

Condensed Milk Factory



The dairy interest has come to be the leading one in Cache valley, in the volume of the revenue which it produces. The cows of the valley earn more money than is derived from the wheat fields.

No man has done more to extend the dairy business in Cache valley than has John Lorenzo Hansen. Indeed it may be truthfully said that no man in Utah has done more than he to build it up, within the state.

He was a pioneer in the industry, and established at Wellsville, one of the first creameries known in northern Utah. For many years it was the regular thing for him to capture the first premium for cheese at the state fairs, and he labored for many years to convince the farmers that it would pay them to produce milk for the manufacture of this essential article of human food.

Having achieved both fame and wealth in the dairy industry, Mr. Hansen sought other channels through which to develop the latent wealth of Cache valley farms, and at length he determined to establish, at Logan, a

condensed milk factory.

With this end in view he organized a corporation last year called the Cache Valley Condensed Milk company. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, and owns four creameries, situated respectively in Logan, Millville, Wellsville and Hyde Park. The directorate includes a number of able and wealthy men, and Mr. Hansen is manager of the business.

The factory is located in Logan, has been in operation about one year, and is a pronounced success. It has a capacity of 45,000 pounds of milk per day, which means about a carload of condensed milk. The quality of the product manufactured here is of the highest, and the demand for this needful article of food, throughout this and adjoining states, is supplied by this important home industry.

The Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co. is prepared to fill orders for condensed milk from dealers located in Utah and neighboring states. The prices that will be made defy competition on the part of condensed milk imported from the east, and the quality is guaranteed to be equal to the best.

Logan Knitting Factory.

This institution is a home industry, of which Logan may well be proud. It was incorporated in the year 1898, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. Its officers are as follows: President, Joseph Morrell of the widely known clothing house of Campbell & Morrell Co., vice president; Melvin J. Ballard, a native of Logan, and one of the rising young men of Cache county; secretary and treasurer, Joseph E. Cardon, who, like Mr. Ballard, is a native of Logan, and a representative young business man. These gentlemen, with Matthias F. Cowley, comprise the present board of directors, of which the late Abraham O. Woodruff was a member.

Although many knitting factories have been established in Utah within the last few years, under the remarkable conditions of prosperity which have attended this industry, the Logan Knitting Factory has heretofore been and still remains the largest of them all, in capacity and the volume of its output. It employs more hands than any other in the state.

Not only is it the largest in capacity and output, but it manufactures a larger variety of knit goods than any of its competitors. The business grows rapidly, and a few months ago it removed to a handsome new two-story brick building, at 145 Main street, which it owns, and which was erected especially for its use.

The ground floor is one of the handsomest and most commodious salesrooms in Logan. It is fitted with counters and shelving on both sides, and is neatly arranged throughout. The display of goods in the knitted wear and kindred lines, is very large, and attractive, and embraces the following: Latter-day Saints garments, union

suits, hosiery for men, women and children, sweaters for men and boys, ladies' knit skirts, gloves, jackets, etc.

The goods here enumerated are manufactured by this company, and are shown in every variety of color, style and material. The assortment provided for the tastes and purses of all purchasers.

Besides the goods which the company manufactures, it handles many kindred lines, including notions, silk and linen handkerchiefs, silk shawls, ladies' waists, ladies' and gentlemen's neckwear, etc. It also shows a nice assortment of woolen and cotton blankets, bed covers, etc.

A very nice assortment of fancy articles in the dry goods line, suitable for holiday presents, is on exhibition.

In the upper story of the company's building is located its factory. This department is fully equipped with the latest improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of everything in the shape of knit goods, and the quality and attractiveness of its products make them favorites in the market.

This establishment does a heavy jobbing trade, and dealers who handle knit goods and are located anywhere in Utah or neighboring states would do well to get samples and prices here before placing their orders.

Mr. Joseph E. Cardon and Mr. J. Ballard are its managers, and they are in direct control of its affairs. Their able management, excellent business judgment and methods, and high qualities as men and citizens have given them marked popularity and influence in social and business circles. All who deal with this establishment may rest assured of receiving fair and honorable treatment.

Cache Valley Implement and Produce Company

The Cache Valley Implement & Produce company is a strictly local corporation, having an authorized capital of \$50,000, only part of which is paid up. It was incorporated about a year ago by a number of the most solid and prominent citizens of Cache county.

