## Some Good Citizens of the Royal City Who Helped to Make the Recent Guelph Horse Show an Eminent Success

















and life was lightly held. In private life he was the possessor of a pretty wife and a cattle ranch, and was very wife and a cattle ranch, and was very highly respected as Rancher Westhighly respected as Rancher West-play a second part.

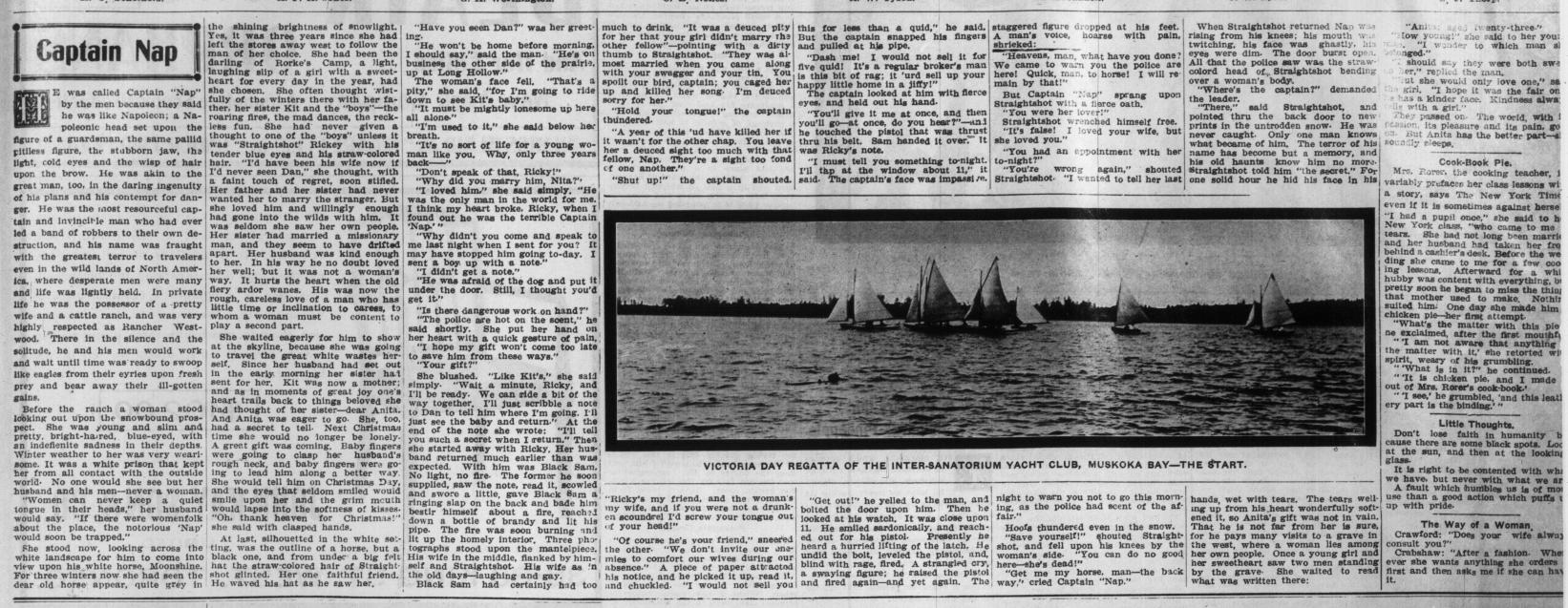
wood. There in the silence and the She waited eagerly for him to show her heart with a quick gesture of pain,

low young!" she said to her you . "I wonder to which man s should say they were both swa

her," replied the man, ut she would only love one," se girl. "I hope it was the fair or has a kinder face. Kindness alwa with a girl." hey passed on. The world, with But Anita has the better part dly sleeps,

#### Cook-Book Ple.

Mrs. Rorer, the cooking teacher, variably prefaces her class lessons wi a story, says The New York Tim even if it is sometimes against herse New York class, "who came to me tears. She had not long been marr tears. She had not long been marriand her husband had taken her fro behind a cashier's desk. Before the we ding she came to me for a few cooing lessons. Afterward for a whi hubby was content with everything, by pretty soon he began to miss the thin that mother used to make. Nothir suited him! One day she made him chicken ple—her first attempt. "What's the matter with this ple ne exclaimed, after the first mouthf, "I am not aware that anything the matter with it, she retorted wi spirit, weary of his grumbling. "What is in it?" he continued. "It is chicken ple, and I made out of Mrs. Rorer's cook-book."
"I see,' he grumbled, 'and this leatlery part is the binding."



