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AUG 8 - 1935

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MAR 13 1936

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

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5/1/36
632 - Eagle District

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FOREWORD:

In attempting to write the story of mining development in the Fortymile and Eagle district I believe the best plan would be to say a few words by way of introduction, commencing with the early day discoveries on the various rivers and streams of the Upper Yukon, showing something of the gradual migration of the early prospectors from the coast point of southeastern Alaska over the Chilkoot Pass and down the various lakes and streams that form the Yukon river, and following along that river briefly mentioning the places where placer gold was found and mined by these early argonauts along the river bars of the Upper Yukon river at Cassiar, Indian River and Hootilinquah the principle places. Then venturing up the side streams, Sixty-mile, Seventymile, and Fortymile rivers and continuing down stream to Circle and the Birch Creek diggings, commencing at Fortymile Y.T. where the main Fortymile river empties in the Yukon river and going up the Fortymile. We will now consider the Fortymile river its various forks and streams that feed into the river from the view point of the prospector and miner.

MR-60-2

SYNOPSIS AND HISTORY OF EARLY DAY MINING AND PROSPECTING ON THE
FORTYMILE RIVER AND ITS BARS AND LOW BENCHES

From an acquaintance with many of the early day prospectors and miners I gained the information that as early as the year 1882 there was some few prospectors ventured up the Fortymile river and for many years following prospectors in increasing numbers went into the section of the country. Prospecting and mining in those early times was confined to the river channel and low bars when the water in the river was low enough to permit, also the low benches came in for some attention commencing at the mouth of the Fortymile river where it flows into the Yukon at Fortymile Y. T. continuing up stream placer gold was found practically every mile along the main Fortymile river to where the North and South Fork join, and up the South Fork and Mosquito Fork to a place now known as the Ingle Creek Basin approximately one hundred and seven miles from Fortymile Y.T.

The method employed by these early argonauts was in harmony and in keeping with the times and conditions prevailing in a primitive country. The pick and shovel, gold pan, rocker, and longtom was the usual equipment acquired in some instances where benches came in for attention a few sluice boxes, a ditch or flume taking water from a near by stream was a more substantial undertaking.

During the best years and until the discovery of the Klondike it is estimated that from two to three hundred men were engaged in mining along the main Fortymile and South Fork branches as far up as Chicken Creek.

I will briefly mention the places where placer gold was found in paying quantities and the distance up the river from Fortymile Y.T. Clinton Creek Riffles 5, Sourdough Island 7, The Canyon 11, Bear Creek 12, Log Cabin Bars 15, Matheson Creek Bar 17, Boundary and Sam Patch 23, Moose Creek Bars and Riffles 27, Claghorn Bars and Riffles 30, Discovery Bar 33, Smith Creek Riffles 34, Dead Man Riffles 35, Green Island Bar 37, French Hoe Bar 37, Bonanza Bar and Bench 38, Jew Bar 39, Nugget Bar 39, Fly Point 40, Twin Creek Bars 41, Steel Creek Bars 42, Maiden Bar and Benches 43, Flat Creek Bars 45, Five Mile Island Bars 46, Scourvey Bar 47, Montana Bars 48, O'Brien Creek Bars 49, Falls Bars 51, Wheelbarrow Bar 53, Carter's Bar 55, Indian Creek Bars 57, White Bluff Bar 59, Sourdough Bar 60, Long Bar 63, Hyde Bar 66, Wildcat Riffles 69, Butte Bar and Bench 73, Uhler Creek Bars and bench 76, Pump Bar 77, Cranston Bar 78, Chaska Bar 80, Troublesome Bar and Bench 84, Napoleon Bars and Bench 86, Corkscrew Riffles 87, Walker's Fork Bars 89, McRay Bars 92, Atwater Bars and Bench 95, Hellgate Riffles 96, Sterling Bar 97, Gibraltar Bar 98, Lost Chicken Bar 99, Ingle Creek Basin,¹⁰⁷ Taylor Creek Bars 114.

I will now give a brief mention of the so far known gold bearing creeks that flow into the Fortymile river commencing with Clinton Creek and proceeding on up the river to where the North and South Fork join and thence up the South Fork to Mosquito Fork to Ingle Basin; Clinton Creek, putting into the Fortymile on the left limit about five miles above Fortymile some gold found at various points on this creek but not sufficient

to pay.

Mickey Creek a little further up the river and on the right limit a little showing of gold found near its mouth but like Clinton Creek insufficient to be seriously considered as a likely creek for mining.

