

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 11.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1892

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

## A LARGE LUMBER CONCERN.

THE town of Arnprior, as is the case with many growing towns to-day, owes its inception and prosperity largely to the enterprise of one man.

Arnprior is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Madawaska and Ottawa rivers. Here a little more than forty years ago the late Daniel McLachlin purchased the water power and 400 acres of land in the township of McNab, within the limits of which the municipality of Arnprior now stands. At that time there were but few families resident in the locality. Immediately on acquisition of the site by Mr. McLachlin, in the year 1851, he proceeded to create a town. He had it surveyed, and the present town was laid out. Several lots were sold at a very low figure and a goodly number presented as free gifts to intending settlers. The result of this generous action was speedily manifested in the erection of several buildings, and in a short time the dense pinery gave place to the village streets and the hum of industry took the place of the silence of the forest. For some time previous to this a saw mill with one circular saw was operated, but did not prove a success, and after lying idle for some years was eventually carried away by a freshet. On the completion of the Canada Central Railway, about the year 1862, a water mill was built by Mr. McLachlin, and in the fall of the same year the construction of another water mill was commenced. The latter mill was completed the next season, and both mills have been running every season since without intermission.

A third mill, operated by steam, was built on the shore of the Chats Lake in 1871, and after running successfully for four years was destroyed by fire. It has been replaced by another, built by the present firm, which for size and cutting capacity stands at the head of its kind on the continent. A fourth mill is at present in course of erection, and everything that science and art can bring to bear on its construction is being utilized to produce a building and machinery capable of competing with the advanced ideas of the most progressive, scientific lumbermen and manufacturers.

During the sawing season about 700 men find constant employment in the mills, and in the winter the operations in the woods require a force of from 900 to 1,000 men, besides about 300 teams. The output of sawn lumber, as a result of the labors of this large force, is enormous, last season's cut being in excess of 80,000,000 feet, or 300,000 feet a day of eleven hours; and the calculation is that when the fourth mill is in operation, with all its appliances of progressive science, that the cut will be proportionately larger in excess of that quantity.

The facilities for carrying on this enormous business are as varied as they are complete. Everything that almost unlimited space and a generous outlay of money can secure is at the command of the men who are at the heads of the different departments and look after the varied interests. The piling ground for the sawn lumber may be said to be the largest in the world, there being nearly ten miles of track laid through it.

The machinery in the water mill, No. 1, consists of one stock gate, one slabber and two Yankee gates; in water mill No. 2, one stock gate, one slabber and one large circular, with all necessary edgers, trimmers and appliances for lath, etc.

The steam mill, of which we give an illustration on this page, is driven by two engines of about 800 horsepower; its machinery consists of two slabbers, one large stock gate, one twin circular, two stock gates, one band

## THE GATINEAU.

A MONOGRAPH BY BENJAMIN SCOTT, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE first white man who spoke about River Gatineau was Champlain, in 1613, but he gave no name to that stream. The word Gatineau means a resident of Gatinais, a small district situated between Paris and Orleans. All the families called Gatineau in France are from that region. Canada never had more than one family by that name—it was that of Nicolas Gatineau, alias Duplessis, who came to this country in 1649, and acted as clerk of the Hundred Partners, also as Clerk of the Court and a notary public at Three Rivers and Montreal. From 1651 he resided at Three Rivers, until 1663, when he got married and moved to Cape de la Madelaine, on the other side of the St. Maurice where the Algonquins had a village of their own.

The Hundred Partners had been dissolved recently when Gatineau married Marie Crevier, the sister of Jeanne Crevier, who was the wife of Pierre Boucher, governor of Three Rivers and founder of Boucherville, the direct ancestor of the premier of Quebec.

