

institutions of the country. I would suggest that the exchange respectfully urge on the government of the Northwest Territories the necessity of at once taking such steps as will give to the general public and trade the benefit of the issuance of regular crop bulletins, as at present we have practically no official information concerning the products of the territories. From private sources we learn that the expected yields of wheat alone in the Northwest Territories this year will reach about 4,000,000 bushels.

RAILWAYS.

Consequent upon the continued development of this country, branch railways have been extended in the most important sections. During the past year the Canadian Pacific railway has put in operation a branch line 190 miles long, running from Calgary to Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, which has opened up a country admirably adapted for mixed farming, which after all is the true and proper system of farming in any country. A branch road starting from Kennedy to the Souris coal fields, 150 miles in length, is in course of construction, 115 miles of which is now actually under operation; this branch will not only open a new tract of agricultural land for settlement, but will place cheap fuel within the reach of almost every settler in the province of Manitoba. The supplying of this fuel will be an accomplished fact in the early part of next summer, and should prove an important element in inducing immigrants and settlers. The extension of the Deloraine line to Napinka, on the Souris branch, a distance of 18 miles, is also under construction, and will be completed, I understand, in the early part of next summer. The Glenboro or Southwestern colonization branch, has been extended six miles this past season. With the completion of the branches now under construction, there will be but few settlers in the province of Manitoba, beyond the distance that it is profitable for farming to be done. We have in this province some 1,400 miles of railroad, including the Great Northwest Central lately placed in operation. This is truly a remarkable record of progress for a country opened up but a few short years ago. The regularity and efficiency of the service rendered by the different railways is really creditable, in view of the immense volume of grain which is presented for transport and required to be removed in a comparatively short space of time. As an instance of this I may mention that the quantity of wheat inspected at Winnipeg alone during the month of December last was 1,560,000 bushels.

New Fishing Regulations.

The following sections from the new fishing regulations are worth a careful perusal by all Manitobans:

1. There shall be two kinds of licenses for fishing in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, to be designated "commercial licenses" and "domestic licenses"; which licenses shall be issued to resident British subjects only, and who are the actual owners of the fishing gear included in such license.

4. The fee payable on a "commercial license" for gill-net shall be, for every fishing tug included in such license, \$20, and in addition a fee of \$2 for every 1,000 yards of net included

in the license, and for every sailing, trading, or fishing boat, included in a "commercial license," a fee of \$10 shall be paid, which shall include a limit of 3,000 yards of net to each boat, but in no case shall a "commercial license" be granted to any one company, firm, trader or person for the use of more than in the whole 12,000 yards of net, and no company, firm, trader, or persons shall have, or be interested in more than one "commercial license."

5. To prevent the great destruction of fish, in many cases unfit for the market, or for human food, caused by catching them in gill nets during inclement weather, "commercial license" for gill-net fishing in Lake Winnipeg will not be granted after the season of 1893.

6. Every farmer, settler or bona fide fisherman, Indian or half-breed, who is an actual resident of the locality where he proposes to fish, shall be entitled to a "domestic license." The holder of a "domestic license" (except in the case of a license for seine fishing), shall be entitled to fish with not more than 300 yards of net. A fee of \$2 shall be paid for each "domestic license."

Applicants for "domestic license" shall describe in their applications the locality, and the nets or other apparatus which they desire included in their license, and also the kinds of fish they desire to be licensed to catch.

A "domestic" fishing license may be granted for any of the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest territories; provided, however, that no description of net or other fishing apparatus, whatsoever, shall be used under a "domestic" or other license, within a radius of half a mile of the mouth or outlet of any river, or stream, flowing into or out of any of the lakes of Manitoba or the Northwest territories.

7. The holder of a "domestic license" for net fishing for sturgeon, shall be entitled to use not more than 300 yards of gill-net, with a mesh of not less than 12 inches extension measure.

A fee of \$2 shall be paid for each such license.

8. The holder of a "domestic license" for seine fishing shall be entitled to use a seine net exceeding 60 yards in length, with the mesh not less than four inches extension measure.

A fee of \$25 shall be paid for each such license.

9. No "commercial" or "domestic license" shall be issued until the fees therefor have been paid; such fees being payable strictly in advance.

10. Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus, without leases or licenses, is prohibited in the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest territories.

11. The following shall be the close seasons during which the several fish herein mentioned shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession by anyone whomsoever:—

(1.) Whitefish, salmon trout or lake trout, and tullibee, between the 5th day of October and the 15th December in each year, both days inclusive:

(2.) Pickerel (dore), gold eyes, pike, mulllets, and maskinonge, between 15th April and 15th May, both days inclusive.

(3.) Speckled trout of every kind, between 15th September and 1st May, both days inclusive:

(4.) Sturgeon, between 15th May and 15th July in each year, both days inclusive:

13. All licenses shall be issued annually and shall be in force for the periods hereinafter mentioned, subject, however, to the laws and regulations that may from time to time be in force respecting close seasons, viz:— "Commercial licenses" from 1st May to 4th October following, both days inclusive; "domestic licenses" from the 15th December to 4th October following, both days inclusive.

15. Lime, chemical substances, or drugs, poisonous matter, dead, or decaying fish, offal of fish, saw-dust and mill rubbish, or any other deleterious substances, shall not be thrown into, or be allowed to pass into, or be left to remain in any water frequented by fish in Manitoba and the Northwest territories: and any person violating this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

16. These regulations shall apply to Indians and half-breeds, as well as to settlers and all other persons: provided always, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may from time to time set apart for the exclusive use of the Indians, such waters as he may deem necessary, and may grant to Indians or their bands, free licenses to fish during the close season, for themselves or their bands, for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for the purpose of sale, barter or traffic.

17. The use of explosive materials of any kind to catch or kill fish is prohibited in the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the use of spears, grapnel-hooks, no-gogs, nishagins and fire-arms for killing fish is also prohibited.

Provided always, that special licenses may be issued to Indians or Indian bands permitting them to catch and kill fish in the manner specified in such license for the sole purpose of providing themselves or their bands with food.

18. No trader, peddler, hawker, or any other person whomsoever, shall engage in buying, trading, or otherwise obtain or be in possession of fish of any description, caught or killed by Indians, half-breeds, or any other person whomsoever, on any Indian reserve, or elsewhere, during the close season fixed by law, and in which Indians are permitted by license or otherwise to catch fish for the sole purpose of providing food for themselves or their bands.

19. For the information of persons obtaining licenses under these regulations, every license shall have the regulations printed upon it.

20. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries having determined that it is necessary in the public interest, every dam, slide, or other obstruction, made or to be made, across or in any river or stream in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, shall have the necessary fish-pass as provided by section 13 of the Fisheries Act, and no net or any other device shall be used to catch or kill fish, or obstruct their passage up or down any river or stream within 200 yards of any such dam, slide, sluice or fish pass therein, nor in any other parts of such rivers and streams, without leaving at least one-half of the main channel thereof wholly freed from the operations of any such net, or other device, as aforesaid.

21. These regulations shall supersede all former regulations heretofore made under the Fisheries Act, which relate to the fisheries in the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada, and such former regulations are hereby repealed.