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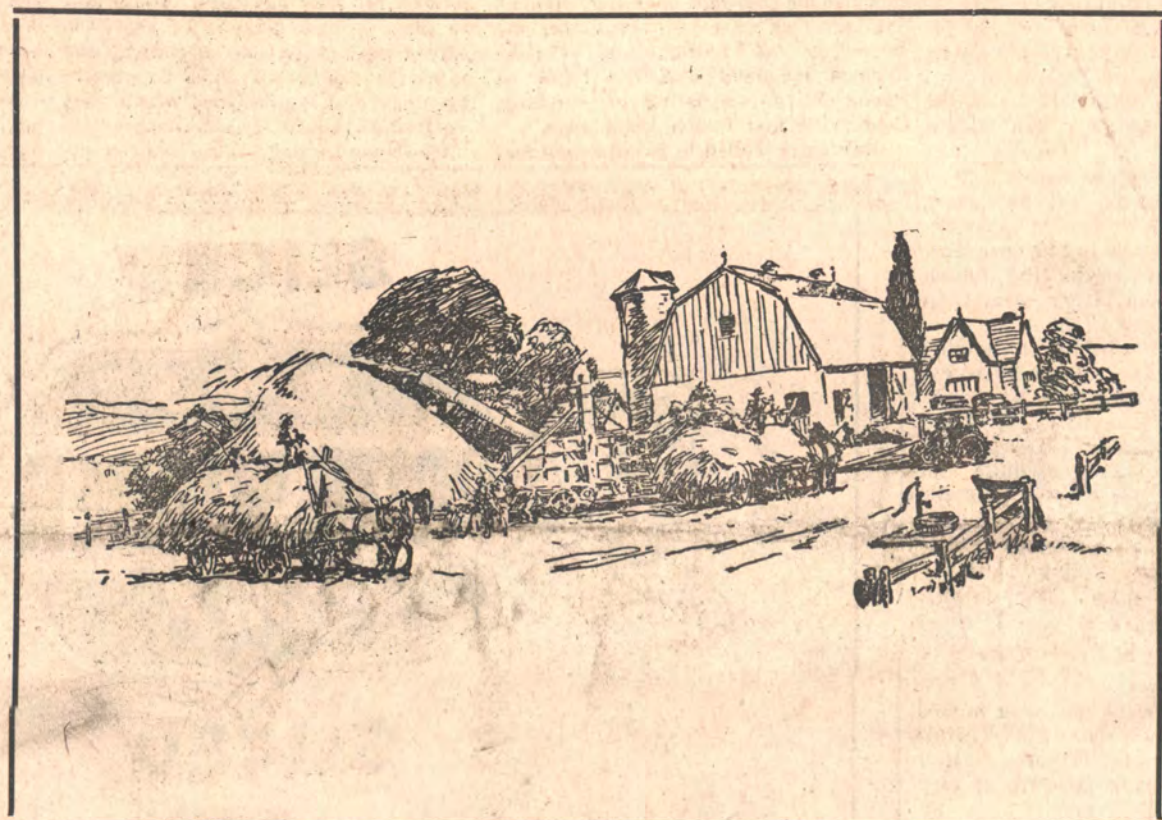
THE 55<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY EDITION

of

## The City of Salida

and the

## Salida Mail



◆ CHAFFEE COUNTY, THE AIR-CONDITIONED SECTION OF COOL COLORADO ◆



# DIVERSIFIED FARMING

(By HENRY R. SCHMID)  
County Agent

(This article is far from complete, in that I have only dealt with each topic briefly. The length of time I have been here has also made it difficult to cover the Agricultural field thoroughly).

## Agriculture in Chaffee County

The type of farming carried on in Chaffee county is similar to that of other mountainous counties; especially at an altitude of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. Although it is one of the small counties in the state, it is rich in resources. Geographically it is somewhat rugged and not as much is farmed as we would like. In the face of these obstacles folks have made a typical diversified farming county out of it.

### Cattle

Perhaps the most outstanding of all agricultural resources is stock raising; it ranks first because conditions are such in some areas that only stock can be raised, this especially being true at Nathrop, near Buena Vista, where a great deal of native hay or timothy is grown. Several thousand tons are cut

have received on the market. They also received their money in a few days and producers made a better market.

The Cattle Buying program was a government project carried on by the cattlemen in each county. A board of directors was set up to advise the four cattle appraisers, which did splendid work in administering the program. Producers who value the stock industry recognized the worth of that program.

### Dairying

There are seven dairies in the county which supply the county's need. The milk is all tested by the local food inspector. All breeds of stock are being used by dairymen. Some have purebred herds, others a good grade of stock, all have made it a specialized business. Dairymen at one time sold much of their milk to the Cooperative Organization at Salida. This was abandoned a number of years ago; now milk is consumed by local stores and families of the city. Dairymen should be commended on the way in which they handle their business. Their milk plants are clean and will pass inspection at any time.

### Sheep Raising

The Sheep industry is on the increase in Chaffee county; it is well represented in all sections. In the valley near Nathrop a large number of sheep as well as cattle are raised. Rambouillet and Hampshire are the breeds grown in this county. High altitude lambs are considered a finer quality than those grown at lower altitudes. There are some lambs raised at Poncha Springs, and several hundred head at Buena Vista. Range conditions are excellent this year, because of a plentiful supply of moisture.

Producers from other states frequently bring foreign sheep into Chaffee county. Idaho, Utah and Oregon sheep have grazed here at one time or another.

Some producers in this valley raise purebred stock, all being Hereford cattle because they do much better and rustle their feed. They seem to be a harder breed of cattle for high altitude conditions; not only is this true in Chaffee county, but Hereford cattle are frequently found in other mountainous counties.

Around Buena Vista some Native hay is grown, not as extensively as near Nathrop. There is some alfalfa produced, perhaps less than is grown in the Poncha Springs district which is five miles south of Salida. Cattlemen winter their stock on the open range without feeding them much hay. This may be done because of the ideal climate which prevails in Chaffee county. This county is well protected from all directions by the mountains.

In the Poncha Springs district a number of cattle are wintered near the foothills. Alfalfa being their main crop, is used for feeding cattle when the foothills have too much snow. There are between twelve and fifteen thousand head of cattle owned by stockmen in Chaffee county. Cattle are taken to the high range country the latter part of July and brought down late in the Fall.

During the Cattle Buying program more than \$36,000 was paid to stockmen by the Government. This program was beneficial to growers because they had an opportunity to cull old animals and they received as much from the government as they would

Through appointment and by balloting these organizations were formed.

In administering AAA programs, farmers have taken responsibility which in turn brought about organization; this of course, brings the farmers in closer contact.

Livestock producers have a ready market for their stock. Pueblo which is 100 miles distant consumes a number of cattle and hogs and sheep. The Denver market perhaps takes the greatest number of stock from Chaffee county.

### Poultry Raising

Every farm in the county has some poultry. Chickens are more plentiful than turkeys, because of a ready market. The price is somewhat high in proportion. Some farmers have specialized in turkey raising; others have gone in for both turkeys and chickens. This has not proven satisfactory because of a disease known as blackhead. It is said that turkeys should be isolated from chickens because of the disease.

Eggs are all sold locally either to stores or families about the city. Poultry raising is carried on in every section of the county. Several have made a specialty of it near Salida.

### Potatoes

The potato is one of the main food crops grown in the county. Potatoes are grown in every community. Patches ranging from one-fourth acre up to 25 acres are found throughout the county. Farmers in the past have had a difficult time to produce enough for their own use which was mostly due to disease.

For a number of years potato specialists were unable to determine the cause of such low yields. Blight was thought to be the trouble; this however was not the case. The psyllid has been the cause of low yields. It is an insect about one-fourth inch long with wings almost covering the body; it poisons the plant which in turn gives the plant a yellow color. Potatoes grow small and usually a number are found in a single stolon. Sometimes the entire plant dies.

Certified seed potatoes have been brought in this county because growers have found that they produce quality seed over larger yields. Peach-blow potatoes and Irish cobbles are well adapted to these conditions. In the past two years ten tons of certified seed have been purchased from growers of the San Luis Valley.

### Lettuce

Some few years ago Chaffee county produced 400 acres of lettuce. A little more than half that amount is now grown. Most producers have quit raising lettuce because of market conditions. Growers have found lettuce difficult to raise in some years; especially during a rainy season.

It is true that Chaffee county lettuce will compare favorably with any other lettuce whether it is grown at a lower altitude or a higher altitude. Lettuce is essentially a high altitude crop and adapted to Chaffee county. It has been said that Buena Vista grows the finest quality lettuce. The New York variety does well here.

### Grains

The main grains grown are barley, oats and wheat. These feeds are all consumed locally by feeding to livestock.

Missouri Park, Adobe Park and Poncha Springs raise most of the grain in Chaffee county; however, grains are found throughout the county. Grain grown here is of fine quality, the kernels are large and plump, very little smut is present and the crops yield all the way from 20 to 90 bushels to the acre.

Certified seed has been brought in by a number of farmers. As time passes more will find that pure seed is the best even though the cost is a little more.

### Tree Fruits

Several years ago farmers planted a number of fruit trees; now very few are being planted because some feel they are unprofitable and much time is needed in pruning after the trees get a good start.

In some sections of the state the soil

is not suitable for fruit growing. Another factor that has much to do in growing fruit is whether or not the climatic conditions are favorable.

Chaffee county has an advantage in that she can grow fruit while other counties cannot. Practically every farm in the Poncha Springs district has some apple trees, the orchards ranging from one-half acre to three acres in size. Apples are all consumed by the farmers themselves. There are very few cherries grown here.

### Small Fruit

Strawberry and raspberry growing are considered of minor importance in Chaffee county. Strawberry growing is well adapted to our conditions. Such varieties as Progressive Everbearing, Mastodon and Dunlap are very much suited to this county. Perhaps the Progressive Everbearing is the one most grown. The Mastodon ranks second. Gardeners produce the majority of the strawberries near Little river which is south of Salida. Small patches however are found throughout the county. Strawberries are sold locally. There is a large field for strawberries in Chaffee county, this being true of raspberries as well.

### Other Vegetables

In the past two years gardeners have planted a variety of vegetables such as carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, field peas, celery and others, simply because the price will not permit one to farm too intensively. A variety of vegetables is probably the best for this county because soil conditions are favorable for vegetables. Vegetables requiring a long season to mature are not grown here. Peas, year in and year out, have made money for farmers in Chaffee county.

Vegetables of all sorts are sold locally to stores and to truckers who come from Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. Oliver, of Salida, has handled many of the vegetables for Salida farmers.

### Fall Festival in Salida

In September for the past three years Salida and the surrounding communities have undertaken to put on a Fall Fair. This year marks the fourth with prospects of a larger event than heretofore.

Salida hasn't a permanent building for displaying crops and garden exhibits. A livestock building is also in need, since it is really a livestock county. The Rainbow hotel is used for vegetable and crop exhibits and advertising space for merchants of the city. Canned goods and needle work are also shown here. Other buildings are used for poultry exhibits. 4-H club work, school exhibits, Boy Scouts, handicraft and others.

### Lettuce Day at Buena Vista

Those who have not attended a Lettuce Day at Buena Vista have missed something worthwhile. This affair has met the approval of many in that it offers a full day's pleasure at very little cost.

Lettuce Day is an annual event at Buena Vista on Labor Day. At ten o'clock in the morning the parade marches down the main street. Cowboys, cowgirls, floats, club calves, and a band with plenty of talent to make the day an eventful one. At noon a barbecue lunch is served free of charge to all those present. This is done cafeteria style. There is a generous serving of head lettuce for everyone. This is home grown and very good because of its crispness.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the rodeo takes place at the Fairgrounds, southwest of Buena Vista. Horse racing, bronco riding, steer riding and roping are features of the afternoon. Good purses are awarded the winners.

In the evening a dance is given by the Lettuce association which concludes the day of eventful thrills.

### Farm Organizations

There are at present three farm organizations in the U. S.: the Farmers' Union, the Grange and the Farm Bureau. Farm organizations are for those interested in agriculture. Every farmer should belong to some organization. Legislative matters are today done in a cooperative way and not in-

dividually and not until this is done will the farmer really reap his full share of regulations.

The oldest farm organization in Chaffee county is the Farmers Union of Salida. There are 60 or more who have membership in this organization. Meetings are held once a month at the Sand Park school house, four miles northwest of Salida on the Buena Vista highway.

A grange at Buena Vista was organized about a year ago by Clarence Kelso of Howard. It has since grown to a membership of 80 members. This organization meets twice a month at the Woodmen hall at Buena Vista.

Another grange has been organized at the Poncha Springs community, with 25 members.

### 4-H Club Work

The object of 4-H club work is to teach improved practices and standards in agriculture and home economics to young people from the age of nine to twenty. Club work develops leadership. It teaches by doing. It is practical. It teaches cooperation. The members learn how to manage. The last two are among the biggest need in life. What does 4-H club stand for? 4-H club stands for Head, Health, Heart, and Hand. A head that thinks, a healthy body, a heart that's kind, and a hand that is useful. The club pledge is: "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands for larger service, and my health to better living, for my club, my community and my country."

Chaffee county has an enrollment of nearly a hundred members. There are five girl clubs which are at Buena Vista, Granite, Nathrop, Adobe Park and Poncha Springs, and the fifth at Salida. There are two boy clubs, one consisting of Salida and Poncha Springs members and the other at Buena Vista, consisting of Nathrop, Centerville and Buena Vista boys. Girls are enrolled in first, second and

third year clothing; first and second year foods, and first year house-furnishing.

The clubs meet twice a month. These are the three types of projects. There are five years of clothing, 5 years of foods and 3 years of housefurnishing.

The boys meet once a month alternating meeting places. The majority of the boys belong to a calf club; some raise sheep, rabbits and one is raising a colt.

Records are kept of each project by members. A health chart accompanies the record book, and at the close of the club year must be completed by all. Each club has its own officers.

We are all fools until we know  
That in the common plan  
Nothing is worth the making  
If it does not make the man.  
Why build these temples glorious  
If man unbuilted goes?  
We build the world in vain  
Unless the builder grows.  
—Elbert Hubbard.

### Women's Extension Work

As a part of the Extension program there are clubs for women as well as for boys and girls. In the past six months five women's clubs have been organized. They have been organized in the following communities: Buena Vista, Nathrop, Adobe Park, Sand Park, Salida and Poncha Springs.

The women's work is also comprised of three types of projects, Foods Nutrition and Home-furnishing and Clothing. We have had several county meetings with Miss Davenport, the Home Furnishing specialist. In September we hope to begin with our clothing project, having Miss Dawson with us for four meetings. From now we plan to have leaders or representatives meet with the specialists and return to their own clubs to present the work and instructions which they received at the county meeting. We hope to have more women en-

rolled in our Extension clubs as the work develops in the county.

Mrs. Ayres, a representative of the Ball Canning company, and cooperating with the Extension service, gave a very interesting and helpful canning demonstration at Buena Vista this summer.

### Acres and Value of Land

According to the last census there are 324 farms located in Chaffee county. This is an increase of 17 over the past five years. The assessor's figures show 26,046 acres of irrigated land in Chaffee county and 78,305 acres of grazing land with a valuation of \$976,190. All livestock is valued at \$172,235 or a total valuation of irrigated, grazing land and livestock at \$1,144,425.00.

Chaffee county is a typical diversified agricultural county.

## Barnes School

### Specializes in Commerce Courses

The Barnes School of Commerce, Fourteenth street and Glenarm place, now entering its thirty-first year, specializes in secretarial and accounting courses. Registration is limited to high school graduates, with approximately one-third of the 300 summer school students being college pupils and teachers.

Since Jan. 1 the school has received 531 employment calls and made 488 placements, an average of ninety calls per month. The president, H. E. Barnes, reports forty-three permanent positions filled during July.