Bear Creek twelve miles up stream from Fortymile and flowing into the Fortymile from the right limit, this creek has been mined some in the past years with indifferent success, no big showing having ever been made, a few men are mining on this creek at the present time.

The Log Cabin Creek, left limit of the Fortymile about fifteen miles up the river, this creek has been mined some by a few men for many years nothing very rich has ever been found on Log Cabin Creek.

Brown and Matheson Creeks still further up the river and flowing into Fortymile from the right limit, prospected some in years past without encouraging results.

Boundary and Sam Patch and Glacier Creeks still further up the river and flowing in from the left limit, placer gold found on all these creeks at different locations but never in paying quantities.

Kt 60-30 Smith Creek pay found on this creek for at least two miles also along its benches but not regarded as rich, several men now working on this creek.

Kt 60-47 Canyon Creek flows into Fortymile from the right 60-155 limit about thirty seven miles up from Fortymile, Canyon Creek is quite a considerable stream, the main creek is perhaps twenty miles long exclusive of its branches, on the main Canyon Creek there is a well defined pay streak, this creek its entire length is not at all rich as regards the gold value to the yardage but I believe when all the factors both favorable and unfavorable are taken into

consideration that it may be found that this creek and some of its tributaries may be taken in on a plan or scheme or big scale operation and may be profitably mined. Depth of gravel runs from an average of six to eighteen feet to twenty feet to bedrock and for the most part it is unfrozen, in some places it may spread out to two hundred feet in width, there is a fair supply of water flowing in Canyon Creek most every summer and timber for fuel and mining uses is quite easily obtained nearly the entire length of the creek; ^{Kx 60-49} Woods and ^{Kx 60-114, 60-148} Camp Creeks tributaries of Canyon Creek, both are gold producers however the gold found at the upper end of Canyon Creek is low grade valued at the old price of gold from \$12 to \$14 per ounce. On Canyon Creek it appears that the further down the creek gold is found the higher grade it is; On Squaw Creek gold has been mined for a good many years and a considerable gold has been taken from that creek, it is a high grade gold and quite similar in appearance to Jack Wade Creek gold valued at the old price of gold at \$17 per ounce. Two or three men are now mining on Squaw Creek and its tributaries. Kx 60-48

Going about two miles up the Fortymile from the mouth of Canyon we come to another stream flowing into the river from the left limit called ^{Kx 60-110} Nugget Gulch, gold was discovered in Nugget Gulch at about the same time that Bonanza situated across the river from Nugget Gulch was being mined for about three claims length, this creek was mined many years ago and it was regarded as the richest creek for its length flowing into the Fortymile. Directly across the river from the mouth of Nugget Gulch is the ^{Kx 60-10} Bonanza Bar which according to the old mining history of the Fortymile river was a big producer for a number of years. Practically every mile of the main river to where the North and South Fork meet and form the main Fortymile and continuing up the South Fork and

Mosquito Fork for a distance of one hundred and fourteen miles placer gold in paying quantities has been found in the present river bed and the bars and low benches. And while in the years when the first discoveries were made 1882, very much gold has been recovered from the river bed, bars and low benches and while perhaps the richest spots have been found and mined there is yet in the opinion of the writer, much more gold than has heretofore been taken that may be recovered at a substantial profit by big scale mining and operation. The early miner working along the Fortymile and using the primitive methods of early times recovered as much as \$10,000.00 in gold for one seasons work.

KL 60-106 Twin Creek benches on left limit of river below Steel Creek gold discovered and good showing made on these benches some years ago, but now abandoned.

Steel Creek coming into the Fortymile River on the right limit, never prospected much and no encouragement except at and near its mouth, was mined years ago and rich pay taken out.

Continuing on up the river we come to Flat Creek, left limit, a little pay taken out near the mouth. KX 60-120

O'Brien Creek, flowing into the Fortymile from the left limit, some gold found at a number of places along this creek and along some of its tributaries but nothing like pay gravel except on several small streams that put into Dome Creek, on right limit a tributary of O'Brien Creek. KX 60-106 60-129

I will mention these streams by name, Little Miller KX 60-16 pay found for two claim lengths from mouth up.
Georgia Gulch; pay found two claim lengths from mouth up
Little Johnnie, good showing made at mouth;
Last chance, good showing made at mouth and on benches.

