AGRICULTURE BY IRRIGATION IN COLORADO
Agriculture by Irrigation in Colorado

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STEPPING aboard one of the elegant coaches of the north-bound Colorado and Southern train, some bright morning in the spring time, the homeseeker, tourist, traveler or investor is borne swiftly beyond the suburbs of Denver into a region of farms and gardens, of groves and orchards, amid which nestle cozy homes, of numerous streams from which great irrigating canals distribute their fertilizing waters, of busy, growing, enterprising towns whose activity reflect the productive and prosperous industrial conditions which surround them. The beauty of the landscape at once claims the attention and incites the enthusiasm of the traveler, as his eye wanders from the snow banks, which still cling to the summits of Long's Peak and the higher ranges, down the dark line of mountains which skirt the plain to the green fields at their base, reflecting the varied industry of the husbandman. Steadily northward speeds the train; across the fruitful valleys of Clear Creek, the Boulder, the St. Vrain, the Little and the Big Thompson; through the thriving towns of Boulder, Longmont, Berthoud and Loveland to Fort Collins on the Cache-la-Poudre—75 miles. Thence, turning sharply to the east and southeast.
he glides down the broad valley of the Cache-la-Poudre, past Windsor, 25 miles to Greeley and the journey of the train is ended. For a hundred miles now he has ridden through the far-famed agricultural region of Northern Colorado—the first settled, the best developed, the most productive, the most prosperous, the most inviting of all the agricultural portions of the trans-Missouri country, and where agriculture by irrigation is to be seen at its highest, most progressive, most successful stage.

This morning ride, these car window impressions, be they gained when the country has taken on its garb of green in May, or when the October frosts have clothed it in the varied brilliancy of an autumn hue, and well filled barns and great stacks of grain and alfalfa—never out of view—attest the bountiful fertility of the soil and the intelligent industry of farmers and irrigators, are not easily forgotten. They impel a closer inspection, a more careful investigation, and to this pleasant task the attention of the reader is invited.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The geography of this section may first be briefly outlined. The South Platte River emerges from the mountains twenty miles southwest of Denver, and follows a course somewhat east of north for nearly one hundred miles, where it is joined by the Cache-la-Poudre. From the mountains flow numerous streams east and southeast to unite their waters with the Platte River. From the Platte Canon northward—that being the gen-
eral trend of the mountains—the there are Bear Creek, Clear Creek, Boulder Creek, which receives the waters of the South Boulder, and joins the St. Vrain, the St. Vrain, the Little Thompson, a tributary of the Big Thompson, the Big Thompson and the Cache-la-Poudre, the largest of all these tributary streams which go to swell the waters of the Platte. This section may, therefore, be termed a triangle, with the Cache-la-Poudre as its northern boundary, the Platte on its eastern and southern boundaries, and the mountains on its western boundary. It is the heart of agricultural Colorado, with every advantage of soil, water, climate, markets and transportation; with
every privilege of an advanced social, religious, educational and industrial development; with every facility for continued growth and progress along the highest plane of modern civilization.

HISTORY

Its settlement was co-incident with the coming of the pioneers. Not all the gold hunters of 1859 and '60 found paying prospects, or mining to their liking. The fever of excitement and adventure which burns in the veins of the prospector, and reaches its crisis in the rough life and bustle of the mining camp, was subdued when their gaze fell upon the broad and inviting valleys of this northern Colorado region. Could this dry, hard soil, washed down for ages from the mountains, on whose luxuriant native grasses the deer and buffalo were feeding, and over which the Indians had fought for centuries, be made to produce the grains, fruits and vegetables which form the staple crops of civilized man? Fortunately among the thousands who had rushed to the newly discovered mining region were not a few who had seen irrigation as it had been practiced for three centuries by the Spaniards in California, and along the Rio Grande in New Mexico, and knew of its successful operation by the Mormons in Utah. "Put water on this soil," they said with the emphasis of actual observation and knowledge, "and it will grow anything." David K. Wall, formerly of South Bend, Indiana, himself a California '49er, and still an honored pioneer resident of Denver, demonstrated
the faith that was in him and constructed in the valley of Clear Creek what was undoubtedly the first irrigating ditch in Northern Colorado. The result was a market garden which paid like a gold mine, the price of fresh vegetables in those days being fabulous. The effect of this practical demonstration was magical. Lands along all the valleys as far north as the St. Vrain were speedily taken up, the locations being principally on the bottom lands, which were more easily and less expensively covered by the small irrigating ditches that the pioneers were able to construct. Slowly these farming settlements spread northward to the Big Thompson, and, when its choice locations had been taken up, to the Cache-la-Poudre, which valley in 1868-69 constituted the northern frontier.