New students may enroll any Monday. Evening sessions are held Monday and Thursday evenings.



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# Salida School Rating is High

By L. D. HIGHTOWER  
Superintendent of Schools

Salida citizens have the traditional American belief in and loyalty to her public schools. One of the first public buildings erected in Salida when the town was founded in 1881 was a school house. The schools have grown and expanded with the development of the city, and adequate financial support for a modern educational program has always been provided by the community.



L. D. HIGHTOWER

ity. During the past fifty years the educational interests of the community have been under the direction of boards of education composed of citizens of the highest type, who have given their best thought to developing the public schools, without selfish interest or political interference.

The school plant consists of two elementary grade schools, Longfellow and McCray, and the high school group of buildings, consisting of the high school, the junior high school, the shop building and the gymnasium. A well-cared-for athletic field providing a practice field, a track, sodded football field, and grandstands, take care of the sports program of the high school.

#### Maintenance Program

A systematic maintenance program during the past five years has resulted in putting the plant in excellent condition. The McCray school was completely remodeled and enlarged by the addition of four rooms and a basement in 1931. The Longfellow school was remodeled in 1934 as a C.W.A. project. Improvements were made on the high school building in 1930, and this year it was re-roofed and an automatic stoker installed. These improvements, which have increased the value of the plant by \$70,000, have been made without an increase in the tax levy or a bond issue.

The district is in good financial condition and at no time during the past years of decreased income has a warrant been registered. This has been made possible through rigid economy in operation and careful management, and was accomplished without any material reduction in the educational service.

#### School Program

The program of the school compares favorably with that of larger systems. The schools are officered by well trained, experienced teachers using modern equipment and methods of instruction. The average elementary teacher has had three years of college training and several are college graduates. The high school has been on the fully accredited list of the North Central Association of secondary schools since 1908, and has never been warned for a violation of its standards. All junior and senior high school teachers are graduates of standard colleges and five hold master degrees. The graduates of the school have entered institutions of higher learning from coast to coast and have made records of which the community is proud.

The curriculum of the high school through its varied courses, attempts to take care of the needs of all classes of students. Four distinct courses are offered, the college preparatory, the commercial, the industrial, and a general course. Students who are not interested in the traditional college preparatory courses may find opportunities in woodwork, mechanical drawing, automobile mechanics, typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping, art, music, or home economics.

In addition to the regular courses, the school provides or sponsors such



Junior High School



Workshop, Salida High School



McCray Grade School

worthwhile citizenship building activities as athletics, glee clubs, choruses, orchestra, band, Hi-Y, Girl Reserves, debate club, literary societies, camp fire, boy scouts.

#### Sports Activities

The sports program of the school is well organized and managed and provides for more than 100 boys who participate regularly in football and basketball. The high school is a member, since 1930, of the South Central League, composed of Colorado Springs, Pueblo Central, Pueblo Centennial, and Canon City, perhaps the strongest league in the state. The community is especially proud of the record of the football team, which has won the league championship for the past three years and the Colorado High School State championship for the past two years. It is also proud of the high standard of sportsmanship and conduct which have become a school tradition.

#### Musical Activities

Membership in the high school band is open to junior and senior high school boys and girls. The organization has about fifty members and maintains a high standard. It has two full hours

of practice on school time each week. The band serves the community and school by summer concerts in the park, playing for public meetings where requested, for athletic games, and giving concerts during the year. Each year the band takes part in the San Luis Valley Music Festival. The organization is fortunate in being sponsored by an active group of interested parents. Interest in instrumental music has grown to the extent that a grade school band may be organized this year.

#### Enrollment

Last year the school enrolled 1,197 pupils; 672 in the elementary schools (grades 1-6); 173 in the junior high school (grades 7-8); 352 in the high school (grades 9-12). About 160 children attended the parochial school.

The enrollment in the public and parochial schools for the year was 1,350, which is the largest enrollment in the history of the city.

#### Adult Classes

Federal aid has enabled the school system to extend its program during the past year. Adult classes were conducted last year in typewriting, shorthand, home economics, home nursing, furniture repair, automobile mechanics, window trimming, showcard writing. About forty foreign-born were enrolled in a class in preparation for citizenship. The school also sponsored a city basketball league during the winter months. More than 250 adults were enrolled in these activities. During the past summer a recreation program was attempted through the cooperation of the city and the F.E.R.A. The program consisted of softball leagues for adults, and softball, swimming, hiking, and supervised play for children. Plans are being made for a nursery school this year, which will be open to children under school age.

The responsibilities and services of the modern school to the community have been greatly increased. It teaches the three R's as in the old days, but it serves the public in many other fields.

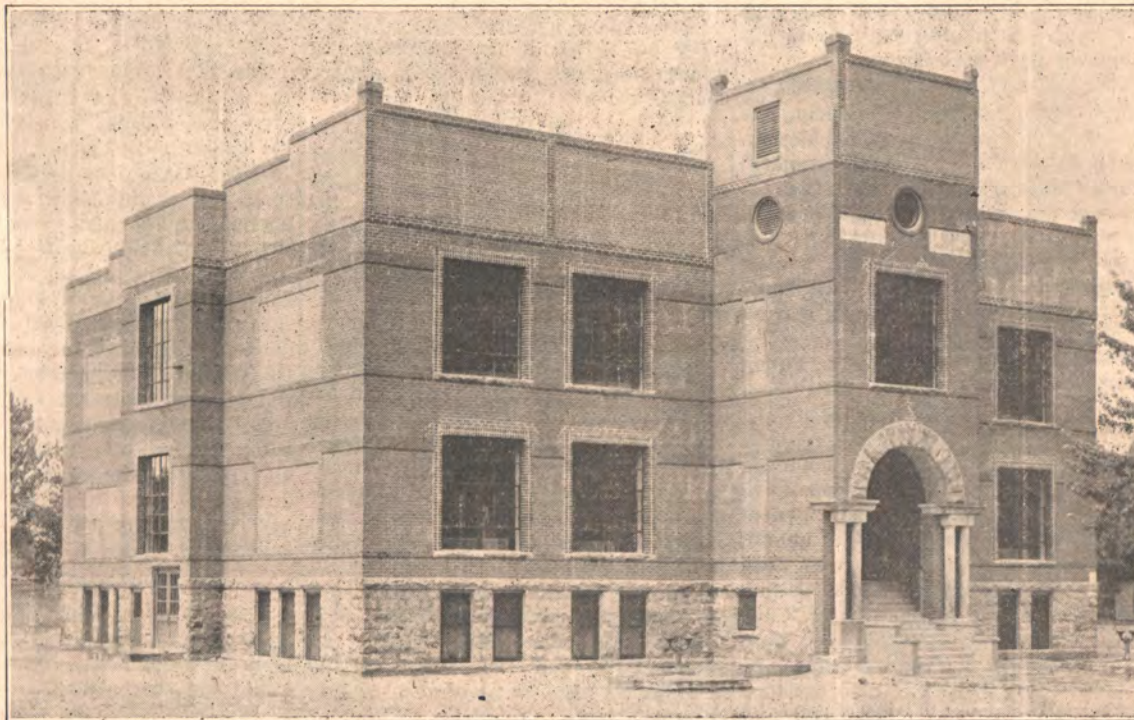
Salida schools and their teachers receive their task to be the building of better citizens, and any activity that contributes to that objective receives their active support.



Salida High School



Gymnasium, Salida High School



Longfellow Grade School

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# COLORADO MINING SHOWS INCREASED ACTIVITY

BY DICK MURRAY,

Mining news is valueless unless it can be considered reliable. In presenting the mining news of this section of the state, The Mail requested Dick Murray, state mine inspector, to prepare the article. The following is practically a copy of his official report to the State Commissioner of Mines, and is therefore, a reliable guide for everyone interested in mining.

Mr. Murray's district embraces many counties. He discusses the conditions in each county.

## State Mine Inspector

There is a marked improvement in mining conditions in District No. 3 over that of the past few years. The national aid given mining thru the increase in the price of gold has been a boon to the gold mining district within our state, while the increase in the price of silver has reacted very favorably in camps where silver is the predominating metal. A condition of material interest to the mining people, and one that may be bettered by the administration the coming year, is a further increase in the price of silver, and hopes for higher prices on lead, zinc and copper.

## Lake County

Renewed activity in mining in this county is very noticeable by the number of men employed over that of the past few years. The ore bodies at the Climax Molybdenum are now developed to the point where, without any fear of contradiction, they cannot be exhausted within the next hundred years. Many thousands of dollars have been expended by this company during the last year on new mine and mill equipment. Also no expense has been spared to put thru a compulsory safety campaign, including every man from the superintendent down, given under the direction of a company safety inspector. Approximately 5,000 tons of ore were milled daily for a large part of the year when the tonnage was reduced to 3,500 tons daily.

The Ibez group had a larger production of ores this year than it has had for several years past, and also a perceptible increase in the number of men employed.

The Zena Leadville Mining company, operating on the Resurrection, Sodalita and other holdings, is carrying on a campaign of prospecting and development work entirely.

The Venir lease has produced a larger tonnage of gold ores during the past than for any year in its history.

The Fortune Gold Mining company, a new company to enter the Leadville district, has taken over the Fortune property. It has installed a new double-drum, electric hoist and electric compressor. A portion of this shaft has been retimbered and work started on the 1,000-foot level.

The Valley, Ballard, Monarch, Fanny Rawlins, Highland Mary, Amity and other small operations are producing their quota of the ores being produced in Lake county. The Dinero holdings, inactive for a number of years, have recently been sold. The new owners contemplate the erection of a 150-ton mill at this property in the very near future. The Tennessee Park Milling company, largely composed of California people, has, during the past summer, erected a 50-ton flotation mill in the St. Kevin district adjacent to a number of famous old-time silver and gold producing mines. The Jennie June mine in Tennessee Park is being equipped with hoist and compressor, preparatory to starting to unwater and repair the shaft. Some ores are being shipped from the Granite section of Lake county while several small operations are under way in the Twin Lakes district. The water bore in this section employs a large force of men. Preparations are under way to reopen

the Garbutt mine, which has been inactive for several years. It was formerly one of the largest tonnage producers in the Leadville district.

Approximately 625 to 650 miners are employed in and about the mines in this county, including the number employed on the Lake county side of the Twin Lakes Tunnel project.

## Saguache County

Considerable examination work was done during the past summer on the Esperanza mine in this county. This work consisted of examination by diamond drilling, and also in mining a sufficient tonnage for a mill test. It is said that the results from this examination will probably mean the erection of a 100-ton mill on this property. The district along the Sangre de Cristo range has been very active through the past summer. The Independence mine was reopened after many years of idleness. The Golden Treasure tunnel was reopened. A 50-ton flotation and concentration mill and aerial bucket tram was erected on the property. Several rich finds have been reported from this section within the past few months. A number of small operators are working the Bonanza district with some good gold and silver finds reported.

Approximately 100 miners are employed on the properties in this district.

## Gunnison County

A number of men have been employed at the marble quarry and dressing plant during the year. This work consisted of mechanical changes at the dressing sheds and preparing the quarry for future production, while some mining was carried on in the Crystal district.

Seventy-five or more men are actively employed in the quarries and mines in this section of Gunnison county.

## Conejos and Costilla Counties

These counties had more than their quota of prospectors throughout their known mineralized areas during the year, some of which have returned with promising results. Some 40 odd prospectors and miners are in the mountains of these counties.

## Chaffee County

Metal mines long inactive, due to the low price of metals, are again being reopened and producing in this county. The Romley and St. Elmo sections have been thoroughly scouted by engineers representing eastern capital. The Ore Chemical company has, during the past summer, made many mechanical changes in its mill at St. Elmo, and is said to have worked out its separation and metallurgical problems to its entire satisfaction. At Monarch the C. F. & I. lime quarry is working a large force of men and is shipping many thousands of tons of lime rock to the Pueblo plant. Several small operators are reopening old properties in this district. The recent fluorspar discoveries made in this county are developed to the point where successful operation is definitely assured. At Granite, in Chaffee county's mining district, several old time properties have been reopened during the year 1934. The granite quarries of this county have been fair-



Try the world for a grander view than this!—The Sangre de Cristo Range

ly active during the past year and have marketed considerable stone.

More than 200 men are employed in the fluorspar operations, stone and lime quarries and metal mines and mills.

## Eagle County

The Empire Zinc, the largest producer of sulphide ores in the state, has shipped approximately 600 tons daily of crude copper-iron sulphides during the past year. The underground mill has been inactive for two or more years. A large campaign of new prospecting and development work is planned and will be carried out by this company during the coming year. This company maintains a staff of first-aid and safety men.

The El Capitan property, located in the southeast part of Eagle county, inactive since 1880, has been reopened by eastern capital during the past summer. A 550-foot incline shaft is underway at this time, while the management contemplates the erection of a 150-ton mill during the coming year. The Champion incline has produced a fair tonnage of gold and silver ores during the year, while 15 or more small leasers have been shipping from the Belden Canon section. Several of these are sending out occasional shipments of high grade gold ore. A company has recently started operations on the Polar Star group in the Fulford district.

Approximately 350 men are actively engaged in mining in this county.

## Pitkin County

The Midnight mine and mill have been very active during the year and have sent out a fair tonnage of both crude and concentrated ores from this property, besides keeping a small amount of new prospects and development under way. The Colorado Duluth Mining Company, Inc., with main offices at Duluth, Minnesota, has, during the past year, taken over the combined mining properties owned by the D. R. C. Brown and Wyman estates, the first time these two ownerships have been held and jointly operated by one concern. The primary work being done by this company consists of the

reopening of a number of tunnels above the water level for a more complete and up-to-date geological survey of this basin, together with the carrying out of a large campaign of diamond drill work now under way, and also the retimbering of a 900-foot winze between the upper and lower Durant tunnels to facilitate the handling of men, supplies and ores when actual ore breagage begins. A small amount of ores are being sent out by leasers from the properties controlled by this company. A new tunnel known as the Highland Tunnel was started during the past year with the lower Midnight workings as the objective. The Hope Tunnel and a few other smaller operators are actively engaged throughout the county.

Nearly 200 men are mining in this county, including the number employed on the West Portal, Twin Lakes water tunnel.

## Mineral County

The fluorspar mine at Wagon Wheel Gap was reopened during the past year and is now producing a large tonnage of ores for the company's plant at Pueblo, together with the employment of a large number of men at the mine and mill.

The increase in the price of silver given by the present administration was a boon to this old camp and made possible the reopening of a number of properties, this year that have been inactive for several years past. Such old producers of silver ores as the Last Chance, Volunteer, Amethyst, New York, Pittsburgh, Commodore, Recovery Tunnel and others are now shipping several carloads of ores weekly. The Bentonite mine has operated throughout the past year on a reduced tonnage of clarifying clay. The Corsair Tunnel was repaired and the water taken out of the shaft a distance of 200 feet below the tunnel level. Agents for what is said to be an eastern concern have been in Creede for some time, looking into the possibilities and probable erection of a 500-ton mill. Creed can and will furnish the ores

when a modern and up-to-date plant is erected.

Approximately 200 men are employed in the mines in this county.

## Garfield County

Some work has been carried on in the Vanadium sandstone adjacent to Rifle and Newcastle in this county. A few men have been employed at the U. S. Vanadium company's mill where a supply of vanadium is stored and shipped as the market calls for it. The Glenwood Lime quarry has been engaged during the summer in mining and shipping 400 tons of lime rock weekly to the Holly Sugar Corporation refinery at Delta.

Fifty miners and prospectors are employed in this county.

