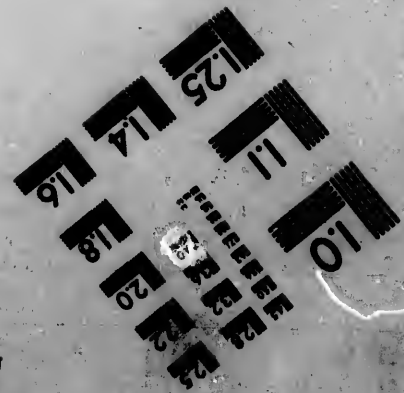
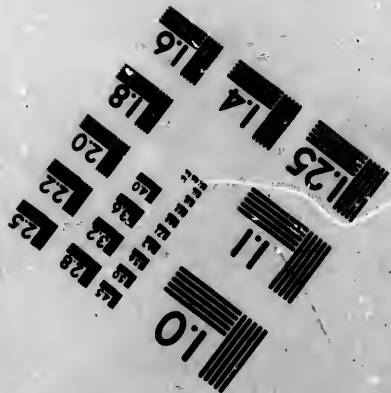
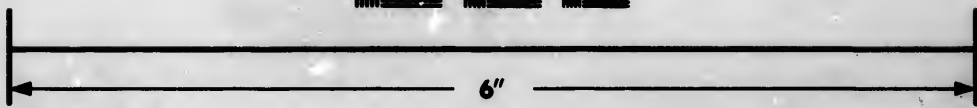
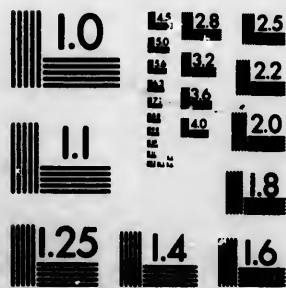


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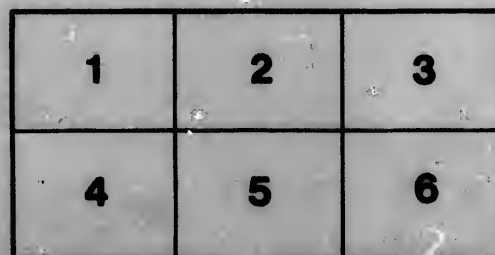
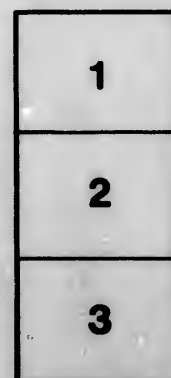
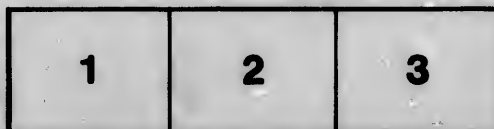
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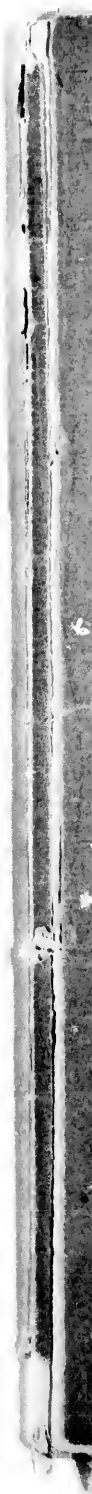
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*Am Edward Young
with Respects of*

3 *C. B. Stebbins.
502 E Street, N.W.
Washington
D.C.*

MEMORIAL AND REMONSTRANCE

TO THE

Congress of the United States

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FROM THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LUMBERMEN

AGAINST THE SO-CALLED

"RECIPROCITY TREATY"

Between the United States and the British North American Provinces.

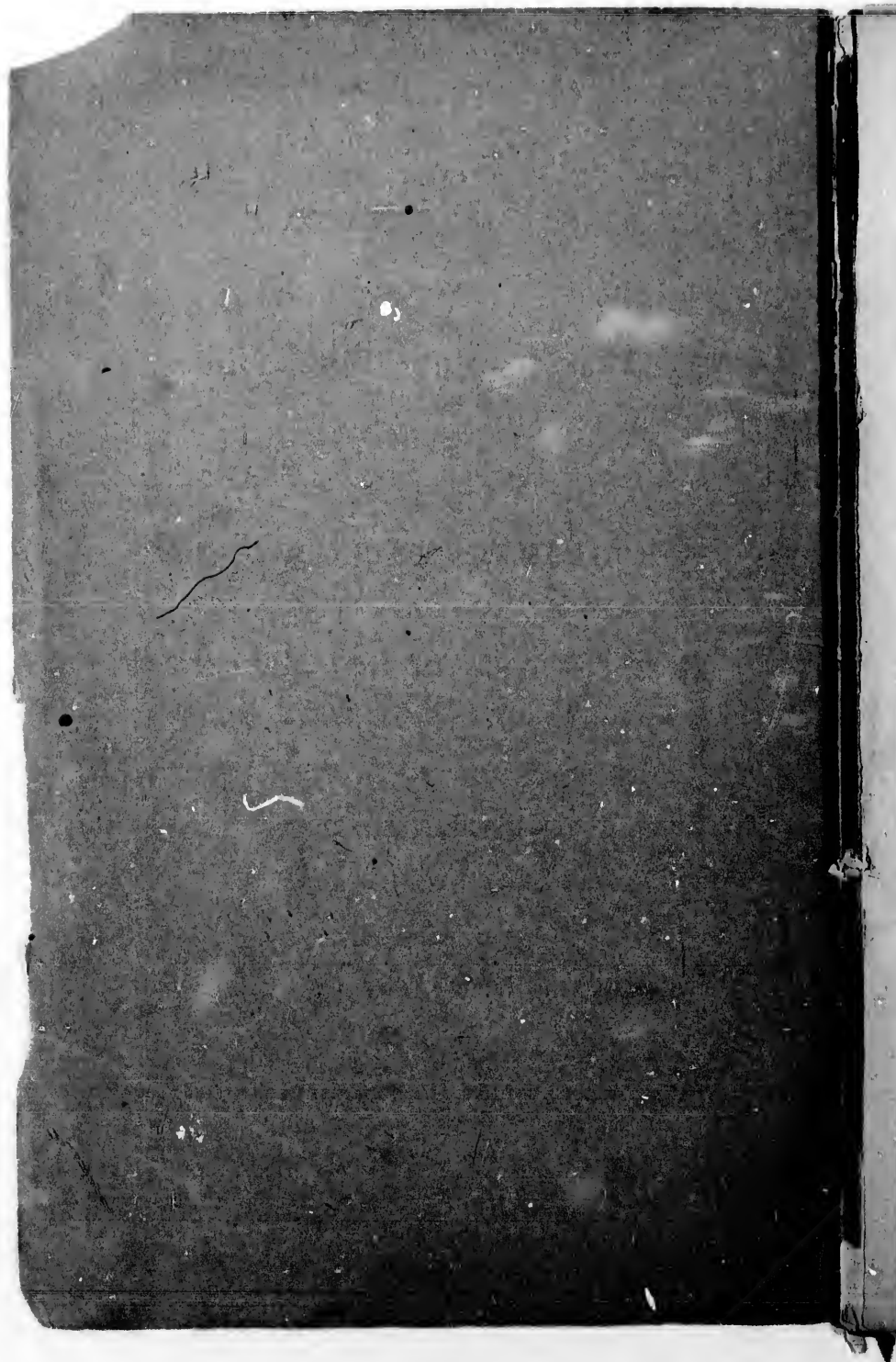
OUR LUMBER INDUSTRY,

ITS MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE.

