions in any part of the state. The department has no land to sell, nor does it represent, directly or indirectly, anyone having land to sell.

The department invites correspondence from anyone who is thinking of making Colorado his home. No state in the Union offers better opportunities for those of limited means if they possess energy, industry and intelligence. The truth about Colorado needs no exaggeration.

EDWARD D. FOSTER, *Commissioner of Immigration.*

TOLBERT R. INGRAM, *Deputy and Statistician.*

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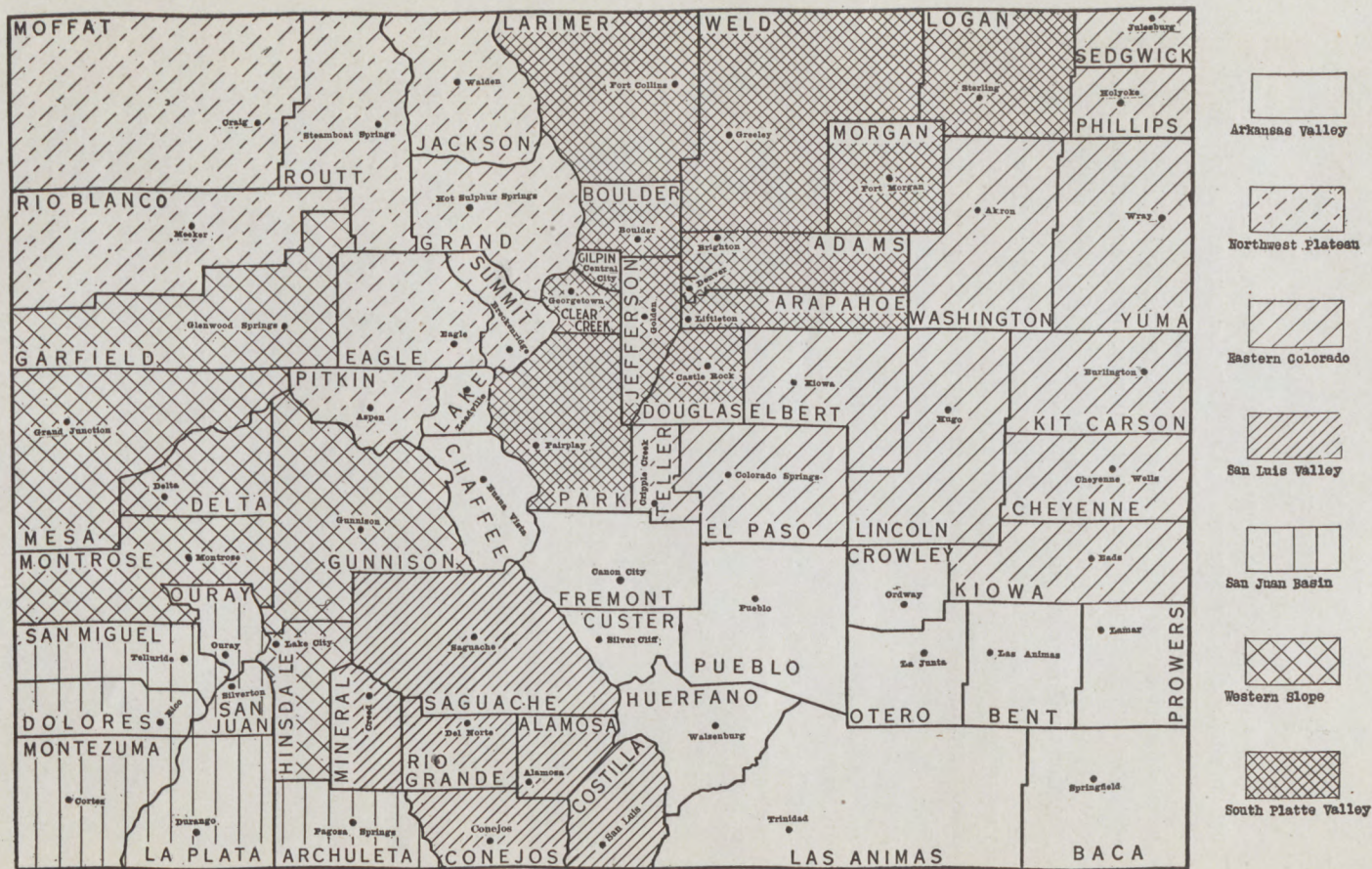
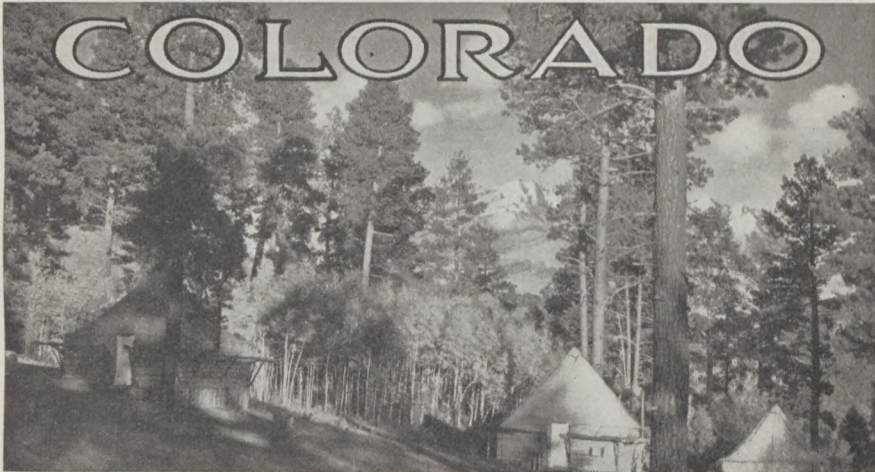


Chart showing grouping of Counties in Colorado, treated in each of the seven booklets published by the State Board of Immigration

COLORADO



COLORADO lies in the east-central part of the Rocky Mountain region and contains the most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains in the United States, though there are higher altitudes in both California and Washington, in the Cascade mountains, than are found in Colorado. The United States geological survey assigns to two peaks in Lake county the honor of being the highest points in the state. These are Mount Elbert, with an elevation of 14,419 feet, and Mount Massive, with an altitude of 14,404 feet. The highest point in the United States is Mount Whitney, California, 14,501 feet. Colorado has the highest mean altitude of any state, only about one-fourth of its area being below 5,000 feet, while approximately two-thirds of it ranges from 6,000 to 14,000 feet. It has at least 43 peaks that tower 14,000 feet or higher above sea level, and approximately 600 having altitudes of more than 10,000 feet. The eastern two-fifths of the state lies in the Great Plains, and is a level or broken prairie, crossed by the valleys of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers and their numerous tributaries, and rising gradually from the state line westward to the foothills of the Rockies. The main range of the Rocky mountains passes north and south through the central part of the state, with numerous secondary ranges and spurs running in all directions, giving Colorado the greatest extent and widest variety of mountain scenery found in any state. The western part lies in the Pacific water-

shed and contains the largest streams in the state. Its surface is much more broken than that of the eastern part, embracing numerous high mesas and fertile, narrow agricultural valleys, and rising to the rugged and wonderfully picturesque San Juan mountains in the southwest. In outline the state is almost a perfect rectangle, having the most regular form of any state in the Union. It ranks seventh in size, with a land area of 66,341,120 acres or 103,658 square miles. Its water area is 290 square miles, making the total area 103,948 square miles. It is more than twelve times as large as the state of Massachusetts, nearly twice as large as Iowa and about the same size as New York, Ohio, Connecticut and New Hampshire combined. Its extreme length east and west is about 387 miles, or 37 miles more than the distance from New York City to Portland, Maine, and its width approximately 276 miles, about the same as the distance from Chicago to St. Louis.

Natural Divisions—As a result of its large size and the extreme irregularity of its surface the state is divided into a number of districts that show considerable variation in topography, soil, climatic conditions, industries and products. The most important of these are the following: The non-irrigated prairie section in the eastern part of the state, popularly referred to as "Eastern Colorado"; the South Platte valley, in the north and northeast; the Arkansas valley, extending through the southern part of the eastern half of the state; the San Luis valley, a

vast basin, the bed of an ancient lake, lying in the south-central part of the state, almost wholly surrounded by mountain ranges; the San Juan basin, in the southwest; the valleys of the Colorado river and numerous tributary streams in the central-western part; the rugged plateau districts drained by the White and Yampa (Bear) rivers, in the northwest; the mountainous, mineral-bearing districts, extending in a broad, irregular belt across the central part of the state from Wyoming to the New Mexico line; and the mountain park districts, chief of which are North park, in Jackson county; Middle park in Grand county; and South park, in Park county. These last are very similar to the San Luis valley, but all have higher average altitudes and consequently enjoy less intensive agricultural development. In topography and climatic conditions the South Platte and Arkansas valleys are very similar to the non-irrigated sections of eastern Colorado, but by reason of the fact that a large supply of water is available in these valleys for irrigation they enjoy the most extensive agricultural development found in the state and produce a wider range and greater yield of crops than the non-irrigated districts. The San Luis valley has very light rainfall, but an abundant water supply for irrigation is derived from the Rio Grande del Norte and its tributaries. The average altitude is more than 7,500 feet, which limits the range of crops grown, but the fertile soil, abundant water supply and good climate make this valley one of the finest general farming and stockraising districts in the state. The San Juan basin is a region of from moderate to heavy rainfall, having a considerable area of irrigated land in the river valleys and much good non-irrigated agricultural land on the higher mesas. This is also an excellent stock-raising district. The valleys of the Colorado, Gunnison, Uncompahgre and other rivers and smaller streams of the Colorado river basin contain the principal fruit-growing areas of the state, as well as a large amount of the fine general agricultural land. The rainfall in this area is generally inadequate for farming without irrigation, but the water supply is adequate for all land that can be irrigated, and recently farming without irrigation has been undertaken successfully on some of the higher mesa lands, where rainfall is somewhat heavier than in the valleys. The northwest part of the

state is less developed than any other district, chiefly because of lack of transportation facilities, but it contains some of the best agricultural and grazing land in Colorado. The mineral area is very extensive, but the principal producing areas are somewhat restricted.

Early History—That part of Colorado lying east of the Rocky mountains was included in the territory acquired by purchase from France in 1803, usually referred to as the Louisiana Purchase. All the southeastern part of the state, lying south of the Arkansas river, and a narrow strip extending north through the mountain district into Wyoming, was claimed by the state of Texas and became a part of the United States when Texas was annexed in 1845. This included a considerable amount of the territory belonging to the Louisiana Purchase, but the controversy regarding the northern boundary of Texas was settled long before Colorado became a state. The western part of what is now Colorado and an additional strip lying west and south of the Rio Grande del Norte was ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848, following the war with Mexico. The actual settlement of Colorado began with the discovery of gold in the summer of 1858, at which time most of the eastern half of the state was included in Kansas territory under the name of Arapahoe county. The boundaries of the county were very imperfectly defined, and the settlers in the new gold camps, moreover, objected to being governed by a set of territorial officials 400 miles away. They appealed to the federal government for the organization of a new state or territorial government, and finally, in February, 1861, the territory of Colorado was organized, about a month after statehood had been conferred upon the territory of Kansas. The boundaries of the territory were substantially the same as are those of the state at present. In 1876 Colorado was admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth state.

Population — The population of Colorado has increased steadily and rapidly since its actual settlement began immediately following the discovery of gold in 1858. The census bureau estimates the state's population as of July 1, 1925, at 1,019,286. The following table shows its growth from 1860 to the present time, as 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

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. The percentage of increase in population dropped off materially in the succeeding decades, but remained considerably greater than the percentage of increase for the country at large. In 1910 the density of population for the state was 7.7 per square mile, as compared with 30.9 for the United States. Denver county ranked first in this respect, with 3,679, and Dolores and Jackson counties were tied for last place, with 0.6. The 1920 census showed the density of population for the state to be 9.06 per square mile. Denver still holds first place in this respect, with 4,422.26, and Jackson county ranks last, with 0.81. The rural population in 1910, including all people except those living in incorporated places of 2,500 population or more each, was 394,184, or 49.3 per cent of the total. The rural population as shown by the 1920 census was 486,370, or 51.76 per cent of the total. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 15.9 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities then being, in the order named, as follows: German, Italian, Russian, Austrian, English, Swedish, Canadian, Irish and Scotch. In 1920 the foreign-born white population was 12.4 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being

Russian, Italian, German, Mexican and Swedish.

Land Classification—Colorado is the seventh state in the Union in size, with a land area of 66,341,120 acres. It is divided into 63 counties, of which Denver county is the smallest, with an area of 37,120 acres, and Las Animas county the largest, with 3,077,760 acres. The records of the several county assessors showed a total of 34,122,665 acres of patented land on the tax rolls in 1924, including railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The records of the federal and state governments at the same time showed a total of 24,605,095 acres of non-patented land, including national forests, homestead areas, national parks and monuments, Indian lands and state land. This leaves 7,613,360 acres of land not definitely classified as to ownership, but none of which is on the tax rolls. Included in this is about 642,733 acres of state land that has been sold but not yet fully paid for and for that reason not yet patented. There is also approximately 3,594,055 acres of government land temporarily withdrawn from homestead entry. The balance is principally homestead land that has been filed upon but not yet proved up and for that reason not yet on the tax rolls. The area of patented land in the state is increasing at the rate of about 800,000 acres annually, through the patenting of homestead land, mineral and oil claims and other lands of the public domain under various classifications. In the mining counties there is considerable mineral land that has been filed upon but not yet patented, all of which comes in the unclassified list. Of the privately owned land in the state, 2,545,791 acres is classed by county assessors as irrigated farm land, including 31,378 acres of improved fruit land; 260,458 acres as natural hay land, 11,054,786 acres as non-irrigated farm land, and 19,032,790 acres as grazing land. The remainder is chiefly producing and non-producing mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots.

