UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

F O R M 10 - Q/A

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999

( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ___________ to _____________

Commission File Number: 1-5057

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	82-0100960
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1111 West Jefferson Street P.O. Box 50 Boise, Idaho	83728-0001
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(208) 384-6161

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes X No ___

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Shares Outstanding as of April 30, 1999
Common stock, $2.50 par value	56,525,108

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(expressed in thousands, except per share data)

Item 1. Financial Statements

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
	(unaudited)	
Sales	$1,611,153	$1,489,500
Costs and expenses		
Materials, labor, and other operating expenses	1,253,623	1,172,920
Depreciation, amortization, and cost of company timber harvested	69,035	70,280
Selling and distribution expenses	182,896	161,700
General and administrative expenses	29,986	36,590
Other (income) expense, net	6,367	340
	1,541,907	1,441,830
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates	746	(3,540)
Income from operations	69,992	44,130
Interest expense	(37,117)	(40,100)
Interest income	616	600
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	44	(50)
	(36,457)	(39,550)

Income before income taxes, minority interest, and cumulative effect of accounting change	33,535	4,580
Income tax provision	(14,043)	(1,900)
Income before minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting change	19,492	2,680
Minority interest, net of income tax	(3,339)	(3,130)
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	16,153	(450)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	(8,590)
Net income (loss)	$ 16,153	$ (9,040)
Net income (loss) per common share		
Basic net income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ .23	$ (.17)
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(.15)
Basic net income (loss)	$ .23	$ (.32)
Diluted net income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ .22	$ (.17)
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(.15)
Diluted net income (loss)	$ .22	$ (.32)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
BALANCE SHEETS
(expressed in thousands)

ASSETS

	March 31		December 31
	1999	1998	1998
	(unaudited)		
Current			
Cash	$ 48,526	$ 86,002	$ 66,469
Cash equivalents	8,349	8,840	7,899
	56,875	94,842	74,368
Receivables, less allowances of $10,411, $8,874, and $10,933	592,746	630,448	526,359
Inventories	561,490	614,772	625,218
Deferred income tax benefits	88,802	59,459	92,426
Other	70,535	27,223	50,035
	1,370,448	1,426,744	1,368,406
Property			
Property and equipment			
Land and land improvements	62,732	55,445	63,307
Buildings and improvements	583,003	559,732	575,509
Machinery and equipment	4,106,202	4,145,749	4,082,724
	4,751,937	4,760,926	4,721,540
Accumulated depreciation	(2,197,160)	(2,130,519)	(2,150,385)
	2,554,777	2,630,407	2,571,155
Timber, timberlands, and timber deposits	270,028	276,670	270,570
	2,824,805	2,907,077	2,841,725
Goodwill, net of amortization of $41,112, $27,733, and $37,327	493,114	446,646	501,691
Investments in equity affiliates	31,923	30,520	27,162
Other assets	229,394	225,935	232,115
Total assets	$4,949,684	$5,036,922	$4,971,099

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	March 31 1999	March 31 1998	December 31 1998
Current			
Short-term borrowings	$ 164,935	$ 211,900	$ 129,512
Current portion of long-term debt	122,285	52,839	161,473
Income taxes payable	1,560	-	-
Accounts payable	486,527	495,831	499,489
Accrued liabilities			
Compensation and benefits	124,046	121,001	130,480
Interest payable	32,653	35,526	36,166
Other	218,082	159,995	172,980
	1,150,088	1,077,092	1,130,100
Debt			
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,548,027	1,742,492	1,578,136
Guarantee of ESOP debt	155,731	176,823	155,731
	1,703,758	1,919,315	1,733,867
Other			
Deferred income taxes	253,999	229,542	257,360
Other long-term liabilities	296,299	223,972	301,920
	550,298	453,514	559,280
Minority interest	120,092	109,462	116,753
Shareholders' equity			
Preferred stock -- no par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; Series D ESOP: $.01 stated value; 5,236,527; 5,521,442; and 5,356,648 shares outstanding	235,644	248,465	241,049
Deferred ESOP benefit	(155,731)	(176,823)	(155,731)
Common stock -- $2.50 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized;			

56,391,396; 56,277,831; and 56,338,426 shares outstanding	140,978	140,695	140,846
Additional paid-in capital	422,291	418,316	420,890
Retained earnings	796,767	853,781	791,618
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(14,501)	(6,895)	(7,573)
Total shareholders' equity	1,425,448	1,477,539	1,431,099
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$4,949,684	$5,036,922	$4,971,099

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(expressed in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
	(unaudited)	
Cash provided by (used for) operations		
Net income (loss)	$ 16,153	$ (9,040)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	8,590
Items in net income (loss) not using (providing) cash		
Equity in net (income) loss of affiliates	(746)	3,540
Depreciation, amortization, and cost of company timber harvested	69,035	70,280
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	10,463	(1,811)
Minority interest, net of income tax	3,339	3,130
Restructuring charges	4,400	-
Other	41	(1,139)
Receivables	(66,387)	(58,485)
Inventories	64,349	19,707
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,389	35,463
Current and deferred income taxes	(7,645)	(955)
Other	(10,363)	12,576
Cash provided by operations	96,028	81,856
Cash provided by (used for) investment		
Expenditures for property and equipment	(48,380)	(62,548)
Expenditures for timber and timberlands	(392)	(2,751)
Purchases of assets	(6,328)	(4,042)
Other	(12,510)	(10,884)
Cash used for investment	(67,610)	(80,225)
Cash provided by (used for) financing		
Cash dividends paid		
Common stock	(8,451)	(8,433)
Preferred stock	(80)	(3,722)
	(8,531)	(12,155)
Short-term borrowings	35,423	117,100
Additions to long-term debt	105,921	90,000
Payments of long-term debt	(174,673)	(50,246)
Series F Preferred Stock redemption	-	(115,001)
Other	(4,051)	(73)
Cash provided by (used for) financing	(45,911)	29,625
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(17,493)	31,256
Balance at beginning of the year	74,368	63,586
Balance at March 31	$ 56,875	$ 94,842

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

NOTES TO QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) BASIS OF PRESENTATION. We have prepared the quarterly financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These statements should be read together with the statements and the accompanying notes included in our 1998 Annual Report.

