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Wm. Hedges Robinson Jr.

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Potentialities for the Practice of Law in Colorado

BY WM. HEDGES ROBINSON, JR.*

I.

THE LAWYER-VETERAN AND HIS PROBLEMS

A. *The Problems*

The Colorado Bar Association, like most bar associations, wants to do everything within its power to aid the returning lawyer-veteran in re-establishing himself in the profession. But it is faced with a very difficult problem for the reason that the practice of law is essentially founded upon personal relationships and also because the success of a lawyer depends upon who and what he knows. Once a client acquires confidence in the ability and integrity of his attorney, there is little inclination to change attorneys, and this fact is especially true in the rural areas of the state, where a lawyer is generally regarded as a "family attorney" and advisor. This personal relationship in the rural communities is one that requires continual contact between lawyer and client, even though the contact may be no more than personal salutation, or a speech at a service club by the lawyer. But in the city where memories are short and lawyers are many, any long absence will completely wipe out a personal practice. The physical visual presence of the lawyer is the one thing that holds his practice together. Long absence is its greatest disintegrator.

It is also a valued asset for an attorney to be well acquainted with public officials, prominent citizens and business men in his community, and since the war there have been substantial changes in this personnel, but to a person on the spot this change has been gradual and adjustments have been readily made. To a person long absent from his community, the adjustments caused by these changes will be abrupt and severe.

Law firms, on the other hand, tend to retain the practice of an absent partner or employee. This is true largely because a client looks upon the firm as an entity and the individualism of the private practitioner is merged in the firm identity. But even in the firm the loss of an individual personality may cause it to lose business that under normal circumstances would gravitate to the absent partner or employee. This

*Of Denver, Secretary of the Colorado Bar Association.

loss can, for the most part, be absorbed without appreciably affecting net income by a law firm or partnership; and yet the readjustments occasioned by a returning serviceman to a pre-war partnership likewise can be severe. Few firms or partnerships, however, exist outside of Denver.

It is doubtful, in this state at least, if any cushion could be or can be prepared in advance to absorb the loss, which indubitably will come to the private practitioner. Arrangements which were made so that an individual's practice was handled in absentia by another lawyer has its limitations in time, the capacity of the other lawyer, and the willingness of the client to abide by the arrangement. Over any long period of time, such a cushion tends to disappear.

Moreover, law in these days is a constantly changing thing. Statutes and decisions, rules and regulations are ground out with such rapidity that even a lawyer actually engaged in practice finds it difficult to remain current in the general major developments. Loss of contact with current events in the profession, and lack of use of the techniques for any long period (which in many cases is now over four years) is a handicap of too great proportion to expect a lawyer, who is forced to earn a livelihood, to overcome. Such a handicap has serious financial consequences to the lawyer and may produce a serious loss for the client.

These facts, then, are self-evident, but they do not answer any of the problems which will face the returning veteran, nor do they provide for themselves a way for any solution. It is easy enough to talk about the returning veteran and generalize about his problems. There already has been much loose talk and idle chatter on these subjects. But as a matter of fact, little is known about the returning veteran or about his specific needs in spite of the fact that this information is vital for any sound post-war planning by the profession.

Plans must be built around actual individuals and deal with concrete situations. As a basis for future plans, the Colorado Bar Association decided to ask two fundamental questions: Who is the returning veteran? What are his needs? These questions must be answered before any program can be outlined. Obviously, if the association doesn't know for whom it is planning, nor what needs will exist, it is foolish to talk about assistance to the serviceman.

B. *The Veteran*

To obtain the answers to the first question, the Colorado Bar Association sent out a questionnaire to all lawyers in service and consulted its card catalogue of such men. There were in excess of 250 lawyers from Colorado in service. This figure represents approximately 17% of the lawyer population of the state and will probably climb another 2% before the occupation is over. Of the men in service 31%

have never practiced, or have practiced for less than a year before entering the service, 42% have practiced more than a year and less than five years. Those practicing more than five years and less than ten equal 18%, and 9% have practiced longer than a ten-year period.

These figures mean that the great bulk of the servicemen have had little, if any, practical experience, that they have forgotten much which they have learned in law school, and that in all probability they will have an extremely difficult time again to orient themselves within their profession. Hence, it is evident that a large measure of guidance, assistance and understanding cooperation must be exercised by the bar to assure that veteran-lawyers are able to re-establish themselves in the practice of law. This need is ably pointed out by a serviceman in one of his answers to the questionnaire. He writes:

“When I graduated from law school I had no contacts whereby I could establish myself with a law firm and be assured of any substantial future.

“I entered practice in a fair-sized Colorado town as I lived near there and was familiar with the town and its possibilities. My first and only year of practice was typical of any young attorney's first year by himself. My income was limited, but at the time I enlisted in the Air Corps it was apparent that I would have undoubtedly been able to establish a practice that would be more than satisfactory.

“I was unable to practice long enough to become an integral part of the community or establish a practice that I could return to after the war. As a result, re-entry into the practice after the ‘duration’ will mean in effect that I will start from scratch.

“Since I have been in the service I have married, like so many of us who felt that if we waited until the war was over and we were established in civilian life again before marrying, we would be almost eligible for an old-age pension.

“I would like to return to that town and practice law. I have no present contacts with any attorneys or firm, nor do I have any present plans for association with anyone.

“As I have not yet been faced with the reality of returning from service and making a living for myself in civilian life, my problem does not presently strike me as being serious. My attitude will probably be completely different when I actually meet the problem.

“My situation is typical of many young attorneys who will return from service with the hope of establishing a law practice. Many of us will unquestionably require financial assistance in

establishing an office and a library. Obviously, none of us can be assured a substantial practice. The desire of the Colorado Bar Association to assist its young attorneys upon their return to civilian life is admirable, but because of the nature of the profession, the scope of operation is definitely limited. However, it is suggested that possibly the association could conduct a survey of established firms and attorneys in the state with a view to ascertaining their need for new and young attorneys in their firm. If association or re-entries into firms could be successfully effected after the attorney has returned from service, the latter would be assured of some income, and the prospects of building his own practice.

"In my particular case I have been quite fortunate, as my Army service both as an enlisted man and an officer has been devoted exclusively to legal work. Many of my fellow attorneys have not been that fortunate and as a consequence will, in addition to finding a place for themselves, require substantially more than a one-week Refresher Law Course. A temporary 'apprenticeship' with established attorneys for law firms would result in a substantial 'indoctrination law course,' and would also assure the attorney of either making the association a permanent one, or enabling him after a reasonable 'shock absorbing' period to strike out for himself in practice."

This letter pictures vividly the lawyer and many of his problems. Concretely as to some of the needs of these servicemen, the survey indicates that the great majority of the men who have been graduated since 1941 expect, and must have, an annual income of not less than \$2,000 and desire annual incomes of not less than \$3,000. There is evidence also that this group will require the greatest supervision and assistance by the bar, but is the least likely to need financial aid. While approximately 50 per cent of the group is married, only 14 per cent have any children or dependents. This lack of dependents and the financial demands caused by them, plus the youth and aggressions of this group, and probably a joint financial effort by husband and wife, indicates that the financial question will not involve this group too greatly.

The next group — those graduated since 1935 — will require a higher annual income. Figures for estimated annual income requirements vary from \$2,000 to \$4,000, with the great preponderance centering around the \$3,600 level. About 38% of these lawyers are unmarried. Of the 62% who are married, approximately 80% have one or more children, nearly 50% have two or more children, and 10% have three or more children. This group will require orientation courses, and probably some financial assistance.

The group which was graduated prior to 1935 estimates its annual income requirement from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Better than 90% of this group is married, and slightly more than 24% are without dependents. The average number of children for this group is two per family.

On the whole the servicemen predominately come from small towns. But there is a definite indication of a desire to relocate in larger cities. This desire is strengthened by a feeling that it will be as easy to begin afresh in a strange place as to attempt to gather up a practice which has been abandoned any length of time. A few men indicate a desire to continue with the services, very few have any preference for governmental positions, and about eleven per cent indicate that they will abandon law practice and enter private business. The bulk of those who state they will enter business centers around the men who have been graduated more than five years, but less than fifteen years. Undoubtedly, this is the group which, because of financial requirements, will have the greatest difficulty in re-establishing itself in the profession on a financial plane equal to that which it enjoyed prior to the war.

C. *His Wants*

This is the picture of returning servicemen. Now what are his known wants?

1. **An opportunity to learn.**

The survey indicates very definitely that the serviceman wants rather comprehensive refresher courses made available upon his discharge so that he can be in a position to compete with those who remained at home. Only 6.3% of the returned questionnaires indicated that the servicemen have no use for such courses. Interest in the types of courses varied somewhat with the age groups. For those who had never entered active practice, chief interest centers on courses in probate and real property law. The serviceman who had been graduated after 1935 finds his chief interest in taxation, the recent federal statutes, torts, administrative law, probate, real property, trusts and contracts in that order. Taxation led all other subjects by almost two to one preference for this group. In the succeeding age group, namely those that had been graduated after 1930, but before 1935, the interest lies chiefly in recent federal statutes, probate, taxation, pleading and real property. There is not much divergency in the expression of opinion in this group. In the group which had been graduated prior to 1930 but subsequent to 1925, probate, insurance, taxation, real property and corporation law are chief subjects of interest, and the remaining group is interested in pleading, property and insurance law.

Without reference to age groups, paramount interest of servicemen is in taxation, recent federal and state legislation, probate law, pleading

and real property. Their secondary interest is in trusts, administrative law, insurance, torts, and contracts. There are some requests for courses in constitutional developments since 1941, equity, evidence, criminal law and domestic relations. A few favor a general type of refresher course, but the great majority desired refreshing in specific subjects.

2. An opportunity to earn.

Next to the desire for refresher courses is the suggestion that the bar should maintain an aggressive placement bureau to help returning veterans find locations or jobs. There is some indication from the questionnaire that there may be a complete shifting of lawyer population in the state after the war, with a pronounced drift to the larger centers of population. This shift will mean that new places and opportunities for practice must be explored and that there must be in existence an office which can aid in the relocation of these returning servicemen.

The wants of the men reflect largely the age group. The primary desire of the young group is for a job, the next group desires an opportunity to associate or to office with established lawyers or law firms. The last two age groups indicate preference for partnerships or individual practice. There is a large number in each age group, except the group having had no actual practice before entering the service, who indicate a preference to practice alone.

The bar faces a serious problem in attempting to re-locate or re-establish men who have been gone from their communities for many months. There will be requests for office facilities, requests to share law libraries, requests for available locations, requests for information on civil service legal jobs. There will be requests to counsel with older attorneys and to aid in securing court appointments. The multitude of these tasks suggests that the placement committee system, which has functioned well in the past, will be unable to meet these heavy post-war demands, and that a new method, possibly requiring a full time or part time director or assistant will be needed. Perhaps even new techniques of supervised assistance, such as apprenticeships, should be worked out for the youngest age group.

Undoubtedly new fields of practice will have to be developed, prospective employer and employee will have to be brought together with rapidity, and areas of potential practice will have to be explored. Such tasks seem beyond the time and facilities of the volunteer committee system.

3. Loaning facilities.

Strangely enough there does not seem to be much need for a loan fund of some sort to aid the returning veteran during the first year or so after his return from practice. Less than 2% of those answering the

questionnaire believed that they would require financial aid. Whether the great majority have ample reserves to enable them to re-establish their practice or make new connections—which seems unlikely—or whether they believe existing and potential federal legislation will be ample to provide their financial necessities for this period, is difficult to say. In any event, it is probable that there will not be great need for a loan fund, although this subject should be investigated more thoroughly before being dismissed. Such a fund will never be necessary if the opportunity to earn and the freedom from fear is provided.

4. Aggressive representation by the bar.

There are other wants. These wants are not so articulately expressed but one feels them nevertheless in reading the answers contained in the questionnaires. There is a definite opinion on the part of the younger men that the older lawyers should act as advisers until the servicemen can become re-established. There is a desire on the part of all groups that the bar should be aggressive in protecting the rights of the lawyer and that there should be a vigorous campaign against unauthorized practice; that there should be group advertising by the bar association; that there should be at least a limited minimum fee schedule on a state-wide basis; that the social security laws should be extended to include the legal profession; that the anti-lawyer complex of federal bureaus and departments should be corrected; that the state association should be made more cohesive and have greater working capital; that the national bar association should be made more workable, more representative, more powerful and of more value to the individual lawyer.

There seems to be a realization that a more unified legal profession—united from the community through the state and into the national organization—is necessary, and that it in turn will bring about a better standard of living for the legal profession and a better type of legal service to the community. The idea of a bar association as a social group seems to have been forsaken by the servicemen and the idea of a unified and united bar intent on the problems of the profession and of the judicial system seems to have taken its place.

