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These figures refer to the cheese and butter manufactured in the sixty odd creameries and cheeseries in the Province. In addition to this, large quantities of the dairy products made and marketed in 1906 came from the farmers themselves. The total of such produced amounted to 4,698,882 pounds, sold for an average price of 17.8 cents per pound amounting in all to \$840,000.00. The total value of butter, farm and creamery in 1906 was \$1,182,502.33, the value of the cheese \$195,244.51, making a grand total from dairy products of \$1,377,746.84.

Live stock figures are equally interesting data. The census returns year by year since 1893 are here quoted. All classes of stock with the exception of sheep have made material increase, in fact have doubled in numbers. The decline in sheep rearing may be laid to the same general cause that has influenced farmers to depart from this line of live stock all over the continent during the past ten years. The present tendency is towards former conditions, but it will be some time before sheep are kept in Manitoba as largely as they were in 1893.

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1893..	88,000	173,250	35,400	50,700
1894..	88,689	193,996	35,430	68,367
1895..	91,194	192,525	35,766	59,457
1896..	95,140	210,507	33,812	72,562
1897..	100,274	221,507	33,680	74,944
1898..	101,836	227,097	32,053	60,684
1899..	102,655	220,248	33,092	66,011
1900..	118,629	237,560	25,813	77,912
1901..	141,080	263,168	22,960	94,680
1902..	146,591	282,343	20,518	95,598
1903..	161,250	310,577	22,569	105,157
1904..	143,386	306,943	18,228	118,986
1905..	157,724	319,290	17,508	104,113
1906..	164,444	363,202	16,606	120,838

### FARM BUILDINGS EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures for buildings year by year taken from the same source are for the ten years as follows:

1896.....	\$ 675,315
1897.....	935,310
1898.....	1,469,740
1899.....	1,402,300
1900.....	1,351,000
1901.....	1,434,880
1902.....	2,228,875
1903.....	2,961,750
1904.....	2,950,710
1905.....	3,944,101
1906.....	4,515,085

Space does not permit a complete review of the agricultural development of the province in other lines. In root crop, potatoes, mangels, etc in flax and the cultivated clovers and grasses, and in the poultry branch of live stock, phenomenal advances have been made in the period covered by the figures here given. In addition to this at least 1,300,000 acres of low lying lands have been drained and rendered available for agriculture.

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The assertion of certain British publications, verging toward sensationalism, that the Swift, Armour aggregation of Chicago, had quietly acquired possession of all the available lairage at Birkenhead and Manchester, so that nobody else could land or slaughter cattle in these cities, and that the American meat monopolists were planning a mighty "squeeze" on the British public, caused some little excitement lately among English meat eaters. If the Chicago interests mentioned can get control of all the lairage in England they might be able to fix prices, for four-fifths of the meat consumed in England is foreign produced. That they have gained such control must yet be proved. Britishers are strangely jealous for the safety of their meat supply and nothing can raise a furore more quickly than a hint that their supply of this commodity is likely to be monopolized. The "soulless" Americans deny however that they seriously contemplate invasion and the clouds dispersed as quickly as the "yellow press" induced them to gather.

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An exchange gives the following as a good mixture for keeping pigs and calves in condition. Ten pounds of sulphur, 5 pounds copperas, 5 pounds of air slaked lime. Mix this with a liberal proportion of wood ashes and charcoal. Hogs eat it without difficulty, being fond of the ashes which it contains. Calves may be induced to eat it by adding one pound of salt to six pounds of the mixture. Keep the mixture before the stock all the time in a dry place.

An American statistician, basing his calculation on the estimated farm crop yields, figures that farmers this year will make more money than ever before. He figures that the wheat crop yield is 16 per cent. lower this year than last, and the price 50 per cent. higher. With oats there is a decreased yield of about 25 per cent. but the price is nearly 100 per cent. higher. Taking everything into consideration he calculates a substantial increase over last year's figures in all farm commodities. While there is some reason to doubt whether this estimator's figures will be borne out in respect to all lines of produce, it is an undoubted fact that the American continent finds itself, after one of the worst short crop years in its history, better off, so far as actual wealth is concerned, than it has been at the close of a much more favorable season.

### THE ROYAL MEWS.

Just back of Buckingham Palace, the royal residence in London, stand the king's stables, surrounded by a high wall along the top of which an arrangement of appalling iron spikes seems to repel the possibility of thieves scaling the wall to steal the horses. The official title of the stables is the Royal Mews, and under certain regulations visitors are admitted on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The quarters are spacious ones, surrounding a court, and a polite attendant in the costume of a footman passes from one point of interest to another with the favored caller, under orders from General Ewarts, the king's equerry.

Of course the stalls are neat and comfortable and the animals in the pink of condition, and a horseman will at once begin a study of the quality and type of horses which are sought to keep up the supply of considerably more than one hundred horses kept here in the city for the use of the royal household. He will note first that all of the equine servants kept in actual use are dark bays, and big-bodied, clean-limbed specimens fully sixteen hands high and weighing over twelve hundred pounds; that they are not of the *English Hackney* type (which are a trifle under the required size for these heavy carriage horses), and on asking in some surprise what breed they are he will be told by the attendant that they are "Cleveland Bays," something which means little to the average breeder who has come to know that this name fits almost any large, fine carriage horse that is bay in color. The fact is—as verified by the stable attaches—that not only England but Belgium, Germany and possibly the United States, may each be represented in the Royal Mews.

The king's horses are not docked and yet are not long-tailed, and while having no sign of hunter blood, their tails are dressed much the same, and it is possible that a few have been shortened a few joints. All of them are clipped and are going into the winter fat and fit, fresh from the hands of their barbers.

While bays are exclusively the demand of King Edward, the famous creams of the late excellent Queen Victoria, ten in number, stand in line in a special stable, out of deference to her memory, and probably always will hold a place of honor at Buckingham Palace. There they are—large, buff creams of a delicate shade, pink-skinned, heavy of mane and tail, the hairs of which are of a shade best described as a merle-cream—and in type more of the Orloff or Arabian than English. They are really Hanoverian and their pedigrees (all are stallions) have been carefully kept on record for a hundred years. It will be remembered that it is more than half a century since the King of Hanover sent to the youthful Queen Victoria the pair of creams from which the many successors at court have been bred out at the palace stables of Hampton Court.

And right here centers the leading interest of a visit to the Royal Mews especially to a breeder. Absolutely intense inbreeding has been carried on from the pair first imported, until now the stock in the city and country paddocks represents the inbreeding direct of perhaps ten generations of these animals. Asked what the effect had been, the attendant—by right and