Resuming our imaginary journey up the Fortymile river we pass several small creeks putting in from the right and left

limit that came in for some prospecting many years ago with no encouragement to the prospectors. Passing up the South Fork we reach Butte Creek coming in on left limit, this creek has been mined some at or near the mouth, not rich.

^{KX 60-39}
Uhler Creek coming in on right limit a few miles up from Butte Creek, rich pay taken out at mouth and on benches near the mouth.

^{KX 60-81}
Next we come to Buckskin Creek flowing from the left limit, never much found on this creek, but on a small tributary called ^{KX 60-77} 45 Pup, up Buckskin Creek 15 miles, rich and extensive pay reported to have been found there during the summer of 1934. This 45 Pup heads back in a high range of mountains that are called the Buckskin range that appears to be highly mineralized and some day there may be some good quartz leads uncovered there.

^{KX 60-8-60-25}
Franklin Gulch a few miles up from Buckskin Creek, and flowing into South Fork from left limit, gold was discovered in this Gulch in 1884 and good pay found about three miles. The Gulch is now practically worked out but it was a big producer for quite a number of years.

<sup>KX 60-39
60-45</sup> Napoleon Creek six miles up river from Franklin Gulch and flowing into South Fork from right limit, gold discovered there in 1888 and rich pay for two claims lengths, now practically worked out.

Passing the mouth of Walker's Fork (that creek I will bring up later) and going on up the South Fork we reach the mouth of ^{KX 60-93} Dennison Fork, this Dennison Fork is quite a considerable stream and with its many tributaries drains a big area, a little prospecting done in that district years ago, but from its remoteness and difficulties in getting supplies and no great encouragement given to prospectors, that area and the area to the east and South called the Ladue country has been very much passed up and neglected by prospectors although everything in the way

geology and gravel indicates possibilities in the way of placer gold discoveries when cheaper and easier transportation facilities are available.

<sup>Kx 60-8
60-33
60-34
60-46
60-52
60-127
60-129</sup> Moving along the Mosquito Fork above the mouth of Dennison Fork we come to Lost Chicken Creek, in 1801 rich pay was found on this creek and on the high benches that lie between Lost Chicken and Chicken Creeks. Lost Chicken is a short creek not more than one mile in length, passing along we arrive at the mouth of Chicken Creek (putting into Mosquito Fork from the left limit) gold was discovered here in 1896. This creek and its two tributaries <sup>Kx 60-6
60-33</sup> Myers Fork and Stonehouse have produced a lot of gold since the time of discovery but I believe it holds much more wealth, and a careful examination of these creeks and nearby streams and the valleys of the Mosquito Fork from the mouth of the Sennison Fork to Ingle Basin, a distance of six miles might disclose attractive possibilities as a dredge proposition. Several excellent veins of lignite coal ^{Kx 60-83} are found on Chicken Creek and from tests made I believe this would answer the question of fuel supply insofar as dredge operations might be concerned. Depth of muck and gravel to bedrock will run from ten to thirty feet perhaps an average of twenty feet, in most places the gravel is frozen. Water for thawing can be obtained at low cost and considering the whole matter of dredging possibilities in the Chicken Creek area I believe it would justify serious investigation and study.

^{Kx 60-33} I will now take up Jack Wade Creek, gold was discovered on Jack Wade Creek in 1899 and for two years following the time of the discovery this creek was a steady and consistent producer. I estimate that one and one half million dollars in placer gold was taken from Jack Wade Creek in the years 1899 to 1908 and every year since time of discovery down to present time some gold has been recovered. Pay streak extended along the creek for about

eight miles the richest section being midway between the ends. Pay lies in the present valley of the creeks and on the nearby benches. Gold is nearly all coarse and nuggets are found frequently ranging in weight from a penny weight to many ounces, the largest ever found on this creek was valued at a little more than \$1,100. at the old price of gold. From five to twenty feet of gravel and muck overlay bedrock in the creek valley, on some of the benches there may be spots where there is thirty feet overlaying bedrock. The gravel is well worn and does not average large in size. Water supply an average summer just fair, timber for fuel and mining purposes scarce and expensive to obtain.

Kx 60-78

Will say a few words descriptive of the North Fork of the Fortymile river, this river with innumerable branches drains a big area. The main river has been prospected some in years past and gold in paying quantities has been found on some of its bars. No very rich showing has been made however. On some of its tributaries namely Joe Wilson, Confederate, Gold Run, Montana, Hutohaisson, Fish Creek, Champion and Alleghney Creeks some pay has been found but so far it must be classed as low grade and that section situated as it is where transportation cost are high and further an account of shortness of summer working season it has up to the present time come in for very little attention. Insofar as surface indications and geologic formation and water supply may be concerned everything looks favorable, that some good pay may yet be found and mined and also there are favorable prospects of lode mining developments in that district.

Kx 60-51 Walker's Fork and tributaries as gold producers.
 Kx 60-31 First comes Poker and Davis Creeks, these two streams only a few miles in length have their head in a high range near the international boundary in Canada and flow westwardly into Alaska and where these two streams join and continue take the name of Walker's Fork. Poker and Davis Creeks were discovered and mined and produced

a considerable gold years before the Klondike discovery, and in quite recent years rich pay was found in the benches of these creeks. Over the range and only a few miles distance in the Yukon Territory there are several old producers, namely, Glacier and ^{KX 60-113} Miller Creeks, and the upper reaches of the Sixtymile river, this district termed the Glacier district has been mined for forty years and has produced several millions. A conservative estimate of the gold produced on Miller Creek and the Upper Sixtymile river in the past ten years I would place at \$1,000,000.

⁶⁰⁻⁵¹ Upper Walker's Fork has been mined for many years first by open cut methods and later by dragging scraper and hydraulic and lastly by dredge. Late in August 1934 the Walkers Fork Gold Corporation put in operation on their property a modern type dredge which continued to operate until extreme cold weather suspended work. From reliable sources I have learned that the results obtained were most gratifying and exceeded the most hopeful expectations of the people who put their money in the venture. The Walkers Fork Corporation have considerable unworked ground extending down to ⁶⁰⁻²¹ Cherry Creek below the mouth of Cherry Creek and extending on down the creek nothing much in the way of pay has ever been found excepting in a few spots. A few miles below Cherry Creek and flowing in from the right limit we reach ^{KX 60-95} Twelvemile Creek. This creek flows parallel to Jack Wade Creek. The Twelvemile creek has been prospected to a considerable extent but without much encouragement to the prospectors.

A few miles down stream we come to ^{KX 60-109} Liberty Creek flowing in from the left limit, this creek and its several tributaries drain a considerable area some prospecting has been done on these several creeks, gold is found everywhere gravel is encountered but nothing like real pay has yet been uncovered. Although it is a very likely

locking section as regards placer gold deposits.

Continuing on down stream six miles we reach Jack Wade ⁶⁰⁻³³ Creek flowing in from right limit. This creek shows a continuous ~~my~~ streak for more than eight miles, gold was discovered on Jack Wade Creek in 1899, a fair estimate I would place the amount of gold taken from Jack Wade Creek in the past thirty-five years at one and one half million dollars and perhaps that much more not yet recovered. In the valley of the creek depth of muck and gravel to bedrock is from ten to twenty feet and about ten to thirty feet on the benches off the creek. Timber for fuel and for mining purposes scarce and water supply at times none too good.

History of Dredging Operations on the Fortymile River and on South Fork of same up to Present Time.

About 1907 a dredge known as the Davidson Brothers dredge was installed and put in operation at a point known as Sourdough Island about six miles up the Fortymile river from Forty Mile Y.T. for several years until 1912 this dredge continued in operation every summer until it reached the Canyon about eleven miles above Fortymile Y.T. where being unable to pass through or carry on on account of the terrific current and large rocks impeded further prospects, the owner of the dredge decided that the cost of taking the dredge apart, hauling and re-assembling same at some other likely location further up river would entail considerable expense and might not be justifiable, so dredge was practically abandoned. However from several men who worked on the dredge during the years of its operation I gained information that the work was carried on at a substantial profit of its owners.

The same year that the Davidson Dredge was put in operation another dredge, a small one, was put in operation on the Fortymile river at the International Boundary 23 miles above.

Fortymile, working upstream for several summers until it reached Moose Creek about three miles from the starting point. This dredge while working in good ground was not a financial success. The reason of its failure was faulty construction, unable to move much ~~garbage~~ and its inability to save much of the gold from gravels worked.

Still another dredge was put in action about the same time at ^{Kx 60-96} Pump Bar 85 miles on the South Fork of the Fortymile river about 85 miles from Fortymile Y.F. and four miles below Franklin. This dredge was a dipper type dredge and had formerly been used dredging sands and clearing a channel at the delta of the Fraser River in British Columbia and was entirely unsuited for work as a gold dredge to work in heavy gravels and bedrock, only a few days trial was sufficient to prove that it was not, and could ever be made to work satisfactorily and make pay, therefore it was a failure.