## Rio Grande County

The Summitville Consolidated Mines, Inc., operating on the Little Annie, Reynolds, Iowa, Golconda and several other claims in the Summitville district, has recently completed the construction of a 100-ton flotation and cyanide combination mill, 26 miles of an electric power line from Del Norte to the mill and mines, a one-half-mile bucket tram, three combination bunk and boarding houses, blacksmith and machine shops, timber sheds, ware-houses, offices, etc. 60-pound rails are being laid in the Reynolds tunnel for electric motor haulage. The mill is operating to nearly its capacity and is said to be making a high rate of recovery. A new road on a 6 per cent grade is being completed by the government C.C.C. workers into Platoro. This road, when completed this summer will, no doubt, cause some activity in this well known mineralized section. It is said that an eastern company, through its agent, employed men during the past summer in locating some 1,500 acres of mining claims in the Platoro district. The Miser and Guadalupe group operated until the untimely and regrettable passing away of Mr. Karl Schuyler caused a cessation of work on these properties. It is said, however, that the coming year will see a resumption of work on these mines. A number of prospectors have

been engaged during the past summer in the Jasper, Stunner and Platoro districts.

Approximately 200 miners, mill men and leasers are employed in this county.

## Men Employed

There are 248 men engaged in placer mining, metal mining, lime quarrying, granite quarrying, and fluorspar operations in the different sections of Chaffee county, namely granite, along the Arkansas river, and many small tributaries entering this river at Monarch, St. Elmo, Romley, Turret and Cree's Camp, with other scattered operations by prospectors within the boundaries of this county. A new find which may mean a great deal to this county in the near future, is the opening up of fairly high grade ores by diamond drill on the Iron Chest Mine near the top of Trout Creek Pass, a mine inactive since 1879, and only reopened during this year.

We can look forward hopefully to the development of ore bodies in the Monarch district soon.

## Pueblo Tent and Awning Co. Ship to all Parts of the World

One Colorado company, the magnitude of which is now known by a wide range of people is the Pueblo Tent and Awning Co. of Pueblo, Colo., under the management of Fred A. Anton, president, Henry F. Anton, vice-president and treasurer, and Lee Coats, representative.

This company has been under the present management since 1925 and was formerly known as the Burch Mfg. Co. During the peak season they employ approximately 45 people and ship their product to all parts of the world.

Other plants are located at Topeka, Kans., and Los Angeles, Calif.



The Leffingwells  
Are far from home,  
Had packed their grips  
And started to roam.



They planned a trip  
To high in the hills,  
Where t'was nice and cool,  
With plenty of thrills.



Out west they came,  
Where it's always cool,  
Where the fish always bite,  
In the mountain pools.



At Bert and Tom's Camp  
They stopped one day,  
And liked it so well,  
Decided to stay.



The Cabins were cool,  
And cozy and gay,  
They slept all night  
And most of the day.



But vacations end,  
As they always do,  
For Mother and Dad,  
And Harry and Sue.



They had a great time  
Every day they were here,  
And will surely return  
On their trip next year.

—And of course they will  
stop at

**Bert and Tom's  
Camp**  
SALIDA, COLO.

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A DEPENDABLE MARKET FOR THE FARMER  
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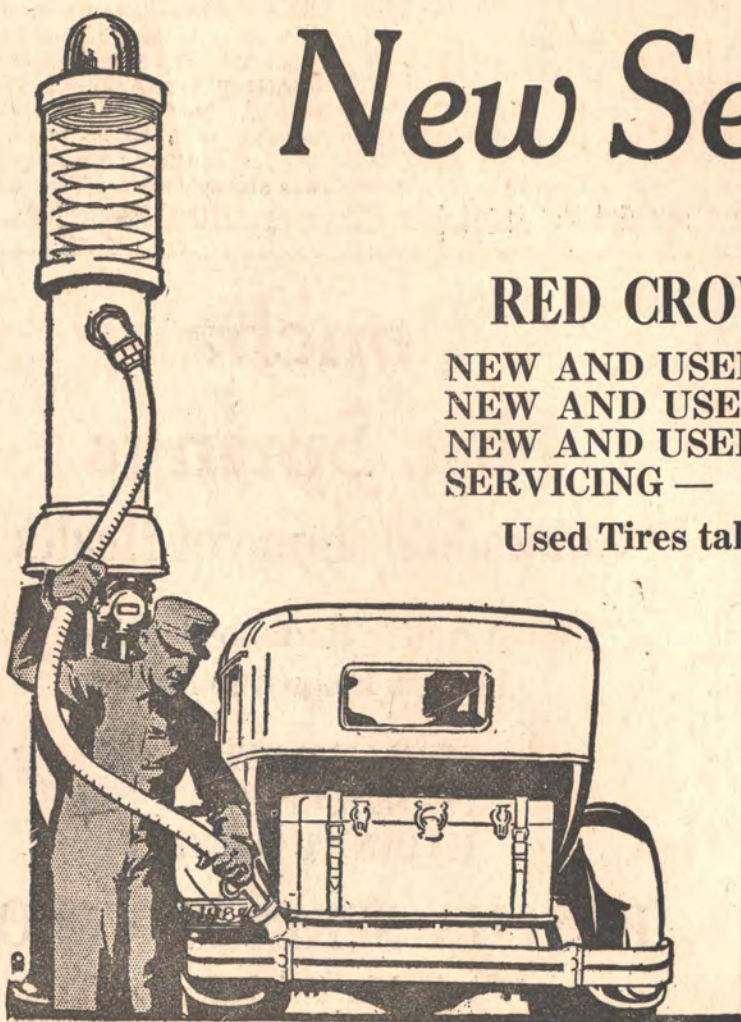
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# SALIDA

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**HOSPITALS** which are noted all over the U. S. for their high rating and efficiency.

**HOTELS, COTTAGE CAMPS** — Clean, comfortable and reasonably priced.

**RECREATIONS**, the finest fishing is found in the surrounding lakes and streams.

**RESOURCES**—Minerals of all kinds  
Agriculture — Dairying — Manufacturing — Commercial Pursuits.

# PROGRESSES



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GEO. H. SMITH  
ALEX McKENZIE  
DR. F. E. McCARTHY  
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### CITY TREASURER—

WALLACE SCHOOLFIELD, Jr.

### CITY CLERK—

ROBERT T. REARDON

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### FIRE CHIEF—

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SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF THE RUGGED ROCKIES — SALIDA OFFERS NOT ONLY PEACE AND REST TO THE TRAVELER, BUT CONTENTED HOMES TO THOSE SEEKING THEM, IN SOME OF THE MOST FERTILE VALLEYS AND GORGEOUS MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN ALL THE WORLD — VAST AREAS OF WONDERFULLY PRODUCTIVE SOIL OFFERS HOMES FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN FARMING, DAIRYING OR OTHER AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, WHILE THE CITY OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO FOLLOW COMMERCIAL LINES—RUGGED HILLS LURE THE PROSPECTOR—WHILE THOSE SEEKING HEALTH, REST OR RECREATION FIND THEM ALL IN SALIDA.

This page dedicated to the welfare and progress of Salida, by order of the Mayor.



# COLORADO'S PLAYGROUND

The mind of the Easterner cannot grasp the immensity of the mountain forest areas. People who are used to parks of a few acres or even of 1,000 acres, cannot realize that in the Cochetopa National Forest alone there are more than one million acres. This great forest with its wealth of timber, minerals, granite, marble, clays, big game, little game, fishing, dancing streams of clear, cold, pure water; its magnificent spread of dazzling views, auto mountain passes, bewitching mountain trails; its hundreds of lakes reflecting an amethyst sky; its mountain lodges, camping places and its lung-filling, bracing atmosphere, is a playground that fulfills the most extravagant dream of nature's bounty.

The headquarters of the Cochetopa National forest are located in Salida where full information can be obtained about what to see and how to reach the many points of interest.

The Cochetopa National Forest includes the headwaters of the Arkansas river and the mountain region north and west of the San Luis Valley, on the east side of the Continental Divide, and the Tomichi creek drainage on the west side of the Divide.

President Roosevelt created the Cochetopa Forest by proclamation on June 13, 1906, and it was considerably enlarged in 1930 when the old Leadville Forest was abolished and a part of its territory, the upper Arkansas river watershed, was added to the Cochetopa. On June 30, 1931, there were 1,142,417 acres of Government-owned land and 61,875 acres of State, municipal, and privately owned lands within the boundaries of the forest.

## Early History

Long before the white man came to Colorado, the mountains included in the present Cochetopa National Forest were a favorite hunting ground of the Ute Indians. Antelope, buffalo, deer, and elk abounded there, and old, well-worn trails bear evidence of the early and extensive use of this country by the Indians.

The first white man to visit the region was a Spaniard, Juan de Onate. Stirred by the tales of the fabulous wealth of the region, in the year 1598 he headed an expedition up the Rio Grande into the San Luis valley in search of gold. About 1600 he discovered gold near the present site of Fort Garland. Thence he prospected the streams to the north flowing into the San Luis valley.

Little is known of the history of this region during 160 years following the expedition of Juan de Onate. But in 1761, Juan Rivera, an adventurous Spanish nobleman, led an expedition into the San Juan country to the southwest in search of gold, and returned to Santa Fe over the present Cochetopa Pass a year or two later. Evidence of the old Spanish placer workings still exist.

In 1806, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, following the discovery of the peak which bears his name, led an exploring party into the region, then Spanish territory, entering San Luis valley from the north and proceeding southward to the Rio Conejos, where he built a fort.

Gen. E. F. Beale, Capt. John W. Gunnison, and Gen. John C. Fremont, in 1853, crossed the Continental Divide over the Cochetopa Pass, journeyed westward, the first enroute to Arizona as general superintendent of Indian affairs, and the others making a reconnaissance for a trans-continental railway. A decade later settlement was begun.

## How to Reach the Forest

The Cochetopa National Forest is readily accessible. The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad parallels its east boundary from Salida to a point near Tennessee Pass, where it crosses the Continental Divide through a short tunnel. The narrow-gauge line of this railroad to Gunnison and Montrose passes through the national forest, crossing the Divide at Marshall Pass. There is motor-bus service from Salida to towns in the San Luis Valley. No other national forest in the state is crossed by so many state highways. There are six roads over the Continental Divide, including the Fremont, Tennessee, Independence, Monarch, and Cochetopa Pass highways and that through the Carlton Tunnel.

## Auto Trips

From Salida a circle trip of 172 miles, including a view of the San Luis valley, passage over the Continental Divide, and visits to old and new towns of interest, may be made by automobile.

Driving southward from Salida one reaches the top of Poncha Pass, from which can be seen the San Luis valley, a vast level plain inclosed by steep mountains, stretching away for a hundred miles to the south. Still going southward one passes through the town of Villa Grove, and 20 miles farther one arrives at Saguache, with its long avenues of cottonwoods.

From Saguache northwest up the narrow valley of Saguache creek (blue water), one climbs to the top of the Continental Divide by a winding road with beautiful pine forests on either side. After crossing the Continental Divide over Cochetopa Pass the road drops down the western slope to Cochetopa creek, following its course to Parlin. Here the route turns eastward up Tomichi creek through the town of Sargents to the top of the Continental Divide at Monarch Pass.

## Mining

Gold was discovered at the junction

of California Gulch and the Arkansas river in 1850. California and other gulches were worked over, mostly by placer mining, for this metal until 1875, when it was discovered that there were rich deposits of silver and lead. The mines of Lake county have had a greater production than those of any other county in the state. According to records compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines, the production of metals from Lake county from 1859 to 1930, inclusive, amounted to \$446,167,896. Of this amount, silver produced about 45 per cent, with lead and zinc next, each producing about one-fifth, gold about one-tenth, and copper the remainder.

There has also been considerable mining in and adjacent to the Cochetopa Forest in Chaffee and Saguache counties. Monarch, St. Elmo, White Pine, and Bonanza were camps well known in Colorado mining history.

The presence of large bodies of timber within easy reach has been a great help to the mining industry. The mineral resources within the national forest are open to development exactly as they are on unreserved public lands. A prospector may stake his claim on a national forest and secure timber for its development, and the Forest Service avoids the sale of timber on any valid mining claim. The Forest Service, however, cooperates with the Land Office in the attempt to protect public rights in the forest resources against fraudulent claims.

## Recreation

Although the Cochetopa National Forest is used to a considerable extent by local people for picnicking and fishing, the greatest recreational use is by people who drive over the six main highways crossing the forest and the Continental Divide. An average of 3,750 people have camped and picnicked and 730 have stopped at resorts and private cabins during each of the last three years. In addition, about 130,000 people make use of the forest roads. According to the reports of road men, about 120 cars passed through the Carlton Tunnel and 80 cars drove over Independence Pass daily during the summer of 1931.

Many visitors to the Cochetopa Forest stop at the hotels and cabin camps in the towns within or adjacent to the forest, where adequate accommodations may be obtained. Horses and outfits necessary for trips to the back country may be rented at most of these towns.

To lessen both fire and sanitary risks, as well as to afford convenient, well-equipped stopping places for visitors, numerous roadside camp grounds have been developed at attractive, easily accessible points. No charge is made for the use of these camp grounds, but tourists are requested to keep them clean and sanitary and to put out their camp fires before leaving. People are using the water in the streams constantly and care is necessary to keep the water supply pure. For your own safety, as well as that of others, follow the rules for health and fire protection.

## Summer Home Sites

For the use of those who wish a more permanent form of summer residence than a tent, summer home lots on desirable sites have been surveyed and designated, and may be leased for a nominal fee, ranging from \$10 to \$25 a year for a lot, according to size, location, and desirability. Maps, descriptions, and full information concerning them may be obtained at the office of the forest supervisor at Salida.

## Game and Fish

There are several bands of elk and mountain sheep on the Cochetopa, and

deer are plentiful. In order to maintain the big game supply, 23 game refuges, having a total area of 3,697,980 acres, have been designated by the State of Colorado. No hunting is permitted on the refuges, so that game, under protection, may multiply and furnish a surplus to spread over the adjacent country. In this way good hunting outside the refuge is furnished for the sportsmen, and an opportunity for study of game in its natural condition is offered for the growing number of nature enthusiasts.

There are three such State game refuges within or partly within the Cochetopa. A portion of the west side of the Mosquito Range is within the Buffalo Peak Refuge. The Poncha Pass Refuge extends from the Monarch Pass road south and east to include the country around Marshall and Poncha Passes. The Cochetopa Refuge extends south from the Cochetopa Pass road along the Continental Divide and also includes a part of the La Garita Range.

The Cochetopa has a large number of beaver, martin, mink, muskrat, weasel, and other fur-bearing animals. Aside from their attractiveness, beaver are of inestimable economic value to the region through their construction of numerous ponds along the streams, which increase the supply of summer water for irrigation and furnish favorable conditions for the propagation of fish. Many of the streams are well stocked with beaver. Beaver are being transplanted from these streams to others. It is estimated that more than 12,000 acre-feet of water are impounded by beaver on the Cochetopa Forest.

There are many good fishing streams in the national forest, particularly if the sportsman is willing to leave the main-traveled highways and visit the back country. Saguache creek, the headwaters of the Arkansas, and the Tomichi are streams well known for their excellent catches of trout.

This pass, 11,200 feet in altitude, is one of the highest in the Rocky Mountains crossed by an auto highway. From its summit may be seen the long, sinuous outline of the Sangre de Cristo Range to the east, the Collegiate Range to the north, the Ruby Range to the northwest, and the jagged peaks of the San Juan's, more than 100 miles to the southwest. Twelve peaks may be seen which exceed 14,000 feet in altitude, and more than a score that rise above 13,000 feet. Beyond the pass the road continues down the eastern slope, following the Little Arkansas river through the old towns of Monarch and Garfield—reminiscent of the early mining prosperity of the region—to Salida, completing the circle.

