

Vancouver Island, together with numerous small islands lying along their coasts.

The mainland stretches from the west coast inland to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and, north of the 54th parallel of north latitude, to the 120th meridian, and north from the 49th parallel of north latitude, the international boundary line, to the 60th parallel of latitude, embracing within these limits an area of 230,000,000 acres or 359,375 square miles, of which 20,000,000 acres have been surveyed.

Vancouver Island, with its islands guarding as it were the approach to the lower mainland, extends from the Straits of Juan de Fuca in a northwesterly direction, not more than 50 miles from the mainland coast and parallel thereto, to Queen Charlotte Sound, having a length of about 280 miles by a breadth of 50 miles. Vancouver Island in itself contains about 8,600,000 acres or 13,745.5 square miles, of which 2,000,000 acres have been surveyed.

The coast lines of Vancouver Island and the mainland are deeply indented with inlets and sounds penetrating far inland, and following each other closely. These resemble the celebrated fiord of Norway and form excellent harbours.

The products of the natural resources of the Province are almost unlimited in extent, comprising those of the land, of the forest and mines, and of the waters.

The water powers of British Columbia have been estimated by Mr. G. R. G. Conway, M. Can. Soc. C.E., in his illuminating, able and complete book entitled "Water Powers of British Columbia," at nearly 4,000,000 horse power, of which only 230,000 have been developed. He states that within reasonable distances of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver there are possibilities of the economic development of hydro-electric plants aggregating 750,000 horse power. This fact requires but little comment. The development of this great asset will mean everything to productive industries, transportation facilities and the comfort, labour saving and convenience of the people at large.

There are other opportunities in this Province awaiting the energy and initiative of the experienced and skilful engineer, such as irrigation and drainage works, water supply, mining, highways, railways electric and steam and improvement of harbours and rivers, and there is no need to go outside our Society, or the confines of the Empire, to get men able to design and carry out the works connected therewith.

Coal produced between 1836 and 1914 amounted to 41,199,387 long tons, value \$132,507,063. The output reached its height in 1910 when it amounted to 2,800,046 long tons, falling in 1914 to 1,810,967 long tons, this falling off being due to the introduction of oil as fuel and to strikes.

The coke produced for smelting purposes from 1895 to 1914 inclusive, amounted to 3,101,869 long tons, valued at \$17,307,399. Of this