		Area sq. miles.
216—	Sault au Mouton, No. 3	26
217—	" No. 2 East	29
218—	" No. 1 West 14	14
229—	Township Iberville, No. 3	37
230—	River Malbaie, No. 8	40
231—	" No. 9	58
23 —	" No. 10	60
233—	" No. 11	57
234—	" No. 1	54
235—	" No 13	49
236—	" No. 14	18
237—	" No. 15	45
238—	" No. 16	31
239—	River Rapide, No. 1	18
240—	" No. 2	40
241—	" No. 3	30
24 —	River Moisie, No. 1	34
243—	" No. 2	36
244—	" No. 3	20
245—	" No. 4	4
246—	" No 5	0
247—	" No. 6	9
248—	" No. 7	36
249—	" No. 8	6
250—	" No. 9	3
251—	" No. 10	6
15 —	River a la Truite, No. 1	7
253—	" No. 2	7
254—	" No. 3	5
255—	River a la Truite, No. 4	0
256—	" No. 5	0
257—	" No. 6	0
258—	" No. 7	1
259—	" No 8	7
260—	" No. 9	20
261—	River St. Charles, No. 1	25
262—	River au Loup Marin, No. 1	16
263—	" No. 2	30
264—	" No. 3	17
265—	River Pigou, No. 3	34
266—	" No. 4	47

LAKE SAINT JOHN NORTH WEST

267—	Range 1, north of lake St. John, No. 2	31
268—	" " " No. 3	29
269—	Range 2, " " No. 3	18
270—	" " " No. 4	25
271—	Range 3, n rth of lake St. John, No. 4	28
272—	River Mistassibi No. 4	13½
2 3—	Little river Peribonca	29

LAKE SAINT JOHN WEST

274—	Township Dalmas	60
275—	River au Saumon No. 1	46
276—	" No. 2	49
277—	" No. 3	41½
278—	River Alex A	7
279—	" B	5¼
280—	River Little Peribonka	5½

LAKE SAINT JOHN CENTRE

281—	River Ouiatchouan, No. 141	19½
282—	" No. 14	25
283—	River Metabetchcuan, No. 162	24
284—	" No 163	30
285—	" No. 164	31
286—	" No. 165	24
287—	" No. 166	34¾
288—	" No. 167	15

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No limit will be adjudged at less than the minimum price fixed by the department.

The limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder, on payment of the purchase price, in cash or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment, they will immediately be re-offered for sale.

The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately.

Those timber limits, when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale are open for inspection in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, and at the offices of the Crown lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated, up to the day of sale.

N. B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized, if such publication has not been expressly authorized by the department.

S. N. PARENT,
Commissioner of Lands,
Forests and Fisheries.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The retail demand for lumber has shown a very considerable expansion within the past week. Travellers from wholesale yards have sent in more orders than for some time past, and mostly for quick delivery, showing that the lumber is needed to replenish broken stocks. The call for building lumber is quite brisk, and if labor troubles in the larger cities are avoided, as now seems probable, a prosperous building season may reasonably be expected. Good lumber appears to lead in point of strenth, and while mill culls are selling at high prices, this class of lumber is not as strong as it was one year ago. Lower prices for culls when the new cut is marketable are spoken of, but this will depend mainly upon the large manufacturers, who, up to the present, have held together with remarkable unanimity. The course of the hardwood market is somewhat uncertain. The demand, although improving, is still light, and some irregularity exists in mill men's prices. The largest producers, however, are not weakening, as they realize that if the demand in the Eastern States should become active, all the Canadian stock would be wanted in a short time. There will probably be more liberal buying of hardwoods for the next two months, and as the production is likely to be below normal, the uncertainty may soon pass away.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Nothing has transpired during the past week to improve the position of the spruce market. There is a feeling that as the season advances there will be an improvement in the demand for British deals, but the outlook at the present time is not very promising. Dry spruce boards and No. 2 pine boards 1 and 1½ inch in thickness are inquired for quite freely. Spruce clapboards are firm on account of the small supply. Cedar shingles are unchanged in price, with offerings more liberal. On Boston rate of freight extras are quoted at \$2.95, clears at \$2.65, and second clears at \$2.15. Prospects for the log drives are not as bright as they were a fortnight ago. It is feared that a considerable quantity of the cut on the Upper St. John river will be hung up. One operator who took out 40,000,000 feet does not expect to get over 10,000,000 feet into safe waters. Should there be a heavy tie-up of logs, it would greatly curtail the lumber production of the coming season, and naturally strengthen the market.

UNITED STATES.

The scarcity of dry lumber is responsible for the strength of the United States lumber market. The question of advancing prices has been discussed, but the opinion of the more conservative manufacturers has ruled. The price list committee of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Valley Associations held its meeting last week, when it was decided to make only a few minor changes. These were to advance slightly the price of finishing lumber and lath. Mill culls of the new cut are offered by Wisconsin mills at \$10. In the eastern distributing centres there is a scarcity of 10 and 12 inch boards. Orders for the east have increased of late, due largely to building operations. In Chicago advances have been made on certain items, such as 12 inch boards and 2x12 joists. Norway pine is a scarce article and likely to sell at higher prices this spring. The situation in respect to spruce continues as bright as ever. The consumption promises to be above normal, while the available supply of logs for manufacturing into lumber will not be large. Spruce deals are wanted for shipment to South America, for which \$16 per thousand is offered. Hardwoods are not sharing to any extent in the strength of the lumber market. Both consumers and dealers are still purchasing in a very moderate way, but as their stocks are becoming reduced they will be compelled very shortly to pursue a more liberal policy in respect to purchases.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Of the British timber market a London correspondent says:—"The markets in England are extremely dull. Shippers of all kinds of goods are offering at very low figures, and buyers are not disposed to purchase, fearing that to-morrow or next week may see a further drop in prices. We cannot say that we know of a market for any class of timber, whether spruce, pine or hardwood, or whether from Canada, the United States or the Baltic. Such a state of things, however, cannot last indefinitely, as the importers here must needs purchase some stock, and sooner or later there will be buying." That the condition of the market is about as above outlined is borne out by information from other sources. Pine prices have kept up remarkably well, but the high prices are curtailing the demand, and in some cases substitutes in the form of cheaper woods are being used. Spruce is decidedly weaker, having declined to what is thought to be an unreasonable extent. At a sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, second quality 3 x 11 spruce brought £10 5s per std, and third quality £9 5s. Elm timber is rather heavy, the stock at Liverpool and London being above the average quantity for this season of the year, and consisting chiefly of small sizes. For 45 feet average the price is about 3s per cubic foot. Ash is also quiet and inclined towards weakness.

The liner Belgian left Quebec last week for London, with 400 standards of deals.