

25th November, 1943.

G. G. Hay, Esq.,  
61, Moorgate,  
London, E.C. 2,  
England.

Dear Mr. Hay,

The results of the shaft prospecting in the Dredge No. 8 tailings have come to hand and a report can now be made on the subject.

In October of 1941 a test of the tailings was made with a Keystone drill to see if values could be found which would explain the large difference between the dredge recoveries and the values which the original drilling had indicated. Several holes were put down but none showed high value and the average was only a fraction of a cent per cubic yard. However, the tailings were all naturally thawed and a good core could not be obtained in the drill casing. For this reason the results were not considered satisfactory and it was decided to make a further test, at a later date, by means of shafts.

Four shafts were sunk in March and April of this year. More had been contemplated but considerable trouble was had in sinking the caissons, with water and with leakage around the joints of the caissons. Due to the heavy inflow of water more material was excavated than properly belonged to the volume of the caisson so that the shaft results are considered to be high. The true value of the ground is probably somewhere between the results of the drilling and the results of the shafts but probably more nearly the latter.

Two of the four shafts encountered some virgin gravel before reaching bedrock which indicated that the dredge had skipped bedrock there either because it was frozen or because she had been forced ahead by excessive mud and sand. This latter condition was the reason which made it necessary for us to lengthen the stacker and since doing so we have had no trouble from this source.

The results of the shaft prospecting is tabulated below:

Shaft Number	Depth in Feet	Cubic Yards Excavated	Value with Gold @ \$ 38.50	Value per Cubic Yard
1	22.0	13.3	46.3 £	3.48 £
2	23.0	13.6	561.1	41.25
3	23.0	12.6	39.7	3.15
4	25.0	14.7	64.0	4.35

Average value of shafts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4     13.06 £  
Average value of shafts Nos. 1, 3 and 4     3.66

The smaller average value is probably more nearly correct as we

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have no reason to suppose that much bedrock was skipped after the first two years of operation.

The results of both the drilling and the shaft work clearly indicated that the dredge has not made any excessive losses and certainly none which would explain the large difference between the theoretical and actual recoveries. It is very doubtful if the tailings can be redredged at a profit even tho they are naturally thawed. However, when the dredge returns upstream she should be turned into the tailings for one, or more, test runs as a final check, particularly in the area which was covered by the first two years of her operations.

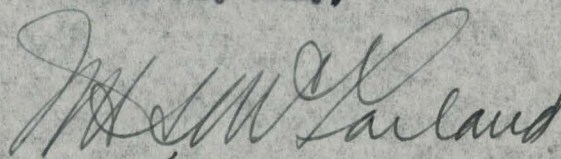
In the first four years of operation Dredge No. 8 encountered a good deal of clay which could not be washed. Panning did not indicate that it carried any values of consequence and no changes were made in the gold saving equipment - in fact we did not know of any satisfactory method for recovering gold from clay at a reasonable cost. When exposed to air for a number of years this clay becomes weathered and can be washed fairly well. We decided to wash some of this clay to get a check on the pannings as to its value. Two tests were made on the clay which was exposed on the top of the tailings and quite a bit of gold was recovered. The results were as follows:

<u>Test No.</u>	<u>Cubic Yards Sluiced (Loose)</u>	<u>Value with Gold @ \$38.50</u>	<u>Cents per Cubic Yard</u>
1	8	126.42 ¢	15.80
2	8	219.52	27.44

The above results may seem fairly high but when they are distributed over the whole depth it does not have a very great effect on the overall value.

To sum up, the failure of the dredge to recover the values indicated by the drilling, must be accounted for by the failure of the drill holes to strike a proper proportion of the worked out ground in the area and over a number of years this discrepancy will be ironed out.

