

TONAWANDA.

Prices unchanged as follows:—

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.		
Three uppers.....	\$46 00/47 00	Culls..... 12 00/13 00
Common.....	20 00/25 00	
TARD PRICES—CAR LOTS.		
3 uppers, inch.....	\$44 00/46 00	Drying stocks..... 18 00/22 00
3 uppers, plank.....	45 00/46 00	Dressing siding..... 19 00/23 00
Pickings, inch.....	38 00/40 00	Common stocks..... 12 50/13 00
Pickings, 1 1/2 in. to 1 inch.....	39 00/40 00	Common shingles..... 16 00/17 00
Common.....	33 00/34 00	Common box..... 12 00/15 00
Fine Common, thicker.....	34 00/40 00	Sawed, XXX, 18 in. 3 40/3 60
Cutting up.....	25 00/23 00	Do. clear 1 1/2 in. sawed 2 40/2 45
Shelling, 12 in. a. d.	27 00/30 00	Shingles, XXX 16 in. 3 10
Common boards, 12 in.	16 00/18 00	Do. XX do..... 2 75
and up.....		Lath..... 1 00

DETROIT, MICH.

Common 4x4.....	\$49 00	Siding, clear..... 23 00
5x4 & 6x4.....	50 00	A..... 21 00
3x4 in.....	50 00	B..... 18 50
Se. 4x4.....	42 00	C..... 10 50
5x4, 6x4 & 8x4.....	45 00	Bill stuff ordinary sizes:
Shop, 4x4.....	22 00	12 to 16 ft..... 11 00
5x4 & 6x4 & 8x4.....	25 00	18 to 20 ft..... 12 00
Fine Common, 4x4.....	35 00	22 to 24 ft..... 13 00
5x4, 6x4 & 8x4.....	38 00	26 to 28 ft..... 14 00
Stocks, 1x12 & 1x10, No. 1.....	10 00	30 to 34 ft..... 16 00
1x12 & 1x10, No. 2.....	16 00	Ship stuff..... 12 00
1x12 & 1x10, No. 3.....	13 00	Mill Culls..... 10 10
7x4, 2 oct common.....	19 00	Shingles, clear, 18 in. 3 30
No. 1 common.....	18 00	10 in. clear, 18 in. Ex. 2 30
No. 1 fench.....	18 50	6 in. clear, 18 in. 2 25
Ceiling, select common.....	25 00	6 in. stock clear, Ex. 4 00
Ceiling, No. 1 common.....	22 00	5 in. 4 80
No. 1 fench.....	20 00	Lath, per M. pes..... 2 60
Roofing, D. & M.....	16 00	Add for S. 1 or 2. \$1 3/4

CHICAGO.

We extract the following from *The Timberman's* review of June 25th:—There has been so little abatement in the activity of the general lumber market, that it may practically be recorded as without notable change. Reports of a slightly diminished volume of sales at some points are met by advice of a contrary nature from others, so that it would be hazardous to affirm that there has been less lumber distributed this week than last. The situation of the trade is very satisfactory, except, perhaps, in respect to some of the conditions of the distributing business which are the natural forerunners of the impending rise in values. Lumber is moving very easily and freely. In all quarters sales are making without difficulty, and in a good many cases without effort on the part of jobbers.

Lumber sells itself, almost, and sometimes fades away more rapidly than suits the fancy of the dealer who feels sure that he can get more for it in the near future. It is a notable and most significant fact, that nowhere are jobbers making any special effort to push sales, and it is frequently mentioned that they are at some pains to sell no more than they are obliged to to keep up their trade. This is doubtless, however, a transient condition, growing mainly out of the relative cheapness of lumber in car lots. To keep their stocks in motion to the degree that is essential to the proper manipulation of a lumber yard, it will shortly be desirable for dealers to offer them freely, though there is nothing in the outlook now to warrant the expectation that the forcing process will be necessary at any time this season. The market for lumber by cargo here has maintained its strength, and possibly gained a little on dimensions, but so far as can be learned, stock at the mills is merely steady. Indeed, there are rumours that concessions are not wholly unknown. The extreme reticence of sellers in respect to the prices they are getting, in some measure confirms this. Considering that lumber is netting the mill people from a dollar to two dollars more than they averaged last year, it can hardly be said that this branch of the trade has had very much to complain of.

Lumber is quotably higher in a few markets, and the steadily increasing firmness comes to a point where an advance is the next thing to do, every day. There are signs that Chicago dealers will come out with a practical new list shortly, and this will doubtless be quickly followed by advances at other points, corresponding to such as may be made here. If there is any escape from a condition of higher prices all over the district wherein pines are sold and consumed, the way of it does not now appear.

Indirectly, the lumber trade, in common with other lines, has suffered a little from the financial disturbances arising out of the crash in the grain market here last week, but on the whole the bursting of that bubble has inflicted less injury than might have been feared. It makes money a trifle harder to obtain for those who are using their discount lines freely, but the result to legitimate business of the failure of a gambling deal can hardly be permanent or severely injurious. It is good evidence, indeed, of the financial health of the country, that such a collapse could occur with so little damage. In a certain way it is likely that the attempt to corner the market has been of benefit, in that it enabled holders of old wheat in the country to unload at a price that will give them more money than they could have got otherwise.