Drainage and Water Supply—Containing, as it does, the most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains, Colorado is quite naturally the source of many of the important streams in the West. The Continental Divide crosses the west-central part of the state, and the streams in the western part flow to the Pacific, while those in the east find their way to the Gulf of Mexico.

The streams of the western slope are all tributaries of the Colorado river, from which the state derives its name. The Colorado (Grand) river, the largest stream in the state, has its source in Grand county. The Green river, which was regarded as one of the two streams forming the Colorado when the upper course of the Colorado was called the Grand river, flows through the northwestern corner of Moffat county. The northwestern corner of the state is drained by tributaries of the Green river, chief of which are the Yampa (Bear) and White rivers. The principal tributary of the Colorado river is the Gunnison, which has its source in Gunnison county and enters the Colorado at the city of Grand Junction. The southwestern corner of the state is drained by the San Juan and Dolores rivers, both tributaries of the Colorado. The south-central part of the state, including the San Luis valley, is drained by the Rio Grande del Norte. The southeastern part is drained by the Arkansas river and its tributaries, and the northeastern part by the South Platte river. The North Platte river has its headwaters in Jackson county and unites with the South Platte in Nebraska to form the Platte river. The Republican river, a tributary of the Kansas, drains a considerable area in the eastern part of the state. These streams have hundreds of small tributaries, most of which have their sources in the mountains where the snowfall is heavy. They furnish the principal water supply for irrigation and for the development of hydro-electric power. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from these streams, but in most agricultural sections wells are utilized as a secondary source of domestic water supply. Most of these wells are pumped, but there is a well-defined artesian belt in the San Luis valley and artesian water is found in numerous other places. There are several thousand artesian wells in the state, fully two-thirds of which are in the San Luis valley.

National Parks and Monuments—

There are two national parks and three national monuments in Colorado. Rocky Mountain national park, with an approximate area of 254,327 acres, lies in Larimer, Boulder and Grand counties, and includes some of the most picturesque portions of the Rocky mountains. It is one of the newest of the national parks, having been

created by an act of Congress, approved January 26, 1915. Its highest point is Longs peak, 14,225 feet, and there are within its boundaries thirteen other mountain peaks more than 13,000 feet above sea level. It is the most accessible of the large western parks and this fact, together with the wide range of picturesque mountain scenery and its delightful climate, has made it the most popular of the nation's great public playgrounds. The report of the secretary of the interior places the number of visitors to this park in 1915 at 31,000. The following year the number had increased to 51,000, and in 1917 it was 117,186. The nearest approach to this was recorded at the Mount Ranier national park, which had 35,568 visitors in 1917. In 1924 the number of visitors in the Rocky Mountain national park was 224,211.

Mesa Verde national park is located in Montezuma county and 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 continent. Travel to this park has increased very materially in the past few years as the result of the construction of good highways leading to it. It was established by an act of congress June 29, 1906. Its area is 48,966 acres.

The Colorado national monument in Mesa county, near Grand Junction, was established by presidential proclamation on May 24, 1911. Its area is 13,883 acres. The site is in a picturesque canon which has 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. There are many caverns in the monument, several of which have not yet been explored.

Wheeler national monument, located in Mineral county, northwest of Creede, was established by presidential proclamation on December 7, 1908. Its area is approximately 490 acres. It is especially noted for its weird and very picturesque rock formation, unlike anything found elsewhere in Colorado. "Hovenweep," an Indian name meaning "Deserted Valley," is the third of the national monuments. It is situated on the Colorado-Utah line in western Montezuma county and contains within its area of 285 acres four remarkable groups of ruins simi-

lar to those in Mesa Verde national park.

Industries—The principal industries of the state are agriculture, stock-raising in its various branches, dairying, bee-keeping, manufacturing, mining, quarrying, lumbering and commerce. The production of oil and gas is also becoming a leading industry.

Mining, the industry which first attracted the attention of the world to Colorado, has resulted in the production of tremendous values. Since the beginning of the metal mining industry the state has produced gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc worth considerably more than \$1,500,000,000 in addition to which hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of tungsten, radium, vanadium and other precious and semi-precious metals has added to the wealth of the industry. The coal fields of the state contain fuel deposits officially estimated at not less than 372 billions of tons, while coal actually mined to the end of 1924 was 293 millions of tons. Oil totaled more than 12,000,000 barrels to the end of 1924, and development is now getting under way on a large scale.

Stockraising, dairying and other industries allied to agriculture combine to make farming the most important feature of the state's development during the past three decades. The estimated value of manufactured products in 1923 was \$255,182,504, the highest mark ever reached except during the height of the World War demand. Agriculture, including only crops, totaled approximately \$126,000,000 in 1924, and with the addition of livestock, dairy products, honey and other farm values, is unquestionably the leading industry of the state today.

Climatological Data—As a result of its great size and the extreme irregularity of its surface, the climate of Colorado is wonderfully varied and cannot be described in detail here. The mean annual temperature for the entire state is 44.6 degrees, but it varies from about 31 degrees in some of the higher mountain districts to 54 degrees in parts of the Arkansas valley. The average annual precipitation for the state is 17.54 inches, but there is also a very wide range here in the different sections of the state. The lowest average precipitation is about 6.5 inches, in the San Luis valley, and the highest above 30 inches in the San Juan mountains. The delightful and

wonderfully healthful qualities of Colorado's climate are well known throughout the country. Rainfall is comparatively light in all sections of the state and the percentage of sunshine is very high. The range of temperature is wide. The amount of moisture in the air is always low and as a result the unpleasant effects of extremely low or high temperatures are greatly modified. The relative annual humidity ranges from 45 to 60 per cent, being lower than in any other state except Arizona and Nevada. The high altitude is another important factor in governing climatic conditions in the state. As a result of this high altitude and the correspondingly low atmospheric pressure, impurities in the air are quickly dissipated and the depressing effects common at low altitudes, especially during periods of warm, damp weather, are entirely foreign to this state.

Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Facilities—There are 31 railroad companies represented in Colorado, operating an aggregate of 5,041.68 miles of main line track. Every county in the state except Baca county has some railroad mileage, though the railroad facilities of some other counties, particularly in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the state, are inadequate. The total value of railroad property in the state as returned by the state tax commission for the year 1924 was \$160,669,940.

Ninety-seven telephone companies operate in the state, owning an aggregate total of 416,180 miles of telephone line. This is an increase of more than 44,680 miles over the amount reported to the tax commission in 1923. The valuation of all property owned by these companies, as returned by the state tax commission for purposes of taxation in 1924, was \$13,880,860. Most of these companies are small and operate in but one or two counties. The Colorado & Eastern Telephone & Telegraph company operates in 15 counties in the eastern part of the state, and the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph company operates its own lines in all but two counties in the state, Baca and Dolores, and has a total of 403,405 miles of line in Colorado. Four telegraph companies operate a total of 27,736 miles of line in the state. Five counties, Baca, Hinsdale, Jackson, Moffat and Rio Blanco, had no commercial telegraph lines in operation when reports were made to the tax commission for 1924.

Eastern Colorado



THE district described in this booklet comprises counties in the central-eastern part of the state and extending from the foothills near the center of the state to the eastern boundary and between and partly in the watersheds of the South Platte river on the north and the Arkansas river on the south. Counties included are Cheyenne, Elbert, El Paso, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Phillips, Sedgwick, Teller, Washington, and Yuma. Sedgwick county, in the northeastern corner of the state, is in the South Platte valley, and Teller county lies to the west of Pikes peak and the peaks of the front range belonging to the Pikes Peak group. The district lies mostly in what is known as the "rain belt" area, where farming is carried on almost exclusively without irrigation, though there is some irrigated land in the northeastern portion of the district and in the area just to the east of the mountain range.

There are no large streams in the district, with the exception of the South Platte river, in the extreme northeast. The small streams in the southern part flow south to the Arkansas river and in the north they are tributaries of the South Platte river. The Republican river rises in the district and many of the small streams in the eastern part are its tributaries. No streams in the district except the South Platte and the Fountain rivers, the latter in El Paso county, carry reliable supplies of water for irrigation, though there is a very limited amount of irrigation from flood waters. There is a strong underflow of pure, soft water in most parts of the district, reached at depths varying from a few feet to about 250 feet. Wells drilled to this underflow and pumped with windmills furnish the principal water supply for domestic purposes and for

RANK OF COUNTIES AMONG THE 63 COUNTIES OF THE STATE

County	Area	Population	Assessed Valuation	Bank Deposits	Agriculture	Beef Cattle	Milk Cows	Sheep	Swine	Metal Mining	Coal Mining	Manufacturing	Number Autos	Miles Highways	Miles Railroad
Cheyenne	26	46	21	49	33	18	23	32	17	..	..	59	33	24	34
Elbert	22	32	22	37	29	22	4	13	14	..	20	59	28	11	15
El Paso	19	4	4	3	25	17	3	57	22	..	8	10	3	5	4
Kiowa	25	45	30	47	41	29	47	39	38	..	..	56	39	30	25
Kit Carson	18	26	13	33	10	14	14	40	3	..	..	42	21	7	37
Lincoln	10	29	17	36	16	1	22	28	9	..	..	27	24	17	31
Phillips	54	38	26	30	14	52	26	60	7	..	..	31	22	28	52
Sedgwick	57	44	37	44	18	46	42	54	10	..	..	54	35	27	53
Teller	56	33	45	12	54	51	41	..	50	1	..	37	40	52	49
Washington	12	22	14	35	4	12	58	26	2	..	..	47	20	4	46
Yuma	14	16	15	19	2	11	20	..	5	..	..	35	16	10	47

livestock. In a few sections of limited area water from this underflow is used for irrigation.

This is Colorado's banner corn and winter wheat area. The acreage devoted to these two crops here has increased 300 per cent in the past ten years and is still increasing. Sorghums, millet and other forage crops also are grown extensively. Dairy farming is an important and growing industry, and farmers are increasing the numbers of poultry and hogs raised each year. Beef cattle also are produced in limited numbers and some sheep are raised. Agricultural experts generally are agreed that the future development of the district will be chiefly along the line of dairy farming and small stockraising, with poultry as an important sideline. Corn,

sorghums and other forages are the most reliable crops. Wheat has been grown more extensively than any other crop in the past half dozen years, but there is at present a tendency to decrease the wheat acreage somewhat and to increase correspondingly the acreages of corn, sorghums and other feed crops.

Although this is primarily an agricultural district, there is some manufacturing and good opportunities are offered for further development of manufactures that utilize farm products as raw material.

Detailed information concerning the resources, climate, soil, industries, towns and opportunities in the district is contained more fully under sections of this booklet devoted to the individual counties.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES
(Census 1920)

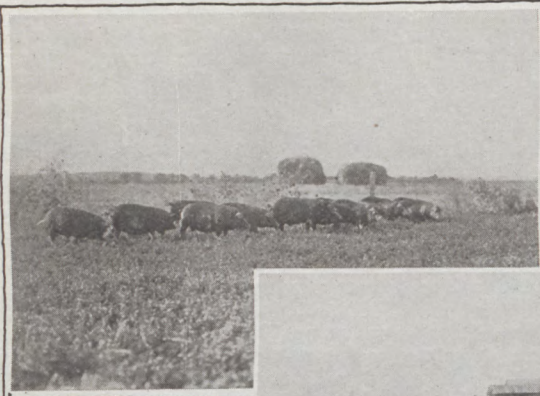
County	Total Population	Native White	Foreign Born White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Others
Cheyenne	3,746	3,449	277	20	..	..	..	..
Elbert	6,980	6,432	538	7	..	..	3	..
El Paso.....	44,027	38,966	3,947	1,008	10	10	5	1
Kiowa	3,755	3,596	156	3	..	..	..	..
Kit Carson.....	8,915	8,485	427	3	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	8,273	7,701	535	13	24	..	..	..
Phillips	5,499	5,204	295	..	..	..	..	..
Sedgwick	4,207	3,650	469	13	1	..	73	1
Teller	6,696	5,692	978	26	..	..	..	..
Washington	11,208	10,475	675	58	..	..	..	..
Yuma	13,897	13,376	519	1	..	..	1	..

