

Patterson's Implement Manufactory.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—I presume you and many of your readers are aware, that in the neighbourhood of Richmond-hill, there is an extensive establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements: carried on by one of the Messrs. Patterson. I have had an opportunity recently of visiting that establishment, and having been shown the whole process of manufacturing those machines, I beg to be allowed to make a few remarks with reference to the mode on which the business is conducted.

The materials used are of the best quality that can be procured anywhere, without reference to cost. Steel is now used by Mr. Patterson in many parts of the reapers and mowers where iron was formerly used, and steel being much stronger than iron, the effect is to get the necessary strength with a much reduced weight. Moreover the friction is much less; consequently a less amount of animal power is necessary to work the implement, and at the same time, breakage is a rare occurrence.

The very accurate manner in which the machinery employed in the manufactory works, and by which the joining, boring, &c., is done, enables the employees to prepare every part of the implement with as much precision as a watch-maker prepares the different parts of a watch, before he puts it together; and as neither drinking nor smoking is allowed, and none but thorough good workmen are employed, few, if any mistakes are made, and as every part of an implement is thoroughly tested before being put in its place, the result is a near approach to perfection.

One thing struck me as quite novel in this establishment, there are no apprentices; all the workmen are journeymen of known ability. This, while it adds perhaps to the expense of getting up the implements—secures their excellence, and enables the proprietors to carry out their determination, not to allow an imperfect piece of work to leave their shop.

Still there seems a drawback in not having a set of young men in training, to take the place of the old hands as they drop off; and it is evident that if all similar establishments were to pursue the same practice as to the non-employment of apprentices, the race of workmen would become extinct before long. But as this policy is not in operation in, perhaps, one in ten of such establishments, Mr. Patterson will be able to procure a supply of efficient hands for sometime to come.

There are now about fifty men in the several shops, besides those constantly out making sales, and delivering implements. The men are all employed by the day, no piece work being done; the result is, that there is no inducement to pass an improper piece of work out of hand. The iron ploughs made at this establishment, have been long and favourably known. The steel mould board, is now very generally but not extensively used, and is a great improvement. A great many ploughs are made here, also straw cutters, cultivators, &c. I think Mr. Patterson told me, there were fifteen hundred mowers and reapers in hand, and would be ready for next season's work. There are single reapers, single mowers, and also combined reapers and mowers, all of the most improved patents; but embracing those of several different inventors, and known by different names. When we reflect upon the immense amount of manual labour to be saved by the use of these implements, throughout the country, and that the effect is to enable the farmer to get his crops off when the weather is fine, and with an immense saving of the most severe labour, at a season when severe labour is the most trying, it must be admitted, that the country is largely benefited by the caterprize of those persons who have within the last few years, so largely introduced the manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada. There are many very enterprising men engaged in this business; amongst whom the Messrs. Patterson Brothers are very prominent, and have always been successful competitors at our Exhibitions. Our annual prize lists show, beyond dispute, that they have many able competitors to contend with. It is the interest as well as duty of every farmer, to encourage these establishments.

E. W. THOMSON.

Aikenshaw, March 2, 1865.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—The above letter has been in type sometime, but the press of other matter has prevented its appearing until now. It is a saddening reflection, that in the interim, the writer has passed away from earthly scenes, and will mingle with them no more!

The Extent of Canada.

LEAVING out the territory to the north-west, the opening of which may be looked for ere long, Canada occupies a space stretching in a south-westerly direction from the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the south-western extremity of Lake Erie, of about 1400 miles in length; with a breadth varying from 200 to 400 miles. Including water-surface, it is computed to contain an area of 319,821 square miles—242,482 exclusive of water. The number of acres comprised within it is estimated at 160,405,129; 128,659,681 of which are reckoned to Canada East; to Canada West, 31,745,533.

"If an area," it is remarked in a pamphlet published in 1860, by authority, "be traced in Europe, corresponding generally to that occupied by Canada, in America, and the meridian of the most southern part of Canada be supposed to lie upon the meridian of Greenwich, in England, the south of France, at the base of the Pyrenees, will represent the south frontier of Canada; the south-eastern boundary of this area will stretch through France, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Austria, to a point in the south of Poland, and a line drawn northward to Warsaw will delineate the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The north-western boundary of this area will extend from the south of France, in a northerly direction, towards and beyond Brest; and a line drawn from near Brest to the British Channel, thence through England, Belgium, and Germany, to Warsaw again, will establish the position of a European area corresponding to Canada in America. The inhabited and highly fertile portion of Canada is represented in this area by those regions which lie in the south, centre, and south-east of France, and in those parts of Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, included within its boundary. The other portion, although of vast extent, and no so well fitted for extended agricultural operations, is highly valuable on account of its timber and minerals.

"The Province of Canada embraces about 350,000 square miles of territory, independently of its north-western possessions, not yet open for settlement; it is consequently more than one-third larger than France, nearly three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and more than three times as large as Prussia. The inhabited or settled portion covers at least 40,000 square miles, and is nearly twice as large as Denmark, three times as large as Switzerland, a third greater than Scotland, and more than a third the size of Prussia; but such is the rapid progress of settlement through immigration, that in 'seven years' time the settled parts of Canada will be equal in area to Great Britain or Prussia."

According to the Crown Lands Report for 1856, the peninsula of Gaspé alone, which is 175 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 90 miles, comprises an area, after the deduction of a small portion covered by New Brunswick, of 11,600 superficial miles, equal to that of the European peninsula of Denmark, which it resembles in form. The Tadoussac territory, valued as yet chiefly for its timber trade and its fisheries, is there stated to have a coast of 600 miles in length on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a breadth of 160 miles, and an area of probably 65,000 square miles; more than twice that of Scotland. The country drained by the Saguenay includes an area of 27,600 square miles, an extent equal to the Tyrol and Switzerland taken together. The quantity of land in it capable of cultivation, is estimated at about 3,000,000 acres. The area drained by the St. Maurice is about 21,000 superficial miles; about one-tenth larger than the mainland of Scotland, and containing about as much arable land. "Admirably watered, and intersected by magnificent rivers, with forests of pine alternating with rich tracts of hardwood land, and with that most valuable of all minerals, iron ore, in unlimited quantities, the country wants but the hand of man and the course of a few years to make it equal to the most flourishing parts of Canada." The area of the Ottawa and tracts there-with connected is estimated at 82,000 miles; one-fourth greater than that of the New England States.

In the Great Manitoulin Island, which contains about 3,000,000 acres, upwards of 200,000 acres are expected soon to come into market. On the north sides of Lakes Huron and Superior there remains to be noticed an area of about 48,000 miles; one-half greater than that of the State of Maine.

Regions so vast afford certainly ample room and verge enough, and will do for some time to come. Should they, however, become too straight, we have the North West to fall back upon, one-fifth of which, the Red River and Saskatchewan country, is computed to contain a territory exceeding in extent the empires of France and Austria united.—Stiller's Hand Book.

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Thursday, May 11, 1865.

We have to report, on the whole, very favourable weather for the last fortnight. There was a good deal of shower and sunshine, accompanied with colder weather than during a corresponding season for a few years past. The trees are later in donning their foliage, and it is only now the full signs of approaching summer are seen. The state of our street market since our last has been almost unchanged, nothing having transpired to be worthy of remark. In Breakfasts, however, there have been one or two fluctuations, the result of which has been, together with the late news from England, and the state of matters on the other side the lake, to advance prices and render holders firm at higher figures, in expectation of a still higher stage. This is true of flour, fall and spring wheat. There has been so much shipped from here in the early part of the season of the small stock in the country, that now, when the actual light amount on hand is ascertained, what is here is held firm at advanced prices, on account of the scarcity and the expected rise. We will have to import from the Western States to a large extent to feed us until our own crop comes into market. In coarse grains there is a moderate activity, with some few transactions. Provisions are dull, and cured meats are more in demand than formerly, from the high price of beef and butchers' meat generally. A good number of cattle are weekly exported to the American markets from here, for which a very fair price is paid. There cannot be less than an average of 100 a week from this market alone. The price has gone down, however, of late, and it has not yet shown signs of revival. In all other branches matters are quiet and nominal.

Flour Improved, No 1 superfine at \$4 75 to \$4 80 per bush; extra, \$5 00, superior extra, no receipts; fancy, nominal. Fall Wheat steady, firm, wanted; no receipts; selling at \$1 12 to \$1 15 per bushel. Spring Wheat—In active demand and advanced, at \$1 02 to \$1 03 per bushel.

Barley quiet and unchanged, at 65c to 65c per bushel. Oats at 45c to 60c per bushel, from teams and in store. Rye 60c per bushel. Pease quiet and steady, at 80c to 85c per bushel. Hay—Market fairly supplied at \$14 to \$18 per ton. Straw in poor supply at \$14 per ton. Provisions—Butter—Fresh, wholesale, per lb., 20c to 22c; retail, per lb., 1c to 2c; in tubs, wholesale, per lb., 14c to 16c. Eggs—Wholesale, per dozen, 12c to 12½c, retail, per dozen, 12½c to 13c. Hams—Wholesale, per lb., 12½c to 13c; retail, per lb., 14c to 15c. Fat Bacon—Wholesale, per lb., 11c to 12c; retail, per lb., 12c to 14c.

