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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

and that Canadian purchasers will have difficulty in securing repairs for our machines in years to come. At first we paid little attention to these statements, recognizing them as unmistakable indications that our machines were making serious inroads on the sales of the firms uttering

them. But the firms in question have become so fertile in "imagining vain things" against us, and so bold in publishing them broadcast, that

we have come to a point where patience ceases to be virtue. We therefore wish to say plainly and once for all that THE DEER-ING PONY BINDERS, THE DEERING IDEAL MOWERS, THE DEERING STEEL HAY RAKES, AND THE DEERING CORN BINDERS WHICH WE ARE OFFERING TO OUR CANADIAN CUSTOMERS ARE EXACTLY THE SAME WACHINES AS THOSE WHICH ARE SWEEPING EVERYTHING REFORE

MACHINES AS THOSE WHICH ARE SWEEPING EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM DURING THE PRESENT HARVEST IN THE UNITED STATES. They

are the original roller and ball bearing machines which carried off the highest honors at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, with improvements made since then; the machines which forced American and Canadian manufacturers, after three years of crusading against roller and ball bearings, to adopt a form of roller bearing

AS TO REPAIRS: We have a permanent branch house – DEER-ING HARVESTER CO., LONDON, ONT. – where a complete stock of re-pairs for every Deering machine is always on hand. At Toronto. Ottawa. Montreal. and Quebec we have transfer houses, from which

also our agents may draw their supplies without a moment's delay. Besides these general supply stations we have hundreds of local agents

in all parts of the Dominion who keep supplies of repairs on hand

Chicago, U. S. A., July 15, 1897: Our attention has been repeatedly called to statements made in writing and by word of mouth by our competitors to the effect that the machines which we are selling in Canada are not the same as those sold to farmers in the United States,

SS. SAILINGS.

TO CANADIAN FARMERS—

to their own machines.

THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM MONTREAL WEEKLY.

Royal Mail Service of Passenger Steamers nytreal to Liverpool, every Saturday, call-ing at Quebec and Londonderry.

DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Direct Service Montreal to London.

These steamers are of most recent construc-tion; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of special attention paid to the dest methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. Steamers fitted with refrigera-tors for perishable freight. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to- J. D. HUNTER, Western Freight Agent, Corner King and Yonge Streets, To-ronto, or H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamships

Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec Scotsman, July 17th, daylight, July 18th,9a.m. Labrador, June 31st, Aug. 1st, 9a.m Rates of Passage-Cabin, \$52.50 to \$90; sec ond cabin, \$34 to \$36 25, to Liverpool or London Steerage, \$22.50 to \$23.50, to Londonderry, Liver pool, London, Glasgow, Queenston or Belfast Outfits furnished free to steerage passengers

First and second cabins are midship, and steamers are lighted throughout with electric lights.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

General Agents, 17 St. Sycrament St. MONTREAL

DOMINION LINE **ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S** Regular Line of First-class Steamships.

.. MONTREAL ..

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

S.S. MILWAUKEE	tons
S.S. MONAR CH (bldg.) 12,000	
S.S. MONTCALM (bldg)8 000	
S.S. MONTROSE (bldg)) **
S.S. "MONTEREY" (bidg)8.000) **
S.S. MONTEZUMA) **
S.S. MERRIMAC	
S.S. ALBERTA	
S.S. QUEENSMORE) **
S.S. MARINO	
S.S. ASHANTI	
S.S. BELGIAN KING 4,500) **
S.S. PARKMORE	
S.S. LYCIA 4,500	
S.S. ETOLIA) **
S.S. MEMNON	

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from Montreal as follows:

adequate to meet the demand of their customers. WE ARE IN CANADA TO STAY, and a realization of this very fact is doubtless what leads our Canadian competitors to circulate reports intended to injure our trade. Canadian farmers have welcomed our draft-saving, crop-saving, labor-saving. ball-bearing machines, and the spontaneous growth of our trade in the Dominion has not only discomfited and alarmed our competitors, but has surprised ourselves. In one year our trade has acquired a momentum which no amount of opposition and misrepresentation can overcome, and it is morally certain that our business will continue to grow at this rate until we have a resident agent in every farming community of the Dominion. Some of our Canadian competitors ask Canadian farmers to patronize them from patriotic motives. Patriotism is the noblest of

all sentiments and the foundation of national greatness, but to our mind THE HIGHEST PATRIOTISM LIES IN ENCOURAGING FARMERS TO SELECT THE MACHINE WHICH SHALL GIVE THEM THE BEST, MOST ECONOMICAL SERVICE, NO MATTER WHERE THEY ARE MADE, and an appeal to a farmer's "patriotism" on the part of a manufac-turer is a virtual confession that he has no argument to offer based on the marit of his machines on the merits of his machines.

But is it more patriotic to buy a Canadian machine?

Every Deering machine shipped into Canada pavs the Canadian Government an import duty of 20 per cent. of its value, indirectly re-ducing taxes just so much, while the Canadian manufacturers have been for years pocketing just so much in excess of their reasonable profits. If you must pay 20 per cent. will you not rather pay it to your Government than to a private corporation?



DEERING HARVESTER CO.