Other circle trips can be taken from Leadville, Buena Vista, or Salida, covering interesting portions of the Cochetopa and Holy Cross Forests. A drive over Independence Pass will show some of the most interesting



Mounts Massive, Elbert and La Plata, Colorado's Highest Peaks—A glimpse of Twin Lakes at their feet—On the highway to Leadville.

scenery in the state. Then continue down the Roaring Fork to Aspen, thence to Basalt and up the Flying Pan to the Carlton Tunnel. Or this trip may be changed so that the Tennessee Pass route to Glenwood Springs is substituted for either of the other two routes.

## Scenic Attractions

The Cochetopa National Forest lies in the heart of one of the most rugged and beautiful mountain and forest regions in Colorado. Within its area are the three highest peaks in the State—Mount Elbert (14,420), Mount Massive (14,404), and Mount Harvard (14,399). In addition, there are seven other peaks in the forest that are above 14,000 feet in elevation. One of these is Mount Shavano, on whose slopes the snow outlines the figure of a woman, visible for many miles from the Arkansas valley, and known as the Angel of Shavano.

This is a land of contrasts. At the north the mountains are steep and rugged, their slopes often covered with dense Engelmann spruce forests and their jagged peaks piercing far above the upper limits of timber growth. Some 70 miles south, along the Continental Divide, the country is transformed into broad, timbered mesas and rolling foothills covered with open stands of ponderosa pine as far as Cochetopa Pass. Southwestward from Cochetopa Pass the mountains again assume a steep and rugged character, with numerous canyons whose perpendicular rock walls often rise more than 1,000 feet above the streams.

(Continued on next page)

## The World Moves ... And So Does Read ...

Every citizen of Salida should be a booster for those things that move the city onward ... Let's all be boosters for the best city, in the best county, in the best state in the U. S. A.

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## ANTHRACITE BRIQUETS

With the new Acme Anthracite Briquets you are given even greater heating satisfaction than was obtained when using Briquets made heretofore.

## 33 1-3% More Economical

In addition to being from 33 1-3% to 50% more economical there are the additional advantages of NO DUST — NO DIRT — NO SOOT — NO CLINKERS — Can be stored indefinitely — Gives Service Equal to Anthracite Coal without the excessive cost, and is adaptable for all heating equipment.

ACME ANTHRACITE BRIQUETS are made from coal mined in Gunnison county, which is hauled to Salida by Salida railroad men and made by Salida labor ... It's the most economical fuel you can buy.

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SEVENTH and I STREETS

PHONE 9



View of Salida and the Arkansas Valley from Tenderfoot Mountain — Colorado's Highest Peaks in Background.



COLORADO'S PLAYGROUND

(Continued from preceding page)  
Throughout the region are numerous streams of cool, clear, tumbling water filled with mountain trout. There are many secluded camping places accessible by auto, and the numerous high, rugged peaks furnish unlimited opportunities for mountain climbing.

**Timber Resources**  
The Cochetopa has about 1,445,000,000 board-feet of merchantable timber, including only the trees of saw timber size. About 56 per cent of this is Engelmann spruce, 27 per cent is lodgepole pine, 8 per cent is Douglas fir, 7 per cent is ponderosa pine, and the remainder consists of bristle-cone, llimber, and pinon pines, and cedar.

Most of the timber cut on the national forest is handled by small operators and is utilized for railroad ties, mine timbers, or lumber. The amount of timber cut is very much less than the potential annual growth. At Salida the National Lumber & Creosoting Co. operates a plant where timber from the Cochetopa and other forest regions of the state is treated.

**Water**  
The streams on the Tomichi creek drainage contribute water to the Uncompahgre Project of the United States Reclamation Service, under

which about 100,000 acres are irrigated. Many acres of hay, fruit, vegetables, and grain lands in the Arkansas valley are irrigated with water from the Cochetopa National Forest. Its streams also supply water for irrigating more than 100,000 acres of land in the San Luis valley. There are more than 500,000 acres of arid lands in the valley suitable for farms if water could be made available. In fact, the future agricultural development of the region is limited only by the amount of water that can be supplied for irrigation from streams having their sources within the national forest. It is, therefore, important to preserve the forest cover where it exists and plant trees on non-productive mountain areas.

**Grazing**  
Grazing is one of the prime uses of the national forests and may be so conducted as to be highly beneficial both to the forests and to the livestock industry.

About 13,000 cattle and horses and 51,000 sheep, owned by 150 permittees, graze on the ranges of the Cochetopa National Forest. These stockmen live within or adjacent to the forest on lands producing mostly forage crops, and are dependent upon the forest range. Proper adjustment of the num-

ber and kind of stock to the carrying capacity and class of forage on each area and allotment to each stock owner of a definite range, in the occupancy of which he is protected, tend to keep the ranges in good condition and insure good results from grazing. The stockmen are progressive and have greatly improved the quality of their flocks and herds over a period of years.

**Primitive Areas**  
Two primitive areas have been designated on the Cochetopa Forest because of their natural and scenic values, their remoteness, and the opportunity to preserve for future generations the region as it was when the first pioneers ventured into the Rocky Mountains.

The La Garita-Sheep Mountain area is located in the mountains so named on the headwaters of Saguache creek. It is a picturesque region well stocked with game and not accessible for motor travel. It contains 38,030 acres.

The Mount Shavano primitive area centers around the famous mountain of that name—14,239 feet in elevation. Aetna, Taylor, Granite, and Monument, and a host of other high peaks along the Continental Divide, make this a very rough and picturesque region well qualified for its designation. It contains 32,100 acres.

Conservative grazing and timber

cutting are permitted, since neither interferes with the purpose for which these areas are created. Roads, trails, and telephone lines necessary for their protection or the harvesting of the timber, may be built, but there will be no summer homes, no scenic auto high-

ways, and no resorts or other commercial enterprises.

**Fire Prevention**  
About \$10,000,000 worth of timber, most of which is on privately owned lands, is destroyed by fire each year in the United States. It is estimated that 140,000 acres were burned over and more than 500,000,000 feet of timber destroyed by fire on the present Cochetopa National Forest during the 50 years preceding the creation of this forest. Since the area embraced within the forest was put under administration the average annual fire loss has amounted to 55.6 acres. During 4 of the past 23 years there has been no loss, and in 7 other years the loss was 10 acres or less. The timber loss during the past 10 years has amounted to only 52,000 feet.

While every effort is being made to eliminate fires, nevertheless they are

likely to occur at any time during the summer season, and any fire, unless promptly extinguished, may cause serious loss. It is only by constant vigilance on the part of forest officers and constant care on the part of those who use the national forest that fires can be eliminated.

ilance on the part of forest officers and constant care on the part of those who use the national forest that fires can be eliminated.



Summer Scene on Monarch Pass, Where Beautiful Flowers Shoot Their Blossoms Thru the Snow.



Beautiful Monarch Pass—A Panorama of Magnificent Scenery

J. S. Brown Mercantile Company Grew Up With the West

One of the oldest and most widely known mercantile establishments in this part of the U. S. is the J. S. Brown Mercantile Co., with headquarters in Pueblo.

Established in Denver in 1860, they later moved to Pueblo and now have branch wholesale houses in Denver, Colorado Springs, Trinidad and Grand Junction.

In addition to other well known quality brands of merchandise, the J. S. Brown Mercantile Co. are also distributors for Independent Grocers Alliance (I.G.A.) products for the Rocky Mountain region.

They regularly employ approximately 200 people.

Walters Brewing Co. One of Colorado's Pioneer Organizations

In 1898 Martin Walters, Sr., now deceased, established what was then known, and still is, as The Walters Brewing Company.

This company, thru the superior quality of its product, soon built up an immense business and in a few years reached a capacity of 75,000 barrels, employing over 200 men, shipping over 150 carloads of beer monthly to all parts of the Rocky Mountain region.

During prohibition times the brewery was closed but was kept in repair awaiting the time when beer would again be declared legal. With the repeal of the prohibition laws Walters again resumed the brewing of the beer, which had built up such a great demand before the country went dry.

The present head of the company is a son of the founder of the company, Martin Walters, Jr., familiarly known to his many friends as "Marty."

LIPPARD'S ELECTRIC SHOP Electricians

Extends best wishes on The Mail's 55th Anniversary

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"Wait a Minute, Big Boy—

Can't you see I'm busy? You went for that fly like I go for WALTER'S BEER!"

There's extra health, extra thrills and extra good fellowship when you take along a case of WALTER'S. You and your friends will prefer its old-time real beer taste. Try it!



Walter's GOLD LABEL BEER

"It's in the Brewing" Product of The Walter Brewing Co., Pueblo, Colo.

BEN PASSARELLI

BRANCH MANAGER

Salida, Colorado

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The Quality Dairy Products of the Rocky Mountain Region

Meadow Gold BUTTER AND CHEESE

.... In Salida ....

Alexander Mercantile Company

Ice Cream

"All Forms and Flavors"

Lippard Drug Store

and

El Patio Cafe





**SNOW ANGEL OF MOUNT SHAVANO**  
The arms are extended in exultation of the beauties of this region.

**The Living Room of Today Receives the Most Thought**

The living room of today is the room of the house that receives the most thought as to its comfort and the harmony of its furnishings. Therefore, the makers of the pieces of furniture that go in-

to this room have strived to outdo each other in producing attractive designs.

The newest and most practical covering for living room suites is curled mohair, a fabric that has many advantages over the common mohair that has been used for some time. The lower priced velvets are very serviceable and their patterns and shades of color are attractive. The friezes in mohair and cotton are most desirable fabrics as well.

Fine examples of suites in these various materials are shown on the floor

of the Travers Furniture store, where visitors are always welcome to call and see the new things for the home.

The occasional pieces of furniture, such as tables, chair, etc., which add so much to the room in appearance are found in dozens of styles.

Too many lamps can scarcely be used in the living room. The manufacturers have made lamps less ornate and have given more thought to their practicability.

So, it is not difficult to select furnishings for the living room, and much less expensive than in former years, to make this much used room "homey."

**The Word Generation**

As applied to the body of individuals born about the same period, the word generation is reckoned historically as meaning 30 years of the century, giving, for example, our parents, ourselves, and our offsprings as the three generations in a hundred years. Although it has occasionally happened that one's greatgrandparents have lived in one's lifetime, it is unusual; so the interval of time between the birth of parents, their children, and their grandchildren is commonly computed at thirty years.—Literary Digest.

**Where the Wall Changes**

Nankou has been for years considered the military key to the whole of northern China. It is at this point that the Great Wall changes from a snake to an octopus, throwing its tentacles in all directions.

**The Pimpernel**

The pimpernel is any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of plants of the primrose family, with white, blue or scarlet flowers, which, in one species (*A. arvensis*), close with the approach of bad weather.

**Only Independent Republic**

The only independent republic that has existed within the present boundaries of the United States was Texas. Until 1836 it was part of Mexico, and in that year declared its independence as a republic, which existed until December 29, 1845, when it was formally annexed to the United States. An attempt by Gen. John C. Fremont and others to establish an independent Republican government in California in 1845 was not successful, and in 1846 it was officially made a territory of the United States.

**Glossary of Dog Terms**

American dogs—Boston terrier and Chesapeake Bay retriever. Apple-headed—Rounded instead of flat skull. Babler—A noisy hunting dog. Backtracking—Running the trail backward. Barred—Not allowed to show at a bench show or field trial. Beefy—Heavy hindquarters. Beltons—Spotted setters of the Laverack strain. Blaze—A white line from the nose up the face. Blue (the)—First prize in the class (not necessarily in the breed). Breeder—Owner or lessor of the dam at time of service.

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**THE CITY OF SALIDA**

—and—

**THE SALIDA MAIL**

on their 55th Anniversary

**J. S. Brown Mercantile Company**  
PUEBLO, COLO.

**NOW**

You Can Have Your Home the Way You Want It



**SNELL**

**Lumber Company**

**SALIDA, COLORADO**

**Complete Stocks of All Kinds of Building Supplies**

... for every need — whether it's building a new home or remodeling the old one. Rough and Dressed Lumber — Mill Work — Roofing — Plaster — Glass — Hardware — Paint.

**If You Are Contemplating Building or Remodeling**

... of any description, we will be glad to give you an estimate on the entire project, without obligation or cost to you. ... Let us explain the HOLC Plan of financing your building projects.

**55 MILE POSTS**

Any institution to endure must be built on a firm foundation. For over a half century The Salida Mail has carried on, fighting for those things it considered best for the community as a whole, and opposing those held detrimental to its welfare. We extend best wishes for 55 more years of unbounded success.

**SNELL LUMBER CO.**

**UNDER THE "HOLC" PLAN IT'S CHEAPER AND EASIER TO BUILD NOW THAN EVER BEFORE — LET US EXPLAIN IT TO YOU!**

**Linen Closets**



Modern housekeepers consider Linen Closets in the home as essential to good housekeeping as the bath, furnace or other modern conveniences.

Let us show you how reasonably they can be built in.

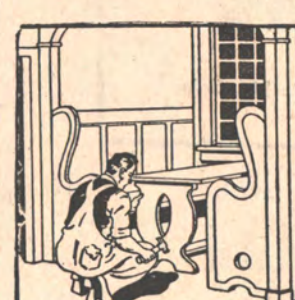
**Built-in-Cabinets**



Most of the housework is done in the kitchen, so there is where conveniences mean most.

Under present conditions the cost of installing modern features in the home are easily arranged. ... let us explain.

**Breakfast Nooks**



One of the most attractive features of now-a-day homes is the breakfast nook — Cozy, convenient — it is a distinct help for the wife who delights in preparing her own meals and doing her own kitchen work.

**Modernizing**



Modern homes are always easier to sell or rent and command better prices for either owner or renter.

Let us explain how easily and economically your home can be modernized.



Rose Pink Granite Wins National Reputation

Orders have come to the Salida Granite corporation for immense blocks of carved, hammered and polished granite to be used in Martin Luther Memorials in various Eastern cities. One of these memorials already has been erected in Chicago and another is soon to be erected in Ottawa, Ill. Plans for several others have been drawn. The memorials will be lettered and outlined by nationally known sculptors.

Salida rose pink granite was selected over all other granites in the world, although other pink and gray granites could be bought for half and in some cases one-third the price. The sculptors declare there is no granite in the world that equals it for the finest work of an artist because of the beautiful texture and the blending of the polished, hammered and carved surfaces.

Rose pink granite was selected by the State of Utah several years ago for the Mormon Battalion monument in Salt Lake City, declared to be the finest piece of monumental sculpture in the United States. In that case also cost was no object. The Mormon Battalion monument, erected to the memory of

Mormon infantry, which made the longest march in history, has been visited by sculptors and artists from many countries. Pictures of the monument have appeared in leading art publications.

The Steunenberg monument, erected by the State of Idaho, to the memory of Governor Steunenberg, who was assassinated during a labor war, also is an outstanding work of art, and is made of rose pink Salida granite.

In the company's plant now there is an immense memorial piece, to be shipped next week to an Ohio city. The cost of it will run into the thousands of dollars.

Notwithstanding the high freight rates and the remoteness from the crowded centers of population, the market for Salida rose pink has steadily grown.

F. W. Gloyd is president and manager of the Salida Granite corporation, which has brought more than \$3,000,000 into this community, has maintained a large payroll continuously and has given Salida a nation-wide name. It is the oldest operating industry in the Upper Arkansas valley.

The Salida Granite corporation does a wholesale business only. It quarries its stone and cuts, polishes and finishes it at the Salida plant. It is capable of producing blocks of granite of any size for any kind of monument or memorial.

PLOWING IN GREEN MANURE MULTIPLIES SOIL BACTERIA

When a farmer plows under a green manure crop such as clover or any of the legumes he brings about almost unbelievable changes in the world of living things under the soil, according to Nathan R. Smith, bacteriologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under favorable conditions plowing under a large amount of green material may increase the number of bacteria as much as ten times within two days, says Mr. Smith. In four days there may be fifteen to twenty-five times the original number of bacteria in the decomposing material and adhering soil. After about seven days the bacteria decreases in number almost as rapidly as they increase. No change in the number of bacteria takes place in the soil one-half inch away from the decomposing material.