The quarterly financial statements have not been audited by independent public accountants, but in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the results for the periods have been included. The net income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998, necessarily involved estimates and accruals. Except as may be disclosed within these "Notes to Quarterly Financial Statements," the adjustments made were of a normal, recurring nature. Quarterly results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year.

(2) NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE. Net income (loss) per common share was determined by dividing net income (loss), as adjusted, by applicable shares outstanding. For the three months ended March 31, 1998, the computation of diluted net loss per share was antidilutive; therefore, amounts reported for basic and diluted loss were the same.

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
	(expressed in thousands)	
BASIC		
Net income (loss) as reported before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ 16,153	$ (450)
Preferred dividends(a)	(3,490)	(5,061)
Excess of Series F Preferred Stock redemption price over carrying value(b)	-	(3,958)
Basic income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	12,663	(9,469)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	(8,590)
Basic income (loss)	$ 12,663	$(18,059)
Average shares outstanding used to determine basic income (loss) per common share	56,369	56,242
DILUTED		
Basic income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ 12,663	$ (9,469)
Preferred dividends eliminated	3,490	-
Supplemental ESOP contribution	(2,983)	-
Diluted income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	13,170	(9,469)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax	-	(8,590)
Diluted income (loss)	$ 13,170	$(18,059)
Average shares outstanding used to determine basic income (loss) per common share	56,369	56,242
Stock options, net	235	-
Series D convertible preferred stock	4,276	-
Average shares used to determine diluted income (loss) per common share	60,880	56,242

(a) Dividend attributable to our Series D convertible preferred stock held by our ESOP (Employee Stock Ownership Plan) is net of a tax benefit.

(b) First quarter 1998 loss per share included a negative seven cents related to the redemption of the Series F Preferred Stock. The loss for the quarter used in the calculation of loss per share was increased by the excess of the amount paid to redeem the preferred stock over its carrying value.

(3) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS). Comprehensive income (loss) for the periods include the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
	(expressed in thousands)	
Net income (loss)	$ 16,153	$ (9,040)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment, net of income taxes	(6,928)	1,715
Comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	$ 9,225	$ (7,325)

(4) RECEIVABLES. In late September 1998, we sold fractional ownership interests in a defined pool of trade accounts receivable. At March 31, 1999, and December 31, 1998, $100 million and $79 million of sold accounts receivable were excluded from receivables in the accompanying balance sheets. The portion of fractional ownership interest retained by us is included in accounts receivable in the balance sheets. The increase in sold accounts receivable over the amount at December 31, 1998, also represents an increase in cash provided by operations for the three months ended March 31, 1999. This program represents a revolving sale of receivables committed to by the purchasers for 364 days and is subject to renewal. Costs related to the program are included in "Other (income) expense, net" in the Statements of Income (Loss). Under the accounts receivable sale agreement, the maximum amount available from time to time is

subject to change based on the level of eligible receivables, restrictions on concentrations of receivables, and the historical performance of the receivables we sell.

(5) DEFERRED SOFTWARE COSTS. We defer certain software costs that benefit future years. These costs are amortized on the straight-line method over a maximum of five years or the expected life of the software, whichever is less. "Other assets" in the balance sheets includes deferred software costs of $48.2 million, $33.0 million, and $47.1 million at March 31, 1999 and 1998, and December 31, 1998.

AICPA Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use," became effective beginning in 1999. We account for software costs in accordance with this statement. The implementation of this statement had no financial statement impact on us.

(6) INVENTORIES. Inventories include the following:

	March 31		December 31
	1999	1998	1998
	(expressed in thousands)		
Finished goods and work in process	$437,340	$474,285	$456,577
Logs	46,760	66,062	87,688
Other raw materials and supplies	141,350	152,198	145,319
LIFO reserve	(63,960)	(77,773)	(64,366)
	$561,490	$614,772	$625,218

(7) CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGE. As of January 1, 1998, we adopted the provisions of a new accounting standard, AICPA Statement of Position 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities," which required the write-off of previously capitalized preoperating costs. Adoption of this standard resulted in a charge for the cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax, of $8.6 million, or 15 cents per basic and diluted loss per share, for the three months ended March 31, 1998.

(8) INCOME TAXES. We used an estimated annual tax rate of 41.9% and 41.5% for the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998. In 1998, our actual annual tax benefit rate was 5.7%. Excluding nonroutine items in 1998, the tax provision rate would have been 44%. Our tax rate is subject to fluctuations due primarily to the sensitivity of the rate to low income levels, the impact of nonroutine items, and the mix of income sources.

For the three months ended March 31, 1999, we paid income taxes, net of refunds received, of $5.5 million. We paid $2.4 million for the same period in 1998.

(9) DEBT. At March 31, 1999, we had a revolving credit agreement with a group of banks that permits us to borrow as much as $600 million at variable interest rates based on customary indices. This agreement expires in June 2002. The revolving credit agreement contains financial covenants relating to minimum net worth, minimum interest coverage ratios, and ceiling ratios of debt to capitalization. Under this agreement, the payment of dividends is dependent upon the existence of and the amount of net worth in excess of the defined minimum. Our net worth at March 31, 1999, exceeded the defined minimum by $110 million. At March 31, 1999, there were $160 million of borrowings outstanding under this agreement.

Our majority-owned subsidiary, Boise Cascade Office Products Corporation ("BCOP"), has a $450 million revolving credit agreement with a group of banks that expires in June 2001 and provides variable interest rates based on customary indices. The BCOP revolving credit facility contains customary restrictive financial and other covenants, including a negative pledge and covenants specifying a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and a maximum leverage ratio. BCOP may, subject to the covenants contained in the credit agreement and to market conditions, raise additional funds through the agreement and through other external debt or equity financings in the future. Borrowings under BCOP's agreement were $165 million at March 31, 1999.

