

BRITISH COLUMBIA, LUMBER INDUSTRY  
IN—*Con.*

*Davis, T. O.* (Saskatchewan)—2571.

Lumber combine has existed in British Columbia and the Territories; rough lumber the raw material of certain industries—2573. Americans erecting saw-mills in the Territories; lumber must come in by the Canadian Pacific Railway—2574. If the British Columbia lumbermen do not fear competition why this trouble? Better remove duty on dressed lumber—2575. Existing industries must be considered—2576.

*Douglas, James* (East Assiniboia)—2576.

Aware of the combine in the retail trade for years; it has hampered manufacturers east of Winnipeg; retailers make fortunes in ten years—2576. Association at Vancouver dictates prices; high prices have induced importation of American lumber; very great wrong to incoming settlers to impose duty—2577.

*Fielding, Hon. W. S.* (Minister of Finance)—2578.

Hardly expedient to enter upon tariff discussions on a motion to adjourn; views will all receive consideration when Budget comes to be considered—2578.

*Fowler, G. W.* (King's, N.B.)—2583.

Northwest protected in every line of their business; many provinces to be considered when tariffs are to be framed—2583. Rough lumber mostly used in Territories; United States lumbermen having surplus of rough lumber make a slaughter ground of the Territories—2584. Retail dealers of the Territories guaranteed accounts of British Columbia lumbermen; combines put an end to—2585. British Columbians handicapped; ask for justice they are entitled to receive—2586.

*Ingram, A. B.* (East Elgin)—2589.

Mr. Morrison, like his leader, free-trader in one place and protectionist in another; Conservative party adequate protectionist everywhere—2589. Impossible to have a united people if the fiscal policy is regarded from the view of divergent local interests; if United States put on high duty Canada should place such a duty as will secure her market to her manufacturers; encouragement for the mining and lumber industries of British Columbia—2590. Willing to impose duties to benefit coal industry of Nova Scotia; government to be consistent should remove duties on agricultural products—2591. Government will be loyal and true to protection when Budget comes down—2592.

*Mackie Thomas* (North Renfrew)—2565.

Lumbermen do not require government to protect them; combine between manufacturers of British Columbia and the Northwest; effect on the farmer—2565. Result brought American lumber in; but very little; cannot see that lumbermen want protection—2566.

*Macpherson, R. G.* (New Westminster)—2569.

Three hundred cars of American lumber imported—2569. Blame not with British

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*Macpherson, R. G.* (Burrard, B.C.)—*Con.*

Columbia lumbermen, but with men in the Territories who have formed a combine—2570. Imposition of \$2 duty will not raise price; middle man gets the benefit; lumber was cheaper with the old duty—2571. Only ask a fair field and no favour—2572. Does not object to fair competition—2575.

*Morrison, Aulay* (New Westminster)—2558.

Grave state of affairs exists in British Columbia in the lumber industry—2558. Manufacturer has to import machinery at high duty; Canadian Pacific Railway discrimination—2559. Manitoba and Northwest clamouring for free lumber; American lumbermen's petition to J. J. Hill—2560. Disposing of surplus cut in British Columbia; quotes the petition—2561. Effect of British Columbia lumber on Northwest prices—2562. United States retaliation; reads petition to Minister of Customs—2563. Reads letter to Henry Byrnes—2564. Cannot conceive why imposition upon important part of community should be allowed to continue—2565. Lumber from Washington state comes in at competitive point—2568-69. Corrects Mr. Davis—2574. Hastings mill largest in British Columbia closed down—2582. Duty should be taken off mill machinery—2588. Must have a measure of protection but not an uneven tariff—2589. Can Mr. Ingram reconicle his speech with the Conservative actions of 1894—2590.

*Oliver, Frank* (Alberta)—2580.

There is a duty on lumber in Canada to-day; new settlers are the men who buy free rough lumber; to them addition of duty would be a very serious matter; prosperity of British Columbia lumber industry depends on settlement of the Territories—2580. Balance of duty in favour of British Columbia; unwise and unjust fiscal policy can produce stagnation in the Northwest—2581. Quotes Ottawa 'Evening Journal' as to heavy orders being placed with British Columbia lumbermen—2582-83.

*Scott, Walter* (West Assiniboia)—2566.

Amused at hearing Mr. Morrison describe the people of the Territories as clamouring for free lumber—2566. They have been compelled to pay exorbitant prices for every foot of lumber; price raised 40 to 50 per cent in nine years; condition entirely brought about by British Columbia manufacturers; before organization practically no importation of American lumber—2567. Purchasers could not buy carloads; Mr. Whyte's declaration if carried out will settle matters—2568. Discrimination in freight not proven—2569. Duty taken off in 1894 and Manitoba and the west immediately felt the difference—2572. British Columbia lumbermen refused to sell to independent buyers—2585.