

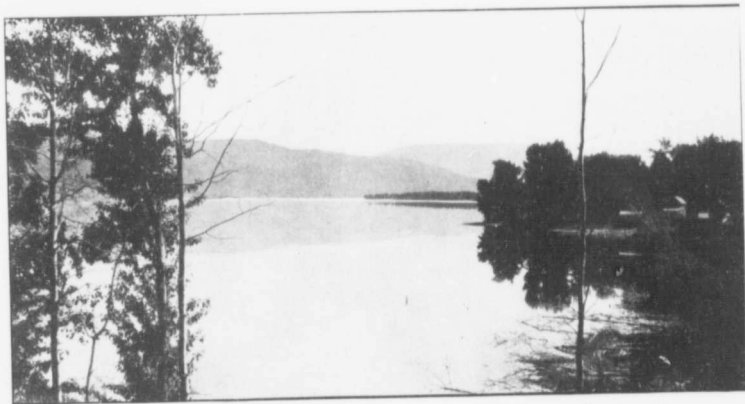
PAGES

MISSING

1213

Summerland

1906 (?)



THE BEAUTIFUL OKANAGAN



THE BEAUTIFUL OKANAGAN VALLEY

SUMMERLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

;

1906

h

0 900611



A PARK DRIVE IN SUMMERLAND

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTIONS are designed to get people acquainted with one another. Sometimes they lead on to weddings and perennial bliss.

The introduction of this page is to a little talk about Summerland and its peach and apple orchards.

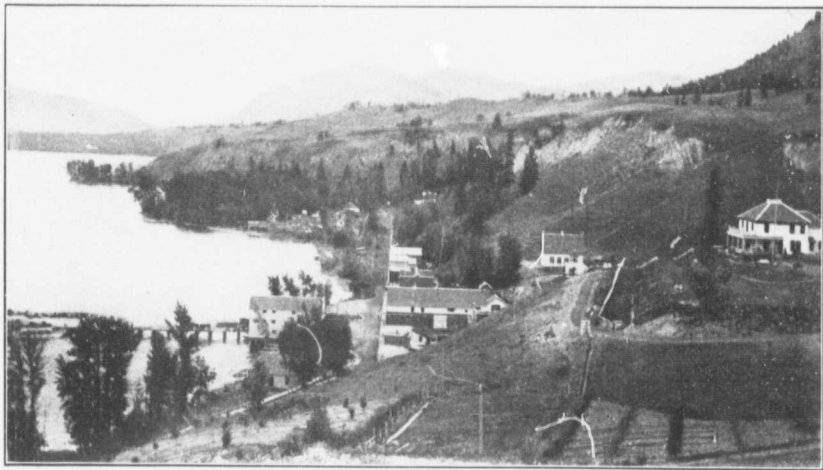
Maybe you will fall in love with the peach orchard idea and follow up this acquaintance.

Then again, maybe you won't. Concerning tastes and likes and dislikes there can be no dispute.

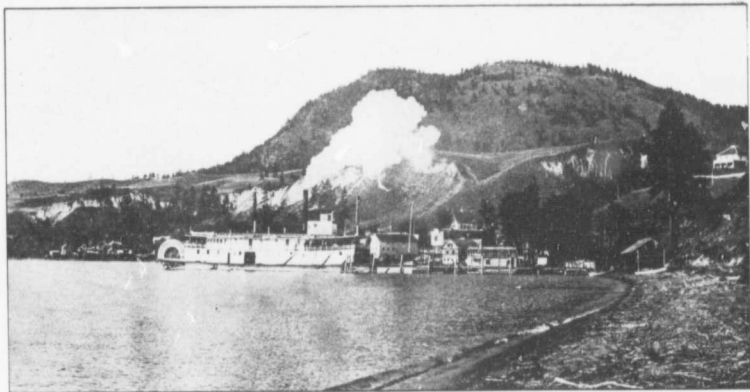
As to a peach orchard, some very keen business men think it affords a man a chance to get back to "the simple life," and to do it on mighty profitable terms; to get near the soil, and that without getting buried in it. His Excellency, Earl Grey, said recently at Summerland in reply to an address of welcome, "Fruit growers are a refined and cultured class of people—the finest class on earth."

If the thing appeals to you, follow up this acquaintance. If you can gather up the pennies necessary for the courtship, love and marriage, read on and write the Summerland Trust Co. The case will furnish you a charming illustration of the old lady's terse, but significant economic maxim, "them as has gits."

