A MEXICAN COLONY

Where There is Good Land, Climate and Water—Settlers are Welcome.

COLONIA OAXACA, SONORA, MEXICO, February 12, 1895.

Editor Deseret News:

This little place is situated on the Bavispe river in the district of Moctezuma, state of Sonora, Mexico. We are about sixty miles south from the boundary line of the United States, and about 100 miles southeast from Bisbee, Arizona, where the U. S. custom house is located, and where we do all our business going to and from the United States. The Mexican custom house is at La Morita, Mexico, twelve miles nearer to us.

We have plenty of good land and abundance of water, good range for stock, timber of all kinds in abundance and one of the healthiest of climates; the growing season here is ten months every year; the lowest the thermometer stands in coldest days is 14 degrees, but is never thicker than a quarter inch. This fall winter cabbage grew in winter and made heads; altitude 3,000 feet above sea. We easily need capital to enable us to complete our canal which is on the place. The land now will support about 150 families. The ditch we have under way will never land enough for the supply of all we have here now. The canal we desire to extend is six miles long and cover ditch lands to support many more, but we cannot get the extra hundred more we have more help. For any one coming to come to this place it will be necessary to come in about two months from starting with Hatherald C. Williams in this colony, sending him a list of all property it is desired to bring into the country, so that he can send to the City of Mexico and obtain free list. All houses are allowed to bring into Mexico free of duty wagons, teams and harness, cattle, horses and sheep, all kinds of agricultural and industrial machinery, wearing apparel of all kinds, bedding, one gun ammunition, household furniture, stoves and ranges, musical instruments and all kinds of materials for building houses and provisions. Those wishing to come by rail can do so by the S. P. R. R. from Ogden through California, south to Benson in Arizona, or from Salt Lake City by the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R. to Deming, N. M., thence west on S. P. R. R. to Benson. Those coming with wagons and teams should start from Utah in August or September, and take route south in Lee's ferry on the Colorado river, thence to Hardtack, thence to Camp Apache, thence to Camp Thomas, thence to Willcox, thence to Bisbee U. S. custom house, thence to La Morita (Mexican custom house) from there to the San Bernardino ranch (where some of our people are), thence to Colonia Oaxaca.

It is especially desirable that all let Hatherald C. Williams know when they will be at Bisbee and La Morita, so that some one from the colony here can meet them and help them through the custom house. If those coming by rail wish it we can have teams at Benson to meet them and bring them here. The address of C. C. Williams is Colonia Oaxaca via Bavispe, Sonora, Mexico. He will take pleasure in furnishing all information desired about country, climate, terms of colonization, etc., etc.

Your brothers,
FRANKLIN HORNE, Bishop,
C. C. WILLIAMS.

Exercise for the Lungs.

The following exercise in the fresh air is one of the best known:

Hold head up, shoulders back and chest out; inflate the lungs slowly through the nose until they are strained; hold until you have counted ten, without opening your lips; exhale quickly till your lungs are as nearly empty of the bad air as it is possible to get them.

Repeat same exercise, trying to hold the lungs full while counting twenty. Try it again, and see if you can hold your breath half a minute. Finish with three or four deep, long-drawn inspirations.

One of the best times for taking this exercise is when you are going to and from your place of study. Hold your breath while walking ten steps, then twenty, etc. The advantage of being in the open air and sunshine is that the air is fresher than is generally found indoors.

Try one or three times a day, either before or after meals. If taken after, it will be found to greatly help digestion. If this exercise should be unpleasant at first take it in smaller doses, until your blood can stand the stimulation of its purifier.

The daily practice of this outdoor breathing exercise has been known to increase the size of the chest two inches in one month.—*New York Herald.*

UTILIZING THE WIND POWER.

Valuable Functions Performed by Modern Windmills at Small Cost.

