

THE SIX GOVERNMENT OFFICES

of so many different departments of the Dominion Government as are represented in the province, make the following exhibits, all of which show a cheering increase from year to year.

A word of explanation, I would here give in regard to the Dominion Savings Bank, and that is that there are none save at such points as they have Deputy Receiver Generals, which are usually in connection with the Dominion land office. I would also here take the opportunity to note what a difference it makes in public officers, whether their continuance in such office is for an uncertain time, depending upon the re-election of their member of congress or senator, or the influence he may have after he gets there, as in the United States, where appointments are made wholly for political reasons; or as it is in Canada where they are made for life or good behaviour, and where efficiency, diligence and courtesy form the reasons for their continued retention and advancement. I have yet to meet the first Dominion or Provincial official, who was not at least officially a gentleman.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

of Manitoba makes the following exhibit:

"Manitoba was admitted into the confederation of the Dominion of Canada on the 16th of July, 1870. The new Custom House was completed in the autumn of 1875 and occupied in April following. The following are the present officers: G. B. Spencer, collector; John Emslee, chief clerk; G. H. Young, C. N. Bell, clerks; C. U. Lindsay, appraiser; R. I. Jones, G. D. McVicar, landing waiters.

Out-post at North Pembina, F. T. Bradley, deputy collector; Wm. Mills, landing waiter and clerk; and E. G. Simcox.

Out-post at York Factory, Hudson Bay, Joseph Porteus, deputy collector.

Out-post opposite Smuggler Point, N. T. W. P. Leslie, preventive officer.

The above out-posts are under the survey of the collector of customs, Port of Winnipeg. The old Assiniboine tariff of 4 per cent ad valorem, and 25 cents per gallon on ale, wine and spirits, was continued in force till the 30th June, 1874, subsequent to that date the Dominion tariff of 17 1/2 per cent, ad valorem, on general goods and on spirits of \$1.20 per imperial gallon etc., has been in force. All goods imported from Great Britain, pay the same rate of duty as from any foreign country.

Below find statement of the ad valorem value of goods annually imported into this Province, and the duty collected thereon, between the 15th July 1870 and the 30th June 1872, and each subsequent year except that of 1877:

	Foreign goods.	Duty thereon.
To 30th June, 73, 3 years...	\$1,418,585.00	\$47,836.90
To 30th June, 74, 1 year...	1,028,150.00	48,073.46
To 30th June, 75, 1 year...	9,693,659.00	87,473.97
To 30th June, 76, 1 year...	1,977,905.00	171,492.86
To 30th June, 77, 1 year...	1,735,426.00	255,045.58
To 30th June, 78, 1 year...	1,914,888.00	192,480.35
To 30th June, 79, 1 year...	1,171,105.00	233,630.18
To 31st Dec, 79, 6 months...	489,460.00	91,059.32

The above is exclusive of duty paid on goods received from the other Provinces of the Dominion.

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

For year ending 30th June, 1873.....	\$129,599.00
For year ending 30th June, 1874.....	296,998.00
For year ending 30th June, 1875.....	397,783.00
For year ending 30th June, 1876.....	668,988.00

For year ending 30th June, 1876.....	770,998.00
For year ending 30th June, 1877.....	983,918.00
For year ending 30th June, 1878.....	745,299.00
For 6 mos. ending 31st Dec., 1878.....	306,167.00

Large quantities of furs are now sent to Canadian markets, and so do not appear in the regular exports, but wheat, &c., is taking the place of the fur, which accounts for the total value of exports remaining about the same.

A rough series of statistics kept in this office gives the following as the value of goods brought here from other parts of Canada:

For 1 year ending 30th June, 1878...	\$ 697,774.00
For 1 year ending 30th June, 1879...	1,374,311.00

The latter table shows the growth of interprovincial trade. Their current year, from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879, shows to date, March 1st, a large increase over last year.

