

storey in height. This firm will continue as heretofore the repairing of boilers and machinery and the building of threshing machines, stationary boilers and some lines of wood work, and as they are enlarging their plant, they intend adding other lines in order to run full time summer and winter. One of these new lines of manufacture is a flaring mill, to be known as the "Perfection." This is a new patent, and will have a capacity of 100 tons of oats per hour. The threshing engine they have been making has been giving every satisfaction, so much so, that they feel they can dispose of all they can make, and they are looking forward to turning out about 25 boilers and engines for next year. They have had 40 men at work all summer, and run a night shift part of the time.

The Hanbury Manufacturing Co. has a sawmill and shingle and shod factory here, and also a large business throughout this country. In fact, for the last season all run over 100,000 feet.

A. Kelly & Co. have a flour mill of 250 barrels daily capacity and also an oatmeal mill.

Brandon can also claim to possess

farm work, etc. There are four pump-factories here, a soda water factory, brewery and some other establishments.

In addition to these, there are a number of wholesale jobbing firms having branches here, as well as some local firms which do a jobbing business, and the number of these is ever on the increase, so that Brandon is steadily growing in importance as a distributing point.

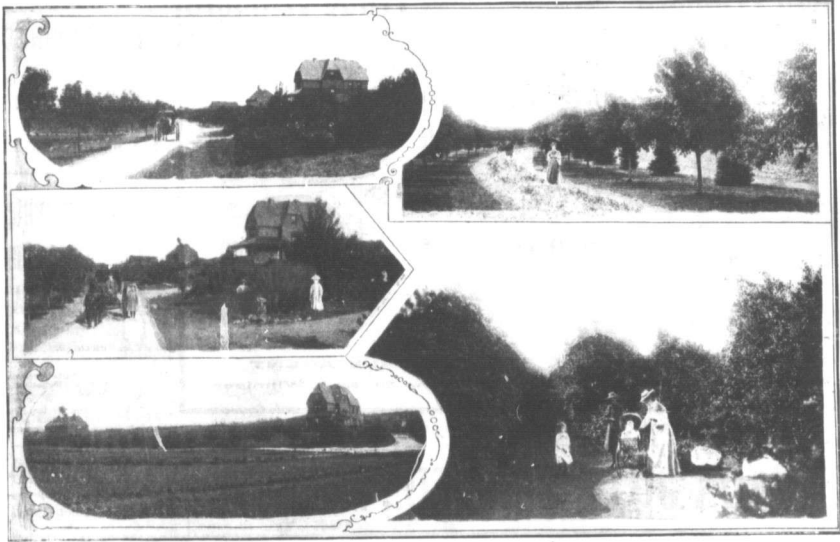
Another important point to the business men, in addition to the railway accommodation, is the banking facilities, and in this respect, also, Brandon is well supplied. There are four chartered banks doing business here: the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Imperial Bank of British North America, and Bank of Hamilton, as well as two private banks.

Brandon is the centre of a magnificent grain belt, and in the early days in the history of Manitoba, farmers living 40 or 50 miles from this point would send their grain here. Of course, as railways were built elevators were placed at all the stations, so that only the farmers living in the immediate vicinity now market their grain here.

Trap Fishing in the Pacific.

A question of no small importance is receiving a large share of attention in British Columbia just now, says the Toronto Globe. At a particular season of the year the salmon appear in great numbers in the Strait of Juan de Fuca on their journey to the spawning grounds up the Fraser River. The shoals of fish are partly in Canadian and partly in American waters. Within the jurisdiction of Canada strict regulations are enforced with the purpose of preventing destructive fishing. One of the things that is forbidden is trap-fishing. This need not be minutely described, but it consists of throwing out a net at a certain angle to the current, so that the fish swimming not far from the shore are deflected into enclosed spaces and are thus virtually impounded. An efficient method is the use of a senda tug to the traps and takes whatever number of fish his cannery can conveniently handle. The fish live for days in the traps without injury, but of course if left too long would die. Care is taken, however, to remove them frequently enough to make loss in this way quite

