SIDING.
i in siding, cutting up 1 1 1 in selected 35 00/0 42 00 picks and uppers 32 00/039 01 13 in dressing 19 02 21 00
r in dressing
1 in No. 1 culls 14 00 15 00 13 in No. 2 culls 12 00 13 00
1 in No. 2 culle 12 co 13 co 1 in. No 3 culle 10 co 11 co
IXI2 INCH.
12 and 16 feet, mill run 21 to 24 to
12 and 16 feet, No. 1 and 2, harn bands
12 and 16 feet, dressing and better 27 (a) 11 (a)
12 and 16 feet, No. 2 Culls
IXIO INCII,
ta and 13 feet, mill run, mill culls out
12 and 13 feet, dressing and better
1x10, 14 to 16 larn loards
12 and 13 feet, No. 1 culls
12 and 13 feet, No. 2 culls
14 to 16 feet, mill run mill cullsout 21 (4) 23 (4)
14 to 16 feet, dressing and better 26 cm 28 (a)
14 to 16 feet, No. 1 culls
14 to 16 feet, No. 2 culls
/ A Mr. = 4.11.
1/2/X10 INCHES.
Millrun, mill cullsout.\$12 00025 to   No. 1 culls 17 00 18 00
Dressing and better 27 (6) 35 (6) No. 2 culls
1X4 INCHES
Dressing and better, 24 oo 30 oo No. 2 cults
Dressing and better: 24 00 30 00 [No. 2 culls
culls out 30 on 25 oo 6, 7 or 8, No. 2 culls 14 as 15 as
6, 7 or 8, drsg and
Letter 25 ∞ 30 03
SHINGLES.
XXX, 18 in pine: 21 3 70 3 95   XXX, 18 in. cedar 3 56 3 75
Clear butts, pine, 18 in. 2 70 2 90 Clear butt, 18 in, cestar, 2 50 2 75
XXX, 16 in. pine 3 60 3 25 XX, 18 in. cedar 1 90 2 in.
Stock cedary, 5 or 6 in., 4 50 5 (x)
i Arii,
Na. 1, 1/4 2 75 No. 2, 1/4 2 55
No. 1, 1 in 2 00

#### BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., May 31.—A fair trade is about the best that can be said for lumber. The tangle of financial matters is causing everyone to move slowly Credit is watched closely, and banks are cautious in their discounts. The labor troubles on the docks are unsettling to trade though not blocking work to anything like the extent that had been anticipated. New men are readily found to take the place of the strikers. Prices keep firm, and various lines of pine continue short.

MHIK HINL				
Upire, 1, 114, 115 and 2	1	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in		
in\$48 oo	ვი თ	and up, 1 in 32 00/134 00		
2!5 and 3 in 56 00	58 ou	Drewing, 1% in 26 m 28 cm		
4 in 60 co	(3 (v)	134 No and 12 25 @		
Selects, 1 in 42 00	43 W	1½ in 24 00 25 un		
1 1/4 to 2 in 42 00	43 00	2 in 26 50 25 au		
234 and 3 in 51 oo	53 00	Mold wips, t to z in., 33 to 35 to		
4 in	25 00	Barn, No. 1, 10and 12		
Fine common, 1 in 37 00	38 co	in		
1 1 and 1 1 in 37 (4)	კ\$ თ	6 and 8 in 22 00 23 (0)		
2 in 39 00	40 m	No. 2, 10 and 12 in. 19 on		
215 and 3 in 39 00	40 00	Gand Sin 18 00 19 00		
4, in	47 (J)	No. 3, to and 12 in. 14 to 16 to		
Cut g up, No. 1, 1 in. 29 co	30 00	_6 and 8 in 14 50 15 50		
134 to 2 in 35 00	37 (+)	Common, 1 in 16 00 12 00		
No. 2, 1 in 19 00	544 00	1没and 1烃 in 18 20 20 00		
No. 2, 11/2 to 2 in 25 no	27 (4)	2 18 20 (0) 27 (0)		
No. 3, 1 1 to 2 in 18 00	19 m	!		
ROV.				
ixio and is in (No 3		Narrow 13 cocett on		
out)	34 (4)	1 1/4 in		
ix (and Sin (No. 3 out)	13 50	1/2 in 15 m 18 m		
ixiz and wider i6 in	15 m	2 in 15 00) 15 (a)		
		H.KS.		
1\$ in. XXX, clear 3 75	4 (4)	16 in., A cytm 2 50 2 60		
18 in. XX, 6 in. clear.	2 75	16 in, clear latts. 2 to		
	L-A'			
No. 1, 4 ft 2 (a)	2 70	No. 1, 3 ft		
No. 2, 4 ft	1 95			

#### ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., May 31.—A more backward season has not been experienced for some years. Very little lumber has arrived here so far, and this has been quickly picked up, as the demand is much larger than the supply. Prices, as a consequence, remain decidedly stiff. It is calculated that the new cut will command anything from \$1 to \$3 per thousand beyond last season's price.

