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CROFTER COLONISATION.

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# FOURTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED  
TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONISATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN  
HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

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# FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

## COLONISATION BOARD.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed under Your Majesty's Sign Manual for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of colonisation in the Dominion of Canada of crofters and cottars from the Western Highlands, and the islands of Scotland, and from the congested districts of Ireland, desire humbly to submit to Your Majesty the following Report:—

Reports have been received from the agent of the Board in Canada relating to the settlements at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Saltcoats, in the North-West Territories, for the year 1892. The former was established in the summer of 1888 and the latter in the spring of 1889.

Statements are appended giving extracts from the reports of the agent (Appendix A) and summaries of the statistics (Appendix B.), showing the position of the various families in 1892, with the particulars of the acreage under wheat, oats, and potatoes in the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, of the live stock on the farms, and other information.

With regard to the Killarney Settlement, it will be seen that it continues to develop in a satisfactory manner, that the area under cultivation increases year by year, and that considerable attention is also given to the raising of stock.

The total area of land at present under cultivation is 4,196 acres, of which 2,565 belong to the heads of families—an average of 85½ acres each family—and 1,630 acres to the younger members of families who have taken up farms, which represents about 43 acres per person. Altogether the average of the 30 families is nearly 140 acres per family.

The estimate of the crops in the settlement in 1891, and the prices which it was expected would be realised, turned out to be somewhat excessive, for reasons which are explained in the agent's report.

On a low computation it will be seen that the value of the crops last year was greater than in any previous year, notwithstanding the low prices which have prevailed for produce of all kinds.

There is no doubt that the position of this settlement should be satisfactory. The families are not only self-supporting, but they ought to have, in most cases, a surplus with which to meet the obligations they have incurred. They are certainly in a position to which they could not have attained in the parts of Scotland from which they came.

We regret we are obliged to report that the first instalment of the advances made to the Killarney Crofters, which became due in the autumn of last year, has not been met.

The position of each family is being inquired into, as well as the reasons which they give for their inability to carry out their agreement, and the Board will take any measures that may be necessary for the protection of its interests.

The security which the Board holds is believed to be far in excess of the liability of the settlement. This is proved by the informal offers which have recently been made by Land and Investment Companies to consider the transfer of the Board's indebtedness to them.

In some cases, also, the settlers are making inquiries as to borrowing money of these Companies, with a view to clear off entirely their indebtedness to the Board. One of the younger settlers has repaid the entire sum advanced to him.

Since the annual report of the agent was received, the Board has been informed, much to its regret, that the land in the occupation of many of the Killarney settlers has been sold by the local municipality in consequence of the non-payment of the municipal taxes. The indebtedness ranged from \$21·14 to \$52·91, the total indebtedness on the 35 homesteads involved being rather under \$1,200, or an average of about \$34, equal to 6*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per settler. The total number of settlers, including the heads of families, and the younger members who have taken up land, is over 60, so that apparently many of the settlers have paid their taxes. The lands have been bought in by the municipality, and can be redeemed at a premium within a year or two years. The Board have not yet been informed of the circumstances under which the crofters allowed their land to be sold, in view of the small amounts due by them. There seems to be no reason why the taxes should not have been paid as they fell due, in view of the comparatively satisfactory position of the settlers, as demonstrated by the Appendices to this report. The matter is now in the hands of the solicitors of the Board with a view to measures being taken to induce the settlers to meet their liabilities, and to preserve intact the security of the Board for the advances made.

We regret to state that the position of the Saltcoats Settlement is not so satisfactory as that at Killarney, and that only 18 families out of the 49 originally sent out remain upon the land. There are also 13 of the younger members of the families still retaining their lands. This matter was referred to in our last Report.

This settlement has been unfortunate, to a certain extent, and various other causes have contributed to bring about that result.

It cannot, however, be pointed out too strongly that, from the first, many of the heads of the families which have abandoned their holdings did not show that energy and enterprise which, after a short stay in the country, their fellow-settlers at Killarney manifested.