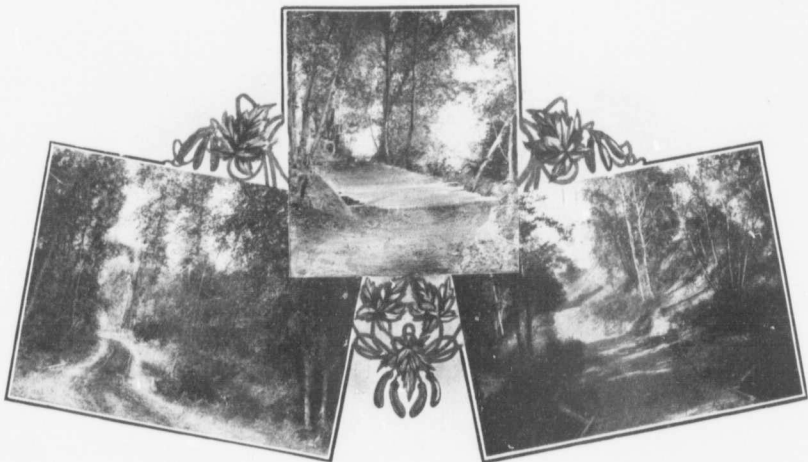
From the standpoint of climate, soil, social conditions and economic possibilities combined, the conditions in Summerland can not be paralleled in Canada.



SUMMERLAND, LOOKING SOUTH, 1905



SUMMERLAND, 1906



SCENES IN THE PARK

Summerland, The Garden of The Empire



Location

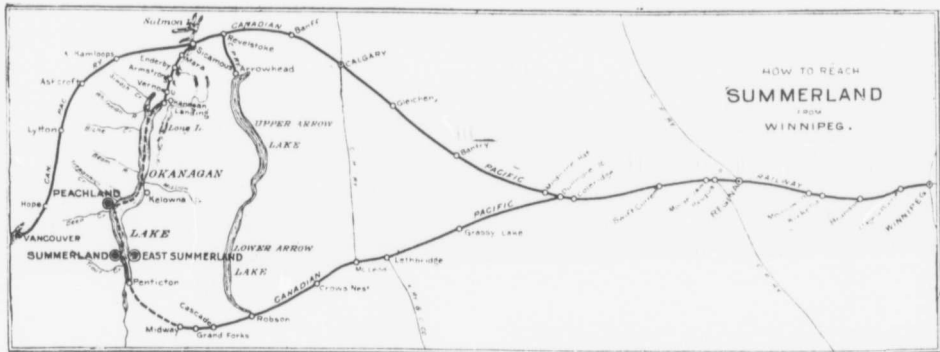
Summerland peach orchards lie in the heart of one of those rare spots in Canada known as a peach belt; in a belt which is par excellence *the* peach belt of Canada. It is found 100 miles south of Sicamous Junction, on the main line of the C. P. R., 40 miles north of the International Boundary and say 200 miles east of Vancouver as the crow flies.

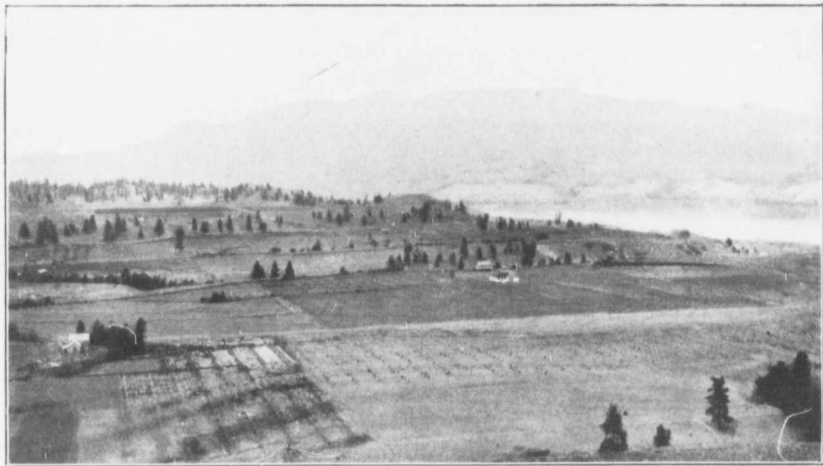
It is located on the western shore of Okanagan Lake, a beautiful ribbon of blue, three miles wide, seventy miles long, and perhaps 1800 ft. deep.

It is located in a climate so inviting that old Manitobans say a man better live on two meals a day than leave it.

It is located within easy reach of ever expanding markets east and west.

Its rainfall is light. It is never very cold. In fact, it is rather less than half way to heaven.