GENERAL Description—

Cheyenne county lies in the eastern part of the state and is bounded on the east by the state of Kansas. It is a part of the great plains section of eastern Colorado. It is rectangular in outline, 60 miles long, east and west, and 30 miles wide. Its area is 1,137,280 acres, or about 120,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. Its surface is level or rolling, broken by low hills in the



northeast. The altitude varies from 3,875 feet, on the eastern boundary, to about 4,600 feet in the southeast. The county was organized in 1889 from parts of Bent and Elbert counties and



The Dairy
Farmer
Makes good
here

Alfalfa made
them fat



Beekeeping is
Profitable

Exhibiting
Baby
Beef



A Profitable Side-Line

was named for a band of plains Indians that frequented the region. Cheyenne Wells, 177 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally a rolling prairie with some extremely level valley lands along the creeks and a broken hilly region in the northeast, known as the Smoky Hills. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with restricted areas of adobe, gumbo and other hard soils. In some sections there is slightly more sand than is favorable for successful cultivation. Possibly 90 per cent of the area of the county is suitable for farming. The soil is deep and fertile, very retentive of moisture and yields readily to cultivation. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of this county has increased steadily since 1900. In that year it was 510, and in 1910 it had increased to 3,687, the increase being 635.9 per cent, which was the largest percentage of increase shown by any county in Colorado during the decade. In 1920 it was 3,746, the increase being but 1.6 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 3,728. The foreign-born white population in 1920 was 7.4 per cent of the total, compared with 9.5 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are German, Mexican, Swedish and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—This county lies entirely in the Arkansas river watershed and is drained by numerous small streams flowing south and east. The principal streams are Rush creek and Big Sandy creek. Smoky Hill river has its source in the Smoky Hill region in the northeastern part of the county and flows east. These streams have their sources in regions of comparatively light rainfall and during the drier parts of the summer most of them carry very little or no water. They do not furnish a reliable source of supply for irrigation purposes. There is little irrigated land in the county. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells. A shallow water belt covers most of the western part of the county, where water is reached at depths ranging from 10 to 40 feet. In the eastern part water is found at depths ranging from 30 to 150 feet. In 1883 an attempt was made to utilize under-

ground water for irrigation purposes, and an artesian well was sunk at Cheyenne Wells, where an abundant supply of water was found at a depth of 1,700 feet. There has been no further attempt to utilize this water supply. Water from the shallower wells is pumped by means of windmills and engines and in some cases it is used for irrigating small areas.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. Dairying has been developed rapidly in the past half dozen years and the success of the dairy farmers along the Union Pacific railroad indicates that this is to become the leading industry of the county. Forage crops make good yields almost every year and where farmers are properly equipped with silos for saving their forage for winter feeding they have been uniformly successful. Stockraising was formerly followed on a large scale, the stock being grazed on the open range. This range is now being cut up into small farms and grazing activities are considerably restricted. Large quantities of feed crops have been raised, however, and livestock are being fattened for market here instead of being sold as feeders. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$8,080,467. Livestock on farms included 4,646 horses, 20,344 cattle, and 9,871 swine.

Crops—The principal crops in the order of their importance are wheat, corn, hay, barley, sorghums, oats, rye, and beans. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$1,333,985, of which \$508,680 was in wheat, \$293,429 in corn, \$178,735 in hay, \$173,608 in barley, and \$135,628 in sorghums. Of the total area in cultivation, 44 per cent was in corn, 32 per cent in alfalfa, 26 per cent in winter wheat, and 12 per cent in sorghums. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, barley, 11 bushels; corn, 17 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels; potatoes, 72 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, building sand and building stone.

Land Classification—Of the 1,137,280 acres of land in the county, 1,069,392 acres, or 94 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 1,066,853 acres of dry farming land, the remainder being in town lots and rail-

way rights of way. There is practically no government land in the county open to homestead entry. The state had 48,595 acres of unappropriated state land in the county on December 1, 1924. The state land, of which a considerable part is suitable for agriculture, can be leased or purchased on favorable terms through the state land board.

Transportation—The Kansas City-Denver line of the Union Pacific railroad runs through the central part of the county. The county has 63 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway is that which follows the course of the Union Pacific railroad east and west through the county, popularly known as the Union Pacific highway. It is crossed at Cheyenne Wells by a North and South highway which connects the principal towns in the extreme eastern part of the state. There are numerous county highways, generally unimproved but level and sufficient to take care of the present agricultural development. The county has 968 miles of state and county highways, of which 147 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 283 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 51 public district schools in the county, employing 87 teachers. The county high school at Cheyenne Wells and the branch county high schools at Arapahoe and Kit Carson each give four years of high school work, while the schools at Wildhorse and First View give two years, and the school in District 8 near Wildhorse gives one year. There are consolidated schools at Mt. Pearl, Arapahoe and Kit Carson. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in 1924 was 1,066, and cost, based on attendance, \$178.41 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of the 10 districts in the county, three had bond issues, aggregating \$150,000, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate is comparatively mild. Although there is considerable wind at some seasons of the year, the hot winds which cause so much damage to crops in Western Kansas are practically unknown here. The summers are comparatively long

and warm and the winters are mild. The rainfall in the northern and eastern parts varies from 15 to 18 inches, and in the south and west it varies from 13 to 16 inches. Most of it comes during the growing season, between the months of April and October. The average number of days between killing frosts at Cheyenne Wells is 158, the last killing frost in the spring occurring between April 19 and June 4, and first in the fall between September 28 and October 14.

Tourist Attractions—There are few points of scenic interest in the county, but the improvement of the state highways leading in from the east has greatly increased automobile tourist travel by this route to the mountainous districts further west. As a result the county enjoys considerable benefit from automobile tourist travel.

Cities and Towns—The county has only one incorporated town. Cheyenne Wells, the county seat and principal city, is on the Union Pacific railroad, in the eastern part of the county. It is the center of a rapidly developing farming and dairying section. Its altitude is 4,282 feet above sea level and it has a population of 600. Other post offices in the county are: Arapahoe, Aroya, First View, Kit Carson and Wildhorse.

Taxation—The assessed valuation of all property in 1923 was \$19,882,403 and revenue for all purposes, \$307,063. The county levy was 2.50 mills; average town levy, 12.80 mills; and average school levy, 8.46 mills. Average of all levies was 15.44 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 aggregated \$28.96 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of general agricultural development. Not to exceed 20 per cent of the arable land in the county is now being cultivated. Farming without irrigation has proved very successful in the past ten years, especially where dairying and stockraising have been made the basis of farming operations. There is probably 750,000 acres of unbroken land in the county which will be placed in cultivation in the near future.

GENERAL Description—

Elbert county lies east and north of the central part of the state and includes a part of the territory known as the Arkansas divide, an elevated area extending from the mountains north of Colorado

Springs eastward to the county line and forming the divide between the watersheds of the South Platte and Arkansas rivers. The county is a double rectangle about 51 miles long, east and west, across the northern boundary. The main portion of the county is 30 miles wide, with an extension 18 miles square at the southeastern corner, popularly known as the "L" of the county. Its total area is 1,188,480 acres, or about 62,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. The surface is generally level or rolling except in the extreme southwest, where there is some broken and hilly territory. The altitude varies from 4,700 feet in the northeast to about 6,600 feet in the southwest. The county was organized in 1874 from parts of Douglas and Greenwood counties. Kiowa, in the western part of the county, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface in the southwestern part is slightly hilly or broken. From here it spreads out northward into a prairie country, broken by low ranges of hills and occasional ravines cut by the numerous streams which have their sources in the Arkansas divide. The soil of the numerous valleys is very fertile, being principally a sandy loam with clay subsoil. In some districts there are restricted areas where the soil contains more sand than is favorable for agriculture. No detailed soil survey of the county is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily and rather rapidly. In 1890 it was 1,856; in 1900 it was 3,101; in 1910 it was 5,331; in 1920 it was 6,980, the increase during the decade being 30.9 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 7,915. In 1920 the foreign-born population was 7.7 per cent of the total, compared



with 11.9 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are Austrian, German, Swedish and English.

Drainage and Water Supply—The divide between the South Platte and the Arkansas river watersheds extends across the southern part of the county. Numerous tributaries of the Platte river rise in this divide and flow northward, chief of which are Box Elder, Kiowa, Bijou, Comanche and Big Sandy creeks. A few tributaries of the Arkansas river also rise in this portion of the divide and flow across the "L" of the county, chief of which are Rush and Horse creeks. Most of the streams carry considerable water the year round, though not enough to afford any reliable supply for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes and for livestock is obtained largely from wells. In the southern part of the county, on the divide and just south of it, water is reached at depths varying from 10 feet to 100 feet. In the north and northeastern sections it is reached at from 10 feet to 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stock-raising. The southwestern part of the county, adjacent to the Colorado & Southern railroad, is one of the best dairying districts in the state. Stock-raising is the principal industry in the large territory lying between the Union Pacific and the Colorado & Southern railroads in the northern part of the county. Farming without irrigation has been developed very rapidly in the southeastern corner of the "L" of the county in the past decade as well as in other districts. The rainfall is usually somewhat heavier than in other counties immediately adjoining, and farming operations, where they have been properly con-

ducted, have been uniformly successful. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census, was \$15,709,525. Livestock on farms included 6,216 horses, 34,942 cattle, and 11,367 swine. The county produces between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of coal annually, all of which is consumed locally.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are beans, wheat, hay, corn, sorghums, oats, rye, barley and potatoes. Farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$1,718,775, of which \$449,685 was in beans, \$372,171 in wheat, \$289,226 in hay, \$274,776 in corn, and \$79,735 in sorghums. Of the total area in cultivation, 33 per cent was in corn, 35 per cent in beans, 9 per cent in winter wheat and 4 per cent in spring wheat. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 14 bushels; spring wheat, 11 bushels; corn, 16 bushels; oats, 20 bushels; barley, 19 bushels; potatoes, 57 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clay, coal, gravel, sand, road building material and building stone.

Timber—There is some timber on the higher lands, especially in the south and southwestern parts of the county, principally pine and cedar.

Land Classification—Of the 1,180,480 acres of land in the county, 1,063,618 acres, or 89 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 375 acres of irrigated land, 11,519 acres of natural hay land, 376,540 acres of dry farming land, and 671,934 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. The government had only 160 acres of land open to homestead entry on July 1, 1925, and the state had 73,400 acres of state land unappropriated on December 1, 1924, including considerable agricultural land.

Transportation—The Kansas City branch of the Union Pacific railroad runs across the northeastern corner of the county, and the main line of the Rock Island road crosses the southeastern corner. A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad, formerly the main route between Denver and Colorado Springs, passes through the western end. The county has a total of 83 miles of railroads.

Highways—The Union Pacific or Victory highway passes through the northeast corner of the county, following the course of the Union Pacific railroad. It is surfaced throughout the county. A new state highway leaves this road at River Bend and runs west through Kiowa and Elizabeth to a connection with the North and South road at Castle Rock. A third state highway passes through the southeastern corner of the county, following in a general way the course of the Rock Island railroad. There are numerous county roads generally unimproved or only graded, but sufficient to take care of the present agricultural development. The county has a total of 1,801 miles of state and county highways, of which 87 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 597 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 107 public schools in the county, employing 126 teachers. The union high schools at Simla and Elizabeth and the high schools at Kiowa and Agate each give a full high school course, while the school at Elbert gives two years of high school work. There are consolidated schools at Kiowa and Elizabeth. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 1,483 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$126.09 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of 41 school districts in the county, 10 had bond issues, aggregating \$152,800, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate here is little different from that of other sections of eastern Colorado except that the rainfall is somewhat heavier than in counties immediately adjoining. A belt of heavier rainfall extends east from the mountains north of Colorado Springs, following in a general way the elevated area known as the Arkansas divide. This strip of land passes across the south end of Elbert county and the rainfall here varies from 15 to 18 inches annually. North of this the average annual rainfall is about 14 or 15 inches. The precipitation is heaviest in the spring and early summer and perhaps three-fourths of it comes between April 1 and October 1. The average number

of days between killing frosts at Hamps is 137, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between April 25 and June 3 and first in the fall between September 15 and November 23. Normal annual mean temperature is 46.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

Tourist Attractions—There is little natural scenery of interest to tourists in the county, but automobile tourist travel over the highways mentioned above is very heavy and is growing steadily from year to year.

Cities and Towns—The county has three incorporated towns. Kiowa, the county seat, is in the west-central part of the county, about 7½ miles east of the Colorado & Southern railroad. Its altitude is 6,400 feet above sea level, and population, 185. Elizabeth, on the Colorado & Southern, has a population of 250, and Simla, on the Rock Island, has a population of 450. Other post offices in the county are: Agate, Buick, Elbert, Fondis, Kutch and Riverbend.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$18,767,116, and

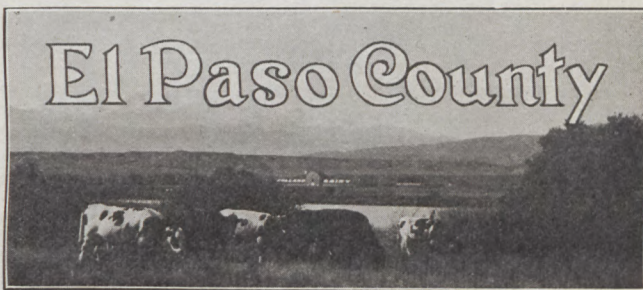
revenue for all purposes, \$323,160. The county levy was 5.38 mills; average town levy, 14.76 mills; and average school levy, 7.42 mills. The average of all levies was 17.22 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$10.60 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 300,000 acres of arable land in this county that has never been broken. Much of it has been used exclusively for grazing purposes and in that way is producing perhaps not to exceed one-tenth of what it would produce under proper cultivation. The fact that there is an abundance of natural grass in this area has been perhaps the principal reason why many of the valleys have never been placed in cultivation. The agricultural development that has taken place in the past ten years is the best proof of what may be expected from the increase of the cultivated areas to include practically all of the arable land in the county.

GENERAL Description—

El Paso county lies in the east-central part of the state and is, as its name implies, a sort of open door or "pass" between the great plains region of eastern Colorado and the picturesque gold-bearing mountain

region beyond. It is almost a perfect rectangle, with some slight irregularities on the western boundary. Its extreme length, east and west, is 55 miles, and its width is 42 miles. Its area is 1,357,440 acres, or a little more than one-third that of the state of New Jersey. The surface is principally a level though somewhat broken plain, rising abruptly in the extreme west to the summit of Pikes peak and other elevated mountains in the district immediately west of Colorado Springs. The altitude ranges from about 5,000 feet in the southwest to 14,110 feet at the summit of Pikes



peak, near the western boundary. El Paso was one of the original 17 counties included in Colorado Territory. Colorado Springs, 75 miles from Denver by rail and the third largest city in the state, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally a rolling prairie, crossed in the northern part by the Arkansas divide and traversed by several narrow creek valleys extending southward from the divide region. The extreme western part is rugged and mountainous. The principal soils are heavy clay, clay loam and sandy loam on the prairie lands, and alluvial soils

in the valleys and mountain parks. Sandy loam is the prevailing soil in the eastern part of the county. It is of great depth, very fertile, easily worked and retentive of moisture. No detailed soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily and very rapidly, except during the decade ending in 1920. In 1880 it was 7,949; in 1890 it was 21,239; in 1900 it was 31,602; in 1910 it was 43,321; in 1920 it was 44,027, the increase for the decade being 1.6 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 44,426. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 9 per cent of the total, compared with 10 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are English, German, Canadian, Swedish and Irish.