In October 1998, we entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of $75,000,000 and an effective fixed rate of 5.1% with respect to $75,000,000 of our revolving credit agreement borrowings. BCOP also entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of $25,000,000 and an effective fixed interest rate of 5.0% with respect to $25,000,000 of their revolving credit agreement borrowings. Both swaps expire in 2000. We are exposed to credit-related gains or losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to these swaps; however, we do not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations.

Also at March 31, 1999, we had $104.3 million of short-term borrowings outstanding and BCOP had $60.6 million of short-term borrowings outstanding. At March 31, 1998, we had $138.1 million short-term borrowings outstanding, while BCOP had $73.8 million of short-term borrowings outstanding. The maximum amount of short-term borrowings outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998, was $293.3 million and $275.3 million. The average amount of short-term borrowings outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998, was $177.6 million and $198.9 million. The average interest rate for these borrowings was 5.4% for 1999 and 5.9% for 1998.

At March 31, 1999, we had $430.0 million and BCOP had $150.0 million of unused borrowing capacity registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission for additional debt securities.

In March 1999, we filed a registration statement covering $300 million in universal shelf capacity with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This filing is still under review by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Once approved, we may offer and sell in one or more offerings common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, warrants, and purchase contracts.

Cash payments for interest, net of interest capitalized, were $40.6 million and $43.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998.

(10) BOISE CASCADE OFFICE PRODUCTS CORPORATION. During the first three months of 1999, BCOP completed one acquisition, and during the first three months of 1998, BCOP completed two acquisitions, all of which were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the purchase prices were allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values. The initial purchase price allocations may be adjusted within one year of the date of purchase for changes in estimates of the fair values of assets and liabilities. Such adjustments are not expected to be significant to our results of operations or our financial position. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill and is being amortized over 40 years. The results of operations of the acquired businesses are included in our operations subsequent to the dates of acquisition.

On January 11, 1999, BCOP acquired the office supply business of Wallace Computer Services, based in Lisle, Illinois. This transaction was completed for cash of $6.3 million and the recording of $0.2 million of acquisition liabilities.

On January 12, 1998, BCOP acquired the direct marketing business of Fidelity Direct, based in Minneapolis, Minnesota. On February 28, 1998, BCOP acquired the direct marketing business of Sistemas Kalamazoo, based in Spain. These transactions were completed for cash of $4.0 million, debt assumed of $0.2 million, and the recording of $3.8 million of acquisition liabilities.

Unaudited pro forma results of operations reflecting the above acquisitions would have been as follows. If the 1999 acquisition had occurred on January 1, 1999, there would be no significant change in the results of operations for the first three months of 1999. If the 1999 and 1998 acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 1998, sales for the first three months of 1998 would have increased by $12 million, net loss and basic and diluted loss per share would have been unchanged. This unaudited pro forma financial information does not necessarily represent the actual results of operations that would have occurred if the acquisitions had taken place on the dates assumed.

(11) NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS. In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." This Statement establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999. We plan to adopt this Statement in the first quarter of 2000. We are in the process of reviewing this new standard. Adoption of this Statement is not expected to have a significant impact on our results of operations or financial position.

(12) RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES. Late in the second quarter of 1998, we adopted a plan to restructure our wood products manufacturing business and announced the permanent closure of four facilities, including sawmills in Elgin, Oregon; Horseshoe Bend, Idaho; and Fisher, Louisiana; and a plywood plant in Yakima, Washington. These closures are due to poor financial results and a decrease in wood supply. We closed the sawmills in Horseshoe Bend and Fisher in 1998. These closures resulted in the termination of 182 employees. Our current plans are to close the Elgin sawmill and Yakima plywood plant in 1999. However, based on recent changes in wood supply and costs, product prices, and plant operations, we are evaluating whether these facilities should continue to operate past 1999. Approximately 312 employees would be affected by the closure of the Elgin and Yakima facilities. These two facilities had sales of $13,871,000 and $11,545,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998. These facilities had operating income of $3,248,000 for the three

months ended March 31, 1999, and an operating loss of $2,210,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1998. The Horseshoe Bend and Fisher sawmills had sales of $10,050,000 and an operating loss of $1,920,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1998.

The assets still to be shut down were written down to zero, their estimated net realizable value at the then expected date of closure. Had we continued to depreciate these assets, first quarter 1999 operating expense would have increased approximately $1,000,000.

Also in the second quarter of 1998, our paper and paper products segment recorded a pretax charge of $19.0 million related to the revaluation of paper-related assets. Included in the revaluation was the $8 million write-down to zero of our investment in a now terminated joint venture in China that produced carbonless paper. Also written down by approximately $5.0 million were the fixed assets of a small corrugating facility that was sold in March 1999 for its approximate remaining book value. We also wrote off $6.0 million in an investment in a bankrupt recycling joint venture and miscellaneous equipment that had no future value.

In the fourth quarter of 1998, we announced a company-wide cost-reduction initiative and the restructuring of certain operations. Specific actions included the elimination of job positions in our manufacturing businesses and Boise headquarters through a combination of early retirements, layoffs, and attrition. Our paper research and development facility in Portland, Oregon, will close by June 1999. BCOP announced the closure of eight facilities in the United Kingdom and the integration of selected functions of the operations with their other United Kingdom operations. These BCOP closures are expected to be completed during the first half of 1999 and will result in work force reductions of approximately 140 employees. BCOP also dissolved an unprofitable joint venture in Germany.

During first quarter 1999, we recorded $4.4 million of additional restructuring expense related to the early retirement program announced in fourth quarter 1998. This noncash charge was for the present value of unrecorded early retirement benefits. These charges were accrued when the retiring individuals legally accepted the early retirement offer. This additional expense decreased 1999 net income $2.7 million and basic and diluted income per share $0.04.