Crude as irrigation methods necessarily were in those days, hard as was the labor required, frequent and imminent as were the dangers of Indian raids, these pioneer farmers of Northern Colorado accomplished
much. For themselves they made productive farms, very many laying the foundations of modest fortunes. The writer can name many honored residents of this section of Colorado to-day, living in elegant modern homes, who, over their after-dinner cigar, recall with keen zest and pleasure the old days when they hauled hay to the Gilpin County mining camps and sold it for $100 a ton; when they hastened to some blockhouse to aid in the protection of their families from Sioux or Cheyenne Indian raid, and when the log cabin was their sole and solitary dwelling place. But they did more than this. They laid the foundations of agriculture by irrigation in Colorado, by demonstrating the wondrous fertility of its soil and the ease and facility with which water could be artificially applied for the production of crops. By so doing they opened the vast trans-Missouri region to population, settlement and civilization.

In 1870 came the railways, inaugurating a new era of enterprise, progress and development. The Union Colony was located on the Cache-la-Poudre, and Greeley sprang into existence, and with it began the construction of larger and more durable irrigating canals, bringing vast bodies of land under cultivation. Agriculture was no longer confined to the bottom lands along the streams, but spread for miles far away on the uplands. Colonies were located at Fort Collins and Longmont. The Colorado Central Railroad—now the Colorado and Southern—was constructed. New industries were created. New
towns were located. New enterprises were called into being, and to all industrial, commercial and social forces a fresh impetus was given, the substantial results of which are unfolded to the eye of the traveler, or awaken the enthusiastic interest of the homeseeker.

**WATER AND IRRIGATION**

While irrigation is as old as written history, the American people were first brought face to face with this system of agriculture when the Colorado pioneer began to redeem the arid West to the arts and uses of civilized life. This form of agriculture is no longer an experiment, as nearly half a century of experience in Northern Colorado alone has demonstrated. More than this, it has spread over the entire region west of the Missouri, and
become the basis of the development and progress of Western Nebraska and Kansas, of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, Eastern Oregon and Washington, New Mexico and Arizona. Recognizing its supreme importance, the federal congress has authorized the expenditure of millions of dollars in the construction of storage reservoirs, in order that the waters of flowing streams may be impounded and conserved for the reclamation of additional portions of the national domain, thus assuring millions more of fruitful acres as homes for future generations of the American people. Water and land being inseparable factors for agriculture in the arid region, the first question that confronts the homeseeker, or the investor, is the all-important one of water supply. In no section of the West is water for irrigation more abundant or more certain. The numerous streams, already named, which flow from the mountains, are perennial, having their sources among the snow banks of the great ranges, and about the bases of its highest peaks. The flow of these streams was early appropriated by the original settlers and canal builders, and the water rights thus secured have become vested and attached to the land, protected by statute and affirmed by judicial decisions. As the cultivated area was extended and began to encroach upon the water supply, the construction of vast storage reservoirs was begun in order that the waters which ran to waste from October to May—the non-irrigating season—might be saved for use dur-
ing the five months that water is needed for growing or maturing crops—from May to September inclusive. When the streams run low in an excessively dry season during July and August, these reservoirs are drawn on to reinforce the flow of the ditches, the result being that the irrigated and productive area in these valleys has been almost if not fully doubled. In this manner has an annual crop been assured. The farmer with water in his ditches, the source and supply of which he has daily before his eyes, is not dependent on seasonable rains or showers, and he sleeps soundly at night, with no troubled dreams of a devastating drought.

