

this winter. Some horses are wintering out, but have found it a hard time to make a living. We do not consider ourselves safe unless we have feed in hand for five or six months.

On account of so many springs on the bottom land, fogs rise as soon as ever the sun goes down, and does not disappear until 9 or 10 o'clock the next morning. This makes it very disagreeable for those living on the river bottom, and some complain of rheumatism.

We have good sleigh roads from one settlement to another, and, as a general thing the people enjoy themselves. But some have moved in here without counting the cost. They cannot endure these long winters. This country is adapted for people that have come from cold regions and tied everything in the shape of stock up in a good warm stable. It is almost death to the cattle to be out without shelter, at least they do not thrive like stock that are taken good care of. Colts that winter out or that are only half fed lose six months' growth every year, and well bred horses grow about the size of Indian ponies. But as the country is built up the people will raise more feed and be better prepared to take care of their stock.

With all the disadvantages of this valley some people are getting well off. On the east side of the valley they raise good wheat, oats and potatoes, and some seasons good corn and tomatoes have been produced. We have reason to believe that in a few years this valley will become like other valleys—much warmer, and a desirable place to live in; but at present a good many are discouraged, and think a warmer climate preferable.

Your correspondent went by rail from Montpelier, Idaho, to Canada in the early part of November last. At that time the snow was six inches deep in Star Valley, and when I arrived in Canada the ground was dry and dusty. I was surprised to see so much grass there. One could travel for hundreds of miles over a level country and see it knee high and very thick. It is the best country for stock raising I ever saw. I visited Cardston and some of the ranches on St. Mary's river. The people who moved from Utah and Idaho to Canada are well satisfied with the country. They raise good grain and vegetables without water, although there is any quantity of water for irrigation if needed. Hay can be cut anywhere. Ranchers owning two or three thousand head of cattle put up about one hundred tons of hay. They have winds that take the snow off very fast. It is very seldom that the snow lies on the ground more than three or four weeks.

I have just received a letter from Cardston, dated January 17th. Until then the roads were dry and dusty, and stock of all descriptions was wintering out and doing well. The grass there is of good quality, and cattle keep fat on it. One thing struck me more than anything else while there. Everybody I conversed with was contented and happy, and invariably said they were doing better than where they came from. I saw quite a number of young men who were hired to drive stock by parties moving to that country, but calculating to come back

to Utah; but on arriving there the country suited them so well that they concluded to remain. I learned from some of them that the only object they had in going back to Utah was to get a wife.

I visited James Kearl's ranch on St. Mary's river. Brother Kearl came from Lake Town, Rich County, Utah. He reckons that is the easiest country in which to make a living and get rich he knows anything of. Brother Kearl and wife said they could not offer inducements large enough to get them back to their old home in Laketown.

Water is very good and plentiful. Small lakes and springs are numerous. Stock is worth considerably more than in Utah. Three year old steers sold for \$40 last fall. The duty on cattle is 30 per cent., and on horses 20 per cent. Every head of a family can take in free of duty sixteen head of cattle or horses, team and wagon, household goods, farming utensils, machinery, etc. The wife and boys in these teams, can take in the same free of duty, providing it is their own individual property.

There are mounted police guarding the line and looking after the interests of the people. Your cattle and horses are valued at the price where you came from. Yearlings, two year olds and cows will generally get in for \$3 per head.

Every head of a family and boys over 18 can take up 160 acres of land. It will cost them \$10. In three years they can prove up on their claim with no more cost, by getting naturalization papers. Timber is plentiful from five to thirty miles.

They have, belonging to the people of Cardston, a saw mill, shingle mill, and grist mill, which I think, will be running by this time. They have an excellent dairy, latest improved heating apparatus, two large vats, capacity at least 1000 gallons. They hired and sent for a young man from Toronto to make cheese, and turned out an excellent quality, paying to the settlers eight cents per gallon for milk. Some of them realized \$35 per cow during the summer.

There is a great demand for laborers most of the year. Boys who are good hands to ride on the range, receive from \$35 to \$45 per month.

There is any quantity of land to take up, just as good as what has been taken in fact, what is already taken is scarcely a drop in the bucket. My advice would be to those wishing to make homes to go and see that country for themselves. I believe they could get cheap rates by writing to or seeing Wm. C. Spence, Box B., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
PETER ALLEN.  
AUBURN, Star Valley, Uintah County, Wyo., February 10, 1892.

#### AFFAIRS IN FREMONT.

##### Editor Deseret News:

I have been an attentive reader of your semi-weekly for some time, and have missed any reference to Rabbit Valley in your columns. Thinking that perhaps some of your readers would feel an interest in hearing of our welfare I have presumed on your space to give a few items, principally about Fremont.

According to the United States census of 1890 we had a population of 388,

but thanks to the Almighty Providence our arrivals have exceeded our departures. We have little or no sickness in our midst and as a whole are a prosperous community.

Last Monday evening there was held a joint meeting of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. Association. The programme was excellent and well carried out. Singing by schoolmaster Miller deserves special mention, together with a paper read by Sister Olive Young. The articles were well chosen and the local hits spicy and good.

Tuesday evening a mass meeting was held, at which a milling and manufacturing company was organized and I think will prove a success. It is the purpose first to erect a roller flowering mill, and then a door, sash and blind factory, in connection with a planing mill; the power to be water of which we have a number of good sites. This valley raises as fine wheat as is raised anywhere in Utah but the burr mill at Loa has not given the farmers in this locality the satisfaction they expected. The roller mill which it is the intention to erect will have a capacity of at least forty barrels and as a speculation to its shareholders will prove highly remunerative while the outsiders will have a higher grade of flour manufactured from their wheat at a less toll than they have been paying. The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock have been very successful, nearly one-half of the required capital being subscribed for at the close of the meeting.

Wednesday evening was band night, for we have a brass band, which, under the guidance of Prof. Hactor, promises to be a fine one, and will be highly appreciated by the residents of the valley.

Friday, the members of the ward desiring to show their thanks to the choir, of which we are justly proud, tendered them a picnic and dance. At 1 p. m. the children of the ward had their dance, and 5 p. m. the picnic was served, the dainties were plentiful and disappeared rapidly. Brother Hactor, the leader, deserves the highest praise for the efficiency of the choir, his labors have been arduous, his compensation nothing. To him and each member of the choir the thanks of all of the ward are given. In the evening a musical and literary meeting was held, terminating with a dance, every body going home satisfied and well pleased at the day's doings.

Our Sunday school under the able superintendency of Brother J. J. Anderson is a success and declared to be by visitors the best in this vicinity.

The ward is presided over by Bishop H. M. Hansen, who not long ago returned from a visit to Scandinavia. He is deeply interested in the success of his work. Sunday being the birthday of Bishop Hanson's First Counselor, Hyatt Maxfield, they were invited at the close of meeting to the residence of Brother Anderson, of Anderson Brothers, where to the surprise of Brother Maxfield a number of Brethren and Sisters of the ward had spread a fine collation to which he was invited to partake. After dinner another surprise awaited the counselor when he was presented with a handsome album as a token of their regard.

Our public school is well attended but is crowded. It is presided over by