

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
ALEXANDER LAIRD - - - General Manager
JOHN AIRD - - - 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 Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital - - - \$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund - - - \$3,017,333.33

Head Office in Canada, Montreal

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

Branches in British Columbia

Agassiz	Kaslo	Quesnel
Ashcroft	Kerrisdale	Rossland
Bella Coola	Lillooet	Trall
Duncan	Lytton	Vancouver
Esquimalt	North Vancouver	Victoria
Fort George	150-Mile House	Victoria, James Bay
Hedley	Prince Rupert	

YUKON TERRITORY

DAWSON

Savings Department at all Branches.

Special facilities available to customers importing goods under Bank Credits.

Collections made at lowest rates

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued; negotiable anywhere.

Vancouver Branch

WILLIAM GODFREY, Manager
E. STONHAM, Assistant Manager

have him return to his home on a Canadian line, either over the Canadian Pacific or to take the trip to Prince Rupert and see the north country opened up by the new Grand Trunk Pacific. A side trip this summer which will be very attractive to visitors is the new Pacific Great Eastern route from Squamish to Lillooet. The prime purpose of this committee should first be to seek to make the stay of the visitor as pleasant as possible, and, second, to awaken an interest in British Columbia in those that come to visit us.

This reception committee should have a headquarters in a centrally located section, say, in a vacant store on either Granville or Hastings Street, Vancouver, and Government Street, Victoria, where full information shall always be available and a courteous attendant shall always be on hand. This headquarters can be made the meeting place of all tourist interests, and many plans can here be devised for extending and developing this work so as to make it as complete as possible, and give it a lasting influence. Supplementing this work can be that of every commercial or industrial organization in either city, and in general every business man not otherwise engaged can consider himself as a committee of one to be of some service in this connection.

Next to the views which both Vancouver and Victoria affords in such abundance, the visitor is struck to some extent offensively by the lurid display of advertising signboards stretched across the entire front of stores, indicating sales of goods with "shipwrecked" or "trainwrecked" prices, which are a snare and a delusion. In addition to pleading poverty, they give a city a very unpleasant appearance. Is it not time for the city to start on a clean-up campaign? Cannot the city councils pass an ordinance forbidding the use of signboards during the period of this tourist traffic? There are many ways that the shopkeeper can advertise "bargains" without littering the store fronts with unsightly signs. Then the owners or rental agents of empty store fronts can at least keep the windows of their store fronts clean and neat; and they might even be better employed in use as window displays of goods grown or manufactured in British Columbia.

The shopkeeper should be able to get some advantage out of this trade, although he may have to sacrifice his signboards. The American traveler, not unlike the Canadian, has a peculiar propensity toward the purchase of foreign-made goods, particularly while he is in a foreign country. Shopkeepers will find it to their advantage to display, so far as possible, only Canadian-made goods. If this be impossible, then resort should be made to English-made goods. Americans do not want to purchase American-made goods in Canada, England, or anywhere else. They can get all they want of their own at home, and they do not travel to foreign countries to purchase what they buy near home at usually less cost. Window displays of Canadian and British goods would seem the most desirable to make.

There are a large number of ways whereby a considerable number of business men would be able to take some advantage of the exhibition soon to open to the south of us, and if these opportunities were seized it would directly and indirectly benefit most every line in commerce and industry. Is it not manifest that if these opportunities are to be availed of that some sort of concerted action should be undertaken, either by commercial bodies or groups of business men, bringing sufficient pressure to bear on all the business interests of the cities and the municipal councils that something should be done in organization and plan that will effect something tangible and definite in deriving benefit and profit from this tourist traffic?