ALBERTA, CANADA.

A Communication Which May be Perused with Some Profit.

Editor Deseret News

As I have received numerous letters from different individuals who read my communication in the News of Feb. 23rd, headed "A letter full of information for intending settlers in this region," I wish to make a correction therein. My letter stated that settlers in Canada could take up 160 acres of land. It should have been 160 acres. I have in my possession a printed letter from Calgary, Alberta, Canada, which is too lengthy to print in full, therefore I will extract from it some of the main items which will be read with interest by some of your readers. It is headed:

"Calgary, Alberta,

"Letter of instruction to intending settlers:

The numerous daily inquiries from all parts of the world addressed to the undersigned, the president of the board of trade, the postmaster and other citizens of Calgary asking for information as to the suitability of Alberta as a field of settlement, evinced such extra work as the secretary of the board of trade and the undersigned required a special committee to draft a letter answering as many questions as are generally asked by correspondents, and to have the same printed and mailed in reply to those asking for information.

"Alberta is situated at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and is bounded on the north by the district of Athabasca, on the south by the State of Montana, on the west by the province of British Columbia, and on the east by the district of Assiniboia, and embraces the territory now known throughout the world as the Canadian Dell. Our winters, as a general rule, are mild and short in duration, the severe season being usually during the months of January and February. This year, however, we have had, as yet, severe weather, the thermometer seldom falling more than ten or twelve degrees below freezing point.

"The C. P. R. give liberal rates to incoming settlers.

"Water and hollow-tree and thirty-throughout the entire year without any fold or shelter other than what nature provides for them. We have invariably a very dry summer and winter, and getting any rainfall from about September 1st to April 1st. The dry air and winds are of great benefit, as they permit the natural grass to cure; nature and cure dried remain sweet and nutritious throughout the winter. Here lies the great difference between our country and the Eastern provinces and states or the province of British Columbia, where, owing to the heavy rainfall, the grasses decompose, and animals are unable to pasture land, and, moreover, it is well known that animals are enabled to retain their fat and stand the cold better where the climate is sweet and dry, as with us. The mildest weather will do well to provide plenty hay and shelter for domestic and dairy cattle for farm about six or eight weeks during the winter, as the natural grasses near home will generally cover down, and domestic cattle and breeding stock, cannot be permitted to seek for food and shelter away from home. Thousands of Eastern kiln, which, after doing a hard summer's work on the construction of our local railways, have been turned out in December to rustle for themselves, have been taken up in May as fat as leaf stars. Yes, it is true that thousands of leaf steers are driven in from the ranches in the months of January, February and March and shipped to the coast either alive or as dressed beef, and it is equally true that the average weight of a steer three to four year old steer is from 800 to 1000 pounds.

This is an exceptionally good country for poultry. The dry fall and spring appear to agree splendidly with the birds, and eggs are sold at cents per 20 cents per dozen, and at the time of writing are worth 30 cents. Domestic cows sell for about $45 per head. Heifers three years old for $35, heifers two years old, yearlings about $15. Good general purpose mares weighing about 1400 pounds are worth about $200 each. Broncbos weighing about 900 to 950 pounds are worth from $40 to $60 per head. Good small broncbos weighing 1200 pounds can be bought from $125 to $150 each. By all means bring or whatever breeding stock you may have with you, and all your agricultural implements, but do not buy any new machinery to send to Canada, as you can do far better by bringing live stock and leaving the agricultural implements to be procured here. Wheat will average 30 bushels per acre, oats 50 bushels per acre, barley 45 bushels per acre. You can get a free homestead of 160 acres on payment of the sum of $10, and each of your sons over 18 years old may take up his own homestead on the same terms. Seeding commences about the middle of March, and as a rule the harvest is about the middle of August. There has never been a general summer frost in Alberta. Occasionally small patches have been slightly touched, but never enough to damage either the yield or quality of the grain. The best time to come is in early spring, but you will be made welcome at any time.