5. Freedom from fear.

While it is a problem not so specifically mentioned, there is growing concern among the profession as a whole that there is no adequate insurance program available, except at too great a cost, which meets the needs of the profession. This program should be comprehensive enough to cover medical benefits, income loss or stoppage because of serious illness or old age, and a retirement plan. Probably the most satisfactory method of covering several aspects of such coverage would be to extend the social security and old-age benefit laws to cover the legal profession

—at least on a voluntary basis. There is a definite feeling on the part of a representative number of lawyers that the field of these laws should be extended. Two spectres haunt most lawyers—incapacitating illness or injury, and lack of adequate income in old age. These are spectres which can be easily laid by a united program sponsored by all state bar associations.

II. POTENTIALITIES FOR PRACTICE

A. *The General Situation*

Undoubtedly the war has made far greater potentialities for law practice in Colorado; but equally without doubt, many of these potentialities will disappear in the very near future. The returning of the soldier-lawyer, and the lawyer temporarily employed by federal or state bureaus or by war-time industries, to private practice will decrease the opportunities for income which existed during the war. In addition the number of positions available in federal or state service will decrease. With more men available for fewer jobs, naturally the income level will be lowered. Whether it will return within the next five or six years to that of 1941 is doubtful; but it is equally doubtful if the overall average income for lawyers in the state will be substantially greater in 1947 than in 1941, unless (a) the services release fewer lawyer-veterans than is now indicated, (b) industrial or governmental employment of lawyers continues at a high level, (c) there is an increased demand for legal services or new fields of service are developed, and (d) the low number of lawyers graduated from law schools has a greater effect than can now be foreseen—a very doubtful possibility.

It might be well to refer briefly to the economic survey of the legal profession in Colorado conducted in 1940 by a Colorado Bar committee of which Mark H. Harrington was chairman. This survey was made at a time which would indicate a nearly normal income year, although it might be that the average income would be slightly over these figures for the immediate post-war years; whether, however, the actual net, taking into account increased cost of living, would be any greater is very doubtful. In any event the findings can be accepted for these purposes as reflecting the average income which can be expected in a normal future.

These tables which show net income are as follows:

Salaried Associates

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 1,195.00
31 to 40 years of age, \$4,104.00, but eliminating from this average one rather large salary, the average is.....	3,787.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	2,690.00
Over 50 years of age.....	2,767.00
Group average is \$2,661.00, but group average after removing one large salary is.....	2,490.00

Independent Practice Sharing Office Expense with Others

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 1,372.00
31 to 40 years of age.....	2,757.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	2,688.00
Over 50 years of age.....	2,526.00
Group average.....	2,509.00

Independent Practice by Self

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 1,786.00
31 to 40 years of age, \$3,198.00, but after removing one large income, average is.....	2,671.00
41 to 50 years of age, \$5,156.00, but after removing one large income, average is.....	4,332.00
Over 50 years of age, \$4,032.00, but after removing one large income, average is.....	3,075.00
Group average is \$3,786.00, but group average after removing three large incomes is.....	3,094.00

Practice as a Partner

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 2,572.00
31 to 40 years of age, \$4,173.00, but removing one large income, average is.....	3,746.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	6,833.00
Over 50 years of age.....	6,487.00
Group average is \$5,188.00, but group average after removing one large income is.....	5,080.00

The overall average was \$3,630.00, but eliminating the five large incomes which seemed disproportionately large for the classifications under which they came, the overall average was \$3,198.00. These averages did not take into consideration those members of the bar who were employed on a full time salary basis by business concerns, or who held political office. The average for this group, however, was \$4,107.00, and with the removal of one rather large salary, the average became \$3,475.00.

The comparable averages for the attorneys practicing outside of Denver were found to be as follows:

Paid Associate

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 1,474.00
31 to 40 years of age.....	2,500.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	No answers
Over 50 years of age.....	4,721.00
Group average.....	2,389.00

Independent Practice Sharing Office Expense with Others

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 1,358.00
31 to 40 years of age.....	2,048.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	3,862.00
Over 50 years of age.....	2,027.00
Group average.....	2,184.00

Independent Practice by Self

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 1,541.00
31 to 40 years of age.....	2,630.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	3,689.00
Over 50 years of age.....	2,833.00
Group average.....	2,849.00

Practice as a Partner

30 years of age and under.....	\$ 2,553.00
31 to 40 years of age.....	2,871.00
41 to 50 years of age.....	4,874.00
Over 50 years of age.....	3,242.00
Group average.....	3,202.00

The overall average for attorneys outside of Denver was \$2,832.00, and the overall average for all attorneys throughout the entire state was \$3,269.00, and with the elimination of five rather substantial incomes, the overall average for the entire state was \$3,031.00

The conclusions from these figures made by Mr. Harrington were (1) The overall average is higher in Denver than outside of that city, but increased living costs there offset this extra income, (2) lawyers under 30 and over 60 tend to have low incomes, and the greatest period of economic productivity is in the 40-50 age groups, (3) lawyers practicing as partners tend to earn more than lawyers practicing individually, (4) from 15-20% of the lawyers supplement their incomes by non-legal work.

These figures and conclusions indicate that the average lawyer in Colorado cannot expect any great financial award from practicing law if conditions in the future are no better or no worse than in the past. Two pertinent inquiries suggest themselves: (1) Is there any reason to believe that the future will be better than the past? (2) Are there underdeveloped fields of law practice that should be producing income to the lawyers?

The answer to the first question would seem to be in the negative unless we presuppose that we have found an affirmative answer to the second question. Colorado ranks 17th in the nation in ratio of population to each lawyer, according to the 1940 census. The ratio for the entire nation is one lawyer for every 733 persons, that for Colorado is one for every 772 in 1940, and in 1945 it is one to 690.* There are at present 1,628 lawyers in Colorado, including 273 in the military service and in essential war positions. This portion should be compared with other states. Michigan, for example, has a density of 1 to 859; Illinois almost 1 to 1,300 (Cook County excepted). When it is considered that there are no large industries in Colorado, and no special demands for lawyers in this state such as may exist in the large commercial trading or industrial centers, then it is apparent that the lawyer ratio in Colorado is high, and present trends indicate that it will stay at the same level. As will be demonstrated later in the detailed survey of the counties in the state, there are not many indications of substantial immediate growth in

*The 1945 report of the A. B. A. Special Committee on the Economic Condition of the Bar shows the national ratio of lawyers to population is one to 777. Seventy-two per cent of this ratio is in private practice, 11% in public office, 15% in military service, and 2% inactive. However, the Colorado count by this committee is nearly 200 short of the number of lawyers in the state.

population, nor any reason to suspect that the economy of the state will be changed in the near future. Agriculture, mining, and tourists will constitute the main items of business in the state. None of these directly promise much immediate benefit to the lawyer's income.

The only possibilities which seem to exist to improve present conditions are: (1) Serious consideration to reducing overhead by elimination or reduction of library costs by county ownership of law libraries, some co-operative buying plan by reducing overhead through office-sharing arrangements and like plans, and by adoption of business methods in law office management, (2) increasing fees to be charged, and in that connection to work out at least a limited fee schedule, and to make an earnest appraisal of the cost of practicing law and an adjustment of fees so that both the lawyer and the public receive quid pro quo, (3) eliminating all forms of unauthorized practice, (4) vigorous bar association advertising campaign to acquaint the people with the nature of the lawyers' services and the need for legal advice, (5) a general streamlining of the practice of law, eliminating the fuss and feathers which cling to it, (6) integration of the bar so that it may present a united front on problems which are vital to the profession and relieve itself of public misapprehension and suspicion, and perhaps (7) a substantial limitation on the number of persons who are licensed to practice.

The answer to the first question, then, seems to depend largely upon united action by the profession as a whole, since there is nothing in the economic picture of the state to warrant undue optimism. By bringing about mass action, the veteran does remedy his situation, but that is only a long-time remedy. His chances for financial improvement then seem to lie in the ability to discover new fields of practice and to locate in the best possible location in the state for the practice of law.

The most obvious field of practice which has been ignored is that of consultation. Many lawyers make no charges for consultation by clients in the hope, perhaps, that some day they will secure a nice estate or expensive litigation. But by adhering to such methods, lawyers are defeating themselves and injuring the profession. Doctors and dentists do not give away their time and medicine and use up their supplies without charge in the thought that some day the patient may require an appendectomy or a new denture. On the contrary, they charge for consultations and visits and everyone expects them to do so, even their close friends. But a lawyer is believed by many, including not a few of the profession, to be entitled to compensation only if he prepares some intricate or unusual document or rescues the client from a difficult legal situation or actually appears in court in the client's behalf. Certainly it is time for lawyers to correct this attitude. They should realize that most clients will have a greater respect for the lawyer and a deeper personal feeling of assurance when charged for advice or service.

In addition to extension of consultation practice a thorough investigation should be made of the possibilities of representation of clients in the lower income brackets in the three largest cities in this state. In other cities in other states some beginnings were made in this undeveloped field and tentative results indicate that an adequate living could be made if legal services were made available to this group on a basis which they could afford to pay.

Further possibilities exist in the larger cities of the establishment of neighborhood law offices. The appearance of such offices has begun in Denver, and lawyers who maintain these offices assert that they obtain a good living from sources which ordinarily would not come to a downtown law office. A comparison to this device in the rural areas is the maintenance by one lawyer or firm of an office in each of several small towns and villages. Such offices are profitably maintained by several lawyers in the state with a scheduled time for appearance in each town. Thus while neither place would adequately support a lawyer, several of them together contribute a comfortable income. These two methods, one urban and one rural, have not been thoroughly developed in Colorado, and offer opportunities provided good locations are selected and overhead expense is kept at a minimum.

Specialized type of work is another possibility. It is notorious that the fields of tax law and administrative law generally have been largely ignored. Perhaps some check should be made into the patent law field. Some opportunities exist on the teaching staffs of the universities, and in civil service careers.

Finally, it would seem possible to divert to lawyers that work which from both a technical and social point of view should be theirs. This type of work is that which is now being unlawfully reserved largely by accountants, banks, collection agencies, notaries public, real estate men, and trust departments. Its implications are obvious, its problems are well understood, but lawyers remain apathetic to its solution.

It would appear that these are the chief methods of bringing more business to the lawyer; but there is one further consideration. Perhaps the one best way to increase income to the profession would be the development of sounder public relations and a real consideration of more adequate safeguards to the public. Hardly a doctor is without malpractice insurance. Why should not the bar consider some widespread use of insurance against malpractice of the law? Or to adopt some form of a fidelity fund such as has been advocated by the Commercial Law League since 1927; and that has been operating in New South Wales since 1935? Why should not the bar consider methods for providing compulsory social security, or a medical and hospitalization plan to take

care of those lawyers who because of age, sickness, or ill health need assistance? Why should not the bar consider some plan such as that now in use in Pennsylvania, whereby the new graduated lawyer only becomes an apprentice for a period and during that time is under the supervision of some upright and outstanding lawyer in the community in order to see that the young men or women get the right start in the practical field of law?

Why should not the bar associations insist on a more practical pre-legal education, and a screening-out process before a person is admitted to the bar in order to avoid misfits, undereducation, economic wastes, and overcrowding in the profession? All of these questions pose problems which have a direct bearing on lawyer incomes; and it should now be apparent that the time has long since come to do something affirmative about it. These are problems of the servicemen, too, for they shall inherit the bad with the good.

B. Actualities of Practice in the State Generally

1. The ability to pay for services.

In the following pages appear a specific analysis of the situations which exist in each county. Correlated with these specifics should be the general economic situation of the state as a whole and the considerations which have been made in the preceding pages. It is needless to say that personal characteristics, desires and objectives will temper any coldly analyzed result. Moreover it should be apparent that people in rural areas will on the whole have less need for a lawyer than people in the city, since their contacts with each other are less involved. As population density increases, the need for lawyers increases, and finally the inclination for work, legal ability, age and general condition of health of the lawyers practicing in the area are factors which are to be considered in a determination of the potentialities for practice in a given area. These imponderables cannot be considered in any statistical survey; nor can any statistical survey provide a formula which will thoroughly measure the need for lawyers in any community. It can only provide guideposts.

Without reference to the war industries, the number of manufacturing establishments in Colorado has increased from 1,067 in 1933 to in excess of 1,300 in 1945, but the average number of persons employed has not increased proportionately. If production in war years is ignored, the total agricultural products produced have remained fairly constant, averaging around \$130,000,000 dollars per year. Likewise mining production is fairly constant, if the war years and if the 1931-1934 period is eliminated. The total value of all mineral produced will be approximately \$60,000,000 per year. On the same basis coal production will average \$20,000,000 per year and crude oil about \$1,500,000.

As against these established capital industries, the tourist expenditures have been in excess of \$50,000,000 in the last five pre-war years, and has increased 45.7% in the last seven years. Retail store sales have steadily increased during pre-war years, but did not exceed the \$457,-413,000 peak of 1929 until after the start of the last war. On the other hand, bank deposits passed the 1928 peak ten years later and have grown steadily ever since. The amount of outstanding farm loans has rapidly decreased since 1933, while construction of new buildings, rural and urban, has steadily increased.

