

# F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BARK TANNED

## LEATHER BELTING



First Prize, Provincial Exhibition.....Ottawa, 1875  
 First Prize, Provincial Exhibition..... Hamilton, 1876  
 First Prize, Provincial Exhibition.....London, 1877  
 First Prize, Industrial Exhibition.....Toronto, 1879  
 First Prize, Industrial Exhibition.....Toronto, 1880  
 International Medal, Centennial Ex.....Philadelphia, 1876



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### 81 Colborne Street, Toronto

repeated light coats of the same. For oak stain, a strong solution of oxalic acid is employed; for mahogany, dilute nitrous acid. A primary coat, or a coat of wood fillers is advantageous. For mahogany stains the following are given:—two ounces of dragon's blood dissolved in one quart of rectified spirits of wine, well shaken; or raw sienna in beer, with burnt sienna to give the required tone; for darker stains boil a half pound of madder and two ounces logwood chips in one gallon of water, and brush the decoction while hot over the wood. When dry, paint with a solution of two ounces of potash in one quart of water. A solution of permanganate of potash forms a rapid and excellent brown stain.—*Building News.*

#### FATAL EXPLOSION.

LONGFORD MILLS, Oct 7.—R. C. Smith's mill about a mile north of this place on Lake St. John, has been shut down for some days to repair a steam pump which had got out of order. The pump was repaired last evening, when they pumped up the four boilers. This morning steam was got up and a start made at six o'clock. About 6.30 the glass water gauge on one of the boilers broke, and in about five minutes an explosion took place. A small boiler next to the mill exploded first and was blown to atoms, the larger portion of it falling fully two hundred yards off into the lake. The next boiler was blown up through the roof of the enginehouse, tearing the shafting and machinery and landed about fifty feet west of the mill. The third boiler was thrown out, and also the fourth. The fireman, Ellis, had his head blown off. Fred. Gray, a piler, who had just come into the engine-room, had his head cut two-thirds off, leaving only the face connected with the body. Dougal McFadyen received some bad wounds about the head, but will likely recover. David Roberts is badly bruised about the body, but he will likely recover. Fred Dinwoodie, the foreman, was stunned by something falling on a car, which was all smashed, but he miraculously escaped almost unhurt. Harry Gray was also hurt; Archy McFadyen was scalded badly, and several others received slight wounds. The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown. An inquest is now being held by Dr. Ramsay, coroner, on the bodies of Ellis and Gray, after which a report of the same will likely give some fuller details.

Ellis was a married man, leaving a wife and one child. Gray was unmarried. The mill is a total wreck, beams, boilers, shafting, and machinery being strown around in every direction.

#### LUMBER INSPECTION.

The *Monetary Times* says:—The prospect for a large lumber trade between Canada and the New England States during the coming winter and spring, is very encouraging. In the east, general business is active, and with flattering prospects of the future; money is plentiful and builders are getting safe orders. For the past quarter of a century the building interests have not been in safer hands. To-day the master mechanic is generally the contractor, and as a consequence better work and material are given. Profits are not large, by reason of the great number of the competitors, and the exten-

sive use of labour-saving machinery; but, owing to the large demand, fair profits may be made by all. During the dull times eastern dealers took advantage of the manufacturers and "forced" the qualities so that a No. 1 liner would be taken only as a common No. 2, and they continue these qualities to the present, to the disadvantage of the manufacturers. If the consumer ultimately gets the benefit, then it neutralizes and no harm is done to the trade.

