

Prominent Implem Man Dead.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Mr. W. E. H. Massey died at 4 o'clock this afternoon of a fever, after an illness of a month, during the greater part of which time he had been in a semi-comatose condition.

He was born April 4, 1864, in the village of New Castle, Ont., where his father was late mayor of that city. He was in business as a manufacturer of agricultural implements. When Walter Massey was only 16 he removed from Canada to Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and also in the McKinley academy, where, in addition to the usual branches of a liberal education, he received a thorough training. In 1882 the business of the Massey Manufacturing company, which three years previously had been transferred to Toronto, and where a large factory had been built, had grown to such an extent that Mr. H. A. Massey returned to Canada to give it his closest attention, and brought his family with him. Walter, who had a predilection for literature, scientific research and mechanical engineering and who had further pursued his studies in these directions, entered Boston university in 1883. His elder brother, Thomas A. Massey, the general manager of the company, died in 1884, and he was at once called home to succeed him in the duties of the business. He became director and secretary-treasurer of the business. In 1887 and 1888 he made a tour of the world and established agencies of the works in many lands. In 1891 he assisted in forming the Zinco and the Harris company, and in 1896, on his father's death, became president of the company.

The late Mr. Massey was also president of the City Dairy company, Limited, Toronto, and the City Power Co., Limited, Brantford, director and secretary-treasurer of Massey & Massey Co., Limited, Hamilton, and director of the following companies: Bain & Co., Ltd., Woodstock; National Trust Co., the Carter-Cummins Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Insurance Agency of the Corporation, first vice-president of the Toronto board of trade. He was a member of the Ontario church and temperance societies, a regent of Victoria college, a trustee of the twentieth century club, a member of the Young Men's Bible league of the Central church. At his stock farm, "Dextonia," he had a fine herd of horses in Canada. Mr. Massey, formerly Miss Rustie Denton, of Boston, Miss., and four children, survived.

New Steel Corporation.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 28.—A special to the Leader from Youngstown, O., says: "With the opening of the new year will be organized one of the greatest steel corporations in the world. Capitalists in every city and throughout the Mahoning valley, who are experienced in the steel business, will be largely interested as stockholders in the new corporation. The men who are largely responsible for the great success of the underlying steel companies constituting the United States Steel corporation, who are the directors of the latter, will be prominently identified with the new. Independent steel corporations, which have raised large fortunes through their business and plants over the United States, are now concentrating the large stockholders in the new concern, the president of the corporation, and the capital stock will be \$2,000,000. Little doubt will be felt until a charter for the corporation is secured, under the laws of New Jersey."

Canadian Trade in Mining Machinery.

In his latest report to the Canadian Mining Institute, Secretary B. A. T. Bell says: "Coincident with the great expansion in mineral development in Canada has naturally been a correspondingly heavy trade in equipment, mining mills, and smelters with mining machinery and supplies, a business in which our Canadian manufacturers have more than held their own. The manufacture of many lines of high class mining machinery has grown rapidly during the last few years, and which we have throughout the Dominion. Our machinery establishments, which in point of engineering skill, equipment, and capacity to turn out the work, will compare favorably with the large works of our enterprising neighbors across the line. Natural gas has not yet begun to fill all the varied requirements of our mines and

smelters and a very large trade is done with the United States and other countries, as a reference to the following official statistics of the imports during the year ended June 30th last will show: During this period there were imported into the United States, including and smelting machinery of value of \$724,187, compared with \$209,500 in 1900, and \$320,757 imported in 1901, and \$1,287,700 brought in 1902. Of the free entries the United States supplied \$250,000, compared with \$10,380 in 1900. The distribution of this machinery was as follows in 1900:—Nova Scotia, \$20,000; British Columbia, \$182,027; Ontario, \$100,000; Quebec, \$30,001; New Brunswick, \$10,245; Manitoba, \$1,000; Northwest Territories, \$674; Yukon, \$3,754. These figures, however, convey but an approximate idea of the great importance of our mining industry in its relation to the trade and commerce of the country. For we find scattered throughout the trade and navigation records numerous entries not included in the statement.