## **Norway and Sweden**

ORWAY-"the North Way"has an area of about 124.129 square miles— only a little more than that of the territory of New Mexico. Norway takes its name from being the northerly stretch of the Scandinavian peninsula, extending 300 miles into the Arctic zone. It has a coast line of 1700 miles in a straight line around its outer belt of rocks skirting the north Atlantic ocean, but if the windings and indentations of its coast line be measured it has 12,000 miles of coast. Only 10 per cent, of its soil is cultivable, while 59 per cent. is bare, bleak mountain and the rest sparse woodland. Lumbering, fishing, copper, silver and iron mining are among the industries. None of these are of any great consequence. In 1900 silver worth \$88,000, copper worth \$679,000 and iron worth \$50,000 were produced. In 1901 Norway's imports were \$76,000,000; exports, \$41,000,000. The population is 2,239,880. About two-thirds of the people live along the rugged coast. There are 61 towns—all smart. Christiania, the capital, isn't as large as Toronto, having only 227,626

Norway's authentic history extends back only to the ninth century, A.D. Prior to that period barbarism prevailed among its warlike natives, who are believed to have been of Teutonic and Pictish origin. Thru many centuries they have intermarried with their Swedish and Finnish neighbors to a relatively small extent. Modified Danish is now the literary language, but ancient Norse survives, and of late has been more strongly revived than Gaelic in Ireland. The government is a growth. United to Sweden in 1815, Norway preserved its own cabinet ministry and legislature and made the law of succession to the creatible. of succession to the crown the same as that of Sweden-a constitutional me archy. The legislature is known as the storthing, divided into an upper chamber, odelsthing, and lower, lagthing. Elections to this body are indirect. Electors—citizens not qualified for special causes—choose electors for cartain districts much as presinential. districts, much as presidentia electors are chosen in the United S select from among themselv bers for the parliament, wh meets annually for three months, may make laws, impose taxes, supe finances, etc. The king exercises p council of state appointed, which he is compelled to sult before acting in any case. minth century the petty tribal a were united into the kingdom of way under Harold Harfag .- "Fai hai -whose family ruled until expelled by the Danes in 1028 under Canute th Danes were dethroned in Magnus, king of Denmark, of Norway by election, and has was succeeded by Queen mother, who ruled Swe-amalgamating the three one. In 1814, as a result dottes, just dethroned by the storthing. The climate varies. In Christiania the summe 61. Evange i al Luthe anism is e religion, but toleration pre-separate Norwegian army is ned. Of late years the influ the eastern end of the Scan eninsula, is larger, richer, populated and has more important industries. Its 1900 were \$143,000,000, exports Three-fourths of the 5,175,al, iron, sliver, zinc and

Too Much for Him. She: Now that we are engaged I want you to kiss mother when she He: Let's break the engagement.

con is regarded as the

wedish people are of Teutonic

The first conquerors were the Authentic history goes back to nith century, A.D., when Chris-

usiastic Salvation Army work-present king, Oscar, who came probe in 1872, is a grandson of

general, Pernadotte, who Sweden and Norway in 1814, crowned as Charles XIV. in

# GUBA---THE LAND OF SUN

## CANADA-CUBA LAND AND FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE ONTARIO COMPANIES ACT."

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 cash; or 25 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. each month till paid for.