The object of this company is threefold:—(1) to furnish the farmers of Cache valley with what they require in the line of agricultural implements, vehicles, etc.; (2) to handle their crops

to their best possible advantage; (3) to allow them to share in the profits thereof.

Thus far the company has met with excellent success in its first object only; want of capital has prevented them taking up the second object, but a limited number will share in their gains. Still it has already become one of the prominent and prosperous business institutions of Cache valley. It has local branches at Preston, Lewiston and Smithfield with several local agents at other points, which act as feeders to

its rapidly growing business. At Preston and Lewiston they have erected good buildings this fall.

This establishment carries the famous Peter Schettler wagons and Moline plow gears, a fine line of spring wagons, surreys, buggies, etc., the Deering and Milwaukee Harvesting machinery, and kindred lines of merchandise, such as poultry wire and barbed wire, etc.

This company was created for the express purpose of dealing with farmers. It aims to foresee and provide for their wants, and it puts forth particularly strong claims upon their good will and patronage.

The farmers' wives are not forgotten, and a fine assortment of heating and cooking stoves and ranges, true to their name "Good Enough" is provided, from which they may select what they may require in this line. These were made expressly for this firm and have all the latest improvements and sold at very low prices.

Hon. J. C. Thoreen, who is secretary and general manager of the business.

is a gentleman of genial manners and unusual business ability, and is widely known throughout northern Utah and southern Idaho, where he enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and fair and honorable dealing. He is ably assisted by President, E. R. Mills, Jr., Vice President, A. Anderson, J. C. Jensen, agent at Preston, and J. P. Jones, agent at Lewiston.

Their stock books are still open to the citizens of Cache valley to "come in on the ground floor" with the original incorporators and to share in the profits of their own trade in these lines, which, according to their books, is no small item to the ordinary farmer, whose trade is from \$100 to \$500 per annum. By investing an amount equal to their trade farmers would get their goods at cost.

The owners of this section will find it to their interest to get in close touch with this institution. They will find it friendly to their interests, and can depend upon receiving from it treatment in every way satisfactory.

Harris Music Company.

This is a corporation of which Prof. Charles M. Harris is president and manager. He is one of the best known musicians in the state. As an artist on the violin he ranks among the most talented sons of Utah. He is widely known as a teacher of that instrument, and many of his pupils have attained a degree of success that reflects the highest credit on him.

Prof. Harris is not only a musician of a high order of ability, but he is also a shrewd and successful business man. From a small beginning he has built up the business of which he is manager, until it has become very extensive and prosperous, and very popular with the music loving public of Cache valley.

The corporation has ample capital for its requirements, and its commercial credit is very good. It carries a large stock, which includes all lines usually embraced in a first-class music store.

Its salesroom is located at the corner of Main and Center streets.

Here may be obtained all kinds of musical instruments, and musical merchandise, including prominent makes of pianos and organs, violins varying in price from the cheapest to the more expensive; banjos and guitars; wind instruments, sheet music; music books, band supplies, etc., etc.

The company has the agency for the following pianos: The celebrated Estey, the Newman, Cramer, Lakeside and others.

Also has the agency for the old reliable Estey organs, the sweet-toned Newman, and others. This firm ships pianos, carload lots and is strictly a one-price house. They make one statement which cannot be contradicted: years they haven't had a dissatisfied piano or organ customer, whom they have failed to please.

This house has an enviable reputation for fair and honorable dealing, and every customer will receive honest and courteous treatment.

Eliason Sisters.

This firm consists of two sisters, Misses Hilda and Anna Eliason, who engaged in business about 10 years ago. They were quite young for such a venture, but from the inception of their enterprise they have enjoyed remarkable prosperity.

At first they dealt in dry goods and dress goods chiefly. Their capital was limited, but they exhibited rare judgment in purchasing goods and displaying them, and their store always presented an attractive appearance. Gradually the stock was enlarged, and was made to embrace other lines of especial interest to ladies. A millinery department was added, and today the establishment of this firm contains the largest and most elegant assortment of goods of the kind ever seen in Logan. It is located at 57 Main street, the old Z. C. M. I. building.

On entering the store one might easily imagine oneself in a high class establishment on Broadway, New York. Here are seen a truly rich and elegant assortment of dry goods and dress goods; an immense variety of ladies' and misses' suits, wraps and other garments; lingerie in surprising variety and beauty. The shelves are simply crowded with an immense stock of goods in these lines, which embrace silks, satins and all the latest styles of piece dress goods.

