

stocks. Let us suppose that a company is formed composed of farmers and others, in some given place, with a capital which may vary from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and upwards, the shares of which are fixed at \$50 each. Now, by the method we propose, a subscriber or stockholder of five shares instead of paying in money, will pay in kind, that is with the raw material; the deposit on the five shares will be \$5, but the remaining \$45 will be paid by a certain quantity of flax straw. Suppose by mutual agreement all shareholders should supply the mill at the price of \$10 per ton, it would therefore require the holder of five shares to deliver at the mill premises of the company 4½ tons, which will be equivalent to the payment of \$45. One and a half to two acres would easily furnish the quantity. The profit of the shareholder would be the dividend payable out of the net sales of the seed and scutched flax, less the costs of management and conversions.

Now, an acre of land is capable of producing 500 lbs. of dressed flax, worth 15 cents per lb., equal to \$75; add the value of 10 bushels of seed, at \$1.25 is \$12.50 per acre. From this must be deducted the cost of management and the expenses of the conversion of straw into fibre, which, estimating as high as 20 per cent, would leave a profit of \$70 per acre. Therefore the two acres which enabled him to pay his stock, will give a return of \$140. The ten per cent deposit will necessarily have to be expended in seed, buildings, and machinery, in which he will retain an interest so long as he remains a shareholder.

This resembles a mode of husbandry known on the European continent as the *Melaore* system, and which, we believe, has been advantageously adopted in some of the West India islands in the cultivation of the sugar cane, which like the flax plant, has to undergo a process of conversion in order to render it a marketable commodity. The importance of the flax culture ought not to be overlooked. England is now paying seven and a half millions sterling to foreign countries for the raw material, and would pay as much or more if it could be obtained. If some such plan as we have suggested, in inaugurating companies, is adopted, the culture will become general, year by year, and Canada will soon take a share in this vast trade, which is now principally enjoyed by the people of Russia.—*Com.*

Salmon-Breeding.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—As you have already allowed me portions of your space for the discussion of the subject of fish hatching, I hope that a few lines more may not be considered troublesome. I must first apologize to "H. P. H." for my remark about the distance to the sea,—it was, as he says, "curt," but I did not intend to be uncivil, which I fear it was. I also wish to correct a slight mistake in my last letter, as it appeared in the FARMER. In it I am made to say that the salmon spends "three months" of his time away from the salt water. What I wrote was, "three-fourths." My own bad writing was of course the cause of this error. Since last writing to you, I have obtained a good deal of useful information on this subject both from England and Ireland, and everything I can learn confirms me in the belief that a most productive source of wealth is neglected so long as the great fish pastures of Lake Ontario and its tributaries are left unstocked with salmon. As to brook trout, I do not see the value that is to be expected from them, except as a source of amusement to the angler; and indeed I have my doubts as to the great utility of the hatching process. When the fish are not migratory, and are already reasonably numerous in the waters, careful preservation from poachers and other and worse enemies, would in such cases probably be sufficient. But with salmon it is different. Though once abundant, they have now disappeared from the numerous rivers and streams that pour into Lake Ontario, and yet all that is required for their restoration is some trouble and a little expense. Now salmon is worth—or would be if we could get it—by weight, as much as mutton. In London it has never fallen in price below one shilling sterling (25 cents) per pound. "H. P. H." was therefore mistaken when he quoted it at three pence. No fish equals it for flavour, and I believe, as a wholesome article of food, none excel it. The cash receipts of one Scotch fishery were, in 1862, \$57,000, and this great return

