

BANKING SERVICE



With branches in every important city and town in Canada as well as in Great Britain, the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, this Bank is in a position to afford you a banking service that is second to none.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office - Toronto

Capital, \$15,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000

Total Assets over \$440,000,000

INCORPORATED 1832

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital\$ 9,700,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits, over.....\$18,000,000

For 87 years The Bank of Nova Scotia has handled the accounts of exporters and importers, fishing, lumber and shipping companies on the Atlantic seaboard; for 25 years in Newfoundland and the British West Indies. They were first established in Winnipeg in 1882 to take care of industry peculiar to the West. They have complete banking facilities at their Vancouver Branches for the handling of commerce of a maritime province such as British Columbia. Consult their Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

New York: The Bank of Nova Scotia, 52 Wall Street.	San Francisco: The Amer'n National Bk. 495 California Street.
Chicago: The Bank of Nova Scotia Clark and Munroe Sts.	Havana, Cuba: The Bank of Nova Scotia O'Reilly and Cuba Sts.
Boston: The Bank of Nova Scotia Sears Building, Washington Street	San Juan, Porto Rico: The Bank of Nova Scotia Tetuan and San Justo Streets.
Seattle: The First National Bank First and James Streets	Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.: The Bank of Nova Scotia King Street.

BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

602 Hastings Street West N. W. BERKINSHAW, Mgr. JAMES A. FIOTT, Asst. Mgr.	Granville and Davie Streets DOUGLAS J. MAIR, Mgr.
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If irrigation does not proceed then it is difficult to see how much progress can be made apart from that which exists at present in the way of cattle raising. Scattered farms in especially favorable locations are occasionally met en route, but these are exceptional rather than characteristic of the country.

One is impressed with the strategic position of Kamloops for the handling of trade in the Interior. The country both south, east along Sicamous Lake, and along the North Thompson, and west as far as Savona, are all tributary to Kamloops. As these farming and mineral districts develop the City of Kamloops will develop with them. There is even today a considerable amount of grain and cattle coming out of the hills and valleys of the Kamloops district, which is rather surprising to the visitor. This city, in the centre of the large dry belt district, must grow by reason of its use of the irrigation system. The trail of the Canada National Railway up the North Thompson River is marked by a very pleasant impression of agricultural production. As one proceeds up the valley to Mount Olie and Chu Chua, the dryness of the country gradually changes to more moist conditions. The Heefly Creek and Louis Creek valleys, with the agricultural land tributary to Adams Lake, east of the North Thompson River, is developing in an agricultural way beyond what is generally known. The centre of this district, the Barriere, is a flourishing little town, the meeting place of a wide district along the North Thompson and eastward into Louis Creek Valley, and is marked as a future town of growing importance. As one proceeds up the North Thompson Valley, timber becomes heavier and the mineral indications are much more prominent. In the Mount Olie-Chu Chua districts many prospectors are on the hillsides, with some promising mineral discoveries taking place and a not inconsiderable amount of mineral development proceeding. Birch Island is promising and it is expected that two or three properties will be brought to the shipping stage before long. Copper, galena, gold and an outcropping of coal have been found in this district, and it is anticipated that further prospecting will bring many desirable mineral occurrences to public notice.

In this short survey of what was seen in a short week's trip through a small portion of the territory of the province, one cannot help but be impressed with the opportunities that await the exercise of intelligence and hard work by anyone taking advantage of the situation presented to the settler or the prospector with assured success awaiting the intelligent exploitation of the natural resources by capital.

PROMINANT MONTREAL BUSINESS MAN A VISITOR.

Mr. H. W. Blackwell, who has been acting-president of the Merchants Bank in the absence of Sir H. Montagu Allan at the front, is one of the best known business men in Montreal, and has had wide interests among Western manufacturing businesses. Mr. Blackwell, who was one of the Merchants Bank party on tour, stated that while business was good, manufacturing was not on the 100% capacity basis. For instance, while woollen and cotton mills in the East were working feverishly to keep up with orders, there was considerable slackness in the iron and steel businesses and allied lines. For instance, he stated that there was at present little demand for locomotives and freight cars, although there was a large demand for passenger cars in the line of railway equipment.

Mr. Blackwell was much interested in the progress of steel shipbuilding on the Coast, and was pleased to learn that cost of construction was not very different from costs in the East. He hoped that the yards would be able to keep busy. This is the first trip that Mr. Blackwell has been able to make to the Coast since the outbreak of war, which, due to his wide interests in Eastern businesses and banking, have kept him tied down to his office.