Colorado Slate

The Colorado Slate Company

General offices: 320 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Quarries: Marble, Colorado
1908

Note: The missing pages in the book are blank pages.

This booklet also includes: “The Production of Slate in 1907,” by A. T. Coons, 1908, which includes a table entitled, “Value of roofing, mill, and other slate produced in the United States in 1906 and 1907,” and a description of the quarrying of slate described by each U. S. state.

Excerpts from Colorado Slate, published in 1908:

“Consider space is given herein to pictures of Marble City and the plants of the Colorado Yule Marble Co., for the reason that both slate and marble companies are in the same control and have practically the same management.

“Four years ago only four families lived in March city. Now the population is about 900. For three years the Marble Company has been developing and equipping its property, at a cash cost of about one and one-half millions of dollars, and is now on a sound commercial basis, executing approximately one million dollars’ worth of orders on hand is making money….”

“The great success of Marble is the best guarantee of similar results in Slate….”

“For present at least, the Colorado Slate Company will market its architectural and electrical slate through the Colorado Yule Marble Company, and will not, therefore, be under the necessity of building and equipping finishing mills….”

This booklet, which begins on the next page, is presented on the Stone Quarries and Beyond web site.

http://quarriesandbeyond.org/

Peggy B. Perazzo
Email: pbperazzo@comcast.net
May 2015
COLORADO S L A T E
The
COLORADO SLATE CO.
INCORPORATED IN COLORADO

CAPITAL STOCK
Common. $2,450,000
Preferred, $2,550,000

GENERAL OFFICES
320 FIFTH AVENUE    NEW YORK CITY
QUARRIES: MARBLE, COLO.
The Colorado Slate Co.
(Incorporated in Colorado)

CAPITAL STOCK
$2,450,000 Common  $2,550,000 Preferred

Officers
CHANNING F. MEEK, Marble, Colo.
  President
CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York
  Vice-President
SPENCER WELTON, New York
  Treasurer and Asst. Secretary
DR. WM. J. CHANDLER, S. Orange, N. J.
  Secretary

Directors
H. P. BOPE, Pittsburgh
  First Vice-President Carnegie Steel Co.
BRUCE N. GRIFFING, Shelton, Conn.
  Manufacturer
DR. WM. J. CHANDLER, S. Orange, N. J.
  Secretary
CHANNING F. MEEK, Marble, Colo.
  President
PROF. C. F. BRACKETT, Princeton
HENRY J. UTZ, Rochester, N. Y.
  Shoe Manufacturer
J. E. HASKELL, Bradford, Pa.
  Oil Producer
MORTIMER MATTHEWS, Cincinnati
  Attorney-at-Law
E. P. BOTSFORD, Pittsburgh
  Treas. Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Co.

Auditors
JOHN R. SPARROW & CO.,
  Chartered Accountants, 60 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOREWORD.

Considerable space is given herein to pictures of Marble City and the plants of the Colorado Yule Marble Co., for the reason that both slate and marble companies are in the same control and have practically the same management.

Four years ago only four families lived in Marble city. Now the population is about 900. For three years the Marble Company has been developing and equipping its property, at a cash cost of about one and one-half millions of dollars, and is now on a sound commercial basis, executing approximately one million dollars’ worth of orders on hand, and is making money.

Eighteen months ago Marble Preferred stock sold at $75 per share and Common at $60. Both classes of stock are now held at $150 per share, and early investors have made a very handsome profit, the first sub-
scribers for Marble having secured their stock on a basis of 50.

The great success of Marble is the best guarantee of similar results in Slate.

There are over 1200 stockholders in the Marble Company and we are pleased to refer to all of them as to the management and its methods of conducting the company's affairs, both in its relations with the shareholders and in its financial and commercial affairs.
(photo caption) “General view marble mill (700 feet long) with employees’ houses.”
Terminus Crystal River & San Juan Railway, Marble, Colorado.

