

trail which led back to the saucersheet of water surrounded by deepooded hills. On the way, the judge loyed himself with a camera, takshots at chubby-faced children gatharound the doorways of the log ns of the habitants, and securing e fine landscape studies at sudden is in the road. As we alighted from buckboard, we saw ahead of us a "Picture of a forest fire, the judge, and hastened forward

the judge, at the camera. We followed more rely and arrived in time to be told ellent results might be expected. It not much of a fire, but what there of it seemed to be healthy. However, the direction of the wind showed it would be blown toward the h and would probably burn itself on the banks of the Bully River, far from the sawmill where Arthur nded to stable the horse. Our guide we on, and we retraced our steps to point where the blaze showed the inning of the trail thru the bush to Decaire, a mile or so away. Half hour later, having negotiated many the and turnings, not to speak of en trees and a bad five minutes of mp, we found ourselves at the wards hadly leaking boat to the camera. We followed more mp, we found ourselves at the was edge, with a badly leaking boat to calked. The oakum with which sedge, with a badly leaking boat to calked. The oakum with which is creel was half filled soon stopped leaks, and selecting a big stone for anchor, we pushed out. When Arshouted to us from the shore twenninutes later we had already begun atch fish. But they were all discefully small, most of them being er the quarter. We therefore better the boy to take us to some part er the quarter. We therefore be-ght the boy to take us to some part the lake where the catch would be

youthful philosopher, beginning to ng together that marvelous array of dware with which he entices the trout. So to the middle we went, a results that justified the selection

a results that justified and research about resently, from our anchorage, we eable to see great volumes of smoke in to the north, south and east. Evitly, there were forest fires in more set than one. Still the one with the we were concerned was being en away from us, so that we had ning to fear. We fished until lunch and dead that so far as Lac Decaire was cerned, the game was not worth candle, and that it would be better the while to drive back to the village th while to drive back to the village have an hour with the fly on the opposite the hotel when the sun

going down ack, therefore, we started, a black above and a heat of more than or intensity even in the shades of woods. Lafe and the judge walked ad, Arthur and myself behind ut a quarter of the journey to the i had been traversed, and I was deep ne mysteries of French as it is spokn the Province of Quebec, when, as rned a sharp comer in the trail, I almost knocked down by our two we dehermen, hurrying in the oppow fishermen, hurrying in the oppo-

iet—the boat!" gasped Lafe.
'ire—coming fast!" choked the looked at the two squat figures, idering over stumps and crushing the bushes, and set down to laugh, homent later, Arthur, who had gone and to explore, seized me by the

and yelled: "est vrai! She's come ver' fast, eur. The boat—quick!"

Ill I was unconvinced, believing that art of the woods might be ablaze, that it would be an easy matter to k around the fire zone, and reach road beyond. I went ahead for a yards and made another turn, onfronting me was a wall of fire ending on both sides as far as the could reach. For a full minute, althe monster was almost on me, I d fascinated; then, as a giant white h a few yards in front fell with a sh, I turned and ran for my life, ive minutes later, with the roar be-I growing steadily louder, I overtook e and the judge in the swamp Arrwas across the marshy spot, and sing for the final piece of straight that led down hill to the boat arm, and urged them on. They gled protestations, but responded, gled protestations, but responded. gled protestations, but responded, ertheless, to my entreaties. Somey or other—to this day I scarcely we how—we blundered thru, and ched dry land. But not a moment soon, for the wall of fire was almost us. The race to the boat is someig that I shall not forget as long as we. Only for the fact that the agile hur, having reached the landing letime ahead of us, had the oars in locker and was ready to push off, I letime ahead of us, had the oars in locks and was ready to push off, I eve that we should have been caught in all. At it was, we pushed off, and is able to respond with a laugh someat hysterical, to the final blast of satening cremation that came lungat us from the shore.

or another during the next half-hour every one of us was in it up to the irmpits. The judge, who was not born bined flasks of the party before we struck terra firma. And the climb that followed! It seemed as tho the two stouter members of the party would never reach the top. Arthur, used to tramping the trackless woods, was greatly amused, and commented audiwho only saw a face devoid of smiles. But the summit was reached at last, and Lafe and the judge threw them-



the same thing as myself, when Lafe put the thought into words:

"Shall we try it?" he asked.

"Somewhere over there is the Bully River," I replied. "If we strike it, and follow it down, we'll come to the mill and a buckboard. Eh, Arthur?"

"For half the night we worked like side.