FROM COLLEGE HILL, LOOKING NORTH

General Aspect

In its general aspect it is a diversified plateau rising about 200 ft. above the lake and 1200 ft. above sea level. The original estate comprised about 4000 acres, but the Company's holdings have since been vastly increased by the absorption of adjacent properties. The surface is broken here and there by ravines; ramifies west, south and north into Prairie, Peach and Garnet valleys; lifts itself up toward the centre in a bold peak called the Giant's Head, and sweeps away eastward in descending slopes toward Okanagan Lake, which it skirts for nearly five miles. Three wrangling creeks, Prairie, Trout and Eneas, wander through the estate and furnish abundant water for irrigation. The surface, clear of trees for the most part and ready for the plow, was divided by a skilled engineer and his staff into five and ten acre sections, intersected by roads and interlaced by flumes and ditches for the conveyance of water to the various lots. On the water front is the townsite, surveyed into town and acre lots, and near by is the natural park nestling in a basin looking out on the lake and walled in almost completely by clay banks 200 ft. high. Further up the shore is

Crescent Beach

Crescent Beach is a level tongue of land extending into the lake. On it the race track and athletic grounds are located. The part of it following the water line has been surveyed into residence lots for summer cottages. These are for the benefit of outsiders who may wish to spend a few restful weeks by the water and for the benefit of those lot owners whose orchards are some distance back from the lake. It is nice to have a permanent place on the lake front where you can take your friends when boating, bathing etc., are in order. These lots are held at \$100.00 each.

EAST SUMMERLAND BENCH LAND IN VIRGIN STATE





EAST SUMMERLAND BENCH LAND IN VIRGIN STATE *(Continued)*

The Soil

The soil of Summerland is generally a warm sandy loam or a whitish clay silt.

Many ages ago, when fierce internal dissensions cleft the earth's crust and threw up these Rocky Mountains, the fire fiend within broke out in places, belching forth a stream of molten rock through yawning fissures. Such stuff, containing more or less of mineral properties, in due time cooled and became known as igneous rocks. Of such a character is the formation about Summerland. At that time the Okanagan lake was some miles wider and hundreds of feet deeper than it now is. Little by little the ceaseless action of the waves, aided by the frosts, the rains and the sun, eroded and then washed down minute particles of those igneous rocks impregnated with mineral properties, and, carrying the sediment far out into the lake, deposited it there as mud. Today those mineralized, decomposed mud bottoms form the benches on which Summerland fruit lots are situated. Going along the lake shore one may see in the cut banks crowned with castellated turrets a hundred feet high, the various strata of mud piled one upon another, with orchards laid out in regular order, and elegant homes beginning to appear upon them. More than one Canadian millionaire is personally interested there.





A FEW OF J. T. SMITH'S 10.0.0 TREES



E. B. OSLER'S ORCHARD

The Garden of the Empire

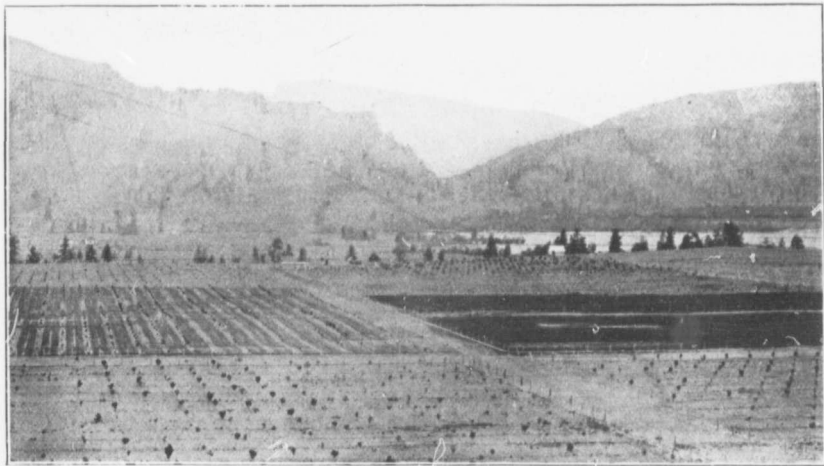
To speak of Summerland as the garden of the British Empire may seem extravagant, yet the facts make good the claim to pre-eminence.

In London, Eng., there is held by the London Horticultural Society, a great fruit exposition, which is open to the Colonies of the Empire the round world over. Every judge is an expert. The awards are, a gold medal for the best provincial exhibit as a whole, and silver-gilt, silver and bronze medals for private collections. Three times in succession British Columbia has won the gold medal. In 1906 this province not only won the gold medal in London, but entering the lists in Scotland for the first time, won the gold medal there also, at the Scottish Horticultural Society's Exhibition, in Edinburgh in November.

In 1905 Summerland entered the world-wide arena, with but two entries. They were connected with the names of Mr. James Gartrell and Mr. J. R. Brown. As a result both gentlemen won high honors, Mr. Gartrell receiving the silver gilt medal and Mr. Brown the silver Knightian. Of the eight medals for private exhibits won by the province, five came into the Okanagan Valley.