In the first year of their arrival, as explained in previous reports, and in the evidence given before the Colonisation Committee, those families which accepted the land selected for them were a long time in getting to work. A number of families refused to settle on the land set apart for them, and selected land at some distance off, which was not of so good a quality. All those have abandoned their farms.

In 1889, owing to the difficulties connected with the settlement and to the delay in the people getting to work, they had little or no crop. In 1890 they had not so much land under cultivation as could have been expected, but the crops were excellent in quantity and quality. The grain, however, was much damaged at harvest time by heavy rain, and owing to not being properly stacked. This, naturally, caused some disappointment; but the crofters had enough grain to supply their wants during the winter, for seed grain in 1891, and to pay the store debts they had incurred. In 1891 Manitoba and the North-West Territories, with a few exceptions, enjoyed a bountiful harvest; but, unfortunately, the Saltcoats District was one of the exceptions, the entire crop of wheat being seriously damaged by frost in the last week of August. The crofters were, however, self-supporting, and did not require any assistance from the Board, except in the way of seed-grain in the following spring.

The position as regards last year is explained in the report of the agent of the Board.

Owing to this state of affairs, the Board was asked in the spring of this year to allow a further advance to the settlers of seed-grain and fodder; and it has been sanctioned.

After the annual report of the agent was received, information reached the Board that, during the winter, the cattle in the Saltcoats settlement suffered somewhat severely, in common with the cattle belonging to other settlers in the neighbourhood. The matter is being inquired into and will receive every consideration.

The attention of the Board has been called to several matters of complaint by the Saltcoats settlers, dating from the time of their arrival in the country down to a recent date. Most of the allegations have already been fully dealt with, and were investigated by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonisation, which made its report in 1891. Advantage has, however, been taken of the visit to the Dominion of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, a Member of the Board, to ask him to inquire into the condition and complaints of the settlers, and he has been good enough to undertake to do so.

It will be seen from the agent's reports that he does not consider that there will be serious loss, if any at all, in respect of those families who have abandoned their homesteads.

In the Session of 1892 an additional vote of 7,500*l.* was granted for further experiments connected with colonisation, in view of the report of the Select Committee on Colonisation in favour of a continuation of the scheme.

We were also of the opinion that further experiments should be tried in view of the valuable experience that had been acquired in connexion with the settlements at Killarney and at Saltcoats.

The Sub-Committee of the Board at Winnipeg, and its agent, were requested, therefore, early in May 1892, to arrange for the preparation of land for 30 families which it was intended to emigrate in the present year.

This preparation is considered to be almost absolutely necessary, as it ensures, as far as is possible, a crop in the first year of settlement. In other circumstances the crop the first year becomes somewhat uncertain, and the question of the maintenance of the settlers during the first winter is liable to require consideration.

Certain difficulties, however, appeared in the way. It was only after a considerable correspondence between the Sub-Committee and the Minister of the Interior that a district was specified in which the necessary land could be reserved; but upon examination the agent of the Board reported that it was not in his opinion altogether suitable for colonisation purposes.

It was then too late to enable preparations to be made on other land that might be selected, as it is necessary that any breaking and other work should be done before the 1st of July.

In the meantime, however, a circular had been issued in the crofting parishes in the highlands and islands of Scotland inviting applications from families desiring to participate in the scheme. No applications were, however, received from families in the districts from which the settlers at Killarney and Saltcoats came.

In view of these circumstances, the Secretary for Scotland decided that it would be preferable not to arrange for any emigration in the spring of 1893.

According to recent advices, the harvest in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada promised to be favourable, and it is hoped that the crofters in both the Saltcoats and Killarney settlements will participate in its benefits.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN.  
HORACE PLUNKETT.  
CHARLES TUPPER.  
JAMES KING.  
COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.  
JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG.  
JAMES BELL.  
THOMAS SKINNER.

J. G. COLMER, Secretary.

October 1893.

## APPENDIX A.

## EXTRACTS FROM AGENT'S REPORT.

I beg to submit, for the information of your honourable Board, my official report of the crofters located at Kilarney in Southern Manitoba.

