

There are good breeds of sheep in Oregon (quite close to British Columbia)—Southdowns, Cotswolds, Merinos, and also a cross of the Merino and Leicester.

Oregon and California, which by their surface, and also climatically, do not seem to me quite so well suited for sheep as British Columbia, produced the following clips in 1871, 1870, and 1869:—

California:	1871.	1870.	1869.
Spring clips, lbs. ..	13,134,680	12,847,760	8,959,545
Fall clip, lbs. ..	9,052,508	6,624,900	4,718,175
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	22,187,188	19,472,660	13,677,720
Oregon, lbs. ..	921,000	1,403,970	1,039,400
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	23,108,188	20,876,630	14,717,120

In San Francisco the receipts from foreign countries for 1871 aggregated 1139 bales, weighing 365,649 lbs. The average price obtained for wools in 1870, by the commission-houses in San Francisco, on account of consignors, was:—

California Spring Wools ..	29 cents per lb. (1s. 2½d. English)
" Fall ..	25 " (1s. 0½d. ")
Oregon Wools ..	40 " (1s. 8d. ")
Foreign ..	45 " (1s. 10½d. ")

These prices were not maintained in 1871 and 1872, and the California "growers" and speculators did not make much in those years. The reader will see above the difference between the value of California and Oregon wool. British Columbia would class with, probably surpass, the produce of Oregon. The price at one term in 1872, in San Francisco, for best "Northern" wool came down from a nominal price of 40 cents to about half that price.

Goats.

There is a great demand in America for the hair of the Angora goat—an animal that would probably thrive well in British Columbia.

These animals delight in stony or rocky places. They are more attached to the place where they have been bred than sheep, are more sagacious, and require less herding.

They are inclined to breed oftener than once a year, but should not be allowed to do so. They often produce twins, and having an abundance of milk, are able to rear their young well. On any farm where they thrive well, they are not liable to any disease; consequently the increase of a flock is very rapid.

Goats should lamb when there is young grass. If grass be scarce, and the goats consequently have little milk, or if their udders be tender, they will reject their kids. To make goats take to their offspring is the only difficulty connected with farming them. Young goats, more than old ones, are liable to this fault. After the kids are a month or six weeks old—during which they should not be allowed to follow the flock and get lost behind stones or heaps, or destroyed by beasts or birds of prey—neither young nor old require any particular attention. In fact, they should be left alone as much as possible. When the hair becomes loose it should be combed off for market.