## 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.

## PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY.

Since Cuba obtained its independence, and since its favorable climate and fertile soil have become known, there is a growing demand among the people from "The States and Canada" for real estate holdings in this island. Naturally the desire is to be located among the Canadian people, and to know that titles are clear and valid. As the company's property is especially adapted for the establishing of a colony, and as it contains more acreage than the company could put under cultivation in many years, we have concluded to offer for saie fifty thousand acres of land divided into ten-acre lots or upwards. The balance will be put under cultivation for the benefit of the company. This suggested establishment of a colony is especially desirable in order to make a port of entry at Ocean Beach. The part of the tract facing the ocean near Guadiana Bay is set apart for a business and residential site. The land which we are offering for sale is the best portion of the property, as regards location for shipping facilities, being nearest the water front. The quality of the soil also is all that can be desired.

There is no tax on improved real estate in Cuba. In Cuba the conditions for intensive agriculture are The staple crops of the Island will be oranges, grape-

fruit, lemons, limes, early vegetables, coffee, tobacco, cotton, bananas, cocoa, cocoanuts, mangoes and such products as olives, grapes, almonds, etc., which can be successfully raised. All of these are very valuable and yield most

bountifully when cultivated intensively.

The labor required to plant, care for and harvest them is much less than farm labor usually is in Canada, and the climate is more temperate and pleasant. The soil is light and easily worked, and the opportunity for keeping bees and poultry and for dairying offered by the closeness of the large Havana markets, where products from these lines sell readily at high prices, greatly multiplies the sources of income for the planter and furnishes something for each member of the family to do-work both

pleasant and profitable. Ballou, the historian, writing of Cuba, says:

"Nowhere on the face of the globe would intelligent labor meet with a richer reward. Nowhere on the face of the globe would repose from labor be so sweet."

And, finally, it may be added that the expenses of liv-

ing are far less once a start is obtained. Bearing these truths in mind, let us take up the conditions and purposes which make up the present undertaking of those engaged in developing this favored spot.

Extract from "Commercial Cuba in 1903," published by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, August,

\* \* \* "It will unquestionably be easy and natural for Cuba to export to the United States and other countries large quantities of vegetables, especially those of a tropical or semi-tropical habitat, and those which are in demand early in the year in northern communities.

"One great advantage possessed by the Cuban vegetable grower is that almost all kinds of vegetables enjoy in that Island a perennial growth, one crop following its

"In this way the producer reaps the reward of two, and sometimes three, crops annually of all the different kinds of vegetables which he cultivates." Extract from report of A. A. Quint of Quibra Hacha,

"I planted a quarter acre with tomatoes; the yield was sixty crates of very large, fine tomatoes. The price in New York at time of picking was \$3.50 per crate." \* \* \*

## 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.

## SOIL AND PRODUCTS OF CUBA

In no part of the United States or Canada is found a soil so rich, so fertile, so productive as in Cuba. There is no garden like this favored spot. It is perfect in soil and climate. Three crops a year can be grown Four hundred years of Spanish misrule prevented the development of more than a small portion of this

beautiful Island, and thousands of acres of virgin soil now await the thrifty and energetic Canadian to make it the most productive spot in the world.

#### REMARKABLE GROWTH OF ORANGE TREES

In a letter recently received is the following item: I visited a fruit farm and photographed an orange tree three years ago from setting. It was six inches in diameter at the base and about eighteen feet high, with branches five or six feet long and full of fruit. I also photographed a tree five years old which bore 5000 oranges last crop, and another seven years old, which bore 7000 oranges. Grape-fruit attains perfection in Cuba.

It is claimed by the best authorities on citrus fruits that if all the available lands suited for the purpose in this part of the world were put into cultivation it would be more than twenty years before the market would be supplied to the same extent that it was previous to the freezes in Florida and California. It must be remembered that an orange grove will ma-

ture here in one-third less time than in California or Governor-General Charles H. Allen says: "A ten-acre orange grove once in bearing, gives a comfortable income,

sufficient to support a family in the best country style."
"When an orange tree is in full bearing it is valued at \$100."-Florida Fruits and How to Grow them.

#### PROFITS ON ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

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 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."