Drainage and Water Supply—The divide between the Arkansas and the South Platte rivers crosses the northern part of the county and a few small tributaries of the Platte river have their sources in the extreme north. By far the greater part of the county lies in the Arkansas river watershed. The principal tributaries of the Arkansas river are Haynes creek, Black Squirrel creek, Fountain creek and Turkey creek. These streams have their sources in regions of comparatively light rainfall and do not carry any considerable amount of water that is available for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes in the agricultural districts is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 15 to 150 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, dairying, manufacturing, coal mining and the reduction of ores for the recovery of metals. Farming under irrigation is confined principally to the western and southern parts of the county. Farming without irrigation has developed very rapidly in the eastern part of the county in the past decade and has usually been fairly successful. Dairy farming is carried on extensively along the principal railway lines leading into Colorado Springs from the east, north and south. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census, was \$17,082,882. Livestock on farms included 7,658 horses, 38,290 cattle, and 11,710 swine. Coal mining is confined prin-

cipally to a small area in the vicinity of Colorado Springs. Coal production in 1924 was 360,811 tons. There are about 150 manufacturing and industrial establishments of various sizes in the county, which employ approximately 4,000 men and have an average payroll of perhaps \$3,500,000 annually. This includes large gold reduction plants and smelters at Colorado City, now a part of Colorado Springs. One of the best known pottery manufacturing establishments in the west is located at Colorado Springs.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are hay, beans, corn, oats, sorghums, sugar beets, rye, potatoes, barley and fruits. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$2,113,465, of which \$575,200 was in hay, \$574,410 in beans, \$511,023 in corn, \$97,941 in oats and \$41,735 in sorghums. Of the total area in cultivation, 42.5 per cent was in corn, 25 per cent in beans, 4.5 per cent in oats, 4.01 per cent in sorghums, and 3.6 per cent in alfalfa. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 13.3 bushels; spring wheat, 11.6 bushels; corn, 15.7 bushels; oats, 21.1 bushels; barley, 20.6 bushels; potatoes, 54.9 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are aluminum, clays of several varieties, including good brick clay and fire clay; coal, fluorspar, granite, gypsum, smoky quartz and other gem stones; sandstone, granite and other building stone. Extensive exploration for oil is under way in the county.

Timber—There is some timber in the western and northern parts, principally pine, cedar and spruce. The federal government has 101,068 acres in national forests in the county.

Land Classification—Of the 1,357,440 acres of land in the county, 1,006,024 acres, or 74 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 174 acres of fruit land, 20,400 acres of irrigated land, 1,910 acres of natural hay land, 218,400 acres of dry farming land, 742,185 acres of grazing land, and 1,330 acres of coal land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the federal government had 301,744 acres of agricultural and grazing land open to homestead entry, and on December 1, 1924, the state had 186,823 acres of unappropriated state land, which may

be purchased or leased upon favorable terms through the state land board.

Transportation—The main line of the Rock Island railroad enters the northeastern part of the county and runs southwest to Colorado Springs, this being the principal railway line from the east. The Denver & Rio Grande Western, Santa Fe and Colorado & Southern railroads all run north and south through the western part of the county by way of Colorado Springs. The Cripple Creek & Colorado Springs railroad runs southwest from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and other mining towns in that district. The county has a total of 190 miles of railroad.

Highways—The North and South highway, which is perhaps the most heavily traveled highway in Colorado, passes north and south through the county, following in a general way the course of the Rio Grande Western and Santa Fe railroads. It is surfaced entirely through the county. The Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean highway follows the course of the Rock Island railroad through the eastern part of the county to Colorado Springs and from there runs west by way of Ute pass into South park. There are numerous other secondary state highways radiating from Colorado Springs and a complete system of county highways, generally unimproved, but ample to take care of the present agricultural development. The county has 2,800 miles of state and county highways, of which 19 miles is hard surfaced, 350 miles surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 439 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 106 public schools in the county, employing 389 teachers. The high schools at Colorado Springs, Mt. Cheyenne, Manitou, Fountain, Calhan, Monument, Peyton, Ellicott, Drennan, Hanover, Miami, Alta Vista, Ramah, Truckton and Table Rock each give a full high school course, while the schools at Yoder and Falcon give three years of high school work; those at Eastonville, Squirrel Creek, Lytle and Edison give two years and those at Harrison and Log give one year. There are 15 consolidated schools in the county, located in rural communities, generally at considerable distance from towns. Colorado college, one of the leading edu-

cational institutions of the state, is located at Colorado Springs. There is also a good business college at Colorado Springs as well as a number of private schools. The Colorado state school for the deaf is also located here. Average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 8,000 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$221.88 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of the 39 school districts in the county, 18 had bond issues, aggregating \$1,755,000, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate is mild and healthful. The percentage of sunshine, especially in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and other cities of the Pikes Peak region, is very high, there being an average of more than 310 sunshiny days annually. The climate of Colorado Springs is famous throughout the country because of its dry air, high percentage of sunshine and general healthfulness. There are a number of sanatoria located here because of the peculiar climatic advantages, among them being the Union Printers home, Modern Woodmen's National sanatorium, and the Cragmor sanatorium. The rainfall in the southeastern part varies from 13 to 15 inches. In the north and west, including the Arkansas divide, it ranges from 15 to 20 inches annually. A small area in the Pikes Peak region, west of Colorado Springs, has an average annual precipitation of above 20 inches. In the agricultural region close to three-fourths of the precipitation comes between April 1 and October 1. Normal annual mean temperature at Monument is 44 degrees Fahrenheit; at Husted, 46 degrees; at Fremont, 39.6 degrees; at Colorado Springs, 47.3 degrees, and at Calhan, 45.7 degrees. The average number of days between killing frosts is 118 at Monument, 142 at Colorado Springs and 136 at Calhan, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between May 10 and June 7 at Monument, April 30 and June 12 at Colorado Springs, and April 29 and June 6 at Calhan.

Tourist Attractions—Colorado Springs is one of the best known and most popular tourist resorts in Colorado. The Pikes Peak district, including Colorado Springs and a number of

tourist resorts in the west, is visited by perhaps a greater number of tourists and health seekers annually than any other region of equal area in Colorado. The points of interest to tourists in this district are too numerous to be catalogued in detail. They include Pikes peak, the best known mountain in Colorado, the summit of which is reached by a railway popularly known as the "Cog Road," and by an excellent automobile highway recently completed. Manitou, at the foot of Pikes peak, is a popular tourist resort and is much visited by health seekers. It is famous for its mineral springs, and Manitou water, bottled at these springs, is sold throughout the world. Among the points best known to tourists are the Garden of the Gods, Stratton park, North Cheyenne canon, South Cheyenne canon, Williams canon, Cliff Dwellers canon, Cave of the Winds and Ute pass.

Cities and Towns—The county has seven incorporated towns. Colorado Springs, the county seat and the third city in Colorado in size, lies in the central-western part of the county, at the entrance to the Pikes Peak region. It is a tourist resort of great popularity and importance and is also the principal market and supply point for a large and prosperous agricultural district and for one of the richest mining areas in the world. Its altitude is 5,900 feet above sea level and its population is 34,000. Colorado City, west of Colorado Springs, is one of the oldest towns in the state, and was the seat of the Colorado state government for a short time in 1862. It is an important smelter town, and is now a part of Colorado Springs, having been taken into the larger city in June, 1917. Manitou, at the base of Pikes peak, is one of the best known tourist resorts in the state. The name means "Great Spirit" and was the title given by the Indians to the deity that was supposed to reside on Pikes peak and control the destinies of the inhabitants of the surrounding territory. Perhaps no place of its size in Colorado has a larger number of tourist visitors annually than Manitou. Its altitude is 6,336 feet and population

1,610. Calhan, located on the Rock Island railroad, in the northeastern part of the county, is the center of a rich and prosperous agricultural community, in what is known as the divide region. Its population is 600. Fountain, on the Denver & Rio Grande Western, Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe railroads, south of Colorado Springs, is also the center of a prosperous agricultural community and has a population of 550. Palmer Lake, in the extreme northern part of the county, on the Denver & Rio Grande Western, Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe railroads, is a popular summer resort and the supply point for an agricultural area of considerable importance. Its altitude is 7,237 feet and population 180. Green Mountain Falls is a summer resort with an altitude of 7,694 feet. Monument has a population of 205. Other post offices in the county are: Cascade, Eastonville, Falcon, Peyton, Pikeview, Ramah, Rush and Yoder.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$70,478,530 and revenue for all purposes, \$2,449,857. The county levy was 5.50 mills; average town levy, 14.35 mills; average school levy, 16.28 mills. The average of all levies was 34.76 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$26.89 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 300,000 acres of unbroken arable land in this county. The non-irrigated areas in the eastern part of the county have been used almost exclusively for grazing purposes until within the past decade. They are now being broken up rapidly and placed in cultivation, usually with very favorable results. The coal deposits in the county are considerable and are only partially developed. There is a considerable mineralized area in the western part of the county which offers some possibilities for development. The clay and stone resources are extensive and are being gradually opened. Good opportunities for manufacturing are offered because of the abundance of coal and raw material and the ready availability of abundant hydro-electric power.

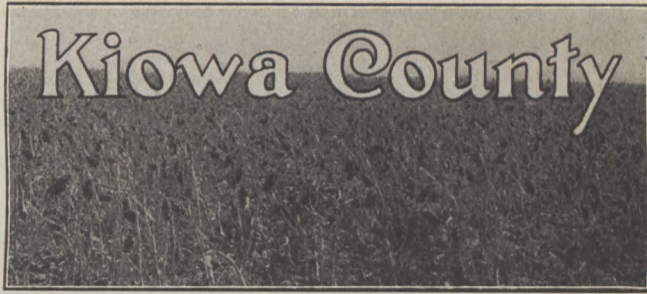
GENERAL Description—

Kiowa county is a portion of the great prairie section of eastern Colorado, lying in the southeastern part of the state, just north of the Arkansas river. The eastern boundary is formed by the

state of Kansas. It is an irregular rectangle 78 miles long, east and west, and 24 miles wide. The area is 1,150,720 acres, 100,000 less than that of the state of Delaware. The surface is principally level or rolling and the altitude varies from 3,500 feet in the east to about 4,200 feet in the northwest. The county was organized in 1889 from a part of Bent county. Eads, 230 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally a rolling prairie, with numerous small streams flowing south across the county to the Arkansas river. The soil varies widely in different sections. It is principally a sandy loam with considerable areas of adobe and other harder soils in some sections. Along the Missouri Pacific railroad and further north farming has been carried on to a considerable extent and has proved generally successful, the soil in this section being principally a sandy loam, yielding readily to cultivation. In the southern part the surface is somewhat broken and agricultural development has been much slower. No detailed soil survey of the county is available.

Population—The population of this county has increased steadily and rather rapidly since 1900. Earlier than that it showed considerable fluctuation as a result of the variety of experiences on the part of the early settlers. In 1890 it was 1,243. Unfavorable seasons during the early 90's discouraged many of the new homeseekers and in 1900 it had dropped to 701. A new tide of immigration set in during the first years of the present century, and in 1910 the population was 2,899. In 1920 it was 3,755, an increase of 29.5 per cent in the decade. At that time the foreign-born population was 4.2



per cent of the total, compared with 5.4 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign-born nationalities are Mexican, German and Hungarian. The estimated population in 1925 was 4,240.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county lies in the Arkansas river watershed and is drained by a number of small streams flowing south from their sources in the counties further north. The principal streams are Rush, Adobe and Big Sandy creeks, which have their sources where the rainfall is comparatively light and where there is no permanent supply of snow to keep up the flow during the summer. In the south-central part of the county is perhaps the largest group of irrigation reservoirs in Colorado, furnishing the water supply for irrigating a large amount of land in northern Prowers and Bent counties, and small areas in southern Kiowa county. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 10 feet to 200 feet. The flow of underground water here is comparatively strong and wells pumped by windmills or engines in some cases furnish water for irrigating small areas.

Industries—The principal industry is general farming, which here includes dairy farming and stockraising. Dairy farming has been developed rapidly in the past half dozen years and promises an equally rapid development for the next decade. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$5,841,300. Livestock on farms included 4,909 horses, 20,418 cattle, and 5,888 swine.