(photo caption) “Terminus Crystal River & San Juan Railway, Marble, Colorado.”
The Colorado Slate Company controls, either by direct ownership, or full-paid perpetual lease, 380 acres of slate land in the County of Gunnison, State of Colorado, and in addition has the perpetual, full-paid right to quarry slate wherever it may be found on the property of the Colorado-Yule Marble Company, approximately 1300 acres.

Openings already made on the property disclose a slate deposit approximately three miles long and over 300 feet thick.

The slate is the highest quality for roofing purposes, and its density and permanency of color make it particularly valuable for architectural and electrical work.

It is in the two latter that the greatest increase in the consumption of slate has taken place in the past ten years, and it is in these departments of the slate industry that the higher prices are realized.

According to the U. S. Geological Survey, the consumption of slate in the United States in 1907 was $6,019,220.
Of this, approximately four million dollars’ worth came from the State of Pennsylvania, and one-half million dollars’ worth from the State of Vermont, representing ninety per cent. of the total production.

The remaining ten per cent., or about five hundred thousand dollars’ worth came from seven different States.

The production West of the Mississippi River was only $68,000.

The territory West of the Mississippi has a population of over twenty-five millions (25,000,000).

At the present time, this is the best field for slate in the United States, and this field at present is practically unsupplied, for the reason that the freight rates on slate from Pennsylvania to West of the Mississippi River are practically prohibitive.

There is very little slate sold in the cities, the bulk of it going into the rural communities, both for roofing and for school blackboards, so that it is safe to estimate that the Colorado Slate Company has for its field practically one-half of the slate buying population of the United States.
Interior Marble Mill.

(photocaption) “Interior Marble Mill.”
Traveling Crane Covering 1100 Feet.

(photos caption) “Traveling crane covering 1100 feet.”
It is therefore reasonable to estimate the ultimate production of this company to be at least equal to that of the State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of slate in sight in the Colorado Slate Company’s property is estimated as equal to that known to exist in the State of Pennsylvania.

The method of quarrying and finishing slate for the market is a very simple one, the greater portion of it being hand work.

The slate is quarried by drilling and blasting—a very economical operation.

No extensive or expensive plant is necessary in the preparation of roofing slate, the operation being merely that of sawing the blocks into suitable lengths for roofing. These blocks are then split into sheets with a mallet and chisel and trimmed by foot-power shears to the requisite size.

Roofing slate is sold by the square, which is a sufficient quantity of slate, about one-quarter of an inch thick, to cover one hundred square feet of surface allowing a three inch lap.
In Pennsylvania the men who split and square slate receive two dollars per day of ten hours, and two men will handle from six to ten squares per day, so that the cost of quarrying, splitting and squaring should not exceed from sixty to seventy-five cents per square.

Good quality of black roofing slate sells F. O. B. at the quarry at from $3.75 to $5.00 per square, so that the margin of profit is satisfactory.

The slate business of Pennsylvania is in the hands of more than one hundred different concerns, whose capital invested ranges from about five thousand dollars to five hundred thousand dollars. Roughly estimated, about five million dollars are employed in the slate industry in Pennsylvania, and so far as can be determined by reports of the R. C. Dun Commercial Agency, supplemented by personal investigation on the ground, practically every slate concern in the state is earning a satisfactory return on its investment.

The multiplicity of operators has led to a lack of organization of the industry, and
Marble Mill Employees.

(photo caption) “Marble Mill Employees.”
White Marble Pillar (12 x 3 feet) in Lathe.

*(photo caption)* “White marble pillar (12 x 3 feet) in lathe.”
practically none of the many operators has pursued any aggressive policy for developing the business.

In other words, the continuous growth of the slate business has been due to an unstimulated demand and there has been no effort to increase the consumption of slate in architecture, where there is a tremendous undeveloped field. This is equally true in the less important departments of electrical work, school blackboards, etc., and in the department of roofing slate, nothing has been done but to supply the material as it was asked for. There has been no effort to increase the use of slate in preference to shingles, tile or tin.

