

**Carman.**

This beautiful little town is situated on the River Boyne, to the south west of Winnipeg, on the Glenboro' branch of the C. P. R. The first wooden building was erected here in 1878, and opinion is divided as to the builders, some giving the credit to Mr. Moir, still a resident, and others to Mr. Livingston, now a merchant of Glenboro. However, one of the two was the father of the town. The first merchants were a French firm named Gratton and De-Cosse, who has since gone "where the woodbine twineth." They were followed in close pursuit by Mr. R. P. Roblin, who opened in the building now occupied by the Carman *Standard* a defunct newspaper. Why the town was located here, except because of the beauty of the surroundings, it is to say hard, but, no doubt the construction of the bridge here by the local government between the two tiers of townships had considerable to do with it. The bridge of course centred attention, and the hand of nature did the rest. Shortly after this Mr. Meikle built the store he now occupies and then the settlers were assured. The place continued to grow, to meet the requirements of the people, but necessarily not very fast until three years ago. At that time the railroad reached Barnsley some fourteen miles north and for a time it was not known what course the line might take. Of course there followed the usual petitioning, until the extension from Barnsley to the village was decided on and when it was located the place grew with a bound from the 100 people south the place grew south and north, engendering all the sectional strife that appears to be inseparable from all new places in the west, until now a population of about 650 has been reached which, from the nature of things must shortly be doubled. The people all seem enterprising and public spirited, and will no doubt soon have as pretty and as active a little town as is to be found in the whole Canadian Northwest.—*Exchange.*

**A Great Country.**

THE CALGARY DISTRICT DESCRIBED BY A SETTLER.

John Wade of Poplar Grove, Alberta, furnished an eastern paper with the following description of that province:

"Winnipeg is only about half way from Toronto to where I am—74 miles north of Calgary and 4½ east of Poplar Grove. Now a few words about Alberta. Coming out we got acquainted with a gentleman coming to Calgary with a carload of horses. When remarking what a splendid lot of land we were passing through (he had often been where we were going, commonly known as the Red Deer district.) He said, "This is nothing; wait till you get up to God's Country, then you will see something worth speaking about." I often think how correctly he named this place. The land here is as good as the world affords. This district is comparatively new, but what grain was raised last year was good and not damaged by frost or hail, as it was supposed by us Ontario people it would be. I saw oats with over 200 kernels and the heads were eight inches long. If I am

alive and as well as I suppose I will be for not many get sick here I will send you a head or two next harvest. Potatoes are of an enormous size and yield abundantly, the land is so rich and no potato bugs to molest them. The land is rolling and dotted here and there with beautiful groves of poplar and balm of Gilead which serves to shade the stock, build fences and saves buying fuel. The climate is excellent; in summer the days are warm and the nights cool, making sleep refreshing and enjoyable. The grasses are most nutritious as it has been proved to me when I helped my neighbor to kill a steer a few days ago that had nothing only the prairie grass and it was fat, and the beef was more juicy and sweet than I ever ate in Ontario. Cattle are worth about the same as with you; pigs are high, pork is 15c a lb; hens \$1 each or \$10 a dozen; eggs have never been less than 25c a doz.; butter 25c a pound; cheese 18c; dried apples 15c per pound or \$8 a barrel; flour best \$3.35 per hundred. Horses are for the greater part natives, too light and wild to break land with but are used for riding to look after the stock. Good eastern mares are in good demand worth nearly twice the price at which you can buy them in Ontario. The price for breaking land is \$5 an acre. Settlers are coming here from all parts. Any strong man who has got enough to land him here and \$100 besides can get as good a farm of 160 acres as you have got and you can raise more to the acre. When I came here there was only one settler east of the station now I only know of one lot vacant for 6 miles east. Two shacks have been built close to me this month. We have had a beautiful winter only a little snow and cattle and horses have not been stabled at all. I have built a nice little house 12 by 16 inside with loft and shingle roof. I feel splendid. I can bake as good a loaf of bread as any woman now. Bachelors are numerous around here and we are talking of baking for a prize."

**The Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River Falls.**

The finest and most unlimited water power in the Dominion is at Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin, commencing where the Lake of the Woods pours its surplus waters over stupendous rocks to form the Winnipeg river. The Lake of the Woods is about one hundred miles long, and about three hundred miles round, containing many islands and receiving the waters of Rainy River, Rainy Lake and many other streams. At Rat Portage where the outlet is, a tremendous body of water rushes through an opening in the great wall of the rock that forms the northern shore of the lake. The river then takes a turn and for several miles runs parallel with the lake, but at a much lower level and with only the rock wall between the river and the great body of water above. The rock, that forms the barrier, varies in width and is sometimes a hundred yards or more across. The water power is secured by blasting a channel in the rock from the lake to the river, and this can be done at any point in a distance of about three miles. It is by using the water that flows through one of these artificial channels that the

great Keewatin mills are driven. As these mills manufacture 2,000 barrels of flour each day, some idea of the immense power secured can be formed. Large saw mills and lumber dressing establishments, draw power at another point by the flow of water from another channel through the rock, and so warm is the water that comes from beneath the thick ice of the Lake of the Woods, that saw logs are not frozen in and even in the coldest weather the mill wheels remain free of frost.

With valuable forests of pine on the shores of rivers and lakes to the east, and with the great grain producing prairies to the west, and the most extensive flour mills in the Dominion already established it will be easily seen that the commencement of a great city has already been formed, for any number of mills can be established in the most convenient manner by making a passage through the rock connecting the lake with the river. The fall is in general upwards of twenty feet. The supply of water is unlimited and always retains the warmth common in large lakes that are covered by strong ice.

It may be expected that to this point will assemble nearly all of the manufacturing establishments required for supplying the Northwest. Here the wheat from the vast prairies east of the Rocky Mountains will be converted into flour, and besides the extensive timber lands that exist, the Lake of the Woods country is rich in minerals and already mills for the crushing of the ore have been put in operation. The everlasting rocks make an indestructible dam. The great size of the lake prevents the possibility of a freshet or a scarcity of water, even if there were a thousand mills.

The romantic and beautifully wooded islands in the Lake of the Woods even now in the summer make the place an attractive and much frequented popular resort for sportsmen and pleasure seekers. There are a number of fine steamers on the lake and fishing in the proper season is most excellent, both in the large lake and in the various small lakes that everywhere exist in the wild, rocky and unsettled country.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel.*

**The Ideal Newspaper.**

The publishing of newspapers is becoming a popular pastime with millionaires, and in at least one newspaper office in New York are posted up the following office rules:

EDITORS.

1. Editors are expected to work from twelve to half-past, every other Wednesday.
2. No editor is expected to write contrary to his convictions. Republican editors will write Republican editorials; Democrats, Democratic editorials, and Mugwumps may alternate as frequently as they please.
3. Editors who prefer to work in their shirt sleeves will please wear the silk-embroidered suspenders provided by the office.
4. Each editor will be provided with a skilled typewriter and stenographer, blonde or brunette, as may be preferred.
5. Editors are expected to be uniformly polite and courteous to the office boy.