

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—Toronto, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund - - - - \$13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
JOHN AIRD - - - - General Manager  
H. V. F. JONES - - - - Assistant General Manager

This Bank has 370 branches throughout Canada, in San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Ore., and an agency in New York, also branches in London, Eng., Mexico City and St. John's. Nfld., and has excellent facilities for transacting a banking business of every description.

### Savings Bank Accounts

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

## THE Merchants' Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1864

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund - - - - \$7,248,134

President.....Sir H. Montagu Allan  
Vice-President.....K. W. Blackwell  
E. F. Hebden, Managing Director  
D. C. Macarow, General Manager  
T. E. Merrett, Superintendent and Chief Inspector

211 Branches in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

Agents in Great Britain: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Royal Bank of Scotland

New York Agency.....63 and 65 Wall Street

### General Banking Business Transacted Savings Departments at all Branches

Deposits received of One Dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

### VANCOUVER, B. C.

Granville and Pender Streets.....G. S. HARRISON, Mgr.  
Hastings and Carrall Streets.....G. N. STACEY, Mgr.

installed on the Nechako, the lakes would provide a wonderful spawning ground for salmon. The lakes and rivers are otherwise well stocked with the usual inland fish. This is also a good fur producing district, fox are quite common, several fox farms being in operation. There are also large numbers of martin, fisher, lynx and beaver. The coyotes are too numerous for the good of the country, but considerable revenue is obtained by the settlers from the bounty and hides. There are also moose, cariboo and mule deer, providing good hunting.

South of Ootsa Lake the country is much the same as north of the lake until the Tetachuck river is reached. Continuing south from here, however, there is a marked change in character. The pea vine gets more scarce and becomes stunted in growth, disappearing in many places, the wild bean taking its place in the higher altitudes. The feed here is mainly in the meadows and along the creeks. For the most part this country is barren, by far the greater area being dry rocky benches between 3,500 feet and 4,000 feet in elevation and thickly timbered with small jack pine of no value. The Indian village of Uhlgachu at an elevation of 3,900 feet, is situated about forty miles southerly from the Tetachuck river. This village is in a barren locality, and is used entirely for winter hunting purposes. In summer it is generally deserted, many of the Indians being engaged at the canneries around Bella Coola. Continuing south from Uhlgachu about ten miles, the Dean or Salmon River is reached. This river flows into Dean Channel, and is locally better known as the Salmon River. There are many large meadows along the Salmon River Valley, extending along the river to its source. After crossing the Salmon the country is much the same as between the Tetachuck and the Salmon rivers. Thus the Salmon River Valley appears as the one bright spot in an otherwise barren country.

This district has a considerable output of furs, the Indians doing practically all the hunting and trapping. The land mark of the section is Anahim Peak. This is a lone black hill about 6,000 feet in elevation, situated about fifteen miles southeasterly from Uhlgachu. It rises about 2,000 feet above the surrounding country and like Nadina mountain, has no other mountains close to it.

Going south from the Salmon River through barren country for about fifty miles, the Bella Coola Valley is reached. This Valley is about sixty miles long, and is very narrow, some places being only a mile wide. The sides of the valley are high, rugged mountains, the river cutting through the Coast Range. There is a nice stand of timber here, fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock, cottonwood and poplar growing in merchantable size and quality for forty miles from the salt water. Many timber claims are held in the Valley, most of the cottonwood and poplar being held for the pulp industry. The soil is very rich, being an alluvial deposit, and is well adapted to truck gardening and fruit raising. The large thick growth of timber makes land clearing very expensive, the average acre costing about \$300 before it is ready for the plow. There are no very large clearings, but many small farms are in operation for a distance of fifty-five miles up the valley. The rainfall is fairly heavy, producing a luxurious growth. The Valley seems to suffer slightly, however, from the lack of sun, owing to the high hills on either side. There are two main settlements, one at Bella Coola near the salt water, and one at Hagenborg, about twelve miles from the coast.

In rising out of the eastern end of the Bella Coola Valley and continuing southwards, the country passed through is partly barren and partly meadow land, supporting several small cattle ranches. On approaching the Salmon River again the country improves considerably, and there are many large meadows between the Salmon River and the Kleena Kleene River. The Kleena Kleene section has been attracting considerable attention the last few years. There are quite a few settlers now in the vicinity of One Eye Lake, which is about twenty miles from

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