An elegant line of furs is on exhibition, from which selections can be made suited to every taste and purse, and the department of ready-to-wear garments for ladies, misses and children is very large and complete.

It is safe to say that no firm consisting of ladies ever succeeded in any branch of mercantile business as well as this one has, in the state of Utah. This fact is very significant. It is proof that the customers of this establishment are always well taken care of, that they always get what they want at satisfactory prices, and that they always go away well pleased, to return when they have occasion to make further purchases.

The ladies of Logan and Cache valley would do well to call at the store of Eliason Sisters when in need of any article for their own wear, or in the line of fine dry goods.

C. E. Napper, Druggist.

Mr. C. E. Napper has been identified with the retail drug business in Logan for 30 years or more. He was, in fact, one of the first, if not the first, person here to follow the vocation of a drug and prescription clerk, having held this position in the old Pioneer Drug Store soon after it was established.

About four years ago he bought an excellent stand on First North street and opened a first class retail drug store. This place he sold, as it was too small. Later he bought the old Squires property on Main street and erected a model drug store, 18x30 feet. He is assisted by two of his sons, Charles E. and Harry F. Napper.

On the shelves of this establishment are found all of the leading proprietary medicines, together with a full assortment of all kinds and lines of goods that go to make up a first class retail drug store.

Special attention is paid to the compounding of physician's prescriptions, which is always done in the most reliable and scientific manner. Only the purest and best materials are used in this department.

As a druggist, Mr. Napper stands very high in point of ability, experience and reliability. As a business man, he has shown excellent judgment and has attained a marked degree of success. He has a very wide circle of acquaintances throughout Cache valley and possesses an enviable reputation for fair and honorable dealing. He is in fact a highly respected citizen in this county.

In addition to a complete and well-selected drug stock, he carries a full assortment of paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, and painter's supplies of every description.

Residents of Cache county in need of anything in the line of drugs or painter's materials should get prices from Mr. Napper before purchasing elsewhere.

He has one of the largest lines of holiday goods in the state consisting of toy cases, miniature cases, gloves and handkerchief boxes, cuffs and collar boxes, jewel boxes, work boxes, smokers sets, nut sets, ink stands, paper tablets, albums, mirrors, vases, shaving sets, atomizers, chaffing dishes, paperies, calendars, Christmas cards, etc., and other articles too numerous to mention; and all at your own prices.

Chronology of the Great Russo-Japanese War.

