

lands." In disposing of these the original settler, next adjoining each, might have the option of pre-emption. Every man will, on reaching his destination, be set to work, at weekly wages to be fixed by the Commission, under official direction, in order to plough and sow, make roads, &c., &c. All wages paid to him in respect of work fairly chargeable to the allotment which is to be made to him, to be carried to his debit.

9. When the farm upon which a family is to be settled shall be, in the judgment of the local commissioner, ready for them, without further official direction, "possession" shall be given to the male head of such family. It is estimated by the highest authorities that the total amount which will be standing to his debit up to this point, for passage money, railway fare, a comfortable wooden cottage, necessary implements, seed, wages, in respect of his "improvements" of the virgin land, and a per-centage to cover his proportion of management expenses, will not exceed 100*l*.

Prior to being given possession of his allotment the settler shall file an acknowledgment of the debt so incurred, in the Dominion Lands Office, as required by the Act of the Dominion Parliament, 44 Vict. cap. 16, sec. 10*b*, and such debt shall be made a charge against the homestead, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

10. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum shall be payable by the settler upon all advances, except that it shall not be charged until one year after the date when he shall have taken "possession" of his allotment, the first payment of six months' interest being made 18 months after such date: or, say, under ordinary circumstances

after leaving England.

During the following interest to be payable by the settler regularly every six months.

The subjoined table, prepared by a gentleman who has himself had many years' experience as a resident in the Canadian North-west, will show the settler's probable position at the end of these

from the date of leaving England.

"In the following calculations, I have made use of the minimum acreage broken by a settler and the minimum yield of wheat per acre. I have taken wheat as my basis, as other grains are about equally profitable:—

1st year of settlement he would have his house and byres erected, and himself and family comfortably settled. In addition to this, if he went out in early spring, he would have 5 acres, say, broken and a partial crop to pay a portion of his first expenses. This partial crop I count for nothing.

				£	
2nd year	15 acres.	Twenty bushels wheat to acre, at 3 <i>s</i> . per bushel of			
		60 lbs. = \$225	-	-	= 45
3rd	" 25 "	-	-	-	= 75
4th	" 35 "	-	-	-	= 105
5th	" 45 "	-	-	-	= 135
6th	" 55 "	-	-	-	= 165
7th	" 65 "	-	-	-	= 195
8th	" 75 "	-	-	-	= 225
					945 "
Less interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 6½ years on 100 <i>l</i> .				-	39
					906
Deduct maintenance of self and family for 7½ years at 40 <i>l</i> . per year				-	300
Balance to credit of settler				-	<u>£606</u>

"The usual number of acres which a settler can and does break each year in the Canadian North-west ranges from 20 to 40 acres. I have only allowed 10 acres per annum in the foregoing calculations. The usual yield of wheat per acre in the Canadian North-west is from 25 to 30. I have only allowed 20 bushels in my calculations, and the price of wheat ranges from 80 cents (3*s*. 2½*d*.) upwards. I have only allowed 75 cents or 3*s*. My calculations are based on the supposition that there will be no failure of crops. There has been no failure of crops in the Canadian North-West during the past 10 years."