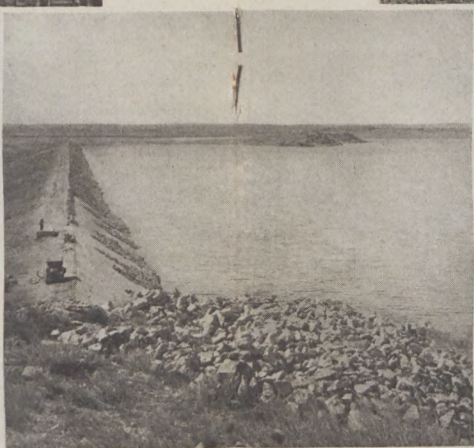
Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are wheat, corn, sorghums, hay, barley and beans. The farm value of all crops in 1924



An Eastern Colorado Farm Home



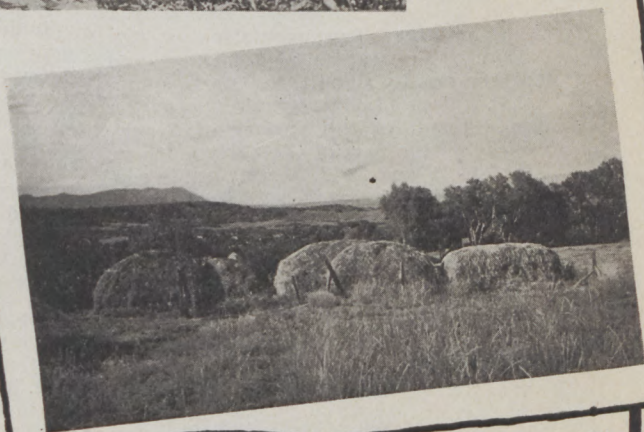
Field of Pinto Beans



Colorado's
Banner Corn
District



Sugar Beets
ready for
Slicing



Hay Field in the Foothills



Wheat Harvest on the Plains

was \$849,674, of which \$277,024 was in wheat, \$225,078 in corn, \$216,920 in sorghums, and \$77,993 in hay. Of the total area in cultivation, 43 per cent was in corn, 25 per cent in sorghums, and 23 per cent in wheat. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 12.2 bushels; spring wheat, 9.4 bushels; corn, 16.6 bushels; barley, 15.8 bushels; potatoes, 33.4 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, building sand and building stone. Drilling for oil has been undertaken in this county and some showings of petroleum have been reported.

Land Classification—Of the 1,150,720 acres of land in the county, 1,022,536 acres, or 89 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 1,020,126 acres classed as grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the government had only 2,718 acres open to homestead entry. On December 1, 1924, the state had 74,204 acres of unappropriated state land.

Transportation—The Missouri Pacific railroad runs east and west through the entire length of the county, the total being 87 miles.

Highways—The principal state highway here is that which follows the course of the Missouri Pacific railroad east and west through the county. This is joined by north and south highways at Sheridan Lake and at Eads. There are numerous county roads generally unimproved, but level and capable of taking care of the present agricultural development.

Educational—There are 34 public district schools in the county, employing 71 teachers. The schools at Eads, Chivington, Towner and Haswell each give a full high school course, while that at Brandon gives three years and those at Sheridan Lake, Arlington, Meadow Lee (near Arlington) and Hillcrest (near Arlington) give two years of high school work and the Segregansett high school (near Eads) gives one year. There are consolidated schools at Brandon and Hillcrest. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 899 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$184.48 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for

the state. Of 19 school districts in the county, seven had bond issues, aggregating \$126,600, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate here is comparatively mild and generally favorable for farming and stock-raising. The summers are long and warm and the winters are comparatively short and not subject to extremely low temperatures. There is considerable wind during some seasons of the year, but the hot winds which cause so much damage to crops further east, in Kansas, do not reach this far west. The average annual rainfall varies from 12 to 15 inches. The normal annual mean temperature at Eads is 51.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts is 165, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between April 8 and June 2, and first in the fall between September 30 and October 19.

Tourist Attractions—Although this county offers comparatively little in the way of natural scenery, it lies on one of the principal tourist routes from the east to the mountains of Colorado. The improvement of the Central Kansas Boulevard through this county has increased tourist travel several hundred per cent in the past five years.

Cities and Towns—The county has two incorporated towns. Eads, the county seat, is located near the central part of the county on the Missouri Pacific railroad. It has a population of 450 and its altitude is 4,262 feet above sea level. Haswell has a population of 175. Other post offices in the county are: Arlington, Brandon, Chivington, Galatea, Sheridan Lake and Towner.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$14,401,847 and revenue for all purposes, \$287,750. The county levy was 3.65 mills; average town levy, 17.33 mills; and average school levy, 11.74 mills. The average of all levies was 19.98 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$24.98 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the direction of agricultural development. Perhaps 90 per cent of the area of this

county is suitable for cultivation, while the report of the county assessor shows that only about eight per cent of it is being cultivated. Forage crops, suitable for feeding dairy cattle and other livestock, do well here almost every season, and farmers who have

constructed silos for saving such crops have been uniformly successful. Although agricultural development has been surprisingly rapid here in the past ten years, indications point to a much more rapid development in the coming decade.

GENERAL Description—

Kit Carson county lies in the great plains section of eastern Colorado, the eastern boundary being formed by the state of Kansas. It is of rectangular outline, 60 miles long, east and west, and 36 miles wide.

Its area is 1,381,760 acres, or about 130,000 acres more than that of the state of Delaware. It is generally a level prairie, with an altitude varying from 4,100 feet in the east to 4,700 feet in the west. This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Elbert county and named in honor of Christopher Carson, a pioneer frontiersman popularly known as "Kit Carson." Burlington, 166 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The divide between the Republican and Arkansas rivers crosses the extreme southern part of the county. Most of the streams are tributaries of the Republican river. The south fork of the Republican river has its source in Lincoln county and flows northeast across this county. There are numerous small creeks tributary to this stream, rising in Kit Carson county and flowing northeast. The surface is generally level prairie with some valley lands along these streams. The soil is principally a chocolate sandy loam with clay and sand subsoil. There is very little adobe or gumbo. It is extremely fertile, easy to work, retentive of moisture and under proper farming methods, produces excellent yields. There is no detailed soil survey of this county available.

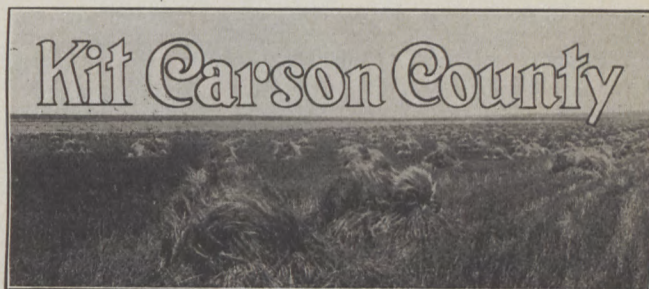
Population—The population of this county has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time it was 1,580; in 1910 it was 7,483 and in 1920 it was

8,915, the increase during the decade being 19.1 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 9,725. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 4.8 per cent of the total, compared with 7.4 per cent in 1910. The foreign-born nationalities are Russian, German, Swedish and Danish.

Drainage and Water Supply—The small streams here, tributaries of the Republican river, carry a limited supply of water during the drier parts of the summer and furnish no reliable supplies for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells and is reached at depths varying from 40 to 180 feet. There is a strong underflow of so-called "sheet water" and wells sunk to this are pumped by windmills and engines, furnishing a considerable part of the water for livestock and in some cases a limited amount for irrigation.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. General farming has been developed very rapidly in the past 10 years and dairy farming is steadily supplementing stockraising as a secondary industry. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census, was \$13,742,318. Livestock on farms included 12,477 horses, 26,000 cattle and 19,722 swine.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are wheat, corn, barley, hay, sorghums, oats and rye. The farm value of all crops in



1924 was \$3,862,630, of which \$1,415,533 was in wheat, \$976,705 in corn, \$771,509 in barley, \$276,226 in hay, \$268,043 in sorghums, and \$37,219 in oats. Of the total area cultivated, 38.8 per cent was in corn, 29.1 per cent in winter wheat, 1.9 per cent in spring wheat, 15 per cent in barley, and 7.3 per cent in sorghums. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 11.2 bushels; spring wheat, 8.4 bushels; corn, 16.8 bushels; barley, 18.7 bushels; potatoes, 48 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, building sand and building stone.

Land Classification—Of the 1,381,760 acres of land in the county, 1,297,986 acres, or 94 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 125 acres of irrigated land, 3,220 acres of natural hay land, 1,035,871 acres of dry farming land, and 256,296 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railroad rights of way. On July 1, 1925, there was only 169 acres of government land open to homestead entry in the county. On December 1, 1924, the state had 55,368 acres of unappropriated state land in the county.

Transportation—The Rock Island railroad runs across the central part of the county by way of Burlington, Bethune, Stratton, Vona, Seibert and Flagler. The county has a total of 60 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Victory highway, which follows the course of the Rock Island railroad in a general way east and west through the county. It is crossed at Burlington by a North and South state highway which joins many of the important cities in the eastern part of the state, and at Seibert by another more recently improved state highway. There are numerous county roads, some of which are graded and surfaced, but most of which are little improved. The highway development at present, however, is generally ample to take care of the agricultural production. The county has a total of 2,170 miles of state and county highways, of which 183 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 432 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 97 public district schools in the county, employ-

ing 151 teachers. A full high school course is offered in the high schools at Burlington, Stratton, Vona, Seibert and Flagler, while three years of high school work is given in the First Central high school at Stratton, and two years in the consolidated school at Smoky Hill, the Central school at Shiloh and the schools at Bethune, Bonny and Flagler. The Second Central school at Flagler gives one year of high school work. There are consolidated schools at Burlington and Smoky Hill. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 2,115 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$140.44 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of 78 school districts in the county, 13 had bond issues, aggregating \$518,100, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate is very similar to that of other sections of eastern Colorado. The summers are long and favorable for general farming and stockraising; the winters are comparatively short and mild. The county lies in what is known as the rain belt of eastern Colorado, the average annual rainfall varying from 15 to 20 inches. The average at Burlington, in the eastern part of the county, has been 18.71 inches for a period of 20 years. It is somewhat greater in the east than in the west. Most of it comes between April 1 and October 1. Normal annual mean temperature at Burlington is 50.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts is 148, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between April 28 and June 4 and first in the fall between September 23 and October 14.

Tourist Attractions—A large percentage of the automobile tourists from the east to Colorado pass through this county over the Pikes Peak highway, this being one of the best automobile roads into Colorado. Although there is comparatively little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, the county derives considerable benefit from automobile travel this way.

Cities and Towns—There are five incorporated towns in the county. Burlington, the county seat, is located on the Rock Island railroad in the eastern part of the county. It is the

center of a prosperous agricultural, stockraising and dairying section and is growing rapidly. Its altitude is 4,250 feet above sea level and its population 1,200. Other towns are Stratton, Vona, Seibert and Flagler, all located on the Rock Island railroad. The only other post office in the county is Bethune.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$28,394,501, and revenue for all purposes, \$524,829. The county levy was 4.00 mills; average town levy, 16.60 mills; and average school levy, 8.66 mills. The average of all levies was 18.48 mills, compared with an average of 27.30 mills for the state. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments

in 1922 were \$25.50 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities — There is more than a half million acres of good agricultural land in this county that has never been broken. Perhaps 95 per cent of the area of the county could be cultivated profitably. The uniform success that has attended agricultural operations properly conducted here in the past half dozen years is the best evidence of the success that will follow the development of the unbroken areas. The towns are all growing steadily and as the agricultural territory is broken and developed there will be excellent business, professional and small manufacturing opportunities throughout the county.

GENERAL Description—

Lincoln county lies in the great plains section of eastern Colorado, including a part of the area known as the Arkansas divide. It is a double rectangle, 72 miles long, north and south, and 48 miles wide in the southern part and 30 miles wide in the northern part. Its area is 1,644,800 acres, or a little more than one-fourth that of the state of Maryland. It is principally a rolling prairie, the altitude varying from 4,500 feet in the southeast to about 5,400 feet in the northwest. The county was organized in 1899, from parts of Bent and Elbert counties. Hugo, 115 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The Arkansas divide, a strip of elevated land forming the divide between the tributaries of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers, passes across the northern part of the county. The surface here is higher than it is to the north and south. It is principally a level prairie with numerous narrow valleys and some broken or sandy areas unsuitable for cultivation. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with occasional patches of adobe and gumbo. It is fertile and very easily cultivated, usually containing sufficient sand to make it plow



easily and retain moisture for a considerable period. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of Lincoln county has grown very rapidly. In 1890, it was 689; in 1900, it was 926; in 1910, it was 5,917, and in 1920, it was 8,273, the increase for the decade being 39.8 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 9,605. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 6.5 per cent of the total, compared with 7.6 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are German, Russian, Mexican and Swedish.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. The entire area included in this county was once a great stock pasture. In recent years, however, the range has been broken up into comparatively small farms and dairy farming on an intensive scale is taking the place of stockraising as the principal industry. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$16,871,410. Livestock on

farms included 8,914 horses, 41,484 cattle and 17,138 swine.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are wheat, corn, beans, barley, hay and sorghums. Farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$2,841,890, of which \$1,009,138 was in wheat, \$579,040 in corn, \$289,498 in beans, \$276,543 in barley, \$212,294 in sorghums, and \$269,727 in hay. Of the total area under cultivation, 32.7 per cent was in corn, 21.1 per cent in winter wheat, 4.3 per cent in spring wheat, 8.1 per cent in barley, and 9.7 per cent in sorghums. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 13.6 bushels; spring wheat, 10.3 bushels; corn, 18 bushels; barley, 18.9 bushels; potatoes, 50 bushels. Forage crops are being raised more extensively every year and farmers who have constructed silos to preserve their forage for winter use are growing more numerous annually.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are building sand, gravel and building stone. Drilling for oil was begun in 1918, and favorable indications have been encountered, but oil in paying quantities has not been found.

Land Classification—Of the 1,644,800 acres of land in the county, 1,484,918 acres, or 90 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 3,275 acres of natural hay land, 102,808 acres of dry farming land, and 619,590 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights-of-way. On July 1, 1925, the government had 7,596 acres open to homestead entry, and on December 1, 1924, the state had 122,344 acres of unappropriated state land.