The Colorado Slate Company has the distinct advantage of owning and controlling the largest compact deposit of slate in the country, and its control by the Colorado-Yule Marble Company, an efficiently organized and successful corporation, gives it an immediate advantage in its ability to reach the trade without loss of time.

For the present at least, the Colorado Slate Company will market its architectural
and electrical slate through the Colorado-Yule Marble Company, and will not, therefore, be under the necessity of building and equipping finishing mills, but will devote its entire attention to the production and sale of roofing slate, which at the present time constitutes about seventy per cent. of the slate business.

The contract between the Colorado Slate Company and the Colorado-Yule Marble Company provides that from the proceeds of the sale of preferred Stock, the Slate Company shall receive $500,000 in cash.

It is estimated that not over $100,000 will be required to fully open up the quarries and build and equip the roofing slate mills, leaving $400,000 cash for working capital and the handling of the commercial department of the Company's business.

The preferred Stock of the Colorado Slate Company carries cumulative dividends of 6%, and after the common stock has also received 6%, preferred and common participate equally in additional earnings.

It is estimated that the sale of less than one million dollars per annum will pay 6%
Finishing Shop.

(photo caption) “Finishing shop”
One of Four Electric Generators, Total 1500 Horse Power.

*(photo caption)* “One of four electric generators, total 1500 horse power.”
on the entire capital stock, and when these quarries are producing as much slate as comes annually from the poorly organized quarries of Pennsylvania, dividends should easily reach 20\% per annum.

There is nothing spectacular about the slate business. It is just a plain, common-sense, everyday business, that has been perfectly steady, and steadily increasing from the time of the opening of the first quarry in America. The quarries of Wales have been famous for a thousand years. The Penrhyn quarry at Bethesda, Wales, the largest in the world, produces about five hundred tons of slate per day, and employs four thousand quarrymen.
Road from Mill and Town to Quarry. Continuation on Front Cover.

(photo caption) “Road from mill and town to quarry. Continuation on front cover.”
THE
PRODUCTION OF SLATE
IN 1907

By A. T. COONS

Advance Chapter from Mineral Resources of the United States Calendar Year 1907

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908
SLATE
By A. T. COONS
PRODUCTION

The statistics presented in this report represent the output of slate as reported to this office directly by the quarrymen, and include the quantity and value of the roofing slate sold by them, the quantity and value of mill stock sold by them, and the value of a quantity of slate sold for other purposes. The statistics for the rough material of the mill stock represent the rough slate sold by the quarrymen to mills to be made into a finished product, and those for the manufactured material represent the slate used by the quarrymen in their own mills and sold in the finished or partly finished state. The values given represent the prices free on board at point of shipment.

The figures giving the quantity of mill stock and other slate sold by the quarrymen are shown for the first time in 1907,
Gang Saw Machinery in Mill.

(photo caption) “Gang saw machinery in mill.”
and it is hoped that their future publication will be of interest and value to the producer, representing as they do with the figures for roofing slate the entire quantity of slate marketed during the year.

During the years since and including 1903 the slate trade has been more or less adversely affected by the financial condition of the country or by labor troubles in the building trades and strikes in slate quarries, by the use of tiles, concrete, shingles, and of patent roofing processes and cheaper grades of material for roofing, by the high price and scarcity of labor, and by a decrease in the export trade.

In 1907 there were nine States producing a commercial output of slate in the United States. These States were Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, Virginia, Maryland, New York, California, Arkansas, and New Jersey, named in order of value of output. In 1906 Georgia reported an output and New Jersey had no production in that year.

Slate valued at $6,019,220 was quarried and sold in the United States in 1907. This
(photo caption) “Marble City across the lake.”
(photo caption) “East end Main Street.” (Marble, Colorado)
Water Wheel in Power House No. 2.

(photocaption) “Water wheel in Power House No. 2”
is an increase of $350,874 over the value reported for 1906, which was $5,668,346. The production in 1907 represents the largest output since 1903, when it was $6,256,885, the largest production of slate in the history of the United States.