A Disinfectant.

The Revista Minera Metalurgica y de Ingenieria, of Madrid, the leading journal of its class in Spain, speaking of prevention of incrustation of steam boilers, says:

The use of zinc to prevent the oxidation of iron in anodes and in anodes in steam boilers has greatly increased during recent years. Heretofore, zinc has been employed in the form of the only in the shape of raw pigs, but after many experiments made by the society of Engineers of the "Sociedad de la Vieille Montagne," which have since been confirmed by the British admiralty and a national french marine, and many great maritime companies, it has been established that compressed zinc in the form of thick plates for application as an inside boiler lining is greatly superior to the old method. In fact, the galvanic current developed transforms the pig or raw zinc into a more porous substance, and the metallic zinc molecules are isolated one from the other by the corrosion which is quickly produced, so that the intimate metallic contact, which causes the generation of the electric current, is destroyed. Compressed laminated zinc, on the contrary, resists the spongy internal corrosion, as it corrodes only the surface, being very slowly consumed and being capable of conducting the current as long as the metallic contact remains. The application of the laminated plates is very simple. They are applied to the walls of the boilers by means of strips and are so distributed that the galvanic action is exercised in an even way, when possible, over the entire surface of the iron. When oxidized is produced in any part of the boiler, it is because the protective zinc plate is too far away. By this employe it of pressed zinc the incrustation of the boilers is avoided, and at small cost.

Canadian Wood Pulp.

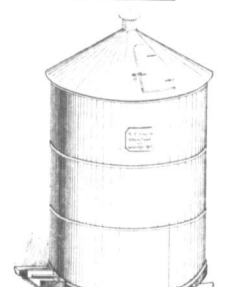
The Monthly Bulletin of the French Chamber of Commerce at Montreal indicates that the production of pulp or cellulose has within recent years become one of the most important industries of Canada. The pulp mills encountered no serious competition in the European markets, and its pulp was used in the various branches of the paper manufacturers. But a new competitor has now arisen, Canada, and especially the province of Quebec, is exceptionally suited to produce the pulp. Its immense forests contain an almost unlimited supply of the best substances suitable for being transformed into pulp paper. Moreover, all paper manufacturers admit that the white spruce of Canada yields a pulp which is superior to that of Norway and Sweden, and which commands in the English market particularly, a higher price than the produce of the Scandinavian peninsula. As to quality and quantity, Canada possesses great advantages over the United States concerning the manufacture of paper. Canada has a great many water routes which afford excellent means for floating the wood to the places of preparation. The report states that in 1890 France imported 80,073,311 kilos, of mechanical pulp, of which 17,215,954 of which 56,254,556 kilos, came from Sweden, and 5,045,350 kilos, from Germany. Of the same kind France imported 46,424,355 kilos, worth 16,712,200 francs, of which 11,624,710 kilos came from Germany, and 3,790,545 from

Norway, 6,915,774 kilos from Sweden, 3,904,407 kilos from Austria-Hungary, 3,233,656 kilos from Switzerland, and 2,845,453 kilos from Belgium. The industry of Canadian pulp should attract capitalists who are desirous of making investments, which under certain conditions may prove very profitable. The example of the Americans is imported from the government of Canada, where they establish works for the preparation of the pulp.

unload the tank into the car. These warehouse tanks and portable elevators could be used by individual farmers or groups of farmers, who could haul their grain to the railway siding, elevate it into the tank, and when the necessary quantity of grain has been moved in the tank, it could be quickly loaded into a car, thus enabling the farmers to ship their own grain. Or they could also be used by small dealers, for the purpose of receiving shipping grain.