The foregoing are some of the chief economic factors to be considered for the state as a whole. They play a vital part in determining the economics of the profession. No matter how great the need for lawyers, there must be a sufficiently high level of community economics for the population to afford these services. On the other hand, a wealthy economy does not mean that there is need for the services of a lawyer. Need and ability to pay must be in adjustment with each other in order to warrant a lawyer to invest his time and education in the community.

2. The need.

There are certain elements of legal practice which have state-wide application and cannot be logically distributed to any one county. These elements are practice before the industrial commission, public utilities commission, and various tax boards and authorities, the filing of incorporation and similar papers in the office of Secretary of State, appearances before the various executive boards and departments of the state and similarly, and the practice before the various federal bureaus, agencies, authorities and commissions having offices in Denver. It is doubtful if any substantial portion of this practice, however, is a source of income to lawyers outside of Denver.

Nevertheless, these elements should be considered in evaluating the overall potentialities. With reference to the industrial commission, it should be pointed out that this is a neglected field of practice, largely because of the habit of the commission in setting low fees for the lawyer and because of the vast amount of practice by lay persons before the bureau. This field presents an opportunity for more practice for lawyers, particularly since the passage of the occupational disease act in 1945. The number of workmen's compensation claims presented before the commission averaged 5,226.4 per year for the period 1920-1930, 4,677.1 for the next ten-year period, and for the succeeding four years there were 4,096 cases. On the other hand, the number of accidents reported has steadily increased from 7,001.9 per year in 1915 to 43,385 per year (average in 1944). This last four-year period, however, was undoubtedly excessive and probably will remain so for several years due to war industry; but the ten-year period ending in 1940 averaged

26,430.5 accidents per year; and yearly losses paid are running around a million and a half in normal pre-war years, as compared with a payout in excess of two million in 1942.

Similarly the practice before the public utilities commission indicates an opportunity for lawyers. There have been 5,526 applications filed before the commission in the past ten years; yet attorneys appeared in only 15% of these applications. There have been 1,216 cases heard by the commission in the same period, and attorneys appeared in almost all of these. However, conferences with various public officials and attorneys practicing before the commission reveal the fact that this is a neglected field of practice by lawyers.

It is difficult to obtain figures regarding appearances before the various tax boards and bureaus. Yet there is agreement by all that this practice has been taken over by laymen and accountants. In connection with the state tax agencies, it should be noted that in 1933, the inheritance tax division averaged 2,500 estates with a gross value of \$30,000,000. In 1944 these figures increased to 6,500 estates with a gross valuation of \$60,000,000. The tax collected for biennium of 1933-34 was \$1,900,000. In the 1941-42 biennium it was \$2,600,000.

In another department of government—the Secretary of State—opportunities for law practice have decreased insofar as corporation work is concerned. There has been a pronounced trend toward the dissolution of corporations, and a great reluctance to incorporate new ones, largely because of the hostile tax situation. In the event that the excess profits tax, the double taxation of corporate earnings, the penalties imposed upon family and personal holding companies, and similar features of the existing tax structure were repealed, there would be an undoubted trend to the incorporation of more businesses.¹

Other indications of practice which cannot be segregated are practice before the State Supreme Court, United States District and Court of Appeals, all of which are in Denver, and the many federal agencies with headquarters in the state. In the past ten years 2,158 cases have been docketed in the State Supreme Court, an average of 215.8 per year. Of these 209 have been workmen's compensation appeals, 193 have been criminal appeals, and the remainder have been civil. The number of cases docketed in any year has been relatively constant, except for the year 1944, when only 136 cases were filed; however, civil cases docketed in any one year are fairly consistent, averaging 159.5 per year.

In the United States District Court for Colorado, 10,438 cases have been filed. Of this number 2,589 are civil, 4,681 are bankruptcy, and 3,168 are criminal cases. The civil cases are fairly consistent in their docketings, averaging 258.9 per year. The bankruptcy filings are ex-

¹Indications in the last quarter of 1945 are that there is a noticeable increase of corporate activity due largely to reported removal of hostile tax laws.

tremely erratic, running from a low of 131 in 1944 to a high of 536 in 1941. Criminal filings show a greater degree of consistency, if the war crimes and war violation cases docketed in 1944 and the federal agency control cases (N.R.A., etc.) of the early part of the period are ignored. The weighted average would be approximately 200 cases per year.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, 2,057 cases have been docketed in the past ten years. Since this circuit comprises states other than Colorado, the yearly average of 205.7 cases cannot be accepted as indicating the business available for lawyers in Colorado before this court. The best estimation is that the yearly average would be about 40 cases.

During the war there has been a good volume of representation by lawyers before the various war agencies. A good share of this business will pass with the termination of these agencies. However, in the fields of labor law and taxation, for example, there will be the need for the services of the lawyer, and probably in a growing measure, in the coming years. For example, income tax returns now filed in the office of the Collector have quadrupled since 1934, and the amount paid on these returns is nearly nine times greater. The chances are that the field of federal administrative law will continue to offer many opportunities for practice.

There are doubtless other fields of law practice available. But the ones discussed indicate the general trends in the state. These state trends should be correlated with the specific county surveys which follow.

C. *Actualities of Practice in Each County in the State*

1. ADAMS COUNTY:

Located within Denver trade area, adjoining Denver on north and east. Area 798,080 acres, of which practically all are farm and coal lands. Population is 22,481 (16,187 is rural), and slowly increasing. About one-twentieth foreign born. Average of 18 persons to square mile, but population concentrated in western end of county. Brighton county seat, population 4,029. Other town, Aurora, population 3,437. Normal years show agriculture production relatively level, manufacturing increasing slowly, bank deposits increasing but far below state average per capita. Number of lawyers 11. No minimum fee schedule in operation, county law library at Brighton, average age of lawyers is 49. Lawyers to population, 1 to 2,044, but a considerable portion of legal business of the county goes to Denver. Business of the courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Juvenile	Miscella- neous	Estate	Dist.	Co.
1933-34.....*	..	19	*..	45	*..	22	12	42	10	*..	150
1934-35.....	..	39	..	64	..	13	17	51	12	93	196
1935-36.....	..	35	..	80	..	21	28	51	27	131	242
1936-37.....	..	24	..	118	..	41	28	62	28	118	301
1937-38.....	..	32	..	126	..	36	11	52	26	120	233
1938-39.....	..	26	..	198	..	43	10	48	23	122	348
1939-40.....	..	30	..	189	..	41	9	56	19	103	447
1940-41.....	..	18	..	222	..	32	17	68	18	96	471
1941-42.....	..	33	..	234	19	39	18	59	36	110	424
1942-43.....	..	27	..	164	14	19	26	48	38	109	322
1943-44.....	..	31	..	74	16	23	43	52	19	117	242

*No figures available.

†Fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

2. ALAMOSA COUNTY:

Located in south-central portion of state in largely mountainous country. Area 460,800 acres, of which approximately one-half is grazing land. Population is 10,484, very thinly scattered outside of town of Alamosa. Average population 14.5 per square mile. Population has fair-sized Mexican origin. Population steadily increasing. Alamosa is county seat and only town of sufficient size, population 5,613. Normal years show agriculture and livestock fairly constant, very little manufacturing or mining. Bank deposits per capita about 25% below state average, but increasing. Number of lawyers 9. Some minimum fee schedule and county library available. Average age of lawyers 45.2. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juv.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
July, '34, to											
Dec., 1944.	581	575	*..	*..	219	†205	*..	*..	245	800	1025
Average per year...										76.2	97.6

*No figures available.

†Includes insanity suits in County Court.

3. ARAPAHOE COUNTY:

Located within Denver trade area, adjoining Denver on south and east. Area is 529,280 acres, of which four-fifths is farm land. Population is 32,150 and steadily increasing. Largely rural, but heavy fringe of urban population around Denver city limits, average 38.9 persons to square mile, but population concentrated in east end of county. Littleton is county seat, population 2,244, Englewood and Sheridan, 10,393 and Aurora (lies partly in county, see Adams County). Normal years show agricultural production declining, manufacturing slowly increasing, bank deposits steadily increasing but 60% below state average per capita. Number of lawyers 11. No minimum fee schedule in operation. County law library at Littleton. Average age of lawyers 45. If the age of one lawyer is omitted, the average would be 42.4. Lawyers to population

1 to 2,922.8, but considerable legal business of county handled by Denver lawyers. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Misc.		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juve-nile	Es-tate	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933-34.....	65	32	26	93	..	3	23	15	*..	..	12	106	161
1934-35.....	66	31	28	104	..	3	24	12	..	..	9	106	171
1935-36.....	77	24	36	105	..	11	30	20	..	..	5	129	179
1936-37.....	88	23	20	107	..	5	36	17	..	..	4	117	183
1937-38.....	157	36	21	140	..	5	36	30	..	..	14	197	242
1938-39.....	94	36	26	120	..	4	26	9	..	..	4	128	191
1939-40.....	74	22	16	138	..	7	20	19	..	..	7	104	199
1940-41.....	115	36	34	137	..	14	21	36	..	..	8	171	230
1941-42.....	94	38	43	154	..	6	28	34	..	..	16	159	254
1942-43.....	85	35	45	159	..	18	25	39	..	..	13	161	258
1943-44.....	100	31	81	171	..	2	36	33	..	..	12	195	271

†Fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

*Figures not available but included in civil cases.

4. ARCHULETA COUNTY:

Located in extreme southwestern portion of state, entirely mountainous, area 872,960 acres, of which one-fourth is grazing land and a large portion is not habitable. Population 3,806 and slowly increasing, but thinly scattered outside of Pagosa Springs. Average population per square mile 2.8. Population has some Mexican origin. Pagosa Springs is county seat and only town of sufficient size, population 1,591. Normal years show agriculture and livestock production decreasing, mining negligible, manufacturing non-existent. Bank deposits per capita one-fifth of state average. Number of lawyers 2. No minimum fee schedule or county library. Average age of lawyers 42. Lawyers to population is 1 to 1,903. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Pro-bate	Depend-ency	Juve-nile	Insane	Miscella-neous	Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.						Dist.	Co.
July 1, '33 to											
July 1, '44.	74	28	63	7	56	17	17	34	61	137	220
Average per year...										13.3	22

5. BACA COUNTY:

Located at extreme southeast corner of state on the plains. Area 1,641,600 acres, of which approximately one-third is grazing land and one-third is dry farming land. Population is 6,207. Has been steadily decreasing in 1930's but should now remain fairly constant. Springfield is county seat and only town of sufficient size. Population is 1,082. Normal years show agricultural production fairly steady. No mining or manufacturing activity. Bank deposits per capita one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 3. Average age of lawyers 43. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,069. Business of the courts is as follows:

Date	Civil Dist.	Co.	Divorce Dist.	Co.	Criminal Dist.	Co.	County Court Estate	Total Dist.	Co.
July, 1934, to July, 1944.	313	*..	*..	*..	141	*..	*..	454	*..
Average per year...								41.3	..

*No figures available.

6. BENT COUNTY:

Located in the southeast portion of the state on the plains. Area 981,120 acres, of which approximately one-half is grazing land and one-tenth is farming land. Population is 9,653, which is about static and is centered along highway 50. Las Animas, the county seat, has a population of 3,232, and is only town of sufficient size. Normal years show agricultural production fairly steady. No mining or manufacturing. Bank deposits per capita about one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 3. Average age of lawyers 53.3. Lawyers and population is 1 to 3,214. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil Dist.	Co.*	Criminal Dist.	Co.	Probate Co.	Total Dist.	Co.
1934.....	14	29	9	0	14	23	43
1935.....	31	49	11	3	40	42	92
1936.....	49	55	15	2	42	64	99
1937.....	30	45	12	2	32	42	79
1938.....	40	35	6	1	30	46	66
1939.....	30	49	14	0	29	54	78
1940.....	13	33	14	1	21	27	60
1941.....	24	76	10	2	27	34	103
1942.....	14	362	8	0	12	22	374
1943.....	22	186	3	2	18	25	207
1944.....	15	175	3	2	21	18	199

*Includes 595 delayed birth certificates.

†From July 1 to June 30.

7. BOULDER COUNTY:

Located in center of state, consisting of mostly farm lands with a western portion in the mountains. Area 481,920 acres, of which approximately 120,000 acres are farm land, 131,000 acres are grazing land, 25,500 acres are mineral land, and 155,550 acres are in the public domain. Population 37,438 and steadily increasing. Population centered in eastern half. Population per square mile is 49.7, but figure is misleading since density in habitable areas is much greater. Boulder is the county seat and location of University of Colorado. Has a steady population of 5,250, with 4,000 to 6,000 students in addition. Other towns: Longmont, population 7,406; Louisville, 2,023; Lafayette, 2,052. Normal years show steady increase in agricultural products and livestock; mining fairly constant, but not in any great quantity except coal, which is fairly constant and in substantial volume, but far below 1920 level; manufacturing fairly constant at \$3,800,000 level, but below \$6,367,000 peak of 1929. Bank deposits two-thirds of state aver-

age but above average if Denver, Pueblo and El Paso counties are excluded. Number of lawyers 46. Average age 52.2, lawyers to population 1 to 814. Some attempts at minimum fee schedule, county law library at Boulder. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce	Probate	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Co.
1934.....	*..	72	..	28	°..	46	*..
1935.....	120	136	16	13	..	76	..
1936.....	165	105	47	37	..	82	..
1937.....	127	86	28	34	..	85	..
1938.....	130	102	39	29	..	92	..
1939.....	129	87	24	22	..	101	..
1940.....	135	104	28	29	..	123	..
1941.....	149	72	21	5	..	81	..
1942.....	110	80	19	30	..	72	..
1943.....	83	93	14	22	..	71	..
1944.....	80	86	10	15	..	83	..
Total	1228	1076	246	272	..	965	..