Restructuring activities related to these 1998 charges through March 31, 1999, and the reserve balances as of that date are as follows:

	Asset Write-Downs	Employee-Related Costs	Other Exit Costs	Total
	(expressed in thousands)			
SECOND QUARTER				
BUILDING PRODUCTS				
1998 expense recorded	$ 27,200	$ 14,000	$ 20,700	$ 61,900
Assets written down	(27,200)	-	-	(27,200)
1998 charges against reserve	-	(4,500)	(1,300)	(5,800)
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	9,500	19,400	28,900
1999 charges against reserve	-	(1,000)	(100)	(1,100)
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 8,500	$ 19,300	$ 27,800
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS				
1998 expense recorded	$ 18,800	$ 200	$ -	$ 19,000
Assets written down	(18,800)	-	-	(18,800)
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	200	-	200
1999 charges against reserve	-	(100)	-	(100)
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 100	$ -	$ 100
FOURTH QUARTER				
OFFICE PRODUCTS				
1998 expense recorded	$ 300	$ 1,400	$ 9,400	$ 11,100
Assets written down	(300)	-	-	(300)
1998 charges against reserve	-	(200)	(3,300)	(3,500)
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	1,200	6,100	7,300
1999 charges against reserve	-	(400)	(700)	(1,100)
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 800	$ 5,400	$ 6,200
BUILDING PRODUCTS				

1998 expense recorded	$ -	$ 2,800	$ -	$ 2,800
Pension liability recorded	-	(2,200)	-	(2,200)
1998 charges against reserve	-	-	-	-
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	600	-	600
1999 charges against reserve	-	-	-	-
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 600	$ -	$ 600
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS				
1998 expense recorded	$ 7,200	$ 11,300	$ -	$ 18,500
Assets written down	(7,200)	-	-	(7,200)
Pension liability recorded	-	(4,500)	-	(4,500)
1998 charges against reserve	-	(800)	-	(800)
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	6,000	-	6,000
1999 charges against reserve	-	(1,800)	-	(1,800)
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 4,200	$ -	$ 4,200
CORPORATE AND OTHER				
1998 expense recorded	$ -	$ 5,200	$ 400	$ 5,600
Pension liability recorded	-	(3,200)	-	(3,200)
1998 charges against reserve	-	-	-	-
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	2,000	400	2,400
1999 expense recorded	-	4,400	-	4,400
Pension liability recorded	-	(4,400)	-	(4,400)
Reclass from other accounts	-	500	-	500
1999 charges against reserve	-	(400)	(100)	(500)
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 2,100	$ 300	$ 2,400
TOTAL SECOND AND FOURTH QUARTER				
1998 expense recorded	$ 53,500	$ 34,900	$ 30,500	$118,900
Assets written down	(53,500)	-	-	(53,500)
Pension liability recorded	-	(9,900)	-	(9,900)
1998 charges against reserve	-	(5,500)	(4,600)	(10,100)
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 1998	-	19,500	25,900	45,400
1999 expense recorded	-	4,400	-	4,400
Pension liability recorded	-	(4,400)	-	(4,400)
Reclass from other accounts	-	500	-	500
1999 charges against reserve	-	(3,700)	(900)	(4,600)
Restructuring reserve at March 31, 1999	$ -	$ 16,300	$ 25,000	$ 41,300

Charges against the reserve in other exit costs included approximately $4.0 million of costs to dissolve the BCOP joint venture in Germany, the write-down of contracts to their realizable value, and a small charge for tear-down costs.

The estimated number of employees impacted by the 1998 restructuring activities described above and the number who have left the company as of March 31, 1999, are as follows:

	Employees To Be Terminated	Employees Terminated
Second Quarter 1998		
Building products	494	182
Fourth Quarter 1998		
Office products	140	89
Building products	40	13
Paper and paper products	212	95
Corporate and other	92	21
Total	978	400

In addition to the employees discussed above, we expect to eliminate up to another 100 positions by not filling already vacant positions or through normal attrition. No reserves were established related to these job eliminations.

(13) SEGMENT INFORMATION. There are no differences from our last annual report in our basis of segmentation or in our basis of measurement of segment profit or loss. An analysis of our operations by segment is as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31, 1999	Sales Trade	Sales Inter-Segment	Sales Total	Income (Loss) Before Taxes, Minority Interest, and Cumulative Effect of Accounting Change (a)
	(expressed in millions)			
Office products	$ 848.3	$ .1	$ 848.4	$ 38.7
Building products	436.6	6.9	443.5	40.3
Paper and paper products	319.9	79.5	399.4	4.8
Corporate and other	6.4	14.2	20.6	(13.2)
Total	1,611.2	100.7	1,711.9	70.6
Intersegment eliminations	-	(100.7)	(100.7)	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	(37.1)
Consolidated Totals	$1,611.2	$ -	$1,611.2	$ 33.5
Three Months Ended March 31, 1998				
Office products	$ 759.4	$ .4	$ 759.8	$ 36.5
Building products	358.1	10.6	368.7	(.2)
Paper and paper products	367.1	91.2	458.3	20.6
Corporate and other	4.9	15.0	19.9	(12.2)
Total	1,489.5	117.2	1,606.7	44.7
Intersegment eliminations	-	(117.2)	(117.2)	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	(40.1)
Consolidated Totals	$1,489.5	$ -	$1,489.5	$ 4.6

(a) Interest income has been allocated to our segments in the amounts of $616,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1999, and $600,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1998.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our net income for the first quarter of 1999 was $16.2 million, compared with a net loss of $9.0 million for the first quarter of 1998. Basic income per common share for the first quarter of 1999 was 23 cents and diluted income per common share was 22 cents. For the same quarter in 1998, basic and diluted loss per common share were 32 cents. Sales for the first quarter of 1999 were $1.6 billion and $1.5 billion in first quarter of 1998. First quarter 1999 and 1998 results included the nonroutine items discussed below.