RISKS BY FOREST FIRES.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

Etc., Etc.



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MEMORIAL AND REMONSTRANCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned would respectfully state that they are a Special Committee, chosen by the National Association of Lumbermen, at their Annual Meeting, at East Saginaw, Michigan, Sept. 15th and 16th, 1874, to prepare and present to you a Memorial and remonstrance, against the consummation of the so-called "Reciprocity Treaty" between Canada and the United States, proposed by foreign officials, and laid before the Senate in June last.

The meeting of the National Association, was attended by some seventy-five members, from distant and different lumber-producing States, some of them representing, not only their own large personal interests, but those of local Associations in the regions from whence they were sent.

Our Corresponding Secretary had previously sent circulars to lumbermen all over the land, and of over twenty-six hundred answers received, ninety-five per cent declared against Reciprocity, a few were indifferent, and only four per cent in favor.

With this opening word we proceed to the presentation of our statements, arguments and remonstrance, to all of which we respectfully ask your careful and thoughtful attention.

Total Lumber-Product of the United States.

Only our great iron industry, takes the lead of lumber, according to the late United States Census. It leads even our cotton and woolen manufactures in the value

of its product, and employs an army of over 200,000 men, to whom are paid more than \$100,000,000 in yearly wages, and a capital of \$144,000,000 is invested in the production of \$210,000,000 worth of lumber in various forms, not including the large investments in pine lands. Its intimate relations to our agricultural and manufacturing interests will be seen from the fact that \$35,000,000 worth of farm products, and \$23,000,000 worth of the products of our home manufacturers and mechanics are yearly sold to our lumbermen.

To give a view of the whole field, we copy the condensed report of the United States Census of 1870. (See opposite page.)

In our statement of men employed and wages paid, we include the workmen in the forests as well as the mills, which of course gives a larger aggregate than that in this Report, but which is still below, rather than above the facts. It should be remembered that the total value given in this Census Report is lumber in the rough, bearing some such relation to planed stuff, flooring, sash, blinds, &c., as pig-iron does to bolts, bars, and chains. If we should give this added value, we should show a large increase.

What portion of this total product is hard wood, can not be ascertained, but it is well known that far the larger part is pine, with some spruce and hemlock.

The business extends to the Middle and Southern States, and far west, yet more than half the whole amount (or \$112,949,237) is the product of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Maine. The pineries of the South, although to be sources of wealth to that region, are but just beginning to be utilized.

It may be easier to imagine or estimate bulk than figures reaching into billions, and therefore we state the space our yearly lumber-product would occupy. Load the whole on cars and it would make a train *nine thous-*

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COMPENDIUM OF THE

Manufactures: Special Statistics

LUMBER

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Establishments.	STEAM-ENGINES.		WATER-WHEELS.		SAWS.	Hands Employed.	CAPITAL Employed.
		Horse-Power.	Number.	Horse-Power.	Number.			
The United States...	25,833	814,884	11,204	326,731	16,562	63,197	149,997	143,491
1 Alabama.....	264	3,091	110	1,918	129	381	1,428	744
2 Arizona.....	1	10	1	.....	.....	1	16	.....
3 Arkansas.....	211	3,144	123	322	24	245	1,107	694
4 California.....	291	6,706	184	3,009	122	723	4,077	3,856
5 Colorado.....	32	494	22	206	11	63	218	132
6 Connecticut.....	393	434	15	6,905	381	767	908	775
7 Dakota.....	10	248	9	25	2	13	68	37
8 Delaware.....	80	816	32	795	50	131	311	290
9 District of Columbia..	1	120	1	.....	.....	2	15	1
10 Florida.....	104	2,487	69	167	15	219	1,116	755
11 Georgia.....	532	5,673	187	4,786	336	787	2,970	1,718
12 Idaho.....	10	88	4	78	6	11	47	50
13 Illinois.....	511	12,332	455	506	22	777	3,100	2,542
14 Indiana.....	1,861	34,896	1,468	5,308	299	2,738	9,446	5,975
15 Iowa.....	545	12,768	401	2,593	121	1,595	3,782	3,925
16 Kansas.....	195	3,853	154	597	22	379	1,161	642
17 Kentucky.....	562	9,443	378	1,779	101	751	2,497	1,724
18 Louisiana.....	152	3,350	124	33	7	197	1,054	541
19 Maine.....	1,099	3,213	76	38,598	1,667	4,658	8,506	6,814
20 Maryland.....	391	2,373	98	3,686	273	533	1,245	1,055
21 Massachusetts.....	644	2,019	64	13,910	697	1,649	2,291	2,054
22 Michigan.....	1,571	41,216	1,137	12,448	547	7,052	20,058	28,990
23 Minnesota.....	207	4,539	114	3,581	119	1,012	2,952	3,311
24 Mississippi.....	265	5,666	192	419	48	391	1,054	1,158
25 Missouri.....	306	14,697	580	1,797	87	1,017	3,900	3,241
26 Montana.....	21	165	11	308	20	40	161	146
27 Nebraska.....	50	648	30	358	18	69	302	152
28 Nevada.....	18	290	11	315	9	48	324	193
29 New Hampshire.....	723	1,928	63	21,101	966	2,069	3,398	2,428
30 New Jersey.....	285	1,518	36	4,655	262	656	1,145	2,238
31 New Mexico.....	12	48	2	153	10	15	68	47
32 New York.....	3,510	20,042	720	73,387	3,600	12,466	15,400	15,110
33 North Carolina.....	533	3,517	184	4,535	341	681	2,361	1,175
34 Ohio.....	2,230	36,738	1,628	9,690	580	3,177	9,237	6,191
35 Oregon.....	165	1,645	40	2,916	137	264	692	913
36 Pennsylvania.....	3,739	33,259	1,096	55,552	2,133	8,759	17,427	24,804
37 Rhode Island.....	81	321	14	1,169	66	115	304	161
38 South Carolina.....	227	2,315	82	1,729	114	375	1,212	533
39 Tennessee.....	702	7,357	300	4,222	291	909	2,910	1,622
40 Texas.....	324	4,710	225	605	31	390	1,750	870
41 Utah.....	95	285	16	823	75	123	541	398
42 Vermont.....	637	1,567	37	19,731	732	1,562	2,732	2,372
43 Virginia.....	605	4,329	198	6,088	379	741	2,283	979
44 Washington.....	48	1,046	26	733	24	179	474	1,285
45 West Virginia.....	343	3,495	144	2,572	135	453	1,515	961
46 Wisconsin.....	730	16,119	377	11,668	437	4,127	12,461	11,443
47 Wyoming.....	8	151	6	.....	.....	8	213	110

* Including shingles, staves, etc., shaved.

DIUM OF THE NINTH CHENSUS.

ares: Special Statistics for Principal Industries—1870.

LUMBER SAWED.