Bacterial decomposition of green manure gives rise to carbon dioxide and ammonia. The carbon dioxide escapes from the soil into the air; the ammonia is absorbed by the soil and, thru the action of bacteria, is first changed to nitrite and then to nitrate. The greater the percentage of nitrogen in the green manure, other conditions being equal, the more nitrate will be formed from its decomposition. When crops low in nitrogen, such as mature rye, are turned under, very little benefit will result for the following crop, since the amount of nitrogen bound up by the bacteria in decomposition may be greater than that obtained from the rye. Eventually this nitrogen is changed to nitrate, perhaps too late for the crop.

Decomposition of green manure is greatly influenced by the temperature and moisture of the soil. Most soil bacteria require a temperature of 65 degrees to 70 degrees F., or often higher, for rapid activity. Under favorable conditions succulent green manure is usually decomposed in about seven days.

It has been known for many years that growing a cover crop and plowing it under as a green manure improves the physical character of the soil, increases its capacity to hold water, and helps to prevent erosion. The mere growing of legumes, says Mr. Smith, has a stimulating effect upon the bacteria of the soil, and succeeding crops may be benefitted even though the tops of the legumes are removed.

Many Religions Served By Salida Churches

Salida is liberally supplied with churches and the people are proud of their church edifices. The various congregations are thriving.

The Presbyterian church, in addition to the church building, has an Annex, where various activities are conducted and the Manse, in which the pastor resides.

The Christian Science church, built a few years ago, is a substantial brick and stone structure and the congregation is active.

The Methodist church is one of the largest in the city. The congregation also owns a parsonage.

The Christian church was destroyed by fire last year but is being rebuilt. The Baptists have a commodious brick building to which they have recently built an addition. The parsonage adjoins the church.

St. Joseph's Catholic church is a large brick structure. The parish also owns a parsonage, a parochial school and a home for the Sisters, who teach in the school.

Ascension church (Episcopalian), is located opposite the principal city park. The rectorate, also owned by the congregation, adjoins the church. The parish is active.

The Church of God congregation have a comparatively new church building.

The Seven Day Adventists have a church building on Park avenue.

The Lutherans hold weekly religious services and are served by a visiting pastor.

The Nazarenes hold services in a

Golf and Tennis Offer Outdoor Life for All

The people of Chaffee county are lovers of the outdoors. The mountains and streams never get old to them.

They are lovers also of outdoor games. Golf, tennis, skiing, fishing, swimming and mountain climbing are favorite diversions.

The Salida Golf club has 100 members and the course has been steadily developed year by year. It has an attractive setting with the lofty College peaks, Mount Shavano and the Sangre de Cristo range towering over head. It is a nine-hole course.

Tournaments are arranged each year with Canon City and the San Luis valley towns through which these cities have become better acquainted. The ladies of the home club provide the luncheon for the visitors. Appropriate prizes are offered the winning teams and players.

Salida has several tennis courts and in former years played in tournaments with other cities, but at present the activities are confined to local contestants.

The recoil system on a turret gun of a battleship does the work equivalent to stopping a Ford automobile traveling at about 1,250 miles per hour in about two feet.

downtown building, and have a thriving congregation.



One of Salida's Famous 26 in the early days. Note the brass foot rail — First and F streets.



W. S. Buchanan's Tailoring Shop on First St. in the early part of the Century. Mr. Buchanan with the measuring tape over his shoulder.



An Early Salida Drug Store



Another early view of Salida.

Salida Has Payroll In Many Industries

Salida is a division point on the railroad, the shipping center for a vast area, and the stopping place for many tourists and fishermen. Salida has a good agricultural and mining background.

Fluorspar, discovered near Salida a few years ago, has come to the front amazingly and is now giving employment to many men. A deal is on now for the sale of one large fluorspar property to an Eastern company and other companies are seeking properties here. This industry should eventually give employment to a couple hundred miners.

The National Creosoting plant at Salida is operating practically the whole year every year and maintains a steady payroll.

Salida is noted as a payroll city. In localities where cities depend solely on agriculture, the depression years came with a terrific blow. Salida always had an industrial payroll, even in the worst of times. In fact, few of its citizens appeared to realize how fortunate they were in that respect.

Besides the railroad, which employs more than 200 men, there are upwards of sixty now employed in granite quarrying, sixty in limestone quarrying, more than forty in a creosoting plant and more than 200 in mining operations. There are several small manufacturing enterprises also which employ a total of twenty-five men, more or less.

The United States Navy is well protected against air bombers. Its anti-aircraft guns can lay a withering barrage around an enemy plane—flying at any height—as their shells, fired at the rate of one every four seconds from each gun, explode in the air and endanger any kind of aircraft within 268,000,000 cubic feet.

A United States Destroyer was the first foreign vessel to visit Yokohama, Japan, after the disastrous earthquake in 1923.

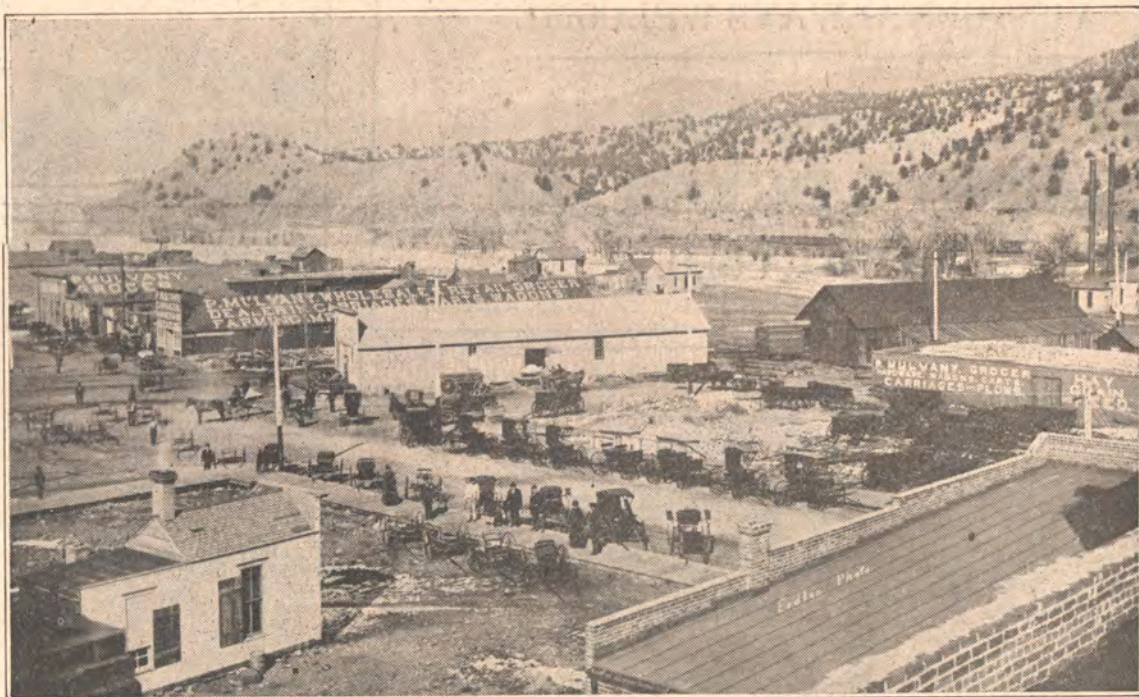
Wine Specials ...

This Week Only  
VIRGINIA DARE WINE  
2 Bottles for the price of one.  
\$1.25

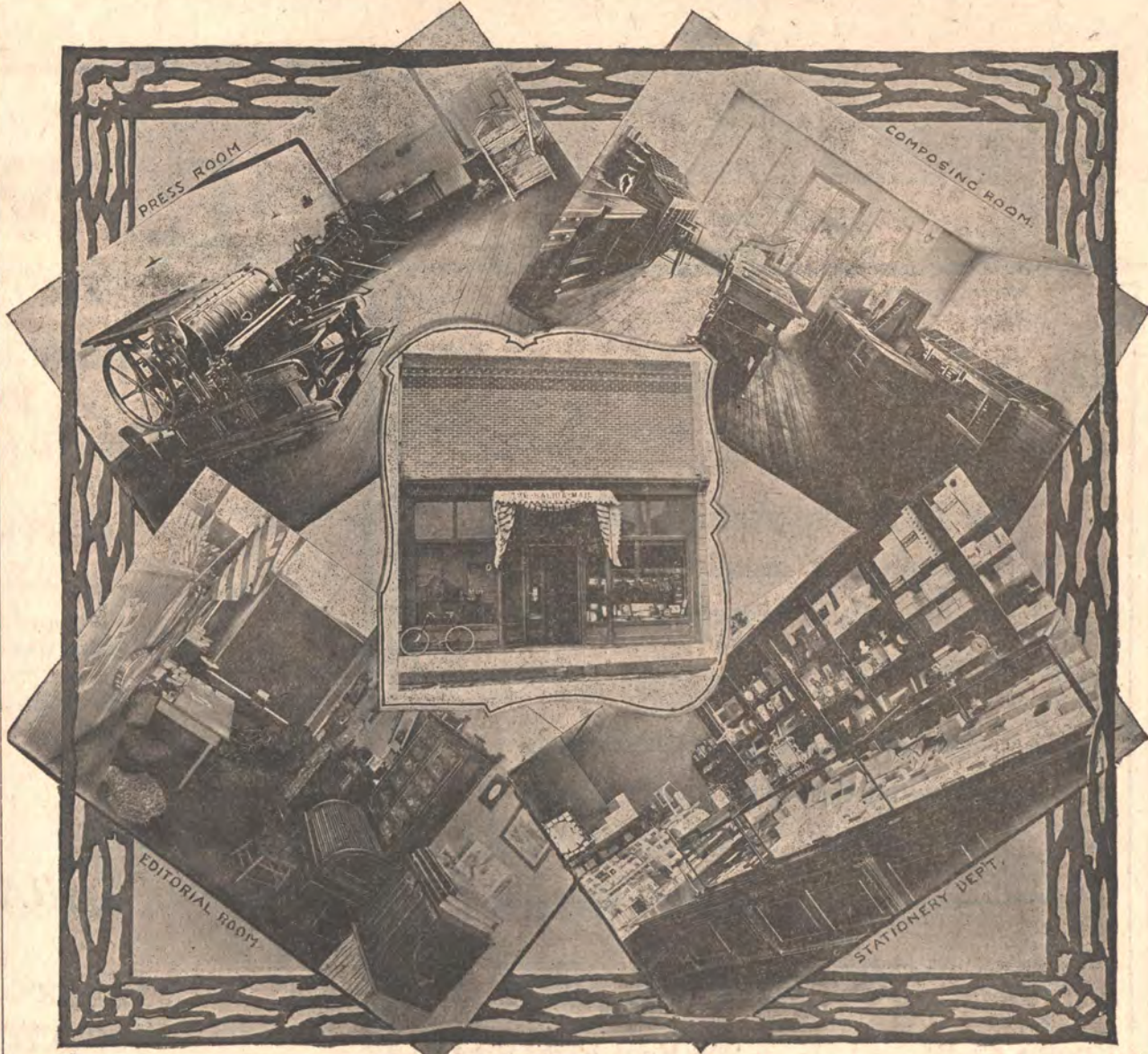
MAPLE GROVE WHISKEY  
100 Proof, Pint \$1.00  
SILVER CREST GIN  
90 Proof, Pint \$1.00

A full line of Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

**SALIDA**  
LIQUOR STORE  
FERRARO BROS.  
119 Lower F St. We Deliver



First and G Streets, Salida, in 1899. Peter Mulvany was Salida's leading merchant. (Picture courtesy his son Tom Mulvany)



Interior View of The Salida Mail in 1890, and quite proud of it. All the above equipment has been replaced by New, Modern Machinery.



Salida in about 1885



Salida a few years later.



View of Maysville about 1880. This ghost town has vanished.



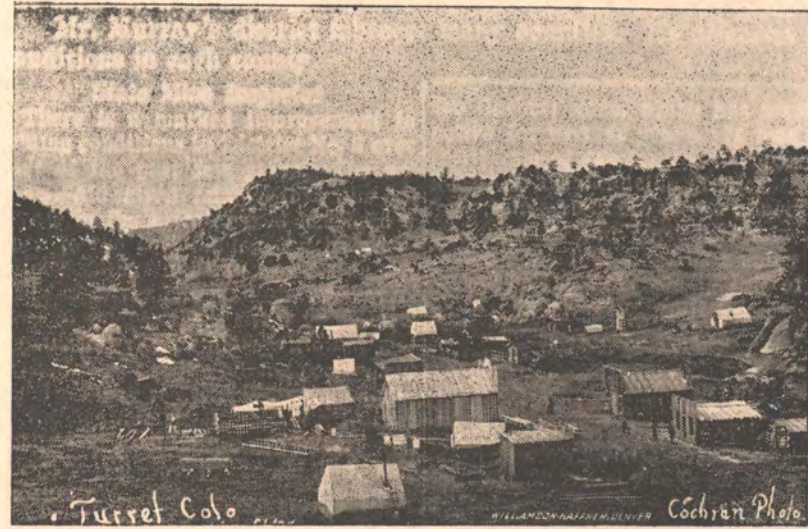
## Safeway Celebrating 20 Years of Service

Twenty years ago this week in American Falls, Idaho, a young man spent the last of his savings to start a grocery store.

All this week, in approximately 3,000 stores from coast to coast, the event will be celebrated with a great anniversary program. The young man who

walked down the streets of American Falls that August day in 1915 is M. B. Skaggs, now chairman of the board of one of the world's largest food retailing organizations, and the store he founded is No. 1 of Safeway Stores, Inc.

Local Safeway employees have been busy for the past several days with preparations for the big anniversary event, which is planned to be one of the merchandising highlights of the year.



An Early Day Scene of Turret Mining Camp.

Wherever you eat  
Demand Frantzhurst

## RAINBOW TROUT

Direct from the world's finest Trout Farm.

Cold, pure Mountain water and choice, select feed insure highest quality and the finest flavor

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

FRANTZHURST  
RAINBOW TROUT FARM  
SALIDA, COLO.



A Mine Tunnel.

## SALIDA A WINNER!

For Fifty-five years Salida has been making steady progress. We have faith in its present and in its future.

See us about your tires, batteries and for a fill-up of Conoco Gas and Oils.

## WAGGONER TIRE SHOP

Phone 47-W

206 East First Street

The dates set aside are August 15th to 21st.

American history is filled with stories of men with courage and ambition who overcame hardships and handicaps in order to achieve an ideal, but it is doubtful if recent years will produce a finer example than the life of M. B. Skaggs. As a homesteader in the Minidoka, Idaho, project, he was so poor that he had to build his own tables, chairs and beds by hand for his little family. It was from this early economic experience that he first envisioned a grocery store which would bring quality foods to the consumer at the lowest possible cost.

The Original store was established with that idea in mind. Its success was followed by the opening of another store, and still another. Today, Safeway Stores, Inc., is the largest individual outlet for such major Western food products as meats, poultry and eggs, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, and similar items. In addition, it furnishes full time employment for 17,000 persons—making a grand total for the Safeway "family" of approximately 50,000.

The fundamental principles which made possible the success of the first store, are still the guiding light of the company policies.

Safeway's conception of duty today is to serve the customer economically and well; to provide an efficient marketing service for the grower, processor and manufacturer; and to increase the earning capacity and social welfare of its employees, for whom it has always offered the utmost in financial security and opportunities for advancement.

Practically all of the company's executives of today were first employed as clerks behind the counter. Many of those who worked in the first few stores are now holding high executive positions.

