

WORK FOR THE CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

Under the heading "The Canadian Mining Institute as a 'Prospect' for Canada and Canadians," the following statement of the opportunity lying before the institute, has been made by Mr. J. P. Macgregor of Toronto.

The success of the several Victory Loan campaigns has two definite lessons for members of the Canadian Mining institute: 1. Public support is the most powerful instrument in a free democracy; 2. Even the most astute of financiers had not hitherto gauged the miracles that could be worked by whole-hearted public support of patriotic purposes.

The mining industry has not had its just or fair measure of public support; largely, it may be said, because many, if not most, of the capable men associated with it have not grasped the completeness of the prevailing ignorance of the extent and value of the industry. Probably not one average citizen in ten naturally classes the mining industry as on a par with agriculture or general manufacturing.

Of necessity the development of the mining industry is, and has been, a matter of growth. The original settler of this country found the soil fertile; and so agriculture developed, and, as tools, utensils, supplies, clothing, etc., were needed, manufacturing followed.

But with the civilization of United States to the south at least half a century in advance of us industrially and with these infant industries—agriculture and manufacturing—to fall back upon, the development of the mining industry in Canada was artificially retarded by the comparative elimination of the spur of necessity; also the prominence of the precious metals in the early stages of the mining industry of this country, and together with the inevitable speculative excitement served to fix the mining industry in the public mind as a series of alluring speculations rather than as a stabilized and permanent industry. Hence, it is especially necessary at this time, when the reconstruction of the industries of the country on a solid and substantial and permanent basis is being surveyed, that the Canadian mining institute should be organized:

(a) To press for and obtain assisting legislation whereby the safety of the capital secured for investment in the industry will be protected by all the inviolability of a British Crown grant;

(b) To seek and secure adequate support for technical education and training to prepare for solving the problems incident to the development of the vast mineral resources of this country.

(c) To provide all possible freedom of investigation and certainty of investment in legitimate enterprises incident to the industry, and to make it recognized that in a free democracy it is inherently necessary to maintain watch and ward and corrective power over the hasty and ill-considered legislation inimical to the sound, legitimate and permanent interests of the industry;

(d) By our own voluntary effort, to justify a liberal expenditure on the plans of the various departments of the government for the development of the mineral resources of the country, and of the industries founded thereon, and to urge with all our weight and influence, and by all possible co-operation with the organization of other industries, the further prosecution of this governmental work along further and more adequate lines.

At this time, when reconstruction problems press

upon us, when the mineral wealth of the country eagerly beckons us to its adequate development as the surest and quickest road to that permanent industrial success, proved to be possible by the results of the past four years of munitionment effort; at this time when American capital is eager for investment in Canadian standards of character, initiative and energy; at this time, when the combination of these two elements of Canadian industrial success waits on the direction and energy of the Canadian mining institute, it is essential; it is imperative; it is the patriotic duty of the hour for us to see that the Canadian mining institute rise to its opportunity and speak for the mining industry in this country as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and as the United Farmers are speaking for their respective industries.

Our first consideration and duty is to convince the public that mining is one of our principal industries, on a par with agriculture and manufacturing, in fact that these three great industries are the basic pillars of our national industrial development.

CASEY MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE, LTD.

A contract for 200 feet of cross-cutting has been let on the property of the Casey Mountain property in the township of Casey, the working having been started recently.

According to official advice, the main shaft has reached a depth of 425 feet. During the course of driving the shaft a layer of diabase 320 feet in thickness was cut, instead of 270 feet as previously reported. Underlying the diabase is a layer of conglomerate ranging from 110 to 125 feet in thickness. Keewatin formation underlies the conglomerate. It is now proposed to carry out extensive lateral operations in the conglomerate formation.

The shaft was put down part of the distance on a strong fissure, which dipped out of the shaft, and which will be opened up in the present cross-cut. It is learned officially that commercial silver values were encountered during the course of work in the overlying diabase, average values of about thirty ounces, or some \$30 to the ton being obtained at one point over a width of about ten feet.

The Casey-Mountain Mining Company, Ltd., with head office in Toronto, is the holding company, while the Casey-Mountain Syndicate, composed of interests in Regina, Sask., is the operating syndicate. Mr. R. G. Williamson is manager of the mine.

The mining plant on the property consists, in part, of a five-drill compressor, two boilers being 45 and 90 h.p. respectively, and a 6 x 8 hoist. The property consists of a group of claims comprising about 240 acres, and is situated about two miles from the rich Casey-Cobalt mine. A force of about ten men are engaged.

Not only is the geological structure at the Casey Mountain very similar to that found at the Casey mine, but is also very similar to that occurring in the most productive area of the Cobalt camp. Success would open a large prospective field, and one that should appeal to the larger mining companies, by reason of the fact that prospecting is made difficult owing to deep mining being necessary. It has often been said by leading mining engineers and geologists that the best place to look for new mines is in the neighborhood of proven mines. The Casey township area presents ample opportunity for putting the thought into actual practice.