First quarter 1999, included $4.4 million ($2.7 million after tax or $0.04 per basic and diluted share) of additional restructuring expense related to the early retirement program announced in fourth quarter 1998. This noncash charge was for the present value of unrecorded early retirement benefits. These charges were accrued when the retiring individuals legally accepted the early retirement offer.

As of January 1, 1998, we adopted the provisions of a new accounting standard, AICPA Statement of Position 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-up Activities." This statement required the write-off of previously capitalized preoperating costs, which resulted in an after-tax charge of $8.6 million, or 15 cents per basic and diluted share. Also included in 1998 earnings per share is a negative seven cents per basic and diluted share related to the redemption of our Series F preferred stock.

The following table shows the estimated increase in 1999 operating income as a result of our restructurings and other cost saving initiatives.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 1999 Cash	Three Months Ended March 31, 1999 Noncash
Office Products		
Improved operating results of 1998 for restructured European locations	$ -	$ 1.3
Building Products		
1998 operating losses for closed locations	1.5	0.4
Cost savings	-	-
Paper and Paper Products		
Cost savings	8.7	0.3

Corporate and other		
Cost savings	1.0	-
Total	$11.2	$ 2.0

On an overall basis, materials, labor, and other operating expenses declined to 77.8% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 1999, compared to 78.7% of sales for the same period in 1998. The improvement is primarily due to the increased sales prices which increased sales without a corresponding increase in costs, and reduced wood and conversion costs in our Building Products segment. Selling and distribution expenses as a percent of sales were 11.4% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 1999, compared to 10.9% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 1998. This higher percentage is due primarily to the increasing Office Products sales which have higher associated selling and distribution costs. General and administrative expenses have decreased as a percentage of sales to 1.9% in first quarter 1999 compared to 2.5% in first quarter 1998. This decrease is due in part to our cost reduction efforts as well as leveraging fixed costs over higher sales.

Interest expense was $37.1 million in the first quarter of 1999, compared with $40.1 million in the same period last year. The decrease was due primarily to slightly lower debt levels and lower effective interest rates.

We used an estimated annual tax provision rate of 41.9% and 41.5% for the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998. In 1998, our actual annual tax benefit rate was 5.7%. Excluding nonroutine items in 1998, the tax provision rate would have been 44%. Our tax rate is subject to fluctuations due primarily to the sensitivity of the rate to low income levels, the impact of nonroutine items, and the mix of income sources.

Operating income in the Office Products segment in the first quarter of 1999 was $38.7 million, compared to $36.6 million in the first quarter of 1998. Net sales in the first quarter of 1999 increased 12% to $848.4 million, compared with $759.8 million in the first quarter of 1998. The growth in sales resulted primarily from same-location sales growth and acquisitions. Same-location sales increased 8% in the first quarter of 1999, compared with the first quarter of 1998. Excluding the negative impact of paper price changes and foreign currency changes, same-location sales increased 10%. Cost of sales, which includes the cost of merchandise sold, the cost to deliver products to customers, and the occupancy costs of our facilities, increased to $629.3 million in the first quarter of 1999, which was 74.2% of net sales. This compares with $564.2 million reported in the same period of the prior year, which represented 74.3% of net sales. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 25.8% and 25.7% for the first quarters of 1999 and 1998. BCOP's operating expenses were 21.3% of net sales in the first quarter of 1999, compared with 21.0% in the first quarter of 1998. The increase in the first quarter of 1999 was due, in part, to additional payroll associated with the expansion of our U.S. sales force and support of our growth initiatives.

Our Building Products segment had operating income of $40.3 million in the first quarter of 1999 compared to an operating loss of $0.2 million for first quarter 1998. Sales increased 20% to $443.5 million compared to $368.7 million a year ago. The increase is due to improved sales prices, very strong structural panel markets, over a 70% increase in engineered wood products sales, significant sales growth in building materials distribution, and an improved product mix through a reduction in commodity lumber volume. The increase in operating income was also due to lower wood and conversion costs. Average oriented strand board prices increased 28%, average plywood prices increased 18%, and average lumber prices increased 3% in the first quarter of 1999, compared with year-ago levels. These increases were offset by 4% lower average particleboard prices and 1% lower average laminated veneer lumber prices. Average I-joist prices were about flat. Plywood sales volume was down 62.1 million square feet, lumber was down 18.6 million board feet, laminated veneer lumber was up 0.6 million cubic feet, I-joist was up 11.9 million equivalent lineal feet, and particleboard was down 1.5 million square feet. Building materials distribution sales increased from $167.7 million to $224.2 million, or 34% in the first quarter 1999, compared with first quarter 1998. The increase in distribution sales was due both to higher prices and increased market share.

Our Paper and Paper Products segment reported operating income of $4.8 million in the first quarter of 1999. In the first quarter of 1998, this segment recorded operating income of $20.6 million. Sales decreased 13% to $399.4 million in the first quarter of 1999 from $458.3 million in the first quarter of 1998. Performance decreased year over year primarily because of lower average prices for all of our paper grades in first quarter of 1999, compared with the first quarter of 1998. Uncoated free sheet prices decreased 12%, containerboard prices decreased 15%, newsprint prices decreased 5%, and pulp prices decreased 10%. Sales volume for the first quarter of 1999 decreased 18,000 tons to 634,000 tons, compared with 652,000 tons in first quarter 1998. Uncoated free sheet volumes decreased by 7,000 tons, containerboard sales volumes decreased by 8,000 tons, and newsprint volumes decreased by 9,000 tons. These decreases were offset by a 6,000-ton sales volume increase in pulp. Paper segment manufacturing costs per ton in the first quarter of 1999 were 6% lower than in the comparison quarter. The decrease was due to decreased fiber costs and lower fixed manufacturing costs.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

Operating Activities. Cash provided by operations was $96.0 million for the first three months of 1999, compared with $81.9 million for the same period in 1998. The increase in 1999 was due to improved operating results offset in part by uses of cash for working capital items. Also in September 1998, we sold fractional ownership interests in a defined pool of trade accounts receivable. At March 31, 1999, $100 million of the sold accounts receivable were excluded from receivables in the balance sheet. This is an increase of $21 million from the December 31, 1998, balance of $79 million. This increase represents an increase in cash provided by operations. Our working capital ratio was 1.19:1 at March 31, 1999, compared with 1.32:1 at March 31, 1998. Our working capital ratio was 1.21:1 at December 31, 1998.