has been principally obtained by artificial hatching; for although originally a great and productive fishery, it had fallen off some ten or twelve years ago to less than half its value. The new system has been now some eight or nine years in operation, and doubtless in a few more years the profits will have again doubled. The money value of the Irish salmon fisheries is about one and a-half millions per annum, and of Scotland nearly twice as much (I mean in dollars). English fisheries are comparatively unimportant, but fish culture is increasing them, and will soon make them valuable. Now these great sums are paid for an excellent article of food, which costs in proportion little or nothing, and the price of which is constantly rising, so far does the rate of demand exceed the increase in supply. But there are difficulties in the way of stocking Lake Ontario, insuperable, I fear, by private enterprise, but which the Government could easily overcome. The expense of obtaining the ova in the first instance must be considerable. The parent fish should be caught at the proper season in some of the streams frequented by them on the Lower St. Lawrence, and there a preliminary hatching establishment should be built, as the eggs cannot be transported with any hope of success until a certain point of the incubation has been reached. They might then, properly packed, be sent to the different private lakes and rivers, where no doubt many proprietors would willingly pay for them at such rates as would in part, at all events, cover the expense incurred in procuring them. This establishment need only be maintained for five or six years, as by that time abundance of fish suitable for the purpose could be taken in all the rivers that had been stocked. Even less time might suffice, as a four-year-old salmon, according to Dr. Buckland, should weigh at least twelve pounds, and a female of that weight would give probably 12,000 ova. The expense of such an establishment would not be great. One competent person in charge, with one assistant, would be a sufficient staff, and at the spawning season the services of a few experienced fishermen would be required for the few days during which it lasts. The cost of the establishment itself, with all apparatus, is not worth mentioning, and I think you must agree with me that the profits to the country from a successful result would be immense. If you think so, will you give insertion to this letter, and lend your assistance to the plan.

F. H. LYNCH-STAUNTON.

Saugeen, Jan. 16, 1865.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—We quite concur with our correspondent in reference both to the importance and feasibility of some such measures as are urged by him, and we shall gladly do all we can to further the object aimed at by him and others who have favoured us with communications on this subject.

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Jan. 25, 1865.

Flour—Market active; No. 1 superfine at \$3 50 to \$3 65 per bbl; extra, \$4 25, superior extra, \$4 50 to \$4 65, fancy, \$4. Full Wheat scarce, with a good demand, selling at 90c to 95c per bushel. Spring Wheat active at 75c to 83c per bushel. Barley very dull at 60c to 70c per bushel. Oats at 35c to 40c per bushel. Rye 60c per bushel. Peas in good demand at 60c to 64c per bushel. Hay—Market well supplied at \$15 per ton. Straw in good supply at \$11 per ton. Provisions—Butter—Fresh, wholesale, per lb., 14c to 17c, retail, per lb., 15c to 30c; in tubs, wholesale, per lb., 17c to 19c. Eggs—Wholesale, per dozen, 14c to 15c; retail, per dozen, 19c to 20c. Hams—Wholesale, per lb., 9c to 10c½; retail, per lb., 10c to 12c. Fitch Bacon—Wholesale, per lb., 8c to 8½c, retail, per lb., 11c. Cheese—Wholesale, per lb., 10½c to 11½c, retail, per lb., 13c to 15c. Lard—Wholesale, 11c to 12c per lb., retail, 15c. Beef in small supply at \$2 50 to \$3 per 100 lbs.; second quality plenty, at \$4 00 to \$4 50, 6c to 8c per lb., retail, \$5 00 to \$5 50 per cwt., wholesale; 8c to 10c per lb., retail. Calves \$3 to \$4 each. Sheep, by the car load, \$4 to \$5. Lambs, by the car load, \$2 50; very good bring \$3 50. Pork \$6 50 to \$8 50 per 100 lbs. Hides (green) lower; per 100 lbs., \$3 to \$3 50, dry hides, 6c to 8c per lb., cured and tanned, 4½c to 5c. Tallow 6½c to 7½c per lb. Wool, 36c. Calveskins (green) 10c per lb.; dry, 16c to 18c. Sheepskins (green) \$1 to \$1 25 each; dry, 16c to 18c. Lambskins 87c to \$1 each. Coal, Lehigh \$10, Scranton \$8, Bituminous \$7 50 to \$8. Wood \$4 50 to \$5 per cord. Salt \$1 80 to \$2 per bbl. Water Lime \$1 50 per bbl. Potatoes in better supply at 35c to 45c per bushel retail.

Apples, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per bbl. Ducks, 35c each. Chickens, 25c to 40c per pair. Turkeys, 70c to \$1 each. Geese, 30c to 60c each. Oil Cake, \$32 per ton, or \$1 75 per cwt.