In 1907 the production of roofing slate was reported as 1,277,554 squares, valued at $4,817,769; in 1906 the figures reported were 1,214,742 squares, valued at $4,448,786, an increase in 1907 of 62,812 squares in quantity and of $368,983 in value. The increase in average value per square from $3.66 in 1906 to $3.77 in 1907 was 11 cents. Producers generally reported an advance in price per square on account of increased cost of supplies and from scarcity and increased cost of labor.

The value of mill stock, including slate sold for other purposes, decreased from $1,219,560 in 1906 to $1,201,451 in 1907, or $18,109. Of the States producing mill stock, Vermont and New York decreased in value of output, a loss probably caused by the strike affecting almost all of the quarries in
The Company’s Office, Main Street, Marble. (See back cover.)

(photo caption) “The Company’s Office, Main Street, Marble. (See back cover….)”
the Vermont New York region which began in May, 1907, and is still in progress in May, 1908.

As already indicated, the greater part of the slate quarried in the United States is made into roofing slates. Produced almost entirely in the northeastern part of the country, these slates are shipped all over the United States, and are also exported to a small extent. A few years ago, during the strikes in the famous Welsh quarries, they were shipped in large quantities to England and English colonies. The great durability of slate as a roofing material overcomes to a large extent the disadvantages of the weight of the roof and of the cost of slate as compared with cheaper and lighter materials, and also unfavorable labor conditions. The scarcity and high price of shingles also have served to keep slate in favor both for local use and for shipment.

Roofing slate as put on the market is sold by “squares,” a square meaning a sufficient number of pieces of slate of any size to cover 100 square feet of surface on a roof,
Employes’ Cottages.

(photo caption) “Employes’ Cottages.”
(photo caption) “Employes’ Cottages.”
Valves in Water Power Pipe Line near Power House.

(photo caption) “Valves in water power line near power house.”
allowing a 3-inch lap. The approximate weight of roofing slate of ordinary thickness is 650 pounds per square, and the slate is generally shipped in carload lots of from 50 to 100 squares per carload, according to the size of the pieces. The sizes of slate in a square vary from 24 by 16 inches to 9 by 7 inches, and the number of pieces necessary for a square varies from 85 to 686, according to the size of the pieces. The thickness of ordinary slate is from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch, slates less than one-eighth commanding less price per square as they are more liable to breakage, while those over three-sixteenths command higher prices.

The price per square depends on the size of the pieces, the quality of the slate, and the uniformity of the pieces as to thickness, smoothness, and straightness. The color of the slates, which varies considerably, also affects the price. Among the distinguishing colors are the black, dark gray, green, and red of Arkansas slates, the very dark gray of California and Maine slates, and of the
Maryland-Pennsylvania Peachbottom slates, the black of New Jersey, the red and green of New York, the bluish black, dark gray, and dark green of Pennsylvania, and the dark grays, green, purple, and bluish black of Vermont slates. Some of these slates fade somewhat on exposure to the sun, and are therefore not considered entirely satisfactory by some, though their other roofing properties remain unimpaired. On the other hand, these fading slates are often preferred as giving a softer tone and assisting in producing a roof of more beauty than the brighter slates. Roofing slates of cheaper quality are also made of mottled and ribbed slate, it being possible to conceal these deficiencies of color and appearance under the lap of the slate.

The prices per square of slate of good quality and of ordinary thickness range from $3.75 to $10 free on board at quarries, the highest prices being for New York red slate. Slate inferior in quality or color is quoted as low as $2.75 per square, while squares of selected pieces over three-sixteenths of
Blocks of Highest Grade Statuary Marble Ready for Shipment.

(photo caption) “Blocks of highest grade statuary marble ready for shipment.”
an inch thick are quoted at much higher prices. The prices per square vary from month to month, and the freight rates, changing according to point of shipment, range from $1 to $1.75 per square to places west of Pittsburg and east of the Mississippi to nearly $8 per square to San Francisco and along the Pacific coast, the only local source of supply for the West being in Eldorado County, Cal.