to preserve an industry that the country is likely to lose anyhow. But it is not admitted that the permission of trap-fishing would have the effect feared. If it would have a tendency to prevent a sufficient number of fish getting to the spawning grounds, the first effect of this diminution of the run would fall on the American canners, for it is claimed that the fish enter the strait close to the shore of Vancouver Island, and it is only as they get well within the strait that they spread out into American waters. If the effect of traps at the entrance to the strait would be to prevent the fish going to the Fraser River, the first place where their absence would be noticed would be the American fishing ground. This, it may be said, would put the Americans in the mood to negotiate in regard to the matter, but it would then be too late, for once traps were built and factories established there could be no turning back unless an agreement were made before we actually abrogate our regulation, the American fisherman will have to take his chance of a greatly depleted catch and all other more difficult conditions for prosecuting his industry.



BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM

the largest marble works in Manitoba. This is the property of Somerville & Co., who have an extensive business reaching all points in this country. They have a very complete plant, the most of the work being done by steam power, which not only reduces the expense, but assures a high grade of work.

The Brandon Creamery Co., which has been operating a creamery here for two years, was changed to a limited company last May, and is now known as the Brandon Creamery and Supply Co. Limited. The capacity has also been increased to 3,000 lbs. a day.

From January to the beginning of this month, they turned out 21,000 lbs. of butter, the largest output for one month being 57,000 lbs. in July.

Ramey & Co. have a clear factory turning out good brands of cigars, which are shipped in large numbers to all parts of Manitoba.

About a year ago W. A. Quarr had a factory for the manufacture of tents, awnings, mattresses, overalls, etc. W. W. Caerthers has changed his lines of manufacture somewhat, and now makes galley poles, coats, gauntlets, sheepskin lined coats for

but even so, a large quantity of wheat is still handled through the nine elevators.

Just on the outskirts of Brandon the Dominion government has established an experimental farm, which, under the management of S. A. Bedford, has done a good service in demonstrating to the farmers the best methods of cultivating their lands, as well as finding out the grains, fruits, shrub, trees, etc., best suited to the conditions of Manitoba.

The annual fair, which has been held here for some years past, has also done a great deal in the interests of agriculture, its exhibits demonstrating in a forcible manner to the thousands of visitors the possibilities of this country.

The potato crop in North and South Dakota and Minnesota is reported to be only a fair one, Michigan and Wisconsin have average crops, while the crops in the Southern States is very light, some estimates placing it at 25 per cent of normal. In consequence of these facts the Minneapolis market is reported to be in an unsettled condition.

rare. This method of catching salmon is legal in the Canadian waters, on the ground that so great a number of fish would be prevented from reaching the spawning ground that the whole industry would in time be endangered.

Whether this is sound or not, the British Columbians say, need scarcely be inquired into, for if matters remain in the present shape British Columbia will soon have no interest in the fishery. The situation is that trap-fishing is legal in the State of Washington, the result being that every rood of water over which the fish run in United States waters is covered with traps. This is so much more fruitful and convenient a way of catching fish than by the ordinary gill-net that the United States canner gets his fish at about 2 1/2 cents a fish, while 12 1/2 cents is about the cost to the Canadian canner. This uneven competition cannot last long, and there has been in consequence an agitation started for the removal of the prohibition on traps, unless the regulation is enforced on both sides of the boundary line. The argument is used that there is really no object in making sacrifices

The matter is one deserving of close and immediate inquiry for there would not be much chance in making strenuous efforts to perpetuate an industry that was bound to pass into other hands in any event.

The total number of failures in Canada last week was 24 as against 17 the week before and 35 in the same week a year ago.

It is said that the Romans gave to the city of London a system of municipal laws and institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day, and the Lord Mayor is the direct descendant, under a different title, of one of the magistrates they created. When William the Conqueror came over, the official cognomen was "Portreeve," which he changed to the Norman name "Balliv," while in 1189 this was again changed to "Mayor." The title of "Lord Mayor" dates from the reign of Edward III., who first bestowed it upon Sir Thomas Lorge in 1354. The office has been filled by annual election ever since the time of King John.