Investing Activities. Total capital investment for the first three months of 1999 and 1998 was $55.3 million and $73.1 million. Amounts include acquisitions made by BCOP through assumption of debt and recording of liabilities. Cash used for investment was $67.6 million and $80.2 million for the first three months of 1999 and 1998. Cash expenditures for property and equipment, and timber and timberlands, totaled $48.8 million and $65.3 million for the first three months of 1999 and 1998. This reduction reflects our focus on reducing our overall level of capital spending. Cash purchases of assets, primarily due to BCOP's expansion program, totaled $6.3 million for the first three months of 1999 and $4.0 million for the first three months of 1998.

Financing Activities. Cash used for financing was $45.9 million for the first three months of 1999. Cash provided by financing was $29.6 million for the first three months of 1998. Dividend payments totaled $8.5 million and $12.2 million for the first three months of 1999 and 1998. The decrease is due to the redemption of our Series F preferred stock in February 1998. In both years, our quarterly dividend was 15 cents per common share. For the first three months of 1999, short-term borrowings, primarily notes payable and commercial paper, increased $35.5 million compared with an increase of $117.0 million for the first three months of 1998. The increase in short-term borrowings in first quarter 1998 was used to fund the redemption of the Series F preferred stock for $115 million in cash. At March 31, 1999, we had $104.3 million of short-term borrowings outstanding, and BCOP had $60.6 million of short-term borrowings outstanding. At March 31, 1998, we had $138.1 million of short-term borrowings outstanding, while BCOP had $73.8 million of short-term borrowings outstanding. At December 31, 1998, we had $57.4 million of short-term borrowings outstanding, while BCOP had $72.1 million of short-term borrowings outstanding. Long-term debt decreased $68.8 million in the first three months of 1999 and increased $39.8 million in the first three months of 1998. In February 1999, we redeemed our $100 million, 9.875% notes.

At March 31, 1999 and 1998, we had $2.0 billion and $2.2 billion of debt outstanding. At December 31, 1998, we had $2.0 billion of debt outstanding. Our debt-to-equity ratio was 1.40:1 and 1.48:1 at March 31, 1999 and 1998. Our debt-to-equity ratio was 1.41:1 at December 31, 1998.

Our debt and debt-to-equity ratio include the guarantee by the company of the remaining $155.7 million of debt incurred by the trustee of our leveraged Employee Stock Ownership Plan. While that guarantee has a negative impact on our debt-to-equity ratio, it has virtually no effect on our cash coverage ratios or on other measures of our financial strength.

We have a revolving credit agreement with a group of banks that permits us to borrow as much as $600 million based on customary indices. As of March 31, 1999, borrowings under the agreement totaled $160 million. When the agreement expires in June 2002, any amount outstanding will be due and payable. In October 1998, we entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of $75 million that expires in 2000. This swap results in an effective fixed interest rate with respect to $75 million of our revolving credit agreement borrowings. The payment of dividends is dependent on the existence of and the amount of net worth in excess of the defined minimum under the agreement. As of March 31, 1999, we were in compliance with our debt covenants, and our net worth exceeded the defined minimum by $110 million.

BCOP has a $450 million revolving credit agreement with a group of banks that expires in June 2001 and provides variable interest rates based on customary indices. In October 1998, BCOP entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of $25 million that expires in 2000. This swap results in an effective fixed interest rate with respect to $25 million of BCOP's revolving credit agreement borrowings. As of March 31, 1999, BCOP had outstanding borrowings of $165 million under this agreement and was in compliance with its debt covenants.

At March 31, 1999, we had $430.0 million and BCOP had $150.0 million of unused borrowing capacity registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In March 1999, we filed a registration statement covering $300 million in universal shelf capacity with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This filing is still under review by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Once approved, we may offer and sell in one or more offerings common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, warrants, and purchase contracts.

We expect the restructuring programs announced in 1998 to be cash flow positive in 1999. We estimate that the programs will require cash outlays before any savings of approximately $23 million in 1999. These expected cash payments in 1999 include $13 million for employee-related costs, $10 million for other exit costs including $7 million for lease and other contract terminations, and $2 million for tear-down and environmental costs. We spent approximately $4 million in first quarter 1999, including $3 million for employee-related costs and $1 million for lease and other contract terminations. Cash requirements related to our restructuring in 2000 and beyond are expected to total $17 million with most of that occurring in 2000 or early 2001. This and our other cash requirements will be funded through a combination of cash flows from operations, borrowings under our existing credit facilities, and issuance of new debt or equity securities.

Our results of operations are not materially effected by seasonal sales variances or inflation.

OUTLOOK

The strong first quarter results by our building products business should continue through the year. We expect to grow office products distribution sales and income at double digit rates. This is a reflection of the better overall performance and strengthening margins in the first quarter, which will continue and benefit future results.

It appears that the negative pressures from global economic turmoil which have had a negative impact on the paper business in the last few quarters may be waning or at least have stopped getting worse. Although business conditions in paper will continue to be challenging during the first half of this year, markets should gradually strengthen. Demand is on the upswing, and prices in some grades have started to rise as global markets for our key paper grades, uncoated free sheet and containerboard, work their way through the oversupply of pulp and paper caused by the Asian economic turmoil. We continue to have confidence in the long-term prospects in our paper business. Very little new capacity is being planned or constructed anywhere in the world. As global demand begins to recover, perhaps in the second half of 1999, we expect supply-and-demand balances in our paper businesses to tighten considerably.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." This Statement establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. We plan to adopt this Statement in the first quarter of 2000. We are in the process of reviewing this new standard. Adoption of this Statement is not expected to have a significant impact on our results of operations or financial position.