Among the uses of slate other than for roofing are for blackboards, school slates, flooring, sinks, laundry tubs, grave vaults, sanitary ware, electrical switchboards, billiard and laboratory table tops, mantels, hearths, and caps. Slate used for these purposes is known as mill stock and is sold either by the quarriers to milling companies or is milled by the quarry operators who have their own mills. It is generally sold in the form of slabs from 1 to 3 inches thick, the price varying according to the thickness and to the work done on the slab. Maine, Pennsylvania, and Vermont produce nearly all the mill slate, and Pennsyl-
General View from Quarry Road.

(photocaption) “General view from Quarry Road.”
Finished Marble in Mill Awaiting Shipment.

*(photo caption)* “Finished marble in mill awaiting shipment.”
vania reported the only slate that was used in 1907 for blackboards and school slates.

Tables on the following page show the value of roofing and mill slate quarried in the United States in 1906 and 1907, by States.

The quantity and value of blackboard and school slates stated in these tables represent not the entire quantity and value of these articles made in 1907, but the quantity and value of the material sold as such by the quarrymen. It is possible that some of the rough milling stock sold to the slate mills by the quarrymen was used for these purposes. This office does not, however, collect slate statistics from manufacturers, but from quarrymen. Were figures from dealers and slate-mill operators included, it would be almost impossible to avoid duplication. On the other hand, it is impossible to obtain the value of rough slate stock from the quarryman who mills his own slate, as the only value the material has to him is its value at the completion of his work.
# Value of roofing, mill, and other slate produced in the United States in 1906 and 1907, by States.

## 1906

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of squares</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value of mill stock</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>18,498</td>
<td>100,916</td>
<td>137,765</td>
<td>238,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>25,288</td>
<td>129,965</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>130,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>755,966</td>
<td>2,710,249</td>
<td>811,900</td>
<td>3,522,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>354,134</td>
<td>1,189,799</td>
<td>251,531</td>
<td>1,441,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>39,068</td>
<td>172,857</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>172,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,214,742</td>
<td>4,448,786</td>
<td>1,219,560</td>
<td>5,668,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(table title) “Value of roofing, mill, and other slate produced in the United States in 1906 and 1907, by States.” – 1906*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Roofing slate</th>
<th>Mill stock</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of squares</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Manufactured</td>
<td>Rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>16,879</td>
<td>91,583</td>
<td>404,829</td>
<td>$145,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>21,815</td>
<td>113,665</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>11,908</td>
<td>81,535</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>1,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>793,466</td>
<td>2,987,740</td>
<td>3,447,654</td>
<td>557,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>385,314</td>
<td>1,301,576</td>
<td>698,317</td>
<td>141,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>39,172</td>
<td>173,670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* a Used chiefly for electrical supplies.
* b Composed of 5,711,165 school slates, valued at $48,152, and 1,531,330 square feet of blackboard material, valued at $198,995.

*(table title) “Value of roofing, mill, and other slate produced in the United States in 1906 and 1907, by States.” – 1907*
Solid White Marble Block in Quarry; 25 feet x 6 x 4, Value $2,400.
The table on page 52 shows the total value of the slate production of the United States from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, and on page 53, is shown the value of slate for roofing purposes and for mill stock from 1903 to 1907, inclusive.

**IMPORTS.**

Practically no slate is imported into the United States. In 1906 slate valued at $9,471 was imported in the form of mantels, chimney pieces, etc., including $228 for roofing slate; in 1907 the importations were valued at $5,404, of which $5,196 was for chimney pieces, etc., and $208 for roofing slate.

**EXPORTS.**

In comparison with the total output the value of roofing slate exported from this country in 1907 was very small, being only $220,995, as against $255,785 in 1906.

