

GIVE ADVANCED FIGURES
ON THIS YEAR'S MINING

(Continued from page 3.)

In 1920 there were 17 gold dredges operated in the Seward Peninsula, 2 in the Iditarod and Fairbanks districts, and 1 in the Mount McKinley (McGrath) district. Improvements are being made in the Cache Creek dredge, in the Iktina district, and this will probably be operated next year. Plans are also being made for installing two dredges in the Innoko district, and for the exploitation of other dredging ground in the Kuskokwim region. Owing to the present high operating costs most dredging companies will consider only placers whose gold content is 75 cents or more to the cubic yard. The average recovery of the dredges in Seward Peninsula in 1919 was only 52 cents to the cubic yard, and the extensive reserves of dredging ground in the Peninsula are consequently now attracting little attention.

Estimated Value of Placer Gold Mined
in Yukon Districts in 1919 and 1920

Circle	\$135,000	\$50,000
Fairbanks	730,000	500,000
Fortymile	41,000	40,000
Hot Springs	100,000	45,000
Iditarod	725,000	300,000
Innoko	140,000	100,000
Koyukuk	110,000	60,000
Marshall	100,000	50,000
Ruby	165,000	75,000
Tolovana	525,000	200,000
All others	139,000	75,000

\$2,910,000 \$1,725,000

Gold Lode Mining

It is estimated that 15 gold lode mines and 5 prospects were operated in Alaska in 1920, producing about 3,270,000 tons of ore, from which \$1,360,000 worth of gold and 106,000 ounces of silver were recovered. The output in 1919 was 3,262,573 tons of ore, containing gold to the value of \$4,392,237 and 108,691 ounces of silver. Seven of the gold mines operated in 1920 were in the southeastern Alaska, 5 in the Willow Creek district, 2 at Fairbanks, and 1 in the Copper River region. The prospects, which made only a very small output, are in Kenai and Seward peninsulas and in the Fairbanks district. The developments and promising discoveries made in the upper Kuskokwim and Sitka districts, as well as the preparation for larger operations in the Willow Creek district, have been noted above. Two small lode mines and several prospects produced a little gold in the Fairbanks district in 1920. Most of the owners of auriferous lodes in this district have deferred all development work until completion of the railroad lowers operating costs.

COPPER

Eight copper mines were in operation in Alaska in 1920 and produced about 330,000 tons of ore, from which 71,000,000 pounds of copper, 710,000 ounces of silver, and \$12,000 worth of gold were recovered. This brings the total copper production of Alaska dur-

ing 20 years of mining up to 616,000,000 pounds, but much more than half of this is the output of the last decade. In 1920, as in past years, the only mines that made a large output of copper were those controlled by the Kennecott Copper Corporation, one on Prince William Sound, and three in the Kotsina-Chitina district.

The Rush & Brown was the only copper mine operated in the Ketchikan district during 1920, though some copper was recovered from the platinum and palladium ores of the Salt Chuck mine. Developments were continued on copper-gold property on William Henry Bay, in the Skagway district. On Prince William Sound the output of the Beatson-Bonanza overshadowed all other operations. At the adjacent Girdwood mine much work was done and preparations were made to install a mill. Systematic development of the Rhea Cove copper property was continued during a part of the summer. The Schlosser mine, on Fidalgo Bay, was operated on about the same scale as in the past, and some copper was produced in the course of work at the adjacent McIntosh mine. Except for some prospecting and assessment work there were no other copper developments on Prince William Sound. In the Kotsina-Chitina district some work was done on a number of copper properties, but the only productive mining was that at the Kennecott group of mines. Some new deposits of copper ore were discovered in 1920 in the region tributary to the Government railroad, but there were no important developments.

Miscellaneous Metals

In 1920 Alaska mines produced about 887,000 ounces of silver, in 1919, 488,034 ounces. The lead production increased from 564 in 1919 to about 880 tons in 1920. The increased output of silver was largely won from the copper ores, but this increase like the increase in the production of lead, was in part won from galena ores mined in a small way at several localities. The largest shipment of galena ore was made by a small mine in the Kantishna district.

About 31 tons of stream tin concentrates were mined in Alaska in 1920, compared with 86 tons in 1919. Most of this tin was mined in the York district, at the west end of Seward Peninsula, where one dredge and several small operators were working on placer tin deposits. Several tons of stream tin were also recovered from gold-placer mining operations in the Hot Springs and Ruby districts, but this was not shipped. A total of 35 tons of stream tin was shipped from Alaska in 1920, but a considerable part of this was mined in previous years.

