

EDITORIAL NOTES.

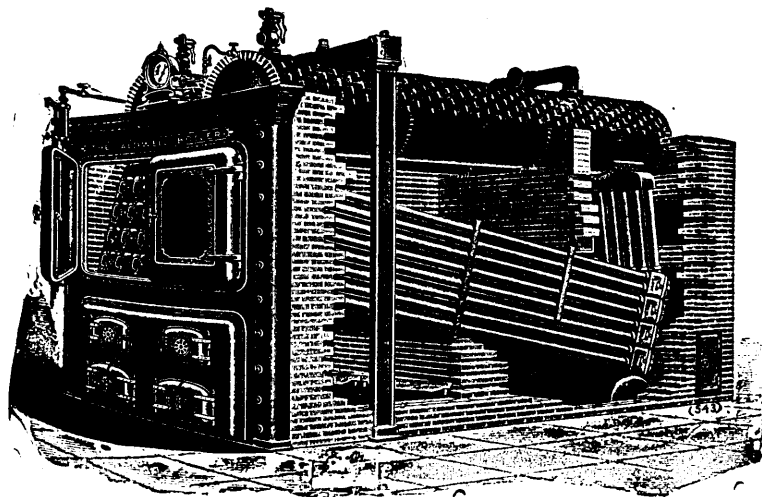
Hereafter shingles and pulp wood from the United States will enter Canada free of customs duty. In the tariff Act of last session the following clause appears: "Shingles and pulp wood, or either of them, can be imported into Canada free of duty upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that shingles and pulp wood, or either of them, from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty." The Dominion Government having received assurances that the United States is admitting Canadian made shingles free of duty, a proclamation of the Governor-General will appear to-morrow reciprocating in this respect with the United States.

A decision has been made by the United States Board of General Appraisers which is of the utmost interest to the pulp and paper making industry of both the United States and Canada, but more particularly the latter. Collector of Customs Hopkins, at Detroit, September 11, seized a carload of pulp entered by the Laurentides Pulp Company, of Three Rivers, Que., for under-valuation. The company entered it at \$13.44 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. The collector held it at \$15 a short ton of 2,000 pounds. The company appealed to the Board of General Appraisers in New York city. Not long after, while paying duty on the valuation fixed by the Detroit collector, he seized another carload on the same grounds of under-valuation, having raised it 12½ per cent. The company appealed again to

the general appraisers. Several hearings were given the matter and the board handed down a decision to the Treasury Department ruling against the decision of the collector and in favor of the Laurentides Company, fixing the valuation of wood pulp at 60 cents a 100. This is a victory for the Canadian company and will be the means of bringing American capital to Canada for investment in timber preserves and pulp mills.

The example set by the Imperial Postmaster-General in permitting the use of ordinary cards with a one-cent stamp attached to pass through the post offices in the same way as the regular postal cards, has been quickly followed by the Postmaster-General of Canada. Where postal cards are not immediately available the advantage thus afforded will be appreciably felt. The Postmaster-General is evidently determined to obtain for his department the approval of the public. With the new year the new arrangement came in force. A private post-card with a one-cent stamp attached will now be carried in the mails of this country in the same way as the regular official postal-card. In order that readers may become acquainted with the departmental regulations governing the use of private post-cards we reproduce them. They are as follows: "The cards must be composed of ordinary cardboard, not thicker than the material used for the official post-card. The maximum size, having regard to the variety of form, must correspond as nearly as possible to the size of the ordinary Canada post-card now in use. The minimum size must not be less than 3¼ inches by 2¼ inches. The cards must not be folded. On the

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