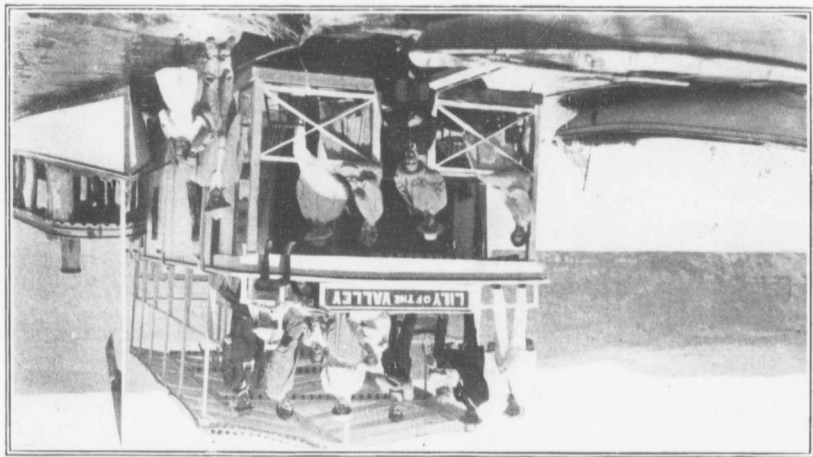
In 1906 the province won the two gold medals, while private exhibitors won seven of silver-gilt and silver, and three of bronze. When it is noted that 80% of the car load sent to the Old Country came from this valley and over 50% of it came from Summerland, why should it be thought extravagant to call this the garden of the Empire? Does the world hold any higher honors than those we have received?

Happy the man who gets his spoon into this thing while it is going.



JONES' FLAT

A HOUSE-BOAT PARTY



Climate

Summerland has a distinct and peculiar asset in its climate. It is the most desirable in Canada. It is neither cold nor wet. The average of the very lowest temperatures *at night* for last winter (1905-06) are as follows: December 26.87 deg., January 27.48 deg., February 30.1 deg. General average 28.15 deg. or 3.85 deg. below freezing. Daylight readings were not kept, but they would probably average 8 or 10 deg. above freezing. Thus it will be seen that we have a little winter, but so little that it can hardly justify the term. Plowing at Christmas is common and the lake rarely freezes over. While the climate of the far east is body-wrecking in its changes and fearful and wonderful in its snow drifts; while the north-west is at times bitterly cold; and while at the coast it is exceedingly wet, with six feet or more of a rainfall every year, Summerland has a precipitation of 6 to 10 inches and just enough coolness to keep away disease.

In fact, Canadians who have lived in California, say that our climate, taking it the year round, is better for northern born people than that of the corresponding fruit raising districts in the sunset state, since, while their winters are milder than ours, they are also wetter and muddier and the extremes of temperature are greater, winter and summer. The milder winter may be better for the tender invalid, but it is not so bracing to one who is able to get around at all.

Our climate is tempered by the lake, which makes it warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Yet, strangely enough, notwithstanding the generally extreme mildness of our climate, there comes once or twice in thirty years or so an abnormally severe winter in which the lake may freeze so far in its northern part as to embarrass navigation for ten days or two weeks. Just such a surprise came to us in Jan., 1907, when the mercury touched 10 below zero at lake level one night. Speaking of climate

Prof. F. W. Osborne

of Wesley College, Winnipeg, writing in *Acta Victoriana* says: "The climate of the Okanagan, so far at any rate as the summer is concerned, is superb. I limit my comment to summer, not because I know anything bad about the winter, but because the summer is all I know at first hand. It is within the mark to say that one could count on the fingers of both hands, all the days of my three months' stay in the valley that were anything less than ideal. Just take an example.

During the summer, in company with Rev. Mr. White, of Peachland, I took a horseback ride over the mountains into the valley of the Samilkameen. Incidentally it may be said that the scenery was delightful, though not exactly grandiose. But the point I wish to make is that during the ten days the weather was simply flawless. We never thought of including bad weather among the possibilities, and the event proved that we did not reckon without our host. Nor was the heat excessive. At Peachland, where I spent practically all my time, a pleasant breeze from about 2 o'clock (after-noon) forward was a fixture. And the nights were invariably cool. The snowfall must be extremely slight.



Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Cottage

A Prominent Journalist's Opinion

Mr. E. W. Thompson, a prominent eastern journalist, writing in the Winnipeg Free Press, Dec. 2, 1905, says: "On the plains there has been a snap of 20 deg. below zero or some such trifle of cold. On the coast, unless returning commercial travellers falsify (which is not strictly credible) they have had rain and mist, and more rain and more mist, weather which is there acknowledged to be moist but commended as "balmy." In the Kootenay country all last week there was sunshine and mildness on the hill tops, but cold and mist in the vales. Here there was general dryness and clear sunshine. In the Summerland gardens there are flowers that have never known frost. On the hillsides, in places moistened by "seepage," or by water escaped from irrigation ditches, there are patches of May green grass. Sailboats on the lake are not stripped of canvas nor drawn up on the stocks, for the good reason that they may be used all winter, since Okanagan never freezes but is traversed by steamboats the year round. How it comes that a bit of Virginia climate has been permanently sandwiched in between coast weather and plains weather is not adequately explained by any meteorologist. But what is, is."