No.	SAWM. Number.	Hands Employed.	CAPITAL.	WAGES.	MATERIALS.	PRODUCTS.					
			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Laths. Thousand.	Lumber. M. Feet.	Shingles. Thousand.	Staves, Shooks, Headings, etc. Dollars.	All Products. Dollars.	
562	63,197	149,997	143,493,283	40,009,162	108,343,490	1,295,091	12,755,543	3,265,516	10,347,681	210,159,327	
129	381	1,428	744,005	357,195	520,513	1,115	97,192	1,422	18,341	1,359,083	1
...	1	16	5,000	6,000	1,000	.....	1,200	.....	.....	10,000	2
24	245	1,107	994,400	255,186	546,659	2,200	78,602	4,747	.....	1,844,408	3
122	723	4,077	3,856,440	1,620,826	1,986,119	2,877	318,817	108,547	94,590	5,227,064	4
11	63	218	132,700	78,711	117,073	2,710	13,625	3,675	.....	324,370	5
391	767	908	775,391	242,990	940,665	813	56,482	15,510	16,451	1,541,038	6
2	18	68	37,400	14,256	82,772	.....	3,894	.....	.....	73,280	7
50	181	311	290,424	70,828	229,856	100	19,858	.....	.....	402,041	8
...	2	15	1,200	1,800	20,000	.....	.....	.....	56,356	30,000	9
15	219	1,116	755,090	421,520	1,163,238	1,400	158,524	.....	.....	2,285,780	10
336	787	2,970	1,718,473	667,628	1,616,627	1,863	245,141	1,580	.....	4,044,375	11
6	11	47	50,750	17,924	20,177	.....	1,490	400	.....	56,850	12
23	777	3,100	2,542,530	817,212	3,163,655	13,650	245,910	40,928	123,205	4,546,789	13
299	2,788	9,446	5,975,746	1,901,612	5,563,985	11,202	656,400	73,707	1,456,238	12,325,755	14
121	1,595	3,782	3,925,001	995,962	3,805,782	47,884	325,385	97,928	97,775	5,794,285	15
22	279	1,161	642,935	222,662	822,028	320	74,168	12,108	6,514	1,786,891	16
101	751	2,497	1,724,686	482,683	1,805,591	3,050	214,074	13,573	142,875	3,662,088	17
7	197	1,054	541,800	284,933	519,988	8	76,459	.....	6,668	1,212,037	18
607	4,658	15,506	6,614,875	2,449,123	6,872,723	266,889	639,167	364,201	1,263,618	11,595,747	19
273	532	1,245	1,055,900	259,551	674,358	5,849	96,185	3,869	64,477	1,501,471	20
697	1,649	2,291	2,054,529	569,900	2,065,875	873	197,377	36,486	391,338	3,556,370	21
547	7,052	20,058	26,990,450	8,400,283	14,347,661	304,054	2,251,613	658,741	1,382,922	31,944,396	22
119	1,012	2,952	3,311,140	880,028	2,199,905	49,768	242,290	127,513	88,961	4,299,162	23
48	391	1,054	1,153,917	590,056	898,793	651	160,584	5,800	.....	2,160,667	24
87	1,017	3,900	3,241,670	1,081,513	3,428,235	12,970	329,676	10,442	104,336	6,063,112	25
20	40	161	146,000	60,965	172,098	400	12,571	2,356	546	420,957	26
18	59	202	152,200	47,102	118,973	.....	13,824	900	.....	273,205	27
9	43	894	193,500	153,930	135,450	75	30,025	709	.....	432,500	28
996	2,269	3,398	2,423,193	725,304	2,471,427	10,883	253,434	52,225	524,959	4,296,142	29
262	656	1,145	2,288,900	399,835	1,612,302	3,167	101,329	3,624	135,066	2,745,517	30
10	15	68	47,100	35,425	40,069	.....	6,309	.....	.....	121,225	31
200	13,466	15,400	15,110,981	3,493,601	11,228,613	87,999	1,310,066	372,183	1,646,811	21,288,228	32
341	681	2,361	1,175,920	379,611	970,294	1,530	124,933	13,817	123,990	2,000,243	33
580	3,177	8,287	6,191,979	1,535,909	5,038,678	15,288	557,337	59,632	1,004,669	10,235,180	34
187	264	682	913,262	261,785	358,273	7,346	75,193	.....	11,086	1,014,211	35
136	3,759	17,427	24,804,204	5,261,276	14,940,096	95,592	1,629,631	375,273	766,995	28,988,965	36
66	115	204	161,200	39,226	157,079	.....	12,732	5,119	6,500	257,258	37
114	375	1,212	583,423	209,906	581,229	2,500	95,098	1,200	450	1,197,005	38
591	909	2,910	1,632,741	573,964	1,446,783	5,870	204,751	11,337	14,265	3,890,667	39
31	390	1,750	870,491	390,149	644,274	623	106,897	30,209	.....	1,960,651	40
75	128	541	338,500	139,533	266,047	1,138	19,741	8,061	120	661,431	41
782	1,552	3,782	2,872,451	729,925	1,781,516	6,672	241,687	28,592	217,268	3,535,122	42
579	741	2,283	979,585	345,333	860,949	4,258	144,226	614	3,225	2,111,055	43
24	179	474	1,285,202	388,630	690,259	17,000	123,743	10,450	1,500	1,207,583	44
35	458	1,515	981,950	349,868	682,130	197,971	76,375	5,600	295,470	1,478,399	45
237	4,127	12,461	11,448,545	3,755,939	7,422,266	1,096,663	1,096,199	306,807	620,591	15,130,719	46
...	8	213	110,200	104,500	99,000	.....	3,260	750	.....	268,000	47



and miles long ; or put it on board vessels of 250,000 feet capacity, and the fleet would number *fifty thousand ships*.

Standing Pine and Hemlock Timber in the United States.

It is not possible to give accurate information on this matter, but careful estimates may approach the reality, and we give such, from different sources.

Col. B. Wait, of Michigan, "a veteran lumberman and careful observer," gave the following statement in the "*Northwestern Lumberman*," two years ago.

Maine has now.....	4,000,000,000
Pennsylvania	7,000,000,000
Michigan.....	50,000,000,000
Wisconsin.....	50,000,000,000
Minnesota.....	25,000,000,000
The Carolinas, Virginia, Florida and Georgia aggregated ...	15,000,000,000
West Virginia	7,000,000,000
Missouri.....	7,000,000,000
Arkansas.....	7,000,000,000
Tennessee.....	4,000,000,000
Mississippi.....	4,000,000,000
Alabama.....	2,000,000,000
Texas.....	25,000,000,000
Yellow Stone Valley (see Hayden, Reynolds and Jones)...	10,000,000,000
New Mexico pitch pine	8,000,000,000
	<u>225,000,000,000</u>
Average estimate for Dominion pine.....	100,000,000,000
California.....	100,000,000,000
Total so far.....	<u>425,000,000,000</u>

He claims that this does not include all, and is the result of careful personal observation. While it is held too high, by some, the very careful estimates of Michigan standing pine, by Mr. Lewis, Editor of the *Saginawian*, Saginaw City, give the same amount, of which 16,000,000,000 feet is in the Upper Peninsula, on Lake Superior, and the rest in the Lower Peninsula.