Transportation—The Rock Island railroad runs east and west across the northern part of the county. The main line of this road runs southwest from Limon to Colorado Springs, and Rock Island trains run northwest from Limon over the Union Pacific railroad to Denver. The Kansas-Denver branch of the Union Pacific railroad enters the county near the town of Boyero and runs northwest by way of Limon to Denver. The railroad facilities of the county are fairly adequate, and, combined with the roads which do not enter the county, but which traverse districts just outside the county limits, and which therefore are available for farmers living near the county boundaries, give Lincoln county transportation facilities

which have done much toward building up the agricultural industry. In addition the county is located within easy reach of some of the largest markets of the state, having direct railroad lines to Denver and Colorado Springs. The county has a total of 73 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway in the county is the Union Pacific highway, which follows the course of the Union Pacific railroad. It is crossed at Boyero and Limon by north and south roads. The Victory highway passes through the northern part of the county and a newly improved state highway runs eastward from Boyero into El Paso county, terminating at Colorado Springs. There are numerous county roads, mostly unimproved, but generally sufficient to take care of the present agricultural development. The county has 1,300 miles of state and county highways, of which 338 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 476 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 96 public district schools in the county, employing 138 teachers. Four years of high school work is given in the high schools at Hugo, Limon, Arriba, Genoa, Bovina and Boyero, while three years of high school work is given at Karval, and one year at Henry Center, Kendrick and Amy. There are centralized schools at Bovina, Karval, Henry Center, Kendrick, Boyero and Amy. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 1,930 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$143.42 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of 46 school districts in the county, 11 had bond issues, aggregating \$260,600, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate is much the same as that of other sections of eastern Colorado. The summers are comparatively long and are generally favorable for farming operations. There is considerable wind during certain seasons of the year, but no hot winds, such as cause much damage to crops in states further east. The rainfall varies from 12 to 18 inches. It is heaviest in the divide section, running across the north-central part of the county, varying here from 15 to 18 inches. Most of the rain comes during the summer season and is usually sufficient for producing good

crops without irrigation. Although there are occasional seasons when the growing of grain crops is not profitable, there is seldom a summer so dry that hardy forage crops do not make fairly good yields. The normal annual mean temperature at Arriba is 48.2 degrees Fahrenheit, and at Limon, 47.3 degrees. The average number of days between killing frosts at Arriba is 133, and at Limon, 142. Last killing frost in the spring usually occurs between May 12 and June 7 at Arriba and between April 19 and June 5 at Limon, and first in the fall between September 28 and October 12 at Arriba, and September 28 and October 25 at Limon.

Tourist Attractions—Tourist travel across this county to the mountainous sections is very heavy and growing steadily each year. The Pikes Peak highway is one of the most popular automobile routes in Colorado, and in recent years has been kept in excellent repair. There is comparatively little natural scenery of interest to the tourist here, but the county derives considerable benefit from the general tourist travel.

Cities and Towns—There are three incorporated towns in the county. Limon is located on the Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads, in the northeastern part. It is a railway division point and the principal shipping point in the county. Its altitude is 5,280 feet above sea level, and its population 1,400. Hugo, the county seat, is a division point on the Union Pacific railroad near the center of the county. It has a population of 1,000. Arriba has a population of 400. Other post offices in the county are: Amy, Bovina, Boyero, Carr Crossing, Cowans, Forder, Genoa, Green Knoll, Karval, Kendrick and Shaw.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$23,510,795 and revenue for all purposes, \$484,321. The county levy was 4.66 mills; average town levy, 19.08 mills; and average school levy, 10.57 mills. The average of all levies was 20.60 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$21.17 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of general agricultural development. There is close to 1,000,000 acres of arable land in this county that has never been broken. The success that has attended farming operations here in the past half dozen years, where proved agricultural methods have been followed, is the best evidence of what may be accomplished in the development of this unbroken area. Hograising and poultryraising are steadily increasing, and are proving very profitable, as both hogs and chickens are exceptionally free from disease in Lincoln county's ideal climate. The county is showing marked indications of rapid development, due to the character of the soil, the splendid climate, fairly adequate transportation facilities and the proximity of ample markets. In the uncultivated state lands and the vast areas of privately-owned lands now used only for grazing there are tremendous future possibilities. It is not exaggerating to say that in the next decade the amount of land under cultivation will amount to several times the present total, and the value of all agricultural products will be many times the present total, due to increased acreages and the added value of dairy products.

GENERAL Description—

Phillips county lies in the north-eastern corner of the state, the north boundary being formed by Sedgwick county and the eastern boundary by the state of Nebraska. It is rectangular in outline, about

31 miles long, east and west, and 20 miles wide. Its area is 440,320 acres,



or a little more than two-thirds that of the state of Rhode Island. Its sur-



Sugar Factory

Eastern Colorado
Grade School



Farm Home
and Windbreak

High School
at Akron



Junior High School

face is principally level prairie, and the altitude varies from 3,600 feet, in the east, to about 3,900 feet in the northwest. This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Logan county and was named in honor of R. O. Phillips, secretary of a land company which laid out a number of towns in northeastern Colorado. Holyoke, 173 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally level, with a few broken or rolling areas in the north and extreme south. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with occasional patches of adobe and other hard soils. It is uniformly fertile and generally contains just about the right proportion of sand to make it work easily. There are few sections of the state where the soil yields better crops without irrigation. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—Like a good many other counties in eastern Colorado, the population here has been subject to some fluctuation, though it has grown steadily since 1900. In 1890 it was 2,642. A succession of unfavorable seasons began and in 1893 the population had decreased to 1,583. In 1900 it was 3,179 and in 1920 it was 5,499, the increase during the decade being 73 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 6,812. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 5.4 per cent of the total, compared with 8.8 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are German, Swedish, Canadian and Irish.

Drainage and Water Supply—Frenchman creek, a tributary of the Republican river, is the principal stream in the county. It has its source further west in Logan county and flows east through the central part of Phillips county. There are a few other small streams, principally tributaries of the Republican river. These streams usually become dry or nearly so during the summer months and for that reason have no value as sources of water supply for irrigation purposes. There is a strong underflow of "sheet water" here, which is reached at depths varying from 10 to 220 feet. Wells sunk to this underflow are pumped principally by windmills and furnish a large portion of the water for domestic purposes and for live-

stock. In some cases these wells are pumped by engines and a supply of water for irrigation for limited areas is obtained.

Industries—The principal industry is general farming, which includes dairying and stockraising. This is one of the best non-irrigated farming sections of the state. There is almost no waste land in the county and the cultivated area is increasing rapidly each year. The district tributary to Holyoke has for many years been one of the most successful dairy farming sections in the state. Stockraising was formerly the principal industry, but the range upon which stockmen depend for their pasture has in recent years been cut into comparatively small farms and stockraising operations are now being carried on in a different way. Most farmers keep some beef cattle and hogs, and cattle here are now usually fattened for market instead of being sold for feeders as they were during the earlier history of the county. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$13,591,835. Livestock on farms included 5,972 horses, 11,746 cattle and 24,126 swine.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are wheat, corn, hay, oats, sorghums, barley and rye. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$3,254,582, of which \$1,721,670 was in wheat, \$697,638 in corn, \$445,212 in hay, \$149,744 in oats, and \$71,834 in sorghums. Of the total area in cultivation, 39.1 per cent was in winter wheat, 1.4 per cent in spring wheat, 36.9 per cent in corn, 6 per cent in oats and 3 per cent in sorghums. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 13.4 bushels; spring wheat, 9 bushels; corn, 16.6 bushels; oats, 19.8 bushels; barley, 18.6 bushels; potatoes, 40 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, which have been used to a limited extent for the manufacture of brick; building sand and building stone.

Land Classification—Of the 440,320 acres of land in the county, 404,188 acres, or 92 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 370,850 acres of dry farming land and 31,535 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the govern-

ment had only 320 acres open to homestead entry and on December 1, 1924, the state had 17,169 acres of unappropriated state land.

Transportation—A branch of the Burlington railroad runs through the central part of the county by way of Holyoke, the county seat. This is the only railway in the county. The total number of miles is 36.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver road, which runs east and west through the county by way of Holyoke and Haxtun and is surfaced almost entirely through the county. A north and south state highway passes through the eastern part of the county by way of Holyoke, and another north and south highway extends south from Haxtun. There are numerous county roads, generally unimproved or only drained and graded but sufficient in a general way to take care of the present agricultural development. The county has a total of 838 miles of state and county highways, of which 152 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay, and 177 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 37 public district schools in the county, employing 83 teachers. The county high schools at Holyoke and Haxtun each give a full high school course, while the branch county high schools at Amherst, Paoli, Amitie (near Holyoke), Fairfield (near Haxtun), Highland Center (near Haxtun) each give two years of high school work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 1,312, and cost, based on average attendance, was \$131.34 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of the 39 school districts in the county, 20 had bond issues, aggregating \$216,200, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate here is mild and equable, well suited for general farming and stockraising. The summers are comparatively long and warm and the winters are not subject to extremely low temperatures. The rainfall varies from 16 to 19 inches, being the heaviest in the eastern part. Approximately three-fourths of it comes during the growing season, between April and October. It varies

considerably from year to year, but is seldom so light that crops especially adapted to this locality do not make fair yields. The normal annual mean temperature at Holyoke is 48.8 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts is 140, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between April 25 and June 2, and first in the fall between September 15 and October 24.

Tourist Attractions—There is little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, but there is considerable automobile tourist travel over the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver road to the mountainous regions further west. This travel is increasing steadily and the county derives considerable benefit from it.

Cities and Towns—There are two incorporated towns in the county. Holyoke, the county seat and principal town, is located on the Burlington railroad near the central part of the county. Its altitude is 3,745 feet above sea level, and population, 1,450. It is the center of a prosperous farming and dairying section and is an important shipping point. Haxtun, on the Burlington railroad, in the western part, is the center of a rapidly developing general farming district and is growing steadily. It has a population of 1,250. Other post offices in the county are: Amherst and Paoli.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$17,286,495 and revenue for all purposes, \$319,130. The county levy was 3.41 mills; average town levy, 13.08 mills; and average school levy, 9.56 mills. The average of all levies was 18.46 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$18.51 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is probably 200,000 acres of arable land in the county that has never been broken. It has excellent soil and under proper methods of cultivation yields good crops of small grain, corn, forages and similar products. The rainfall here is comparatively regular and farmers who have lived in the county for as long as 25 years say there has not been an absolute crop failure during that period.

GENERAL Description—

Sedgwick county lies in the extreme northeastern corner of the state and is bounded on the north and east by the state of Nebraska. It is a perfect rectangle, 30 miles long, east and west, and about 18 miles wide. Its area is 339,840 acres, or about one-half that of the state of Rhode Island. The South Platte valley crosses the northern part and the remainder is principally level or broken prairie. The altitude varies from 3,400 feet, in the northeast, to 3,675 feet in the southwest. This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Logan county, and was named in honor of General John Sedgwick, a Union officer in the Civil war who commanded Fort Wise, on the Arkansas river. Julesburg, 197 miles by rail from Denver, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is varied, but is generally level or slightly rolling. A low range of hills skirts the Platte river on both sides, sloping off to a gently rolling plain which covers about four-fifths of the county. The valley of the Platte river is broad and very fertile. The soil is principally a black loam, from two to five feet in depth, with clay and sandy subsoil. There is no detailed soil survey available.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Platte river flows across the northern part of the county and affords the principal drainage and water supply for irrigation. A few small streams, tributaries of the Republican river, rise in the southeast. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached in the South Platte valley at from 12 to 40 feet. On the prairies south of the river it is reached at a depth of from 150 to 300 feet.

Population—The population in this county has shown some fluctuation previous to 1900, due to unfavorable crop conditions. In 1890 it was 1,293; in 1900, following a series of dry seasons, it had fallen to 971. In 1910 it was 3,061 and in 1920 it was 4,207, the increase for the decade being



37.4 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 4,857. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 11.1 per cent of the total, compared with 12.4 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are Russian, German, Swedish and Mexican.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and dairying. Farming under irrigation has been successfully followed here for 20 years. There had been comparatively little development of the agricultural lands in the southern part of the county, where no water for irrigation is available, until within the past decade, and at the present time large areas in this section of the county are unbroken. Dairy farming is increasing in importance each year. Stockraising, which was at one time almost the only industry followed in the county, is still carried on extensively and stockfeeding is an important industry in the South Platte valley, where large quantities of stock feed are raised every year. The value, of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$9,003,297. Livestock on farms included 5,385 horses, 11,529 cattle, and 10,639 swine. The Great Western Sugar company is erecting a beet sugar factory at Ovid, which promises to develop into an important industry for the county.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are wheat, sugar beets, corn, hay, barley, oats, sorghums and potatoes. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$2,725,266, of which \$834,693 was in wheat, \$623,957 in sugar beets, \$542,971 in corn, \$230,730 in hay, \$199,418 in barley, \$154,017 in oats, \$36,151 in sorghums, and \$33,426 in potatoes. Of the total area in cultivation, 35 per cent was in corn, 24.1 per cent in winter wheat, 7.8 per cent in spring

wheat, 8.3 per cent in oats, 7.2 per cent in barley, 4.9 per cent in sugar beets, and 3.5 per cent in alfalfa. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 13.2 bushels; spring wheat, 12.9 bushels; corn, 17.1 bushels; oats, 23.3 bushels; barley, 24.1 bushels; potatoes, 112 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, utilized to some extent for making brick; sand and building stone.

