

What are the Profits of Farming in the Canadian North-west? In the following calculations every care has been taken not to overestimate what can be done with care, perseverance and energy.

FIRST YEAR.	
Expenditure of settler with family of say five, for provisions, etc., one year	£50
One yoke of oxen	37
One cow	7
Breaking plough and harrow	7
Wagon	16
Implements, etc., complete	16
Cook-stove, etc., complete	5
Furniture, etc.	12
Sundries, say	10

At the end of the first year the settler will have a comfortable log house, barn, etc., cattle, implements, and say twenty acres of land broken, ready for seed.

SECOND YEAR.	
Will realize from 20 acres 1,600 bushels of grain at 80 cents each	£128
Expenditure, say	80

To the good, besides living £230
And he will have in addition 20 acres of land broken.

THIRD YEAR.	
Forty acres will give him 3,200 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£256
Expenditure, including additional stock and implements	100

To the good, besides living £322
And he will, with his increased stock and other facilities, be able to break at least thirty acres.

FOURTH YEAR.	
Seventy acres will give him 5,600 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£448
Less expenditure for further stock, implements and other necessities	120

To the good £328
And another 30 acres broken.

FIFTH YEAR.	
One hundred acres will give him 8,000 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£640
Less same expenditure as previous year	120

To the good £520
At the end of the fifth year he will stand as follows:

Cash or its equivalent on hand	£100
One hundred and sixty acres of land increased in value to at least £1 per acre	160
House and barn, low appraisal	50
Stock, including cattle and horses	20
Machinery and farm implements, 50 per cent. of costs, say	40
Furniture, etc.	80

LESS—outlay for lands if he purchases from Railway Company	
	£104 10 4

To credit of farm £1008 9 8
So that, according to these calculations, even should there be a deficiency in the yield of crops, or amount of land broken, the settler at the end of five years would find himself with a good farm well stocked, all paid for, and in addition a considerable sum of money to his credit in the bank.

Are the Markets easy of Access? Small centres of trade are continually springing into existence wherever settlements take place, and these contain generally one or more stores where farmers can find a ready market for their produce. The stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not more than eight or ten miles apart, and it is the intention of the Company to facilitate the erection of elevators for the storage of wheat, etc., enabling farmers to dispose of their grain at good prices almost at their doors. A glance at the map demonstrates that Manitoba via the Canadian Pacific Railway will have closer connection with the seaboard than Minnesota, Dakota, or any of the more western States now have with New York; so that the export of grain from the Canadian North-west at remunerative prices is assured. The very large influx of people, and the prosecution of railways and public works will, however, cause a great home demand for some years, and for a time limit the quantity for export. Prices of produce are very fair as may be seen by the following market report, published in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, August 31, 1882: