MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Continued from fage 11.)

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

•	BUFFALO, June 27th, 188	38.	
Λ'α			
No. 1, 1 & 1 1 in 20 00ff	rwny Pine—Reugh. 22 00/Stocks No. 1,1 & 13/4 in	22 00	
No. 2, 1 & 137 ln 15 00	15 to No. 2, 1 & 15 in.	17 00	
No. 3, 1 & 18 In 11 50	12 00 No. 3, 1 & 1% in.	12 00	
	15 50 No. 2, 1 & 13 in. 12 00 No. 3, 1 & 13 in. Scantling 2x4 to 2x12 12 to 16 ft	11200	
	Timber, 4x6 to 12x12 16 00	25 00	
White	e Pine-Rough.		
Uppers, 1 in \$44 00@	45 oo Shelving, No. 1, 13in.		
114, 115 and 2 in. 44 00	46 00 and up	29 00	
21/3, 3 and 4 in 54 00	56 oo No. 2, 13 ln. & up 22 oo	24 00	
Sciects, 1 in 30 00	35 oo rine common, rin	30 00	
114, 114 and 2 in. 37 00	40 00 134, 132 and 2 in. 35 00	س⊍ز≨	
254, 3 and 4 ln 44 00	46 oo Common, 1 in 16 oo	19 00	
Cuts, No. 1, 1 in 27 00	30 00, 1½ and 1½ in 17 00 :	20 00	
15%, 15% and 2 in. 32 00	30 00, 1½ and 1½ in 17 00 :	22 00	
235, 3 and 4 m 37 00	40 00 Collin boatas 15 00 .	19 00	
No. 2, 1 In 17 00	19 00 Box. 1 in	13 30	
15, 15 and 2 in. 21 00	22 00 1% in. & thicker	13 50	
	33 00 A stocks, 1x10 :	27 00	
11/2. 11/2 and 2 in. 30 00	33 00, 1X12	25 00	
Siding strips, 1 in.	33 00 B stocks, 1x6 to 16 .	17 50	
	C stocks, 1x6 to 16 .	13 30	
Dre	ssed Lumber.		
	No 1 No. 2.	No 3	
Base and Casing under Sancl	hes	16 00	
Base and Casing, 6 inches Base and Casing, 6,7 and 8 i	3400 2560 1	17 00	
Base and Casing, 0,7 and 31	nches 35 00 27 00 :	20 00	
Flooring, 1 and 11/4 lucnes, 2	15 to 5 in. wide . 32 00 20 00	14 00	
Ceiling, % in., 2% to 3 inches Ceiling, % in., 2% to 5 inches Ceiling, % in., 2% to 5 inches	s wide	16 00	
Ceiling, 35 in., 232 to 5 inches	s wide 25 00 22 00 1	11 00	
Ceiting, & in., 2% to 5 inches	s wide 24 00 18 00 1	1300	
Philadelphia Fencing	30 00 25 00	7 00	
Bevel Siding, 6 inches		11 00	
Bevel Siding, 5 inches	23 50 19 00 1	14 00	
Hevel Siding, 6 inches Novelty Siding, 6 inches and	23 00 19 00 1	14 00	
		17 00	
Shingles and Lath.			
Shingles, 18 in XXX	4 16'Lath, pine No 1 2 10 3 10'. No. 2	2 10	
XX	3 10 No. 2	1 60	
X	1 25 Norway	ı So	
	3 oo Hemlock .	1 60	
Shingles, 16 in. XXX	2 10		

Detroit, Mich.