†From July 1 to June 30.

*No figures available.

°Included in civil cases.

8. CHAFFEE COUNTY:

Located in central (mountainous) portion of state, consisting of federally owned or controlled lands, with less than one-sixth of the area diverted to agricultural purposes. Area 664,960 acres. Population 8,109 and slowly decreasing, but chiefly centered around Salida and Buena Vista area, location of state reformatory for boys. Salida, county seat, 4,969, Buena Vista 779. No manufacturing or substantial mining. Bank deposits one-half of the state average. Number of lawyers 6. Average age is 52. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,351.5. No minimum schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court	Miscellaneous	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
1935.....	30	22	°..	°..	13	4	29	°..	10
1936.....	31	33	..	..	10	0	41	..	8
1937.....	31	33	..	..	13	0	36	..	10
1938.....	48	25	..	..	14	1	48	..	13
1939.....	41	35	..	..	12	1	42	..	15
1940.....	38	36	..	..	9	0	36	..	8
1941.....	44	45	..	..	10	0	49	..	14
1942.....	21	27	..	..	7	1	30	..	12
1943.....	34	28	..	..	5	0	32	..	14
1944.....	24	14	..	..	14	0	34	..	13

†From July 1 to June 30.

°Included in civil cases.

9. CHEYENNE COUNTY:

Adjoining the Kansas state line on the east, the county is in the central portion of the state (north-south). Area 1,134,080 acres, divided approximately equally between dry farming and grazing lands.

Population 2,964 and slowly decreasing. Cheyenne Wells, county seat, population 695, only substantial sized town. No manufacturing or mining. Bank deposits per capita one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,964. No minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juv.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
1935.....	10	..	*..	*..	12	..	*..	*..	*..	22	*..
1936.....	31	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	37	..
1937.....	36	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	46	..
1938.....	20	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	34	..
1939.....	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	21	..
1940.....	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	22	..
1941.....	9	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	20	..
1942.....	19	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	32	..
1943.....	14	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	22	..
1944.....	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	18	..
Total ...	174				100					274	

†From July 1 to June 30.
*No figures available.

10. CLEAR CREEK COUNTY:

Adjoining the Denver metropolitan area on the west, the county is entirely mountainous. Area 252,800 acres. Some meadow hay and grazing land. 34/50 of area consists of national forest, 5/50 in mineral claims. Normal mining output one million dollars annually. Population 3,784 with substantial increase in last ten years, but still greatly below 1900 level. Georgetown, county seat, population 391 and only town of any size. Bank deposits per capita one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 1; lawyers to population 1 to 3,784; average lawyer age is 58. No minimum fee schedule; small county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Miscellaneous	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juv.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
1935.....	25	..	*..	..	22	..	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..
1936.....	21	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937.....	29	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938.....	21	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939.....	31	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940.....	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941.....	24	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942.....	24	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943.....	21	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944.....	26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

†From July 1 to June 30.
*No figures available.

11. CONEJOS COUNTY:

Located on the New Mexico border in central portion (north-south) of state. Area 815,360 acres, usable farm land about one-fourth of total. One-half of total land federally owned. Population 11,648,

slowly increasing. Large percentage of Spanish-Americans. Conejos, county seat, population approximately 400; Antonito 1,220; Manassa 1,008; Sanford 736. Bank deposits per capita one-fifth of state average. Number of lawyers 3. Lawyers to population 1 to 3,883. Average lawyer's age 46. Law library. No minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		Co. Court Es-tate
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	
1934.....	25	..	*..	..	6	..	*..
1935.....	43	..	..	..	17	..	..
1936.....	46	..	..	..	26	..	..
1937.....	44	..	..	..	18	..	..
1938.....	22	..	..	..	14	..	..
1939.....	37	..	..	..	24	..	..
1940.....	19	..	..	..	20	..	..
1941.....	33	..	..	..	13	..	..
1942.....	27	..	..	..	14	..	..
1943.....	46	..	..	..	1	..	..
1944.....	14	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	356	°179			155	39	†260

°Includes 56 divorces.

†Includes 52 lunacy cases.

*No figures available.

12. COSTILLA COUNTY:

Located on the New Mexico border in central portion (north-south) of state. Area 780,800 acres, nearly all usable farm and grazing land. No mining or manufacturing. Population 7,533, slowly increasing. Large percentage of Spanish-Americans. San Luis, county seat, population estimated 600, no other towns of any size. Bank deposits per capita one-fifteenth state average. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 7,533; average lawyer's age is 60. No figures as to the business of courts are available.

13. CROWLEY COUNTY:

Located east of Pueblo in southeast one-third of state. Area 519,680 acres. Mostly grazing land. No mining or manufacturing. Population 5,398 and slowly decreasing. Ordway, county seat, population 1,150, only town of any size. Bank deposits per capita less than one-third state average. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 5,398. Average lawyer's age is 55. Minimum fee schedule. No county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Probate	Misc.	Dist.	Co.
1934.....	..	17	..	..	..	7	6	2	..	26
1935.....	25	8	11	..	..	5	5	4	..	17
1936.....	22	5	12	..	..	3	6	10	..	18
1937.....	29	13	13	..	..	5	8	3	..	21
1938.....	37	7	9	..	..	4	7	5	..	16
1939.....	36	2	4	..	..	5	6	1	..	8
1940.....	21	6	8	..	..	5	7	4	..	15
1941.....	19	4	7	..	..	6	4	1	..	11
1942.....	29	3	4	..	..	6	7	23	..	30
1943.....	21	3	2	..	..	0	6	247	..	250
1944.....	17	9	4	..	..	5	7	101	..	115
1945°.....	..	45	..	..	..	2	7	48	..	55

*No information available.
 †From July 1 to June 30.
 °To July 1 only.
 ‡Birth certificates.

14. CUSTER COUNTY:

Located just west of Pueblo in mountainous area in south-central third of state. Area 472,320 acres, composed one-half of grazing lands, some farm lands, some mineral lands, resort sites and waste. Little mining, no manufacturing. Population 3,270, about stagnant. Westcliffe, county seat and only town of any size, population 429. Bank deposits less than one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 0. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Misc.
1934.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935.....	5	5	6	0	..	..	8	1
1936.....	5	5	3	0	..	..	12	8
1937.....	8	5	1	2	..	..	6	4
1938.....	10	7	0	0	..	..	6	2
1939.....	9	4	1	1	..	..	6	4
1940.....	6	3	1	0	..	..	8	0
1941.....	4	3	0	0	..	..	7	6
1942.....	7	2	0	0	..	..	5	141
1943.....	7	4	0	2	..	..	3	127
1944.....	1	1	0	0	..	..	8	135
Total	62	39	12	5			69	

†From July 1 to June 30.
 ‡Delayed birth certificates.

15. DELTA COUNTY:

Located near Utah border in central portion (north-south) of state. Mountainous area 743,040 acres. Composed mostly of grazing land, but with over 50,000 acres of good farm land in valley. Federal grazing lands and national forests comprise over half of area. Some mining, no manufacturing. Population 16,470 and steadily and consistently

growing. Delta, county seat, population 3,717; Orchard City, 865; Paonia, 1,117. Bank deposits per capita nearly one-half of state average. Number of lawyers 9. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,608. Average lawyer age is 47. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Prob.	Misc.
1934.....	..	17	..	6	..	14	22	4
1935.....	61	26	15	11	..	20	38	5
1936.....	59	29	11	15	..	23	46	2
1937.....	41	35	14	17	..	35	53	11
1938.....	60	52	12	3	..	27	58	7
1939.....	50	42	18	4	..	37	40	14
1940.....	42	34	30	8	..	44	64	14
1941.....	29	33	20	5	..	41	54	10
1942.....	38	35	14	10	..	27	44	16
1943.....	23	40	7	11	..	33	51	9
1944.....	28	43	8	6	..	31	53	7

†From July 1 to June 30.

16. DENVER COUNTY:

Located in center of state. State capital. Area 37,780 acres, practically all devoted to business and residential uses. Population approximately 350,000, steadily increasing. Some truck gardening, light manufacturing, no mining. Figures on state as a whole should be consulted as most of this business originates in, or is controlled by, Denver. Bank deposits per capita twice state average. Number of lawyers in city and county 1,069. Ratio of lawyers to population 1 to 302; of this number approximately 200 are employed by federal or state agencies. Average lawyer age is approximately 49. County law library and five good building libraries plus Supreme Court library. No minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		Estate°	Birth Cert.	Juvenile Court Total
	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.			
1935.....	288	1763	170	1273	*..	*..	1811	..	2128
1936.....	348	1630	222	799	..	..	2006	..	1958
1937.....	401	1762	362	783	..	..	2086	..	1919
1938.....	384	2116	476	876	..	..	1906	..	1866
1939.....	326	1852	519	973	..	..	1943	..	1905
1940.....	412	1763	489	1001	..	..	2169	..	1720
1941.....	438	1757	433	1301	..	..	2494	..	1846
1942.....	513	719	373	846	..	..	2135	1395	2196
1943.....	472	801	400	817	..	..	2194	3091	2581
1944.....	410	665	469	877	..	..	2096	2100	2016

*No figures available.

°Total includes 3,971 inheritance tax files.

17. DOLORES COUNTY:

Located in southwest corner of state (mountainous). Area is 685,560 acres, of which one-sixth is grazing land, one-twentieth dry farm land, small part mineral, one-half national forest, balance waste land. Population 1,958, but is slowly increasing. Dove Creek, county

seat, population 418; Rico 388. No information on bank deposits. Number of lawyers 0. No figures as to business of courts are available.

18. DOUGLAS COUNTY:

Situated south of Denver in central part of state. Area 540,160 acres, of which 27/45 is grazing land, 5/45 farming land, 11/45 in national forest. Eastern one-third is chiefly agricultural, western half is largely resort area. No mining, some manufacturing. Population 3,496, practically constant and centered chiefly on Denver-Colorado Springs highway. Castle Rock, county seat, population 580. No other towns of any size. Bank deposits per capita one-seventh state average. Number of lawyers 2. Ratio of lawyers to population 1 to 1,748. Average lawyer age is 49. No minimum fee schedule. Has county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Misc.
1934.....	5	..	9	2	..	5	0	0
1935.....	28	..	2	3	..	8	0	0
1936.....	12	..	8	1	..	6	1	0
1937.....	8	..	12	1	..	6	1	0
1938.....	15	..	6	1	..	14	4	0
1939.....	25	..	14	1	..	14	3	0
1940.....	11	..	3	3	..	10	5	0
1941.....	18	..	2	0	..	7	14	‡59
1942.....	12	..	2	0	..	7	10	‡189
1943.....	16	..	1	0	..	5	16	‡60
1944.....	8	..	4	0	..	0	6	‡10

†From July 1 to June 30.

‡Birth certificates.

19. EAGLE COUNTY:

Situated in west-central portion of state, mountainous. Area 1,079,040 acres, of which one-fifth is usable for grazing or agricultural purposes, three-fifths national forest. Considerable mining (yearly \$4,225,000). No manufacture. Population 5,361 and steadily increasing. Eagle, county seat, 518; Redcliff 715. Bank deposits per capita one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 4. Average lawyer age is 56. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,340. No minimum fee schedule or county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court Estate
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	
1934.....	11	11	3	3	17	17	0
1935.....	8	8	3	3	6	6	0
1936.....	8	8	0	0	7	7	0
1937.....	8	8	2	2	4	4	0
1938.....	8	8	0	0	12	12	0
1939.....	6	6	2	2	6	6	0
1940.....	10	10	3	3	14	14	0
1941.....	9	9	1	1	5	5	0
1942.....	4	4	0	0	2	2	0
1943.....	4	4	0	0	4	4	0
1944.....	10	10	3	3	4	4	0
Total.....	86	86	17	17	81	81	0

†From July 1 to June 30.

20. ELBERT COUNTY:

Located southeast of Denver in plains country. Area 1,192,960 acres, of which one-fifth is dry farming land and most of balance is grazing land. No mining or manufacture. Population 5,460 and slowly declining. Kiowa, county seat, population 195, Simla 495. Bank deposits per capita one-third of state average. Number of lawyers 2. Ratio of lawyers to population 1 to 2,730. Average lawyer age is 65. No minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Misc.	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juv.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
July 1, '34, to Dec. 31, '34 *..	17	..	*..	..	..	*..	2	1	*..	..	..
1935.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
1936.....	16	..	..	..	..	2	2	0	..	..	..
1937.....	31	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	..	..	..
1938.....	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
1939.....	24	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..
1940.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
1941.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	°..
1942.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	°..
1943.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	°..
1944 to 7/1..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	..	..	°..