## CATTLE RAISING

Grasses in Cuba have a most wonderful growth. Green all the year and very nutritious. Cattle-raising has always been the chief occupation of the natives, who have a natural disinclination to the labor necessary in cultivating the soil for market. Pasture always green and no winter storms or no feed to prepare. Large numbers of cattle and hogs in fine condition and good breed are found in all sections of the Island. Havana and other points in Cuba furnish the market, the price being much nigher since the Spanish-American war than in the

#### COST OF TWENTY-ACRE BANANA PLANTATION. Including Care of Same for Each Year.

300 banana plants to the acre

Cost of planting bananas, at 2 cents each 120 Cost of care of land, at \$10 per acre \$200 Total cost ......\$1000 Estimated Income from a Twenty-Acre Banana Plantation at End of Each Year. Estimating 85 per cent. of plants bearing ..... \$1785

Cost of care and marketing products ...... 300

Net profits ..... \$1485 \*Note: an owner of a ten or twenty-acre banana plantation can largely reduce this cost of "care" by doing much of the work himself.

## TRUCK GROWING IN CUBA

Of all agricultural pursuits, that of growing vegetables, as a commercial venture, has hidden in the possibilities much to attract not only the tiller of the soil but other than agricultural pursuits.

It is easily within the bounds of probabilities to estimate a crop of vegetables that can be grown during the winter months at a thousand to two thousand dollars' profit per acre, and if one takes into consideration the small vegetable places worked by the Chinese around Havana it would be reasonable to say into thousands of dollars per

## NO DANGER OF OVERDOING

Won't this fruit business be overdone? we are asked. It will, provided that the United States and Europe quit growing, and our wide-awake transportation companies all get flat wheels and hot boxes. The United States is now buying millions of boxes of lemons yearly from Mediterranean ports. Cuba can grow every one of them. In 1894 Florida exported 250,000 boxes of early granges to Liverpool that sold at 20 to 30 shillings per box. This market alone could be worked up to 1,000,000 boxes of early oranges to go in before Mediterranean uranges are ripe. All we need is the fruit to ship and we will have more markets than fruits. It will be at best ten years before Cuba can begin to cut any great amount of ice in the markets of the fruit world.

And to do this we must plant at once ten to twenty thousand acres yearly. We can pay the cuty and land our products in the markets cheaper than Florida or California can, and as to quality, we are without a peer.

## FISH, GAME AND ANIMALS

Seven hundred varieties of fish, also crabs, oysters, lobsters and turtles, are found in the waters surrounding the Isle of Pines. The sea and rivers which empty into it are literally alive with them. Sea-bass, red-snapper and pompano are the choicest eating.

Parokeets and beautiful humming birds, brilliant as winged jewels, quail and wild pigeons are found in the woods, and ducks along the coast. Such game is plentiful, as very few natives own guns, owing to the license of \$10 a year required of those who keep them.

There are positively no poisonous snakes or insects or dangerous wild animals on the Island. The largest four-footed animal found is the "hutia," about the size of a large squirrel. You can sleep in the open air in the woods or in a tent without the slightest danger from beast or reptiles. Mosquitoes and even common house

#### flies are never troublesome in summer. TO MERCHANT, MECHANIC OR CLERK

The condition under which the average mechanic or clerk exists to-day is one of ceaseless toll, from morning till night, year after year. If he has a family, after paying the landlord, grocer and doctor, and buying coal and clothing, there is little left to provide for an emergency or old age. Contrast this condition with that under which one can live in Cuba. The owner of ten acres of land under cultivation will have an income double that which earned by most mechanics, with the expenditure of onehalf the labor.

For a small sum he can construct a suitable house. His vegetable garden and fruits will supply a large portion of his food. There will be no rent bills, no coal bills and no winter clothing to buy. Under these conditions he can lead an independent, healthful, out-of-door life, having a sufficient margin between his expenses and income to enable him to put aside each year a portion for the future. His property, moreover, is constantly in-

Do you want a guarantee of independence in old age? Do you want insurance against poverty? If you do, read every word of our Prospectus. It points the way to a comfortable income for life. It shows you how you can easily provide for the future. Give it your earnest attention

TITLES GUARANTEED

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