Detroit,	June	28th,	tSSS
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Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc.				
Uppers, 4-4 \$43 0015ho	b 2 . 04% c4	32:	50	
5x4, 6x4 & 8x4 43 00 Fin	c common, 4x4	31	ೲ	
3 % 4 in	5×4, 6×4 & 8×4	33	∞	
Selects, 4x4 35 co. Stor	1K5, 1X12 & 1X10, No. 1	19	∞	
Selects, 4x4	1X12, & 1X10, No. 2	16	∞	
Shop. 4x4 . 22 00	1X12, & 1X10, No 3	13	00	
Flooring, Siding, C	Ceiling, etc.	-		
Flooring, select common. 22 00 Rou	fing, D & M	16	m	
No, i common 15 co Sidi	ng clear	21	-	
No 1 fencing 16 to	A	~	20	
No. 1 fencing 16 30' Ceiling, select common 25 co, No. 1 common	R		<u> </u>	
So i common as or	č	::	20	
No. 1 fencing 20 00	•	·J	٠٠	
Bill Stuff and				
Bill stuff, ordinary sizes	26 to 2S ft	14	JO.	
12 to 16 ft	to to tift .	16		
15 to 20 ft 12 50 Ship	culis	12		
22 to 24 ft 13 60 Mill	cults	10		
		•••	~	
Shingles and				
Shingles, clear, 18 in. Ex 3 75	6 in, stocks clear, Ex	4	တ	
io in. clear, iS in 3 6	5 in. stocks clear. Ex	ż	So	
6 in clear, 18 in. 2 7 Lat	f		10	
Add for surfacing one o	r two sides. St.	-		

Burlington, Vt.

Canada Pine Sidings-1x8 in. and up, 12 to 16 ft. d 2 or 4 s.

BURLINGTON, June 28th, 1888.

Sclect & shelving	.\$46 co Finish	\$35 00
Pickings	37 oo Dressing	25 00
Pickings & better 20 0	of 22 ox Common	20 00 12 21 00
Canada Pine Stacks	37 00 Dressing . 27 00 Dressing . 27 22 00 Common . 21 210 in, 12 to 16 ft., d .	2 or 4 s.
1st shelving	22 oo As run, common out	25 60 8 30 00
2nd	. 39 09 No. I barn boards .	25 00
7d	. 30 00 Common	21 63
Pickings	22 ox As run, common out 39 ox No. 1 barn boards 30 ox Common 30 ox Common	
Selects (clear)	57 co Pickings & better	. 1100
1st shelving	. 47 oo As run, common out	. 33.00
2nd	41 or No 1 barn boards.	25 00
3rd .	ta os Common	21 025(22 03
Pickings .	35 ca	***
Canada Pine Stee	57 oo Pickings & better 47 oo As run, common ou 41 oo No 1 barn boards. 2 oo Common \$5 co k - 14 iii. 12 to 16 ft. d 2 o	T A 3.
Pickings & better	45 00 3d shelving 33 00 Common	33.00
As run, common out	. 33 co Common	. 22 02
Canada Pine S. B'ds 12	Sin. & up, 11 ft. and unde	r. d 2 sorr
Pickings & better 22 0	of 35 co Dressing & common,	drear
As run, common out	25 m d 7 5 % m	~ ~ ~ ~ ~
	⇔ oo dzs&m . Common	IS coffice on
Canada Pine Sheathing.	d. m. & b1, 107, 5. 46 osts & 2nd quality, 9 7 os 7 & Sit. 7 ostd quality, 11 feet &	5~100 66 76
and audier and the		C-11/2.11 58 .
15t quality, 12 to 10 tt	to coast or and drainty, 9	(O 11 II. 33 05
216 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	or on tool quality at fact V	
th selected Common	2, court quants, it feet o	cunaci 22 00
Canada (Oudina) Carri	- 22 W 4111	
Canada ((marc) Sprin	22 00 4th (c—1 0 1 ½ 1m., 4 to 7 in. 6 - 32 00 No 2, 10 to 16 ft	a 2 s & m.
Ciear, 10 10 16 feet	- 32 00 No 2, 10 to 10 tt	. 15 00 £ 16 00
No 1.	22 00	1. 1
Moore brices delit	ered on a rate of \$30 per car	1020

Manitoba.

Association, f. o. h. at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman.

Dimension 2x4 to 5x5, 12 to 15 ft. long, \$14, do. 10 and 20 ft. long, \$15, 2x10 to 12 12 12 13 ft. long \$15 do 10 and 20 ft. long, \$16. One dollar per M advance on each 2 feet over above lengths up to 24 feet long 20ne dollar per M advance on each inch over 12 inches in depth. Boards—15t, common, rough, \$15,50, dressed, \$16,50, calls, lough, \$10, dressed, \$11, common, stock, 12 in rough, \$18 dressed \$19 do \$11 in rough \$17 dressed \$19 second common, 12 in. rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. \$x10 inch, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16. Shiplap—10 in. \$17, \$10, \$16,50. Skiding, ceiling and flooring—15t, 6 inch, \$32; 2nd, do. \$25; 3rd, do. \$20;

ath, do. \$17; 1st, 5 inch, \$31; 2nd, do. \$26; 3rd, do. \$19; 4th, do. \$16; 1st, 4 inch, \$31; 2nd, do. \$26; 3rd, do. \$18; 4th, do. \$15. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel siding—No. 1, 1st siding ½ in, x 6 in., \$20; No. 2, do. \$17. Stock—B, \$35; C, \$30; D. \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$33, 3rd, \$25, 11-4, 1½ and 2 inches—1st and 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$25; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window stops, per 100 feet lineal, 75c.; parting strips, do. 50c.; ½ round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cents. Casing—4 inch, U. G., per 105 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do. \$1.75; 6in, do \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 inch, do. \$3.75, Lath, \$1.75. Shingles—1st quality, \$3; 2nd do. \$2.50; 3rd do. \$1.50.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

[Correspondence M. V. Lumberman.]

WINNIPEG, June 11th. - The city lumber firms report an active inquiry for lumber from all over the province, and it is now certain that Lusiness will show an improvement over any year since probably 1882. Stocks were exhausted before the mills commenced cutting, and orders are now well ahead. Most of the Lake of the Woods mills had logs on hand held over from last season, and they were thus enabled to get to work early this spring, and have been pushing operations as fast as possible since. The season will therefore be an active one on the lake. On Lake Winnipeg operations have been greatly retarded by the very backward season. The ice has held solid on this lake to an unusually late date, and it is only now that navigation may be said to have fairly opened. This will render the season for cutting very short, so that the mills will be pushed to their fullest capacity, and no time will be lost in conveying the lumber from lake ports to Selkirk. The Lake Winnipeg boats will therefore have a busy season.

A meeting of the Northwest Ontario and Manitoba Lumber association was held at Norman, Lake of the Woods, recently, to consider the advisability of continuing the list prices. This association was formed last fall, for the purpose of establishing prices. Previous to that time the lumber trade here was hadly demoralized, owing to the excessive stocks and cutting prices. S. It was considered that the time was opportune to put the business on a better basis, as surplus stocks had been pretty well cleaned out, and a generally firm feeling prevailed. After a good deal of preliminary skirmishing, the association was formed and a price list was arranged, which was to continue in force to the present month. The arrangement has been adhered to, and dealers have found business more satisfactory in consequence. At the last meeting of the association, it was decided to continue the list prices, no change of importance having been made.

A movement was on foot to erect a large saw mill at Brandon, Man., this season, but it will likely now be abandoned, as an attempt to get logs down to that point has probably ended in a failure, at least for this summer. The logs were cut in the Riding Mountains country, claimed to be the best spruce timber region in Manitoba. About 28,000,000 feet were taken out, and floated down the Bird Tail creek as far as Birtle, but it has been found impossible to get them any further. The failure is very annoying, as only a few more miles would have brought the logs to the Assiniboine river, where there would have been no further trouble from low water. It is possible that a mill may be erected at Birtle. where the logs now are, for the purpose of sawing them up. There is a mill at present at Birtle, but the logs have passed the rapids below this mill, and could not conveniently be taken back. Besides the mill is rather antiquated, and could not be worked to advantage.

In railway construction, there are now three roads being built in Manitoba. The Manitoba & North-western company has just completed a contract for an extension of about twenty five miles, and work has been commenced. The Northwest Central has fifty miles of its line under construction, running north-westward from Brandon. The Red River Valley road, which will connect Winnipeg with the Northern Pacific at Pembina, D. T., is also being pushed ahead once more, and will be soon completed. Fifty miles of road between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie will also be built this summer, but work has not yet commenced. None of these roads are of any special benefit to the lumber trade, beyond the usual advantage accruing to the trade from railway construction. It is also probable that a short link road will be constructed along the river front, through Winnipeg, to connect the Red River Valley and Canadian Pacific railways. This road would be of great convenience to the saw and other mills and factories along the river front. There is another proposed road, however, which is attracting great attention here at present, and which is of special interest to the lumbering industry. This as the Winnipeg and Southeastern, which it as proposed to construct from Winnipeg in a south-easterly direction to the Minnesota boundary, in the neighborhood of the Lake of the Woods. This would tap the timber region of the lake with a direct and much shorter road than by the present Canadian Pacific railway line to Rat Portage. Mills could be established on the southern end of the lake, and in addition to the