The most extensive and best developed reservoir system in the entire West, where irrigation is practiced, is to be found in the valleys of the Cache-la-Poudre and the
Big Thompson. In the valley of the Cache-la-Poudre there are twenty-five reservoirs, varying in area from 705 acres to sixty-seven acres; in depth from six feet to thirty-eight feet; in capacity from 11,708 acre feet to 321 acre feet of water; in cost from $1,000 to $160,000 each. The average depth of these twenty-five reservoirs is 20½ feet; the total area, 6,694 acres; the total capacity, 98,421 acre feet of water, and the total cost, $654,530. These reservoirs are the results of private enterprise and investment, and wholly without government aid or appropriation.

In the watershed of the Big Thompson are fourteen reservoirs, varying in depth from six feet to forty feet; in area from sixty-five acres to 640 acres; in capacity from 987 acre feet to 13,212 acre feet of water; in cost from $8,000 to $125,000. Their average depth is twenty feet; their total capacity 39,749 acre feet; their total cost $266,500, and all are also the results of private enterprise. When the fact is recalled that one acre foot of water is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, the extent of these reservoirs as an adjunct to irrigation can be the better appreciated, since these thirty-nine reservoirs in the two valleys contain over 6,020 millions cubic feet of water. The system is being extended into other valleys, which will assure not only a large addition to the area of cultivated land, but a water supply both reliable and permanent as long as the mountain snow banks shall continue to feed these perennially flowing streams.
SOIL AND CROPS

The reader desires no scientific analysis of the soil of these Northern Colorado valleys; no dry meteorological tables regarding climate. When he is told that the altitude will vary from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level; that the climate is surpassingly healthful and invigorating; that the soil is fertile and productive; and that all the grains and grasses, fruits and vegetables which will thrive at this latitude and altitude grow in a luxuriant profusion unknown to many other sections, he will naturally look for the proof of these assertions in the actual results that are being achieved. Such demonstrations are both convincing and conclusive. The staple crops raised
are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, sugar beets, all kinds of vegetables and small fruits, and apples, plums, cherries and other tree fruits. The personal testimony of a few farmers, taken at random from different valleys may be cited as the typical results of successful and profitable farming in Northern Colorado.

Mr. C. D. Neff, of Greeley, furnishes the following account of his farming operations in 1901, on his 320-acre farm, of which 210 acres were in actual cultivation:

100 acres oats and wheat, threshed, bushels...... 3,900
50 acres potatoes, dug, bushels.................. 7,000
50 acres alfalfa, hay cut, tons.................... 200
10 acres sugar beets, delivered to factory, tons... 190

I sold of the above the following:
2,500 bu. wheat and oats, at 70c per bu........ $1,750.00
6,000 bu. potatoes, at 75c per bu............ 4,500.00
100 tons alfalfa, at $5.00 per ton.............. 500.00
190 tons sugar beets, at $4.50 per ton......... 855.00
2 beeves, at $40.00 each....................... 80.00

Total ........................................... $7,685.00

Had 2 men, at $30 per month, 9 months,$540.00
Care of 10 acres beets, at $20 per acre... 200.00
New machinery and blacksmith bills... 200.00

940.00

Balance for the year .......................... $6,745.00

Sold butter and eggs to pay for groceries.
Not satisfied, apparently, with the eloquence of these figures, he adds:

"I have never regretted my move to Colorado. Farming here is so easy and so certain that prosperity is sure to attend the efforts of any farmer who is at all industrious and frugal. I have found the markets good as a usual thing, another important factor in successful agriculture. I have found the raising of wheat, alfalfa and potatoes especially profitable. Farming under irrigation, with a good water right, I consider an ideal occupation, and I am contented."