Is it exaggeration to say that a climate like that, when joined to a liberal means of livelihood, is a distinct commercial asset?



RESIDENCE OF R. H. AGUR

Interior of R. H. Agur's Residence



Social Conditions

Summerland is an ideal place in which to found a home and rear a family. Millions are camping: the few build homes. This because a home is the place where a man wants to live and die and be buried. But our economic conditions keep us shoveling along. Health, wealth, congenial neighbors, educational advantages, modern conveniences,—these, too, are some of the things tending to make happy homes. Summerland is likely to have its share of them. It has a good hotel, but no bar. Bars are hard on boys. And besides the people have other uses for their money.

Summerland has Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist ministers resident. The Episcopal Church has service fortnightly. Harmony prevails and the preaching is of no mean order.

As an indication of the rapidity with which things move and people come it may be mentioned that in less than four years from the time the first sod was turned by the Summerland Development Company, letters patent were issued by the Lieut.-Governor to Mr. Jas. Sutherland, Returning Officer, for the organization of the community into a municipality. The legal formalities had place on January 14th, 1907, and on January 21st a council consisting of J. M. Robinson as Reeve, and Messrs.

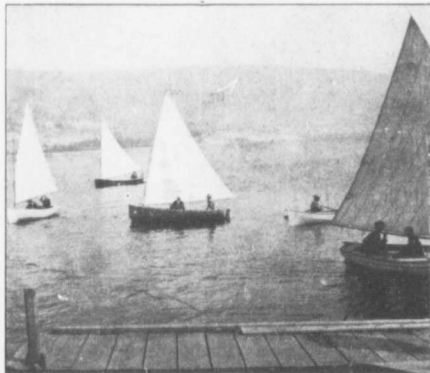


Interior of R. H. Agur's Residence

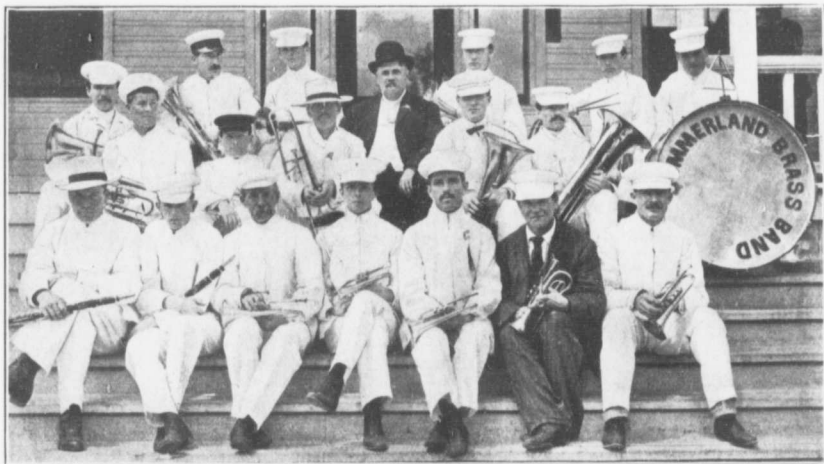
R. H. Agur, Jas. Ritchie, J. R. Brown and C. W. Thompson was elected by acclamation. Later on the Council appointed Messrs. Jas. Sutherland and J. W. Logie to be respectively first assessor and first clerk of the municipality. At no very remote date, incorporation as a city will probably be solicited.

In addition to the churches and their organizations, a quadrille club, a fine literary society, the finest brass band in the valley and a Y. M. C. A. and reading room contribute to the social life of the place.

Devotees of rod and gun and other out-of-door sports will find much to interest them in the vicinity. Deer, bears, cougars and other wild creatures wander in the mountains further back. Prairie chickens and several varieties of grouse prowl about nearer home. Ducks and geese winter on the lake; rainbow trout rise to the fly in the "deep poles" of the creeks, and experienced anglers on the lake haul up trout that weigh as much as 15 pounds. People of athletic turn also find amusement in the way of baseball, football, yachting, sailing, rowing and swimming, while others of more militant cast squint down a hundred rifle barrels in the Civilian Rifle Association, lately organized.



Sailing at Summerland



SUMMERLAND BRASS BAND

A College

A college under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, has been founded. The building will be erected this year, 1907. Meanwhile as the people could not wait for it to go up, they have begun operations down town in the town hall. They are of that clean, quick type who think nothing is too good for them and their children. The school has a charter enrollment of 26 students. It is proposed to carry the full course leading up to the Bachelor's degree as students are able to qualify. In addition there will be a commercial course, a course in horticulture, music, painting, drawing, physical culture, and sometime in the future a manual training department.