Land Classification—Of the 339,840 acres of land in the county, 301,991 acres, or 89 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 19,799 acres of irrigated land, 5,062 acres of natural hay land, 170,927 acres of dry farming land and 104,526 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the government had only 380 acres open to homestead entry. On December 1, 1924, the state had 23,149 acres of unappropriated state land.

Transportation—The main line of the Union Pacific railroad passes through the extreme northern part of the county, by way of Julesburg. The Denver branch of the Union Pacific follows the Platte river southwest from Julesburg into Logan county and on to Denver. The county has a total of 31 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Platte Valley road or Lincoln highway, which follows the course of the Union Pacific railroad through the county and is joined at Julesburg by a North and South highway, which connects the principal cities of the eastern part of the state. There are numerous county highways, generally unimproved or only drained and graded, but sufficient to take care of the present agricultural development. The county has a total of 875 miles of state and county highways, of which 57 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 558 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 29 public district schools in the county, employing 59 teachers. The county high schools at Sedgwick and Julesburg each give a full high school course, while the branch county high school at Ovid gives three years of high school work. There is a consolidated school at Ovid. There are no pri-

vate schools or colleges in the county. The average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 986, and cost, based on average attendance, was \$134.54 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of 23 school districts in the county, 14 had bond issues aggregating \$124,500 outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate is comparatively mild and very favorable for general farming and stockraising. The summers are warm and the winters are not subject to extremely low temperatures. This county lies in what is known as the rain belt of eastern Colorado, the average annual precipitation varying from 17 to 21 inches, being heaviest in the northeastern part. There is considerable variation in rainfall from year to year, but it is usually sufficient for growing without irrigation such crops as are best adapted to this locality. Usually about three-fourths of the precipitation comes during the growing season. The normal annual mean temperature at the town of Sedgwick is 48.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts is 140 at Julesburg and 147 at Sedgwick, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between May 10 and May 31 at Julesburg, and April 25 and May 27 at Sedgwick, and first in the fall between September 19 and October 24 at Julesburg, and September 12 and October 24 at Sedgwick.

Tourist Attractions—There is considerable tourist travel from the east through this county over the Platte Valley road. There are many points of historic interest, chief of which are the site of old Fort Sedgwick, the various sites of the town of Julesburg and other stations on the famous "Overland Trail," as the stage route to the gold camps was called in the early days.

Cities and Towns—The county has two incorporated towns. Julesburg, the county seat and principal town, is located on the Union Pacific railroad near the north boundary of the county. It is an important shipping point and is especially interesting because of its early history. At one time, when it was the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, it had a population of nearly 8,000. Its present population is 1,500, and its altitude is 3,500 feet above sea level. Sedgwick,

on the Union Pacific railroad, has a population of 500. Ovid is the only other post office in the county.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$11,147,885 and revenue for all purposes, \$246,851. The county levy was 4.67 mills; average town levy, 14.84 mills; and average school levy, 11.37 mills. The average of all levies was 22.14 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$30.46 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 200,000 acres of unbroken arable

land in the southern part of this county, all very fertile soil and with sufficient rainfall to produce good crops without irrigation. There has been some agricultural development in this part of the county in the past few years and the success that has attended these farming operations is the best evidence of what may be expected from the development of the unbroken areas. The records of the county assessor show that a little more than one-third of the entire area of the county was under cultivation in 1924. Only about 89 per cent of its area is in private ownership, as shown by the returns of the assessor.

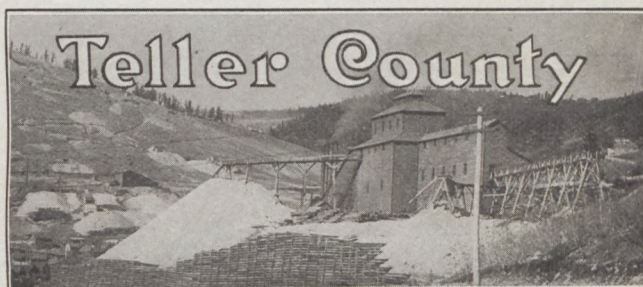
GENERAL Description—

Teller county lies in the central part of the state, directly west of Colorado Springs, with Pikes peak, the best known mountain in Colorado, lying near the eastern boundary. It is an irregular

rectangle in outline, about 27 miles long, north and south, and 21 miles wide in the southern part. Its area is 350,080 acres, or a little less than one-half that of the state of Rhode Island. Its surface is principally mountainous, with a few tracts of rolling mountain valley land. The altitude varies from 7,600 feet, in the north, to about 13,000 feet at the summits of some of the mountain peaks in the southeast. Teller county was organized in 1899 from parts of El Paso and Fremont counties and was named in honor of Henry M. Teller, for 30 years United States senator from Colorado. Cripple Creek, 126 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is mountainous except for small areas of valley land in the central and northern parts. The soil of these valleys is principally a dark colored loam of great fertility and produces fair crops, despite the short seasons. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of Teller county has varied considerably with the success of mining operations. In 1900, one year after the county was



organized, it was 29,002; in 1910 it had fallen to 14,351, chiefly as a result of the decline in mining activities. In 1920 it was 6,696, the further decrease, amounting to 53.5 per cent, being due to continued decline in mining operations. In 1920 the foreign-born population was 14.7 per cent of the total, compared with 16.4 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are Swedish, English, Canadian and Irish.

Timber — There is considerable heavy timber in the mountainous areas, principally pine and spruce. The government has 102,475 acres in national forests in the county.

Drainage and Water Supply—The northern part of the county is drained by small streams flowing into the South Fork of the South Platte river. The Arkansas divide crosses the central part of the county and a number of streams tributary to the Arkansas river rise in the southern part. The streams have their sources in regions of high precipitation and carry plenty of water throughout the year.

Industries—The principal industry is metal mining, confined largely to what is known as the Cripple Creek

district. Farming and stockraising are carried on to a limited extent in the mountain valleys. Total value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$1,287,540. Livestock on farms included 1,150 horses, 7,432 cattle and 190 swine. Some stone has been quarried for local uses. The mineral output of this county in 1923 was \$4,065,545, the largest of any county in the state. Total production from 1891 to the end of 1923 was \$324,997,969.

Crops—The principal crops in the order of their importance are potatoes, oats and hay. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$281,937, of which \$87,228 was in potatoes, \$93,838 in oats and \$42,246 in hay.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, clays, fluorspar, gold, molybdenum, phenacite, silver, tantalum, topaz, tourmaline and other gem stones; volcanic ash and a variety of building stone.

Land Classification—Of the 359,080 acres of land in the county, 176,091 acres, or 50 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 2,513 acres of natural hay land, 23,032 acres of dry farming land, 108,920 acres of grazing land and 37,814 acres of metaliferous mining claims, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the government had 38,838 acres open to homestead entry, mostly suitable only for grazing purposes. The state has 10,591 acres of unappropriated state land in the county.

Transportation—The Midland Terminal railroad runs from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and serves the intervening territory. The county has 39 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean road, which crosses the front range at Ute pass and runs through the northern part of the county. At Divide it is crossed by a North and South highway which extends south into Cripple Creek and Canon City. Another beautiful scenic highway is that running from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and south from Cripple Creek to Florence. There is also a state highway running north from Cripple Creek to a connection with the Pikes Peak highway at Florissant. There are numerous county roads and trails originally developed

principally for the accommodation of mining districts and cattle interests. The county has a total of 261 miles of state and county highways, of which 186 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay and 74 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 19 public district schools in the county, employing 48 teachers. The schools at Cripple Creek and Victor each give a full high school course; those at Florissant, Divide and Woodland Park each give one year of high school work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Daily average attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 986 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$108.71 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state.

Climatological Data—The climate here is somewhat severe. The summers are short and comparatively warm, though frost occurs in the high altitude every month in the year. The winters are long and are subject to extremely low temperatures and heavy snowfall. The average annual precipitation varies from 16 to 22 inches, being heaviest in the east-central part. Normal annual mean temperature at Victor is 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts is 91, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between May 31 and July 7, and first in the fall between August 17 and September 21.

Tourist Attractions—The Cripple Creek district has been a mecca for tourists ever since it came to be known as one of the richest gold mining districts in the world. The petrified forests and interesting fossils in the vicinity of Florissant are well known to travelers and attract many tourists. In late years these interesting and valuable remains of an ancient geological age have been largely destroyed by tourists in their constant search for "specimens." Woodland Park is a charming resort and is famous for its excellent view of Pikes peak. The construction of the Ocean to Ocean highway has greatly increased automobile tourist travel through this territory.

Cities and Towns—There are four incorporated towns in the county. Cripple Creek, the county seat and principal town, is in the south-central

part of the county in the heart of the gold mining district. It is an attractive mountain town and one of the most prosperous mining camps in the west. Its altitude is 9,375 feet above sea level, and its population, 2,250. Gillette has a population of 50; Goldfield, at an altitude of 9,996 feet, has a population of 350; and Victor has a population of 1,500. Other post offices in the county are: Divide, Elkton, Florissant, Independence, Rosemont and Woodland Park.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$6,936,490, and revenue for all purposes, \$290,082. The county levy was 13.30 mills; average town levy, 52.75 mills; and average school levy, 13.12 mills. The average of all levies was 41.82 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, levies and permits and special assessments in 1922 were

\$16.03 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are perhaps in the direction of mining development. In recent years much capital has been profitably employed in the extension of deep mining operations and the construction of tunnels to remove the water from lower workings of the mines. The producing district is very small, but it is not beyond the range of possibility that an extension of tunnels may trace ore veins into a territory outside of the district now being worked. It is well known that geologists, during the early history of Colorado, reported unfavorably on the Cripple Creek district because of the peculiar geological formations here, and these same peculiar formations make it almost impossible to determine what the extent of the ore bodies is.

GENERAL Description—

Washington county lies in the northeastern part of the state. A small section of the northwestern part is in the irrigated valley of the Platte river, and the remainder lies principally in the prairie district of eastern Colorado, where farming is followed without irrigation. It is of an irregular rectangular outline, 60 miles long, north and south, and 48 miles wide in the southern part. The width of the northern half is about 36 miles. Its area is 1,613,440 acres, or about 260,000 acres greater than that of the state of Delaware. It is principally a rolling prairie. The altitude varies from about 4,000 feet in the north to 4,800 feet in the extreme southwest. The county was organized in 1887 from a part of Weld county. A part of it was taken in 1889 to form Yuma county, and parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed in 1903. Akron, 112 miles by rail from Denver, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—Few counties in the state have a more uniform sur-



face than Washington county. The valley of the Platte river crosses the extreme northwestern corner. The remainder is a level or rolling prairie, with fertile soil, well adapted to cultivation. In the north the soil is a sandy loam with a mixture of adobe and other harder elements, but only a few small areas have so much sand as to make them unsuitable for cultivation. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily and rather rapidly since 1900, when it was 1,120; in 1910 it was 6,002 and in 1920 it was 11,208, the increase for the decade being 86.7 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 14,156. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 6 per cent of the total, compared with 8.5 per cent

in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are German, Russian, Canadian and Mexican.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arickaree river flows across the extreme southeastern corner and Red Willow creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Republican, crosses the northeastern corner. Other streams are all tributaries of the South Platte river, which flows across the extreme northwest corner of the county. These streams carry no reliable supply of water for irrigation. A strong underflow of water is found in most sections of the county and is reached at depths varying from 75 to 200 feet. Wells drilled to this underflow are pumped principally by windmills and furnish most of the water for domestic purposes and for livestock. In some cases a limited amount of water from wells is used for irrigation.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and dairying. Formerly stockraising was practically the only occupation of the people living here, but in the past 20 years general agriculture has been developed rapidly and successfully, and dairy farming has largely taken the place of general stockraising, especially where the stockmen relied on free range for their pasture. This free range, which at one time made this section of Colorado a paradise for Texas longhorn steers, has in recent years been cut up into small farms, which in most cases are being cultivated today. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$21,299,529. Livestock on farms included 18,261 horses, 32,810 cattle, and 37,147 swine.

Crops—The principal crops in the order of their importance are wheat, corn, barley, hay, sorghums, beans, rye, oats and sugar beets. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$5,384,082, of which \$2,645,805, or approximately one-half, was in wheat, \$939,954 in corn, \$687,651 in barley, \$474,459 in hay, \$273,745 in sorghums, \$103,632 in beans, \$82,336 in rye, \$63,143 in oats, and \$50,083 in sugar beets. Of the total area in cultivation, 29.3 per cent was in corn, 40.2 per cent in winter wheat, 4 per cent in spring wheat, 11.4 per cent in barley, 4.9 per cent in sorghums. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 10.5

bushels; corn, 14 bushels; oats, 16.5 bushels; barley, 16.5 bushels; potatoes, 43.1 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, which have been utilized to a limited extent for brick making; fluorspar, fuller's earth, gravel, building sand and building stone.

Land Classification—Of a total of 1,613,440 acres in the county, 1,472,301 acres, or 91 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 6,565 acres of irrigated land, 1,129,948 acres of dry farming land, and 333,598 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the government had 1,160 acres of land open to homestead entry, mostly sandy soil and of little value. On December 1, 1924, the state had 97,808 acres of unappropriated state land, including considerable dry farming land.