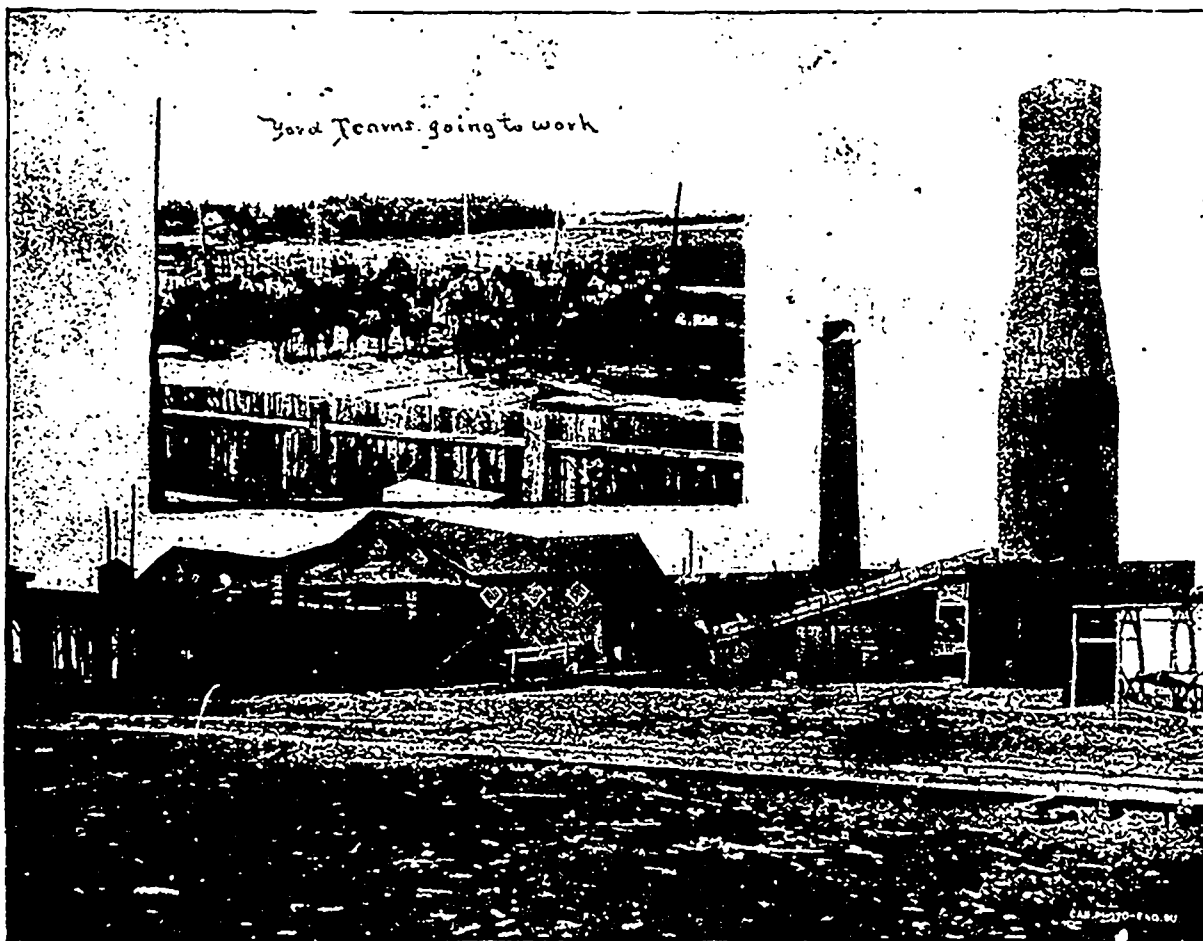
The post of Cap de la Madelaine was one of the best trading places in Canada at that time. All the Indians of the north, and some of the west, used to go there each summer to meet the French and sell them the fur they had gathered for that purpose. It is well known that from 1635 to 1700 the route from the spot where the city of Ottawa is built to the lower St. Lawrence was through either the Lievre or the Gatineau rivers, because of the facility of communication between these "walking roads" and the ones emptying in the St. Maurice. The Indians roved through that vast country and

often met the French merchants on their way at certain points on appointed dates.

Gatineau had three sons. Nicolas, who made a name for himself in the wars against the New England colonies. Jean was seigneur of Gatineau, a property in the county of St. Maurice, and trader at Detroit after the establishment of that place. He died at Three Rivers in 1750. Louis was seigneur of St. Marie, in the county of Champlain, and died there in 1750 also; he is the only one of the three brothers who left a son, but this last one never married. Therefore, about the year 1800 the Gatineau family were totally extinguished in Canada.

Nicolas' death is unknown, at least so far as the date is concerned. The last mention of him is in the summer of 1681. What would you say to the supposition that Gatineau got drowned in the Gatineau river?

[How many since that date, especially those engaged in lumbering, have found their deathbeds in this same Gatineau river.—Ed. LUMBERMAN.]



THE McLACHLIN MILL, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

saw, all of which are of the latest and most improved pattern. The machinery of the new steam mill is not yet finally decided upon, as advantage will be taken of the most recent improvements prior to the commencement of its operation.

The Messrs McLachlin Bros. are owners of very extensive limits on the Madawaska, Bonnechere, Peta-wawa, Amable du Fond and Coulonge Rivers, and within the last few months they have purchased over 300 miles of virgin timber land on the upper Ottawa, on which there never yet has been a tree cut.

This large lumber business is carried on to-day by H. F. McLachlin and Claude McLachlin, surviving sons and successors of the business so successfully founded by their father, the late Daniel McLachlin.

A brick dwelling house owned and occupied by James Jarrett, lumberman, Alliston, Ont., was destroyed by fire on the 10th ult.