*No figures available.

°345 petitions to establish delayed birth certificates May 12, 1941 July 1, 1944.

21. EL PASO COUNTY:

Located in center of state, mostly plains with western fringe in mountains. Area 1,381,760 acres, of which one-fifth is irrigated farm land, one-fifth dry farm land, one-third grazing land, and one-fifth potential farm land. Some coal mining, a little manufacturing. Population 54,025 and steadily increasing, but centered chiefly in Colorado Springs area. Colorado Springs, county seat, population 36,789, Manitou 1,462, Fountain 571. Bank deposits per capita one-third above state average. Number of lawyers 65. Ratio of lawyers to population 1 to

831. Average lawyer age is 48. Minimum fee schedule and good county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court Prob.
	Dist.	Co.*	Dist.	Co.°	Dist.	Co.	
1934.....	301	..	..	..	177	..	..
1935.....	280	39	..	478	188	..	217
1936.....	275	39	..	518	212	..	250
1937.....	246	50	..	78	223	..	272
1938.....	261	35	..	55	205	..	253
1939.....	227	48	..	77	211	..	317
1940.....	218	35	..	49	203	..	279
1941.....	172	76	..	65	229	..	262
1942.....	203	194	..	60	230	..	230
1943.....	267	981	..	55	310	..	244
1944.....	251	454	..	67	323	..	250

†From July 1 to June 30.

*Includes birth certificates.

°Includes dependency, lunacy, insanity and OAP.

22. FREMONT COUNTY:

Located in center of state west of Pueblo. Mostly mountainous but with large valleys. Area 999,680 acres, of which one-fifth is good agricultural land and orchards, one-third is grazing, one-seventh coal land, one-seventh mineral land, nearly one-tenth oil and shale land, and slightly less than one-half federal land. Population 17,236, showing a 12.7% decrease during war years but constant since 1920. Population largely centered around Canon City-Florence area. Population per square mile 12.6. Canon City, county seat, population 6,690, Florence 2,632. Substantial mining and agricultural activity, no manufacturing. Bank deposits two-thirds state average and assessed valuation per capita on same ratio. Number of lawyers 17. Average age of lawyers 56. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,014. Partial minimum fee schedule, county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Probate	Misc.
1934.....	41	28	16	1	8	39	75	27
1935.....	46	26	14	2	3	45	83	17
1936.....	42	16	14	3	5	43	77	30
1937.....	33	31	6	2	5	55	83	34
1938.....	22	28	7	3	3	42	106	27
1939.....	23	26	23	4	2	45	81	28
1940.....	42	23	8	5	6	46	96	30
1941.....	23	17	5	1	2	43	104	26
1942.....	34	32	5	5	3	32	82	30
1943.....	25	36	3	0	0	30	77	11
1944.....	..	30	..	4	..	25	73	26
Total.....	293		30		445	937	286	

†From July 1 to June 30.

23. GARFIELD COUNTY:

Located extreme western part of state, north-central, consisting of dry mountainous country except for several mountain valleys. Area 1,920,000 acres, of which 1/40th is good farming land, 1/6th grazing land, approximately 1/10th mineral land consisting largely of oil shale and some coal, and two-thirds federal land. Population 8,925, showing a 15% loss during war years. Population is 3.5 per square mile, but actually population is centered along Colorado River and its tributaries on which agricultural activity is located. Glenwood Springs, county seat, population in excess of 2,500; Carbondale 437, Rifle 1,373. Mining and agriculture only activities. Bank deposits per capita slightly over two-thirds state average, but assessed valuation per capita nearly one-third above state average. Number of lawyers 10. Average age of lawyers is 52. Lawyers to population 1 to 893. No minimum fee schedule. County law library at Glenwood Springs. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court Estate	Misc.		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.		Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1934.....	50	..	7	..	..	..	*..	..	..	..	..
1935.....	54	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936.....	39	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937.....	45	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938.....	39	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939.....	43	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940.....	46	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941.....	37	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942.....	43	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943.....	43	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944.....	28	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....											588

*No figures available.

†From July 1 to June 30.

24. GILPIN COUNTY:

Located in central portion of state west of Denver, consisting mostly of mountainous land. Area 95,360 acres, consisting nearly one-third of grazing lands, nearly one-sixth of mineral lands, nearly two-thirds of federal land. Population 781 and steadily decreasing. Little agriculture, some mining. Population 5.2 per square mile. Chiefly at Central City, whose population is about 700. Number of lawyers is 2, whose average age is 55. Lawyers to population 1 to 390. No minimum fee schedule. Small law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court Estate		Misc.		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933.....	*..	9	*..	1	*..	1	4	*..	..	*..	15	
1934.....	..	18	..	2	..	1	6	..	..	..	27	
1935.....	..	27	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	39	
1936.....	..	18	..	5	..	..	14	..	..	..	37	
1937.....	..	26	..	3	..	..	21	..	..	..	50	
1938.....	..	20	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	31	
1939.....	..	10	..	5	..	5	11	..	..	..	31	
1940.....	..	20	..	7	..	1	13	..	..	..	41	
1941.....	..	11	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	21	
1942.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	17	
1943.....	..	3	..	2	..	1	9	..	..	..	15	
1944.....	..	3	..	3	..	2	7	..	..	..	15	
Total.....												339

*No figures available.

†From July 1 to June 30.

25. GRAND COUNTY:

Located in north-central part of state, consisting of mountainous country. Area 1,196,160 acres, of which one-fourth is grazing land, 1/45th farm land, 7/12ths federal land. Bank deposits one-half state average, but assessed valuation per capita two-thirds larger than state average. Agricultural crops and livestock main economic activity. No manufacturing or mining. Population 2,842, which is substantial decrease since 1940, but prior to war county had shown rapid population increase. Less than 1 person per square mile. Number of lawyers 2. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,421. Average age of lawyers 60. No minimum fee schedule, small law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court Prob. Misc.	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1934.....	..	16	..	0	4	..	*..	6
1935.....	5	3	1	0	5	..	..	8
1936.....	14	8	9	0	5	..	..	5
1937.....	14	14	6	1	7	..	..	6
1938.....	33	11	5	1	10	..	..	4
1939.....	17	13	1	3	7	..	..	1
1940.....	11	23	3	2	6	..	..	5
1941.....	22	16	7	2	4	..	..	2
1942.....	28	9	2	0	3	..	..	°14
1943.....	10	17	4	1	4	..	..	°122
1944.....	9	15	1	0	6	..	..	56
Total.....		145		10	61			229

°Includes birth certificates.

†From July 1 to June 30.

*No figures available.

26. GUNNISON COUNTY:

Located in west central (north-south) portion of state in mountainous country. Area 2,075,520 acres, of which 1/80th is farming land, 1/8th grazing land, a small portion coal and mineral lands, and 4/5ths federal lands. Population 4,451, which is a substantial decrease since 1940, but prior to war county had shown steady growth. About 1.3 persons to square mile. Bank deposits per capita, two-thirds state average. Assessed valuation per capita one-third larger than state average. Produces about 1/12th of coal mined in state, agricultural products and livestock production fairly high, with substantial increase in 1943 and 1944. No manufacturing. Number of lawyers 5. Lawyers to population 1 to 890. Average age of lawyers 50. Some minimum fee schedule, fair county library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Estate
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	
1934.....	32	*..	11	*..	*..
1935.....	24	..	5	..	..
1936.....	17	..	4	..	..
1937.....	25	..	5	..	..
1938.....	27	..	6	..	..
1939.....	40	..	9	..	..
1940.....	39	..	16	..	..
1942.....	21	..	11	..	..
1943.....	17	..	7	..	..
1944.....	16	..	2	..	..

*No figures available.

27. HINSDALE COUNTY:

Located in southwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 679,680 acres. About 1/30th grazing land, small mineral area, 9/10ths federal land. Population 193, practically all at Lake City, county seat. No lawyers, minimum fee schedules or county law library. No figures concerning business of courts are available.

28. HUERFANO COUNTY:

Located in south central (east-west) portion of state, largely plains country. Area 1,011,200 acres, of which over half is grazing land, some irrigated land, and about 20,000 acres of dry land, substantial coal deposits, 1/10th federal land. Population 11,964, which is a substantial decrease since 1940, but population nearly static since 1920 except for war years. Population 10 to square mile. Bank deposits one-third state average per capita, assessed valuation per capita 5/9ths state average. Produces one-eighth of coal mined in state. Agricultural production fair. No manufacturing. Number of lawyers 6. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,993, average age of lawyers 53. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Probate	Divorce
1934.....	42	10	..	17	*..	11
1935.....	31	21	16	33	..	24
1936.....	28	23	26	41	..	18
1937.....	23	23	31	28	..	23
1938.....	32	28	14	33	..	38
1939.....	31	20	27	32	..	40
1940.....	22	29	33	21	..	31
1941.....	33	32	48	30	..	32
1942.....	54	32	15	39	..	11
1943.....	36	34	18	32	..	27
1944.....	9	39	6	28	..	22
1944°.....	18	15	10	17	..	15

*No figures available.

†From July 1 to June 30.

°To December 30.

29. JACKSON COUNTY:

Located in northwestern part of state in mountainous country. Area 1,041,920 acres, of which one-tenth is good meadow and grazing land, some coal lands, a little mining, one-half federal land. Population 1,483, decrease from 1940 of about 17%, but prior to war, population fairly constant, about 1 person per square mile. Bank deposits about state average, assessed valuation per capita about half state average. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,483. Average age of lawyers 56. No minimum fee schedule. County law library. No figures as to business of courts are available.

30. JEFFERSON COUNTY:

Located immediately west of Denver. Portion in mountains. Area 506,240 acres, of which 1/10 is good farm land, for the most part intensively farmed, 1/2 is grazing land, 1/12 is coal land, and 1/5 federal or municipal (Denver) owned. Population in excess of 35,000 and rapidly increasing. Slightly in excess of 40 persons to square mile. Bank deposits reflected in Denver's figure, assessed valuation per capita about state average. Produces 1/7 to 1/10 of principal crops and about 1/55 of the coal of the state. Little mining, no manufacturing. Number of lawyers 6. Lawyers to population 1 to 6,000 (approximate). (Caution: Note—Substantial percentage of Jefferson County business is handled by Denver lawyers.) No minimum fee schedule, good county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Dist.	Co.	
1934	..	†332	*..	60	..	10	*..	..	..	409
1935	..	†350	..	76	..	29	..	..	..	450
1936	..	†247	..	89	..	13	..	..	..	345
1937	225
1938	213
1939	193
1940	206
1941	220
1942	207
1943	219
1944	269
Total	..	1558	..	..	..	330	..	..	..	4115

*No figures available.

†Also includes Old Age Pensions handled through court.

31. KIOWA COUNTY:

Located in southeast portion of state near Kansas border on plains. Area 1,148,160 acres, consisting chiefly of dry farming land and grazing land. Some oil land. Population 2,429, with marked tendency toward large farm holdings. About 1.5 persons per square mile, but population centered largely along Highway 96. Bank deposits one-third state average. Assessed valuation per capita 2 ¼ times state average. No manufacturing or mining. Number of lawyers none. No figures concerning business of courts are available, except that 141 civil cases and 20 criminal cases have been filed in district court in 1934-1944 period.

32. KIT CARSON COUNTY:

Located in extreme east central portion of state on plains. Area 1,148,160 acres, of which nearly half is dry farming land and one-half grazing land. Population 6,269, which is a 16.5% decrease since 1940. About three persons to square mile. Bank deposits one-third state average, assessed valuation 1 ½ state average per capita. No manufacture or mining. Number of lawyers 4. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,567. Average age of lawyers 58. No minimum fee schedule. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Court		Birth Cert.
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Probate	Misc.	
Jan. 1							
1933-34	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35	68	63	38	3	44	10	..
1935-36	71	52	26	24	37	11	..
1936-37	65	40	39	5	43	17	..
1937-38	61	38	34	16	27	11	..
1938-39	79	28	9	12	44	17	..
1939-40	45	22	14	9	27	11	..
1940-41	23	86	10	8	23	6	..
1941-42	29	30	7	7	24	14	269
1942-43	26	40	6	4	52	13	260
1943-44	33	49	6	8	58	20	124
1944°	30	..	2	..	..	..	..

°January to July.