PIN	7.
21/2 in. and up, good\$58 \$/0	10-in. common\$15 \$16
Fourths 55	12-in, dressing and better 25 34
Selects 50	Common
Pickings	13; in. siding, selected, 13 ft. 40-45
13f to zin. good 52 55	Common 15 17
Fourths 47 50	rin siding, selected 38 42
Selects 42 45	Common 15 17
l'icking 4 37 40	Norway, clear 22 25
tin good \$2 \$5	Drewing 16 15
Fourthe 47 50	
Selects 42 45	roin, plank, 13 ft., drewing c. c.
Pickings 37 40	and better, each 42 55
Cutting up 22 27	to in plank, 13-ft, culle, each 23 - 35
liracket plank 30 35	to in, boards, 13 ft;, drewing
Shelving boards, train, up 39 32	and letter, each 28 32
Dressing boards, narrow 20 22	
•	· • •
LA'	TIL.
Pine\$2 40	Spruce \$2 40 \$2 50
	GLEX.
228,61 Line, 62: 2,222 24 32 24 20	] મિલામુંને મિલાક Cx 28 \$5 90 \$4 સ્ત
	Hembak 2 15 2 30
Smooth, 6x 18 5 40 5 (9)	Spence 2 20 2 30
	• •

#### SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 31.—Nothing is more remarkable than the markedly stolid manner in which the lumber trade here hold to high prices. There is no approach to a letting down of the bars. As a matter of fact there

is very little lumber to sell. Green stuff is coming from the saw in insufficient quantities, some mills not yet running, waiting for logs. And a large part of what will be cut for some time is already contracted for.

MINIMUNE LIMITOR

PISISHISO TUMBER ROPAIL		
Uppers, 1, 1% and 115 45 and Fine common, 1 in		
Selects, 1 in		
14 and 11/2 C. 7. 8 and 9 in 10 m		
2 m		
41.01		
SIDING.		
Clear, ½ in 24 as C, ½ in 19 as 35 in 34 as 5 clear, ½ in 27 as 5 clear, ½ in 34 as 5 clear, ½ in 37 as in 38 as 38 in 39 as 38 in 39 as 38 in 39 as 39 in 3		
% in 48 as 76 in.		
Select, 14 in		
2. 10		
28 m		
transa, puri Ann Cantings.		
214 to 1010, 12, 14 and 16 ft.\$11 co 20 ft.		
18 H		
For each additional 2 ft, add \$1; 12 in, plank and timber \$1 extra; extra		
for sizes above 12 in.		
SHINGLES.		
XXX 16 in Climan		
XXX 18 in. Climax		
XXX Saginaw 340 XXX shorts 2 3		
18 in. 4 in. c. h		
LATH		
Lath, No 1, white pine 7 35 I Lath, No. 2, W. pine, Norway 1 65		
<del></del>		

#### NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Business is not by any means buoyant. Building operations are fairly active, but they are not of the kind to cause any large consumption of lumber. Spruce is in stock in much larger quantities that there would seem to be any present demand. White pine is on liberal call, but with supplies sufficient to meet the demand. As the centre of financial operations New York generally is affected in a noticeable degree by present financial disturbances, and there is a strong disposition in all lines of commerce to move slowly.

WINTE PINE→W	ESTERN GRADEN.
Uppers, 1 in \$44 orar45 to	( Coffin Incirely 20 (e) 22 (a)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I lieve in Say water to
3 and 4 m 55 (m 58 (n)	Thicker 17 to 18 to
- Selects, t m. , 40 cm - 41 cm	Celly, lave, fig. No. 1 40 on 42 on
	No. 2 16 (4) 17 (4)
1 1/4, 1 1/2 ind 2 in 43 to 44 to	No. 3 24 (1) 26 (1)
	Shelving, No. 1 30 (6) 32 (6)
Fine common, 1 in 36 co 37 co	No. 2 25 (1) 27 (4)
1 14, 14 and 2 in 33 en 40 en	Molding, No. 1 pi en 37 en
2 and 4 in 46 co 48 co	Jugar Second real March
Cutting up, 1 in. No. 1 28 co 30 co	i liegel sid g, clear 22 50 23 (c)
No. 2 21 (0) 23 (0)	500 1 22 (b) 22 (c)
Thick, No. 1 29 (1) 32 (1)	200 Z 20 (0) 20 50
No. 2 24 60 26 681 Common. No. 1, 10	10 (6) 17 (6)
nulining the same as as	Mirway, Cland No. 1 21 ter 25 ter
and 12 in 22 00 23 01	Commen
No. 3 17 (9) 18 (6)	Common 15 19
3	· •

#### COMING SALES.

The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company announce in our advertising columns that early in August they will sell by auction, important pine timber berths in the Nipissing district. These properties are known to be among the most valuable along the north shore of the Georgian Bay.

#### TRADE NOTES.

John Milne, of Essex, Ont., proprietor of the Canadian Hollow Blast Grate Co., is making important additions to his manufacturing buildings and remodelling his offices.

The following letter speaks for itself: "Fall River Line, between New York and Boston, on board steamer 'Plymouth,' New York, April 29th, 1893, Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co., New York. Dear sirs.—In answer to your enquiry as to our experience with the Magnolia Metal, we desire to say that we have it in the intermediate crank pin brasses of the Plymouth, and it has given us every satisfaction, and from our experience with it we cheerfully recommend it for such work. Yours very truly, B. J. Bensan, Chief Engineer, S. S. Plymouth."

#### MONEY.

JOHN Stuart Mill defines it as "a mere contrivance for facilitating exchanges;" a definition followed by another British writer, Jevons, in his book, "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange." Money is defined usually as a "measure of value;" it is something by the possession or surrender of which we measure the value to us of other articles. It need not be gold or silver. In Homer's time ozen were money; the Abyssinians used salt; the natives of the west coast of Africa used sea-shells; the early settlers in Virginia used tobacco: Marco Polo says that the Chinese used paper-not paper redeemable in coin, but paper made valuable, by the Great Khan's orders. So really money is anything that is generally accepted as of value, which serves to do away with trading "in kind" or barter. It makes no difference what its nature is, so long as it is something which is of value to the people at large.

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~@@~~

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