

### General Remarks on Wool Growing.

Upon the whole, it may be said that the sheep and goat farming capabilities of British Columbia are worth the attention of practical sheep-farmers in Great Britain, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand.

I need not point out the advantage of being early in the country to start sheep-farming on the natural pastures, before sheep-farming becomes an affair of cultivated grasses and enclosures. This is a great point.

Sheep-land in New Zealand sells high, and there is but a limited quantity. Victoria, again is out of the question, as every acre of sheep-land is taken up (that is, claimed and occupied) right through to Sydney, and heavily taxed. South Australia again—there is no surface water; all well-sinking—which is very expensive. The days have gone by for an overseer or manager in these countries to get a share, or even an interest, in a run, and the colonial laws are pressing heavily on the squatters.

### Wool Markets.

An almost home market for British Columbian wool exists at present in San Francisco, California, to which buyers from the Eastern States of the Union come; but the British Columbian producer can, if he please, send his wool direct, chiefly by railway, to the markets of New York, Boston, and Eastern Canada. He might find he could reach the English market.

These American markets can be reached at present in a month or six weeks, and will be brought nearer when the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished. Canadian makers of woollen and worsted goods will probably by-and-by get most of their wool from British Columbia. In 1872 nearly three-fourths of the whole Pacific coast wool went to the Atlantic States by rail from San Francisco.

### Fisheries.

In speaking of the fisheries of British Columbia, one may almost be said to be speaking of something which has no existence. With the exception of a small attempt at putting up salmon in tins on the Fraser River, and one or two whaling enterprises of a few years' standing, no attempt whatever has been made to develop the *actually marvellous resources* of this province in the way of fish. I will, therefore, proceed to give a list of the fish that are to be found in quantities that would warrant the establishment of fisheries, adding a brief description of the habits, locality, and commercial utility of each class of fish.

Description of fish found in British Columbia and Vancouver Island:—Whale, sturgeon, salmon, oolachan or houlican, cod, herring, halibut, sardine, anchovy, oysters, haddock, and dog-fish.

There is no law governing fisheries in British Columbia. Fishing is carried on throughout the year without any restrictions. This state of things is well suited to a new and thinly populated country. The restrictions of a close season would be very injurious to the province at present, and for many years to come.

*Whale.*—On this subject the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., reports:—