33. LAKE COUNTY:

Situate in central portion of state in mountainous country. Area 245,760 acres, of which 1/12 is grazing land, 1/6 mineral land, 17/24 federal land. Population 7,143, some increase over 1940. About 18.3 persons to square mile, centered chiefly around Leadville and Climax, both mining towns. Bank deposits 1/15 of state average and assessed valuation three times state average per capita. Produces one-third of state mining income, due largely to Climax mine. No manufacturing, little agriculture. Number of lawyers 7. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,020. Average age of lawyers 49. No minimum fee schedule. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Probate	Misc.
July								
1933-34.....	13	6	8	1	10	6	16	1
1934-35.....	12	3	6	1	1	4	29	7
1935-36.....	7	1	5	1	3	4	37	12
1936-37.....	8	7	14	0	7	7	29	7
1937-38.....	21	7	22	0	3	8	19	13
1938-39.....	16	5	11	0	4	4	26	9
1939-40.....	12	1	8	1	4	13	18	15
1940-41.....	10	3	7	1	4	13	16	8 (4)†
1941-42.....	12	4	2	1	2	12	21	414 (408)†
1942-43.....	7	4	8	3	3	19	21	501 (488)†
1943-44.....	5	2	4	0	3	18	18	210 (199)†

†Birth certificates.

34. LA PLATA COUNTY:

Located in southwest corner of state in mountainous country. Area 1,082,240 acres, of which one-third is grazing land, some fruit tracts, some coal land, two-fifths federal land. Population 11,642, about 25% decrease since war. About 7 persons to square mile. Bank deposits 1/18 of state average. Assessed valuation two-thirds state average per capita. Produces three-tenths of coal in state. No manufacturing. Number of lawyers 15. Lawyers to population 1 to 776. Average age of lawyers 49. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Probate	Misc.
1933.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934.....	62	36	18	15	15	18
1935.....	48	18	26	18	30	21
1936.....	60	31	20	13	49	17
1937.....	57	31	37	12	38	10
1938.....	66	66	34	7	52	7
1939.....	62	61	43	10	44	6
1940.....	53	43	18	11	48	14
1941.....	58	57	19	25	30	14
1942.....	67	47	15	19	32	22
1943.....	42	36	9	12	39	11
1944.....	42	35	10	11	45	11

35. LARIMER COUNTY:

Located in north central (east-west) portion of state, partly mountainous, partly plains. Area 1,689,600 acres, of which 1/10 is good farm land, 3/8 grazing land, 1/10 federal land. Population 29,197, about 18% decrease since 1940, about 11.5 persons per square mile. Fort Collins, county seat, is home of state agricultural college, with enrollment of 2,500 to 4,000. No manufacturing or mining, but substantial livestock and agricultural production. Bank deposits two-thirds state average and assessed valuation slightly over state average per capita. Number of lawyers 28. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,043. Average age of lawyers 49. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Miscellaneous	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juv.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
1934.....	173	*..	31	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..
1935.....	142	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936.....	135	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1937.....	145	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938.....	157	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939.....	132	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940.....	134	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941.....	122	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942.....	125	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943.....	81	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944.....	127	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*No figures available.

36. LAS ANIMAS COUNTY:

Located in south central (east-west) portion of state on the plains. Area 3,070,720 acres, of which 1/150 is irrigated farm land, 3/5 is grazing land, 1/30 federal land, 1/80 coal land, and a small portion of oil land. Population 27,950, about a 14% decrease since 1940. Persons per square mile 6.3. Some Mexican population. No manufacturing, substantial coal production. Bank deposits one-half of state average. Assessed valuation slightly under state average per capita. Number of lawyers 20. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,397. Average age of lawyers 48. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Dist.	Co.	
July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944.....	116	*..	56	*..	33	*..	*..	205	*..	

*No figures available.

37. LINCOLN COUNTY:

Located in east central (north-south) portion of the state on the plains. Area 1,659,520 acres, of which half is dry farming land, three-eighths grazing land (of which one-third has oil possibilities). Population 5,124, showing slight decrease during war years but constant de-

crease since 1920. About two persons to square mile. Concentration of farm lands in hands of few individuals. No manufacturing, no mining. Fair agricultural production. Bank deposits five-ninths of state average. Assessed valuation two-thirds above state average per capita. Number of lawyers 3. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,706. Average age of lawyers 54. No minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date†	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court Prob. Misc.
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	
1934.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	26 1
1935.....	26	..	3	10	..	12	25 1
1936.....	55	..	2	2	..	9	31 ..
1937.....	45	..	8	0	..	15	27 ..
1938.....	42	..	4	1	..	12	24 2
1939.....	65	..	11	0	..	8	23 1
1940.....	34	..	11	0	..	9	32 3
1941.....	15	..	2	1	..	7	51 1
1942.....	19	..	3	0	..	9	30 1
1943.....	18	..	6	0	..	4	33 †152
1944.....	37	..	4	0	..	10	39 †254
1944°.....	38	..	3	0	..	6	32 †50

†Includes 450 birth certificates.
°January to July.

38. LOGAN COUNTY:

Situated in northeastern corner of state on plains. Area 1,183,360 acres, of which 9/118 is irrigated land, 39/118 is dry farm land, 49/118 is grazing land, 24/118 is coal land. No manufacturing, mining negligible. Population is 15,344, a 16.5% decrease since 1940, but area should return to pre-war level of 18,370. Sterling county seat, 7,411. Bank deposits one-half state average. Assessed valuation two-ninths above state average. Number of lawyers 16, average age of lawyers is 50.5 years. Lawyers to population is 1 to 959. Some minimum fee schedule, small county library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933.....	*..	52	*..	9	*..	1
1934.....	..	85	..	16	..	4
1935.....	..	52	..	13	..	5
1936.....	..	79	..	25	..	8
1937.....	..	60	..	21	..	3
1938.....	..	65	..	16	..	10
1939.....	..	50	..	14	..	4
1940.....	..	49	..	12	..	3
1941.....	..	108	..	21	..	2
1942.....	..	455	..	12	..	4
1943.....	..	337	..	6	..	2
1944.....	..	139	..	11	..	1
Total		900		200		47

*No figures available.

39. MESA COUNTY:

Located at extreme west center (north-south) portion of state in mountainous country. Area 2,133,760 acres, of which approximately 60,000 acres in good farm land with a substantial portion in fruit orchards, one-fifth grazing land, some coal and slightly over one-half federal land. Population is 27,668, about an 18% drop during war years, but area should quickly regain population, as it has shown steady growth in previous years. Normal average 10.2 persons per square mile. Population centers along Colorado and Gunnison Rivers. No manufacture, some mining, heavy fruit production, some livestock. Bank deposits slightly over one-half of state average, assessed valuation two-thirds state average per capita. Number of lawyers 29. Lawyers to population 1 to 923. Average age of lawyers 51. Minimum fee schedule, county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Dist.	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
		Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Prob.	Misc.	
1933.....	..	24	..	4	..	32	34	22	
1934.....	92	47	52	6	..	93	99	69	
1935.....	69	50	36	6	..	88	175	55	
1936.....	75	63	32	5	..	88	75	79	
1937.....	90	57	37	8	..	85	97	93	
1938.....	121	91	47	3	..	101	113	81	
1939.....	87	69	86	2	..	84	115	92	
1940.....	97	84	27	7	..	109	102	80	
1941.....	117	80	27	2	..	89	115	73	
1942.....	82	59	22	7	..	89	114	†582	
1943.....	73	59	26	5	..	91	111	†719	
1944.....	46	30	36	0	..	64	75	†648	
Totals.....	949	713	428	55	..	1013	1225		

†Includes 1,719 delayed birth certificates.

40. MINERAL COUNTY:

Located in southwest portion of state in the mountains. Area 590,720 acres consisting of some grazing land, some mineral land, and practically all federal lands. Population 655, a 33% decrease during war years. No manufacturing, slight mining activity but good chance for revival. No lawyers. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court Estate
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	
1934.....	3	..	*..	*..	2	..	*..
1935.....	5	..	..	..	2	..	..
1936.....	2	..	..	..	4	..	..
1937.....	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
1938.....	3	..	..	..	5	..	..
1939.....	10	..	..	..	5	..	..
1940.....	5	..	..	..	2	..	..
1941.....	4	..	..	..	0	..	..
1942.....	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
1943.....	3	..	..	..	0	..	..
1944.....	3	..	..	..	0	..	..

*No figures available.

41. MOFFAT COUNTY:

Located in extreme northwest corner of state in mountains. Area 3,047,040 acres, consisting of one-fifth grazing land, some farm land, some coal land, substantial possibilities for oil and one-half federal land. Population 4,083, a 20% decrease since the war, but population is rapidly returning to normal. Density of 1.1 persons per square mile. No manufacture, substantial livestock, Rangely oil field development located in county, little farm produce, some coal. Bank deposits one-third state average, assessed valuation slightly above state average per capita. Number of lawyers 5. Lawyers to population 1 to 816. Average age of lawyers 53. No minimum fee schedule. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Estate	Court Misc.
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.		
1933.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934.....	28	19	23	..	1	20	15	11
1935.....	56	14	10	..	0	19	9	5
1936.....	38	19	14	..	0	3	15	5
1937.....	45	11	11	..	1	10	17	5
1938.....	28	20	7	..	5	14	15	3
1939.....	29	12	24	..	5	18	7	9
1940.....	22	11	11	..	4	11	16	5
1941.....	20	13	10	..	9	10	13	2
1942.....	40	8	6	..	9	14	15	4
1943.....	23	14	4	..	7	8	18	5
1944.....	34	8	3	..	12	9	19	2

42. MONTEZUMA COUNTY:

Located in extreme southwest corner of state in mountainous country. Area 1,342,080 acres, of which 1/12 is farm land, 1/7 grazing land, some coal and mineral land, and 5/13 federal land. Population 7,308, a 30% drop during war years. Slightly less than 5 persons to the square mile. Slight mining production, some livestock, fair agriculture production. Tourist area. Bank deposits one-third state average, assessed valuation five-ninths state average per capita. Number of lawyers 3. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,436. Average age of lawyers 36. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Probate	Court Misc.
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.		
1933.....	..	15	..	3	12	..
1934.....	12	38	18	4	16	..
1935.....	14	37	11	2	10	..
1936.....	11	41	14	3	25	..
1937.....	36	55	21	2	17	6
1938.....	43	53	25	3	23	6
1939.....	37	68	33	3	26	6
1940.....	49	52	15	4	19	6
1941.....	42	†106	7	5	30	6
1942.....	39	†348	11	3	24	6
1943.....	20	†154	11	2	31	6
1944.....	13	†87	5	1	24	6
Total	322		171	26	257	48

†Includes 519 birth certificates.

43. MONTROSE COUNTY:

Located in southwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 1,433,600 acres, of which 1/20 is farm land, 1/7 grazing land, some oil shale, and 9/14 federal land. Population 13,002, a 16% decrease for the war years, but county should soon regain pre-war population of 15,418, as it has shown steady pre-war growth. Normal density 6.9 persons per square mile. Fair agricultural production, some livestock, no mining or manufacturing. Bank deposits five-ninths state average and assessed valuation five-ninths state average per capita. Number of lawyers 9. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,713. Average age of lawyers 50. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..
1934	..	35	..	2	..	12	..	..
1935	131	40	18	1	..	3	..	..
1936	114	53	27	5	..	5	..	..
1937	150	35	16	4	..	14	..	..
1938	142	46	19	7	..	18	..	..
1939	141	47	34	0	..	21	..	..
1940	151	41	30	1	..	17	..	..
1941	144	46	10	6	..	33	..	..
1942	143	49	10	12	..	32	..	..
1943	75	64	16	13	..	25	..	..
1944	59	38	12	1	..	26	..	..
Total	..	494	..	52	..	206	..	752

*No figures available.

44. MORGAN COUNTY:

Located in northeastern portion of state on plains. Area 832,000 acres, of which 1/10 is irrigated farm land, 1/7 is dry farm land, 1/2 grazing land, some oil potentialities. Population 14,468, a decrease of 16% during war years, but should soon return to pre-war level of 17,214. Normal density 13.4 persons to square mile. Substantial farming and livestock production. No manufacture or mining. Bank deposits 11/18 state average, assessed valuation about state average per capita. Number of lawyers 7. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,067. Average age of lawyers 54. County law library. Minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Prob.	Misc.
1933	38	23	..	4	16	23	22	13
1934	60	87	..	18	15	21	60	48
1935	75	88	..	11	16	23	64	54
1936	86	69	..	12	17	18	69	39
1937	48	64	..	9	5	16	83	39
1938	71	45	..	7	21	9	50	29
1939	69	42	..	4	14	11	67	27
1940	35	43	..	4	10	14	67	25
1941	62	62	..	4	11	12	72	46
1942	37	49	..	6	16	9	64	32
1943	15	52	..	12	20	6	70	34
1944	17	27	..	3	3	5	33	19

45. OTERO COUNTY:

Located in southeastern portion of state on plains. Area 816,640 acres, of which 1/12 is irrigated farm land, 1/2 pasture land, 1/4 state-owned land. Population 23,534, relatively constant since 1910. 18.6 persons to square mile. No mining or manufacturing, except sugar factories. Substantial agricultural production, some livestock. Bank deposits one-half state average, assessed valuation eight-ninths average per capita. Number of lawyers 11. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,139. Average age of lawyers 54. No county law library. Minimum fee schedule. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Misc.		Total	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juve-nile	Es-tate	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933.....	*	*	..	21	..	..	7	9	19	..	28	..	84
1934.....	7	47	10	..	21	11	66	21	71	..	216
1935.....	11	61	17	..	13	7	62	44	70	..	203
1936.....	15	57	32	..	12	11	74	60	54	..	208
1937.....	17	63	37	..	26	11	87	46	61	..	248
1938.....	26	51	31	..	23	7	63	43	64	..	178
1939.....	21	38	21	..	15	12	59	41	42	..	166
1940.....	31	27	20	..	21	19	53	40	28	..	148
1941.....	28	27	9	..	22	13	67	41	21	..	150
1942.....	53	30	14	..	28	9	84	39	32	..	183
1943.....	64	13	29	..	23	22	91	30	39	..	188
1944.....	48	18	7	..	14	14	34	12	11	..	91
Total.....													2063

*No figures available.