## CROFTERS' INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.

These reports contain the following information for years 1890, 91, and 92, viz.: lieu number, name, location, nature of buildings, and improvements made on each homestead, acreage, average yield of grain and roots, live stock—number and age, poultry, farm implements, and general remarks.

## STATEMENT "A."

The information contained in this statement has been compiled, with the view of showing the Board the total number of acres, and their yield of wheat, oats, and potatoes, each crofter had under cultivation, together with breaking done, during seasons ending 1890, 91, and 92.

## APPENDIX "A."

This Appendix condenses information contained in Statement "A," and is compiled for the purpose of showing at a glance, the total number of acres under cultivation of wheat, oats, and potatoes, with their autumn market value. It also shows the total value of farm produce raised, and total number of acres of land broken during seasons ending 1890, 91, and 92.

## WHEAT, FOR 1890.

During the season of 1890, 1,336½ acres of land was sown in wheat, yielding 20,324 bushels, and could find a ready market at 60 cents per bushel, and, if sold at that figure, would realise \$12,194.40.

## OATS, 1890.

Seventy-four acres of oats were sown, which yielded 2,168 bushels, which found a ready market at 20 cents a bushel, realising \$433.60.

## POTATOES, 1890.

Nine and a quarter acres of potatoes were sown, and yielded 1,762 bushels, which could find a ready market this season at 22 cents a bushel, and would therefore realise \$387.64.

## TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE, 1890.

The total value of farm produce raised during the season of 1890, is valued at \$13,015.64.

## TOTAL ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION AND BREAKING, &amp;c., 1890.

The total number of acres under cultivation was 1,420 breaking, &c. 825½, making a grand total of 2,245½ acres ready for the season of 1891.

## WHEAT, 1891.

The number of acres (1,336½) of wheat under cultivation in 1890, was further increased in 1891, by 783½ acres, making a total of 2,120 acres which yielded 36,974 bushels, sold on an average for 35 cents per bushel, realising \$12,940.00. In my 1891 report, I stated that the approximate average yield per acre, would be 20 bushels. From this Appendix ("A") it

will be seen, that the actual grain thrashed, yielded rather over 17 bushels to the acre. The cause of the yield not reaching the estimated quantity is accounted for by the poor manner in which most of the crofters built their grain stacks. Those who thrashed in the autumn, had from 28 to 30 bushels per acre, which sold at 70 cents per bushel. Those who were unable to thrash until spring of 1892, owing to impassable roads, suffered great losses, as the snow which had penetrated the badly built stacks (many of them too badly damaged to be worth thrashing) had melted. After thrashing, the grain was placed in the crofter's granaries, and, being wet, much of it became heated, and was consequently useless. The loss of so many bushels of grain naturally affected the yield (estimated in my report of 1891) which would otherwise have been nearer 30 bushels than what it is, viz., 17. This was only the first loss, and was but small in comparison with that caused by the low price realised on the sale of the remaining damaged grain, for had the grain been properly harvested and thrashed, it would have found a ready market at 70 cents per bushel, instead of most of it having to be sold, on an average, for 35 cents per bushel. This serious loss has been in one way beneficial, for on my visit to the Colony in September, I saw that the crofters were building their stacks properly.

## OATS, 1891.

The 74 acres of oats, under cultivation during the season of 1890 was further increased in 1891 by 90 acres, making a total of 164 acres under cultivation, which yielded 5,819 bushels, and could be sold for 20 cents a bushel, and if sold at that price would realise \$1163.80.

## POTATOES, 1891.

The 9½ acres of potatoes under cultivation for the season of 1890 was further increased in 1891 by 2½ acres, making a total of 11½ acres, which yielded 2,013 bushels, the market price of which was 18 cents a bushel, and if sold at that figure would realise \$363.34.

## TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE, 1891.

The total value of farm produce raised during the season of 1891 is valued at \$14,467.04.

## THE TOTAL ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION AND BREAKING, 1891.

The total number of acres under cultivation was 2,295½, breaking, &c. 1,250—making a grand total of 3,545½ acres for 1892.