**SLATE INDUSTRY BY STATES**

**ARKANSAS.**—The development of the slate industry in Arkansas is still retarded by lack of transportation facilities. This slate is at present used principally for elec-
### Value of slate produced in the United States, 1903-1907, by States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1903</th>
<th>1904</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1906</th>
<th>1907</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$4,709</td>
<td>$14,300</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>39,200</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>231,230</td>
<td>181,168</td>
<td>224,254</td>
<td>238,681</td>
<td>236,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>137,631</td>
<td>133,972</td>
<td>151,215</td>
<td>130,969</td>
<td>116,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>33,403</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,360</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>111,998</td>
<td>71,543</td>
<td>66,646</td>
<td>72,360</td>
<td>83,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>3,959,906</td>
<td>3,633,246</td>
<td>3,491,905</td>
<td>3,522,149</td>
<td>3,855,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1,592,652</td>
<td>1,408,151</td>
<td>1,352,541</td>
<td>1,441,330</td>
<td>1,477,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>115,356</td>
<td>130,208</td>
<td>146,786</td>
<td>172,857</td>
<td>173,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total       | 6,256,885| 5,617,195| 5,496,207| 5,668,346| 6,019,220|

*(table title) “Value of slate produced in the United States in 1906 and 1907, by States.”*
### Value of roofing slate and mill stock, 1903-1907

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Roofing slate</th>
<th>Value of mill stock</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of squares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1,378,194</td>
<td>$5,345,078</td>
<td>$911,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1,233,757</td>
<td>4,669,289</td>
<td>947,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1,241,227</td>
<td>4,574,550</td>
<td>921,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1,214,742</td>
<td>4,448,786</td>
<td>1,219,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1,277,554</td>
<td>4,817,769</td>
<td>1,201,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the average price of roofing slate per square since 1902:

### Average annual price per square of roofing slate for the entire country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average annual price per square of roofing slate for the entire country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>$3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>3.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>$3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rubbing Bed and Saw Gangs in Mill.

(photo caption) “Rubbing bed and saw gangs in mill.”
trical purposes, although good roofing material may be obtained in the State. The developed deposits are chiefly in Polk and Montgomery counties.

CALIFORNIA.—There was a decrease in the slate operations in the Eldorado County, Cal., district from 10,000 squares, valued at $80,000, in 1906, to 7,000 squares, valued at $60,000, in 1907.

GEORGIA.—Development work was done at the Rockmart, Polk County, slate deposits in 1907.

MAINE.—Operations in the Maine slate district were practically the same in 1907 as in 1906, the output for 1907 being valued at $236,606, as compared with $238,681 in 1906, a decrease of $2,075. The decrease was in quantity and value of roofing slate. The average price per square was $5.43, against $5.45 in 1906. The producing localities were Blanchard, Monson, and Brownville, Piscataquis County.

MARYLAND.—The entire output of slate in Maryland in 1907 was obtained from
the Peachbottom region at Cardiff, Harford County. There was a decrease in value of $14,909, from $130,969 in 1906 to $116,060 in 1907. The decrease was in the quantity and value of roofing slate. The average value per square was $5.21 in 1907, as against $5.14 in 1906.

NEW JERSEY.—The slate properties in Sussex County, N. J., were operated to some extent in 1907.

NEW YORK.—The output of slate in New York was obtained from Granville, Middle Granville, and Salem, Washington County. The total value increased from $72,360 in 1906 to $83,485 in 1907, a gain of $11,125. The average price per square was $5.56 in 1906 and $6.85 in 1907. This increase in value was on account of a larger quantity of the better quality of red slate sold in 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The output of slate from this State amounted to 64.06 per cent. of the total value of the slate produced in the United States. This represents 62.02
(photo caption) “Partially finished stock under traveling crane in mill.”
per cent. of the value of the roofing slate and 72.24 per cent. of the value of all the other slate produced. The value of the slate output in Pennsylvania in 1906 increased $333,491, from $3,522,149 in 1906 to $3,855,640 in 1907. The increase was both in roofing slate and in mill stock.

In 1906 the output was curtailed by a strike in the Bangor region lasting two months. In 1907 operators reported steady demand equal to or greater than the supply until October and November, when the general financial situation depressed the slate trade somewhat; however, but little stock was left on hand, and many orders were placed for 1908. Prices were higher in 1907 for roofing slate and mill stock.