46. OURAY COUNTY:

Located in southwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 816,640 acres, of which 1/11 is irrigated farm land, 1/2 grazing land, 1/8 is state land and 1/5 federal land. Population 1,423, a 32% decrease since 1940, but slightly under 1930 level. Some mineral production, some livestock and agricultural production. About 2.6 persons to square mile. Number of lawyers none. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Prob.	Juvenile
1933.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934.....	8	7	3	5	5	1
1935.....	14	11	5	4	12	2
1936.....	13	14	8	1	18	2
1937.....	20	19	5	3	15	2
1938.....	25	11	5	5	18	2
1939.....	20	7	10	3	14	7
1940.....	15	11	5	3	13	2
1941.....	12	26	6	2	13	2
1942.....	15	3	4	7	10	1
1943.....	9	7	0	3	5	0
1944.....	10	3	0	2	11	3

47. PARK COUNTY:

Located in central portion of state in mountains. Area 1,393,920 acres, composed of some dry farming and meadow land, 1/2 grazing land,

some mineral land, $\frac{5}{8}$ state and federal land. Population 1,575, a 52% decrease since 1940, but population fairly constant around 2,000 figure since 1910. Some mining and livestock. No manufacture. Bank deposits $\frac{7}{18}$ state average. Assessed valuation $\frac{1}{3}$ above state average per capita. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,575. Average age of lawyers 36. No minimum fee schedule, small country law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Divorce		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Prob.	Misc.
1934.....	13	1	4	0	..	8	4	2
1935.....	25	5	8	0	..	7	12	4
1936.....	29	4	5	4	..	13	21	5
1937.....	21	3	6	3	..	12	13	10
1938.....	36	9	11	2	..	9	6	8
1939.....	21	1	6	3	..	11	15	5
1940.....	17	1	11	1	..	6	7	6
1941.....	9	4	4	0	..	6	13	8
1942.....	7	3	0	1	..	6	8	3
1943.....	8	0	0	0	..	4	5	5
1944.....	4	0	0	0	..	4	6	3

48. PHILLIPS COUNTY:

Located in extreme northeast corner of state on plains. Area 435,200 acres, of which three-fourths is dry farming land, some grazing land, some oil potentialities. Population 4,314, about 20% decrease from 1920-1940 period. About 6 persons to square mile. Bank deposits $\frac{11}{18}$ state average. Assessed valuation one-third above state average per capita. Number of lawyers 3. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,436. Average age of lawyers 45. Minimum fee schedule. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Misc.
1933.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935.....	40	20	9	1	21	31
1936.....	34	13	9	0	18	7
1937.....	45	19	13	0	13	6
1938.....	27	22	14	0	36	4
1939.....	29	9	2	0	15	7
1940.....	16	17	6	0	28	3
1941.....	22	19	8	0	24	†19
1942.....	25	8	11	0	23	†244
1943.....	17	15	3	0	16	†222
1944.....	22	5	5	0	36	†82

†Includes 539 birth certificates.

49. PITKIN COUNTY:

Located in west central portion of state in mountains. Area 624,000 acres, of which $\frac{1}{60}$ is farm land, $\frac{1}{10}$ grazing land, $\frac{3}{100}$ is mineral land, $\frac{5}{6}$ federal land. Population 1,293, a 30% decrease since

1940, but population steadily decreasing since 1900. Bank deposits two-thirds of state average. Assessed valuation two-ninths above state average per capita. No minimum fee schedule. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,293. Average age of lawyers 46. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1934-35.....	14	..	*..	..	2	..
1935-36.....	12	..	..	..	1	..
1936-37.....	9	..	..	..	3	..
1937-38.....	7	..	..	..	3	..
1938-39.....	14	..	..	..	2	..
1939-40.....	10	..	..	..	0	..
1940-41.....	8	..	..	..	2	..
1941-42.....	4	..	..	..	0	..
1942-43.....	3	..	..	..	3	..
1943-44.....	5	..	..	..	0	..

*No figures available.

50. PROWERS COUNTY:

Located in southeastern portion of state on plains. Area 1,047,040 acres, of which 1/4 is farming land, 7/10 is grazing land. Population 18,587, a 51.1% increase since 1940. About 11.4 persons to square mile. Bank deposits one-half state average. Assessed valuation about state average per capita. Substantial farming; no mining or manufacture. Number of lawyers 6. Average age of lawyers 57. Lawyers to population 1 to 3,098. Minimum fee schedule, county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Misc.		Total		
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	In- sane	Juv. & Dep.	Es- tate	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	
July 1, '34 to July 1, '44	446	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	..
1933.....	23	..	..	4	5	17	..	26	..	..	..
1934.....	41	..	12	14	19	54	..	29	..	..	..
1935.....	43	..	7	19	16	46	..	31	..	..	..
1936.....	26	..	1	16	13	34	..	34	..	..	..
1937.....	36	..	4	12	23	43	..	13	..	..	..
1938.....	38	..	1	14	14	42	..	23	..	..	..
1939.....	35	..	1	18	9	28	..	7	..	..	..
1940.....	33	..	2	14	17	36	..	13	..	..	..
1941.....	37	..	..	17	11	42	..	19	..	..	..
1942.....	34	..	3	8	12	44	..	15	..	..	..
1943.....	45	..	..	20	18	56	..	23	..	..	..
1944.....	20	..	..	9	4	22	..	7	..	..	..
Birth records...											978			

In the district court there were 446 civil cases and 361 criminal cases filed in the same period.

51. PUEBLO COUNTY:

Located in south central (east-west) portion of state on plains. Area 1,544,960 acres, of which 1/20 is farm land, 2/3 is grazing land. Population 74,416, an increase of 8% over 1940, with a steady growth since 1900. About 28.7 persons to square mile centered around Pueblo, county seat, 52,162, at which is located the Colorado Fuel and Iron Works. Substantial farming, heavy industry, some mining and manufacture. Bank deposits one-third above average. Number of lawyers 60. Average age of lawyers 49, lawyers to population 1 to 1,740. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		Divorce	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933.....	..	111	..	9	..	102
1934.....	..	120	..	3	..	105
1935.....	338	120	103	3	..	105
1936.....	347	88	86	1	..	114
1937.....	406	93	91	5	..	96
1938.....	482	90	121	4	..	79
1939.....	398	88	87	1	..	74
1940.....	343	107	58	4	..	62
1941.....	512	109	58	1	..	71
1942.....	538	125	57	2	..	61
1943.....	489	131	53	0	..	132
1944.....	524	139	50	0	..	145

52. RIO BLANCO COUNTY:

Located in northwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 2,088,960 acres, of which 1/7 is grazing land, some farm land, 4/5 federal land. Population 2,201, a 25% decrease since 1940. Less than .7 persons per square mile. Livestock and some farming. Bank deposits two-thirds state average. Assessed valuation four-ninths above state average per capita. Number of lawyers 3. Lawyers to population 1 to 734. Average age of lawyers 46. No minimum fee schedule. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court Estate		Misc.	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.
1933.....	..	4	..	6	*..	*..	*..	..	..	1
1934.....	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2
1935.....	..	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8
1936.....	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	4
1937.....	..	16	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4
1938.....	..	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2
1939.....	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	6
1940.....	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	4
1941.....	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2
1942.....	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
1943.....	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3
1944.....	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....		148			53		128			

*No figures available.

53. RIO GRANDE COUNTY:

Located in southwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 506,240 acres, of which 1/7 is farm land, 1/14 pasture land, 1/6 grazing land, 8/15 federal land. Population 10,672, a 14% decrease since 1940, but county has shown steady growth since 1900. Normal population density 13.4 persons to square mile. Rich farming area in Monte Vista-Del Norte, Center triangle, some livestock. No mining or manufacturing. Bank deposits one-fourth state average. Assessed valuation two-thirds state average per capita. Number of lawyers 13. Lawyers to population 1 to 821. Average age of lawyers 49. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Estate	Misc.
January 1, 1934, to January 1, 1944.....	615	*..	215	*..	*..	*..

*No figures available.

54. ROUTT COUNTY:

Located in northwest corner of state in mountainous country. Area 1,491,840 acres, of which 2/35 is farming land, 3/7 is grazing land, 1/50 coal land, 1/20 state land, 1/3 federal land. Population 8,623, an 18% decrease since 1940, but county shows slow growth since 1900. Average 4.5 persons per square mile. Produces one-eighth of all state coal. Some livestock and agricultural products. Bank deposits one-third state average, assessed valuation about state average per capita. Number of lawyers 8. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,079. Average age of lawyers 47. County law library. No figures concerning business of courts are available, except total civil cases filed in district court for ten-year period are 465 and criminal cases were 162.

55. SAGUACHE COUNTY:

Located in southwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 2,013,440 acres, of which 1/7 is grazing land, some farm land, 9/20 federal land. Population 4,963, a decrease of 20% since 1940. Average two persons to square mile. Some livestock and fair agricultural production. No manufacturing or mining. Bank deposits 19/36 state average, assessed value approximately state average per capita. Number of lawyers 3. Average age of lawyers 55. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,654. No minimum fee schedule. No figures as to business of courts are available.

56. SAN JUAN COUNTY:

Located in southwestern portion of state in mountainous country. Area 250,880 acres, of which practically all is federal land. Population 1,138, slowly decreasing since 1920. Average 3.7 persons to square mile. Assessed valuation per capita twice state average. Number of lawyers 1.

Lawyers to population 1 to 1,138. Average age of lawyers 72. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil Dist.	Co.	Estate County Court	Criminal Dist.	Co.
1934.....	*..	3	7	*..	0
1935.....	..	9	5	..	0
1936.....	..	7	7	..	0
1937.....	..	4	11	..	0
1938.....	..	4	3	..	0
1939.....	..	9	5	..	0
1940.....	..	6	3	..	0
1941.....	..	5	5	..	0
1942.....	..	5	6	..	0
1943.....	..	6	4	..	0
1944.....	..	6	4	..	0

*No figures available.

57. SAN MIGUEL COUNTY:

Located in southwest corner of state in mountainous country. Area 821,760, of which one-fourth is grazing land, some oil shale land, some mineral area, five-eighths federal land. Population 2,235, a 39% decrease since 1940, continued decrease since 1920. Average two persons to square mile. Some coal production, fair mining production and some agricultural products. Assessed valuation about state average per capita. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,235. Average age of lawyers 45. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil Dist.	Co.	Divorce Dist.	Co.	Criminal Dist.	Co.	County Court Estate	Misc. Dist.	Co.
1935.....	29	11	*..	*..	4	1	15	*..	6
1936.....	23	17	..	..	7	..	16	..	6
1937.....	14	20	..	..	4	..	15	..	6
1938.....	16	11	..	..	13	..	9	..	3
1939.....	20	23	..	..	2	2	13	..	5
1940.....	19	32	..	..	26	..	12	..	1
1941.....	29	17	..	..	10	1	15	..	1
1942.....	13	13	..	..	2	..	14	..	2
1943.....	12	17	..	..	2	..	13	..	..
1944.....	17	9	..	..	5	..	10	..	1

*No figures available.

58. SEDGWICK COUNTY:

Located in extreme northeast corner of state on plains. Area 354,560 acres, of which one-half is farming land, one-fourth is grazing land, some oil potentialities. Population 4,340, an 18% decrease since 1940, but should regain population. Average 9 persons to square mile. Good agricultural and livestock production. No mining or manufacturing. Bank deposits one-half state average. Assessed valuation four-ninths higher than state average per capita. Number of lawyers 2. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,170. Average age of lawyers 65. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil Dist.	Civil Co.	Divorce Dist.	Divorce Co.	Criminal Dist.	Criminal Co.	County Court Estate	Misc. Dist.	Misc. Co.
1935.....	5	18	*..	*..	13	18	13	*..	48
1936.....	18	22	..	..	15	7	12	..	32
1937.....	21	33	..	..	12	8	20	..	33
1938.....	22	19	..	..	12	5	13	..	42
1939.....	13	23	..	..	15	3	17	..	43
1940.....	15	24	..	..	8	6	18	..	12
1941.....	13	18	..	..	17	5	16	..	3
1942.....	17	23	..	..	7	4	16	..	160
1943.....	19	21	..	..	7	6	16	..	116
1944.....	15	23	..	..	7	8	39	..	56

*No figures available.