Between the shore and the steep rise of the mountain side was a cedar swap that beat anything in the line th I have ever tackled. At one time or another during the next half-hour every one of us was in the standard of the mountain side was a cedar or another during the next half-hour every one of us was in the standard of the mountain side was a cedar or another during the next half-hour every one of us was in the same thing as myself, when Lafe gade actively employed in an endeavor to saked brigate and a bucket brigate and a bucket brigate and endeavor to save the house. We were not asked for granted and we were urged to "get busy."

The Stars in Summer.

Maude Adams is alternating the weeks of her summer between her country plays at Ronkoncoma, Long Island and her mountain home in the Cats-kills.

John Drew did not close his season until nearly the first of July, having continued his tour to California, He is now at his country place at Long Island and her mountain home in the Cats-kills.

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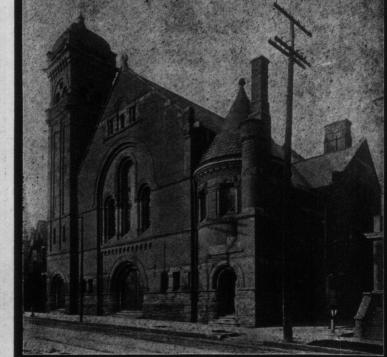
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E. H. Sothern is taking the

Joseph Coyne and some eighty others are spending their vacations at the Herald-square, New York, playing in "The Rollicking Girl" and breaking all records for summer money receipts known to Broadway.
William Collier triumphed so signally in London that he will play "The Dictator" all summer at the Comedy Thea-

Francis Wilson is summering at the sea and making trips to the Adiron-dacks, where he is completing a magnificent residence.



# GUBA---THE LAND OF SUNSHINE

# CANADA-CUBA LAND AND FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED "THE ONTARIO COMPANIES ACT."

REMEMBER, ALL FRUIT LANDS MUST BE OF A SANDY LOAM SOIL--- Practical Experience Teaches This. Second Issue of Ten Thousand Acres Only Will Be Sold at \$20.00 an Acre

After this is sold a further issue will be sold at \$40.00 per acre. Buy Now and Save Money. You can't duplicate this land for less than \$50.00 per acre to-day in Cuba. Buy a business lot at \$50 to \$75 which will rapidly increase in value. Terms oash; or 25 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. each month till paid for.

# Deeds of the Property in Our Possession and Free From Encumbrance. Titles Guaranteed.

### VEGETABLE GROWING IN CUBA

By PROFESSOR C. F. AUSTIN Chief of Department of Horticulture, Cuban Experiment Station, Santiago de Las Vegas.

#### All Classes of Vegetables Successfully Grown in Cuba.

Comparatively few people in the United States know that nearly all classes of vegetables with which they are familiar in their home gardens or markets can be successfully grown in Cuba, and the few who are aware of the main fact usually have mistaken ideas as to the condi-

tions which govern truck gardening here. During the past winter, from November to May, the horticultural grounds of the Cuban Experimental Station have yielded a continuous supply of the following vegetables in excellent condition: Forty varieties of American tettuce, all classes of garden and stock beets, radishes, turnips, rutabagas, endive, salsify, tomatoes, egg-plant, Bermuda onions, Swiss chard, cabbage, kohlrabi, parsnips, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peppers, carrots and

#### People Coming to Cuba Can Count on Good Gardens.

From this report it will be seen that people coming to Cuba may not only count upon being able to make good gardens for their own use, but may consider vegetable growing for market as one of the openings which the country offers. Aiready Cuba exports several hundred thousand crates of vegetables every winter, the principal varieties now grown commercially being tomatoes, eggplant, peppers and Bermuda onions. Guines, about thirty miles from Havana on the United Havana Rafiroad, has for years been the leading district for truck farming, though there is now a considerable acreage of vegetables. at Taca and some other points on the Western reiscoad. Along both these roads the opportunities for vegetable growing are excellent, as they have quick and competent service in connection with the steamship lines.

Cow peas, velvet beans and probably other leguminous crops grow successfully during the summer or rainy season and may be turned under in the fall, thus patting the fields in good condition for vegetable crops during the winter. The use of commercial fertilizers has large-

Three Distinct Types of Soil. In the region to which I am confining this discussion there are three distinct types of soil—the red, the black and the sandy or loamy—with many intermediate grades. The Guines vegetable district is an example of what is known as "mulatto" land, an intermediate between the known as "mulatto" land, an intermediate between the black and the sandy. This is a deep soil, sticky in wet weather, but loose and mellow in the dry season. When properly handled it gives excellent results. The sandy and loamy soils which prevail in Pinar del Rio Province are also proving well adapted to vegetable growing and seem to hold water better than either the black or the red lands, so that by thorough cultivation crops may be produced on them with less water than on soils of any other type. As a rule the black lands are considered to be better adapted to sugar can then to truck gardenies being ter adapted to sugar cane than to truck gardening, being very heavy and having a poor natural drainage, yet suffering badly from dry weather on account of their tendency to bake into unfriable crusts and clods.

