

each family for investment in Canada. The settlers arrived too late in the summer to get much of a crop in 1888; so that they had to be assisted with provisions for that winter, and with seed grain for the spring of 1889. Altogether, therefore, the 30 families have had 4,720*l.* loaned to them, or about 157*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per family. In 1889, the crops partially failed through drought, and seed grain for 1890 was given to the settlers by the Manitoban Government. In October 1889, the settlers had the satisfactory average of 30 to 50 acres ready for cropping in 1890; the live stock was also increasing; houses (14 feet by 16) had been erected; wells had been sunk, but water was scarce, and some of the younger settlers had been earning wages by outside work. On the whole many families were said to be doing well and others fairly. (Report of the Colonisation Board 1890, *see post*, p. 49.)

*Later report  
on the  
Killarney  
Settlement.*

At the end of September 1890, the Killarney settlers, and their sons who had taken up free grantlands, had 1,346 acres under wheat, 74 under oats, and 9 under potatoes; the estimated average yield per acre of wheat was 22½ bushels, and of oats 39; the estimated total crop was 30,302 bushels of wheat, 2,886 of oats, and 2,160 of potatoes. There were also 518 tons of hay, 81 oxen, 62 cows, 50 heifers, 37 steers, 5 bulls, 33 pigs, 813 chickens, &c. 2,289 acres have been prepared for 1891, an average of over 76 acres per family. "It is generally considered that this settlement is in a satisfactory condition, and that its success is assured." Many of the settlers have added to their incomes by obtaining employment at good wages. (Second Report of the Colonisation Board (February 1891), *see post*, p. 49.)

*Settlement of  
second party  
at Saltcoats.*

A further party of 49 families, consisting of 282 persons—106 men, 79 women, and 97 children under 12 years of age—were sent out in April, 1889. These were settled near Saltcoats N.W.T. on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, 261 miles North West of Winnipeg. The average cost of passage per family was 35*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, leaving an average of 84*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for investment in Canada out of the 120*l.* advanced. Much valuable time was lost after arrival by the indecision of the settlers in choosing their 160-acre sections. Owing to this delay, and the scarcity of water and hay which occurred in 1889 owing to drought, a further loan of about 28*l.* 12*s.* per family was made to the settlers for food and clothing during that winter. The total loan, therefore, to each family has been 148*l.* 12*s.* (120*l.* + 28*l.* 12*s.*), making an aggregate of 7,280*l.* advanced to the settlement on the security of their holdings. The Dominion Government supplied them with seed grain for 1890. Two families left the settlement in 1889. Most of the settlers were fishermen, and had an imperfect knowledge of agriculture and the care of stock. Many of them during 1890 secured outside work at good wages. Cheap frame houses have been erected at a cost of 10*l.* to 15*l.* per house. (Report of Colonisation Board, 1890, *see post*, p. 49.)

*Later report  
on the Salt-  
coats settle-  
ment.*

At the end of September 1890 the 31 remaining families of the Saltcoats settlers had 105 acres under wheat, 120 under oats, and