59. SUMMIT COUNTY:

Located in west central portion of state in mountains. Area 394,240 acres. Some meadow and grazing land, some mineral land, two-thirds federal land. Population 1,174, a 33% decrease since 1940. Average two persons to square mile. Assessed valuation per capita 4 times state average. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,174. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil Dist.	Civil Co.	Divorce Dist.	Divorce Co.	Criminal Dist.	Criminal Co.	County Court Estate
1933-34.....	4	*..	0	*..	3	*..	*..
1934-35.....	10	..	0	..	5	..	..
1935-36.....	8	..	0	..	3	..	..
1936-37.....	26	..	0	..	0	..	..
1937-38.....	21	..	1	..	0	..	..
1938-39.....	13	..	1	..	4	..	..
1939-40.....	6	..	0	..	3	..	..
1940-41.....	4	..	0	..	3	..	..
1941-42.....	7	..	0	..	8	..	..
1942-43.....	8	..	1	..	0	..	..
1943-44.....	11	..	0	..	3	..	..

*No figures available.

60. TELLER COUNTY:

Located in west central portion of state in mountainous country west of Colorado Springs. Area 355,200 acres, of which 1/3 is grazing land, 1/10 mineral land, 13/35 federal land. Population 2,838, a 56% decrease since 1940. Has substantial mineral production in normal times. Bank deposits almost state average and assessed valuation seven-ninths state average per capita. Number of lawyers 1. Lawyers to population 1 to 2,838. Average age of lawyers 46. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Prob.	Divorce
1933.....	..	6	..	4	5	5
1934.....	22	7	26	11	30	19
1935.....	24	10	9	6	15	28
1936.....	29	16	6	12	15	24
1937.....	21	21	9	15	16	29
1938.....	22	13	12	7	13	37
1939.....	18	6	11	12	15	27
1940.....	22	6	6	9	10	16
1941.....	30	4	17	9	11	10
1942.....	13	5	6	8	15	3
1943.....	8	1	1	4	15	3
1944.....	12	3	9	3	12	3
Total.....	221	98	112	100	172	204

61. WASHINGTON COUNTY:

Located in northeastern portion of state on plains. Area 1,618,200 acres, composed of one-half dry farming land, five-sixteenths grazing land. Population 6,412, a 23% decrease since 1920. No manufacturing or mining. Fair agricultural and livestock production. Bank deposits one-fourth state average and assessed valuation slightly above state average per capita. Number of lawyers 2. Lawyers to population 1 to 3,206. Lawyers' average age 49. Minimum fee schedule. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Estate
1933.....	..	38	..	10	..	3	6	15
1934.....	11	53	..	10	4	4	12	33
1935.....	71	65	..	13	6	7	5	30
1936.....	75	62	..	21	6	0	8	29
1937.....	59	72	..	12	4	0	7	40
1938.....	59	57	..	9	2	0	6	35
1939.....	46	58	..	11	1	0	5	28
1940.....	17	44	..	7	0	0	8	14
1941.....	15	40	..	10	0	0	6	28
1942.....	13	65	..	15	0	0	9	33
1943.....	26	73	..	12	0	0	8	28
1944.....	18	41	..	4	1	0	6	†13

†Birth certificates—500.

62. WELD COUNTY:

Located in north central (east-west) portion of state on plains. Area 2,581,120 acres, of which 4/25 are irrigated farm lands, 5/25 are dry farm lands, 12/25 are grazing lands, 2/25 are state land, balance in coal with some oil potentialities. Population 53,652, a decrease of 16% since 1940, but county should regain its pre-war population of 63,747. Normal density is 15.9 persons per square mile. Greatest crop production record of any county in state, producing about one-fifth of all of the principal crops in Colorado, heavy livestock production. County seat is site of State Teachers College. No manufacturing, heavy coal produc-

tion, slightly in excess of one-eighth of state total. Number of lawyers 43. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,247. Average age of lawyers 47. Partial minimum fee schedule. Good county law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Criminal		County Pro-bate	Court Juve-nile
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.		
1933.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935.....	192	157	74	38	140	29
1936.....	203	208	74	47	129	29
1937.....	185	220	66	44	153	33
1938.....	186	162	88	46	141	37
1939.....	150	216	56	50	124	40
1940.....	145	226	63	53	153	65
1941.....	129	184	66	59	117	47
1942.....	128	230	64	63	132	46
1943.....	137	156	37	79	142	77
1944.....	133	156	34	54	160	76

63. YUMA COUNTY:

Lies at extreme northeastern corner of state on plains. Area 1,525,120 acres, of which 13/30 is dry farm land, 14/30 is grazing land. Population 9,924, a decrease of 18% since 1940, but county should return to pre-war population of 12,100. No mining or manufacturing. Considerable livestock production. Raises one-twenty-fifth of principal crops of state. Number of lawyers 6. Lawyers to population 1 to 1,654. Average age of lawyers 55. County law library. Business of courts is as follows:

Date	Civil		Divorce		Criminal		County Court			Misc.	
	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Dist.	Co.	Insane	Juv.	Estate	Dist.	Co.
1934.....	..	12	..	17	..	..	18	4	31	..	34
1935.....	50	20	..	14	11	..	30	..	34	..	45
1936.....	80	20	..	13	4	..	21	..	40	..	22
1937.....	57	16	..	13	5	..	14	3	34	..	17
1938.....	61	22	..	17	3	..	16	2	43	..	27
1939.....	58	16	..	18	1	..	15	2	54	..	9
1940.....	42	14	..	18	7	..	9	1	53	..	13
1941.....	50	14	..	16	5	..	16	1	48	..	15
1942.....	50	11	..	14	2	..	10	..	64	..	18
1943.....	45	14	..	12	10	..	12	2	54	..	14
1944.....	63	20	..	16	4	..	6	..	44	..	9

Delayed birth certificates... 997

TABLE A

Lawyers

Town	1940 Population	Total Number	Judges	†Retired or not in Practice	Military Service	Average Age
Akron	1417	2	..	..	..	49
Alamosa	5613	11	..	1	2	45
Antonito	1220	2	1	..	..	46
Arvada	1482	2	..	..	..	69
Aspen	777	1	..	..	..	46
Aurora	3437	3	1	..	..	52
Berthoud	811	1	..	..	..	67
Boulder	5350	36	1	7 Law Professors 3 Retired	10	54
Breckenridge	381	1	..		..	53
Brighton	4029	9	1	..	3	49
Brush	2481	2	..	..	..	56
Buena Vista	779	1	..	..	..	73
Burlington	1280	4	..	..	..	58
Canon City.....	6690	14	1	..	3	55
Castle Rock.....	580	2	..	..	..	49
Center	1515	1	..	..	..	69
Central City.....	706	2	..	..	..	55
Cheyenne Wells.....	695	1	..	..	..	62
Clifton .....	....	1	..	..	..	69
Colorado Springs.....	36,789	65	3	8 Retired 1 Not in practice	8	48
Conejos .....	....	1	..		..	46
Cortez	1778	2	..	..	..	36
Craig	2213	5	1	..	..	53
Cripple Creek.....	2359	1	..	..	..	46
Del Norte.....	1923	4	..	..	..	45
Delta	3717	8	1	..	3	49
Denver	322,412	1069	16	*..	166	49
Dolores	804	1	..	..	..	35
Durango	5887	15	1	..	2	49
Eagle	518	4	1	..	..	56
Eaton	1322	1	..	1	..	*..
Estes Park	994	1	..	..	..	*..
Englewood	9680	6	1	..	1	46
Fairplay	739	1	..	..	1	35
Fort Collins	12,251	20	2	..	3	51
Fort Lupton	1692	1	..	..	..	55
Fort Morgan.....	4884	5	2	..	..	53
Fowler	4300	1	..	..	..	46
Florence	2632	3	..	..	..	58
Glenwood Springs.....	5823	9	1	..	3	53
Golden	5680	5	2	..	2	52
Grand Junction.....	12,479	29	2	3	5	51
Grand Valley	230	1	..	..	..	65
Georgetown	391	1	1	..	..	57

TABLE A—Continued

Town	1940 Population	Total Number	Judges	†Retired or not in Practice	Military Service	Average Age
Greeley	15,995	41	2	6	10	46
Gunnison	2177	5	..	..	1	50
Granby	251	1	..	..	..	*..
Hayden	640	2	..	..	..	45
Holyoke	1150	3	..	..	1	46
Hot Sulphur Springs..	235	2	1	..	..	60
Hugo	852	2	1	..	..	63
Idaho Springs.....	2112	4	..	..	..	51
Julesburg	1619	2	..	..	..	65
Kiowa	195	2	..	..	..	65
Lakewood .....	....	1	..	..	1	33
La Junta.....	7040	9	..	..	2	53
Lamar	4445	6	1	..	1	57
Las Animas	3232	3	..	..	..	50
La Veta	897	1	..	..	..	*..
Leadville	4774	7	..	..	3	49
Limon	1053	1	..	..	..	56
Littleton	2244	4	1	..	..	53
Longmont	7,406	11	..	..	1	54
Louisville	2023	1	..	..	..	69
Loveland	6145	6	..	..	1	46
Manitou Springs.....	1462	1	..	..	..	45
Mead	191	1	..	..	..	66
Meeker	1399	3	..	..	..	46
Monte Vista.....	3208	8	..	..	2	50
Montrose	4764	9	1	..	1	50
Ordway	1150	1	..	1	..	55
Pagosa Springs.....	1598	2	..	..	..	45
Paonia	1117	1	..	..	..	36
Pueblo	56,162	60	3	..	11	49
Rifle	1373	1	..	..	..	41
Rocky Ford.....	3994	2	..	..	1	47
Salida	4969	5	..	1	..	44
San Luis.....	....	1	..	..	..	60
Saguache	1219	2	..	..	..	54
Silverton	1127	1	..	..	..	72
Springfield	1082	3	..	1	1	45
Steamboat Springs....	1613	6	..	2	1	47
Sterling	7411	17	1	1	4	52
Telluride	1337	1	..	..	..	45
Trinidad	13,223	20	2	3	1	48
Victor	1784	1	..	..	..	*..
Walsenburg	5855	5	..	..	1	53
Walden	668	1	..	..	..	56
Windsor	1811	1	..	..	1	42
Wray	2061	3	..	..	..	59
Yuma	1606	3	..	1	..	52
Total		1628	52	39	256	

*No figures available.

†Not computed in average age.

NOTE: Military service figures include all who have entered service. A large number of these men have returned from service and relocated in their home towns.

TABLE B
Towns Over 500 Population Without Lawyers

Town	County	1940 Census
Aguilar	Las Animas	1397
Animas City	La Plata	712
Ault	Weld	761
Cedaredge	Delta	556
Creede	Mineral	670
Crested Butte	Gunnison	1145
Eads	Kiowa	700
East Canon	Fremont	699
Edgewater	Jefferson	1648
Erie	Weld	1019
Evans	Weld	792
Flagler	Kit Carson	506
Fountain	El Paso	571
Frederick	Weld	652
Fruita	Mesa	1466
Haxtun	Phillips	965
Holly	Prowers	864
Hotchkiss	Delta	653
Ignacio	La Plata	555
Johnstown	Weld	961
Kremmling	Grand	567
Lafayette	Boulder	2052
La Jara	Conejos	897
La Salle	Weld	755
Lyons	Boulder	654
Manassa	Conejos	1008
Mancos	Montezuma	748
Manzanola	Otero	531
Milliken	Weld	531
Minturn	Eagle	596
Oak Creek	Routt	1769
Olathe	Montrose	705
Orchard City	Delta	865
Ouray	Ouray	951
Ovid	Sedgwick	687
Palisade	Mesa	855
Platteville	Weld	561
Redcliff	Eagle	715
Rockwell	Fremont	575
Sanford	Conejos	736
South Canon	Fremont	1729
Stratton	Kit Carson	623
Sugar City	Crowley	565
Westminster	Adams	534
Westwood	Arapahoe	800

TABLE C

Total number of lawyers in state	1628
Total population of state (1940)	1,123,296
Ratio of lawyers to population (state)	1 to 690
Ratio of lawyers to population, exclusive of Denver	1 to 1411
Ratio of lawyers to population, Denver only	1 to 302

LEGAL INSTITUTE *and* **REFRESHER** **COURSES**

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Under Auspices of the Colorado and Denver Bar
Associations

JANUARY 25-26, 1946 **Brown Palace Hotel**
Denver, Colorado

Saturday Morning—FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION—Albert
J. Gould.

Friday Afternoon—RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—A round
table discussion of the rules in practice and operation
by Kenneth Robinson, Kenneth M. Wormwood, Thomas
J. Keely, Edward L. Wood.

Friday Morning—REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENTS—Edwin J.
Wittelshofer.

PROBATE PRACTICE—Pierpont Fuller, Jr.

**Luncheon—Friday, 12:15 P. M. Reservations for luncheon
should be made through Richard Tull, Equitable
Bldg., Denver**

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Other institutes and lectures will be held in various parts of
the state during the winter and spring months