- FEBRUARY.**
- 4—Diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia severed.
 - 7—Japanese seize Masampo, southwest of Korea.
 - 8—Hostilities begin; Japanese torpedo-boats surprise Russian squadron at Port Arthur, disabling three of them.
 - 9—Japanese capture or destroy 10 Russian warships—Russians defeated in a naval battle at Chemulpo.
 - 10—Czar declares war—Japanese occupy Seoul.
 - 11—Japanese emperor declares war—President Roosevelt proclaims neutrality of the United States.
 - 12—Russian torpedo transport blown up by a mine at Port Arthur; 96 men lost—Three ships of Vladivostok squadron torpedoed.
 - 13—Neutrality of China proclaimed—Russian cruiser Bayarin blown up by a mine.
 - 14—Japanese torpedo two more Russian warships at Port Arthur.
 - 15—Russian and Japanese accept Hay's proposition to neutralize China, but refuse to include Manchuria.
 - 21—Gen. Kuropatkin placed in command of the Russian army in the orient.
 - 24—By treaty, Japan guarantees the independence of and assumes a protectorate over Korea—Japanese attempt to "bottle" the Russian fleet at Port Arthur falls.
 - 25—Korean government decides to place its army at the service of Japan.
- MARCH.**
- 6—First bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese squadron occurs.
 - 10—In a fight between torpedo flotillas each side loses a vessel.
 - 12—Gen. Kuropatkin starts from St. Petersburg for the front—Japanese inflict severe damages in bombardment of Port Arthur; Danies almost entirely destroyed.
 - 22—Japanese block Port Arthur by sinking merchant steamers in the channel.
 - 27—Another desperate attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur fails—Gen. Kuropatkin arrives at Mukden—Japanese capture Chongju, Russians repulse next day in an attempt to retake the town.
 - 28—Russians seize Newchwang, a Chinese free port—Cossack force defeated near Anju.
 - 31—Five days' hard fighting ends with the Japanese storming Chiu-Tien-Chi.
- APRIL.**
- 2—Two small Japanese detachments destroy the Russian fleet at Port Arthur; Admiral Makarov and 600 men drown.
 - 13—Russian battleship Petropavlovsk blown up during a battle off Port Arthur; Admiral Makarov and 600 men drown.
 - 15—Viceroy Alexieff asks to be relieved of his duties.
 - 25—Russian Vladivostok squadron attacks Gensen, sinking a Japanese merchantman.
 - 26—Japanese cross the Yalu but are repulsed at Lizavna—Russian torpedo boat of the Vladivostok squadron sinks a Japanese transport with nearly all on board.
- MAY.**
- 1—Five days' hard fighting ends with the Japanese storming Chiu-Tien-Cheng west of the Yalu.
 - 3—Japanese fleet of fireships sink or are blown up at Port Arthur.
 - 4—Japanese capture Feng-Hwang-Cheng after a severe battle.
 - 5—Japanese troops begin landing in the rear of Port Arthur.
 - 6—Siege of Port Arthur begins.
 - 10—Cossack attack upon Anju repulsed.
 - 11—Korean cabinet resigns—Russians destroy the town and port of Dainy—Russians launch torpedoes a Japanese cruiser off Port Arthur.
 - 15—Russians almost entirely evacuate Newchwang.
 - 16—Cossacks raid and destroy Anju.
 - 17—Two Japanese warships destroyed at Port Arthur; one by a mine, the other by collision.
 - 18—Japanese defeated north of Feng-Hwang-Cheng—Japanese ambushed and defeated before Kinchow.
 - 26—Japanese take Kinchow by storm.
- JUNE.**
- 23—Japanese defeat 2,000 Cossacks and occupy Ai-Pien-Mon.
 - 25—Japanese occupy Dainy—Cossacks cut to pieces a Japanese squadron at Vaganfuchi—Japanese defeat Russians under Kuropatkin at Hai-Cheng.
 - 31—Russians relief expedition bound for Port Arthur repulsed near Wafang-tien.
- JULY.**
- 4—Russian attack upon Motienling pass repulsed.
 - 8—Gen. Oku, Japanese, captures Kai-ping after severe fighting.
 - 13—Japanese occupy Yinkow.
 - 17—Russian attack upon Motienling pass repulsed with heavy loss—Seizures by Russian warships of neutral vessel in the Red sea excite England and Germany.
 - 19—Japanese break the Russian left flank at Tcheking and march upon Mukden—Japanese take Kiao-Tung.
 - 23—Russian Vladivostok squadron captures and sinks the English steamer Knight Commander off the Japanese coast.
 - 24—Russians driven from Tatchekiao toward Hai-Cheng.
 - 25—Russians evacuate Newchwang after a hard battle.
 - 26—Two Japanese cruisers disabled in battle at Port Arthur.
 - 28—Japanese carry Wolf hills near Port Arthur.
 - 31—Gen. Kuropatkin defeats the Russians in two battles at Yushuliku and Yang-se pass; Gen. Count Keller killed.
- AUGUST.**
- 4—Japanese repulsed at Houtlatze, near Liao-Yang.
 - 8—Japanese storm Port Arthur fortifications but are repulsed.
 - 10—Part of the Russian squadron escapes from Port Arthur, but is dispersed in battle.
 - 14—Russian Vladivostok squadron defeated off Tsu Islands, Korean straits.
 - 17—Gen. Stoessel refuses Japanese demand for surrender of Port Arthur.
 - 20—American warships protect Chinese neutrality at Shanghai against Japanese—Two Japanese cruisers defeat and wreck the Russian cruiser Novik off Saghalien Island—Japanese repulsed at Port Arthur with heavy loss.
 - 21—Japanese begin to take inner forts around Port Arthur.
 - 25—Japanese twice repulsed before Liao-Yang—Japanese assaults upon Port Arthur suspended.
 - 28—Japanese force Kuropatkin to retreat toward Liao-Yang.
 - 30—Great battle of Liao-Yang begins.
 - 31—Japanese second general assault upon Port Arthur fails.
- SEPTEMBER.**
- 1—Russians give up and set fire to Liao-Yang—Japanese column blown up by a mine near Port Arthur.
 - 3—Battle of Liao-Yang ends in a complete victory for the Japanese; Japanese occupy Liao-Yang.
- OCTOBER.**
- 8—Kuropatkin assumes the offensive near Mukden and breaks the Japanese line at Bunkiatpuz.
 - 13—Great battle of Sakke river begins; Russians' southward advance checked.
 - 16—In the battle of Sakke river Russians capture Lone Tree hill.
 - 18—Battle of Sakke river ends indecisively.
 - 21—Russian Battle fleet sinks two British fishing vessels in the North sea.
 - 25—Gen. Kuropatkin made commander-in-chief of Russian Manchurian armies.
 - 26—General assault upon Port Arthur begins.
 - 27—Russian Admiral Rodostvensky reports that his Battle fleet was attacked by two torpedo boats in the North sea—Japanese drive Russians from the only point held by Kuropatkin south of Sakke river.
 - 28—Great Britain and Russia agree to submit the North sea incident to arbitration.
- NOVEMBER.**
- 4—Japanese capture Wantal hill, before Port Arthur.
 - 15—Russian torpedo boat destroys Russian ship, which escaped from Port Arthur with dispatches, blown up by her commander at Chefoo.
 - 17—Japanese assault upon Port Arthur results in their occupying important underground chambers.
 - 25—Anglo-Russian North sea arbitration convention signed.
 - 26—Japanese assault upon Port Arthur repulsed with enormous loss to assailants.
 - 30—Japanese capture 203-meter hill near Port Arthur.
- DECEMBER.**
- 2—First armistice for burying the dead concluded at Port Arthur.
 - 3—Japanese in Manchuria drive Russians from Kuchlatzu.