# Red Soils Not Profitable for Vegetables

Without Irrigation. On the red lands we have been able to grow all classes of vegetables successfulty, yet this soil probably suffers more severely than any of the others from drought, having almost too perfect a natural drainage and at the same time a tendency to dry out; even with the most careful cultivation watering has been necessary in order to maintain the amount of soil moisture necessary to a growing crop, so that without a good system of irrigation I do not believe the red lands would be profitable for vegetables. On the other hand, I wish it distinctly understood that with irrigation just as fine vegetables and just as large a yield can be produced from this

soil as from any on the island Profitable Vegetables for Cuba-Colory, Returning to the subject of the vegetable crops which can be most profitably grown in Cuba, I wish to call special attention to some of the more promising ones. As I have already said, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plant and Bermuda onions have made their way from Cuba into the markets of the United States and I believe that celery can also be successfully grown here for export and for local use. Our work has demonstrated that its production is possible. I enclose a photograph of our celery fields here at the station. Seed planted in October gave us excellent stalks in March. For commercial purposes the crop should be ready to handle during January, February and March, for in April the weather begins to be too warm and several fungus diseases appear, doing great damage. The celery now sold in Havana is imported from the United States and you would be surprised to know that a little poor stalk of American celery will bring 25 cents—and bring it quickly. The people of Havana seem to be exceedingly fond of this vegetable and would

#### buy it eagerly if it were supplied to the market. Lettuce.

Lettuce is another crop which I know could be pro-fitably grown for local consumption and probably for ex-port, I can say that I have never seen finer lettuce than port I can say that I have never seen finer lettuce than we have grown here during the past few months. From sowing till harvest a crop can be made in from eight to ten weeks, or from four to six weeks after transplanting the seedlings to the open field. Of the larger varieties, we have been able easily to grow solid heads weighing from 1 1-2 to 2 pounds, or even more, while the loose varieties have been equally satisfactory. Though we are still planting lettuce in the open field, we do not expect that it will succeed much longer without shade; but from October till May it can be easily, cheaply and successfully grown, and there is an excellent local market, for Havana is never supplied with a good grade of lettuce, and in the smaller towns it is rarely or never seen.

# Further Reports on Our Property.

THE CANADA-CUBA LAND AND FRUIT CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having examined carefully your lands I consider them excellent tobacco, fruit and vegetable lands. You lie in the tobacco district, where light soils prevail, which for hundreds of years has been recognized as the best tobacco land of the island. Farmers of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin have demonstrated that such light soils are always to have the first soils. that such light soils are always the best for fruit and vegethat such light soils are always the best for truit and vege-table culture, so that while at present your lands have never produced anything but tobacco I believe that under American administration the same results will be obtain-ed in citrus and vegetable culture as is now obtained in similar softs in Forkia, Michigan and Wisconsin. I am perfectly satisfied with the 1000 acres that I have bought from you and consider for the purpose or fruit culture no from you and consider for the purpose or fruit culture no better land exists on the Island of Cuba. That, coupled with your other advantages of railroad and steamship transportation, your beautiful town site and opportunities for yachting and bathing and the certain advantages of an American community, make it to my mind a very attractive proposition, and I anticipate seeing your property

become the banner colony of Cuba. I hope to be cultivating my lands bought of you by September 1st of this year and intend to plant same to orange and citrus fruits. Yours truly,

EDWARD A. KUMMUL 652 Cass-street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. La Gloria, Cuba, April 25th, 1905. CANADA-CUBA LAND AND FRUIT CO.: DEAR SIRS: As per your request for a report on your company's property, I take pleasure in giving you my

company's property, I take pleasure in giving you my opinion after a visit of inspection:

I landed at the town site on Monday evening, April 24, 1905, from the steamer which stopped opposite the camp and let us off. I spent three days in looking over the town-site and plantation property, and congratulate you on your success in securing, in my judgment, the prettiest place for a town that I have seen on the Cuban

The bathing beach is grand, extending as it does on two sides of the town for several miles, and in places hav-ing a beautiful bluff with a gradual slope to the centre of the town, where the bay and ocean can be seen miles. I find most of the southern part of the plantation land I find most of the southern part of the plantation land fairly level, with sandy loam soil underlaid in places with clay. You can raise as fine oranges and other citrus fruits, peaches, grapes and pineapples, etc., as I over grew in Florida during my 30 years' experience in fruit growing there, and I am thoroughly convinced that a grove can be raised here by giving same cultivation as is grown in Forida in one third less time and with less expense. I believe also the fand will produce fine figs, melons, both sweet and musk, but proper fertilization is necessary.