NOTICES. In writing to advertisers, mention the "Far

Advocate." Readers of the reports of the leading Old Country shows this season will have noticed that the Shorthorn stock bred by or descended from animals bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, at Uppermill, have greatly distinguished them. selves. The champion of both Scotland and Ireland this season-Lord Caledon's Sign of Riches – is an Uppermill bull right through. The dam of the reserve champion at the Royal and the dam of the second prize two-year-old at the Royal – Marengo – were both bred by Mr. Marr, and got by his well-known stock bull William of Orange. Few bulls in the history of Aberdeen Shorthorns have bred more good stock than this Uppermill bull. The solution of the fencing problem has been

more good stock than this Uppermill bull. The solution of the fencing problem has been going forward by leaps and bounds ever since the use of wood, because of its scarcity. be-came in so many instances impracticable. Not only has a considerable degree of efficiency been reached in wire fencing, but the cost of a very good structure is now not beyond the reach of any. McGregor. Banwell & Co., of Windsor, Ont., defy competition in wire fen-cing in what is known as the "Gem Wirk Fence," which is not a factory-made fence, but when constructed is entirely adapted to its situation, and very strong and stock proof. when constructed is entirely adapted to its situation, and very strong and stock prod. This firm sells the Gem Fencing Machine, which is used to weave twisted, braided, barbed or plain wire together by means of a strong ply of wire, which is twisted three times around each longitudinal strand. These binding strands can be put on any desired width apart by one man at the rate of from 40 to 60 rods per day. For a first-class general purpose farm fence use nine No. 11 galvanized wires with a coiled, twisted, barbed or heavier wire on top, woven together every two feet with No. 11 galvanized wire. This can be very cheaply put up, and answers well for ordinary purposes. The weaving machine only costs \$5, and farm rights can be secured for two cents per acre. W. C. Yawker, of Detroit, Mich., is putting up five miles this summer. ISAAC USHER & SONS' CEMENT WORKS.

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ISAAC USHER & SONS' CEMENT WORKS.' We had the pleasure of being shown through the extensive cement manufacturing estab-lishment of Isaac Usher & Sons, Queenstom, Ont., whose name throughout many sections of Canada has become a household word, and were much impressed by the conveniently arranged and businesslike appointments of the concern, to say nothing of its efficient management. To commence our short de-scription of the plant it might not be out of place to mention that Mr. Isaac Usher, the senior partner, is an experienced contractor formerly connected with the firm of Drate, Stratton & Usher, doing heavy contracting, chiefly railway, and railway bridge construc-tion in United States and Canada; in fact, the writer remembers having personally inspected ISAAC USHER & SONS' CEMENT WORKS. tion in United States and Canada; in fact, the writer remembers having personally inspected some of the finest work in New York State, which would do credit to any such concern now in existence. Mr. Usher, seeing a great future in this country for a first-class cement, withdrew from the firm with this one object in view, of developing the present plant which is situated on the mountain side some trace in view, of developing the present plant which is situated on the mountain side some two miles south-west of the celebrated Brock's Monument at Queenston, Ont., a rich vein of the choicest cement rock being located there. About thirteen years since the plant was started, doing only a very limited amount of business, until some four years ago the present firm commenced a much more extensive de-velopment. relopment.

velopment. The genuine cement rock lies in a vein run-ning from six to eight feet in thickness at varying depths from the surface, and at some points being as much as sixty feet deep, and forms a portion of the rock construction of the mountain. Overlying the vein is the deposit of limestone of varying thickness. Conse-quently in order to gain access to the required quently in order to gain access to the required substance it is necessary to commence mining in from the edge of the mountain, or as in this particular case, from the bottom of an aban-doned quarry. And in order to procure the material desired it is necessary to employ steam drills of varying capacity. The ones most employed are capable of drilling one hundred feet each per day. Steam is supplied from a special boiler and conveyed to the drill through pines the exhaust steam being simi-



most employed are capable of driling one hundred feet each per day. Steam is supplied from a special boiler and conveyed to the drill through pipes, the exhaust steam being simi-larly conveyed to the outside of the mine, so as to avoid annoyance. Holes are drilled into the rock at convenient intervals and of suit-able depth, and into which a charge of dyna-mite is placed and exploded after the work-men have completed their day's work. The product of the explosion, being broken to sui-able size, is drawn in carts to the kilns at the edge of the mine, which are kept constantly burning, fed from the top by coal which we may state is deposited from a switch on top of the mountain from the Grand Trunk Ry. A layer of rock is laid, followed by a layer of coal, and so on as is found necessary, each kiln being 32 feet high and 9 feet across. The burning occupies about three days, after which the material is assorted by experts, all underdone and refuse rock being thrown out and only the select material being allowed access to the mills, which are arranged still farther down the mountain side. The grind-ing process is similar to the old fashioned stone chopping mill, the ground cement then passing through bolts to the packing room where it is bagged or barrelled, as the case may be. The paper sacks hold one third of a barrel, and the jute, half of a barrel each. Barrels are also employed in the transporta-tion and are made on the premises, a cooper-being constantly employed. At present the capacity approaches 300 barrels per day, but the increasing demand necessitates a corre-being constantly employed. At present the capacity approaches 300 barrels per day, but the increasing demand necessitates a corre-sponding ocrease in output, and to meet this the plant will be enlarged to 500 barrels per day before next season's work commences. All through we were much impressed with the convenient arrangement of the plant, which was haid out with a view to convenience and laker - saving, the storehouses being at the extre

The was said out with a view to convenience labor - saving, the storehouses being at extreme foot of the mountain and beside this the Michigan Central Ry., a switch one to the very door of the packing room; erechouses having a capacity of about the test, which are filled after the build-toom has closed. At present the demand is down and sales increasing enormous-obstruction of silos theore, walls, Obstruction of silos. floors, walls and wherever else cement