Mr. Leonard Burch, of New Windsor, furnishes the following as to the crop on 130 acres in 1901:

15
Potatoes .................................................. $3,168.05
Sugar beets .............................................. 659.09
Wheat ...................................................... 855.56
Oats ......................................................... 81.90
Hogs, sold .................................................. 1,174.20
120 hogs on hand ...................................... 1,250.00

Total ...................................................... $7,188.80

"I consider Colorado the best farming country on earth," continues Mr. Burch; "irrigation is not an expensive nor a difficult piece of work; I like it. Nothing is pleasanter to my mind than to see the crops start up after a good irrigation. I like a dry climate, as it gives the farmer plenty of time to do his work."
"I have engaged in farming in Colorado since 1871," writes Mr. A. D. Holt, of Longmont, "and last year alone I sold potatoes to the amount of $7,200, that were grown on thirty-six acres of land."

"Farming by irrigation is in all ways more profitable than where it is dependent on rain," writes Mr. J. Hetzel, of Longmont. "I have raised 450 bushels of potatoes to the acre, selling readily at 60c a bushel, or $270.00 an acre. My alfalfa went five tons to the acre, and wheat fifty-five bushels on a good deal of my acreage."

Wheat seldom yields less than twenty-eight bushels per acre, while the crop of 1903 did not average less than forty bushels an acre for all these northern valleys, and in very many cases returned fifty to sixty bushels.

Sacking Cabbage

17
Onions yield 200 sacks to the acre, and cabbages will yield 20,000 pounds on the average. From Greeley alone the annual shipments of potatoes are from 6,000 to 7,000 carloads, at an average value of $350 per car. The impetus given to the production of sugar beets by the erection of great sugar plants at Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, Windsor and Greeley is especially noticeable. For the growth of the sugar beet these Northern Colorado soils seem especially adapted. Varying according to care and culture, the yields are from fifteen tons to thirty tons per acre, and there have been instances of larger yields. For these beets delivered at the factory the sugar manufacturing companies pay $4.50 to $5.00 per ton.

While these yields and prices may seem fabulous to eastern farmers, every one of these statements is within the fact, and can be verified by investigation. The simple truth is that the most independent man on earth is the Northern Colorado farmer with 80 or 160 acres of land and water right. But, as in all other countries and sections, success requires industry and thrift, economy and intelligence—requisites necessary for success in every calling in life.

SUGAR BEETS

The growth of sugar beets is comparatively a new industry in this Northern Colorado section, and began with the building of great sugar-producing plants, the erection of which establishments was encouraged and
promoted by the Colorado and Southern Railroad. The first factory erected was at Loveland, followed by those at Greeley, Longmont, Fort Collins and Windsor. That at Loveland has now been in operation for three seasons;

that at Greeley two seasons, while the others made their initial run last fall. The tonnage of beets delivered by the growers at the factories during the season of 1903 was, approximately, as follows: Loveland, 127,000 tons; Fort Collins, 64,000 tons; Longmont, 60,000 tons; Greeley, 45,000 tons; Windsor, 40,000 tons—a total of 336,000 tons. At $4.50 per ton, the price paid the grower last season, this means $1,242,000 put into the pockets of Northern Colorado farmers. Contracts at $5 per ton have been made for the season of 1904, so that a larger acreage is already assured, while the greater skill gained in the production of the crop will mean an increased average tonnage per acre. The disbursements of these five sugar plants for beets alone during the coming season may be conservatively estimated at $2,000,000.
LAMB FEEDING

An important industry of this section is lamb feeding, which, for ten years past, has been carried on with signal success and profit, particularly about Fort Collins and Loveland. Each winter from 200,000 to 300,000 lambs are purchased and fed on alfalfa, with some grain, and in the spring sold mostly in the Chicago market at prices which vary, according to conditions, from $5 to $7 per 100. This feeding industry affords a most reliable market for alfalfa and grain— in fact, it is the exporting of farm products in the form of fat mutton. This industry puts from $1,000,000 to $1,750,000 each spring into the pockets of the farmers and feeders of the Big Thompson and Cache-la-Poudre Valleys.

