

themselves without a title, an arrangement was made by which the whole tract could be purchased and a good title obtained covering all claims within it. The assistance of Elder A. F. McDonald, of Colonia Juarez, in the matter, was secured and an arrangement has lately been perfected for the establishment of a colony.

A survey of canal and reservoirs has been made, showing that the latter can be filled from the river and the water drawn off on to the lands and townsites.

There is plenty of water in the river running to waste during eight or nine months of the year. This we propose to utilize by filling the reservoirs and for such irrigation as may be needed during that time, then drawing off from the reservoirs to serve at low water time. We are satisfied that that will be sufficient. In addition to the above, there is, at a depth of twelve to fourteen feet under ground, an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which, if needed, can be easily pumped up by machinery. The canal and reservoirs can be put in operation at a very reasonable expense.

This tract of land consists of about 73,000 acres and is situated on the east side of the river, opposite the town of Casas Grandes. It extends several miles north and south, also eastward, where it terminates in rolling hills covered with the best of grasses, while at the south end there is considerable oak and other hard wood fit for fuel. The plain contains about 20,000 acres, all good farm and garden lands, the soil being a rich sandy loam in which all kinds of grain, fruits and plants of the temperate zone thrive luxuriantly. Close up to the foot-hills to the eastward are several large depressions in the earth, which appear to have anciently been used as reservoirs, and which we now intend to utilize for that purpose. The remains of an ancient canal are yet visible leading from the Casas Grandes River to the reservoirs.

The prices of the lands are as follows, the purchasers going to the necessary expense of procuring water: Farm lands which come under the reservoirs, 75 cents an acre; other lands, from 40 to 50 cents an acre; town lots, from \$2.50 to \$10 each, about one and one-fourth acres. As this is a settlement destined for the Saints, all persons are required to accompany their applications with a proper recommendation from the Ward in which they have resided, or in which they may reside when the application is made.

The above prices are in Mexican money, which is generally at a considerable discount, and at present will make the prices about 20 per cent less in American money. Twenty acres of land are given free to each head of a family who settles in the colony and resides five years, part located in the farm lands and part in the pasture lands. The colonist in this case and in the purchase of town lots will pay the expense of the deed, and in the other cases each party will pay half its cost.

The pasture lands can be most conveniently divided into three subdivisions, with watering facilities on each for stock, and where one person does not wish to take a whole subdivision, several should join together. Persons desiring any of the above lands should send immediately a statement of the amount and class of lands desired and accompany the same with New York exchange, to the order of George M. Brown, to the amount of 50 per cent of the purchase, addressing to him at Deming, New Mexico, on or before January 20th, 1891. The sum forwarded will be changed into Mexican money at current rates and applied on the purchase; the balance to be paid in ninety days thereafter.

Our title is as good as can be had in the republic, and we are near the source of title. The land having been recently patented by the government, it is free from the complications which usually attend the transmission of ancient titles. The gift of twenty acres to the family is only to the first hundred families that settle; after that the gifts cease. We do not promise that the foregoing prices shall continue after the first of February, 1891, but all who forward their money as above will be entitled to said rates, which may possibly continue longer. The colonists will be free from taxes for ten years, except municipal and internal revenue, and each head of a family will be entitled to import duty free upon entering the country with his team and house furniture and moveable effects; and thereafter to import supplies upon which the duty would amount to \$100 annually for five years. The town is laid out on a level plain, one by one and a half miles, and is already being settled up.

It is one of the most beautiful sites to be found anywhere, and the surrounding country is rich in the facilities for building up a great commonwealth. It is centrally located, and is already important in point of commerce, while the water powers in the vicinity lend encouragement to the manufacturer. Mining and ranching also extend for hundreds of miles in every direction.

The government and people treat new colonists with kindness and consideration. A company is now being formed consisting of the undersigned and others, to assume the responsibility and carry on the business of the enterprise. Work on the canal will be begun immediately, and pushed to completion. We believe it will be in time to get the benefit of the next high water season.

We are of opinion that the best way to come here from northern Utah and Idaho is to put team, animals, furniture, provisions and all movables on the cars. This can be done at the rate of \$200 for a car to Deming; and by careful packing the effects of three or four families can be put into one car. The above rate is in force on the R. G. W. Railway from Ogden, Salt Lake or Provo, and the passenger rate over

the same line for emigrants is \$35 to Deming, New Mexico.

After the arrival at Deming, persons who desire to come to this colony should call on Mr. L. Webber, chief manager of the colonization under the Huller contract, and upon parties informing him that they wish to go to Colonia Huller, near Casas Grandes, he, in conjunction with the Mexican consul at that place, will give the necessary directions. The best team to bring is mares of the weight of about 1100 pounds. If parties have wagons stoves, furniture, etc., in moderately good condition it is as well to fetch them along; but do not purchase new ones in Utah, as all such articles can be purchased in Deming just as cheaply.

GEO. M. BROWN,  
ERASTUS BECK  
WINSLOW FARR.  
F. G. WILLIAMS.

## PISCICULTURE IN UTAH.

### Editor Deseret News:

In response to your request I send you interesting items respecting the status of pisciculture in Utah.

For years past the general government has been engaged in the free distribution of different kinds of fishes, every State and Territory in the Union being a beneficiary. For several seasons the German carp was about the only fish distributed.

In 1883 Utah received.....	1890 carp
1884.....	4000 "
1885.....	8500 "
1886.....	11,166 "
1887.....	23,372 "
1888.....	11,420 "
1889.....	8640 "
1890.....	8900 "

Nearly all the carp were put into private ponds, where they are, as a rule, multiplying very rapidly. In the public waters I have planted as follows:

Sevier River.....	500 carp
Spanish Fork.....	500 "
Draper Canal.....	500 "
Webber River.....	1000 "
Price River.....	2000 "
Beaver River.....	500 "
Jordan River.....	1000 "
Solpio Lake.....	1000 "
Bear River.....	1000 "
Kanaka Colony.....	1500 "

Being a shad-eater from boyhood and believing they would find native conditions in the waters flowing into Great Salt Lake, I asked the government to please send us say 200,000 fry. In answer to the "modest" prayer, in June, 1887, we received direct from Philadelphia a consignment of over 1,000,000 shad fry, which we placed in Jordan River. The year following we received another consignment of over 2,000,000, which we put into Utah Lake June 9th and 10th. In November, 1888, a shad some six inches long was caught by Mr. M. P. Madsen, of Provo, who kindly sent it to me. I at once expressed it to Commissioner McDonald, Washington, D. C., who expressed great pleasure in noting its growth and the evident success of the plant. In November, 1890, Mr. G. F. Brooks, Market Row, this city, was selling Utah Lake shad at 20 cents per pound. He had received a consignment of over 100 from a fisherman at Lehi, the largest weighing 1½ pounds. The taking of imported fish from the public waters has since been inhibited by statute.

In 1887 I put in the Jordan River on North Temple Street 80 eels, some 18