In the spring of 1910, an Australian type dredge built by the Riedon Iron Works of San Francisco was moved to the location where the dipper type dredge had failed and was put to work, this Australian type dredge was continued in operation each summer until fall of 1914, and had worked upstream four miles reaching a point one half mile below ^{Kx 60-1, 60-25} Franklin Gulch where it was put into winter quarters, its manager going off to war in which he sustained injuries that caused him to be invalided home, so the dredge was not again put in operation for seven or eight years and in this time had changed ownership. Starting up under new management with no preparations having been made in advance to having wood cut and delivered to dredge and no repairs made to dredge or supplies etc. secured in advance, meaning that in attempting to operate dredge was continually breaking down and losing fourth of the valuable time being idle, while necessary repairs were being

made. One summers work under these adverse conditions discouraged its owners from making any further attempt to operate dredge and while the ground worked over contained good pay, and good yardage, lack of preparation and neglecting to take advantage of things made operation too expensive.

Another Australian type bucket dredge built by the Risdon Company was put in operation on upper Walker's Fork in 1909 and operated there for several years meeting with fair success but later it was taken apart and moved and rebuilt and put in operation in Miller Creek, Yukon Territory, where it continued to operate with success each summer.

Kx 60-124

Late in August 1934 the Walker's Fork Gold Corporation (H.D. Corden of Seattle, Washington,) put in operation on their property on upper Walker's Fork a new Dredge of modern type and construction, this dredge continued working until cold weather in November made digging impossible.

From information that I have received from reliable sources I learned that the dredge work was a complete success and results obtained as regards gold recovery was far beyond the most hopeful expectations of the management.

HISTORY OF THE PLACER GOLD MINING IN THE EAGLE MINING DISTRICT

In this story of mining in the Eagle Mining District we'll include the several gold producing creeks adjacent to Eagle, the Seventymile River and its various gold producing tributaries and Fourth of July Creek, a creek fifty miles below Eagle.

KX 60-108
Boundary Creek; the early day prospectors discovered gold on Boundary creek in 1891, this stream flows into the Yukon River at the International boundary 13 miles above Eagle. Attempts at various times have been made to mine Boundary Creek, but each time the miners have given it up on account of the fact that while pay appears along this creek for ten miles the pay found was not rich enough to offset the handicap of large boulders and heavy wash that would have to be moved to reach bedrock by ordinary mining methods. Gold taken from this creek is coarse and high grade sold at \$18 per ounce at the old price.

KX 60-17
 60-26
 60-54
American Creek; this creek flows into Mission Creek that empties into the Yukon River from the left limit and just below the town of Eagle. Pay found on this creek and worked for a distance of eight miles. The first mining on American Creek and its tributaries dated back to 1891, for the first fifteen years a considerable gold was taken from this creek and every year since that time some gold has been recovered, the gold is coarse and high grade. On some of the benches along American Creek from the canyon eight miles above Eagle to head of creek the valleys of the creek is narrow and with steep bluffs in many places. Much gold may yet be recovered on this upper section by hydraulic methods of mining.

The lower section which included the first seven miles above Eagle offers possibilities for successful dredging operations for the reason that in this seven miles the valleys of the creek are wide with a deposit of from fifteen to forty feet of gravel overlying bedrock. In prospecting heretofore some of this section, coarse gold has been found and a drill test might disclose values sufficient to justify installation of a dredge. Gravel is mostly thawed and there is yardage large enough to keep a dredge operating for many years. A fine vein of bituminous coal is close at hand so that the fuel problem could be easily solved.

KX 60-100 Alder Gulch; this stream flows into American Creek from the left limit thirteen miles upstream from its mouth. Gold was found on Alder Gulch in 1891. Alder Gulch a very narrow valley and pay streak well confined for about one half mile up from the mouth of the stream, rich pay was found and mined out in a few years.

KX 60-54 Discovery Fork of American creek; this stream flows into American Creek from right limit ten miles up from its mouth. Pay found on Discovery Fork in 1891 and extended upstream for one and a half miles. Some very rich ground in first mile up. Creek now practically worked out.

KX 60-101 Mission Creek; this stream flows into the Yukon River from the left limit just below the town of Eagle. Mission Creek, from its head is about 35 miles long and has many feeders, Mission Creek and its tributaries prospected some in early days and some coarse gold found in many places but in no place sufficiently rich to justify mining with the exception that on Wolf Creek, a stream that flows into Mission Creek from right limit five miles up from its mouth, pay was found and creek mined for about one mile. Nothing rich ever found on this creek.