TIMBER SUPPLY

In recent years, the amount of timber available for commercial harvest in the United States has declined due to environmental litigation, changes in government policy, and other factors. More constraints on available timber supply may be imposed. As a result, we cannot accurately predict future log supply. In 1998, we closed sawmills in Fisher, Louisiana, and Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, partly because of reductions in timber supply and consequent increases in timber costs. Additional curtailments or closures of our wood products manufacturing facilities are possible.

YEAR 2000 COMPUTER ISSUE

Over the last two years, we have been replacing many of our business computer systems to realize cost savings and process improvements. These replacements, all of which are year 2000-compliant, will be completed before the year 2000. Many of the costs associated with these replacements have been and will be deferred and amortized over approximately five years. (See Note 5 in the Notes to Financial Statements.) A year 2000 compliance assessment was completed in 1998. Many of the existing systems were found to be compliant. We have begun appropriate modifications of the noncompliant systems. We expect to complete all necessary changes before year-end 1999.

We are currently surveying our critical suppliers and customers to determine whether critical processes may be impacted by a lack of year 2000 compliance. Most of our critical suppliers and customers have confirmed that they are or have plans to be compliant by year-end 1999.

Incremental costs to make our systems compliant are expected to range from $10 million to $13 million. These costs are being expensed as incurred. Approximately $6.4 million had been spent through March 31, 1999.

The most reasonably likely worst-case scenario of failure by us or our suppliers or customers to be year 2000-compliant would be a temporary slowdown of manufacturing operations at one or more of our locations and a temporary inability to process orders and billings in a timely manner and to deliver products to our customers in a timely manner. We are currently developing contingency options in the event that critical systems or suppliers encounter unforeseen year 2000 problems. Those contingency options will be completed by mid-1999.

Our discussion of the year 2000 computer issue contains forward-looking information. We believe that our critical computer systems will be year 2000-compliant and that the costs to achieve compliance will not materially affect our financial condition, operating results, or cash flows. Nevertheless, factors that could cause actual results to differ from our expectations include the successful implementation of year 2000 initiatives by our customers and suppliers, changes in the availability and costs of resources to implement year 2000 changes, and our ability to successfully identify and correct all systems affected by the year 2000 issue.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes forward-looking statements. Because these forward-looking statements include risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ include, among other things, changes in domestic or foreign competition; the severity and longevity of global economic disruptions; increases in capacity through construction of new manufacturing facilities or conversion of older facilities to produce competitive products; changes in production capacity across paper and wood products markets; variations in demand for our products; changes in our cost for or the availability of raw materials, particularly market pulp and wood; the cost of compliance with new environmental laws and regulations; the pace and the success of acquisitions; changes in same-location sales; cost structure improvements; the ability to implement operating strategies and integration plans and realize cost savings and efficiencies; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; fluctuations in paper prices; the success and integration of new initiatives and acquisitions; the successful integration of systems; the success of computer-based system enhancements; and general economic conditions.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Changes in interest rates and currency rates expose the company to financial market risk. Our debt is predominantly fixed-rate. We experience only modest changes in interest expense when market interest rates change. Most foreign currency transactions have been conducted in the local currencies, limiting our exposure to changes in currency rates. Consequently, our market risk-sensitive instruments do not subject us to material market risk exposure. Changes in our debt and our continued international expansion could increase these risks. To manage volatility relating to these exposures, we may enter into various derivative transactions such as interest rate swaps, rate hedge agreements, and forward exchange contracts. Interest rate swaps and rate hedge agreements are used to hedge underlying debt obligations or anticipated transactions. For qualifying hedges, the interest rate differential is reflected as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the swap or underlying debt. Gains and losses related to qualifying hedges of foreign currency firm commitments and anticipated transactions are deferred and are recognized in income or as adjustments of carrying amounts when the hedged transaction occurs. All other forward exchange contracts are marked to market, and unrealized gains and losses are included in current period net income. We had no material changes in market risk since December 31, 1998. We had no material exposure to losses from derivative financial instruments held at March 31, 1999. We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Reference is made to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, for information concerning legal proceedings.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

We held our annual shareholders meeting on April 15, 1999. A total of 61,700,220 shares of common and preferred stock were outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting. Of the total outstanding, 54,965,083 shares were represented at the meeting.

Shareholders cast votes for election of the following directors whose terms expire in 2002:

	In Favor	Withheld	Not Voted
Robert K. Jaedicke	54,191,902	773,181	-
Paul J. Phoenix	54,274,707	690,376	-
Francesca Ruiz de Luzuriaga	54,214,534	750,549	-
Frank A. Shrontz	54,274,355	690,728	-
Ward W. Woods, Jr.	53,753,082	1,212,001	-
	270,708,580	4,116,835	

Continuing in office are Anne L. Armstrong, Philip J. Carroll, Rakesh Gangwal, Gary G. Michael, and A. William Reynolds, whose terms expire in 2001, and Edward E. Hagenlocker, George J. Harad, Donald S. Macdonald, and Jane E. Shaw, whose terms expire in 2000.