The company has long been in the forefront of employee welfare work. An organization for this purpose known as the Safeway Employees' Association

## The Nuckolls Packing Company a Western Pioneer Industry

Over fifty-six years ago in the little town of Leadville Colorado, Emmet Nuckolls started a small slaughtering business, which he, in 1891, moved to Pueblo, Colorado, to a site just east of the plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

On June 18, 1899, the business was

—with liberal contributions from the company for insurance and welfare funds — is often considered a model for public spirited program.

incorporated as The Nuckolls Packing Company with a capital stock of \$200,000.00—all of the stock being owned by the Nuckolls family.

In 1916, the business had outgrown its quarters and the site of the present plant was purchased. Mr. H. P. Henschien, leading packing house architect of the United States, was engaged to design a strictly modern packing house, and erection of the new plant was begun. In March, 1917, The Nuckolls Packing Company moved into its new home—one of the most modern and best equipped packing plants west of the Mississippi River. Every piece of machinery was new and of the latest type.

The disastrous flood of 1921 swept a path through the city, in the heart of which stood the plant of The Nuckolls Packing Company. With the excep-

tion of the loss of the office building, only one wall of which remained standing, the buildings stood firm. An appraisal made by the American Appraisal Company in order to determine the extent of damage, if any, showed the buildings to have sustained no damage whatsoever.

In 1925, the volume of business done by the Company had increased to an extent necessitating additional cold storage facilities. Construction of a Cold Storage Unit was begun and the building was completed and ready for use in 1926.

Some pertinent facts regarding the Nuckolls Packing Company:

Paid over one and one-half million dollars to livestock producers in 1934. Maintains a ready cash market for livestock, buying the bulk of its requirements in Colorado, Wyoming,

Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas.

Sales for 1934—over thirty-one million pounds of product.

The Company maintains seven branch houses besides car routes and numerous other selling outlets—branches being located at Colorado Springs, Colo.; Trinidad, Colo.; Montrose, Colo.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Santa Fe, New Mex.; El Paso, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah.

The regular trade territory served by the Company embraces the states of Colorado, Utah, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California, with carloads of product going into nearly every state in the Union.

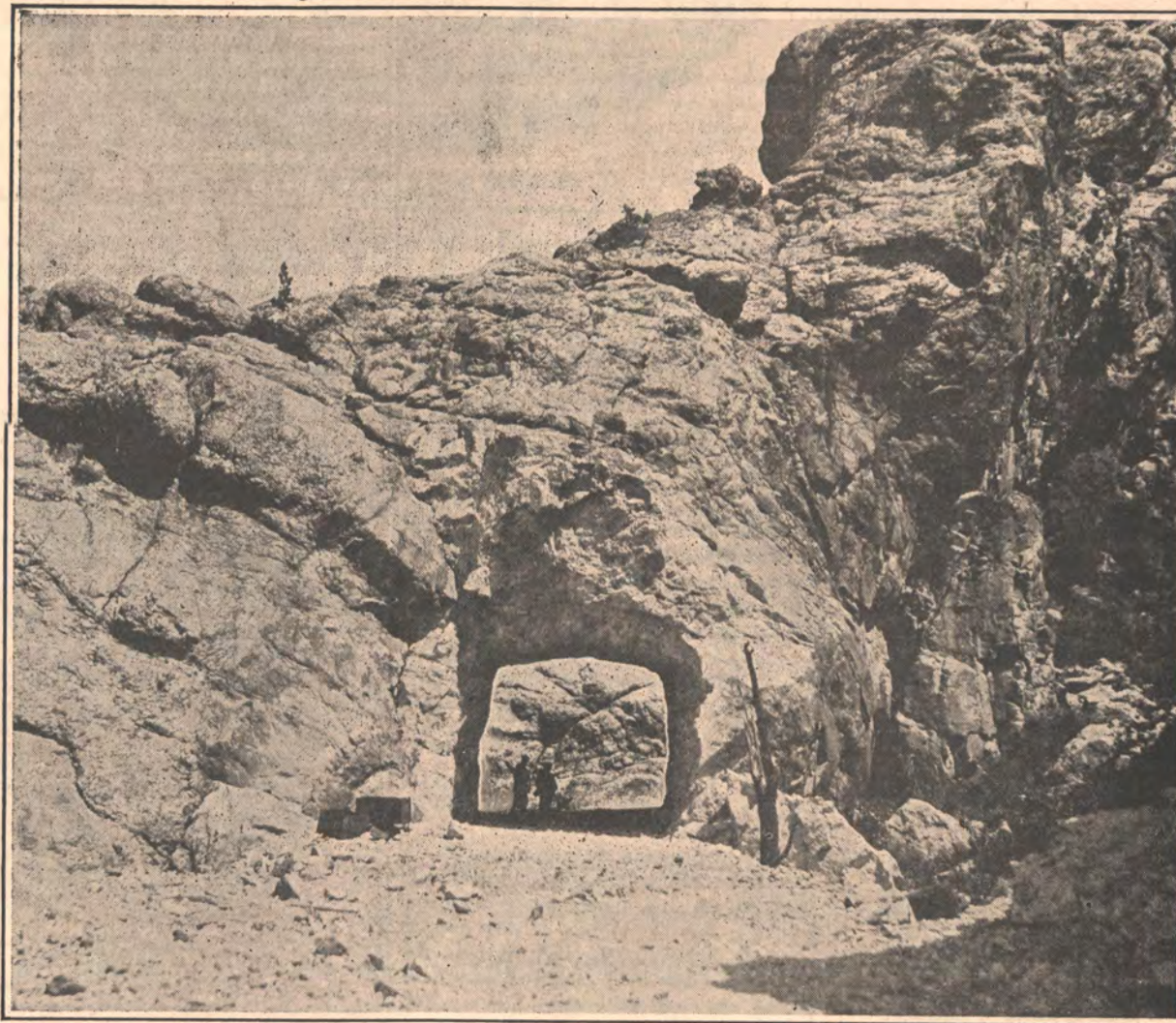
Patronize our advertisers.

## FORD PARTS

Our stock of FORD parts, both new and used, is very complete, for Models T, A, B, and V-8. We also handle the various exchange items, such as complete motors, generators, starters, fuel pumps, brake shoes, shock absorbers, etc. — Save time and transportation charges by getting your FORD parts here.

## SALIDA SERVICE STATION

Everything Automotive



Holing Through on Highway 50, East of Salida

1912

1935

## E. W. TUCKER

121 E. 2nd St.

SALIDA, COLO.

Ph. 351-J

PLUMBING — HEATING — SHEET METAL WORK  
ELECTRIC WATER PUMPS  
WIND MILLS — TIN ROOFING — RAMS  
REPAIRING  
GUTTER WORK — FURNACE WORK

Fully qualified in every way under titles one and two of the Home Owners Loan Corporation . . . Bring us your remodeling and modernizing problem. We will be glad to give you an estimate free.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

1885

1935

## CRANE-O'FALLON Co.

PUEBLO, COLO.

VALVES — FITTINGS — FABRICATED PIPE  
HEATING and PLUMBING MATERIAL

J. B. BUELL, Rep.



A New Granite Quarry

## 571 Placements

IN SEVEN MONTHS

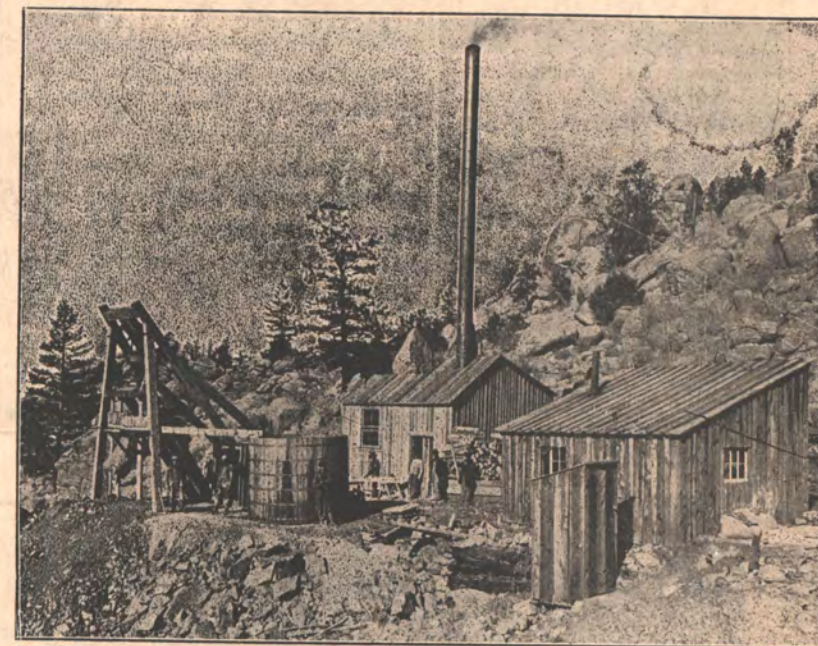
From January first to August first the Barnes School received 630 calls and made 571 placements of Stenographers, Secretaries, Accountants and General Office Assistants.

How the school obtained these positions is explained in our booklet, "Planning Your Future." It describes the opportunities in business today and explains how the Door of Employment opens to those who secure a Barnes training.

## Barnes School of Commerce

1410 Glenarm St.

Denver, Colo.



Early Day Mining Scene.

Headquarters for  
Max Factor's Society Make-up  
Miss Saylor's Chocolates

For Quality and Service  
Try

## SHAY DRUG COMPANY



Vacationists Paradise  
To be Found at Salida

People in other states, especially in the east, do not have a correct vision of Colorado. Some imagine the state is all alike, and some think that Colorado is overrun with Indians. They do not know that Colorado is one of the biggest states and that its various sections differ as one state differs from another. Colorado has its great plains areas, its table lands, its lands which are only a half mile above sea level, as well as its mountain peaks, towering three miles above sea level, its great mountain parks, tremendous valleys, its agricultural, grazing, mineral, lumbering and quarrying districts. Salida is almost in the geographical center of the state. Highways from every direction lead through Salida, and every road leads to scenic wonders. This is a vacationist's paradise. One can make Salida his headquarters for fifty days and see something new every day on trips requiring one hour to a day.

Postage Stamp Size Was  
Cut to Reduce Expenses

John Wanamaker, while postmaster general of the United States, instituted many economies, and in 1890 asked for bids on postage stamps of a much smaller size than had been used in this country in the preceding 20 years, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune. There was no valid reason for using large stamps, as many countries, Great Britain, France, and others, had always used small stamps for the ordinary postal rates. The change must have been to the public advantage, for only the slightest difference will be found between those stamps of 1890 and all the regular issues since that date, and any attempt to return to the large ones of the '80s would be opposed. All the regular postage stamps issued between 1890 and the latter part of 1901 are closely related in design, even though they were the product of two engraving establishments, and despite the fact that there were some changes in colors and in paper. Those printed prior to 1894 were made under contract by the American Bank Note company, which had been low bidder for each four-year period since 1879, while those printed after 1894 were made by the government itself, through the agency of the bureau of engraving and printing, a division of the Treasury department. The bureau had printed many revenue stamps, but until this time had not attempted to print postage stamps. Its success is evident, for since that date no private company has been invited to submit bids in competition with the bureau.

U. S. Does Not Own Land  
Used for Panama Canal

Strictly speaking, the United States does not own the territory through which the Panama canal runs, says a writer in the Indianapolis News. Its tenure might be described as a perpetual lease. By the treaty signed at Washington November 18, 1903, Panama granted to the United States "in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of a zone of land" ten miles in width for the construction, maintenance and operation of a canal. Panama further granted to the United States "all the rights, power and authority within the zone" which "the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign" of the territory, to "the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power and authority." As "the price or compensation for the rights, power and privileges granted" the United States agreed to pay Panama the sum of \$10,000,000 in gold coin, and also an annual payment during the life of the treaty of \$250,000 in gold coin, beginning nine years after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The United States could not legally transfer its rights in the Canal Zone to another nation without Panama's consent, under this agreement.

Decorate Rickshaw Men

City ordinance in Durban, South Africa, requires that rickshaw men paint their feet white, but the multi-colored, ornamental headdress is their own bright idea. It's the rickshaw idea of advertising, being based on the theory that the more outrageous the costume, the more plentiful the customers. Their hats are adorned with the horns of steers, gay feathers, snake skins and natural flowers. Most of their pay is dissipated on millinery upkeep.

Jury Holds Fish Inquest  
There is a jury of eight "good men and true" in Birmingham whose duty is to hold inquests on—fish, says Pearson's Weekly. They get busy when it is suspected that fish consigned to the city fish market from various ports is "on the turn." If the fish is bad it is condemned by these men, who are called the fish jury. They act as a protection to the general public, and by inspecting doubtful fish they also render service to the fish merchants and the city's official fish inspector.

During September 1931, the U. S. S. Houston, a ten thousand-ton cruiser, steamed 600 miles up the Yangtze river in China to assist in rescue work during one of the worst floods in history on that famous river.

First Issue of The Mail Gives  
Interesting History of the Times

The following articles are taken from the first issue of The Mountain Mail, which now is known as The Salida Mail. It will be noted that the opening editorial states that the business people of Salida desired a newspaper and promised to support it. The editor says it was not a "long felt want" because Salida was only three weeks old when the first issue was published. The Mail had been published at Cleora. It could not publish here until a building was erected and the plant moved and installed. Salida first was known as South Arkansas a name that fitted it like a necktie on a horse, but the federal government interfered, on the grounds that the name was too long, and there were too many Arkansases. While the government was deliberating over it, someone with prudence selected the beautiful name, "Salida," which is Spanish for "exit." Salida is the exit to the Royal Gorge, to Tennessee Pass, Marshall Pass, Poncha Pass and the South Park. It is the gateway to the grandest scenery in Colorado, and the gate is always open to visitors. Please note in the following articles that in those days The Mail subscription price was \$3.00 a year for a weekly. It is the same price today for a semi-weekly. You will note also the reference to the miners' labor strike at Leadville. You will note that the National debt is down to an amount that would scarcely equal the daily government expenditures in these times, but it was soon after the Civil War and the people had been worried about the debt.

THE MOUNTAIN MAIL

M. R. MOORE and H. C. OLNEY, Publishers

Vol. 1. South Arkansas, Colo., Saturday, June 5, 1880 No. 1

THE MOUNTAIN MAIL  
(By the Editor)

This paper has not been started to supply a long-felt want, because there has been no demand for a newspaper here until the present time. Had any person said three weeks ago that a paper would soon be published on the ground where our office is located he would have been set down as a lunatic. But things change rapidly in this country, and in order to keep up with the times people are forced to change their plans occasionally, their opinions frequently. We believe that this town will be one of the best in the state, because there are many good reasons why it should prosper. This belief has caused us to locate here with the intention of remaining. Like many other persons who have started in business in South Arkansas, our chief aim is to make a living and lay a little money aside for a rainy day. A newspaper should be conducted on purely business principles, because in no other way can it succeed. We ask no person to give us anything for

which we do not give value received. We are glad to be able to say that the businessmen and citizens of this town and vicinity appear to appreciate the advantages of a newspaper, and have assured us that they will give us sufficient patronage to enable us to succeed. The amount of advertising given by our merchants shows that they mean what they say. Perhaps it is not necessary to make any statement of what we propose to do, because there are too many people who think promises are made only to be broken. But we will say that our purpose is to make a good local paper, and we shall endeavor to get all the news from the different mining camps in Chaffee county. A newspaper cannot be independent in politics without putting itself in a position to be charged with being for sale. THE MOUNTAIN MAIL will be straight Republican on all political questions. SOUTH ARKANSAS Is the principal town in Chaffee

county, and the Arkansas valley. It is just above the junction of the Arkansas and South Arkansas rivers, and is the supply point for all the Mining Camps to the south and west.

THE MOUNTAIN MAIL

Is published at South Arkansas every Saturday, and gives all the local news from this town and the adjoining camps.