Shingles continue to attract a good deal of attention. They are very active to the extent of the supply, which falls considerably below the demand. Producers are very firm in their views, though they are apparently making no great effort at present to advance prices. They usually refuse offers to contract on the basis of present figures for future delivery, which indicates a hope and belief that they will be able to do a trifle better by and by.

In respect to prices, the change this week has been very slight. One hears nothing of any lower price for short green piece stuff than \$10.25. A few lots may have sold a notch below this but the commission men profess to be getting it for anything reasonably good, and \$10.50 for loads showing any considerable sprinkling of 18 and 20 feet stuff in the tallies. Most of the cargoes, however, which run a fair percentage of 18 feet and over are sold on a separate basis for long and short, the figures being usually \$10.25 and \$11@12.50. Cull dimensions sells at \$7@8 according to what it happens to be.

There has been no special change in inch lumber, which maintains all its former strength and may have even gained a trifle in this respect, though this fact is not to be shown in quotations. The demand is largely for common stuff, which is extraordinary firm and high. As high as \$13, and even \$13.25 is paid for cargoes in which the pickings hardly balance the culls, so that they average no more than flat common. Lath comes forward in rather small quantities and are quickly taken up at \$1.50@1.60 for green.

The following are the ruling quotations at present:—

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23.		
	Lumber.	Shingles.
1887.....	70,534,000	23,887,000
1886.....	77,102,000	37,431,000

RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1, TO JUNE 23, INCLUSIVE.		
	Lumber.	Shingles.
1887.....	1,819,050,000	160,091,000
1886.....	502,532,000	231,334,000

STOCK ON HAND JUNE 1, INCLUDING BOTH CHICAGO.		
	1887.	1886.
Lumber.....	255,707,000	301,068,070
Shingles.....	167,000,000	209,701,250
Lath.....	16,740,750	36,337,335
Pickets.....	473,291	5,705,033
Cedar posts.....	88,022	131,366

FINISHING LUMBER BOUGH		
1st and 2d clear, 1 inch.....	\$47 00	A select, 2 inch..... \$11 00
1st and 2d clear, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	45 00	B select, 1 1/2 in. 31 00
1st and 2d clear, 2 inch.....	40 00	B select, 1 in. 30 00
1st and 2d clear, 3 inch.....	48 00	Clear and select 2x4..... 26 00
3d clear, 1 1/2 and 2 inch.....	45 00	2x6..... 32 00
3d clear, 1 1/2 inch.....	44 00	2x8..... 31 00
A select, 1 inch.....	38 00	All one length \$1 extra.
A select, 1 1/2 inch.....	39 00	

STOCK BOARDS.		
12 in. A, 12 to 16 ft.....	\$42 00	12 in. 20 ft..... 23 00
12 in. B.....	35 00	10 in. A..... 37 00
12 in. C.....	32 00	10 in. B..... 33 00
12 in. D, 12, 14 and 16.....	20 00	10 in. C..... 26 00
12 in. D, 18 ft.....	23 00	

FLOORING—DRESSED AND MATCHED.		
A flooring.....	\$32 00	B flooring 4 in..... 29 00
B flooring.....	30 00	C flooring 4 in..... 25 00
C flooring.....	23 00	Norway clear and A..... 22 00
Fench g flooring.....	15 00	B, 4 or 6 in..... 20 00
Clear and A, 4 in.....	31 00	

SIDING—TIED.		
1st and 2d clear, 12 ft.....	\$21 00	D siding..... 18 50
1st and 2d clear, 14 and 16 ft.....	22 00	C..... 13 50
A.....	20 50	Fencing..... 10 50

BRADED CEILING—TIED.		
Clear, 1x4@6 in.....	\$22 00	Ceiling g, 2x6 in..... 14 50
A, 2x6 in.....	20 00	Clear and A, 2 or 3x6..... 32 00
B, 2x6 in.....	19 00	B, 2 or 3x6 in..... 29 00

COMMON BOARDS—ROUGH.		
Com. boards, 1 in. 18 ft. 20 ft.....	\$12 00	12, 14, 16 and 18 ft..... 14 50
10, 12 to 16 ft.....	15 00	12 and 14 common..... 13 50

FENCING—DRY.		
No. 1 all lengths.....	\$14 50	4 in. common..... 12 50
2x6, 2, 12, 14, 16 & 18 ft.....	11 50	Norway..... 14 00

TIMBER AND DIMENSION—DAY.		
Joint and scantling, 2x4, 12.....	\$12 00	12, 14 and 16 ft..... \$13 00
14 and 16 ft.....	12 00	2x4, to 8x8, 18 ft..... 13 00
2x6, 2x8 2x10, 12, 14 and 16 ft.....	12 00	2x4, 4x4, 20 ft..... 14 00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive.....		

