

## MCLEAN &amp; SON'S MILL AT WINGHAM.

The firm of McLean & Son, of Wingham, Ont., whose mill we illustrate on this page, is composed of Messrs. L. and J. A. McLean. They have long been engaged in the lumber trade, and are well known throughout western Ontario, having been proprietors of several different mills. They purchased the present mill property in 1882, and have since done a progressive business, under the management of Mr. J. A. McLean.

Modern machinery has been added to facilitate the handling of the lumber—also stave and heading machinery and shingle machines. A cooperage shop also forms a part of the establishment. Commodious yards and sheds afford ample storage capacity, while the G. T. R. provides means of shipping. The power for the mill is supplied by a 60 h. p. boiler and a 45 h. p. engine. The cut in the sawmill this season had, early in August, reached 1,800,000 feet.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Klock, of Klock's Mills, Ont., has returned from a visit to Great Britain.

Mr. William Gillies, of the lumber firm of Gillies Bros.,



MCLEAN & SON'S MILL AT WINGHAM, ONT.

Brasidale, Ont., has spent some months in British Columbia, where he is interested in mining claims.

Mr. E. Van Senden, of Emden, North Germany, was a visitor in Toronto a fortnight ago. Mr. Van Senden is the son of an extensive lumberman in Germany, and is making a tour through Canada to learn something of its forest wealth.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, Canadian Commissioner to South America, Central America and Mexico, has presented his report on the possibilities of trade with Mexico, in which he states that Canadian lumber can find a market there. Mr. Sheppard is now visiting South and Central America.

Simply drying lumber is not the same thing as seasoning it. Lumber can be dried in a few days in a dry-kiln, but that does not season it. There would be trouble in working mahogany if it went as directly from the green tree into the finished parlor set as does much of our native wood. But little mahogany reaches the factory until it is from eighteen months to three years old. The great fault with all our users of native woods is that they are simply dried and not seasoned. Seasoning is not necessarily drying. If lumber is seasoned, the drying of it is an easy matter. Herein lies the mistake of many finishers of hardwoods.

## THE NEWS.

—Mr. James Richards is completing the erection of a new saw mill at Kinlough, Ont.

—New machinery has been placed in John Dewar & Sons' mill at St. George, N. B.

—H. & F. Swim, Donkton, N.B., whose mill was burned, purpose building a larger one.

—The Robson Saw Mill Company's business at Robson, B.C., is advertised for sale by auction.

—A. & P. White's saw mill at Pembroke, Ont., suffered damage by fire last month to the extent of \$500.

—An up-river lumberman, according to the Fredericton Gleaner, will probably erect a large rotary saw mill near that city.

—The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company intend placing a rotary mill on the wharf they are now building at Chatham, N.B.

—Jas. Young, saw mill proprietor, of Auburn, Ont., is building a planing mill in connection with his saw mill, and is also erecting a new boiler house.

—The Ontario government is taking steps to improve several watercourses. The outlet to Cobbs, Fairy and Mary's Lakes have already received attention.

—A large piece of timber has arrived at Ottawa, consigned to Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. The plank is a Douglas fir from British Columbia, and is three inches thick, fifty inches wide and sixteen feet long. It is a clear piece of timber, without knots or cracks.

—Mr. Joseph Belanger, of Gracefield, has been appointed government fire ranger, and assigned to duty on the Eagle branch of W. C. Edwards & Co.'s timber limits.

—Mr. Thomas Atkinson, the veteran lumber manufacturer, is anxious to dispose of his mill property at Mortimer, N.B., on the I.C.R., one and a half miles from Harcourt Station.

—The Jenekes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, have just completed the balance of the saw mill machinery for the Montague Paper Co., Lake Megantic, who expect to start their new mills at once.

—The Nova Scotia Lumber Company are building a new mill at Sherbrooke, N. S., to replace the one recently burned. It will cost in the vicinity of \$20,000 and will be completed early in October.

—The Ontario government is said to have issued circulars with the object of learning the views of lumbermen regarding the advisability of passing a regulation compelling all timber cut on Crown lands to be manufactured in the province.

—William Young, of Warton, chartered the steamer Swallow to take 250,000 feet of lumber to Detroit, hoping to get the same delivered before the tariff bill became law. In this he was unsuccessful, and the payment of \$500 duty followed.