Transportation—The Burlington railroad runs across the northern part of the county by way of Akron and Otis, and the Union Pacific railroad crosses the extreme northwestern corner. The county has a total of 40 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway is that running east and west through the county near the right of way of the Burlington railroad. This road is crossed at Otis, Akron and Brush by north and south highways, all of which are growing in importance as the southern part of the county develops. There are numerous county roads, generally unimproved or only graded, but sufficient for the present time to take care of the agricultural development. The county has a total of 3,116 miles of state and county highways, of which 665 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay, and 665 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 125 public district schools in the county, employing 175 teachers. The high schools at Akron and Otis each give a full high school course, while those at Cope and Burdett give three years of high school work, and those at Hillrose, Platner, Abbott, Dillingham and Woodrow give two years. There is a consolidated school at Burdett. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. Average daily attendance in the pub-

lic schools in 1924 was 2,775, and cost, based on average attendance, \$108.71 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of 78 school districts in the county, 24 had bond issues, aggregating \$216,300, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate here is much the same as that of other sections of eastern Colorado. The summers are long and warm, generally favorable for farming and stockraising. The average annual rainfall in the eastern part varies from 15 to 18 inches, and in the western part from 12 to 15 inches. Probably three-fourths of it comes during the growing season. The normal annual mean temperature at Cope is 49.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts at Akron is 142, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between May 12 and June 5, and first in the fall between September 15 and October 8.

Tourist Attractions—There is comparatively little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, but large numbers of automobile travelers cross the county by way of the Burlington highway to the mountainous district further west.

Cities and Towns—There are two incorporated towns in the county. Akron, the county seat and principal town, is a division point on the Burlington railroad near the central part of the county. It is the center of a prosperous agricultural district and is growing rapidly. Its altitude is 4,300

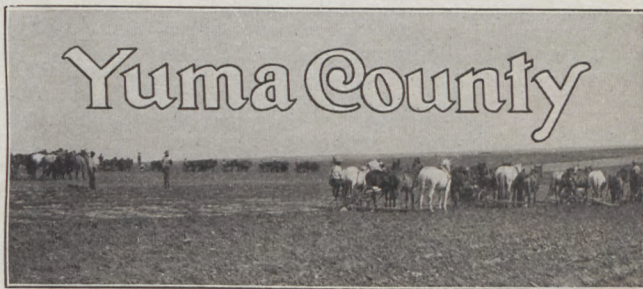
feet above sea level and population, 1,500. Otis has a population of 500. Other post offices in the county are: Abbott, Anton, Arickaree, Burdett, Cope, De Nova, Elba, Harrisburg, Hyde, Lindon, Messex, Pinneo, Planter, Rago, Simpson, Thurman, Waitley and Woodrow.

Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$26,892,265, and revenue for all purposes, \$522,640. The county levy was 4.50 mills; average town levy, 11.94 mills; and average school levy, 10.08 mills. The average of all levies was 19.43 mills, compared with an average of 27.30 mills for the state. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$20.30 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is perhaps 700,000 acres of arable land in this county which has never been broken. The government experiment farm, near Akron, is equipped to furnish newcomers in this locality with the most desirable information about suitable crops and proper methods of farming. Dairying has been developed very rapidly in the territory adjacent to the Burlington railroad in the past decade and dairy farmers have generally made excellent profits. This industry has been rapidly extended into the districts more remote from railroads and promises within a few years to become the basis of farming operations in most all sections of the county.

GENERAL Description —

Yuma county is in the northeastern part of the state, the eastern boundary being formed by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. It is a part of the great prairie section that forms eastern Colorado. Its outline is rectangular, 60 miles long, north and south, and about 40 miles wide. Its area is 1,514,880 acres, or a little more than one-half that of the state of Connecticut. The surface is a



rolling prairie. The altitude varies from 3,500 feet in the east to 4,200 feet in the southwest, the average being about 3,750 feet. This county was organized in 1889 from a part of

Washington county. Parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed to it in 1903. Wray, 165 miles from Denver by rail, is the county seat.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally rolling prairie, broken by a few low ranges of hills in the northern part and along the North Fork of the Republican river. The plains section south of the Republican river is one of the best non-irrigated farming districts in Colorado. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. It is very fertile, easily worked, and produces good yields of practically all crops grown in this latitude. No soil survey of this territory is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily since its organization. In 1900 it was 1,729; in 1910 it was 8,499, the increase being partly accounted for by additional territory in 1903. In 1920 it was 13,897, the increase during the decade being 63.5 per cent. Estimated population in 1925 was 16,955. The foreign-born population in 1920 was 3.7 per cent of the total, compared with 6.2 per cent in 1910. The principal foreign nationalities are German, Russian, Swedish and English.

Drainage and Water Supply—The North Fork of the Republican river has its source in the county, fed by springs, and flows eastward into Nebraska. The Arickaree river flows northeast across the south half of the county and enters the Republican soon after it passes out of Colorado into Nebraska. The South Fork of the Republican river flows across the southeast corner. There are numerous small streams tributary to these rivers in various sections of the county, most of which have running water the entire year. There is comparatively little irrigated land in this county. Water for domestic purposes, of excellent quality, is obtained principally from wells and is reached here at depths varying from 10 feet to 190 feet. These wells, pumped by windmills, furnish a considerable portion of the water for livestock.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and dairying. This county is one of the principal grain-producing non-irrigated districts of the state. It was formerly a popular range country and stock-raising is still carried on extensively, but stock are usually fattened for the

market here instead of being sold for feeders as formerly. Dairy farming has been developed rather extensively in the past 10 years and has been very successful. The value of all farm property on January 1, 1925, as reported by the census bureau, was \$24,108,908. Livestock on farms included 16,990 horses, 41,368 cattle, and 43,087 swine. In 1919 the county had 24 manufacturing establishments, with an annual output valued at \$210,229.

Crops—The principal crops, in the order of their importance, are wheat, corn, barley, hay, sorghums, rye, oats and potatoes. The farm value of all crops in 1924 was \$6,848,398, of which \$3,503,726 was in wheat, \$1,933,879 in corn, \$371,115 in barley, \$367,218 in hay, \$348,881 in sorghums, and \$130,581 in rye. Of the total area in cultivation, 42.9 per cent was in corn, 34.4 per cent in winter wheat, and 6.1 per cent in sorghums. Average yields per acre over a five-year period were, winter wheat, 12.6 bushels; corn, 17 bushels; oats, 19 bushels; barley, 18.9 bushels; potatoes, 39.8 bushels.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, which have been used to a limited extent in the manufacture of brick; gravel, building sand and building stone.

Land Classification—Of the total of 1,514,880 acres of land in the county, 1,413,507 acres, or 93 per cent, is patented land in private ownership, including 5,516 acres of irrigated land, 1,800 acres of natural hay land, 697,750 acres of dry farming land, and 706,178 acres of grazing land, the remainder being in town lots and railway rights of way. On July 1, 1925, the government had only 2,080 acres of government land open to homestead entry. On December 1, 1924, the state had 51,659 acres of unappropriated state land, which can be leased or purchased upon favorable terms.

Transportation—The main line of the Burlington railroad runs across the center of the county, this being the only railroad. The county has a total of 40 miles of railroad.

Highways—The principal state highway is that which follows the course of the Burlington railroad east and west through the county. It is crossed by North and South highways at Wray and Yuma. There are numerous county highways generally only imperfectly improved but sufficient to take care of the present agricultural development.

The county has a total of 1,820 miles of state and county highways, of which 222 miles is surfaced with gravel and sand clay, and 1,676 miles graded, the remainder being unimproved.

Educational—There are 132 public district schools in the county, employing 215 teachers. The county high school at Wray and the union high school at Yuma each give four years of high school work, while the schools at Eckley and Joes give three years of high school work; those at Vernon, Armel and Laird give two years, and those at Waverly and District No. 20 (near Wray) give one year. There are consolidated schools at Joes, Laird, Yuma and Wray. There are no private schools or colleges in the county. The average daily attendance in the public schools in 1924 was 3,234 and cost, based on average attendance, was \$106.67 per capita, compared with \$129.51 per capita for the state. Of the 106 school districts in the county, 24 had bond issues, aggregating \$274,635, outstanding on January 1, 1925.

Climatological Data—The climate here is much the same as that in other sections of eastern Colorado and is practically identical with the climate of western Kansas and Nebraska. The summers are warm and comparatively long, well suited for general farming and stockraising. The winters are mild. This section is in what is known as the rain belt of eastern Colorado. The average annual rainfall varies from 18 to 20 inches, about three-fourths of it coming during the growing season. The normal annual mean temperature at Wray is 50.8 degrees Fahrenheit. The average number of days between killing frosts is 168, the last killing frost in the spring usually occurring between April 11 and June 2, and first in the fall between September 28 and October 25.

Tourist Attractions—Although there is little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, there is considerable automobile tourist travel across the county by way of the Burlington high-

way to the mountainous districts further west. There are some points of historic interest in the county, chief of which is Beecher Island, in the Arickaree river, 16 miles south of Wray, where General George A. Forsyth, with a band of 50 scouts, fought an engagement with about 1,000 Indian warriors in the latter part of 1868.

Cities and Towns—There are three incorporated towns in the county. The principal city is Wray, the county seat, located on the Burlington railroad, in the eastern part of the county. It is an important shipping point and the center of a very prosperous agricultural section. It is also an important supply station for a large farming district to the south. Its altitude is 3,500 feet above sea level, and it has a population of 1,800. Yuma, near the western boundary, on the Burlington railroad, is the second city in size and a very important shipping point. It has a population of 1,300. Eckley, on the Burlington railroad, has a population of 350. Other post offices in the county are: Abarr, Alvin, Armel, Heartstrong, Idalia, Joes, Kirk, Laird, Mildred, Schramm, Vernon and Wages.

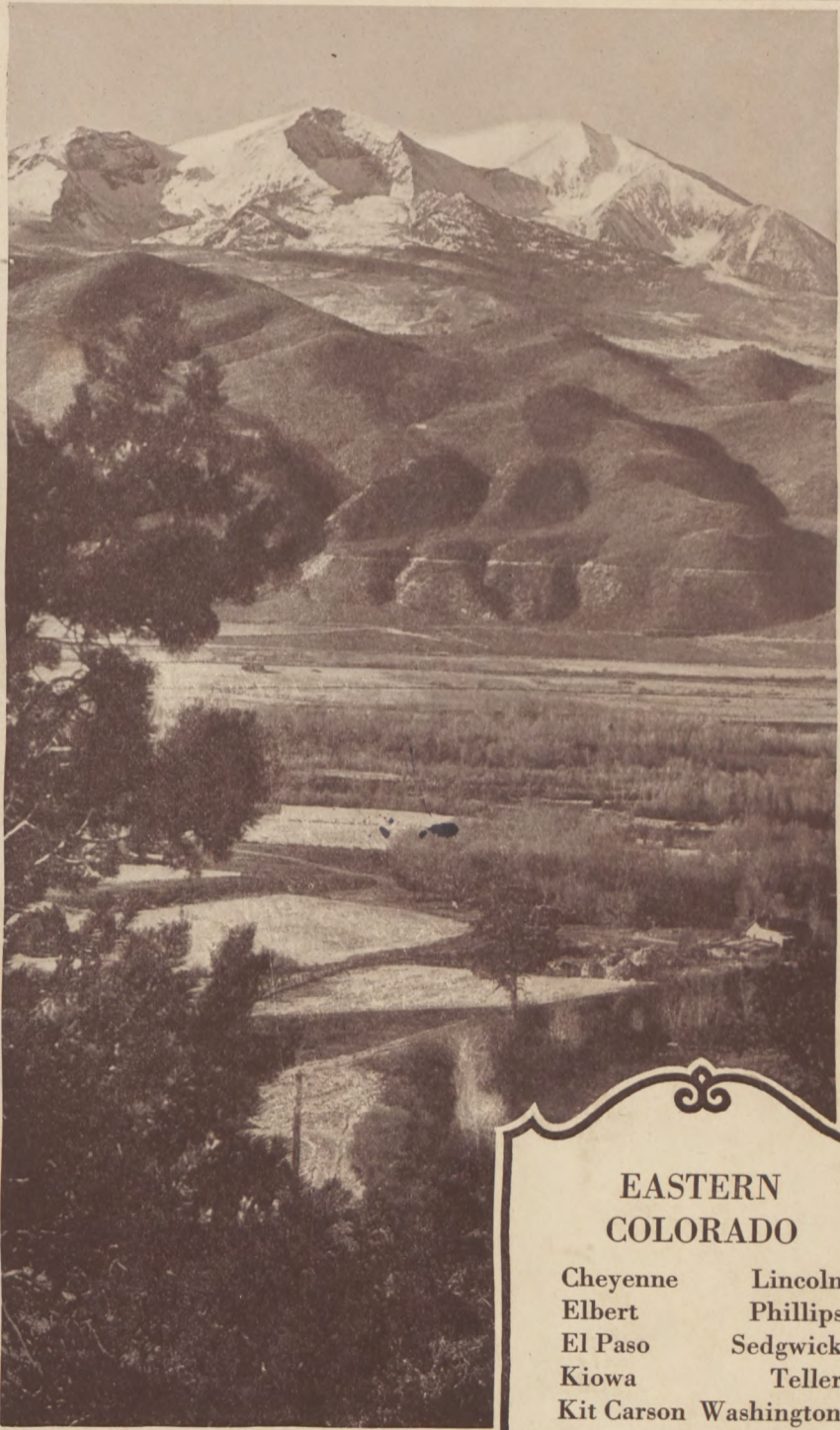
Taxation—The assessed value of all property in 1923 was \$25,298,870 and revenue for all purposes, \$671,580. The county levy was 5.70 mills; average town levy, 18.41 mills, and average school levy, 14.76 mills. The average of all levies was 26.55 mills, compared with an average for the state of 27.30 mills. Taxes, licenses and permits and special assessments in 1922 were \$19.34 per capita, compared with \$17.23 per capita for the state.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the direction of agricultural development. Fully 90 per cent of the area of the county is arable land, of which not to exceed 30 per cent is now in cultivation. The uniform success of farming operations here in the past ten years is the best evidence of what may be expected from the development of the unbroken areas.

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