

us to load it on the car, and he shipped it to a point where I had customers and without it being referred to the association or without any complaint being made I paid the dealers at that point a commission on these cars, and that is just simply what Mr. Cockburn has done.

Q. No, I beg your pardon. He certainly did that, but there is this difference that you had it all in your own hands?—A. Yes.

Q. You had some friendly customers. You wanted to treat them friendly to yourself, whether it was a sentimental or a business reason—perhaps it was a business reason. That is one thing, but when the secretary of the association is appealed to as a sort of judge or decider and gives his decision after inquiring into the matter in the name of the association, that is quite different to your case?—A. It is not very much different.

Q. It is because the association was used in the other case. That is what I am pointing out?—A. These men objected to shipments into their points.

Q. And appealed to you?—A. They complained to Mr. Cockburn.

Q. Did they appeal to you?—A. The other men complained to me, certainly.

Q. But in the one case they used the association to accomplish the desired result and in the other case they appealed to you individually?—A. They complained to the secretary and the secretary suggested to this man that that would be a proper thing for him to do.

Q. You did not say to the man who was complaining, 'Apply to the man who sold the lumber and see if in fairness he won't do something for you'?—A. I think the secretary honestly ought to do something for the members of his association.

Mr. SLOAN.—He ought to earn his salary.

By Mr. Lancaster :

Q. That is what he is paid \$2,000 a year for. You do not know of any way by which the consumer in Winnipeg can get lumber cheaper?—A. The consumer in Winnipeg?

Q. Yes?—A. The consumer in Winnipeg, Mr. Lancaster, gets his lumber as cheap as he should, and a good deal cheaper, and the unfortunate part of it is that the men who should not get it cheap are the ones who do get it cheap.

Q. Who should not get it cheap?—A. The man who is rich and amply able to pay for it. For example I may trouble you just a minute while on that. This is a matter that was referred to by a witness, I think Mr. Lewis. This is a memorandum of the T. Eaton Company contract in 1904-5. Mr. Lewis referred to it as not being able to meet that competition. Now, there were 11,800 pieces of 3 x 14 x 18 feet—of course any one that knows anything about lumber would know that it takes a lot of timber, there is nearly 200,000 feet, they have to be very good logs and all one size, all one length like that, which is the most expensive bill you can get out, and that lumber cost on the cars—

By Mr. Sloan :

Q. At Winnipeg?—A. At Winnipeg; it cost on the cars at Winnipeg \$19, I sold it myself so I know what was got for it.

Q. Did you say there was 200,000 feet?—A. 196,000 feet and we got \$20.25 for it, which was \$1.25 per thousand profit; there were 1,680 pieces 2 x 12 x 18 feet long, which cost \$17 f.o.b. cars and sold at \$18.50, making a profit of \$1.50 on that.

Q. How did it happen that the T. Eaton Company got for \$20.25 what the poor man would have been charged \$29 for?—A. The difference is caused by the competition in the sale of lumber.

By the Chairman :

Q. That lumber was brought from Washington?—A. I brought it from Washington myself. I was just going to finish the statement of the prices. There were 1,500 pieces 3 x 6 x 18 feet, which cost \$20.25 f.o.b. cars, Winnipeg, and these were sold at