## WHEAT, 1892.

The 2,120 acres of wheat under cultivation during the season 1891 was further increased in 1892, by 969 acres, making the total under wheat read 3,089 acres, which yielded 31,599 bushels of excellent grain. The low average per acre (over 10) is accounted for by the crofters having done very little fall ploughing, and as the spring of 1892 was not an early one, it was very late before all the grain was sown, and was therefore not far enough advanced to be benefited by the early rains, so that when the dry season came (June and July) a number of the weaker plants withered. The seed grain used by the crofters was not of the best quality, and will help to explain the low average per acre. The market price of wheat this year was in this district 45 cents per bushel, and if season's yield (31,599 bushels) sold at that price it would realise \$14,219.55.

## OATS, 1892.

The 16½ acres of oats under crop in 1891 was further increased in 1892 by 137 acres, making a total of 301 acres under cultivation, yielding 9,406 bushels, the market price of which was 20 cents a bushel, and if sold at that figure would realise \$1881.20.

## POTATOES, 1892.

The 11½ acres of potatoes under crop in 1891 was further increased in 1892 by 14 acres, making a total of 25½ acres under cultivation, yielding 3,041 bushels, the market price of which was 23 cents per bushel, and if sold at that figure would realise 699.43.

## THE TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE, 1892.

The total value of farm produce raised during the season of 1892 is valued at \$16,800.18.

## THE TOTAL ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION AND BREAKING, 1892.

The total number of acres under cultivation was 3,415½, and breaking, &c. 789½, making a grand total for 1892 of 4,205 acres.

## STATEMENT "B."

The information contained in the statement has been compiled with a view of showing the Board the total number of live stock, &c. possessed by each crofter, it also shows the number of head purchased, in addition to those given by the Board, and the increase or decrease for seasons 1890-1-2.

## APPENDIX "B."

This appendix condenses the information contained in statement "B.;" from it it will be learned that in 1890 the crofters had purchased 3 horses, in 1891, 28, making a total of 31 horses purchased, valued at \$5,425.00. This number (31) was further increased during the season of 1892 by the purchase of 10 head, making the total number of horses now in the colony 41, valued at 7175.00.

## OXEN, 1890-1-2.

The number of oxen purchased in 1890 were 14, and in 1891 30, a total of 44 oxen, which are valued at \$2,640.00. During the season of 1892 the crofters disposed of 23 of the 44 oxen purchased, and with part of the proceeds of sale (\$1,380.00) purchased horses, leaving in the colony 21 oxen, which are valued at \$1,260.00.

## COWS, 1890-1-2.

In 1890, 21 cows were purchased by crofters, costing \$630.00; during 1891 4 of the 21 purchased were disposed of for \$120.00, leaving in the colony at that date (1891) 17 cows, valued at \$510.00. This number (17) was further reduced during the season of 1892 by 4 head, leaving in the colony 13 of the 21 cows originally purchased in 1890. These are valued at \$390.00.

## HEIFERS, 1890-1-2.

In 1890 the crofters had 30 heifers, valued at \$540.00. During 1891 this number (30) was reduced (by sale) 14 head, leaving in the colony at the close of that year (1891) 16 head, valued at \$288.00. This number (16) was further reduced during the season of 1892 by 1 head, leaving in the colony 15 head, valued at \$270.00.

## STEERS, 1890-1-2.

In 1890 there were 29 steers, valued \$580.00; during the season of 1891, 11 of the 29 were disposed of for \$220.00, leaving in the colony 18 head, valued at \$360.00. This number (18) was increased during the season of 1892 by 3 head, making total of 21 steers in the colony at that date (1892) valued at \$420.00.

## OXEN, I.C.B., 1890-1-2.

The 56 oxen given to the crofters by the Board shown in the statement ("B") season of 1890, valued at 40.00 each = \$2,240.00 was decreased during the season of 1891 by the loss of 2 head, leaving in the colony 54 oxen, valued at \$2,160.00. During the season of 1892 a further decrease of 14 head, by death, trade, and sale, leaves in the colony at the close of that season (1892) 40 beasts, valued at 25.00 per head, total value \$1,000.00.