Navigation is still kept up by the Hudson Bay Co. in Hudson's Bay (Arctic Ocean), some five vessels per year coming in there, but as the output of York Factory, at the mouth of Nelson River (the outlet of Lake Winnipeg), is the only port there, in the Winnipeg Customs District, I can



ENGINE AND HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE. See Page 28.

only give the figures from there. Its exports, furs mostly, are about \$80,000 to \$100,000, and imports, of course, much less.

The following is a statement of the business, officers, and opportunities offered by the

DOMINION LAND DEPARTMENT,

in Manitoba and the Northwest:

The Dominion land office, Winnipeg, was erected in the summer of 1875 for the accommodation of the government offices for the survey and granting of the lands in the Northwest Territories.

These lands are under the control of a special branch of the Department of the Interior. The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, Premier and Minister of the Interior, being the responsible head, and Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General, chief of the branch, charged with the survey, settlement and management of all lands vested in the Dominion Government.

The offices at Winnipeg, with branch offices at Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Little Saskatchewan and Pembina Mountain, have the disposal of these lands, each being in charge of an agent and the following staff:

Winnipeg, Donald Codd, agent of Dom. Lands, A. J. Belch, sec. agent of Dom. Lands, Roger Goulet, local

agent, do; Portage La Prairie, Augustus Mills, do; Emerson, George Newcomb, do; Pembina Mountain, H. Landerkin, do; Little Saskatchewan, Alex. Jaffrey, do; G. F. Newcomb and A. Neabit, timber inspectors; Winnipeg office, R. H. Hunter, accountant, M. Wood, A. Sabine and A. E. Fisher, clerks, and H. Powell, messenger.

The survey office, also accommodated in the same building, is in charge of Mr. A. D. Whitteher, D. L. S. Inspector of surveys, assisted by C. D. Rickards, draughtsman.

The Dominion Land Office was created by act of Parliament passed on the 14th of April, 1872, and the office at Winnipeg was opened in the following summer. Since that time the following lands have been taken up:

Statement showing total acreage of land disposed of since the establishment of the Dominion Land Office, at Winnipeg, to Oct. 31st, 1878.		Year.
From establishment of office to Oct. 31, 1873	10,000	Homesteads.
From Oct. 31st, 1873 to Oct. 31st, 1874	10,000	No. of Acres.
From Oct. 31st, 1874 to Oct. 31st, 1875	10,000	Presumption.
From Oct. 31st, 1875 to Oct. 31st, 1876	10,000	No. of Acres.
From Oct. 31st, 1876 to Oct. 31st, 1877	10,000	Sales.
From Oct. 31st, 1877 to Oct. 31st, 1878	10,000	No. of Acres.
From Oct. 31st, 1878 to Oct. 31st, 1879	10,000	M. B. Warrants.
From Oct. 31st, 1879 to Oct. 31st, 1880	10,000	No. of Acres.
From Oct. 31st, 1880 to Oct. 31st, 1881	10,000	Forest tree Culture.
From Oct. 31st, 1881 to Oct. 31st, 1882	10,000	No. of Acres.
From Oct. 31st, 1882 to Oct. 31st, 1883	10,000	Grand total.

Showing a gain of over 50 per cent from 1877.

The above table does not include the 1,400,000 acres allotted to the half-breeds, under Manitoba act, which have already been made.

When it is considered that the total area of the lands known to be fit for cultivation is estimated at 875,184,000 acres, of which 10,680,389 acres are already surveyed, it will be seen that the amount taken up is comparatively trifling.

The Dominion Homestead law is of the most liberal character. Every actual settler is entitled to enter one quarter section of 160 acres as a homestead, for which he receives a patent on proof of three years residence and cultivation.

He may at the same time enter by pre-emption, any adjacent quarter section, the patent for which will issue to him on payment of \$1.00 per acre, when he has completed his homestead duties and he may enter a quarter section for forest tree cultivation, and obtain a Free Patent for it at the expiration of six years, on proof of having planted ten acres of trees during four years subsequent to the year of entry.

Even more liberal terms than the above can be made with the approval of the Minister of the Interior in case of immigrants who come in communities, or under the auspices of societies, &c. &c.

The ordinary Dominion Lands are open for sale at the rate of one dollar per acre, payable in cash, script or military bounty warrants.