Company and Modern Conveniences

As the whole community is surveyed into five and ten acre lots, the neighbors are near and yet decently far away. There is neither the crowded condition of the city, nor the isolation of life on the farm. Modern conveniences will in time be brought to their doors. The Summerland Development Co. has in its plans a place for an electric light service over all the estate. The beginning of that is seen already in the power house, now being built for the benefit of the town. It is the intention to extend that over the estate just so soon as the circumstances warrant it.

Many of the houses in town have now a full water works system. This also the Company plans to have within the reach of its patrons, and also a tram car service on all the principal avenues, thus bringing each part into easy touch with all the others. A local and long distance telephone has been for some time in operation. Hotel Summerland, with its lakeside outlook, private bathrooms, and other modern appointments, affords a charming rest to the weary traveller. Rates, transient, are \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; by the week, \$10.00 to \$14.00. Special quotations for children.



SUMMERLAND HOTEL

Reception Committee Awaiting Arrival of Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy's Party, September 22nd, 1904



TO THE PARK

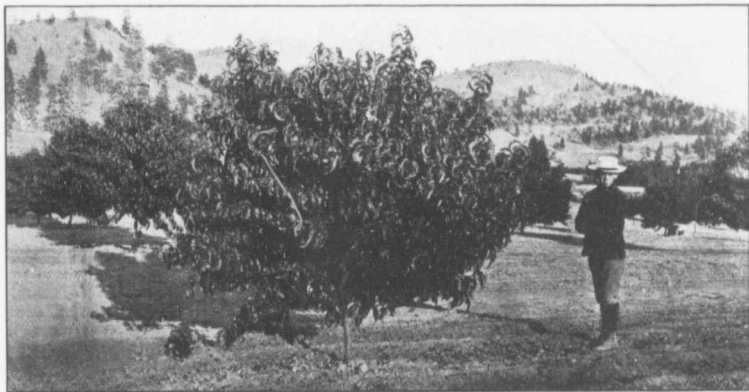
About \$80,000.00 has been spent on the ditches and flumes that bear the crystal currents of Prairie, Trout and Eneas creeks to the various fruit lots for purposes of irrigation. Back of the hills are natural facilities for a large reservoir that will yield a 100 horse power head of water. Flume and ditch will be gradually replaced with underground pipe lines, some of which are now being laid.

The social atmosphere of Summerland is unique. Morally it has a clean bill of health. No arrest has ever been made in it. It was designed primarily as a place for the worn out business and professional classes of the North-West. As it takes five years for an orchard to bear anything worth while, it requires a little capital to swing the proposition. Naturally therefore, those who drop into this are apt to belong to the "fit." All of which gives greater homogeneity, a distinct complexion to the community, and an added value to real estate.

Mr. Cunningham, Provincial Fruit Inspector, writing in the Vancouver News-Advertiser of Sept. 15, 1905, says: "The progress of Summerland is really astonishing. Some very wealthy people are settled there. I feel safe in stating that the aggregate wealth of the men who own fruit farms in Peachland and Summerland, will run into millions of dollars. This fact alone is a guarantee that improved methods of cultivation will be adopted, that the very best appliances will be provided and that cheap and abundant transportation facilities will be secured. On the whole I can assure you that the Summerland enterprise is a great success. No man can have any doubt about its future."



RESIDENCE OF C. W. THOMPSON



THREE-YEAR-OLD PEACH TREES

R. B. Angus Orchard



TWO-YEAR-OLD PEACH TREES

"Parkdale." Summerland, B. C.

When the time does come for them to go, other trees planted between the rows will be prepared to take their places. The leading varieties grown are the Crawfords, Yellow St. John, Foster, Fitzgerald, Elberta, Triumph, Crosby and Alexander.

Apricots are somewhat more tender than even the peach trees, but they yield well and thus far have commanded an equal price in the market.

Apples

Those who have had experience elsewhere will tell you that apples and peaches cannot be successfully grown in the same soil. Once again it will not do to measure Summerland possibilities by those of other places. The fact is, apples and peaches do flourish together here. Prof. Lake, the highest authority on apple culture in Oregon, was astounded to find it so, and said recently: "I know no place in the American Union, where first class apples and first class peaches can be grown side by side, as I see them growing here."



PEACH ORCHARD

Nor will it do to measure us by other places in regard to size, quantity, quality or color of our apples. In size, quantity, quality and color, we can beat the world. Of one of our apples that weighed 31 oz. the Government has had a plaster cast made. Our dry atmosphere and clear sunshine, give our apples a splendid color and a distinct flavor; for be it remembered, all British Columbia apples are not Okanagan apples or Summerland apples. Moreover, the richness of the soil seems to ensure a good crop of uniform size. Mr. Jas. Ritchie had two Newtown Pippin trees in his orchard in 1906. They yielded 22 boxes, of which 21 boxes were sent to the Old Country in the Government car. That is practically his whole crop of Newtown Pippins was of exhibition size and quality, and they received the bronze medal.