James Little of Montreal, an able and leading lumberman, gives—

Total in States east of Rocky Mountains	105,440,000,000 feet
„ west of do.	70,000,000,000 “
„ in Dominion (Canada)	73,000,000,000 “
Total in United States and Canada	248,440,000,000 “

This is usually considered too low.

At the Lumbermen's Convention, at Saginaw, E. W. Durant, of the Committee on Statistics, gave the Minnesota pine at 21,000,000,000 feet, and judges that twenty years would exhaust that region. G. W. Lentz, of the same committee, gave the—

Total pine on streams east of the Alleghanies	2,600,000,000 feet
“ “ “ west do.	1,000,000,000 “
“ “ in Pennsylvania.....	3,600,000,000 “
“ hemlock in do.	7,000,000,000 “
“ hardwood do. fit for saw-logs.....	4,000,000,000 “

With the rapid cutting away of the forests of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, it is plain that within from five to ten years, the Northwest and the growing lumber industry of the South must supply the East and the Middle States, so far as they obtain what they want in this country.

To approximate to our area of pine-lands, we can take Col. Waits' estimate of 200,000,000,000 feet in States east of the Rocky Mountains, and call 4,000 feet to an acre an average yield, and we have 50,000,000 acres, or 78,125 square miles. Of this, but a part is easily accessible, large tracts lying remote from rivers or roads, and only to be gradually reached.

The estimate of Mr. Wait, gives 89,000,000,000 feet of standing pine in the South, and distant southwest, and as the utilizing of these valuable forests by the industry and skill of that section of our country is just vigorously beginning, whatever affects the lumber markets of our country, will reach and affect them, for good or ill.

Losses by Forest-fires.

With the growth of settlements, and the building of railroads through our timber lands, comes a fearful and growing risk. The smouldering embers in some thoughtless settlers clearing, fanned by rising wind and scattered among dry grass and brush, kindle into a sweeping blaze that spreads over acres and miles, destroying the timber, or leaving it so scorched and deadened that it must soon be cut or become worthless; or the sparks from a passing locomotive kindle the dry vegetation along its track, and the same fiery work goes on, until we can look over leagues of blackened and desolate forest, and exclaim: "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth"!

The autumn of 1871 was a season of protracted drought all over the Northwest, and the losses by forest-fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan would probably aggregate as large as those of the terrible Chicago conflagration in that year; while the resultant peril and distress, in homes destroyed and families impoverished, would be quite as great. No season since has shown such extraordinary destruction, but the yearly losses have been large and increasing. Minnesota has suffered, Wisconsin more, and Michigan most, having more settlers and more railroads reaching into the pineries, helping to carry away their lumber, but adding to the risk of its destruction. Maine lumbermen, and indeed those of every State, share these losses. Pennsylvania, with her forests more among the mountains, and away from railroads, suffers less than more level regions, but is not exempt. This increasing risk comes in as an element to be estimated in the results of lumbering. If fires occur early in the summer, as this year, the timber is injured by worms if not cut soon, and even if they break out late in the season, the cutting must take place the following winter. We learn of several cases in the

Northwest where different persons have had millions of standing timber damaged, and one instance where a Michigan lumberman had forty million feet scorched so that it must be cut. He did not intend to run his saw-mills at all, as last year's work had not paid, but must now cut 30,000,000 feet, or loose all, and this illustrates the disadvantage under which we labor in such cases. These logs might be kept over a year without being sawed, but to pay \$75,000 for logging, and wait a year for returns is a heavy draft, bringing possible profit down to a certain loss, and compelling the putting this lumber into an overstocked market.

It is not possible to give any accurate statement of these yearly losses, but doubtless our lumbermen and landowners, if free from fires, would be over \$15,000,000 a year the gainers, and could plan our total cutting of lumber far better for the demand than now.

Meanwhile the Canadian lumbermen, with their great area of government "land limits," incur no like risk, as the government loses the burned forest, while the holder of the "limit" cuts the uninjured trees, and leaves such as he does not care to use to their own destruction; and in a region so sparsely peopled as are the great Canadian forests, fires are less frequent than with us.

We respectfully submit that, leaving out all differences in cost of labor or timber-lands here and in Canada, the fire-risks alone—which the Canadian government assumes, while ours leaves us to bear them as best we can,—are ample reasons against this miscalled "Reciprocity" in the lumber-trade.

Cost of Making Lumber.

In 1870 an elaborate and valuable estimate was made of the cost of making lumber in the Saginaw Valley, in a report of a committee of which L. Westover was chair-

man, and J. S. Estabrook, Secretary, adopted by a meeting of the lumbermen of that valley, March 10th, 1870. Its statements were based on the business of 1869 in that locality, but may be held, with some few changes which we make, as a fair average, applicable to-day wherever lumber is made in large quantities.

Calling two miles and-a-half an average distance over which logs are hauled to water, we give:—

Cutting and getting logs to water, per M.	\$ 4 00
Driving to booms, per M.....	0 75
Boomage and delivery to mills, per M.	1 00
Sawing, per M.....	3 00
Inspection, Scaling and Commission.....	0 50
Stumpage	2 50
Shrinkage, loss, insurance and incidentals	0 50
Total cost per M. feet.....	.\$12 25

This is based on the cost in Saginaw Valley of making

523,500,830 feet lumber,	
1,800,000 feet pickets, board measure,	
23,965,700 feet shingles, board measure,	
542,266,580 feet, at cost of \$12.25 per M.....	\$6,718,407

The average price, for the year 1869, was \$12.93½ cts., estimated as follows:

15 per cent. culls @ \$5.50.....	\$ 0 82½
73 per cent. common @ \$11.00.....	8 03
12 per cent. upper @ \$34.00.....	4 08
	\$12 93½ cts.

The price is lower now than then, but calling it the same, we find the present profit but 68½ cents per thousand feet, and the real result has often been loss, rather than even this small gain for the year past.

To manufacture this 550,000,000 feet of lumber required capital invested as follows,—not reckoning the investments in pine lands:—

Mill property	\$3,754,000
Shingle mill do.....	295,500
Tools, teams, sleds, etc., or floating investments, estimated at \$4.00 per M. feet of lumber made.....	2,000,000
Total capital invested	\$6,049,500

This investment pays but \$375,000, or six and one-fourth per cent., while the profit per thousand feet, even if we call it one dollar, is but half the moderate tariff on Canadian lumber.

But this estimate does not include State or National taxes, which diminish even this moderate compensation for capital invested, and for the great care, skill and persistent energy, indispensable to the prosecution of this business; and all this is liable to heavy drawbacks by fires in the forests;—a growing and fearful risk which is good basis for asking that government give us fair chance, equal at least to that of foreigners, to utilize our forests and save them from this fiery destruction.

The difference in two items of lumbering here and in Canada shows their advantage in cheap standing timber and cheap labor. On the Canadian "land limits" stumpage is reckoned at 75 cts. per thousand feet, but we will call it \$1.00, while in the United States \$2.50 is a fair average. Canadian labor is not over \$6.00 per thousand feet, while with us \$8.00 is a low estimate. The difference in these items would be \$3.50 in their favor, or more than the present duty on their lumber. To ignore such difference, especially in labor, and to ignore taxes and risks which we bear and they do not, and call such ignoring "Reciprocity," would be strange statesmanship and remarkable Political Economy!