The roofing-slate output increased from 755,966 squares, valued at $2,710,249, in 1906 to 793,466 squares, valued at $2,987,740, in 1907, an increase of 37,500 squares in quantity and of $277,491 in value. The average price per square was $3.59 in 1906 and $3.77 in 1907, an increase of $0.18 per square. The roofing slate in Pennsylvania comes from
Interior Power House No. 1.

(photo caption) “Interior Power House No. 1.”
York, Lehigh, and Northampton counties. In 1907 Pennsylvania produced 62.11 per cent. of the quantity of roofing slate produced in the United States, and Northampton County produced 70.07 per cent. of the Pennsylvania output and 43.52 per cent. of the total for the United States.

In 1906 other kinds of slate in Pennsylvania, including slabs, blackboards, school slates, and other milled products, were valued at $811,900; in 1907 at $867,900, an increase of $56,000. In 1907 for the first time an attempt was made to separate the quantity of slate sold directly to the mills by the quarrymen from the slate milled by them in their own mills and also to separate the quantity and value of the slate sold by the quarrymen for school slates and blackboards. The results are shown in the tables showing the total slate output.

Pennsylvania is the only State reporting slate sold for blackboards and school slates. The detailed statement of the slate output in Pennsylvania in 1906 and 1907, by counties, is given in the following table:
### Slate production in Pennsylvania in 1906 and 1907, by counties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Number of squares</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Mill slate</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>11,468</td>
<td>$59,833</td>
<td></td>
<td>$59,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>206,505</td>
<td>741,933</td>
<td>$197,487</td>
<td>939,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>537,993</td>
<td>1,908,483</td>
<td>614,413</td>
<td>2,522,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>755,966</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,710,249</strong></td>
<td><strong>811,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,522,149</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>14,769</td>
<td>82,286</td>
<td></td>
<td>82,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>222,752</td>
<td>841,389</td>
<td>166,424</td>
<td>1,007,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>555,945</td>
<td>2,064,065</td>
<td>670,167</td>
<td>2,765,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>793,466</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,987,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>867,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,855,640</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Represents 731,218 square feet of blackboard material, valued at $88,707; 1,579,737 school slates, valued at $12,792, and 909,621 square feet of mill slate, valued at $64,725.

(b) Represents 800,112 square feet of blackboard material, valued at $110,288; 4,131,368 school slates, valued at $35,360, and 4,030,872 square feet of mill slate, valued at $556,028.

*(table title)* “Slate production in Pennsylvania in 1906 and 1907, by counties.”
VERMONT.—Vermont ranks next to Pennsylvania in the production of slate. In 1907 Pennsylvania produced 64.06 per cent. of the total value of slate for the United States, and Vermont 24.54 per cent. A labor strike beginning May 1, 1907, caused the output of slate in Vermont to remain practically the same as in 1906. A good demand was reported, which, owing to the strike, could not be supplied. The total value in 1906 was $1,441,330, and in 1907 $1,477,259, a gain for 1907 of $35,929. The gain was in quantity and value of roofing slate; this increased from 354,134 squares, valued at $1,189,799, in 1906, to 385,314 squares, valued at $1,301,576, in 1907, a gain of 31,180 squares in quantity and of $111,777 in value. The average price per square was $3.36 in 1906 and $3.38 in 1907.

The mill stock decreased in value from $251,531 in 1906 to $175,683 in 1907, a loss of $75,848. The slate output of this State was chiefly from Rutland County, a small production being reported from Washington County.
Interior Finishing Mill.

(photo caption) “Interior finishing mill.”
Employees’ Bungalows.

(photos caption) “Employees’ bungalows.”
Finished Marble in Mill Awaiting Shipment.

(photocaption) “Finished marble in mill awaiting shipment.”
Picturesque Yule Creek.

(photo caption) “Picturesque Yule Creek.” (Colorado)
The 6 per cent cumulative participating stock of the Colorado Slate Company is presented conservative investors by

The

Knickerbocker

Syndicate

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, President

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 32d Street

New York City

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