

Haddock is caught in the winter months.

Dogfish can be taken with great facility in any of the bays and inlets and the oil extracted from these is of great value.

Excellent trout are found in most of the lakes and streams, weighing from three to eight lbs.

Oysters are found in all parts of the Province. They are small, but of fine quality.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

As an agricultural country, British Columbia has been much underestimated. The tracts of arable land are of very great extent. A portion of these, however, require artificial irrigation. This is easy to be obtained, and not expensive, and lands so irrigated are of very great fertility. Land, 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, thus irrigated, yielded last year forty bushels of wheat per acre.

The tracts of land suitable for grazing purposes are of almost endless extent, and the climate very favorable, shelter is only required for sheep, and even this not in ordinary seasons. On the Cariboo road there is a plain 150 miles long, and sixty or eighty wide, and between the Thompson and Fraser rivers there is an immense tract of arable and grazing land. The hills and plains are covered with bunch grass, on which the cattle and horses live all winter, and its nutritive qualities are said to exceed the celebrated blue grass and clover of Virginia.

FOREST LANDS.

The forest lands are of great extent, and the timber most valuable. They are found throughout nearly the whole extent of the Province. The principal trees are the Douglas pine, menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, yellow pine, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitae, yew, oak, white maple, arbutus, alder, dogwood, aspen, cherry, crab apple, willow, and cotton wood. The Douglas pine is almost universal on the sea coast, and up to the Cascade range. It preponderates at the southern end of Vancouver, and along its east and west coast, the finest being found in the valley and low grounds along the west coast, and on the coast of British Columbia. It yields spars from ninety to 100 feet in length, can often be obtained 150 feet free from knots, and has squared forty-five inches for ninety feet. It is thought to be the strongest pine, or fir, in existence. Broken in the gale, the stem is splintered to a height of at least twenty feet, and it is astonishing to see how small a portion of the trunk will withstand the leverage of the whole tree. The timber contains a great deal of resin, and is exceedingly durable. The bark resembles cork, is often eight or nine inches thick, and makes splendid fuel.

On the banks of the Nitinat Inlet and elsewhere, forests of the Menzies pine occur suitable in size for first class spars, and the wood works beautifully. The white pine is common everywhere. The Scotch fir is found on the bottom lands with the willow and cottonwood. The cedar abounds in all parts of the country, and attains an enormous growth. Hemlock spruce is very common. The maple is universal everywhere. The arbutus grows very large, and the wood in color and texture resembles box. There are two kinds of oak, much of it of good size and quality. There are few lumbering establishments, the trade being hardly developed. The value of timber exported in 1870 was \$128,251. It was expected to be considerably more in 1871.

The Fraser River and its tributaries, with the numerous lakes com-