

ties, and raspberries, strawberries, and whortleberries in great abundance. The gooseberry is small and acid. In 1865 strawberries began to be cultivated. Small fruits thrive where the soil is moist at certain seasons. In 1882 fully 2,500 acres were in orchards, and the fruit was valued at \$1,250,000.

The legislature of 1883 passed an act to encourage horticulture and forestry, and to establish a state bureau of the former, with an annual appropriation of \$1,000. D. S. Grimes was made president of the state horticultural society. An agricultural society, organized as early as 1863, had likewise been granted an annual allowance for prizes. In 1877 an act was passed for the erection of an agricultural college, to be sustained by a direct tax of one-tenth of a mill on every dollar of real and personal property in the state, the management and the control of funds being vested in the state board of agriculture created the same year. It was located at Fort Collins, Larimer county, and opened in 1879, with free tuition. Institutes are held at different points during the winter, for the benefit of farmers, and the board publishes annual reports on the results of experiments and other topics. A

The grange movement in the eastern states found response in Colorado, and granges were formed in 1874 and subsequently throughout the farming region, with halls for regular meetings. A country in which irrigation and other enterprises have given so much power to monopolies seemed the proper field for such an agitation, but the early enthusiasm for the cause has not been sustained, and the commercial agency and flouring-mill founded at Denver on coöperative principles failed for want of harmony and cohesion.

So far stock-raising has been the leading industry, next to mining, partly owing to its facilities for finding wide markets, partly to the fine grazing lands to be met with in all directions, together with the numerous streams. The principal grasses are the gamma