—Wm. W. Stewart, Lucknow, Ont., is erecting a new planing mill on the site of the building burned in June last. The new mill will be two stories, 56x70 ft., and will be thoroughly equipped with modern wood-working machinery, and a new 50 h.p. Bell engine from the Bell Engine Works, Hensall.

—Messrs. R. & J. Brown, of Starrat, Ont., who are the owners of a twelve hundred acre timber limit skirting the shores of Beaver Lake, are erecting a saw and shingle mill on this lake, six and a half miles from White Hall station. Power will be furnished by a new Abell 60 h.p. boiler and a 35 h.p. engine.

—The Bank of Toronto and McArthur Bros., lumber merchants, have entered an action at Osgoode Hall to obtain an injunction restraining Wm. Irwin & Co., of Peterboro', from cutting timber or otherwise disposing of

timber on a limit in Algoma, claimed to be the property of the applicants under a mortgage.

—The Acton Free Press says that W. Douglas and J. McArthur recently pulled what they consider a mammoth pine stump. It measured seven feet in diameter, twenty-seven feet from tip to tip of the roots, and the roots were seven and a half feet into the ground.

—Some American operators who own limits in Canada are in a peculiar position. One firm has given a contract to a Canadian firm to take out twenty-five million feet of logs, and in case an export duty of \$3 should be imposed by the Dominion government, they will have to pay \$75,000 or have the lumber sawn in Canada.

## CASUALTIES.

—Homere Desharnais, of Sherbrooke, was peeling wood near Bulwer, Que., when the top of a dead tree was blown down upon him, killing him instantly.

—A shantyman named Louis Plante, while working in Cashman's lumber camps near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was killed by a falling tree. His home was at Casselman.

—A serious accident occurred in Montgomery's saw mill at Dalhousie, N. B. An employee named Andrew Smith was crushed between a rotary carriage and a post, breaking three ribs, which pierced his lung, causing extensive hemorrhage.

—James Riddle, of Thornbury, Ont., was killed in a saw mill at Byng Inlet. He was working on a load of logs on the tramway, which had run off the track, and he thus engaged slipped off the wet planks and fell a distance of twenty feet, striking his head against a log and fracturing the skull. He rolled into the water, and the body was recovered three-quarters of an hour later.

## SAW THE LOGS IN CANADA.

Under the above heading, Mr. John Waddie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, writes as follows in the Toronto World:

In a recent editorial article in the Globe, reference was made to a proposal under consideration of the Ontario government, to limit the employment of labor on Crown lands to Canadians only; that is, lumbermen cutting under license were to employ only Canadians.

While there would be no general objections from lumbermen, it appears to those familiar with that class of work that the words of a late statesman fit the case exactly, viz., "There's nothing to it."

During a boom in the lumber trade three or four years ago several American lumber companies brought in men and their outfits, but when the business became normal those concerns collapsed, and to-day, owing to dulness of trade, there are not three Americans in every hundred men working in the woods of Ontario, and if we take Ontario and Quebec together, there is not even that percentage; therefore, it amounts to an empty proposal.

Then, such an order should not emanate from a provincial government, while our Dominion government is sending out agents to foreign countries inviting immigration, even from the United States. The only benefit the Ontario government can confer upon the workmen of its province is to insist that the logs taken from the Crown lands (the people's property) shall be hewn or sawn in the province. The labor to do this will give ten times the employment that is incident to cutting down a tree and drawing it to the nearest stream.

I notice that John Charlton, M.P., admits the right of the Ontario government to do this, but presents very forcibly the feelings of the Michigan mill men and threatens a dire punishment from Washington to Canada should the people of Ontario demand that their government stand up for provincial rights.

The people of Ontario have for years supported a government who claimed to be defenders of provincial rights against those in authority in Ottawa, who sought to interfere with our timber, minerals, etc. Now, are the people of Ontario going to submit to dictation from Michigan or Washington, even though it be presented ever so favorably by those interested in United States industries? Has not Ontario a right to her own estates? Does not every state in the Union decide who shall hold property in the state? Has not the United States government denied its responsibility for the acts of the separate states?

If the government of Ontario adopts the proposition of Mr. Bertram, with such additions as they deem necessary, no wrong will be done to American citizens within or without our borders. They will only be making such regulations and laws as they deem for the best interest of the people, and such as will promote our welfare.

The law or regulation will apply to Americans and Canadians alike.

I further contend that where a settler is to follow the lumberman, the Canadian process of cutting is preferable to the American. And even though the government receipts for timber dues were less for a few years, the country would be benefitted in the end thereby.