Cheese—Wholesale, per lb., 11c to 12c; retail, per lb., 14c to 15c. Lard—Wholesale, 12c to 12½c, per lb.; retail, 14c to 15c. Beans, in small supply at \$5 50 to \$6 60 per 100 lbs.; 7c to 7½c per lb., wholesale, 10c to 12½c per lb., retail. Cakes \$4 to \$6 each, large number in market. Sheep, by the car load, \$5 to \$6 50; each, \$5 to \$7. Lambs, \$2 50 to \$3 00; very good bring \$5 00. Pork \$6 50 to \$7 25 per 100 lbs, small supply. Hides (green) lower; per 100 lbs., \$3 00 to \$3 25; dry hides 6c to 8c per lb, cured and tanned, 4½c to 5c. Tallow—rough, 5c per lb. Wool, 7c to 8c. Calfskins (green) 7c to 8c per lb.; dry, 16c. Sheepskins (green) \$1 75 to \$2 00 each, dry, 16c to 18c. Lambskins 15c to 20c each. Coal, 14hight \$9 25, Scranton \$7 75, Bituminous \$7 50 to \$8. Wood \$4 50 to \$5 50 per cord. Salt \$1 00 to \$1 75 per bushel. Water Lime \$1 50 per bushel. Potatoes in good supply at 40c to 45c per bushel retail. Apples, \$3 to \$4 per bushel, American do., \$4 50 to \$5. Ducks, 35c each. Chickens, 50c to 55c each. Turkeys, 75c to \$1 each, \$1 50 asked for prime birds. Old Cuck, \$32 per ton, or \$1 75 per cwt.—Very fair demand.

London Markets, May 10.—Fall Wheat, per bushel, \$3 Spring Wheat, 95c to \$1. Barley, per bushel, 65c to 65c. Oats, do, 42c to 44c. Peas, do, 70c to 75c. Hay, \$14 50 to \$16 per ton. Flax straw, \$5 to \$10 per ton, do seed, \$12 to \$14 do. Beef, per 100 lbs., \$7 Fresh Butter, per lb., 16c to 20c; keg do, 10c to 12½. Potatoes, 30c to 40c per bush. Flour (spring), \$2 50. Fall, \$2 75 per 100 lbs. Eggs, per doz., 10c. Green Hides, per 100 lbs., \$3; Dry, do., \$6 to \$7. Sheepskins (fresh), 50c to \$1 50 each. Wool, 35c to 37½c. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$7. Timothy Seed, per bushel, \$2 75 to \$3. Clover Seed, do., \$11 to \$12.—Advertiser.

Guelph Markets, May 10.—Fall Wheat, per bushel, \$1 to \$1 65. Spring Wheat, do., \$1 to \$1 03. Oats per bushel, 42c to 44c. Peas, per bush, 1 70c to 75c. Barley, p r bushel, 55c to 60c. Pork, per 100 lbs, \$6 75. Beef, per 100 lbs \$8 to \$9 Hay, per ton, \$12 to \$16. Butter, per lb., 15c to 17c. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 12½c.—Herald.

Galt Markets, May 10.—Flour per 100 lbs, \$2 to \$2 50. Fall Wheat p r bush, 1 97c to \$1 03. Spring do per bushel, 85c to 93c. Barley do, 55c to 1 2½c. Oats per bush, 1 40c to 43c. Flax Seed per bushel, \$1 to \$1 25. Butter per lb., 14c to 15c. Eggs per dozen, 8c to 9c. Hay p r ton, \$10 to \$12. Potatoes per bush, 25c to 30c. Peas do, 65c to 70c. Beef per 100 lbs, \$3 to \$4 Pork per 100 lbs, \$5 50 to \$6 10. Mutton per lb, 5c to 10c. Cheese per lb, 6c to 8c. Hides per 100 lbs, \$3. Sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 75.—Reformer.

Hamilton Markets, May 10.—Wheat, per bushel, \$1 to \$1 05. Barley, per bushel, 55c to 62½c. Oats, per bushel, 45c to 50c. Peas, per bushel, 80c to 90c. Corn, per bush, 1 65c to 70c. Clover Seed, per bushel, \$8 to \$8 50. Timothy Seed per bushel, \$2 60 to \$3. Flax (best fall wheat), per 100 lbs., \$2 75 to \$3. medium, do., \$2 50 to \$2 75, spring wheat flour, do., \$2 37½ to \$2 50. Apples, per bushel, 62½c to 75c. Potatoes, per bushel 37½c to 45c. Butter (fresh), per lb., 20c to 25c. Eggs (fresh), per doz., 10c to 12c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$8 to \$6 50. Pork, do., \$6 25 to \$7. Cheese, per lb., 9c to 11c. Hams, sugar cured (wholesale), per lb., 11c to 12c; common, do., 9c to 10c. Bacon (wholesale), do, 8c to 10c. Lard (wholesale), do., 9½c to 10c. Mutton, per lb., 8c. Hay, per ton, \$12 to \$16. Tallow, rough, \$5; rendered, \$7 50. Hides, green (trimmed) \$3 to \$3 50, untrimmed, \$3, dry, \$7.—Times.

Cobourg Markets, May 10.—Flour, per bush, \$5. Fall Wheat, per bushel 95c. Potatoes, per bushel, 30c. Barley, per bushel, 60c to 65c. Peas, do 75c to 80c. Oats, do 48c to 50c. Hay per ton \$9 to \$10. Hides per cwt. \$2 50. Sheepskins \$5. Beef per cwt. \$5 to \$6 50. Pork do \$6 50. Eggs per dozen 10c. Butter per lb. 17c. Cordwood, \$2 80 to \$3.—Sun.