Some western manufacturers resort to small business in filling orders from petty commission dealers in the east for lots of 10,000 feet, divided in many cases into five separate sales. This, of course, is not just to dealers, who are under expenses for skilled labour and wharf rent in the large cities, as it leaves them only odd jobbing orders. Were it possible one would like to see the sales regulated in the interests of legitimate trade—for these mushroom commission peddlers can hardly be considered in the business—and also as near as possible a fixed standard for qualities in the interests of manufacturers and consumers. In some places in the east, the quality and quantity of each invoice of lumber are supposed to be legally specified, in the interests of manufacturers and consumers. But this salutary law is now kept more in the breach than in the observance. In an important lumber centre like Boston, with a large staff of deputy surveyors, and a well paid surveyor general, all held under bonds to the State, for the faithful performance of their work according to law, it is safe to say that not more than three-fourths of the lumber that enters the port is submitted to legal inspection. We have no inspectors in Canada, as there are in Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago, where the buyer and seller agree upon a man who shall inspect large purchasers in the interest of both parties to the transaction. Without any desire to find fault, we refer to these facts in the hope that all interested may be benefited.

#### TREE-PLANTING IN LONDON.

London is making progress in the matter of tree-planting, says the *Telegraph*. We have "street improvements," as they are termed, which cost enormous sums of money, but this is one against which no such objection lies, for it gives us a splendid return for a small outlay. The Metropolitan Board has done well in decorating the Thames embankment and Northumberland avenue with rows of trees which, with a little tender watchfulness, will grow into fulness of form and beauty by-and-by. Several of the vestries and district boards are following the same track. We know there is a tendency to grumble at the "drip" from the branches in wet weather, and at the falling leaves in autumn. Some of the vestries are particularly sensitive in regard to these matters. It is said that the planting of trees in suburban rows began in 1875, but it is too probable that the number of trees cut down in the suburbs since that date have nearly equalled the number planted. It is at a point rather within the suburbs that improvement of this kind has been most conspicuous, and it is a happy sign when the fashion spreads as far towards the heart of the metropolis as Tooley street. Our forefathers must have been possessed of some good taste in this particular, if it be true—as apparently it is—that there is not at in London from some part of which a tree may not be seen.

# THE MONTREAL SAW WORKS

MONTREAL,

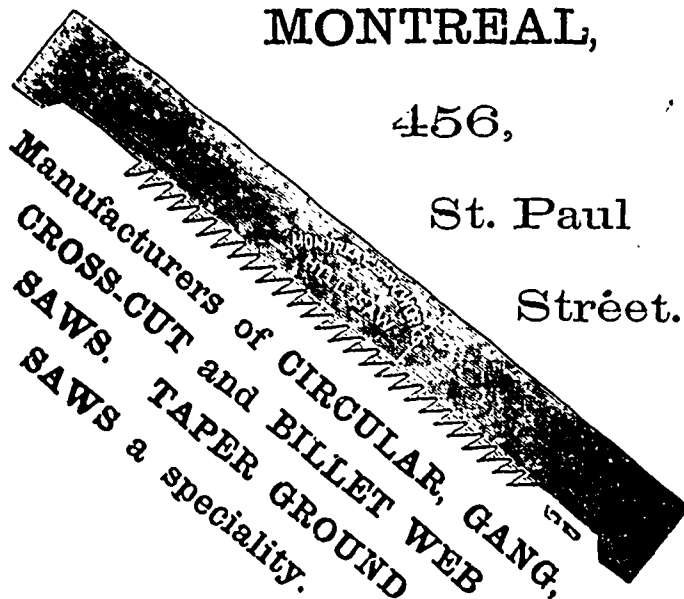
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St. Paul

Street.

General Mill Supplies always on hand.

General Mill Supplies always on hand.



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1220

MANAGER.

#### ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

- The *Chronicle* gives the following list of rats, etc., arrived at Quebec:—
- Sept 22—D & J Maguire, deals, etc., Cap Rouge.
- Sept 25—Gilmour & Co, deals, sundry places.
- Sundry lots, staves, do
- Collins Bay Co, staves, do
- Sept 26—D D Calvin & Co, (2), oak, etc, Do-bell's and other coves.
- P Letendre, white pine, etc, Ringsona Cove.
- Ross & Co, board pine, etc, New Liverpool Cove.
- Sept 27—P McLaren, white pine St. Lawrence Docks.
- Sept 29—Guy, Bevan & Co, spruce deals, Amqui, P. Q.
- Oct 2—Coote Bros, waney white pine, elm, &c, sundry coves.
- O Latour, white pine, Cap Rouge.
- C Wright, board pine, do.
- B P Fleming, deals, etc, Connolly's Mills.
- Oct 4—Collin's Bay Co, oak, pine, etc, sundry coves.
- J M Irwin, white pine, &c Woodfield Harbor.
- Oct 5—Gordon & Co, s and Connolly Weller.
- Lots, white pine, etc., New Liverpool.
- W C Edwards & Co, tamarac, Cap Rouge.

