for the loggers argued at once "now
is my time." The mill owners are
not cutting near as much as formerly
and they will surely want the logs or
if they do not they will saw by the
thousand and I will go in. The result
is still an overstock and worse than
all the rest is sawing small lots for
these parties for they will sell for
what they can get and thereby break
down the market and make prices at
which the "regular dealer" must sell
or suffer by being obliged to carry
his stock. We hardly know who
would object to this unless it would
be yard men who have no mills. But
one very prominent yard man said to
us the other day that he would
obligate himself to not buy of any
mill owner who refused to go in to
such an arrangement, for, as he said,
he never had made and could not
make any money in handling lumber
at the prices now ruling and that he
had made and could make money if
the prices ruled higher and thought
tit fully as much for the interest of
the yard man as for the mill owner.
We should like to enter into an
agreement of this kind with all the
mill owners on the Mississippi river
and its tributaries as well as those of
Wisconsin and Michigan.

HERSEY, BEAN & BROWN.

The amount of logs run out of
Cass river, Mich., this season, is 48,-
260,800 feet, or less than one-half the
amount got out of the same stream
last year. The logs are reported all
out that can get out this season. In
1873 there were 109,458,140 feet run
out of the Cass; 99,913,955 feet in
1872; and 55,841,618 feet in 1871.

THE RECIPROCITY TR

June 18, 1874, President Grant
sent to the Senate of the United
States a short message advising the
adoption of a reciprocity treaty with
Canada, the text of which accom-
panied the official message. Congress
was then on the point of adjourn-
ment, and knew by the excitement
the very term "reciprocity" produced
throughout the country, that the sub-
ject was one which demanded care-
ful and thoughtful discussion. There-
fore, despite the urgent tone of the
President's message, Congress ad-
journed without definite action upon
the proposed treaty. Since the sub-
ject of reciprocity with Canada has
been officially brought before the
people, discussion thereon has waged
hot and strong both for and against.
It is the province of the WISCONSIN
LUMBERMAN to discuss the question
more particularly from the stand-
point of the effect of a reciprocity
treaty upon the lumber trade of the
country.

That portion of the proposed
treaty, which if accepted by England
and the United States, would influ-
ence the lumber market, is as follows:

ARTICLE IV. It is agreed that the
articles enumerated in the schedules
A, B, and C, hereunto annexed, be-
ing the growth, produce or manufac-
ture of the Dominion of Canada or
of the United States, shall, on their
importation from the one country in-
to the other, from the 1st day of
July, 1875, to the 30th day of June,
1876, (both included), pay only two-
hirds of the duties payable at the
date of this treaty on the importa-
tions into such country of such artic-
les respectively; and from the first
day of July, 1876, to the 30th day of
June, 1877, (both included), shall pay only one-third of such duties; and on and after the 1st day of July, 1877, for a period of years mentioned in Article XIII of this treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into each country respectively.

For the term mentioned in Article XIII no other or higher duty shall be imposed in the United States upon other articles not enumerated in said schedules the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, or in Canada upon such other articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States than are respectively imposed upon like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any other country.

Schedule A—Consisting of the following natural products: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot, pearl, and soda; bark, bark extract for tanning purposes; bath bricks; breadstuffs of all kinds; bricks for building and fire-bricks; broom corn; burr or grind-stones, hewed, wrought or unwrought; butter; cheese; coal and coke; cotton-wool; cotton-waste; dye-stuff; earths, clays, ochres; sand, ground or unground; eggs; fish of all kinds; fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water, except fish preserved in oil; firewood; flax, unmanufactured; flours and meals of all kinds; fruits, green or dried; furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gypsum, ground, unground, or calcined; hay; hemp, unmanufactured; hides; horns; lard, lime; salt; manures; marble, stone, slate, or granite, wrought or unwrought; meats, fresh, smoked, or salted; ores of all kinds of metals; peats; peas, whole or split; petroleum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch; plants; poultry of all kinds; rags of all kinds; rice; salt; seeds; shrubs; skins; straw; tallow; tar; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, manufactured; tow, unmanufactured; trees; turpentine; vegetables; trees; turpentine; vegetables; wool.

Article XIII referred to is simply the specification of the duration of the treaty placing it at twenty-one years.

The lumbermen of the country are seriously divided upon the question of reciprocity. The dealers throughout all the Eastern and Middle states are strongly in favor of reciprocity. Of course the mill-men of Canada are even more interested in the formation of the treaty. Michigan manufacturers and those of Pennsylvania are interested in having the present duties of lumber maintained. While the manufacturers of Wisconsin and Minnesota will be least effected by the removal of the duties from lumber. There is no question but the formation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada would seriously embarrass the already struggling lumber manufacturers of the country. Not only would the manufacturers of Maine, Pennsylvania and Michigan be obliged to let their mills stand idle for years—until the scarcity of pine in Canada materially advanced prices—but the whole lumber business of the south, which is just now developing a great industry, would be immediately stricken so sorely that further development, for a long term of years, would be prevented. The chief argument used by many who are in favor of reciprocity—when speaking, of the matter as it refers to lumber—is that it will be a matter of justice to the Eastern dealers and consumers and will compel pine land owners to save their timber.

True enough it will compel pine land owners to save their timber, but it will not advance the price of that
timber until the forests of Canada are cleared away. The immediate effect will be to increase the value of Canadian pine timber and decrease the value of that in the pineries of our own country.

So far as the lumber interests of the country are concerned in this matter of reciprocity with Canada it may be narrowed down to these two questions:

Will the benefit derived by eastern dealers and consumers offset the suppression, for a period, of the lumber manufacturing interests of the United States.

Is the business of the second great industry of our land—the production of lumber—worth as much to our country as the ability to procure Canadian lumber for a dollar or two less per thousand than it can be manufactured for in our great pineries.

Common lumber is lower, to-day, than the cost of manufacturing ordinary mill-run; and those manufacturers who save themselves actual loss on the cost of cutting, sawing and marketing their lumber—to say nothing of the value of their timber—do so only by having a superior quality of logs and making on their upper grades enough to offset the loss on common lumber.

It is time the discussion of the question of reciprocity with Canada was commenced. The Wisconsin Lumberman will furnish a series of articles upon the subject, and would also invite, specially, contributions from all persons who may feel an interest in this important question either for or against.

THE SITUATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

Up to the date of present writing—August 1st—there is no improvement in the lumber market either in amount of sales or advance in prices. During the past two months the dealers have been comparatively busy in stocking up their yards and now are pretty generally supplied for the fall and winter trade. As a class the mill men are having a hard and unprofitable season. All through the spring and summer months the manufacturers have labored on, hoping for and expecting a revival of business which should at least create active sales for lumber, even if a material advance in prices did not occur. The general business of the country has scarcely maintained the poor degree of activity which was the spring standard and therefore the lumber interests have suffered all through the season. Manufacturers of lumber are thoroughly discouraged and mills are shutting down all through the pineries of the northwest. Many manufacturers are not only hampered for the present, but are already beginning to realize that unless there is a great improvement in the lumber market by the middle of September, there will be no possibility of accomplishing any work next winter. Just at present there is the usual stagnation of business incident to the harvest season, but business men seek in vain for any indications of anything more than a moderate fall trade. It is beginning to be acknowledged in all business circles that there can be no remarkable activity this season—such as is necessary to materially advance prices of