It is the Best Advertising Medium in the Arkansas Valley

Terms  
\$3.00 for 12 months  
\$1.75 for 6 months  
\$1.00 for 3 months

ALL OVER THE STATE

Gunnison City wants a street railway.

The population of Longmont is said to be twelve hundred.

Judge Bowen of this district has resigned and the Governor has appointed T. A. McMorris, of Colorado Springs, to fill the vacancy.

THE STRIKE AT LEADVILLE

The carbonate camp at the head of the Arkansas has had an experience that was neither desirable nor profitable. When three thousand laboring men in any community lay down their picks and shovels and attempt to force their employees to come to terms, the question of the settlement of difficulties becomes a serious one. Fortunately for our neighbors at Leadville, the differences of opinion did not lead to bloodshed or the destruction of property. Work has been resumed in the mines and mills and it is likely that in a week or two everything will be working smoothly, with no fear of an early repetition of the trouble.

The public debt was reduced nearly sixteen million dollars during the month of May. For the fiscal year

ending June 30 it will probably exceed one hundred million dollars.

George W. Haskell came over from Pitkin this week. He says that town is booming and that they have twenty-two stores, sixteen saloons and other kinds of business houses in proportion.

REDSKINS STILL AT WORK

A Santa Fe dispatch of May 31 says that the hack carrying United States mails was attacked on Saturday evening, two miles west of Fort Cummings, in Cook's Canon, by a party of Indians going south towards the Florida mountains and Old Mexico, and evidently fleeing from the troops in pursuit. The driver and four passengers were killed and their bodies horribly burned, so as to be beyond recognition. The hack was burned and the horses taken.

DENVER AND SOUTH PARK RAILROAD

We learn from Howard Evans that it is the intention of the D. & S. P. authorities to commence running trains on the road from Buena Vista to Alpine about the first of June. Alpine is fifteen miles this side of Buena Vista and within a mile and a half of the tunnel.

Largest Chunk of Gold

The United States bureau of mines says that so far as it knows the largest piece of gold ever found was a chunk from a deep mine in Chile, weighing 4,900 troy ounces, or 336 avoirdupois pounds. The largest loose piece was a Beyer and Holtermann nugget found at Hill End, New South Wales, in 1872, weighing 630 avoirdupois pounds gross and containing 193 pounds net of gold.

Garden Toad Valuable

An ordinary toad, fully matured and sound in mind and limb, is worth \$20 to a gardener, according to Prof. A. F. Coventry of the University of Toronto. He does not guarantee that such a price can be obtained, but gives the assurance that every toad has a value not always recognized as an insect destroyer.

Compliments of

J. G. ANDREWS

FRUITS  
WHOLESALE ONLY

PUEBLO, COLO.

The length and breadth of the ships of the United States Navy are limited by the length and breadth of the locks of the Panama Canal.

During a violent earthquake, enough energy is expended in a few seconds to run a battleship at full speed for 45,000 years.

ALEXANDER'S  
PHARMACY

THE PRESCRIPTION STORE

Phone 300

144 F Street

Exclusive Agents

Rubinstein Toiletries

Whitman's Chocolates

ACCENT...  
For Youth and Beauty

OUR Permanents accent the youth and beauty of each individual... lending charm and attractiveness in the most subtle manner.

The prices are as pleasing as the work we do.



Fashion Permanent Parlor

DACIE A. COX

Phone 129-W

The Salida Granite Corporation

... is the oldest Industrial Enterprise in the Upper Arkansas Valley ... Established in 1903, its payroll has been continuous ... More than \$2,000,000 new money brought into this community.

This company produces and distributes in volume the internationally famed Sculptural granite, known as Salida Rose Pink.

In the forward march of this community this corporation recognizes the constructive helpfulness of this publication in matters which have proven worthwhile.

Compliments of  
EMPRESS THEATRE

Under present management  
Twenty-five years

MR. and MRS. F. R. KELLY



## Fraternal Organizations Well Represented Here

Salida is well represented in fraternal circles. Nearly every organization of prominence in the United States has a local unit here.

The Elks have a beautiful home in Salida and the Knights of Pythias, Masons and Odd Fellows own buildings.

There are two prominent women's clubs, the Tuesday Evening club and the Salida Woman's club. There is also a large Parent Teachers' association.

## "ICE WELL" MAKES GOOD FARM REFRIGERATOR IN NORTH

On hot sultry days the farmer and his family are chasing the butter around the dish with a spoon unless some sort of refrigeration system has been installed on the farm.

Where the usual cooling systems are too expensive or otherwise impracticable the "ice well" may solve the problem, especially on farms in the north. This unique cooling system is described briefly as a "hole in the ground in which a large solid cake of ice is formed by running in a small quantity of water daily during freezing weather." A small house over the pit serves as a milk house through the summer. Cans of milk and cream are lowered to the ice through a trapdoor in the floor.

Dairy officials of the United States Department of Agriculture constructed and tested an ice well at the department's dairy field experiment station at Mandan, N. Dak., last season and report highly satisfactory results for that region. Freezing was started in January. By the end of February there was a block of ice 8 feet square by 6½ feet deep. Meat, fruit, and vegetables, as well as milk and cream, kept perfectly. Cream was kept in a perfectly sweet condition for 14 days during July, the hottest part of the summer. The ice lasted until well into October.

The ice-well method has been used to some extent in Canada. The southern limit of its adaptability in the United States has not been determined as yet. However, where climatic conditions are similar to those at Mandan the ice well should prove a satisfactory cooling system.

## New York Stock Exchange

### a "Gentlemen's Agreement"

The New York Stock exchange is a voluntary association of some 1,100 members, not incorporated, and has a written constitution, says the Indianapolis News. A president, a secretary and a governing committee of forty members, with absolute power, are the chief functionaries. It is housed near where 24 brokers met under a cottonwood tree opposite No. 60 Wall street, May 17, 1792, and signed an agreement as to the rates of commission to be charged. This association met irregularly at the Tontine coffee house, Wall and Water streets, and in 1817 a stock exchange along present lines was developed. In 1827 it was located at Merchants' exchange in Wall street, on the site of the old custom house. Thence, in 1854, after having moved to 46 Wall street and back again, it found a place at William and Wall streets; in 1856 at Lord's court, at William and Beaver streets, and in 1895 at Broad, New and Wall streets.

In 1899 it absorbed the Open Board of Brokers, and after the demise of the Gold board in 1870, bought the latter's premises and enlarged its own structure. Memberships or seats pass by sale, if the applicant is approved by the membership committee.

The price of a seat rose from something over \$2,000 in 1871 to \$34,000 in 1882, dropped to \$20,000 in 1892 and since that time it has touched the \$95,000 mark. The business of the exchange is by word of mouth, and dependent on individual good faith. A member's seat is responsible for his debts to the other members, in case of his failure.

## CONGRATULATIONS

Salida and The Salida Mail. Your anniversaries mark another year of Progress. NUCKOLLS like yourselves, strive to serve well your Community with Fresh Meats, Cured Meats, Ready-to-Serve Meats and all Packing House Products.

**The Nuckolls Packing Co.**



Arkansas River at Salida, where the Trout fisherman finds his paradise.

## Alien Registration

The first legislation by congress regarding immigration was passed in 1804 and had for its purpose the encouragement of immigration. In 1882 the first act was passed that provided for a head tax on immigrants, the amount being 50 cents a head. This tax was increased to a dollar by the act of 1894, then to two dollars by the act of 1903, to four dollars by the act of 1907 and to eight dollars by the act of 1917. Until the law of 1882 there was no general registration of immigrants and it was not until 1891 that the federal government took entire charge of the immigration laws.

## Lured Men From Water

Older than Rome, Sorrento in Italy, goes back to the days of Greek mythology. A Phoenician colony older than Tyre, it was here the sirens dwelt who lured men from the water. This gave the town its name—Syrentum, then Surrentum and Sorrento. Its power of attracting men, and women too, in these modern days, has never been lost. It has only changed its motive and given life for death, and joy for sorrow.

## Spaniels "Allrounders" in Hunting Dog Family

Spaniels are all members of one family, but a close study of their history fails to reveal any earlier mention of this active, sporting dog than that in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"; "For as a spaynel she wol on him lepe."

From this point, writes Maj. Mitford Brice in Answers Magazine, there are innumerable references to spaniels in books, and the household records of Henry VIII mention money paid to "Robin, the King's Majesty's Spaniel Keeper," for "hair cloth to rub spaniels with."

The most authoritative of all the ancient books is the "Treatise of Englishe Dogges," by Queen Elizabeth's physician, Doctor Caius, founder of Caius college, Cambridge. This was written in Latin in 1570, and the "Aquaticus or Spaniel" which findeth game on the water" figures as one of the two headings under which all dogs are classified.

There scarcely exists a more popular breed than the merry Cocker or Cocking Spaniel, who, as a result of his great usefulness in woodcock shooting, acquired this name in 1870. Even though he prefers hunting to retrieving, his allround ability and hardiness are not easily surpassed.



View of Poncha Hot Springs

## GREETINGS TO SALIDA!

The first building material for the first buildings in Salida were bought of this establishment, and for fifty-five years it has continued to serve this community through prosperous times and through depressions.

We have grown and prospered with Salida and we congratulate our home town on its Fifty-fifth Anniversary.

See us for Lumber, Paints, Cement, and Building Materials of all kinds; and for coal.

**THE SALIDA LUMBER CO.**

N. E. Davenport, Manager.

Phone 46

## Persuasive Power

"Yes," said the retired insurance agent, "I once induced a man to take out a \$25,000 insurance policy, and the very next

day after he got the policy dropped dead."

"I suppose you wished your persuasive powers had not been successful?"

"Well, hardly. You see, I married the widow."

## Our Best Wishes

To

**Salida and The Salida Mail**

on your 55th Anniversary  
... and thanks to our Salida Dealers  
for their Valued Patronage

**DAVIS FRUIT COMPANY**

WHOLESALE ONLY

PUEBLO, COLO.

## HOW DO YOU SLEEP?

You are missing a lot if you do not sleep on a "Beautyrest" or the famous "Spring-Air" Mattress. Both scientifically built for SLEEP.

**Beautyrest by Simmons**



Copyright 1930, Simmons Co.

"BEAUTYREST" is the product of Simmons, and sells everywhere for — \$39.50.

You can't go wrong if you buy a SIMMONS Spring-filled Mattress.

The Spring-Air Mattress with the Karr indestructible spring unit is one of the finest built, and should be examined to fully appreciate its many advantages. Sold exclusively by

**SPRING-AIR**

**THE TRAVERS CO.**

FURNITURE

UNDERTAKING

# Salida Building and Loan Association

Instituted Nov. 11, 1886

**OLDEST IN THE STATE**

The Bible states that Eve handed Adam an apple — but did it not turn out to be a lemon? In the search for greener pastures we travel away ever onward towards the horizon, returning with the knowledge and experience that the grass was greener at our own doors.

The Salida Building and Loan Association has weathered the financial storms of 1893, 1907 and the present world depression, meeting all withdrawals and maturities. The lowest rate of interest paid on maturities being 5% semi-annually, compounded.

Why not take out 2 to 5 shares in the name of the child that you intend giving a college education, which will form a nucleus for a fund for that purpose?

## Directors

W. S. Buchanan, President.

C. D. Gloyd, Secretary.

Miss Alice Chinn, Asst. Sec.

N. E. Davenport.

Guy Hall.

J. J. McKenna.

Max Heberer.

C. H. Kelleher.



# Crews-Beggs of Pueblo Has Grown With the District Which it Serves

Forty-seven years ago a tiny business was opened on Santa Fe avenue, Pueblo, Colorado, founded by C. W. Crews, manned by two salespeople, backed by limited money, but by unlimited enthusiasm, confidence, faith and vision.

Today the tiny store has become the leading retail institution of Southern Colorado, and the confidence and vision of the founder have been permeating influences in its advancement thru all those years.

It has been estimated that the average life of a mercantile business is seven years, so to have survived the vicissitudes of commercial life for forty-seven years is a tribute to the stability of the foundation as laid by the founder.

It was his ambition to build a business that would be more than just a commercial institution—rather a business that would truly serve the community and contribute its share to its upbuilding.

To have a store where a little child could trade as safely as its parents—a place in which boys and girls, men and women, could find happiness in their work and make them useful citizens.

Without the confidence which inspired the founder of this business—confidence in his organization, in his city, in his country, confidence of others in his integrity, stability and ability, this business could not have survived—for the future was not always rosy.

This business in forty-seven years has gone through fire—through flood and through numerous depressions, but because of confidence it has emerged always stronger—always advancing.

The year 1893 broke many established businesses, but because of the

confidence in Crews-Beggs held by eastern wholesalers and manufacturers Crews-Beggs survived.

In 1907, because of Mr. Crews' vision, foresight, planning, Crews-Beggs was sufficiently able to withstand that depression.

In 1920, when prices declined so quickly that a 50 per cent mark down on stocks on hand was made in six months Crews-Beggs could take its losses without flinching, but almost before we caught our breath we were submerged by the Pueblo Flood.

Again the abiding confidence that was C. W. Crews' came to the rescue. In a wheel chair he was brought to the store, where he viewed a scene that took the heart out of nearly every member of his organization—but was he downhearted? No! He was ready to rebuild and he did rebuild a bigger and a finer Crews-Beggs.

Today we are going through another depression, but because of the inspiration passed on by its founder the Crews-Beggs organization can again view the future with optimism—stronger financially than ever before—still retaining the confidence and respect of those from whom we buy—with the confidence and friendship of those we serve—we look forward with confidence to the good times which are getting closer every day.

# REPORT OF CHAFFEE COUNTY FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

The following is a report of the work done by the local Fish and Game association:

On March 1st, we released into the Arkansas river, 40,000 Locklaven fish, 4 to 6 inches long from the Poor Farm pond, No. 1 and 120,000 Rainbow averaging 5 inches long from the Geo. Everett pond. Both ponds were clean-

eight feet wide, six feet high of Cottonwood trees and filled with rock.

The fifth and sixth ponds were built on the Sneddon ranch at Big Bend, which we have leased. One dam is 100 feet long, 10 feet wide, making a pond 125 feet wide and 300 feet long. The other dam, 50 feet long makes a pond 50 feet wide and 200 feet long.

The seventh pond on the Mundlein ranch on Little river, the dam is 75 feet long, 12 feet wide, 6 feet high, making a pond 100 feet wide and 150 feet long. The eighth and ninth pond were built on the state land on Chalk creek. The main dam is 300 feet long with a division wall 14 feet wide running from the main dam to the hillside 75 feet, making one pond 100 feet long, 75 feet wide and the other 200 feet long and 75 feet wide.

All these ponds were built with the cooperation of the F.E.R.A., at a cost of \$7,854.00. The material was furnished by the association and all tools and equipment by the different members.

On May 29th, we received 50,000 Locklaven trout from the Federal hatchery at Leadville and were placed in the retaining pond at Louis Costello's cottage camp. Later we received 65,000 Native and Rainbow trout from the same hatchery; 10,000 were placed in the retaining ponds on Chalk creek above the cascades, 10,000 packed into Sawmill lake above St. Elmo, 40,000 packed into the North Fork lakes and Boss lake; 5,000 placed in the retaining ponds at the Poor Farm.

The following trout are all from the State hatchery at Buena Vista. July 3rd, Poor Farm, 50,000 Brook; July 18th, Winters' pond, 50,000 Locklaven; Aug. 5th, Sneddon ponds, 40,000 Brook; Aug. 8th, Winters' pond, 40,000 Locklaven; Aug. 14th, Arkansas river at Buena Vista, 40,000 Brook; Aug. 25, Burnett's pond, 25,000 Brook.