I find in the ponds large quantities of muck formed by decomposed vegetable matter, by taking which out, making a compost, mixing konel or German sait, bone meal and lime, a good fertilizer will be made for any crop mentioned. The land can be greatly improved by sowing cow peas broadcast, or velvet beans planted, and when fully grown, have same plowed under.

# Taken altogether, the location of the town as a summer or winter resort or home, the general slope of the fruit land, and the rolling tobacco lands to the north, I consider the whole proposition the finest I have seen. If your company will build a wharf, an hotel or other building for accommodation of early settlers, a store and a sawmill, as proposed, families with moderate means need not hesitate to come here, and in a few years have a comfortable home and a good living, with great opportunities of accumulating a substantial competence. Very truly yours,

#### Very truly yours, L. L. NEWSOM. Thirty years' experience in orange culture in Florida. 65 Byron-avenue, London, May 25th, 1905. MR. GEORGE F. DAVIS:

Dear Sir,—I have just lately returned from a visit to the Island of Cuba. While there I visited your property. The steamer from Havana landed us by lighter at the Punta Colorado, where you propose to start the town of Ocean Beach. It is the finest spot for a bathing resort that I saw in Cuba, on account of the splendid beach, which is rarely found there, because the trees grow close up to the shore. The town-site is finely situated, with a view of the Colorado Keys, which protect the shore from the storms of the ocean. This part of the property is covered with yellow pine, and the soil is of a sandy loam, with a gravelly subsoil. This land is like much of the fruit lands of Florida, and will require fertilizing for oranges and other citrus fruits. But, with this, I believe will produce the finest trees in Cuba. It is more like California and Florida orange land than anything else that I have seen in Cuba, and will be cultivated at much less

I hope to see all your property in the vicinity of the town-site covered with groves of oranges, lemons and grape fruit in the near future, and am satisfied that you will demonstrate to the most sceptical the value of your land for the culture of citrus as well as deciduous plants.

In travelling over these lands for several days, it seemed to me that a portion of Florida had emerged from the ocean in the western end of the Island of Cuba.

I understand that phosphates have been discovered on a neighboring island, and the indications are that they

will be found on your property. If so, it will be an additional evidence of the similarity of this land to the

Hoping to learn that the company are taking steps to cultivate it at an early date, and prove to a demonstration what I have indicated in the foregoing statements. I remain,

#### Profit on Oranges and Other Citrus Fruits

As an indication of the profits to be derived from As an indication of the profits to be derived from raising oranges and other citrus fruits, I quote from an Official work on Cuba, recently published: "The person owning an orange grove in a country free from frosts is the most independent and happiest person on earth. A full-grown orange tree will yield from 1000 to 5000 oranges yearly, and, like the lemon tree, begins to bear the third year. Before Cuba got its setting back during the war orange lands were selling from \$150 to \$300 per acre, and a three-year-old grove was worth \$1000 per acre. The oldthree-year-old grove was worth \$1000 per acre. The oldest trees in Cuba are some 100 years old, and each year the crop is greater than the previous year. No limit is placed upon the age of the orange tree; so in beginning an orange grove, remember, if four or five years are required to bring it into bearing, it will then continue to yield its golden harvest for generations to come, and when once in fruit you can sit beneath its shade almost in idleness and have an abundant competency."

# LAND IS THE BASIS OF ALL WEALTH

As a permanent place of residence as well as a health and pleasure resort, Cuba, owing to its climatic and scenic charms, is attracting wide attention. Any person from a northern climate can live in Cuba in summer with as much comfort as in Canada, while the winter months are, of course, very much more comfortable than in a land of snow, sleet and blizzards.

## WINTER RESORT

Cuba will be a favorite winter resort for the people of North America, because of its favorable location and uniform temperature. At the time when the Northern States are clothed with snow and ice this island has the climate of June. With its fine sandy beach for bathing, its land-locked harbor for yachting, the rolling lands in the background for beautiful scenery, and Canadian people for neighbors, Ocean Beach should be the most desirable as a winter resort. The scenery on Guadiana Bay is grand and inspiring. Our estate is covered with tropical foliage. The water is so clear that the gravelly bed from ten to twenty feet below can be seen distinctly, abounding in certain sections with Spanish mackerel, a species larger than the mackerel of our Northern markets and fully as palatable.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO WANTED GEORGE F. DAVIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR, 106 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO Telephone Main 5731