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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 the Interior.

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

DUTIES AND WARNINGS OF CHANGED CONDITIONS.

(Henry Lye)

However long the duration of the war may be, or whatever otherwise may be the outcome, it is absolutely sure that there will be a widespread series of changes in manufacturing, milling, exportation, importation and production. Money may be dear owing to the immense destruction of values and the demand for capital for the purposes of reconstruction and development or for the inauguration of new enterprises, or capital may be forthcoming for investments in new channels owing to the immense fortunes realized during the period of warfare and the discontinuance of the manufacture of ammunition and equipments then no longer required. If Canada increases her production of foodstuffs, her minerals and her lumber, it appears certain that she will attract an immense influx of population which will require great outlays for its profitable employment, and very much will depend upon the quick or the slow returns for that employment. Every municipality in Canada will want to borrow money and every department of every government will impose increased taxation; the Dominion will have to repay war loans and pay pensions, so prices of everything except food may be increased.

There are several dangers in the meantime; one is that of drifting carelessly instead of wisely and promptly studying the world-wide problems presented to us.

If we embark in one-sided trading instead of in such enterprises as will furnish exchange of commodities, or if we enter into business in which we will be at a disadvantage when competitors are set at liberty, we assuredly seek losses and general misfortunes. Now is the time in which each of the Provinces should appoint a well selected committee whose duties should be to study not only interprovincial questions, which might benefit Canada as a whole; the relation between each Province and the outside world, but the wider problems of the country at large. There is always a tendency to play regardless of the future, so there is necessity for the suppression or discouragement of speculative investments and enterprises in which the means of innocent persons are so often obtained by prospectuses full of unfounded statements certified by those who prostitute their talents and positions regardless of the losses and sufferings which their conduct may entail. One difficulty in the selection of suitable persons to form the committees suggested is that of finding such men and women as will be free from fads and foregone conclusions, so that they may not only have minds, but minds broad enough to obtain and utilize true informations.

Why the National Position is Good

(Continued from Page 2)

an intelligent transfer of labor from constructive to productive works, Canada will, during the next 10 or 15 years, produce a vast output which will astonish even its most ardent admirers.

"There must not be lack of confidence in the Canadian position. The best reasons exist for the strongest possible faith. A wholesome readjustment of affairs has been proceeding now for over two years. Canada will emerge after the war a strong young nation, having had some excellent experience, being better able to pay its way, and worthy of high confidence."