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H. BULLEN, JR., Secretary.

HOW TO MAKE IMITATION SNOW.

Decorate your Christmas tree with imitation snow. It looks beautiful. It is best done out of doors or in a cold room. Fasten the tree to stand and, if done in a room, spread paper thickly around the tree to avoid a "muss." Now boil half a gallon of water and dissolve therein four or five pounds of alum. Sprinkle the hot liquid with a sprinkling can or otherwise finely all over the tree. Wait awhile, heat the liquid again and sprinkle once more. While the needles are still wet with alum water sift flour or starch or chalk over the whole. The tree needles will then look as if burdened with snow.

HOW TO MAKE YULE CAKES.

Shew to a light, white cream two cups and a half of butter and three cups of sugar. Add 10 eggs, two at a time, beating five minutes between each addition. Sift four cups of flour three times over with a teaspoonful of baking powder, and add to the sugar, butter and eggs. When well mixed add four cups of currants, washed and dried, half a cup of shredded citron, a teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cloves and a gill of brandy. Mix and pour into a paper lined tin, also well protected with paper outside, and bake two and half hours in a moderate oven.

HOW TO ROAST A DUCK.

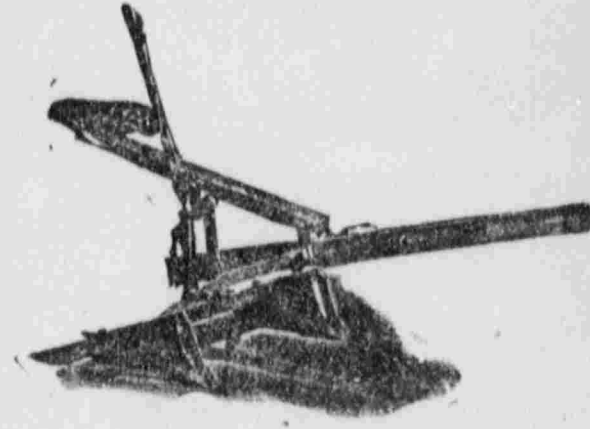
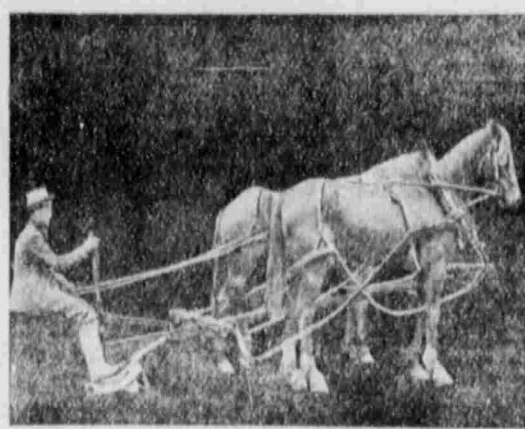
Perhaps you are to have roast duck for Christmas instead of the regulation turkey dinner. In that case omit sage from the filling if you are wise, using simply a forcemeat of breadcrumbs seasoned with salt, pepper, onion juice and minced parsley. Fill the bird after rinsing and wiping it well inside and out. Do not open the filling, and pack it rather closely. Dredge the bird with salted flour, pour a cupful of boiling water over it and roast in a fairly brisk oven, allowing about 15 minutes to the pound. Baste with the gravy and, when nearly done, with butter. Then dredge some flour over the duck and put it in to brown. Serve with currant jelly if you will.