The wind, like the sun, is always with us. In no considerable area in the United States is there a country free from wind. It is among the specially disagreeable features of nearly every climate. The cold north winds of winter and the raw winds of March as well as the parching and drying winds of summer are alike disagreeable and destructive. But the wind is everywhere and always a source of power and should be utilized by the farmer as a helping hand. Windmills are comparatively cheap, and some of them are very efficient. Great improvements have been made upon the old time windmills, and a few well-made windmills appropriately located and properly employed wherever we are interested in "wind mills," "windmills," etc. Still all these responsible devices are windmills.

There is scarcely a farmer in the country who can really afford to be without a good windmill. The man who starts out a machine may to put in every farm are various and now it needs to build a mill. Deserving men will be some days when the mill will not earn its keep through to fault of its own, but on most farms a little attention from day to day will supplement the lack of motive power, and several work may be done on heavy days in this way a "children's" of extra work days at a time. Some days—most perhaps—mechanical appliances will be found to the windmill, enabling the farmer to store power as he now stores what or corn, to be drawn upon for use in inclement weather. But the windmill or it is at the present time is sufficient for most purposes to which farmers wish to apply power that doesn't. This notice is intended of the Dispatch Agr. will add.

Farmers in the semi-arid country now to which the power of the wind is applied is the pumping of water. Having water to burn, even from shallow wells, is very hard work and to do it a person is to be thought of as a lot of farmers who employed the irrigation on a farm, however small. With a good well, good easy and a windmill of small mill, water for household purposes, stock and for some extent for irrigation may be easily and cheaply raised. But the pumping of water is only one of the valuable functions to be performed by the windmill. At comparatively small cost, bells, chimes and sounding may be provided whenever the power of the wind may be made to turn the gearing, or, more the chimes, still the corn and grind it into for the use of the family and the stock, as well as to do a great deal of other things, such as sawing posts and fuel, lay be strange to the last. Chore [illegible] pleasure may be operated by the same power, and fodder and wood cut also. In fact, the profit and use of the windmill are many, and as cows of Good engine have expired since the long hard winter for the windmill will be lengthened, while that for the hopper the farm may be abandoned in proportion. In fact, the modern windmill affords the farmer the cheapest and prompt means to apply the motive force of the wind to useful purposes about the farmstead. It is an easy way to use to best advantage a force produce which costs nothing to produce, and which may nearly always be relied upon to use the farmer's full as well as that of his family, while adding a hundred fold to the income from farm and city to the farmer and his household. Yet to his flocks and herds.

Here and There.

W. C. Lenz of Indiana recommends in general throwing of the grains with wheat, oats, barley or rape each crop.

One cubic foot of Dynamite is all sufficient to fill the bubbler to 10 small tubes.

At the Kansas experiment station in tests with corn it was found that the best winter treatment for corn resulted in an average gain for the past three years of three bushels per acre in favor of sowing the seed.

At the Utah station it has been decided that, on the whole, results are favorable to the early cutting of alfalfa for hay.

In corn tests at the Kansas station with oats, heavy sowing gave the best results.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the Massachusetts state and Hatch experiment stations at Amherst the two stations were transferred to the agricultural college authorities, and both will become the experimental departments of the college.

The San Jose scale threatens destruction to Long Island fruit trees.

"How Well You Look"

Friends Surprised at the Wonderful Improvement.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs—I have pleasure in stating the good I have received from using Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every morning I take a dose of it on arising, my blood has been so poor that I have trouble and general debility that at times rendered me a cripple. I would recommend it to

Emaciated and Weak and Pale

Not my friends thought I would not live long. I took six bottles and now am well and hearty. Sometimes every few minutes. I began taking it in January, being so feeble and feeling so poor. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am happy to say I am in better health than for years. Yours truly, Mrs. JENNIE DECKER, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

TALBOT'S MAIL

MECHANICS Washboard Pantles, unshrinkable, warranted, Drawing and Uniform Shirts, Boiling Shirts, Overall Jackets, Overall Pants, Jumpers, Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Shoes, Rubbers, Lace Boots, Leather Belts, Suspenders, Dolls, Toys, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Lamps, Oil, Stoves, Ranges, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing tackle, Baby Carriages, Hammocks, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Agricultural Implements, Harness, Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Shoe Findings, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Tinware