

canalure comes for its resurrection, and boot and shoe manufacturing is not what it should be if buyers, wearers and makers were in as full and earnest union as the times demand. A good deal has been done, is being done; but whether circumstances will ever arise to inject upon or compel a more thorough drift in that direction, time only can determine. The principle remains, is as good and salutary and more needed now than ever, but it falls upon the ears of capital, and as the populace usually imitates those whom accident or effort has elevated to power and wealth, progress will be desultory and slow, when it ought to be systematic, rapid, ever enlarging, and unimpeachable to the sophistries and temptations of itinerant drummers and dealers, as are the angels to the blandishments of "the Prince and power of the air!"

### THE MORMONS IN MEXICO.

The Deming, New Mexico, Headlight of October 18, contains an article headed as follows:

"The Mormon Colonies.

"Went a Few Years With a Little Work Has Done to Advancing that Section.

"Its Abundant Resources.

"Ample Educational Advantages—Large Comfortable School Buildings—Ready Market for their Crops Found at Deming and Surrounding Camps—The Country as Viewed by a Headlight Correspondent."

The article then proceeds:

Almost directly a mile from Deming, about ninety-five miles is found the first colony, nestled among the mesquite brush in the broad, level valley. Here Colonia Diaz was founded in 1886, and now has a population of 750 souls. Far out on the road, as you approach the colony from the north, you can see a number of windmills and a large white building. On entering the town the latter is found to be their large, commodious schoolhouse, which has lately been finished outside and in, at considerable cost by the colonists. It is built of adobe and has a beautiful hard finish on the outside. The inside has nicely painted woodwork and has wainscoting throughout the entire building. When the colony was first founded a school house 18x20 feet was built and this has been added to from time to time till now its seating capacity is about 800. It is acknowledged to be the largest, best school house in the state of Chihuahua. All the buildings of this colony are made of adobe, as brick has been made here to a very limited extent. The principal occupations are stock raising, freighting and gardening. Those engaged in the first named have large numbers of cattle of a superior grade, grazing the year round on the large prairies adjoining the colony. The freighters haul ore from the mines at Sahual, Corralitos, and other places to the smelters and the railroads, bring lumber from the mountains, furnish the smelters with coke from different points, etc. The gardeners' principal crops have been sorghum, potatoes and melons, though of late onions, cabbage, tomatoes and the usual variety of small garden truck have been successfully raised for export and J. W. Norton always has a nice patch of fine sweet pe-

atoes. They find their market in the surrounding towns, mining camps and Deming, which latter is the natural trade center for this and some of the other colonies.

At their late annual fair, held on September 11th to 13th the gardens were well represented, the florists had a fine display, the ladies' fancy work was superb and filled one end of the main building, a good quality of leather and harness from Colonia Juarez, leather saddles and blankets from Corralitos were on exhibition. The fine arts, relics and mining room attracted a good share of attention, while among the machinery was found a self-binder, a header and a threshing machine. A detailed account of the exhibits would take too much space here but those who came, saw and went away well pleased, at least so they said. Colonia Diaz will, in time, become quite an agricultural district. Crops are raised entirely by irrigation, for the present the water being obtained from the Palatona and other springs and from the ground by windmill power. Steps are now being taken to cut a canal from the river, commencing from a point from where a living stream is expected to be obtained. Some seasons the water comes down the river only for a short time in August or September, while other years it runs for several months. This year it has been running a good stream since July, occasionally overflowing its banks and well soaking up thousands of acres of rich land below the colony. W. W. Galbraith has about 250 acres of broken land well watered in which he expects to raise a good crop of wheat next season without further irrigation. Thousands of acres could be similarly treated and undoubtedly will be in the near future. Fruit trees have been extensively planted in the past, besides numerous small orchards there being one of fifty acres full of fine trees, but fruit proves to be only an occasional crop with the exception of grapes which are reasonably sure every year. This will in time be an important crop, as vines are being gradually planted.

Going south from Diaz you pass through the Mexican towns of La Arceucion five miles distant and Corralitos, thirty-five miles distant; and at 60 miles distant from Colonia Diaz you come to the second Mormon colony. Here Colonia Dublan was founded in 1891 and now has a population of about 400. As the Mormons believe in educating their children as well as circumstances will permit they too have a school house large enough for all demands for some time to come. Their principal industries are cattle raising and farming. One farmer raised about 1,100 bushels of wheat this season. Wheat and corn are their largest crops and a market for their surplus is found close at home. Here, too, are room and natural facilities for a large farming district which will be taken advantage of in the future.

Passing through Casas Grande and about fifteen miles from Dublan you next come to Colonia Juarez, which was founded in 1886 and now has a population of about 850. This colony is located on the Pinar Verdes river, in a narrow valley, and is excellently situated for manufacturing purposes as a good stream runs through the town with sufficient fall to supply consid-

erable water power for the running of machinery. This is being gradually utilized. Besides their farming on a small scale, gardening and fruit raising, they have at Juarez a tannery—using the canal re-rot, a shoe shop, a harness shop and a cannery. Their school house is nearly as large as the one at Diaz and they have several large fine brick residences. Their buildings are made of lumber, adobe, concrete and brick. A good quality of the latter is manufactured near the colony. Juarez has not the country for making a farming district, but is well situated for stock raising, which is now carried on quite extensively. From Juarez, 30 miles up into the Sierra Madre mountains, is located among the latter Colonia Pacheco, which was founded in 1890, and now has a population of 300. Lumbering, dairying and farming for home sustenance are their chief means of a livelihood.

The small colony called Colonia Oaxaca, with about 150 souls, was founded in 1893, and is located on the Bavispa river in Sonora. They are engaged in stock raising and farming over there. At each of the three larger colonies they have good flouring mills, large enough for all present purposes, that are run by water power. It is expected that the growth of the colonies will be gradual, not large immigration being expected from any source. But with the development of their natural resources, a natural healthy growth will be promoted which will make permanently prosperous the colonies that have made such a favorable showing during their short existence, considering the circumstances of the people and their environ-

### THE GUNNISON RESERVOIR.

GUNNISON, Oct. 23, 1895.—The construction of this reservoir was begun in 1889. They attempted to use it in 1890, but the dam gave way so that the first use of it was in 1892. It is entirely owned by the land owners who are benefited by it, and has cost them about \$10,000, one half of this price went to purchase land. It covers nearly 800 acres at an average depth of 14 feet, filling a pipe 2 feet in diameter sixty days, and is taken out in the early spring to irrigate up the small grain, as in this district all grain must be irrigated. Then the high waters are reserved for later purposes. It has brought nearly 3,000 acres of new land under cultivation and secured crops on about 2,000 that was formerly cultivated and repays to the stockholders almost its entire cost each year. The question of increasing the capacity of the reservoir is now being agitated, though some of the stockholders are opposed to it. To raise the dam five feet higher would nearly double the capacity and it is said would not cost to exceed \$5,000.

The advantage of the reservoir is that it gives a steady flow of water which can be readily regulated and easily managed. As a result of it there is no shrunk grain in the district; the crops have been splendid, about 80,000 bushels of grain having been harvested, besides other crops, and great stacks of hay are to be seen everywhere—an approximate estimate