In this connection mention should be made of the experiments now being conducted by the State Agricultural College in the matter of feeding beet pulp to sheep and cattle. As far as these experiments have progressed they are demonstrating that a quality of beef and mutton, equal to that fed in the corn belt states, can be produced from alfalfa and beet pulp, and at much less expense.

MARKETS AND TRANSPORTATION

When a farmer’s crop is harvested his next requisite is a market, and a home cash market is always preferable and most profitable. Such an advantage has always been enjoyed by the farmers of Northern Colorado. Indeed it was this factor in its early agricultural life that gave to
this section so steady a growth and so substantial a development. The pioneer farmers had within reaching distance the city of Denver, the Gilpin County mines, the old military posts, the construction camps of the overland railway, and at their very door the overland stage line, with its strings of horses stationed every ten or twelve miles, so that they were able to dispose of their grain, hay and garden produce at extremely remunerative prices for cash. To-day the same advantages exist in a more extended and intensified form. Their potatoes are sold from St. Louis and Mobile to Galveston and Los Angeles. Their sugar beets are contracted for before they are planted, at the great sugar plants at Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, Windsor and Greeley. Their alfalfa,
put in the form of fat mutton, is in ready demand at
Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. Their wheat, in the
form of flour, is sold all over Colorado and in adjoining
states and territories. Denver, the Gilpin and Clear
Creek County mines, and their own thriving towns create
a continuous demand for alfalfa, hay, grain, fruit, vege-
tables, honey and dairy products—in brief, for every-
thing the farmer has to sell.

The safe, speedy and reliable transportation of this
vast volume of products, not to mention the commercial
traffic which so large an annual production stimulates, is
over the rails of The Colorado and Southern Railway,
which extends across or along these valleys, touching
every local trade center, reaching up into the mines of
Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, by the upper Platte
Valley to the mining camps of Park, Summit and Lake
Counties, from Denver southward through the most pop-
ulous towns, cities and counties of the state into Texas,
and connecting at Denver with all the great trunk lines,
east, west and south. No farming section in the West,
if indeed in the United States, enjoys such direct and
widespread connections with the markets of Colorado
and the world. The traditional policy of the Colorado
and Southern has been to develop industries, to promote
production, and to encourage enterprise in every direc-
tion, by liberal rates, efficient service, and wise conces-
sions to its patrons, thus identifying itself with the
growth and progress of the country tributary to its rails,
and rendering itself an effective factor in the commercial and industrial life of the commonwealth.

To such privileges of railway traffic may be added a complete network of telegraph and telephone wires, connecting with all portions of the state, affording prompt and unexcelled means of communication for all classes of people. Farmers in particular are utilizing the telephone for the transaction of business with their local trade centers.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

Unexcelled educational facilities constitute another advantage of this section, which will command prompt appreciation. The character of any people, or community, in these modern times may be read in their public
school system. These in Northern Colorado are of the most approved and comprehensive character. At Golden, located on the mountain line of the Colorado and Southern, at the point where Clear Creek emerges from the canon, is the State School of Mines; at Boulder is the State University; at Fort Collins the State Agricultural College, and at Greeley the State Normal School. These constitute Colorado's four institutions of higher education, and all are maintained on the very highest plane of excellence and efficiency. The uplifting influences emanating from these four great educational establishments are naturally reflected on their various communities. High schools of the most advanced type, and graded schools, both in town and rural districts, abound everywhere, and attest the devotion of the people to the cause of education, and the promotion of wholesome civic conditions. Tuition is free at all of the state institutions for higher education. Such opportunities are seldom accorded to the young people of any state or community.