The inventor of this system claims that grain can be handled at a minimum cost by using these tanks and portable elevators. It was the intention to have a supply of these and the smaller tanks for farm use ready for this season, but owing to the strike of steel workers at Pittsburgh and the enormous demand for steel, it was found impossible to procure a sufficient supply of steel in time to make the tanks. Next year, however, the inventor hopes to be able to supply these tanks, and also the portable elevator, to meet all requirements.

Traffic from Eastern Canada to Fort Erie and Port Arthur, which is very heavy. There is said to be no freight handling than the regular lake lines can offer.



Portable Farm Granaries.

The question of farm granaries is an important matter for western farmers. Many of our farmers are not supplied with suitable grain storage buildings. Mr. Arthur Atkinson, a well known Winnipeg grain man, some time ago secured the patent for a portable grain tank for farm use. These tanks are constructed entirely of metal, and they are light, strong and durable. Being made of galvanized steel they do not rust from exposure. The capacity of each tank is about 25 bushels. The tank can be moved about by placing it on a pair of skids. Farmers usually stack their grain in groups of four, and these tanks are arranged to hold a little more grain than is usually contained in four stacks. A tank can be placed at each group of stacks and the grain can be run directly from the thrasher into the tank, thus saving the labor of bagging. As the exact quantity of grain placed in each tank will be ascertained by measurement, it is not necessary to measure the grain as it comes from the machine. Each bushel in height represents 40 measurements. Thus, in a tank 10 feet high there is no need to keep account of bags, bushels, etc., as the grain is in the tank to be measured. The placing of the grain in storage direct from the machine, saves much labor. The tank is fire proof, vermin proof, and weather proof, so that there is no trouble with the grain after it is threshed. The tank can be locked up where it stands and left until the farmer is ready to use it. The grain ventilation is provided for. A cut of the tank is shown herewith.

Besides the portable tank, Mr. Atkinson has also planned a larger tank of a similar pattern, for placing at railway sidings. This tank is intended to be used in connection with his portable elevator, another invention which he has patented. This larger tank is called the warehouse tank. It is intended to be placed on a strong foundation six feet from the ground. The tank will hold something over 1,000 bushels, or more than the capacity of the largest grain car. The elevator is the largest grain car. The portable elevator of three horse power, it elevates 2,000 to 2,500 bushels per hour. The elevator is light and portable and can be moved about as easily as an unloaded lumber wagon. The elevator hopper is attached to one end of a wagon, and the grain can be shoveled or dumped from the rear of the wagon into the hopper, thus saving the labor of lifting the grain over the side of the box. The machine then elevates the grain into the warehouse wagon. The wagon remains on the level, thus avoiding the necessity of driving the grain up a steep incline. The elevator, as has to be done under the present system of receiving grain, often in a string of elevators, or during hours. The elevator can be used to

PPES

IN CASES TO BELL AT FROM
50c to \$5.00

J. L. MEIKLE & CO
PORT ARTHUR

OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls, Pants, Smocks, Shirts

OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE. They will please your customers. You will be pleased yourself. Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Maw's Block, Winnipeg.

FOR RENT OR SALE

General store, sale or rent, handsome double front, Main street, facing station Oak Lake, in occupation of Mr. Arthur Thompson for last five years, doing splendid business at this stand, and removing with the same. Art's Box, facing same street. Good chance for new comer. Very good wheat growing and stock raising locality. For terms write Mr. James McDrew, the owner, P. O., Oak Lake, Man.

SITUATION WANTED.

Experienced Bookkeeper seeks re-employment. Disposing of stock, etc. J. W. E. C. Carr, of Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

PARTNERSHIP

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM \$1,000 to \$2,000 cash to invest. Dry goods man preferred; for a general store business. Art's Box, facing station street. Man. Partner can be either active or silent.

AGENCY WANTED.

Traveler having connection with city and country grocers, ware, etc., wishes permission or to represent. Address "Traveler," care of The Commercial.