## COWS, I.C.B. 1890-1-2.

It will be seen from this Appendix ("B") that in 1890 the crofters had 36 Imperial Colonization Board cows, which were valued at \$1,080.00. During the season of 1891 this number (36) was reduced 3 head by death, leaving in the colony at the close of 1892, 33 head, valued at \$990.00.

## IN REFERENCE TO COLLECTING MONEY.

I beg to report as follows of my endeavours to collect money payable to the board, on account of "Guarantee Notes" and "First Annual Repayments." I have been several times to Killarney for this purpose. As will be seen from the individual reports, which accompanied my last official report a number of the crofters promised that when they got their grain threshed they would pay the full amount of their "Guaranteed Notes." Their promises were never carried out. The non-fulfilment of these promises made by those crofters who did not get the grains threshed before the spring of 1892 can only be accounted for by the crops being damaged as already explained. I have no other explanation to offer on behalf of the crofters who threshed their grain in 1891 (for not remitting the money promised), than they never intended doing so. When spoken to about it their answer was, "the other crofters could not pay, and why should we, until they can." Of my endeavours to collect money during the season of 1892, and up to the date of this report I wish to say I have visited their settlement three times, and endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of meeting their payments promptly. Four notices requesting repayment have been sent to each crofter, explaining in a lucid manner the amount due by him to the Board. I have received no remittances in answer to these notices, and the only acknowledgment I have had of their receipt by the crofters is their letters to me, which are attached to the individual reports enclosed under this cover. The very unusually low average of grain per acre (all over Manitoba and the North-West Territories) together with the very low price paid for wheat during the season of 1892 will account for the non-receipt of any remittance on account of the first annual repayment, and yet, taking all this into consideration, I know there were several crofters in the Colony who, directly after they had threshed their grain, were in a position to pay the full amount, owing by them to the Board, on account of this year's annual repayment, and several other crofters who could have paid a portion of the instalment due. It is most important the crofter should understand that he has to meet his obligations to the Board. I have used every means in my power to persuade them, and have failed. I now feel it my duty as the Board's agent to recommend that, where I consider the crofter to be in a position to pay, and will not be allowed to take legal steps to compel him to do so. I feel sure one example will only be necessary to show the crofters that the prevailing opinion in the settlement "that the Home Government does not expect to receive from them the money advanced" is false.

In conclusion I beg to say that on my several visits to the Colony I did not hear one complaint made against the country: all liked it and saw their way to become, in the near future, independent farmers.

The last three seasons have taught the crofters how necessary it is to properly stack the grain harvested and to have it threshed and marketed early: and the advantage of having summer, fallow, and fall ploughing done. This knowledge having been gained by every crofter cannot help but be beneficial and tend to make him a successful farmer.

The experience gained and the large amount of fall ploughing done, with the good seed the crofters have for spring sowing, argues well for the season of 1893.



## SALTCOATS.

I have the honour to forward to you for the information of the Board my official report of the crofters (1889) located, near Saltcoats, Assiniboia, North West Territories.

## CROFTERS INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.

These reports contain the following information, for years 1890-1-2, viz., Lien number, name, location, nature of buildings and improvements made on each homestead, acreage, average yield of grain and roots, live stock number and age, poultry, farm implements, and general remarks.

This year's (1892) low average per acre of wheat and oats, can only be accounted for by late sowing, no summer fallow, or fall ploughing having been done, and as the land had to be prepared in the spring, the rainy season was almost over before the ground was ready to receive the seed, consequently the grain sown was not far enough advanced to be benefited by the spring rains. The hot winds during the months of May and June wilted the plants, and great mischief was done by the visit of two electric storms accompanied by hail, which beat down the grain. This discouraged many of the crofters, and they allowed their cattle to roam over the crops, which appeared to them to be hopelessly ruined, when in reality they had reached that stage of maturity to only require rain to revive them, to fill and head out: this rain came shortly after the hailstorm, and on one homestead that was properly fenced, and where the cattle were not allowed to destroy the crops, the very fair average of 20 bushels to the acre was realised.