Our estimate of the cost of lumber, based largely on Michigan statements, a State where ease of access in a

level country, with favorable winters, rivers, long lake-coasts, railroads, and large mills with best machinery, all give large results for labor, is believed to be a low average for the whole country.

Salt and Lumber Made Together.

In the Saginaw Valley, in Michigan, 823,346 barrels of salt were made in the past year (1873); and seventy-five per cent. of this was the product of saltworks built near steam saw mills, and using the steam from the boilers to boil the brine in kettles close at hand. Other salt works use the refuse slabs of saw mills for fuel instead of wood from the forest, and nearly nine-tenths of this product is made by these economical processes. Thus these manufactures are often carried on by the same persons or companies, with an economy making both possible where neither could be prosecuted by itself, as this combining of the two offsets, to some degree, the cheap Canadian labor and capital. The proposed Treaty would admit both these products free of duty, and thus not only strike a blow at salt, but through that at lumber in an important locality.

If the United States Congress will do, what we have no wish to do, that is reduce the wages of our workmen to the Canadian level, we might keep silent, but as they are not likely to undertake so unwelcome and impossible a task, we ask them not to sanction a measure that would either reduce the wages or decrease the employment of those engaged in making both salt and lumber, for the benefit of workmen in a foreign country, and then call such a scheme Reciprocity.

Labor and Wages—Number of Men Employed—Amount of Wages Paid and Spent.

The labor-estimates of this Saginaw Valley Report in 1870 will serve well for an average of the matter at this time over the whole country. They gave over eleven thousand men as employed in making 550,000,000 feet of lumber, lath, etc., and working and paid as follows:—

In saw mills.....	2,909 men @ \$2.00 per day...	\$5,818
In shingle mills.....	527 men @ \$1.75 per day.....	923
In forests, lumbering.....	7,685 men @ \$1.75 per day.....	13,451
	<hr/>	
	11,121 men cost per day	\$20,192

This force was employed 250 days, at a total cost of \$5,048,000.

For the labor in mills and forests to produce the 12,755,543,000 feet in the whole country (calling the proportion of shingles the same), would require 287,000 men for 250 days in the year, at aggregate wages of \$121,000,000. To make our estimate safe and low, we will call the whole army of lumbermen 220,000 strong on duty five-sixths of the time, equal to the constant and active array and employ of 185,000 men, at total annual wages of \$100,000,000. We can fairly count on 1,200,000 persons as gaining their living from our lumber-industry, not including the large support given to farmers, mechanics and artizans.

Lumbermen of large experience reckon three-fourths of the cost of manufacture as wages, in which case \$150,000,000 would not cover the amount. But we can make our statement strong, and yet keep below the facts.

The large employment for sailors, railroad men, etc., is not at all included in this.

If 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber is transported by water from mills to markets on the lakes and the ocean, giving each vessel a cargo of 250,000 feet, and allowing ten trips in the year, and we have 2,000 vessels with 20,000 sailors,

dock-men and tug-men, employed in transportation by water. For the carriage of over 7,000,000,000 feet by cars it is needless to make an added estimate, which would more than double the number of men employed as carriers, all going to swell, by some \$15,000,000, the aggregate of wages paid and expended in our country. Whether this large sum shall be received and paid out by and to American citizens, thus serving as a powerful help to our internal commerce and wealth, or to people in a foreign country, is a matter for serious consideration, especially in our present financial and industrial condition, with a great debt abroad, only to be paid by the development of our own resources, and the best use and constant employment of our own labor and skill.

Home Market for Farmers and Manufacturers.

On the basis of \$100,000,000 paid out as yearly wages, it is well to know what portion goes to our farmers, mechanics and home manufacturers.

On all this matter of wages and their expenditure, while accuracy is impossible, careful investigation can give a near approximation, and the results of such investigation we give in round numbers, as a near approach to the facts of the case, yet below those facts.

In 1865, when the reduction of internal revenue taxes was being discussed, and the Committee of Ways and Means in Washington asked information from fit persons practically engaged in leading industries, a letter was written by Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, Pa., to the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association at Philadelphia, which was sent to that committee to aid them in their responsible work. Mr. Morrell has had large experience in the employ of labor, as manager of the great Cambria Iron Mills at Johnstown, and his estimates, in this letter, were made with great care and minuteness.

He finds that of each \$80, paid for wages, some \$35 are spent monthly for the wants of the workmen and their families. Selecting from his list of the expenses of workmen such amounts as they pay for farm-products, and we find \$22 of each \$80 paid them goes to the farmers of this country, and in the West and South a large share of this, of course, to farmers in their vicinity. By the same selection of home-manufactures used by workmen, we find that \$18.50 of each \$80.00 paid them, goes to our mechanics and manufacturers. His careful statement may be taken to apply to lumbermen as well as iron workers, and will give as near an approach to accuracy as can be had.

On the basis or proportion he gives, we should have \$27,500,000 expended yearly by the workmen in our lumber mills and forest camps for the products of our farms, and \$23,000,000 for those of our factories and machine shops. But an additional and large item in the lumber business is the grain and coarse feed for their teams, which may safely be estimated at \$7,000,000 in all. This gives a total of \$34,500,000 worth of farm products, and \$23,000,000 worth from factories and mechanics shops as the yearly consumption of home products in our great industry.

To give a few particulars, we find that Michigan lumbermen, producing yearly 2,200,000,000 feet, receive \$25,630,000 in wages, and pay out of this to the farmers \$7,045,500, and \$6,086,300 to home manufacturers and mechanics. and that, counting food for horses and cattle worked in lumber camps, the farmers receive \$8,800,000 yearly. Wisconsin lumbermen's wages are \$9,432,000, of which farmers get \$2,593,000, and mechanics and manufacturers \$2,240,000, while the farmers total receipts from lumbermen are \$3,240,000. In Minnesota, \$4,660,000 is paid in wages, and farmers get \$1,600,000. In New York \$15,000,000 is paid in wages, and farmers re-

ceive \$5,200,000, manufacturers and mechanics \$3,870,000. In Pennsylvania \$18,600,000 is paid as wages to lumbermen, of which \$4,440,000 goes to manufacturers, while farmers receive in all \$6,400,000; all this on the basis of the United States Census Report.

Our total exports of breadstuffs and provisions to Great Britain in 1873 were \$60,000,000, and our like exports to all countries in 1872 were \$170,000,000. Over half as much farm produce is consumed by our lumbermen as the total exports above given to Great Britain, and in many years of smaller exports the proportion is larger in favor of this far more profitable home market, opened by the industry which we represent. All the profits on our exports and imports to and from Canada, and on our fisheries on their sea coasts, are of much less value to us, as a nation, than the payment, expenditure and accumulation in our own land of even half the wages of our stalwart army of lumbermen.

Our farmers may well bear in mind, too, that with free trade with Canada they not only may lose a large share of the home market our lumbermen furnish them, but will also find Canadian farmers their competitors, with low prices for farm products which they can send to their very doors.

Canadian Lumber—"Reciprocity."

On our northern borders, separated from us only by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, are the great Canadian pine forests. Of their extent it is not possible to gain an accurate estimate. Col. Wait sets down their total amount of standing pine at 100,000,000,000 feet. A statement made in 1872, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Provincial Parliament, showed that the Ontario government owned 5,700 square miles or 3,650,000 acres, in the Ottawa region, on which not a tree had been cut,

and where was some of the best pine this side the Rocky Mountains, and that its worth to the government was \$25,000,000, even at the low rates at which they sell the timber.