The shareholders also ratified the appointment of Arthur Andersen LLP as our independent auditor for the year 1999 with 54,394,291 votes cast for, 341,001 against, and 229,791 abstained.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

Required exhibits are listed in the Index to Exhibits and are incorporated by reference.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

No Form 8-Ks were filed during the first quarter of 1999.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION

As Duly Authorized Officer and
Chief Accounting Officer:

/s/ Tom E. Carlile

Tom E. Carlile
Vice President and
Controller

Date: October 14, 1999

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION
INDEX TO EXHIBITS
Filed With the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A
for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1999

Number	Description	Page Number
11	Computation of Per Share Earnings	
12	Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	
12A	Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividend Requirements	
27	Financial Data Schedule	

EXHIBIT 11
Boise Cascade Corporation
Computation of Per Share Earnings

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	1999	1998
	(expressed in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net income (loss) as reported, before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ 16,153	$ (450)
Preferred dividends	(3,490)	(5,061)
Excess of Series F Preferred Stock redemption price over carrying value	-	(3,958)
Basic income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	12,663	(9,469)
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(8,590)
Basic income (loss)	$ 12,663	$ (18,059)
Basic income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ 12,663	$ (9,469)
Preferred dividends eliminated	3,490	3,620
Supplemental ESOP contribution	(2,983)	(3,094)
Diluted income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	13,170	(8,943)
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(8,590)
Diluted income (loss)	$ 13,170	$ (17,533)
Average shares outstanding used to determine basic income (loss) per common share	56,369	56,242
Stock options, net	235	242
Series D convertible preferred stock	4,276	4,461
Average shares used to determine diluted income (loss) per common share	60,880	60,945
Net income (loss) per common share		
Basic income (loss) before cumulative affect of accounting change	$ .23	$ (.17)
Cumulative affect of accounting change	-	(.15)
Basic net income (loss) per common share	$ .23	$ (.32)
Diluted income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	$ .22	$ (.15)(1)
Cumulative affect of accounting change	-	(.14)(1)
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	$ .22	$ (.29)(1)

(1) Because the computation of diluted loss per common share was antidilutive, the diluted loss per common share reported for the three months ended March 1, 1998, was the same as basic loss per common share.

EXHIBIT 12

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

	Year Ended December 31					Three Months Ended March 31	
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1999
	(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)						
Interest costs	$ 169,170	$ 154,469	$ 146,234	$ 153,691	$ 174,541	$ 43,824	$ 40,869
Interest capitalized during the period	1,630	3,549	17,778	10,575	1,341	68	61
Interest factor related to noncapitalized leases(1)	9,161	8,600	12,982	11,931	11,308	2,851	2,998
Total fixed charges	$ 179,961	$ 166,618	$ 176,994	$ 176,197	$ 187,190	$ 46,743	$ 43,928
Income (loss) before income taxes, minority interest, and cumulative effect of accounting change	$ (64,750)	$ 589,410	$ 31,340	$ (28,930)	$ (16,878)	$ 4,580	$ 33,535
Undistributed (earnings) losses of less than 50% owned persons, net of distributions received	(1,110)	(36,861)	(1,290)	5,180	3,791	3,540	(746)
Total fixed charges	179,961	166,618	176,994	176,197	187,190	46,743	43,928
Less: Interest capitalized	(1,630)	(3,549)	(17,778)	(10,575)	(1,341)	(68)	(61)
Guarantee of interest on ESOP debt	(20,717)	(19,339)	(17,874)	(16,341)	(14,671)	(3,724)	(3,279)
Total earnings before fixed charges	$ 91,754	$ 696,279	$ 171,392	$ 125,531	$ 158,091	$ 51,071	$ 73,377
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	-	4.18	-	-	-	1.09	1.67
Excess of fixed charges over earnings before fixed charges	$ 88,207	$ -	$ 5,602	$ 50,666	$ 29,099	-	-

(1) Interest expense for operating leases with terms of one year or longer is based on an imputed interest rate for each lease.

EXHIBIT 12A

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
and Preferred Dividend Requirements

	Year Ended December 31					Three Months Ended March 31	
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1999
	(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)						
Interest costs	$ 169,170	$ 154,469	$ 146,234	$ 153,691	$ 174,541	$ 43,824	$ 40,869
Interest capitalized during the period	1,630	3,549	17,778	10,575	1,341	68	61
Interest factor related to noncapitalized leases(1)	9,161	8,600	12,982	11,931	11,308	2,851	2,998
Preferred stock dividend requirements - pretax	81,876	59,850	65,207	44,686	19,940	25,930	8,754
Combined fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements	$ 261,837	$ 226,468	$ 242,201	$ 220,883	$ 207,130	$ 72,673	$ 52,682
Income (loss) before income taxes, minority interest, and cumulative effect of accounting change	$ (64,750)	$ 589,410	$ 31,340	$ (28,930)	$ (16,878)	$ 4,580	$ 33,535
Undistributed (earnings) losses of less than 50% owned persons, net of distributions received	(1,110)	(36,861)	(1,290)	5,180	3,791	3,540	(746)
Combined fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements	261,837	226,468	242,201	220,883	207,130	72,673	52,682
Less: Interest capitalized	(1,630)	(3,549)	(17,778)	(10,575)	(1,341)	(68)	(61)
Guarantee of interest on ESOP debt	(20,717)	(19,339)	(17,874)	(16,341)	(14,671)	(3,724)	(3,279)
Total earnings before combined fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements	$ 173,630	$ 756,129	$ 236,599	$ 170,217	$ 178,031	$ 77,001	$ 82,131
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements	-	3.34	-	-	-	1.06	1.56
Excess of combined fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements over earnings before combined fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements	$ 88,207	$ -	$ 5,602	$ 50,666	$ 29,099	-	-

(1) Interest expense for operating leases with terms of one year or longer is based on an imputed interest rate for each lease.

EXHIBIT 27

The data schedule contains summary financial information extracted from Boise Cascade Corporation's Balance Sheet at March 31, 1999, and from its Statement of Income for the three months ended March 31, 1999. The information presented is qualified in its entirety by reference to such financial statements.

3-MOS
DEC-31-1999
MAR-31-1999
48,526
8,349
592,746
10,411
561,490
1,370,448
5,021,965
2,197,160
4,949,684
1,150,088
1,703,758
0
235,644
140,978
1,048,826
4,949,684
1,611,153
1,611,153
1,322,658
1,541,907
0
0
37,117
33,535
(14,043)
16,153
0
0
0
16,153
.23
.22