London Markets, January 27.—GRAIN—Full Wheat, per bush, 85c to 90c. Spring Wheat, per bush, 75c to 80c. Barley, per bu h, 60c to 65c. Oats, per bu-h, 40c to 42c. Peas, per bush, 60c. Corn, per bush, 60c to 65c. Buckwheat, per bush, 40c. Dressed Hogs at \$8 to \$8 75, one lot of extra good brought \$7 00. Provisions—Butter, in kegs, 10c, fresh, by the basket, 16c per lb. Eggs, 20c per doz. Hides, green, per 100 lbs, \$3 to \$3 50, dry, \$7. Calveskins, green, 8c to 10c per lb, dry, 14c to 16c. Skins, 60c to \$1 25. Wool, 35c to 40c per lb; matted and unwashed subject to a deduction of one-third of the weight. Hay, supply large, per ton, \$15 to \$18. Straw, per load, \$2 50 to \$4. Clover Seed has sold at \$7 per bush. Timothy, \$1 62½ to \$2 75 per bush.—*Free Press.*

Galt Markets, Jan. 26.—Flour, \$2 to \$2 25. Full Wheat, 84c to 90c. Spring Wheat, 75c to 80c. Rye, 50c to 60c. Oats, 35c to 41c. Barley, 60c. Peas, 60c to 62c. Eggs, per doz., 12c. Butter, per lb, at market, 14c to 16c. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12. Straw, \$5 50 to \$6. Flax Seed, \$1 to \$1 25. Wool, per lb, 43c to 60c. Sheepskins, 80c to 90c. Lambskins, 60c. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$2. Pork, per 100 lbs, \$5 60 to \$8 25. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to \$4.—*Reporter.*

Hamilton Markets, Jan. 26.—Wheat, per bushel, fall, 85c to 8c. Wheat, per bushel, spring, 75c to 82c. Barley, do 65 to 60c. Oats, do 35c to 40c. Peas, do 65c to 60c. Rye, do 60c. Corn, do 64c. Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2 50 to \$2 62½. Flour (medium), do, \$2 37½ to \$2 50. Flour (spring wheat), do, \$2 23 to \$2 37. Butter, fresh, per lb, 15c to 20c. Eggs, do, per doz., 15c to 20c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3 75 to \$4 50. Pork, do, \$5 75 to \$8 75. Tallow, rendered, \$7 60. Hides, green, (trimmed), \$3 to \$3 75. Hides, do, (untrimmed), \$3. Hides, dry, \$7. Calveskins, per lb, 8c to 10c. Sheepskins and Lambskins, \$1 25 to \$1 50.—*Times.*

Chatham Markets, Jan. 25.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$2 60 to \$2 63. Wheat, No 1 white, per bu., 85c to \$1. Do., No. 2 do, per bu., 85c to 90c. Do., Red, per bu., 80 to 85c. Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1 25. Oats, 35c to 40c. Peas, 65c to 70c. Potatoes, 31c to 40c. Beef, per cwt., \$4 60. Pork, per hundred, \$5 to \$6 50. Butter, per lb, 16c to 18c. Eggs, per doz., 17c. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12. Wool, 40c. Tobacco, per 100 lbs, 3½ to 4½. Sheepskins, 50c to 75c. Lambskins, 37½c to 75c. Hides, per lb, 3½c. Calveskins, in months old, 67½c.—*Planet.*

Peterborough Markets, Jan. 26.—Flour, per barrel, \$4 60 to \$5. Wheat, per bushel, fall, 80c to 85c. Spring Wheat, per bushel, 75c to 80c. Potatoes, 30c to 40c. Barley, per bushel, 60c to 55c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Oats, 40c to 45c. Hay, per ton, new, \$10 to \$12. Hides, per cwt, \$3. Sheepskins, 60c to 80c. Wool, per lb, 3c. Beef, per cwt, \$4 to \$4 50. Eggs, per dozen, 12½c to 15c. Butter, by the cwt, 14c to 15c.—*Examiner.*

Rowanville Markets, Jan. 26.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2 to \$2 25. Full Wheat, per bushel, 85c to 90c. Spring Wheat, per bushel, 75c to 82c. Oats, per bushel, 32c to 35c. Peas, per bushel, 60c to 65c. Barley, per bushel, 60c to 70c. Potatoes, per bushel, 25c. Butter, per lb, 16c to 18c. Eggs, per dozen, 16c to 15c. Pork, per cwt, \$5 50 to \$8 25.—*Statenman.*

Brookville Markets, Jan. 25.—Fall Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2 76 to \$3. Spring Flour, \$2 50. Spring Wheat, 90c. Buckwheat, 35c. Barley, per 48 lbs, 60c to 55c. Fall Wheat, 90c to \$1. Potatoes, 25c to 30c. Rye, 55c to 60c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Oats, 35c to 37c. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3 to \$4. Pork, per 100 lbs, \$5 to \$6 50; do prime mess, \$14 to \$16; do mess, \$13 to \$19. Wool, per lb, 30c to 40c. Butter, 17c to 19c. Eggs, 15c to 20c. Lard, 10c. Tallow, 8c to 10c. Hardwood, \$2 to \$2 50.—*Recorder.*