#### Canada v Michigan

The *Bay City Lumberman's Gazette* says.—Already crews of men are being sent into the pinceries, and soon the preliminary work of securing the logs which shall supply the mills next season will be well under way. There is a good demand for men, and they are scarce. The rate of wages paid in Canada this year is about as high as in Michigan, which has the effect to keep the Canadians, on whom Michigan has always largely depended, at home, and the Wolverine state is looking elsewhere for her help. This of course effects the supply for the Wisconsin and Minnesota pinceries, and jobbers are now offering about \$2 per month more than was paid last season. The good crops have, however, effected a marked reduction in the cost of supplies, although they are still high.

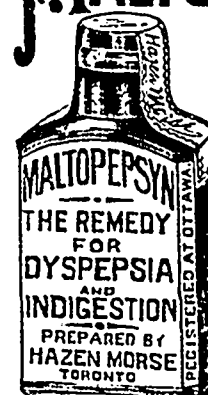
The *Lumberman's Gazette* says.—The signs of the times from a St. Louis standpoint indicate that an extensive change is likely to take place in the lumber business within a few years. The great mills at Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls are fast making arrangements to pile and dry the greater portion of their product, and ship direct to its destination in Western Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska by rail, instead of running it to the Mississippi towns in rafts and hence on the cars.

THE *Cowansville Observer* says:—Messrs. W. Watkins & Son have the frame of their new saw mill on the L'Avenir line up and enclosed ready for the machinery. They put up a portable saw mill and have cut all the lumber for their own buildings, all required for the bridges on the line, and have shipped considerable to other parts. Their new mill is 50x100 feet, and they are putting in engines sufficiently powerful to run two gangs of saws, besides edgers and trimmers, etc., but will only put in one large circular this season.

THE *Ottawa Free Press* says:—Allan, Grant & Co., ship daily two trains of square timber of 20 cars each through here from Pembroke to Quebec. They are made up at Pembroke, to where they are floated down the Upper Ottawa. They have a contract for 2,000 cars. All this timber used to go down the Ottawa in rafts.

THE *Ontonagon Lumber Company* has sold its entire possessions, including mill and other buildings, at Ontonagon, Mich., and its standing timber on the Ontonagon river, to the Diamond Match Company, of New York, the consideration being about \$700,000.

## MALTOPEPSYN



Artificial Gastric Juice.

A WONDERFUL FACT, proving the remarkable digestive power of Maltopepsyn.

Two doses (30 grains). of Maltopepsyn will digest the entire white of a hard boiled egg in a bottle of water, in from 3 to 4 hours. How much more will it digest in the stomach assisted by that organ? About twenty times the quantity.

Test this for yourself,—it is an interesting and useful experiment.

Get from your druggist ten drops of Hydrochloric Acid in a four ounce bottle. Fill bottle half full of tepid water (distilled water is best, though soft water will do), then add the finely cut white of a hard boiled egg, and then add two doses (30 grains) of Maltopepsyn and shake bottle thoroughly every 15 or 20 minutes, keep the bottle warm, as near the temperature of the body (100° Fahrenheit) as possible, and in 3 to 4 hours the egg will be entirely dissolved or digested.

Maltopepsyn is endorsed by the leading Physicians and Chemists throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Send for Pamphlet, 24 pages, giving full treatment of Dyspepsia with the Rules of Diet, etc., mailed free upon application by HAZEN MORSE, TORONTO.

Price per bottle, with dose measure attached, 50 cents, contains 48 doses or about one cent per dose.