In 1865, at a Commercial Convention in Detroit, Hon. James Skead of Ottawa said: "The extension of free-trade principles will enable those engaged in it (Canadian lumber) to enlarge it almost indefinitely. The question of supply can only be regulated by demand."

All this would indicate that Col. Wait has not made an over-estimate, although Mr. James Little, of Montreal, puts the total at two-thirds of this amount.

Imports of Canadian lumber to our markets, from Chicago to Boston, are constantly going on, and call up the question of the best policy in regard to this foreign trade. In 1867, by Report of our Bureau of Statistics at Washington, these imports, from Canada and the British Provinces on the Atlantic, were:—

Total of lumber of all kinds.....775,401,000 feet.

By the Canadian Reports for 1872, their exports to the United States were:

From Ontario, 557,188,000 feet,	valued at	\$6,754,107 00
" Quebec, 134,711,000 "	"	\$2,020,662 00
Total.....691,899,000 "	"	\$8,774,769 00

In 1873, the same authority values the same exports to us at \$8,495,000.

The yearly Canadian product is estimated at 1,600,000,000 feet, or more than any of our States except Michigan, and with material to keep up and increase their operations long after our supply is exhausted.

Striking differences appear in the conditions and risks of the lumber business with us and in that country. In Canada great tracts of pine lands are controlled by lumbermen in the way of "limits," "permits" or "berths," as they are variously called, giving right from govern-

ment to cut the timber at very moderate cost, and government still holds large tracts to dispose of in the same way. By the "Crown Timber Regulations" of the Crown Land Department at Toronto, dated April 6, 1869. "Timber Berths" are valued and sold at auction to the highest bidder, the price paid for choice being a bonus to the government, added to the rents.

All "berths" so purchased pay in advance a yearly ground rent of two dollars per square mile, and on the timber cut must also be paid "crown dues," as follows:

Black Walnut and Oak, per cubic foot.....	03
Elm, Ash, Tamarack and Maple, per cubic foot.....	02
Red and White Pine, Basewood, Cedar, Buttonwood, Cottonwood and Boom Timber, per cubic foot.....	01½
All other wood.....	01
Red and White Pine, Basewood, Buttonwood and Cottonwood saw logs, per standard of 200 feet, board measure.....	15
Walnut, Oak and Maple logs, per standard of 200 feet, board measure.	25
Hemlock, Spruce and other wood, " " " "	10
All unmeasured cull logs to be taken at the average of the lot, and charged for at same rate.	
Staves, Pipe, per mille.....	\$7 00
" West India, per mille.....	2 25
Cordwood, hard, per cord.....	20
" soft, " " " " " " " "	12½
Hemlock Tan-bark, " " " " " " " "	30
Railway Timber, Knees, etc., 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	

All timber cut is to be paid for as above each spring, and the sworn reports of holders of limits are accepted vouchers for the amount.

The editor of "The Lumber Trade," Henry Symonds of Boston, Mass., says: "In Ontario and Quebec a timber 'limit' is an area of about fifty square miles, and if on a stream reaches five miles along its course, and the same distance back on both sides. The right to cut timber is sold for twenty years, with a proviso that if actual settlers buy any part of the land, the owners of the stumpage have three years to clear off their timber. * * *

A good judge says that the cost of stumpage, including

bonus, land and crown dues, etc., would be about seventy five cents per thousand feet.

In New Brunswick the ground rent is \$3.00 per square mile, and 60 cents per thousand feet cut, on all waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, and 80 cents on all other streams."

While pine lands are bought and sold by private owners at higher rates, it is well known that vast tracts are held as "limits" by lumbermen. For instance Mr. James Little, of Montreal, who makes a low estimate of the standing timber in Canada, is said to own from three to five hundred square miles of "land limits," so that his own supply is in no danger of early failure.

The Canadian government not only furnishes these "land limits" at low rates, and runs its own risk of loss by fire, but builds slides, booms and bridges. A report of the Minister of Public Works gives a list of seventy-one stations on the Ottawa and its branches, where government has built 5,000 feet of canals, 7,000 feet of slides, 62,000 feet of booms, thousands of feet of bridges, houses for keepers, etc.; thus expending large sums for the benefit of the lumbermen. Wages in Canada are from 75 cents to \$4.00 a day in mills, and \$12.00 per month in camps, or more than twenty-five per cent. lower than with us;—a difference which workmen from that country appreciate by seeking employment in our mills and forests.

Under these conditions, and with such favor from their government, the Canadian lumbermen prosecute their business, while in the United States we assume our own grave risk of loss by forest-fires, and pay the higher wages which American citizens require, our taxes and the higher prices for pine lands. Even if we can buy such land from the United States (and but little is left for sale, except in distant regions), the lowest we pay is \$1.25 per

acre, or \$800.00 per square mile, the interest on which is far more than the rent of the Canadian "land limits."

A Michigan owner of pine lands gives his total annual tax at 15 cents per acre or \$96.00 per square mile, compared to which the two dollars per square mile, the cost of holding a "limit," is a mere trifle.

When our government can furnish lands for our industry, on as easy terms and in as large quantities, assume all losses by fire, as does that of Canada, and build our booms, bridges, etc., mutual free-trade in lumber might be just, but under our present conditions it would be flagrant injustice granting benefits to foreigners who bear no burthens for us, and few even at home. If we are to have free-trade, let our government give us aids and benefits such as that of Canada gives their lumbermen, and thus make our lot equal.

Why should lumber from Canada (for we can send none there) be put in a free-trade list, and tariffs be paid, serving for protection and revenue, on our trade with other lands? What claim has that British Province for these peculiar favors, above these granted to other nations, even the most favored? Give us a share in the common lot, even if it be free trade with and for all nations, rather than put us in this strange and anomalous position.

It may be said that lumber has been as high under Reciprocity as before or since. Granting this to be true, it only shows that our Canadian neighbors are not averse to good prices, even if they pay a duty to our national treasury to get them; but it does not disprove the fact, that the tariff is a barrier against their underselling us in close times, to get and keep control of our markets for their benefit and to the injury of our consumers.

But it may be asked, "If free-trade in lumber has not reduced prices, why fear or oppose it?"

Because it would tend to increase the Canadian lumber business to our injury, and because we see the Canadian lumber interest ready, after years of preparation, to take us at disadvantage, and hold us in their power, and hold our consumers of lumber in their power also. For years they have sagaciously watched this matter of controlling the lumber supply of our great markets from Chicago to New York and Boston. In times of quick sales and high prices they have been ready enough to take the highest rates, but when dull sales at low rates come, if there is no tariff as a barrier, they can sell below us and cripple our whole trade. They will look to their own interest, and if such a course seems best for them they can reduce prices until we are destroyed, and then put them up again for their profit and to the loss of our consumers. This would be but a repetition of the course of British iron makers from 1850 to 1857, who pushed rails into this country at \$40 per ton (under a low tariff which they had labored hard to get, even as "reciprocity" is now sought for) until our mills were closed, and then sold us a million tons at \$80, with a profit to them of \$30,000,000, and *the same loss to us.*

We see no possible reason for exposing an industry which now produces over \$100,000,000 yearly in the five States which come in most direct competition with Canada (Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Maine), or an amount greater and of more consequence than our total export and import trade with that country, to such perilous disadvantage, the disastrous effects of which would reach the lumber trade all over the land, and go far beyond the narrow circle of a few large lumber manufacturers.