Varieties

Almost any apple will do well, but of course some are more profitable than others. Among the best are the Yellow Newtown Pippin, the Spitzenberg, Hubbardson Nonsuch, Northern Spy, Wagner, Gravenstein, Wealthy, King of Tompkins, County, Pearmain, Red Astrachan, Baldwin, Jonathan, Ben Davis and McIntosh Red.

Apples brought from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box (40 lbs.) at the wharf last year, and this year 1907, the prices are likely to be higher. Apple trees do not bear so quickly as peaches, but they live for ever and bear well. A peach tree bears commercially the fifth year, and apples the seventh. In both cases light crops may have been gathered before that. A good apple tree should yield at maturity from 15 to 35 boxes, and the fruit of some of the best varieties will keep for nearly a year. They are usually planted from 37 to 50 to the acre.

Grapes

In addition to the various kinds of apples and peaches, grapes may be grown successfully in Summerland. Mr. Alex. Stewart, whose lovely home commands a most magnificent view of land and lake, and Mr. R. H. Agur, of Prairie Valley, are the pioneers of this industry. They find the Concord, Delaware, Brighton, Niagara, Black Diamond, Moore's Early and Sweetwater bear well, ripen well, and sell well. Mr. Agur has also experimented successfully with the Tokay, one of the tenderest and most expensive varieties going; but it is probably only in sheltered nooks it could be grown with profit. Ordinary varieties sell at 10c. per lb.

Other Trees

Of other fruits, cherries, quinces, almonds, and walnuts may be mentioned. Of quinces not many have as yet been produced. They are a fine preserving fruit. Magnificent cherries can be grown. The kinds most in demand are the Black Tartarian, and Royal Anne, but other kinds such as the Windsor, Yellow Spanish, Olivet, etc., also bear well. The almonds and walnuts are slow at first, but an everlasting tree. It is probable that even figs would do well on some parts of this estate. Mr. W. A. Lang, of Peachland, ripened figs of first class quality in his garden in 1906. Delicious nectarines, a tender and valuable fruit, are also quite readily grown.

Of other hardier fruits such as pears, plums, and prunes every orchard will have a few, and find them thrive like the green bay tree of the scriptures.

Collateral Industries

Among the smaller but still profitable side lines on a fruit lot, may be mentioned the raising of hens, bees and such small fruits as raspberries, logan berries, blackberries, currants, strawberries



PEACHES FROM THREE-YEAR-OLD TREE

R. H. Agur's Orchard

and tomatoes. They all do valiantly. There is a living in strawberries alone. They sometimes grow to be more than five inches in circumference. Bees are a help to the fertilization of the trees, and hens do not come in amiss so long as eggs are worth 50c. a dozen in Vancouver.

Markets

The question may naturally be asked, is there not danger of over production, a glutted market and a consequent fall in prices, till they feed their fruit to the hogs as they do in Ontario and California?

That is a fair question to ask. The reply is, No. This because of

1. The Quality of Our Fruit

There is none like it. The very first carload that ever went to the Old Country brought \$1.00 a barrel higher price than the "old reliable" article from Ontario. To see it was to love it, and to love but it for ever. The Newtown Pippin, of the famous Hood River Valley in Oregon, brings \$3.15 a box, and the land it grows on is held at \$10,000.00 an acre. We can grow that apple here in equal perfection for the English market. Quality counts there: none but the best need apply, and price is no object.

And when it comes to the quality of our peaches, we simply have

America Beaten to a Standstill

No fear of overstocking the market with our peaches! There are few places in Canada where peaches of any kind can be grown, and of these places there is none to compare with the dry belt

of British Columbia. People brought up in other fruit raising districts, when they get their teeth into our peaches say they never knew what peaches were before. Vancouver alone is calling for all we can just now send out, and is selling them at 50c. a box higher than those from California or anywhere else. While of exquisite flavor, they grow to an enormous size. Our best cannot be shipped in peach crates. They attain to 12 and even 14 inches in girth. They excite remark and advertise themselves wherever they go. The Vice-regal party discovered them in Vancouver in 1906, and an order to supply Government House, Ottawa, next year immediately followed. Our culls grade A1 according to the standards of other places, and while that remains true we need not fear as to a place for our best. Said Mr. F. W. Peters, Ass't General Traffic Manager of the C. P. R. in an interview with a Winnipeg Free Press reporter last March. "The quality of the peaches grown in the Okanagan is now widely known and requires no comment. We bought a box on the way west last fall and the peaches we got were far superior to any which could be had from any other source. The Okanagan peach is bursting with juices and of the finest flavors" And he might have added also, that it is excellent for preserving and canning.