HOW TO ROAST LAMB WITH CHEESE: UTS.

Season the meat with salt and pepper and roast. Dish on a hot plate, garnish with parsley, pineapples and French chestnuts boiled until tender. Shell and blanch the nuts and brown in the gravy from the lamb. This is a very decorative dish for one so plain as roast lamb.

ANOTHER HOME PRODUCTION

This Time it is an Agricultural Implement.



THE accompanying cuts show a machine called "The Utah Layoff and Pulverizer," which had its origin in the fertile minds of two Utahmen, is manufactured by a Utah concern, sold by a Salt Lake company, and which seems to possess merit that is characteristic of Utah productions. This machine was invented by E. M. Cox and Joseph Grange of Orangeville, Utah, who experimented upon it for three or four years, overcoming the weak points and disadvantages until by practical use and application it met with general satisfaction in their own locality. A company was then organized in 1901 for the manufacture of these machines, and was known as the Orangeville Foundry and Manufacturing Co. Later another company which made some improvements was organized with headquarters at Castle Dale, Utah, known as the Grange Implement Co., which manufactured and sold these machines. Each of these companies made up and disposed of a great number of machines in the years 1901-02, which were distributed throughout the state, each one seeming to create a demand for others. These companies, however, soon found themselves wanting, not having sufficient capital, and lacking the necessary facilities for the manufacture of the machine. At this time Mr. B. F. Luke of Orangeville, who had been the business manager of the company, purchased the patent, and rights of both companies, and during the spring of 1903 sold about 200 machines, and \$50 this year, Mr. Luke saw still the necessity for more capital and headquarters more in touch with trade, and therefore disposed of a half interest in the business to P. W. and E. W. Madsen of Salt Lake City, who were incorporated in 1903 with an authorized capital of \$25,000.00, known as the B. F. Luke Co., with P. W. Madsen President, E. W. Madsen secretary and treasurer, and B. F. Luke vice-president and general manager. Their headquarters are now 34-36 East First South street, Salt Lake City, P. O. Box 349. Since that time the business has continued to expand and 600 machines have been sold already this season, part of which were shipped into Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona and Utah.

It was highly recommended and approved by the members of the late Irrigation Congress at Ogden, is endorsed by the most practical irrigators of the State, and its greatest recommendation is its increased demand, created by its use, and the great satisfaction it has given to the purchasers. It was awarded a diploma at the Utah State Fair, 1903-1904.

It has been demonstrated that where this machine has been used, in the alfalfa fields, nearly as much again ground can be irrigated with the same amount of water, because every drop is utilized and the yield of lucern increased from 15 to 30 per cent.

It cuts an even furrow, does not throw up sods, levels the ground and makes the field look like a garden. Can be used in any kind of ground, and for furrowing of all kinds, but is especially adapted for laying-off lucern. In the grain or corn fields it has an advantage over all drum rollers or shovel plows, as it levels the ground and leaves the soil loose and loamy.

IT IS HANDY, SIMPLE, AND DURABLE.

The draft is easy. An ordinary farm team can draw it. The workmanship and material are first-class. The runners are adjustable, so that the width of the bed can be made to suit the nature of the soil, and the furrow made any desirable depth.

Recommendations from the most practical men of the country, and pioneer and practical farmers, as well as the implement itself, will convince all irrigators that they cannot afford to be without this necessary and useful implement. It is the only successful machine made for furrowing alfalfa and was awarded a diploma at the State Fair.