

# Hotel Belleclaire

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**NEW YORK**

Away from the noise and dust of lower Broadway; rooms overlooking the Hudson River and Central Park; ten minutes from amusement section of Times Square.

## PRICES PER DAY:

- 1 person, \$2.00, with private bath
- 2 persons, \$3.00, with private bath
- 2 to 4 persons (2 rooms connecting), with private bath, \$5.00

Write for Moses King's Illustrated Book of New York  
ROBERT D. BLACKMAN

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## SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782.

## WOOD IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

The British Board of Trade report for the first four months of 1915 shows 1,347,028 loads of lumber received in the United Kingdom markets, as compared with 1,345,907 loads for the same four months of the previous year. This includes hewn and sawn timber and lumber, sawn timber being 6x6 and larger and lumber running 1x3 and larger. A load with the British timber trade means 600 superficial feet.

While the totals show that Great Britain is probably using now more lumber than prior to the war, an examination of the Board of Trade's figures reveals serious handicaps as well as changed conditions in supply occasioned by the Germans declaring wood goods contraband. For instance, in hewn timbers, Russia last year supplied U. K. with 24,683 loads, while up to the present this year only 1,245 loads of hewn timbers have reached British destinations from Russian sources of supply. Sweden in the first four months last year supplied 7,497 loads of hewn timber as against 2,698 for this year. Germany last year supplied 10,693 loads and none this year. The United States last year supplied 61,948 loads of hewn timber as compared with 35,592 loads for this year. In the sawn or split timber trade, Russia's supply has dropped away from 173,379 loads in the first four months of 1914 to 29,894 loads in the first four months of this year. Swedish goods, however, have increased as the Russian trade has fallen off. In 1914, the Swedish mills supplied 87,043 loads of sawn timber, while for the same quarter this year, the Swedish supply has jumped to 186,260 loads. Of equal interest, is the increase from 32,162 loads to 123,959 loads supplied by the Norwegian trade, which ordinarily might be supposed to have been impossible of such development—the Norwegian timber being well on the road to depletion. The United States scores lowest in sawn timber supply, having shipped U. K. ports 78,553 loads in the first quarter of 1914, as compared with 51,529 loads for the same period this year. Canada, on the other hand, has jumped its sawn timber trade from 65,277 loads to 108,925 loads. All countries considered have supplied United Kingdom markets 501,282 loads during the first four months of this year as compared with 440,152 for the same period last year. In planed and dressed lumber, Sweden has furnished 30,029 loads this year, as compared with 38,290 last year; Norway, 89,466 this year, 48,906 last year. The table of wood imports into the United Kingdom for the first four months of 1915, as compared with the first four months of 1914, follows:

## FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30th.

	Quantity		Value	
	1914 Loads	1915 Loads	1914 £	1915 £
<b>Timber (Hewn):</b>				
Russia .....	24,683	1,245	93,356	3,703
Sweden .....	7,497	2,698	18,406	9,096
Norway .....	7,141	5,569	21,045	19,728
Germany .....	10,693		43,186	
United States .....	61,948	35,592	353,260	209,748
British East Indies .....	10,018	10,813	196,021	206,868
Canada .....	4,243	1,508	26,068	8,666
Other Countries .....	7,584	2,887	101,557	37,573
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>133,807</b>	<b>60,312</b>	<b>852,899</b>	<b>495,382</b>
<b>Timber (Sawn or Split) Fir:</b>				
Russia .....	172,379	29,894	472,959	112,515
Sweden .....	87,043	186,260	244,635	811,203
Norway .....	32,162	123,959	117,092	535,522
United States .....	78,553	51,529	329,174	230,716
Canada .....	65,277	108,925	210,970	438,506
Other Countries .....	3,738	745	16,109	2,457
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>440,152</b>	<b>501,282</b>	<b>1,390,939</b>	<b>2,130,919</b>

—West Coast Lumberman.