shorter railway haul of the lumber to the city, there would be a considerable saving in towage. At present the logs come from the territory principally to the south and east of the lake, and mills established in that locality would be considerably nearer the timber region than the present mills, which are all located on the extreme northern end of the lake. The proposed Southeastern is intended to connect at the boundary with a road from Duluth. Duluth is very anxious to secure a direct line to Manitoba, in order to share in the rapid increasing grain trade of the province, and the people here are equally anxious for a road to Duluth. Such a road could run through the most valuable timber country in Minnesota. Monepoly having been abolished there is now nothing to prevent the construction of such a railway into Manitoba, and the scheme is looked upon here as one of the most likely and important railway enterprises yet proposed. If the Duruth people can succeed in pushing their end of the road through, there will be little difficulty in building the Manitola portion.

Wood Fiber for Paper.

The extent of the manufacture of ground and chemical wood fiber for paper makers' is not appreciated by those who have not investigated this industry. Certainly the Democratic members of the ways and means committee who have put this manufactured product on the free list, in the face of the fact that the duty now is only ten per cent—less than it ought to be to protect the industry from Canadian and Norwegian competition—could not have fully understood the justice of such a step.

From a statement presented to the House by congressman Dingley, it appears that wood fiber is manufactured in 21 States. The capital employed is about \$20,000,000, number of men employed 22,000, tons of fiber made 225,000 ground wood and 112,500 chemical wood, value \$12,375,000, cost of wood on the stump \$1,235,000, and the remainder of the cost largely labor.

In Maine alone there are \$4,000 pounds of ground fiber made daily. The ground wood fiber is made as fellows:

Androscozgin Pulp Co., Brunswick 10,000 Indurated Fiber Co., North Gorman 12,000 Alvin Ecord \$5.000 Interpret Falls

Avin Record & Sons, Livermore Falls W. R. Shurtleff & Co., Skowhegan J. S. Clapp, Snow Falls Sebago Co., Scuth Windham	4.000 4.000 15,000
Kennebec Fiber Co., Waterville	20,000
Total Pounds,	\$4.000
The daily production of chemical wood fiber in Main, follows:	. is as
Poland Pulp and Paper Co., Canton Somerset Fiber Co., Fairfield Penobscot Chemical Fiber Co., West Great Works Lincoln Pulp and paper Co., Lincoln S. D. Warren & Co., Cumberland S. D. Warren & Co., Varnouthyille Poland Pulp and Paper Co., Mechanic Falls	20.000 40,000 14,000 40,000

The production and use of mechanical wood fiber began about 1868, and within a few years has rapidly increased. All the patents have expired except those on a recent process known as sulphite. The fiber has been greatly reduced in value, ground wood now bringing only 1½ cents per pound, and chemical 3½ cents. The cost of paper has been reduced from nine cents before the war to 4½ cents, in consequence of development of the manufacture of wood fiber.

Before 1883, the duty on imported wood fiber, which is made in Canada, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as well as in this country, was 20 per cent. In 1883 the duty was reduced to 10 per cent., and since that date foreign competition has increased. In 1886 there were imported 18,000 tons, in 1887 the importations were 32,000 tons, and this year 53,000 tons will be imported. If wood fiber should be placed on the free list, as proposed by the Mills bill, our wood pulp mills would be speedily swamped by Canadian and Norwegian competition, as the labor only costs half as much in these countries.—

Lewiston Journal.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

—There has been good arrivals of pine and spruce deals at Liverpool from Quebec of late.

—The latest London wood circular to hand reports that none of the present season's Canadian-timber is yet to hand in that market, and consequently no retail business, landed stocks being practically exhausted.

—Stave huyers are falling into line with other seccions of the timber trade as far as auctions are concerned, and sales to furnish them with supplies are getting to be almost as regular as those provided for the other branches of the same trade.

—Simson & Mason, of London, in their latest circular, say. The market would seem to be open for all classes of fresh Canadian timber, if the scarcity of stock here is any index. The principal delivery has been 400 loads birch. Fresh ash and birch of good size and quality will meet with a ready sale. Oak timber is also wanted.