We need not fear over-production when we consider

2. Our Natural Market Advantages

In the coast cities and the camps of the interior we have a provincial market, since few spots even in British Columbia can produce peaches. Then we have the northwest market near by. That market is growing faster than our trees. It is possible we shall never be able to supply it, because of its extent. Our next door neighbor, Alberta,



ON THE LAKE SHORE

comprises 275,000 square miles, an area larger than that of Germany with its 56,000,000 of people. Alberta will look to us for its fruit. Cross Alberta and you have Saskatchewan which is equally large and six times the size of New York state, which has a population equal to that of the whole Dominion of Canada. Ontario is a long way from these markets: so is California. And they grow inferior fruits. And their fruits suffer in transit. We are not at all in the unhappy position of either of our rivals. Ontario competes with New York, New Jersey, Michigan and even California. California crosses the mountains, and is up against a desert. She crosses the desert and is up against eastern and southern competition. We cross the mountains eastward and are in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Further on lie Winnipeg, London and Paris. We cross them to the west and are in the coast cities, and on our way to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China, and Japan, whose teeming millions are now turning their eyes our way and asking for our best. Thus, with growing markets east and west; at home and abroad; with a limited area of production, and the highest honors in the empire repeatedly awarded to us, we may reasonably conclude that over production need not be our fear, as it has been that of other places, especially since we shall be able to can our second class products,—when we have them.



"Parkdale," Summerland

Transportation

There is one other factor vitally related to markets, and that is transportation. As to that, it may be said that our service tends constantly to improve. Two small steamers, and two barges belonging to the Summerland Navigation Co. are doing a good business on the lake. The C. P. R. have two large steamers, and are building a third which will be the largest and fastest on the inland waters of the province. It will run daily. In addition to the main line C.P.R. used at present, the Crow's Nest Pass and the Hill System, which has running powers over it, will before many years give us quick communication with our domestic markets. Stuff that is now shipped in smaller quantities, will in a year or two, be shipped in carload lots daily at vastly lower rates, and in time there will be the Panama Canal route to New York and the old world, a thing which is destined to revolutionize the trade currents of the globe.



Moonlight on the Okanagan



Orchards Planted and Cared For Till Bearing

First class land under the irrigation ditch can be had at \$100.00 per acre in Summerland. Water for ten acres costs \$25.00 for the irrigation season. This is the minimum charge. The highest possible charge that can ever be made is \$50.00 for ten acres. Lots are sold in the order of choice. In East Summerland, a new proposition now rapidly opening up across the lake, five acre lots are held at \$1000.00 and ten acres at \$1500.00. East Summer-

land has a splendid town site on the lake shore, surveyed into business and one acre residential lots. Many Winnipeg people are interested there. It will be connected with Summerland by ferry. Meanwhile a small steamer handles the traffic between the two places.

The Summerland Development Co. would prefer that the purchaser make his own selection, and look after his own lot, but where that is impracticable they are prepared to select the next best lot and to plant, fence, cultivate and irrigate it till bearing at a nominal advance on the actual cost. A staff of men is maintained for this work under the supervision of an expert superintendent. Many lot owners have taken advantage of this to go on with their business elsewhere till their trees mature, when they retire to the prosperous and genial conditions that invite them here. The crops, climate and conveniences; culture, comfort and moral cleanliness; health, wealth and happiness,—it all “looks good” to them.

Get Your Spoon In Now

If this introduction to the Summerland peach orchard idea appeals to you, take our advice and lose no time in writing the Summerland Development Co. Don't wait a minute. Other eyes than yours are upon us. To the swift is the race. The quantity of land is limited. People often wire their orders for lots in order to get the next best choice. You tell us what you want. If we have it to offer, you shall have it. If not, we shall frankly tell you so. For reference as to our commercial integrity we refer you to the Managers of the Banks of Montreal in Vernon and Summerland.

Through Other Spectacles

The following from the Vernon News of Nov. 29, 1906 will afford you a look through other spectacles.

"G. A. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, returned on Thursday from Summerland, where he had been looking after the establishment of a branch office. Mr. Henderson has no doubts regarding the business to be done in that rapidly growing community, where he found everything in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. All the recent arrivals appear to be more than pleased with their new home, and a large proportion of the property of the Development Company has already been sold to a splendid class of settlers, many of whom are possessed of considerable means, and all of whom are enthusiastic in their praise of the district. Mr. Henderson hinted that further extension of the bank's business down the lake was now under consideration, and it is not improbable that another branch will be opened at Peachland at an early date.



EAST SUMMERLAND TOWNSITE IN ITS NATURAL STATE

Published by the Summerland Development Company, Summerland, B. C.
Printed by Bulman Bros., Lithographers and Printers, Winnipeg, Manitoba