

## To Prevent Prairie Fires.

The Dominion government has issued a notice, signed by E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry, to the effect that the law for the prevention of prairie and forest fires in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Columbia, will be rigidly enforced. The law was brought into force in the past, and the risk every settler runs if carelessness in the settling of fires be not checked, fully justifies the course contemplated, and residents of the West are earnestly asked to co-operate in every way possible with the government officers in their efforts to enforce the law, violation of the provisions of which may entail penalties varying from \$5 to \$300, besides liability for civil damages.

As preventive measure, the public are asked to observe the following precautions:

- (1) In building a camp fire, choose a place that is sheltered from the wind, and clear away any excess of inflammable material surrounding it.
- (2) Be sure thoroughly to extinguish your camp fire before leaving it.
- (3) Be careful not to throw away a cigar stub or match on the prairie or in the woods before it is extinguished.
- (4) Settlers desiring to burn brush and log heaps in clearing their land must do so at proper seasons of the year, and not allow the fire to escape from their premises.
- (5) All employers of labor should see that their employees, whose work is in the open air, are furnished with copies of the Act respecting prairie and forest fires, or other instructions in regard thereto, as such employers are responsible for any violation of the law caused by their servants.

## New Fort William Industry.

Fort William, July 17.—On the 23rd inst. the ratemakers of Fort William will be asked to vote on a by-law authorizing a bonus of \$15,000 and exemption from taxation for a period of ten years to W. J. Copp and Harold E. Copp, who will be known as the Copp Foundry Co. The above com-

pany propose the erection in Fort William of a stove and range foundry, the mounting and machine shop of which is to be 48x100 ft. long and two stories high. A moulding shop 70x125 one story high, with an addition of cupola room, charging room and engine room for offices and storage. In consideration of the bonus and exemption from taxation the above building and have them in operation on or before June 1, 1903, and agree to have a melting capacity of six tons of iron per day and shall be capable of turning out twenty-five complete stoves or ranges per day. The company number of men the first year to equal 25 men for 165 days of ten hours each, and to increase the number by five men each year, and keep the works in operation 225 days of ten hours each. On their part the town agrees to pay the Copp Co. \$5,000 when the walls of the moulding and machine shop are up, \$5,000 upon completion of said buildings and the balance of \$5,000 within thirty days after works are in operation.

The buildings are to be of solid material must be erected within the limits of the town. If the by-law carries the town proposes to issue twenty debentures of the corporation of the amount of \$1,153.14.

Upon the acquirement of a site, which must be at least five acres in extent, the Copp Co. will deliver to the corporation a first mortgage on said land to include the buildings to be erected thereon to the amount of \$15,000 to become due on the 31st day of December, 1912, should the company default in any part of their agreement.

## Canadian Trade Returns.

Ottawa, July 17.—Canada's aggregate trade has passed the four hundred million mark and to-day the customs' returns for the year ending June 30 show the unprecedented figure of \$414,517,358 compared with \$37,689,105 last year, or an increase of \$36,877,653 or 72 per cent. over 1892, the best year of which the last government can boast.

The total import trade for the year was \$202,791,591 compared with \$131,225,339 last year in 1901-02 and \$121,705,020 in 1892. The export trade totalled \$198,105,240 compared with \$177,439,000 the previous twelve months. The following are the comparative figures for the three years mentioned:

|                | 1902          | 1901          | 1900          |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mines.....     | \$ 5,329,590  | \$ 3,982,573  | \$ 31,947,874 |
| Fisheries..... | 11,734,000    | 10,730,302    | 14,669,670    |
| Forest.....    | 20,252,910    | 20,000,857    | 22,118,429    |
| Agri-cl.....   | 21,736,499    | 26,499,327    | 29,246,433    |
| Agri-cl.....   | 20,495,250    | 20,977,263    | 20,251,663    |
| Man'frs.....   | 7,603,937     | 16,012,562    | 18,462,970    |
| Misc.....      | 5,602         | 44,462        | 22,209        |
| Total.....     | \$102,006,580 | \$117,341,115 | \$196,105,240 |

The export figures of foreign trade alone show a decrease of \$2,294,601. This trade, however, only refers to foreign goods handled by Canadian agencies and does not materially affect the Canadian trade. The import figures for the year were:

Durable goods, \$115,657,496, an increase of \$12,695,961 over the previous year.

Free goods, \$77,822,694, an increase of \$6,092,154 over 1901.

The duty collected totalled \$32,423,862 compared with \$29,128,552 the previous year, or \$3,295,310 an increase.

The aggregate trade for the month of June was \$47,574,763 compared with \$44,216,797. June of the previous year an increase of \$3,357,966. The total export trade for the month was \$23,179,295 compared with \$22,175,763 the same month last year. This was made up as follows:

The mine, \$5,329,596; fisheries, \$11,734,000; forest, \$20,252,914; animals and their products, \$5,255,328; agriculture, miscellaneous, \$2,000,919; manufactures, \$2,000,919.

The total imports for the month were: Durable goods, \$12,959,747; free goods, \$7,731,293; coin and bullion, \$1,326,713; duty collected, \$3,469,966.

C. E. Sonstrum, Canadian agent in Norway, reports that Canadian manufacturers are doing a large business as well as the Massey-Harris and Cockshu; Flow people.

## New Harvest Machinery Plant.

The surest sign of the progress of a country is the investment of capital by large corporations in permanent works, within its borders. For years the great harvesting company of Deering, with headquarters at Chicago, has been doing business in Canada, and this has been increasing to such an extent that they find it more than a passing shadow. The Deering Harvester Co. have in years gone by expended money in our country, but it was only what may be termed a "feeling" one, they are convinced that this business here, and have shown their good faith in the Dominion by purchasing considerable property.

Eastern papers contain advertisements calling for tenders for a new factory at Hamilton, Ont. Somewhat over a year ago this firm purchased the Jno. W. Mann plant at Brockville, Ont., but it proved too small to meet the requirements of their growing business. They looked about for a spot upon which to erect larger and more complete works. Hamilton secured the plan, and work will soon be under way on the large structure. Among the proposed new buildings are a machine erecting and paint shop 350 feet long, a grey iron foundry 300 feet long, and a wood room 240 feet long. The factory will be equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of a full line of harvesting goods used by Canadian farmers, and will have a capacity for 2,000 workmen.

The foundry of Myers & Pedler, on Dufferin avenue, Winnipeg, where house creating and iron fencing were manufactured, was gutted by fire this week. The loss is not stated. J. R. Clements owned the building.

The United Fruit and Produce Company, Winnipeg, has received its charter of incorporation. The names of those incorporated are F. E. Weldon, J. A. McKeehan, John Dyke, W. H. Stone, Aquila Hardy, B. H. Hooton, W. H. Hunter, J. G. Gallagher, W. A. Bartram, J. C. Hargrave, J. W. Horne, J. W. Cockburn, G. A. Bowes, J. G. Gowler, V. C. Kobold and W. A. Taylor.

YOU  
REAP  
DOLLARS



If You Have

MASSEY-HARRIS  
IMPLEMENTS

On Your Farm

Massey-Harris Farm Implements are made by Canadian Mechanics  
Canadian Mechanics consume the products of  
Canadian Farmers

It Pays every Canadian to Patronize HOME INDUSTRIES