**TOWNS AND TOWN LIFE**

If thriving towns constitute—as they do—an index of prosperous and productive surroundings, so the life of a town is a reflex of the industry, enterprise, intelligence and culture of the people whose trade and commerce create it. The towns and villages of this Northern Colorado section are among the most attractive and beautiful in the entire West. Listen to the roll call of the brake-
man as your train speeds northward. There is Boulder, with its 10,000 people, the site of the University and of the great Colorado Chautauqua, nestling close up to the base of the mountains; Longmont, with a population of 3,000, the trade center of the broad valley of the St. Vrain; Berthoud, the leading town of the Little Thompson valley; Loveland, which commands the business of the splendid valley of the Big Thompson and numbers some 2,500 residents; Fort Collins, the site of the Agri-

Harvesting Sugar Beets—Fort Collins

cultural College, with a population of 6,000, standing on the banks of the Cache-la-Poudre, amid a richly productive section, and gathering the trade of a wide region of country; the handsome town of Windsor; Greeley, on

25
the lower Cache-la-Poudre, with its 3,000 population, and surrounded by a farming region of unsurpassed fertility—these are all live, western, progressive young cities. Numerous smaller towns exist along the railway, or within easy distance of the same, and are rapidly growing into positions of recognized commercial influence. To describe one of these young cities as named is to describe all. Broad, well-graded streets, lined with stately shade trees, elegant residences and cozy cottages, well kept lawns and gardens, handsome school houses and churches and public buildings, fine business blocks and stores and banks whose staunchness is of national reputation, great flouring mills and sugar plants, canning factories and creameries, daily and weekly newspapers edited with ability and judgment, libraries and reading rooms, water and electric light systems, telephones and telegraphs, in brief all the conveniences and improvements of modern municipal life—such are these Northern Colorado towns, whose inhabitants represent the very best type of our American life—commercial and industrial, moral and civic, religious and patriotic.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Such are the results of an inquiry into the resources, development and progress of the country viewed from the car windows of the Colorado and Southern north-bound train. No rural landscape of such continued beauty and extent, no such substantial prosperity, no such
enticing prospects can be found even in the far-famed agricultural regions of Ohio or Pennsylvania. In every requisite of successful agriculture, in every factor that enters into the enjoyment of life, in every assurance of

the successful results which attend thrift and industry, these Northern Colorado valleys are neither outclassed nor outranked in the whole broad domain of the United States. Long ago, in the rapid advance of their civilization they lost their frontier aspect and assumed the old settled appearance that characterizes the valleys of the Connecticut and the Susquehanna. And yet only forty-five years have elapsed since the first settler’s cabin was built, the first furrow turned in the virgin soil, the first irrigating ditch constructed. If such results have been achieved in less than half a century by the pioneers and their children, what may not be expected from this section in the years to come, now that all early obstacles have
been overcome and all the facilities of modern commerce and industry are already in its possession.

What of the immediate future? is indeed the pertinent query. The reader has undoubtedly discovered a growing tendency toward a more intensive system of farming in this region. This tendency seems destined to be accelerated, and to result in smaller land holdings, in more careful cultivation, in the more exact and economical use of water, in the growing of crops which command the highest market prices in season, in quality rather than quantity of products. This is indeed the destiny of all the irrigated areas of the trans-Missouri country, but its practical utility and success is almost certain to be first demonstrated here in these valleys where agriculture by irrigation was first to achieve a substantial basis and recognition. As progress, year by year, is made in this direction, not only will population continue to increase, but improvements will also continue to extend, the country will be enriched and land will correspondingly increase in value. After inspecting the beet fields of the Cache-la-Poudre valley last summer a German expert said: “Your beet lands will soon be worth from $300 to $500 an acre.” And the same is true of all Northern Colorado beet lands.

The growth in homes and improvements and population will be attended by a growth in existing towns and the location and creation of other local trade centers. Irrigation produces more compact communities, a larger
circle of neighborly feeling and intercourse. Thus smaller and more closely tilled tracts will take the place of existing 160-acre and 320-acre farms.