The root crop was a very fair one, but I am sorry to inform the Board, that owing to the very cold winter, we have just passed through the greater number of the crofters have had their roots, which were stored in their cellars, destroyed by frost.

From the above explanation it will be seen that the ailure of crops in the Colony was not altogether the

fault of the climate. Other settlers farming in the immediate vicinity had good crops and so might the crofters, had they not become discouraged and allowed their cattle to devastate the fields; they would have had grain to sell, beside what was required for seed and gristing purposes.

As matters now stand I feel compelled to petition the Board for permission to expend \$100.00 upon seed-potatoes and grain, in order that those crofters whose crops were utter failures and now have land prepared, may sow their fields. If allowed, I can purchase seed at Saltcoats, and it is presumed that the amount mentioned as requisite could be taken from the funds remaining to the credit of the account number "one" also that the crofters could be required to give notes payable on demand for the receipt of seed, potatoes, and grain. If this request is granted by the Board, I earnestly ask that a *cab* be sent me to that effect, in order that I may obtain the seed in good time."

## LIVE STOCK.

Since January there has been a serious loss of horned stock all over Manitoba and the North-West Territories. I am thankful to be able to inform the Board that the loss in the colony has been, so far, very small.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The causes of the crofters abandoning their homesteads has been set out, as far as I was able to ascertain in their individual reports. It is to be regretted that they have left the colony, as I feel sure an independent future was in store for most of them, had they but been true to the stock and homesteads given them. I do not consider that the Board will lose seriously by their abandoning. The chattels and cattle returned by them will be disposed of to the best advantage and their homesteads will, in the near future, bring the Board the full amount of their indebtedness."

APPENDIX "B."

KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

STATEMENT "A."—HEADS OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG MEN, 1892.

Lien Number.	Young Men.	Name.	Acres under Cultivation, 1890.										Acres under Cultivation, 1891.										Acres under Cultivation, 1892.															
			Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres		Breaking for		Grand total		Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres		Breaking for		Grand total		Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres		Breaking for		Grand total	
			Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.		
1		William Macleod	34	374	5	80		36	15	51	45	675	2	42		4	73	47	22	693	65	220	5	95	1	110		71	5	76		71	5	76				
2	34	Malcolm McIver																																				
3		Donald McDonald	35	567			35	18	64	44	880	7	245			31	63	20	711	60	420	10	100	3	80		70	9	80		70	9	80					
4		Samuel Graham																																				
5		John McKay	36	360	1	45		37	15	52	50	800	4	100		59	54	25	791	70	700	10	250	3	60		80	29	110		80	29	110					
6		Norman Graham	28	308	2	60		30	19	49	40	800	4	173		62	44	20	614	60	950	4	204	3	71		64	10	75		64	10	75					
7		William McLeod	6	120				6	20	26	26	390					26	30	56	55	450				1	100	56	10	63		56	10	63					
8		John Nicholson	55	1,045				55	30	85	70	1,120	15	690		60	86	35	1,203	100	900	19	760	1	75		120		120		120		120					
9		John McLean																																				
10		Murdo McLeod																																				
11		John Campbell	33	328	2	22		33	14	49	50	700	2			47	51	55	401	35	175	5	175	1	79		41	9	50		41	9	50					
12		Angus Graham	9	135				9	23	32	27	810					27	24	51	50	650				1	110	51	9	60		51	9	60					
13		John McKenzie	34	340	2	30		34	18	54	47	1,175	3	171		90	50	16	663	60	720	6	300	1	110	67	8	75		67	8	75						
14		Andrew Graham																																				
15		John McLeod	38	418				38	4	42	30	624	3	150		72	42	10	523	50	450	2	70	3	67		52	23	55		52	23	55					
16		William McLeod	16	225				16	9	24	32	448					32	28	55	40	360																	
17		John McLeod	16	225				16	6	21	20	260					20	43	68	50	600																	
18		Lewis McLeod																																				
19		Kenneth McAuley	43	602	2	78		43	15	60	45					90	48	20	681	60	600	8	360	3	77		68	21	90		68	21	90					
20		John McAuley	6	108				6	6	12	20																											
21		Neil Munro																																				
22		Angus McDonald	30	510	2	0		30	20	52	50	750				00	50	34	844	60	540	23	575	13	140		84	9	91		84	9	91					
23		John McKenzie	6	60				6		6	6	96																										



KILLARNEY—continued.