What of the 200,000 men in our employ? Are their wages to be reduced twenty-five per cent to compete with foreign workmen? What of the \$35,000,000 paid out to our farmers? Are those farmers to "go farther and fare

worse" in a poorer market? What of the home market for \$23,000,000 worth of the products of our manufacturers and mechanics? With our present moderate tariff on lumber, we are partially, at least, protected in our industry. Our Canadian neighbors can compete with, yet not ruin us; our lumber is sold at fair rates, and consumers are better off than with us broken down, leaving them exposed to foreign interest and monopoly.

Let us utilize our forests as fast as the demand calls for their lumber as the only means of saving them from fire, and meanwhile Canadian lumbermen can "live and let live" with us in their work, and ere many years, with our forests all utilized, we shall draw on them for a supply for a long time to come. The Canadian forests are our timber-preserves, to be kept for future use after ours are exhausted, and reciprocity will help their premature destruction, as well as injure our own lumber business.

"Memorandum," etc., signed by British "Joint Plenipotentiaries."
Comments thereon.

On the 27th of April last a "Memorandum on the Commercial Relations, past and present, of the British North American Provinces with the United States of America," signed by Edward Thornton and George Brown, was sent to the Secretary of State for his consideration, and afterwards laid before members of Congress in pamphlet form. If it was ever held as a confidential diplomatic document, it is now an open secret, and can fairly be criticised. It is a plea for the benefits of Reciprocity—more especially to the United States,—of which we had remained in blissful ignorance until better informed by these distinguished gentlemen, acting with "full powers" from a foreign government to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty with our own.

Passing by its other statements open to criticism, we would ask attention to its figures, so arranged that they

“lead to bewilder and dazzle to blind,” by seeking to prove the effects of Reciprocity, from 1854 to 1866, to have been an increase of trade, and a growing balance of benefit from that trade in our favor. They use the United States reports, and we follow and use their figures, and find that, as we simplify and rearrange them, they prove instead *a rapid decrease of the balance of trade in our favor* under Reciprocity.

Let us take their periods for summing up results and their figures with our new and simple arrangement :

1st. From 1821 to 1832, twelve years.

Total Exports to Canada :	
Domestic products.....	\$ 30,977,427
Foreign products.....	403,909
Total exports.....	\$ 31,481,326
Total imports from Canada.....	\$ 7,634,559

Total imports and exports.....\$ 39,085,885

Balance of this trade in favor of the United States, or excess of exports over imports, \$23,716.87, or 62 per cent. of the total trade between the two countries.

Average yearly trade, \$3,257,158.

2d. From 1833 to 1845, thirteen years.

Exports to Canada :	
Domestic products.....	\$ 54,082,537
Foreign products.....	4,640,332
Total exports.....	\$ 58,722,869
Imports from Canada.....	\$ 23,356,275

Total exports and imports.....\$ 82,079,144

Balance of trade in favor of United States. \$35,366,594, or 43 per cent. of total trade.

Average yearly trade, \$6,313,580.

3d. From 1846 to 1853, eight years.

Total Exports to Canada :	
Domestic products.....	\$ 55,072,260
Foreign products.....	22,020,254
Total exports.....	\$ 77,092,514
Imports from Canada.....	\$ 36,753,592

Total exports and imports.....\$113,846,106

Balance of trade in favor of the United States \$40,338,922, or 36 per cent. of total trade.

Average yearly trade, \$14,230,763.

4th. From 1854 to 1866, thirteen years *under Reciprocity*.

Exports to Canada.....	\$346,180,264
Imports from Canada.....	325,725,520
Total exports and imports.....	\$671,906,782

Balance of trade in favor of the United States \$20,454,246, or *only three per cent. of total trade!*

For eight years before Reciprocity the balance in our favor 36 per cent., but under that treaty only three per cent! At this point they put in a plea of "inflated values," "overvaluation," and the effects of our civil war, and, for this occasion, put British Custom House Reports in place of ours, which they use before and after this trying time.

By these Canadian Reports, they make out a gold balance of trade in our favor of \$95,796,989, or 16 per cent., instead of three per cent., during Reciprocity, and even this is a more rapid decrease of the percentage in our favor than ever before.

Average yearly trade under Reciprocity, \$51,685,137.

5th. From 1867 to 1873, seven years, Reciprocity repealed.

Total exports and imports.....	\$466,807,726
Balance against United States	\$51,875,008, or 11 per cent. of total trade.
Average yearly trade since Reciprocity,	\$66,686,818.

Compare these five periods, and we find a large and natural increase of our trade with Canada, keeping pace with our great increase in wealth, and in trade within ourselves and with other nations, *but a constant decrease of percentage of the balance of that trade in our favor, and that decrease more rapid under Reciprocity than*

ever before. At last the balance has turned against us, but if we use the United States Reports under Reciprocity, as they are used in every other period, the fall from 36 per cent. in our favor from 1846 to 1853 to only three per cent. in our favor through the period under Reciprocity is greater than that from three per cent. for us to 11 per cent. against us since Reciprocity is ended. So the fact stands that *under so-called Reciprocity from 1854 to 1866, the percentage of balance of trade grew in favor of Canada and against us more than ever before or since.*

To put this in another form: In the first period, on a total trade with Canada of \$39,000,000 in twelve years, we had a balance of \$24,000,000 in our favor. In the second period, our total trade of \$82,000,000 for thirteen years showed \$35,000,000 in our favor. In the third period a trade of \$113,000,000 in eight years showed \$40,000,000 in our favor; all showing an increase of the amount on our side, but not in proportion to the growth of trade, or more capital and work required to earn the same profit. In the fourth period—*under Reciprocity*—our total trade of \$672,000,000 for thirteen years only gave a balance for us of \$20,000,000, or far more capital, work and risk for less pay than ever before,—*the benefit of Reciprocity!!*

The fifth period, from 1866 to 1873, shows the constantly decreasing balance in our favor (which Reciprocity seems to have accelerated), gone down to a balance against us. Unfortunately for us, during that same period our imports have exceeded our exports with all the outside world, and not alone with our Canadian neighbors.

We have used the figures of the British Memorandum, but could depart from them, still using official figures, and show a balance of trade against us in the last two

years of Reciprocity larger than the average of the fifth period, since its repeal.

If it be said that it is not the balance of trade between nations so much as its amount that brings mutual profit, we point to our trade with Canada for the past seven years, larger by the figures of the British "Memorandum" than ever before, as proof that we now realize such profit more largely than under Reciprocity.

But this case can be made still stronger (which is hardly necessary) against their statements.

All through their figures they give exports of "domestic products" from the United States to Canada. By our official reports which they use, we find that from 1854 to 1863 we exported to Canada \$93,283,758 worth of farm products:—grain, flour, meats, butter, cheese, lard and tallow—or \$9,328,375 yearly. To send these, for their use or consumption, would be like "carrying coals to Newcastle," for they export them, as we do. They went there *in transit* to other countries across the ocean, or into our own seaports from Canada. Of course, our Custom House reports do not follow them any farther than to Canadian agents or shippers, and so they go into their returns as exports to that country, and conveniently come in to make a better (but delusive) show in favor of reciprocity.

