companies owning smelters or reduction plants can hope to meet with any degree of success. It is just as essential for a prospector or small company to have their ores transported and smelted as cheaply as the larger companies treat their own ores, yet experience shows that the small capitalist who tries to develop a mining property (as many have done) finds himself "up against" a very difficult proposition.

Means must be found to encourage the operations of the resident small mining companies, or the greater part of our mineral wealth will flow into such cities as New York.

Losses By Exportation.

During 1915, zinc ores to the value of $636,204 was exported from this province. This ore when refined by American Companies was sold to the Allies for the sum of $5,270,000. By this transaction the province lost approximately $4,633,796.

In the same year (1915) 102,000,000 lbs. of copper was exported from Canada. 56,918,405 lbs of this amount was produced in British Columbia. This copper, after being refined in American Refineries was sold to the Allies for approximately $41,000,000.

These two instances alone surely show the utter folly on our part of not having every pound of our metals refined and manufactured into the finished product in the province.

Suggested Remedies: More Government Interest and Private Investment in Resources.

In the interests of the Empire and as a matter of self-preservation, the remedy in the writer's opinion, lies, first in the Imperial, Dominion and Provincial Governments becoming more interested in mining, smelting, refining and marketing of the ores of the country and encouraging in every way possible the efforts of small companies engaged in mining.

Secondly, the business interests in B. C., the wholesale and retail merchant, and men with surplus capital, should take a greater interest in the legitimate mining in our own province instead of sinking their savings in fictitious oil leases in Texas and other foregn countries.

What is and "What Might Have Been."

Over twenty million dollars are invested in automobiles in Vancouver alone, and every man, woman and child in this city is paying seven cents per day for gasoline, all of which is imported instead of being produced, as I have suggested from our own coal. 70 p.c. of this capital invested in autos is unproductive and stands idle by the curbstone from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. What a different province we would have if even say half of this twenty million had been invested in an iron works turning out from our own iron ore and coal the steel plates for the vessels which our shipyards are compelled to import, and pay $15 to $20 railway freight to land here.

A nation cannot become really strong or self-reliant if the greater part of its mineral wealth is allowed to go out of the country in the raw or un-manufactured state, and its mineral development done by outside capital. Spain and Mexico are concrete examples of the folly of such a policy. Moreover it is unfair to our own people and especially to the young and rising generation, inasmuch as by far the greater numbers of the managers and technical men employed at the coal and metalliferous mines and smelters are men from across the boundary line. This of course arises from the fact that the majority of our mines and smelters are owned and operated by U. S. capital.