Aug. 28th, 50,000 Steelheads, packed into Dog lake, above Monarch; Sept. 5th, Cottonwood lake 50,000 Locklaven; Sept. 5th, Fox lake, 50,000 Brook; Sept. 14th, packed into middle Cottonwood lake, 40,000 Rainbow; Sept. 14th, Chalk creek, above Cascades, 40,000 Locklaven; Sept. 15th, packed into Cowl lake, 30,000 Brook; Sept. 16th, Sneddon ponds 45,000 Rainbow; Sept. 17th, Craig ponds, 30,000 Brook; Sept. 25th, Poor Farm ponds, 35,000 Rainbow; Sept. 26th, Poor Farm, 25,000 Brook; Sept. 26, South Arkansas, 25,000 Brook; Sept. 29th, Wilbur pond, 35,000 Rainbow; Oct. 4th Arkansas



C. F. PROUDFOOT  
President Chaffee County Fish and Game Association.

ed and restocked from the state hatchery at Buena Vista. On March 3rd, Poor Farm pond No. 1, 59,000 Locklaven. The Geo. Everett pond on March 7th, 50,000 brook and 50,000 Locklaven. On April 23rd, 50,000 Locklaven, making 150,000, in the Geo. Everett pond.

April 11th we received 55,000 Steelhead eyed eggs from Grant's Pass Oregon, which were placed in the state hatchery at Buena Vista.

April 24th we released 50,000 brook in Cottonwood creek. Beginning May 4th and up to December 1st, we built nine fish retaining ponds in Chaffee county; four at the Poor Farm. The main dam is 134 feet long averaging eight feet high, nine feet at the bottom and seven feet on top, wide.

There are two division walls, each 75 feet long, running from the dam to the hillside, making three ponds. The dam on the fourth pond is 75 feet long, making a pond 75 feet by 90 feet.

To protect these ponds from the river, we built a wall 300 feet long,

# Crane-O'Fallon Serves Patrons Eighty Years

Growing with the West, Crane-O'Fallon Co., a Colorado corporation, has expanded its service until it is now operating six branch houses in four states. Its trade area embraces over two million people, supplying their needs for every kind of piping, plumbing, heating or air-conditioning equipment.

Long known for their high quality materials, this company handles Crane enamelware, vitreous china, brass goods, boilers and radiation. Its line of valves and fittings alone runs over thirty thousand separate items.

Known to its customers in the mountain states as a "Service Organization," Crane-O'Fallon Co., has built its eighty year reputation by manufacturing only the highest quality merchandise and backing each item for long and trouble-free service.

The nearest branch supplying Salida and vicinity is located in Pueblo. Their beautiful Exhibit room is open to the public at all times, according to Mr. E. D. McMartin, manager.

# Empress Beauty Shop Installs New Equipment

Mrs. Albert Habegger, proprietress of the Empress Beauty Shop has just returned from Denver, where she took a short post-graduate course in beauty work given in connection with the convention and trade show just closed.

While in Denver, Mrs. Habegger purchased a new Nestle LeMur permanent waving machine, the latest and most modern of its kind, which will be installed in a few days.

The installation of the new waving machine along with other new equipment recently acquired makes the Empress one of the most complete and modern in this part of Colorado.

The Empress Beauty Shop does all kinds of beauty work, such as permanents, marcelling, hair cutting, facials, bleaching, dyeing, finger waving and the new Croquinoile marcel.

SALIDA MAIL Want Ads bring results



Guess What This Is! — Answer: Poncha Springs in 1880.



St. Elmo—One of Colorado's Most Famous Mining Camps and Scenic Beauty Spots.

# Crews = Beggs

## SOUTHERN COLORADO'S FINEST AND LARGEST STORE

is ready to serve all Southern Colorado with the things that are sometimes hard to find in local stores.

Try your home merchants first . . . then try Crews-Beggs.

Because we do a large cash business—a large charge business—a large will call—or Bank business—a large Budget payment business—we are able to sell much more merchandise than if we sold exclusively for cash.

This increased volume permits us to affect many economies in buying and selling and other phases of our business.

It means lower prices for you.

We want you to think of Crews-Beggs as your headquarters while in Pueblo. Come in and meet some of twenty buyers—our 200 salespeople—Look us over—See the new things as shown simultaneously in New York.

Roads are now good and getting better—A drive to Pueblo is no longer a task—So come often to YOUR STORE.

# The Crews-Beggs Co.

A Good Store . . . in a Splendid City

Pueblo

Colorado

# : VALLEY VIEW MILK :

Good  
Any Time

- ◆ MORNING
- ◆ NOON
- ◆ EVENING

There is nothing more refreshing than a glass of ice cold—  
Valley View Milk

If you have never tried the superior qualities of Valley View Dairy products, a phone call will start daily deliveries.



Pure, rich milk, from tuberculin tested, thoroughbred Guernsey cows, handled in the most modern, sanitary manner, and delivered to your door fresh from our dairy, everyday.

There is nothing more invigorating or more nourishing and satisfying than pure, cold, sweet milk—from the

# VALLEY VIEW DAIRY

PHONE 315-J-5



# Salida is Logical Smelter Location; Center of Greatest Mineral Areas

Salida has been mentioned many times as the logical location for a smelter. When it was announced that the federal government would grant financial aid for mining development, the question of a smelter again came to the fore. Many mineral counties have endorsed Salida as the logical location.

The city council of Salida and the county commissioners of Chaffee county decided to employ a competent engineer to make complete investigation and report on the mineral resources of this section of the state and of the whole state, so that Salida would have material on which to lay its case before the federal government.

T. D. Benjovsky, a mining engineer of many years experience, who has managed several of the bigger properties in Colorado, was engaged to prepare the report. He has drawn many maps and graphs and is still at work preparing the material.

Mr. Benjovsky learned that the government will not finance a smelter or other reduction plant, but that it will finance a sampler and concentration plant.

The Mail requested Mr. Benjovsky to prepare an article on the work he is doing. His article follows:

(By T. D. BENJOVSKY)

The establishment of such an enterprise will offer a great source for individual and collective labor to furnish itself with a gainful occupation. This would not be a mere local enterprise or benefit, but one of state-wide importance. The mining industry once the most important, still second in magnitude, is so linked with the other major industries, particularly Agriculture, Lumbering, Manufacturing, Transportation and Power, thru utilization and consumption of their products, that fluctuations in its activities, immediately and directly affect all others. The development of Agriculture and its branches have reached a maximum, more water for irrigation of more land is not available, the stock raising industry is maximum, more grazing lands are not available, and the Lumbering or Timber industry cannot be expanded. Therefore, there is only one natural resource of wealth left capable of immediate expansion—Mining. The expansion of this industry will increase demand in local markets for all products of the above industries and thus very favorably benefit the entire population of the state of Colorado.

The close investigation of production records from metal mines of Colorado suggest a few primary causes for the decline in activity of the industry. Principal causes are, disappearance of local markets, discriminative rates of smelters and railroads, drainage, depletion of ore reserves, and prices of the various metal markets.

The last cause, usually given the most importance, is probably of the least importance. Records covering the period from 1891 to 1918 show the largest average yearly production in value, and as a whole this period shows the lowest prices of metals. The largest production per year was in 1900, when prices were: gold \$20.67 per ounce, silver 62c per ounce, copper 16.6c per pound, lead 4.4c per pound, and zinc 4.4c per pound. Production for 1900 was \$50,614,424.00. This represents for the year \$93.78 per capita. About 25,000 men were employed in and about the metal mines or practically 5 per cent of the state's population, and these men produced for that year \$2,024.00 per person employed.

The depletion of ore reserves is probably not so serious as was once thought. Increased prices and modern methods of mining and milling practice have definitely proven by the increased production of 1934 and 1935 that old mines have still large and profitable areas to work. The ever present drainage problem affects the cost of production in amount as mines become deeper. This condition can be relieved in most instances by tunnels at not prohibitive costs to future production. Discriminative rates of smelters, ore testing plants and railroads can be remedied. Local markets can be established. This last item has probably more to do with decline in production than any other cause.

The gradual disappearance of local markets is due to manipulations of the smelter trust, and to activities of certain mine owners. Discrimination practiced by smelters and railroads is evidenced by rates charged. These are published. They show in all instances that as the value of the ore increases rates are increased. Is it believable that either the railroads or smelting companies lost any money treating ore or hauling freight? It is not probable that treating plants and smelters, as they exist today, will ever change their policy of making the producer pay for the costs of operating obsolete plants, as well as pay profits to stockholders. The history of operation of present plants shows that they are accumulators of metals in appreciable amounts above what they pay for. There is no record where any plant has paid the quoted price on any metal; all are subjected to deductions.


The conditions of today in mining and treatment methods are different. Modern metallurgical plants offer chances to reduce the cost of treatment. Truck transportation applies one flat rate per ton for transportation regardless of value. It is not illogical to predict that reduction plants, modern in design as to operation and as to treatment applied to ores, will be built at central points. These points will be where production can be accumulated

resources, compared to metal resources of other states. Excepting those immediately adjacent to local markets, its metal resources have not been so intensely exploited. Future exploration and development of known mineral areas offer assurance of increased production. Past production from the state has been principally from smelting grades of ore. For every ton of smelting ore produced, there has been left in and about the mines from one to two tons of milling grade ore. Modern milling practice has only been very slowly, very locally, and very limitedly used. What application has been made has been individual and not cooperative. The future tonnage production of milling grade ores from old areas is large, future production of smelting and milling grade ore from unexplored areas is larger.

The average daily tonnage of ore produced and treated in Colorado, over a 20 year period (1904 to 1923), was 6,293 tons per day. This yielded per day 2,375 ounces of gold, 23,216 ounces of silver, 19,792 pounds of copper, 192,037 pounds of lead, and 246,780 pounds of zinc. Markets were afforded locally by samplers in Boulder, Clear Creek, Teller, Lake, Pitkin, and San Juan counties. Smelting plants offered market at Denver, Pueblo, Florence, Canon City, Salida, Leadville and Durango. Cyanide reduction works at Colorado Springs, Colorado. In Colorado today markets exist at Colorado Springs and Leadville. Boulder county and Clear Creek county have local markets as a sampler in each county is operating. This production per year, over the 20 year period compared to production for 1934 shows some startling figures. Tonnage production in 1934 is not available but ounces and pounds are. They are, gold 841 ounces, silver 7,415 ounces, copper 30,666 pounds lead 23,036 pounds and zinc 41,805 pounds per day.

The future production in value and number of tons is problematical, but the revival of the mining industry is only indicated by the increased production in 1934 over the year 1933. In pounds and ounces as follows: gold 74,406 ounces or plus 23.4 per cent, silver 1,203,412 ounces or plus 35.5 per cent, copper 1,373,000 pounds or 12.42 per cent, lead 3,493,000 pounds or 42.1 per cent and zinc (A DECREASE), 1,064,000 pounds or minus 41.4 per cent. The increased production plainly indicates that it may at least reach, if not surpass, the production per year of the 20 year average. The direct evidence of this is the increased production so far in 1935—Boulder county has largest production in tons in history. Teller county, where a new 500-ton modern custom mill is being built to handle increased tonnage, and increasing production from Park, Eagle, Pitkin, Chaffee, Gunnison, Rio Grande, Mineral, San Juan and San Miguel counties.

It is natural for production to increase fastest where local markets are available. Boulder, Gilpin and Clear Creek counties with local samplers



Stage Coach and Buggy Days in Salida

### Camp Sites Everywhere In Tourist Region

Camp sites are everywhere in this section of the state. One can choose from thousands of ideal locations alongside well wooded streams, under the shadow of towering mountains. If a cottage camp is preferred, plenty of them will be found at reasonable rental charges in every part of the Rocky Mountains.

It is easier to travel without camping outfits, but for those who prefer that mode of living there are ample opportunities to pitch camp and stay as long as they wish.

### Salida Climate Perfect Every Day of the Year

The climate of Salida can best be described with one word—PERFECT! There is nothing to surpass it. In summer the days are warm but not hot. It is that welcome warmth, as welcome as the heat of the fire place when one walks into the house after a spell outdoors in winter. The sun does not depress; it exhilarates. One wishes to be in the sun all the time.

There are no sudden changes of temperature. In the shade, or when the sun goes down, the air cools off. Blankets are always comfortable to the sleeper at night.

It's a genuine pleasure to sleep out in the open under the stars, and there are more stars to be seen in this clear atmosphere. The air is pure, never stifling. It seldom rains, but when it does, the shower will be enjoyed because it will not be followed by a misty heat that stifles.

People in this section never use fans. Children raised here do not know what a water cooler is. Since the advent of electric refrigeration, many homes use ice cubes, but before that ice water was not served even in restaurants. The reason was that the city water supply comes from mountain springs of melted snow and the water is the same temperature the year round.

The water also is pure, clear and free from all injurious substances. The winters are delightful. Very few snow storms and sunshine every day.

### Fisherman's Paradise In Lakes and Streams

Salida is in the heart of the greatest fishing country in the state. Many streams where trout abound are found at Salida's door, while other streams can be reached in a half day journey.

There are numerous lakes in the mountains well stocked with fish. The climb up the beautiful mountain trails is an experience the visitor will never forget and these sparkling emerald lakes invites one to come again and again!

These lakes can be reached in an hour or two and a full day's fishing enjoyed before nightfall.

running to capacity, and Teller, Park, Eagle and Lake with reduction and smelter plants easily accessible, are illustrations of this fact.



## Steinberg's

Make our store your headquarters for your personal wants. You'll always find the latest and most up-to-date merchandise for less.

Jewelry — Sporting Goods — Novelties  
Luggage — Leather Goods

### Ladies, How About It? Will any "Kind" of a Broom Do?

There have been women who have said a "broom's a broom" but you just ask anyone of the many thousands who use a "National" broom and she will tell you there is a "whale" of a difference in brooms, and that a real broom is the pride of her household implements.



### You Too, Will Like a "National"

Try a "National." The straws don't break out. The many soft fibres pick up each tiny speck of lint and dust—wears down evenly and slowly, enabling one "National" broom to out-last many of the ordinary kind. You are sure to like the "spring" and clean, easy sweep.

Common sense is rapidly chasing the low grade "bargain priced" broom out of the homes. At the best, it is nothing but a cheapened and imperfect article of little if any value.

Try a "National" and get a REAL bargain in quality and sweeping service.

There is a "National" at the price you want to pay.

### Table of Distances

From Salida to—	Miles
Florence	68
Canon City	59
Pueblo	100
Colorado Springs	115
Denver (South Park)	158
Monarch Pass	24
Montrose	150
Gunnison	69
Saguache	47
Monte Vista	83
Alamosa	87
Del Norte	98
Pagosa Springs	144
Durango	212
Buena Vista	28
Leadville	65
Glenwood Springs	162

### Open Air Bathing Here In Winter and Summer

Public Pool bathing in winter is not enjoyed in many sections of the United States but Salida has all-year round bathing, because there are five hot springs resorts within a mile drive of the city. Most of the waters are curative, and people come from all parts of the country to take advantage of the baths.

Swimming in a pool with snow-covered mountains all round, is a winter experience that few people outside Colorado can enjoy.

Try a Salida Mail Want Ad.

## TRIANGLE SERVICE STATION

3rd and Grand. Highway 650

### Conoco Products

GASOLINE  
OILS  
LUBRICANTS

COAL — WOOD — FRUITS IN SEASON

### BEAUTY SERVICE

OUR Beauty Service embodies all kinds of beauty work . . . Mar-cels . . . Permanents . . . Facials . . . Finger Wav-ing . . . and is all done by expert operators, using the latest, most modern equipment obtainable.

Our prices are no higher than for ordinary work —  
... And our work is guaranteed.

## EMPRESS BEAUTY SHOPPE

PHONE 150

### We still think JOHN M. O'CONNELL is a darn fine feller

Compliments

## IDEAL CLEANERS

—AND—  
HIWAY 50

### Our Compliments



Deal with F. W. Brush and keep on smiling

## Real Estate and Insurance