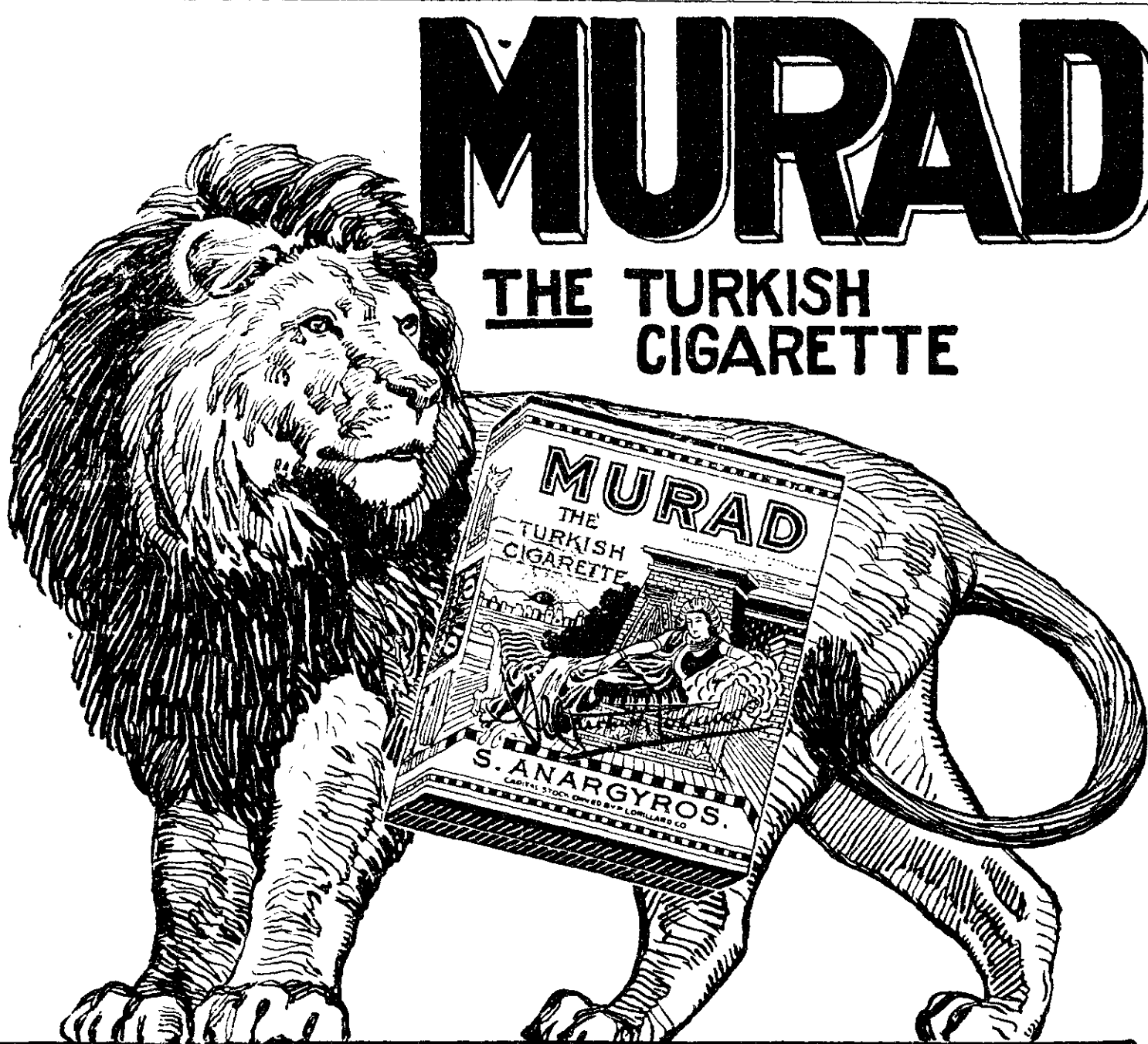
The gold placers of the southeastern part of Seward Peninsula, from the Christochina (Slate Creek) district, and from some other districts, continued to yield some platinum in 1920. The Salt Chuck lode mine, in the Ketchikan district, also continued to produce platinum and palladium, as well as copper, in 1920.

Work was continued at the Parks quicksilver mine, on lower Kuskokwim River, in 1920, and some cinnabar ore was produced. A small shipment of sennabar ore was also made from a prospect in the same district.

Coal and Oil

In addition to the prospecting of high-grade coal in the Matanuska coal field by the Navy Department, noted above, coal mining was continued in this field by the Alaskan Engineering Commission on about the same scale as in previous years, to obtain fuel for the railroad and the nearby towns. Much underground work was done by the Bering River Coal Company, in the western part of the Bering River field, but no coal was produced except for use at the mine. The Alaska Coal and Petroleum Company also continue underground explorations in the eastern part of the field.

The completion of the railroad between Fairbanks and Healy Creek (except for the Tanana River bridge) early in 1920 made the Nenana coal accessible, but the temporary bridge at Nenana River was washed out by a flood, and the coal was carried across the river by aerial tram. During 1920, coal was mined in the Nenana field at the Burns and Calderhead mines, operated under temporary permits. A lease was granted to the Healy River Coal Mining Co. in the same field.



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Lignitic coal was also mined on a small scale in the Cook Inlet region and in other parts of Alaska. A coal land lease was granted in the Cook Inlet field. The coal production in 1920 was about 68,000 tons; that in 1919 was 60,674 tons.

The Chukot Oil Co. continued to produce and refine petroleum in the Katalla field and brought in two new wells.

MUSICAL CLUBS COMPLETE
SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY TOUR

(Continued from Page 2)

weather '19. Hulpfeld's Orchestra will furnish the music for dancing.

Return Via Fall River

The return to Boston will be made via the Fall River Line leaving New York the afternoon of January second at five o'clock. Boston will be reached the next morning in time for classes.

The patronesses for the Cranford concert included:

Mrs. Harvey N. Fiske, Mrs. Philip W. Hall, Mrs. Charles Hansel, Mrs. Marcia P. Furman, Mrs. F. A. Kinch, Miss Alice Lakey, Mrs. George C. Moon, Mrs. Robert Marshall, Mrs. Chas. C. Ventres, Mrs. Frederick A. Fay, Mrs. N. K. Thompson, Mrs. William Roberts, Mrs. Spencer Damon, Mrs. E. E. Heston, Mrs. Edwin G. Woodling, Mrs. Henry W. Whipple, Mrs. Douglas Haig.

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