SEVENTYMILE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

The Seventymile River is about 125 miles long from its extreme headwaters to where it flows into the Yukon from the left limit 20 miles below Eagle. This river while differing in many respects from the Fortymile river has one thing in common placer gold has been found and mined on many of its bars and benches from its mouth upstream for a distance of 75 miles.

Principal gold producers are ^{Kx 60-3-4} Flum Creek, ^{Kx 60-70} Alder, ⁶¹⁻⁷⁵ Nugget, ^{Kx 60-80} Barney, ⁶⁰⁻⁹⁴ Brokenneck Creek and ⁶⁹⁻⁹⁷ Crooked and Fork Creeks. These creeks were discovered and mined some as early as 1892 and every year since and although no Eldorado was found these creeks and the main river have in aggregate produced considerable gold in the past forty years and will produce considerable more before they are completely worked out.

The lower valleys of the Seventymile River from the "FALL" to mouth of river approximately thirty miles distance ideal for dredge operations provided of course values are found sufficient to warrant its intallation and operations. That matter up to this time has never been ascertained. The valley of the river is wide along the thirty miles stretch and well wooded. Depth of gravel overlaying bedrock from 15 to 30 feet and mostly thawed, drill testing this ground I believe would be the only practical way of determining its value and some day I expect that will be undertaken. Plenty of wood or fuel and timber for mining purposes near at hand also lignite coal appears at a number of places.

Fourth of July Creek; this creek is a tributary of Michigan Creek that flows into the Yukon from the left limit

fifty miles below Eagle. From a point about ten miles up and extending upstream one and one half miles, gold in paying quantities was found in 1894 and every year since that time the creek and benches in this one and one half mile area has been mined by open cut dragline scraper and lastly by hydraulic, creeks along the Seventymile River, in a conglomerate formation two miles wide, that lies about parallel to the Yukon River and has been traced by the writer from a point twenty miles above Eagle to Birch Creek west to Circle a distance of nearly two hundred miles. It appears that every stream that cuts through this conglomerate gravel formation shows some gold, in the conglomerate some rich spots have been found. The writer believes that this may be a continuation of the famous "White Channel" of the Klondike district.

WATER SUPPLY AND POWER SITES

During the summer of 1910 and 1911 the United States Geological Survey conducted an investigation of the water supply of many creeks in the Fortymile district, also at several points on the Fortymile river. I have personal knowledge that his work of water gauging was carefully and conscientiously done by the gaugers and their report I would trust as accurate and reliable. I suppose that by making application to the Geological Survey at Washington D.C. data may be secured as regards the run-off of water of the river and various creeks during the years mentioned and I believe it would be a fair basis of calculation as to water supply that may be expected. From personal observation extending over a period of thirty-five years I can say that even in what is termed a dry summer the volume of water flowing in the main Forty mile would furnish abundant power if any plan was worked out for its use in any scheme of hydro-electric power plan to furnish power to operate dredges. There are several excellent locations for power sites on the main Forty mile below Steel Creek, the Falls ten miles above Steel Creek and Hyde's Bar Twenty miles above Steel Creek, I believe after giving due consideration to these several locations it will be found that the Falls offer the greater advantages being more central in location, the amount of power line constructed to where power might be used would be considerably lessened over the other two locations mentioned.

POSSIBILITIES FOR SUCCESSFUL DREDGE MINING ON THE FORTYMILE RIVER.

While what is termed the "lower river" Steel Creek to Fortymile Y.T., prospecting and mining in the past has disclosed many rich spots on that part of the river. I believe that, that part of the river from Steel Creek to Chicken will be found to offer the best opportunities for successful dredge operations.

t This completes the write up of the Fortymile and Eagle mining districts as regards placer mining of the past and present. The writer has endeavored to present matters in a truthful and understandable way and if he has succeeded in so doing even in a modest degree he will feel that he has been fully recompensed for the efforts made.

 What of the future? The writer is firmly of the opinion that the whole of the Fortymile and Eagle mining districts are worthy of serious consideration and investigation as to the possibilities it offers for successful gold dredging. If work is carried along on a large scale by modern machinery and methods, due consideration should be given to every factor, both favorable and unfavorable, if that is done I have not the least doubt as to the future as regards successful gold dredging in many locations in the Fortymile and Eagle districts.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John B. Powers
Senator Fourth Division

JBP:H