In proof of this by our Reports we exported to Canada in 1872-3, wheat and flour valued at \$8,431,626 and during the same time their exports to this country and abroad, and their flour and grain in transit under bond to Portland and Boston, were valued at \$14,338,386, a balance in their favor of \$5,084,466.

They simply grind some of our wheat, and transfer it, with our other farm-products, to other lands, and if we did not support their railroads and canals by furnishing this freight, they would not pay running expenses, and

this transportation would pass over our own freight lines by land and water.

Resolutions against the Reciprocity Treaty.

The following resolutions were passed by a hearty and unanimous vote, at the meeting of the National Association of Lumbermen, which we represent as the Special Committee chosen under the last of the series.

Whereas, The Canadian lumbermen hold large tracts of government pine land "limits" at low rates, and without risk of loss of standing timber by fire, (as such losses fall upon their government) while we must buy lands, at much higher prices and incur the growing loss by fire; and

Whereas, Wages in Canada are lower than with us, and they pay no taxes to support our government, save duties on lumber, etc., sent to this country, and are almost exempt from taxes on their business at home, while we share the cost of supporting town and county, State and nation; and

Whereas, The lumber industry of the United States is of great importance, not only to owners of mills and timber, but to three hundred thousand men employed at fair wages, and to our farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, to whom it opens a profitable and large home market; therefore,

Resolved, That as the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, asked for by British and Canadian officials, would grant men in another country our privileges while they bear no share of our burdens or risks, and thus discriminate in favor of strangers as against those of our own household, and place our producers and consumers of lumber still more in the power of foreigners, ready to monopolize markets and control prices for their own benefit and profit, we earnestly oppose it as unjust and dangerous to the interests of our own industry, and of the whole country.

Resolved, That the secrecy with which this scheme was developed, and the introduction of said treaty for ratification by the Senate so near the close of the session, make it very apparent that its promoters hoped for the consummation of this iniquity before the vigilance of the people or their legislators awakened to the gravity of the case.

Resolved, That we regard with indignation the mingled audacity and insolence displayed in said Treaty in the request made by a foreign power, that our government, through its Senate, should attempt to bind the future legislation of our country for twenty-five years in the collection of its revenue, under the sacred obligations of a Treaty.

Resolved, That said Treaty, if ratified, would result in the paralysis of our industrial pursuits and interests, and a corresponding invigoration of those of British America, and that while a manufacturing empire would

spring up all along the border, under the British flag, our workshops would be deserted, and our smokeless chimneys serve only as monuments of our folly.

Resolved, That the admission, duty free of any article into the production of which American labor enters, while the articles on which that labor, in whole or in part, subsists, are subjected to a duty, is an oppressive and unjust discrimination against the labor producing the articles so admitted free.

Resolved, That a special Congressional Memorial Committee of twelve persons, with power to increase its number to twenty, be chosen by this Association, to compile facts and statistics, and prepare statements and arguments based thereon, touching the lumber business of the United States and Canada, and the effects of so-called "Reciprocity" upon our business and the general interest of our country, and to memorialize Congress against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Unconstitutional, and Violates Treaties with other Nations.

As there is an express provision of the United States Constitution (Article 1, section 7) under which all revenue measures must originate in the House of Representatives, it is matter of grave question whether the Senate has rightful power to conclude a Treaty which would decrease our revenue some \$12,000,000 yearly for twenty five years. It may be that the hesitation of that august body, and their declining to consummate this measure last summer, arose in part from a wise and laudable desire not to transcend the limits of their high prerogatives.

Another grave objection comes up, seriously affecting our commercial treaties and tariff arrangements with all the leading nations of the world. In forty-nine treaties with foreign powers, including the great commercial nations of Europe, we agree to charge them no higher duties on their productions than are levied on the like products of the most favored nations, and also agree that when we reduce duties to others we will make a like reduction to them. Manifestly there can be no justice without such agreement, and there can be no possible reason why we should be asked to depart from, or violate it, for Canada,

or any foreign people. Such departure were bad faith, ending in confusion and trouble.

Not long ago the Russian minister laid before our Department of State the fact that we admitted hemp, produced in a British province (India), at a duty of \$25 per ton, while Russian hemp paid \$40.

The matter was examined, the surplus duty paid back to Russia, and her hemp admitted at \$25 per ton duty. Already the *Sheffield Telegraph* (England) says: "What the United States is suffered to import into Canada at specific duty or free, that also it will be arranged may be imported from the United Kingdom (Great Britain) on the same precise terms. * * * Free trade is the thick end of the wedge, of which some Americans call Reciprocity the thin edge.

What the *Telegraph* says can be "arranged" by Great Britain, can be claimed and "arranged" by France, Germany, etc., as well. We have too high respect for the sagacity patriotism and law-abiding spirit of the Senate and House of Representatives to suppose that the one will consent to, or the other in any way approve, a Treaty, the consummation of which would violate sacred Constitutional obligations and binding agreements with great commercial powers, open the way for constant and just complaints from fifty foreign nations, and end in shameful and disastrous re-adjustments of our commercial relations, or in serious and perhaps warlike troubles.

If it be said that no such troubles grew out of our Reciprocity with Canada from 1854 to 1866, we reply that nations have grown more vigilant with the vast growth and vital importance of their industries and trade, and that it is far better to avoid than to blindly follow a bad and dangerous precedent.

Remonstrance.

In our statements and arguments we have mainly confined ourselves to our own industry, and to interests most

closely allied thereto, but would suggest that other great industries,—woolen, cotton, iron, steel, etc.,—would be equally or more affected by this Treaty. The proposal that we should practically open the vast coasting trade of our long sea coast and lakes (worth thirtyfold more than our foreign commerce) to Canadian vessels, is an amazing sample of reciprocity. The offer of equal navigation of the Canadian canals, in return for the use of our much longer and more important like water courses, is its fit companion:—especially when we consider that the canals and railroads of the Dominion are dependent on our traffic to pay their expenses, while ours are crowded with our own products. But we leave these and other questions to others, with only this word of suggestive comment. Our task has been to present statistics, reasons and arguments, to show the injustice and injury of this miscalled "Reciprocity Treaty" to the great industry we represent. Believing fully in the justice of our cause, we close our memorial by an earnest, united and respectful remonstrance against the consummation of this Treaty, and would express the hope that its rejection by the Senate may be prompt and decided.

JOHN S. ESTABROOK, East Saginaw, Michigan, Chairman.

EZRA RUST, Saginaw City, Michigan.

T. W. PALMER, Detroit, Michigan.

J. D. LUDDEN, St. Paul, Minnesota.

D. MORRISON, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

D. J. SPAULDING, Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

O. H. INGRAM, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

T. W. HARVEY, Chicago, Illinois.

J. H. PEARSON, Chicago, Illinois.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

EDGAR MUNSON, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

R. K. HAWLEY, Baltimore, Maryland.

HENRY JAMES, Baltimore, Maryland.

Special Memorial Committee of National Association of Lumbermen.

December 1st, 1874.



