

APPENDIX No. 6

\$21, a difference of 75 cents per thousand. The average cost of that lumber to me was \$19, and it sold at an average price of \$20.25, giving an average profit of \$1.25 per thousand. That lumber I made an offer to buy from the Brunette Saw Mill Company, or any other saw-mill company in Vancouver, and I would have given them the preference if it had been possible. I would have given them an advance of fifty cents a thousand in order to take the Canadian lumber if they could have supplied it at that price.

By Mr. Sloan:

Q. That was in 1904?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lancaster:

Q. Why didn't they give it to you, did they not have it in stock?—A. Yes, they could have filled the order as well as anyone else, but the lowest tender, that of the Brunette Saw-mill Company, was \$22.50, that is \$3.50 above the Washington price. Those ten cars, that is 196,056 feet, cost f.o.b. at Winnipeg \$3,725.06. The freight from the Coast was \$2,207.80, which was \$11.26 per thousand, and the cost at the shipping point was \$1,517.26, or \$7.74 per thousand. Well, now, at that time, I think it would be absolutely impossible for any saw-mill man to produce that lumber at that price, but there was any quantity of it, there was a surplus of it there.

By Mr. Sloan:

Q. Did you figure out the weight per thousand of that shipment?—A. It would be the forty cent rate, which would appear to be about 3,000 lbs.

Q. That is per thousand feet?—A. Yes, \$12 or \$11.26.

Q. That is getting pretty near to it, we have had a great deal of discussion about the weights. You were going to say something about the cost of that lumber in the State of Washington?—A. Yes, I stated it cost, or what the mill-men got out of it was \$7.74, and I do not think a boom of logs, or a raft of logs out of which that stuff could be made, considering that it was all of the same size, the same length, and that the timber that would come off it would be largely unsaleable, because we all know it is easier and cheaper to fill a large bill that has different sizes and different lengths than it is when it is all one size, I do not think it could be produced at \$7.74. I think if the \$3.50, the higher price that the Brunette people asked for it, had been added to that price it would then be about the cost.

By Mr. Lancaster:

Q. Then is it so that the way we can account for that exceptionally low price is that it was because of the largeness of the order?—A. Yes, it was a low price, and it was low because lumber on the other side was low at the time.

Q. What year was that?—A. 1904-5. That was the reason that the Canadian manufacturers had such a hard time of it, simply because lumber was low on the other side. They had no duty or anything of that kind to protect them.

By Mr. Sloan:

Q. What do you think about this duty? Do you think it has helped the consumer in the Northwest any?—A. The duty.

Q. The duty being taken off rough lumber?—A. I do not think that the duty having been taken off rough lumber has ever been any benefit to the consumer of lumber. I do not think—I am frank in that—I do not think they have ever got any benefit.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you not think our timber limits are liable to run out?—A. That our timber limits will run out?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, I suppose they will in time.