MADAWASKA LETTER.

MADAWASKA, N. B., June 15th, 1887.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I don't think I can add anything you have not already heard about the unusual high water this spring. Most everywhere the damage has been more or less severe but no worse than was generally expected. The drives are about all out in the main river, and the water rapidly falling leaves lumber high up on the banks.

No doubt you have seen that the export duty on shingles, bolts, and cedar and pine logs capable of being made into shingle bolts, has been placed at \$1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet. I cannot see how those parties having hauled logs of pine and cedar for shingles can very well cut them up into shingle bolts and cord them so as to come at the duty; nor can I see how they can figure logs into cords unless they do, to be correct. Suppose we take 128 cubic feet, which makes one cord, and see how many superficial feet there is in it. We will find it contains 1536 superficial feet of lumber. So far so good. Now we will saw one cord of shingle bolts into shingles, and we will get 3,000 shingles out of it. Then we will measure 1536 superficial feet of cedar logs, which makes

one cord of 128 cubic feet, and we will get 15,000 shingles. So by measuring the logs into superficial feet instead of sawing them into bolts and cording them, we lose the export duty on 12,000 shingles on every cord of 1536 superficial feet, which makes one cord of 128 cubic feet. The great difference is in measurement. When we scale logs we take the top end, square it up and take the contents, allowing nothing for the wood thrown off to make the log square from top to butt, and the taper on cedar logs is by no means a small consideration in measurement. It is perfectly absurd to take 1536 superficial feet of logs to make one cord of 128 cubic feet.

The press should post the department regarding this matter. If they adopt a scale charging \$1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet, and count the same into superficial feet, take 1536 feet for one cord of 128 cubic feet, and collect the export duty of \$1.50 per cord, the shingles which can be taken out of 1536 superficial feet of cedar logs will be 15,000, and fifty cents per thousand will amount to \$7.50 for 1536 superficial feet. On the other hand if we saw one cord of 128 cubic feet of cedar into shingles we only get 3,000, which makes the export duty fifty cents per thousand. Now mark the difference. In one cord measured superficial feet we have 15,000 shingles, and one cord cubic feet we have 3,000, losing 12,000 export on every cord, superficial measure instead of bolts. One operator on the American side manufactures each season about 30,000,000 of shingles besides other lumber, the raw material being taken out of our forests. This man has never paid one dollar export duty, whereas if our government had exacted the same there would have been \$15,000 yearly coming in to replenish the provincial treasury. I hope that the views as here expressed may have their desired effect, and that our representatives may see this important matter in a new light.

I see that Messrs. Brown, Mason, Gucilet, Hesson, Perley and Dawson, are urging that a high export duty be imposed upon logs and timber of all kinds, but Mr. McMildon protested against it, saying it was a scheme to reduce the price of logs to mill owners. The mill owners of St. John who supported him must feel thankful to him for advising no export duty, and encouraging Americans to continue our forest destruction, to the detriment of our own people. He is a lawyer, however, and, doubtless, has an axe to grind, which doubtless accounts for his discrimination against his own country in the interests of Americans.

NEWS NOTES.

—The building trades in Chicago are gradually recovering from the annual spring strike and lock-out, and the men are going back to work.

—A cargo of 300,000 feet of black and white ash lumber is being loaded at Bay City destined for Africa. It goes by water the entire distance.

—The firm of J. J. Howe & Co., is credited with the intention of putting in a lumber yard at every town on the Duluth and Manitoba road.

—The lumbermen of south-western Pennsylvania are getting up an organization to be known as the Lumbermen's Protective Association of South-western Pennsylvania.

—Twenty vessels which cleared from Alpena, Mich., for a week ending on a late date carried 6,355,000 feet of lumber, 5,600 cedar posts, 114,000 shingles and 600 ties.

—Since the opening of navigation Alpena has shipped by lake 27,707,000 feet of lumber, 614,000 shingles, 49,600 railway ties, 26,400 cedar posts, and 40 cords of match timber.

—The Inter State Commerce law has had the effect of changing a large volume of the carrying trade from the railroads to the water routes. This is seen in a number of sections.

—J. S. Chase, a well-known commission lumber dealer of Chicago, after a six-months' sojourn in the forests of British Columbia, has returned to Chicago and resumed charge of his business interests.

—The mills at Cheboygan, Mich., are making a good record this year. The probable cut during the season will be about 100,000,000. The estimated product of shingles for the present year is 21,900,000.

—Scores of camps have begun work in Clare county, Mich., to save the burned-over timber, which must be cut at once. Logs are already moving in considerable volume. Thousands of trees have been killed.

—An American paper says that the new Canadian tariff, now under consideration, adds to the free list Redwood, planks and boards, sawn, but not further manufactured. This is intended to encourage the manufacture of cigar boxes.

A log jam on the Menominee river, in Michigan, reaching from Little Quinnesec falls to Big Quinnesec falls, and containing 100,000,000 feet, is called the biggest ever known on that stream. It fills the river full, and at some points is filled 30 feet high.