Barrie Markets, Jan. 24.—Fall Wheat, per bushel, 73c to 75c. Spring Wheat, per bushel, 65c to 70c. Oats, per barrel, \$4 to \$4 50. Barley, per bushel, 55c to 60c. Flour, per bushel, 45c to 50c. Beef, per cwt, \$4 to 5. Pork, per 100 lbs, \$5 to \$5 50. Hay, per ton, \$18 to \$20. Butter, per lb, 17c to 20c. Eggs, per dozen, 17c to 18c. Peas, per bushel, 65c to 70c. Hides, \$3 to \$3 50. Sheep (alive), \$3 to \$5.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Montreal Markets, Jan. 25.—Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.—superior extra, \$4 70 to \$4 90, extra, \$4 60 to \$4 65; fancy, \$4 40. Oatmeal, per barrel, \$4 65 to \$4 80, according to quality. Fishes, per 100 lbs.—First pots, \$5 35 to \$5 37½—a mixed lot bringing \$5 40; inferior, \$5 42½ to \$5 45; pearls, \$5 45 to \$5 50. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.—Sales of averages of 200 lbs and over at \$7 to \$7 15. Cheese per lb.—Good dairy, 9c to 10c.—*Witness.*

Kingston Markets, Jan. 25.—Superfine Flour, per barrel, \$4 45 to \$4 60. Do., per 100 lbs, \$3 20 to \$2 35. Spring Wheat, per bushel, 85c. Peas, per bu., 65c. Barley, per bu., 61c to 62c. Rye, per bu., 60c. Potatoes, per bu., 40c to 45c. Buckwheat, per bu., 35c to 40c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 15c to 20c. Do., by the tub, 16c to 18c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4 to \$5. Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs, \$1 60 to \$1. Mrs Pork, \$1 80 to \$2. Prime Mutton, per bbl, \$17 to \$18. Eggs, per doz., 17c to 20c. Potatoes, per bu., 30c to 60c. Hay, per ton, \$12 to \$15. Straw, per ton, \$8 to \$7. Clover Seed, per lb, 8c to 10c. Wool, per lb, 32c to 40c. Pot Ash, per cwt, \$4 50 to \$5. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$3 10 to \$4. Sheep and Lambskins, 60c to \$1. Calveskins, each, 25c to 75c.—*Whig.*

Detroit Markets, Jan. 25.—Flour—Dull, Superior freely offered at \$9 50, without buyers. Wheat, lower, No. 1 white, \$2 74; No. 2 red offered at \$1 73; No. 1 spring, Chicago, \$1 71, without buyers. Barley, \$3 to \$3 25. Clover Seed, \$13.—*Free Press.*

Buffalo Markets, Flour and grains of all kinds dull and nominal. Seeds—Market quiet; Ill. Timothy held at \$6 60, Wisconsin, \$5 75; Clover seed, \$15 to \$15 50. Dried Apples, firm with an active demand at 14c to 14½c. Provisions—Pork dull, with small sales at \$37 to \$38 for heavy mess, and \$30 for light mess. Smoked meats firm—Hams, sugar-cured, at 23c; shoulders, 18c to 20c. Lard quiet, small sales at 22c to 23½c. Dressed Hogs—Market dull at \$13 50 to \$14 for Canada hogs. Petroleum, quiet at 91c to 95c for refined strow and white; Naptha dull at 50c.—*Express,* January 26.

Chicago Markets, Jan. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull at \$1 41 to \$1 44½. Corn dull. Oats steady. Dressed Hogs steady at \$13 to \$13 25. Mess Pork dull, offered at \$35 without buyers; Prime Mess declined 1 80c to \$1 00; sales at \$31. Lard 20c to 20½c.

New York Markets, Jan. 26.—Flour—market dull but prices without material change; Canada flour dull at \$9 50 to \$9 75 for common, \$9 80 to \$11 60 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Wheat, market a shade better. Barley dull. Corn market dull and nominal at \$1 87 for mixed western. Oats rather easier at \$1 03½ to \$1 04. Pork opened higher but closed dull and drooping.