

structures, such as bridge centres, platforms, scaffolding, etc., it should never be employed for outside purposes where permanency is an important factor.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

HAULING logs by rail is becoming more popular in the northern and eastern districts of the United States, while in some parts of Canada the method has also been adopted with success. During the past winter unfavorable conditions existed for logging in many sections of Canada and the United States, and were such seasons to be frequent, we predict a more general adoption of railways for the purpose of facilitating the movement of logs.

IN response to a question asked in the Dominion parliament regarding the recent proposal to impose an export duty on pulp wood, it was stated that it was not the intention of the Government to impose such a duty. The Governor-General-in-Council is authorized to impose a duty by order-in-council, provided the case came under the provisions of section 13 of the Customs' Tariff Act. If it did not, the advice of Parliament would be asked before anything was done.

THE necessity of standard rules of inspection of hardwood lumber is becoming more generally recognized in the United States, and hopes are now entertained of the adoption, at least by the principal eastern markets, of a code of rules which will to some extent remove the difficulties which shippers of lumber have hitherto experienced in this connection. The opposition to uniform rules which existed a short time ago has in a measure disappeared, and the trade as a whole take more kindly to the idea. Canadian lumbermen will welcome the advent of this much needed reform.

THE Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., in speaking of Canada's resources in pulp wood, points out that Canadian mills should carry the pulp wood business a step further, namely, to the manufacture of paper. The United Kingdom imported last year unprinted paper to the value of £2,046,106, and strawboards, millboards, and wood-pulp boards to the value of £548,254. The exports of paper from the United States last year were of the value of about £500,000 sterling. Canada, with her forest resources and unlimited water-power, should certainly secure a large portion of this business. At present Great Britain looks chiefly to Germany, Holland, Sweden and Belgium for her imported supply of paper.

It is to be regretted that the peculiarities of the lumber business enable so many tricksters to enter into competition with honorable men. The lumbermen who can justly be said to represent the trade are gentlemen of honor, whose business transactions are carried on in a straight-forward manner. But, unfortunately, from time to time we hear of transactions on the part of certain parties in connection with the lumber business which bear on their face the mark of dishonesty. Our attention was recently directed to the fact that an American buyer was purchasing lumber in Canada at the same figure at which he was selling the same lumber at Oswego, N. Y. The

same person is also said to have purchased lumber in Buffalo at a figure in the vicinity of \$14 per thousand feet, and agreed to supply it to an Oswego firm at \$10.75. We leave our readers to judge for themselves how he intended to "finance" the scheme.

THE present would seem to be an opportune time for Canadian lumbermen to take steps towards the further development of trade with Cuba. The Governor-General of Canada has recently received a communication from the British consul at St. Jago de Cuba, enclosing a number of resolutions passed by business men at several commercial centres, condemning the stand taken by the United States in relation to Cuban affairs, and pledging themselves to purchase no more goods from that country. A considerable trade has already been secured in that country by some of our eastern lumbermen, and this opportunity should not be allowed to pass without a further effort being made in this direction.

AN industry which promises considerable development is the manufacture of butter tubs. For this purpose spruce is largely used, owing to the fact that it does not communicate the taste of the wood to the contents of the vessel. An effort is being made by Washington Territory spruce manufacturers to secure a portion of this trade in the Eastern States. Canadian lumbermen should also make an effort to secure a share of this business. As has already been pointed out, the supply of spruce in the Eastern States is very meagre. Manufacturers on this side of the line would be obliged to pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. on butter tubs or shooks shipped into the United States, but this amount would seem to be below the cost of freight from the western spruce-producing territory. The demand in Canada for tubs and boxes for butter packing is also increasing. Efforts are being made to establish a dairy trade with China and Japan, while Great Britain takes considerable of our butter. In the latter country objections are being raised to the old-fashioned tub, the 56-lb. boxes being considered the preferable form for shipment.

FROM time to time we receive from subscribers to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN expressions of appreciation of the journal, such as those which we print in this issue. These are very gratifying and encouraging to the publisher, as is also the fact that the number of subscriptions discontinued each year bears an exceedingly small relation to the total list of subscribers, and is far more than replaced by new subscribers. The large number of persons who have been continuous subscribers for five, ten, twelve and fifteen years is also satisfactory evidence of the appreciation with which the journal is regarded as the exponent of the lumbering and wood-working interests. There is one other method by which our subscribers may show appreciation of our efforts, and assist the prosperity of the journal, that is, by consulting regularly its advertisement pages, and mentioning THE LUMBERMAN in their correspondence with manufacturers of machinery and other appliances. When something in this line is required which subscribers do not find advertised, they will oblige by dropping us a post card, stating the fact, when we will put them in the way of getting what they need.

#### A LEGAL DECISION.

SALTER V. ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO. Defendants were a foreign company and had offices in London, Quebec and New Brunswick, but no office or agent within the province, and did no business within the province of a regular or permanent character. Subsequently to an order of the Supreme Court of N.B. winding up the company under provisions of c. 129, R.S.C., and appointing liquidators (none of whom resided within the province), plaintiff attached and levied on certain assets of the company. Thereupon the liquidator moved to set aside the attachment and levy, and obtained an order accordingly. On appeal from that order it was contended (a) that the liquidator not being a party to the suit had no standing in the Court, and was not entitled to attack the proceedings; (b) that the winding-up order was not proved, not having been certified and sealed with the seal of the Court as required by statute; (c) that the liquidator had not shown that he had authority from the Court to intervene in the action; (d) that since the liquidator's title was founded on liquidation he should have proved it distinctly.

Held, that as the functions of the directors ceased at the winding-up, the liquidator was the proper and only person who could intervene to conserve the assets of the company, and for such purpose it was not necessary that he should be a party to the suit;

That the motion to set aside attachment was not an attempt to enforce any order made by the N.B. Court (in which case the provision of sec. 85 regarding the mode of proving such order would have to be complied with), but to protect rights acquired under the winding-up proceedings,

That on such a motion it was not necessary for the liquidator to do more than satisfy the Judge by reasonable proof—such proof as is customarily employed on interlocutory applications and motions founded on affidavit—that a winding-up order had been granted when made, and that liquidators had been appointed.

Held further, that the summary provisions of O. 47, J. A., did not apply to a foreign company which merely had a few isolated transactions within the province, but conducted no regular or continuous business.

#### TRADE NOTES.

The gang saws for Peters' mill at Parry Sound, Ont., were supplied by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro.

The Small & Fisher Co., of Woodstock, N. B., have made three shipments of shingle machinery to British Columbia recently.

The Pembroke Lumber Co., of Pembroke, Ont., have commenced sawing. Having recently refitted their mill, they are prepared to fill orders on short notice.

The Ottawa Saw Works Co. report a good demand for their saws from different parts of Canada. It is the intention of the company to erect an addition to their factory at the Chaudiere.

P. Payette & Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., have recently shipped one of their improved double edgers to the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., of Toronto, and also one to the Stevens Lumber Co., of New Brunswick.

T. McAvity & Sons, of St. John, N. B., have supplied Andre Cushing & Co.'s mill with large quantities of leather belting. The longest piece is 120 feet long and 48 inches wide, while two other pieces measure 120 ft. x 18 inches and 68 ft. x 20 inches.

The Puget Sound Lumberman, of Tacoma, Wash., has been purchased by Frank B. Cole, proprietor of the West Coast Lumberman, of the same city. The consolidation of the two journals should enable the publisher to produce a paper of high standard.