Another feature demands attention, and that relates to the extension of the irrigated area. The expression is not infrequently heard, "the water supply of Northern Colorado is all appropriated." That is true only in a general sense, and in this general sense it was true many years ago; but every year has seen a gradual increase in

A Sugar Beet Field

the amount of land cultivated, and the volume of its products. The explanation is not difficult to find. As the lands of these valleys are irrigated from year to year they require less water. The soil is getting filled up, like
a sponge. Where once eighty inches were necessary for eighty acres, fifty-five to sixty inches are now ample in many sections. This saving can be utilized on new lands. At this point the matter of seepage comes to the front. This means that water used on the fields in an upper portion of a valley sinks into underground passages, find its way again into the stream, and is used a second time by an irrigator further down the stream. This is the real explanation of the apparent paradox that more inches of water are every year taken from a stream than its measurement at any given point shows it to contain.

The storage reservoir is, however, the great factor that is revolutionizing irrigation in the arid region, because they conserve the waters that would go to waste during the non-irrigating season for use when crops are growing or maturing. Nearly three times the acreage is cultivated in the Cache-la-Poudre valley alone than would be possible without the storage reservoir system already described. The continued extension of these reservoirs will result in a corresponding increase in the cultivated and productive area.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

The opportunities that exist in this favored region for all who are seeking new homes or new locations are so manifold, its inducements so obvious, its promises so numerous and so certain that it seems unnecessary longer to dwell upon them in detail. Summarizing them, by

30
way of conclusion, this Northern Colorado region affords unexcelled opportunities for investments in lands and urban real estate, in manufacturing and agriculture; for the establishment of industries of every kind and descrip-

![Harvesting under the Shadow of the Rockies](image)

tion on a large or a small scale as circumstances may dictate; for farming in all of its various branches on a scale of production and profit unknown to other localities; for all of the lighter and pleasanter forms of agriculture and horticulture, such as gardening, apiculture, floriculture, fruit growing and similar occupations; for the feeding of sheep and cattle; for the making of homes amid the most wholesome and attractive surroundings. To such varied opportunities add the advantages of nearby and widely extended markets, of railway, tele-
graph and telephone communication, of a cheap and abundant coal supply for fuel; of educational facilities as varied as they are excellent, of an intelligent, industrious, enterprising and well-ordered resident population, of a climate of unsurpassed healthfulness, of landscape views which the Rocky Mountain region alone can furnish and this is the Northern Colorado of to-day. May the reader be fortunate enough to share in the prosperity and happiness, in the joys of life that await the Northern Colorado of coming decades.
These are some of the attractive books issued by the Passenger Department of The Colorado & Southern Railway, and will be sent upon receipt of the necessary postage.

"Picturesque Colorado"
This publication describes Clear Creek and Platte canons, the two most beautiful canons in Colorado; it also tells of the beauties of Manitou, Colorado's famous Spa, located at the foot of Pike's peak, and gives, in general, comprehensive information of the many resort and excursion points in Colorado. Send four cents in stamps.

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Concise and accurate information about the attractive summer resorts of Colorado, together with hotel rates. Finely illustrated with half-tone engravings. Postage, two cents.

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The Climate of Colorado is a fitting supplement to her vast mineral wealth and scenic attractions. This work is a carefully prepared paper on the advantages of the climate of Colorado in the treatment of pulmonary troubles and other complaints, in the curing of which the climate is a potent factor. Send two cents in stamps.

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A beautifully illustrated book issued in the interest of the devotees of the rod. Postage, two cents.

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This is a most attractive souvenir of the Rocky mountain district. It is a splendid collection of some of the most striking mountain scenes in Colorado. Postage, two cents.

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This is the latest and most valuable addition to our Colorado Mining Series. It was carefully prepared and will be found invaluable to any one interested in mining. Postage, three cents.

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