Don't be afraid when coming to Alberta, you are about to bury yourself in a wilderness. We have established communications, and good schools everywhere in Alberta; railroads north, south, east and west. Our social life has been to be appreciated. In our daily life we are to no way behind the old cities of the east. There are good roads throughout the district, and we have no taxes to pay outside the towns, except a small school tax, half of which is paid by the Dominion government. Common lumber costs about $16 per thousand feet, and dressed and matched flooring and siding are worth from $20 to $25, cedar shingles costs $5 per thousand. Water is to be found in abundance all through the district of Alberta, the perpetual snows of the Rockies furnishing an unfailing supply in the numerous mountain streams, and living springs are to be found almost anywhere.

Any further information, address, F. J. Nolan, Secretary Board of Trade, Calgary, Alberta.

Calgary, Alberta, February 1st, 1892.

I have reason to believe that the statements made in the above letter are true. I had the privilege while in Canada, in November last, of conversing with men who had traveled through that country fifteen years ago, when thousands of buffalo were roaming over the territories. These same men have been permanent residents for the last seven years, and their statements to me in regard to the country confirm those given above; and as there are thousands of young and middle-aged men looking for homes I feel inclined to tell what little I know about that country, or at least put people on the track where they can find out for themselves. One year ago I knew but little of the east Dominion of Canada. I think it would be excellent idea for some of our young men who are dependent on a day's work for a living to strike out and explore for themselves, and in a few years, if they are industrious, economical and sober, they will be in such circumstances as not to need hired help. My advice would be to those desiring homes or their sons to write to different individuals in that region or go and see for themselves.

Peter Allen.

Auburn, Uinta County, Wyoming, March 12th, 1892.

A young Japanese soldiers, C. Kagoma, a graduate of the University of Tokio, has joined the staff of civil engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad. He does this because he wishes to have the American methods of railroad building. If any nation is going to make rapid strides of progress it is the Japanese. They take every manner, no matter how humble, of acquaintance themselves with the English language and western civilization. In some instances graduates of the government university have secured places as menial servants in order that they might hear, learn and speak correct English. That result accomplished, they returned to their native land and obtained honorable and lucrative clerkships and other situations. A young man of good social standing who, for pay enough to have himself set to an housework in a English family in order that he may learn the language thus rapidly to set going to be left.

The Bering machine has been constructed on the pattern of a bird, a fellow and a skate, and some of the results would go. Now Major Moses of the British army, has had an idea put into form from the home of the flying fish. It is alleged to be run by a three horse power electric motor and weighs ten pounds. But there is no reason to believe that it will go, either. Nevertheless, some day a machine will be invented that will travel through the air.

Not all of the railway frauds that cross public highways. The trade-mark is a crude image, and could not be permitted in a free country, as it would not be in any kingdom or empire of Europe. Let the times come sooner or under the made and strong state legislature the make laws controlling this matter.

Water in the Australian Desert.

When Mr. David Lindsay returned from his expedition across a part of the Australian desert he said that in all the whole of that almost waterless country we inhabited by natives who get their water supply by draining the roots of the snake tree which yield quantities of pure water. The tree, according to accounts from the air, retains in its subterranean quantities in its roots and thus makes it possible to live in an arid region, which would otherwise be uninhabitable.—New York Sun.

Electric Lights Rule a Gardener.

Soon after the erection of an electric light near the residence of W. W. Rickson, a market gardener of Arlington, Mass., plants on that side of the house became more thrifty than before. He noted upon the fact, and now illuminates his lettuce and cucumber beds with electric lights. The result is larger crops in a shorter time and an increase in his profits of fully 20 per cent.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 19, 1892. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mrs Ida	Hoskins Ella	Harrington Nora	Hall Annie
Anderson Mrs E	Hoskins Mrs E	Jones Annie	Jones Annie
Andrews Mrs A	Jones Annie	Johnson Mrs A B	Lee Anna M
Andrews Mrs M	Lee Anna M	Leonard Mrs H	Leonard Mrs H
Adams Annie	Mason Mrs M M	Mason Mrs M M	Lee Mrs J S
Bailey Mrs M M	Lee Mrs J S	Lehmer Mrs T	Lehmer Mrs T
Brown Sister	Lee Mrs	Lee Mrs	Lundquist Jane
Brown Mrs	Lundquist Jane	Martin Mrs	Martin Mrs
Bergstrom Anna	Martin Mrs	Morgan Mary	Morgan Mary
Bailey Mrs E	Morgan Mrs	Morgan Mrs	Morgan Mrs
Bailey Mrs L