

## TWO DOLLAR DUTY ON LUMBER.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FINALLY ADOPTS THE DINGLEY BILL. — A COMPARISON WITH THE MCKINLEY BILL.

At four minutes past four o'clock on Saturday, July 24th, President McKinley affixed his signature to the Dingley tariff bill, and exactly at that moment it became law. The excitement at the customs houses at the time is said to have been intense, and at many ports vessels heavily laden with goods arrived only a few minutes after the bill had become law.

The wood schedule, as adopted, is much the same as that of the McKinley bill, which was operative between October, 1890, and August, 1894, and was subsequently succeeded by the Wilson bill, placing lumber on the free list. A couple of weeks ago an amendment was passed in the Senate reducing the duty on white pine to \$1 per thousand feet, and many were of the opinion that the bill would become law in that form, but a conference committee of the two houses afterwards restored the \$2 duty, which was finally adopted. The Michigan lumbermen interested in securing Canadian timber made a strong fight against the duty, apparently fully convinced of the results likely to follow. The retaliatory clause adopted provides that in case any country imposes an export duty on saw logs, the amount of such duty shall be added to the import duty on lumber.

For the purpose of comparison, we print below the bill as adopted, together with the McKinley bill passed in 1890:

## DINGLEY BILL — ADOPTED JULY 24TH, 1897.

## WOOD SCHEDULE.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared (not less than eight inches square) and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of white wood, sycamore or basswood, \$1 per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, \$2 per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed and finished, 50 cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure in this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving, provided that if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge on boom-sticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph, when imported from such countries or dependencies.

Paving posts, railway ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar, or other woods, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Kindling woods in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, 3-10 of 1 cent per bundle; if in larger bundles 3-10 of 1 cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Clapboards \$1.50 per thousand.

Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last

blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks and all light blocks or sticks, rough, hewn, sawed or bored 20 per cent. ad valorem, fence posts 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Laths, 15 cents per 100 pieces.

Pickets, palings and staves of all kinds, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Shingles, 30 cents per thousand.

Casks, barrels and hogsheads (empty), sugar box shoos, packing boxes (empty) and packing box shoos of wood, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Chair cane or reeds, rough or manufactured from rattan or reeds, 10 per cent. ad valorem; ozier or willow prepared for basket makers' use, 20 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of ozier or willow, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Tooth picks of wood or other vegetable substance, 2 cents per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem; butcher's and packers' skewers of wood, 40 cents per thousand.

House or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

## MCKINLEY BILL — ADOPTED OCTOBER 1, 1890.

## WOOD SCHEDULE.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, ten per centum ad valorem.

Timber, squared or sided, not specially provided for in this act, one-half of one cent per cubic foot.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, white pine and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving; provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act.

Cedar: That on and after March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, paving posts, railroad ties and telephone and telegraph poles of cedar shall be dutiable at twenty per centum ad valorem.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Pine clapboards, one dollar per one thousand.

Spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand.

Hubs for wheels, post, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Laths, fifteen cents per one thousand pieces.

Pickets and palings, ten per centum ad valorem.

White pine shingles, twenty cents per one thousand; all other thirty cents per one thousand.

Staves of wood of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

Casks and barrels (empty), sugar box shoos, and packing and packing box shoos, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Chair canes, or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, and whether round, square, or in any other shape, ten per centum ad valorem.

House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Mechanically ground wood pulp, two dollars and fifty

cents per ton dry weight; chemical wood pulp, bleached, six dollars per ton dry weight; bleached, semi-dollars per ton dry weight.

## ONTARIO CROWN TIMBER AGENTS.

THE accompanying portrait and particulars of Mr. P. C. Campbell, Crown Timber Agent for Algoma, came to hand after our July issue had been printed:

Mr. Campbell was born in Aldborough, County of Elgin, on December 2nd, 1833, his parents being among the pioneer settlers of that township, having emigrated from Argyleshire in 1816. He, with the rest of the family, experienced and went through all the vicissitudes and hardships incidental to a pioneer life at that time, when the only roads were blazed paths and there were no mills, no churches, no schools. His education was such as could be obtained at home, with occasionally a few weeks at a school which his father and two neighbors maintained at their own expense. Higher education was out of the question, as it could not be obtained nearer than Little York, and neither the time nor the money could be spared for that purpose. Though largely self-educated, he has filled many positions of trust and importance in the community in which he has lived.

From 1853 to 1860 Mr. Campbell's time was divided between farming and lumbering. From 1860 to 1868 he was engaged in lumbering in conjunction with Mr. George Campbell, of Windsor.

From 1868 to 1872 inclusive he was employed as



MR. P. C. CAMPBELL.

overseer of colonization road building in Muskoka and Parry Sound, being for the last three years acting inspector, and during the winters of these years engaged in wood ranging. Resigning his employment under the Crown Lands Department in 1872,

he again engaged in lumbering, meeting with heavy disaster in 1873, in common with all engaged in the lumbering business that year. In 1876 he opened a conveyancing, loan and insurance office in Wardsville, in the county of Middlesex, combining with it next year the purchase and shipping of all kinds of produce, and from 1878 to 1881 he also managed a private bank in the same village for Fawcett & Livingstone, of Mitchell, Ont. Towards the close of the latter year he went to Winnipeg, along with many others, and was one of the victims of the collapse of the boom of 1881 and 1882.

Mr. Campbell has always been a pronounced Liberal, and has taken an active part in political life, having been repeatedly urged to become a candidate in different ridings where he has been in business, but he has never been ambitious in that direction. He was elected Reeve of his native township in 1867 by a large majority. He was at the front with the volunteers as ensign of the Wardsville Infantry Company in 1865-6, being stationed at Sarnia during the Fenian Raid. In 1883 he was offered the position of Crown Timber Agent for the district of Algoma, which he accepted and still occupies.