Lien Number.	Heads.	Young Men.	Name.	Acres under Cultivation, 1890.						Acres under Cultivation, 1891.						Acres under Cultivation, 1892.														
				Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.										
				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Total Acres.	Breaking for 1891.	Grand total 1891.						
25			Angus Morrison	35	425	8	81	4	75	854	5	403	46	920	1	100	484	10	593	40	450	10	310	1	87	51	30	51		
26			Archibald Morrison	10	160					10		19	425					20	45	399	45	399				45			45	
27			Donald McKinnon	45	569	5	225	3	60	504		564	50	1550		75	604	20	503	70	1200	10	410	1	72	51		51		
28			Catherine McKinnon	7	126					7		22	170					6	36	210	20	210				20	16		36	
29			Kenneth McKinnon	5						5	143	104	320					20	35	300	30	300				30	15		45	
30			Donald Stewart	60	1560	10	350	4	75	704	30	1004	70	1540	10	350	4	65	894	30	1104	50	900	10	500	1	55	101	116	
31			Kenneth Stewart	6	120					6	16	10	15	210				15	10	300	25	300					25	10		35
32			William McLeod	6	120					6	10	16	16	255				16	10	150	26	150					26	15		41
33			Ronald McKay	40	720	2	80	4	63	424	25	674	60	1,500	5	210	4	70	654	25	604	80	800	10	300	3	31	604	254	116
34			Dougal McKenzie	35	535	2	80	4	60	374	12	494	47	845	2	74	4	574	40	614	50	1,000	9	405	1	56	60	20	80	
35			Donald McKenzie	5	100					5	12	17	27	384				27	15	430	43	430	3	81					43	
36			John McKay	5	90					5	25	20	30	480				20	20	150	50	150					50	15		65
37			Hugh Morrison	10	170					10	15	25	20	300				20	15	350	35	350					35	25		60
38			Roderick McKay	30	645	15	45			374	7	444	40	700	4	164	3	55	444	20	644	60	840	4	108	3	50	644	184	83
39			John McKay	54	85					54	9	144	11	250				11	11	280	28	280					28	2		30
40			Bannatyne McKinnon	43	692	2	56			45	23	65	65	1,300	3	144	3	55	684	40	1084	70	840	10	400	1	33	51	30	111
41			Kenneth McMillan	8	112					8	10	15	15	216				12	12	200	20	200	4	204				24		24
42			Kenneth McLeod	32	514					32	18	20	50	1,000				55	504	5	584	55	715	2	54	1	52	58	12	70
43			John Fraser	30	600					30	15	454	40	1,040				71	404	20	604	60	300			3	62	606	206	90
44			Donald Fraser	5	85					5	13	20	14	550	6	210		20	7	162	27	162					27			27
Totals				1,334	90,324	74	2105	94	1702	1,426	8,351	2,245	21,220	26,074	164	5,418	144	2,035	2,255	1,550	3,545	4,054	31,250	301	3,406	257	3,941	3,415	7,501	4,186

G. B. BORRADALE,  
Agent.

RECAPITULATION.

	Wheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.			Total Value of Farm Produce.	Total Acres under Cultivation.	Total Breaking, Backsetting, and Summer Fallow.	Grand Total.
	Acres.	Yield.	Autumn Market Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Autumn Market Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Autumn Market Value.				
For season 1890 -	1,336 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,324	\$ 12,194.40	74	2,168	\$ 433.60	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,762	\$ 387.64	\$ 13,015.64	1,420	825 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,245 $\frac{3}{4}$
For season 1891 -	2,120	36,974	12,940.90	164	5,819	1,163.80	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,013	363.34	14,467.04	2,295 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,250	3,545 $\frac{1}{4}$
For season 1892 -	3,089	31,599	14,219.55	301	9,406	1,881.20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,041	699.43	16,800.18	3,415 $\frac{1}{2}$	780 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,196

G. B. BORRADAILE,  
Agent.

KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

STATEMENT "B."—HEADS OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG MEN, 1892.

Lien Number.		Live Stock on Farm.																								Total			
Heads.	Members.	Horses.						Oxen.						Cows.						Total I. C. B. Cows.				Total Steers.					
1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	
1														1												1			0
	34																												14
2																													3
	54																												5
4																													6
																													8
5																													2
	35																												6
6																													2
																													6
7																													2
	56																												3
8																													0
																													3
9																													8
	38																												2
10																													7
																													2
11																													2
																													9
	8																												—



KILLARNEY CROFTERS—continued.

Lien Number.		Name.	Live Stock on Farm.														Total.																				
Heads.	Members.		Horses.			Total Horses.			Oxen.			Total L. C. B. Oxen.			Total Oxen.			Total I. C. B. Cows.			Cows.			Total Cows.			Helpers.			Total Helpers.			Steers.			Total Steers.	
			1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.		1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800.	1801.	1802.	Total.			
		Alexander Morrison							2																						3						
	65	John Morrison							2																						2						
	62	Angus Morrison							2	2																		1			16						
25		Archibald Morrison		2																											1						
	66	Donald McKinnon																		2											1						
26		Catherine McKinnon																													17						
	67	Kenneth McKinnon								2																					6						
	48	Donald Stewart																													23						
27		Kenneth Stewart		1																											2						
	49	William McLeod								2																					2						
	68	Ronald McKay																													2						
28		Dugald McKenzie																													9						
29		Donald McKenzie																													8						
	69	John McKay																													5						
	70	Hugh Morrison																													4						
	71	Roderick McKay																													2						
30		John McKay																													13						
	72	Bannatyne McKinnon																													1						
31		Kenneth McMillan																													6						
	50	Kenneth McLeod																													2						
32		John Fraser																													18						
33		Donald Fraser																													4						
	51	Totals	3	31	41	74	86	40	14	44	21	76	36	1	1	1	33	21	17	13	48	30	16	15	50	23	18	21	66	586							

G. B. BORRAIDALE,  
Agent.



## RECAPITULATION.

	Horses.		Oxen.		Cows.		Heifers.		Steers.		Oxen, I. C. B.		Cows, I. C. B.	
	No.	Average Price.	No.	Average Price.	No.	Average Price.	No.	Average Value.	No.	Average Value.	No.	Average Value.	No.	Average Value.
For season 1890	3	\$ 525.00	14	\$ 840.00	21	\$ 630.00	30	\$ 540.00	29	\$ 580.00	56	2,240.00	36	\$ 1,080.00
For season 1891	31	5,425.00	44	2,640.00	17	510.00	16	288.00	18	360.00	54	2,160.00	33	990.00
For season 1892	41	7,175.00	21	1,260.00	13	390.00	15	270.00	21	420.00	40	1,000.00	33	990.00

G. B. BORRADAILE,  
Agent.





SALTICCOAT'S CROFTERS.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Homesteads.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking.	Grand Total.	Tons of Hay Cut.	Live Stock on Homesteads.												Remarks.				
	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.					Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Chickens.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.		Pigs.	Sheep.		
Salticcoats Homestead :																											
For 1892 -	372	-	238	-	22½	-	637½	137½	774½	680		2	79	-	77	28	67	52	10	889	-	-	-	-	31	8	9
For 1891 -	271½	-	223½	-	19½	3592	514½	178½	692½	711		2	76	-	69	21	64	47	17	724	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Increase -	100½	-	14½	-	3½	-	123	-	81½	-		-	3	-	8	4	3	5	-	135	-	-	-	-	28	6	4
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41½	-	30		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[November, 1893.]