Yours very truly,



W. H. S. McFarland.

REPORT ON SHAFTS SUNK IN DREDGE No. 8 TAILINGS

In October, 1941, the tailings behind Dredge No. 8, on Sulphur Creek, were prospected with a drill to determine if the dredge had excessive losses in gold recovery. Although the results were definitely negative, there remained some doubt as to the conclusiveness of the test because results obtained when drilling in tailings or very loose material are not always reliable. It was decided, therefore, to make an additional check with shafts from which sufficient material could be extracted and washed to give dependable information. The shafts were sunk last Spring in late March and early April. At that time it was impossible to sluice the dirt, owing to lack of water, and the dumps were left until Fall, when both water and men were available for the work. The sluicing was recently completed.

In all, four shafts were sunk: two in the area dug by the dredge in 1941; one in the area which was dredged in 1940, and the fourth where the dredge dug in 1939. In every case they were placed off but near the coarse stacked tailings ridges to avoid excessive and unnecessary depth. Telescoping steel caissons with diameters ranging from 4'- 8" at top to 3'- 8" at bottom were used. The work was done without great difficulty or incident, although it was rather slow and arduous, especially the first shaft where the ground was exceedingly soft and runny, due to the large quantity of ground water. Naturally, under these conditions considerable excess material was extracted but, since most of the inflow came from the upper levels where panning indicated no values, it had little effect on the final prospect results. No bottom inflow occurred after reaching solid or virgin ground.

All of the shafts entered solid ground below the depth to which the dredge had dug and were continued until no gold showed in panning. Shafts Nos. 1 and 3 entered solid bedrock immediately below the dredged material but in Shafts Nos. 2 and 4 virgin gravel amounting to 5.5 and 2.5 feet, respectively, was found overlying bedrock. Scout panning was done as each shaft was sunk to allocate in a general way the position of values in relation to depth and formation, which, together with a description of ground character, the various horizons are as follows:-

SHAFT NO. 1:

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Pay</u>
0 - 5.5'	Muck deposited in filtering of Sulphur Creek water.	
5.5' - 18.5'	Fine sand and silt which had passed through the dredge.	No gold found in 10 pans.
18.5' - 22.0'	Virgin bedrock - decomposed green, scaley schist.	One fine color found in 4 pans.

SHAFT NO. 2:

0' - 4.0'	Muck deposited after dredging.	
4.0' - 12.5'	Fine dredge sand and silt.	No values found in panning.
12.5' - 15.5'	Fine dredge sand and silt and virgin yellow clay with embedded coarse gravel. The virgin ground was struck at 12.5' at upstream side of shaft, sloped to 15.5' at center of shaft where it levelled off.	35 to 60 very fine colors per pan in clay.

SHAFT NO. 2 - cont'd.:

15.5' - 18.0'	Fairly clean - medium sized gravel.	15 to 20 fine colors per pan.
18.0' - 21.0'	Muddy gravel which appeared very much like old drift works.	5 to 6 colors per pan.
21.0' - 23.0'	Bedrock - green, yellow scaley schist.	15 to 20 colors per pan.

SHAFT NO. 3:

0' - 4.0'	Muck deposited after dredging.	
4.0' - 20.5'	Fine dredge sand and silt.	No colors found in 10 pans.
20.5' - 23.0'	Bedrock - coarse, green, slabby schist.	No colors found in more than 5 pans.

SHAFT NO. 4:

0' - 4.0'	Muck deposited after dredging.	
4.0' - 21.5'	Fine dredge sand and silt.	No gold found in 5 pans.
21.5' - 24.0'	Virgin medium gravel with a small amount of yellow clay.	6 to 8 medium colors per pan.
24.0' - 25.0'	Bedrock - green, decomposed, scaley schist .	No gold found below 24.0'

During the spring thaw, the ground about the collars of the shafts settled and caved, carrying in portions of the dumps. This had little bearing on the results, except in Shaft No. 4, where, unfortunately, the gravel and bedrock had been deposited near the shaft. No adjustment has been made for this, however, as there was no way to determine the exact amount lost.

The dumps were measured twice, - shortly after the shafts were completed and at the time of sluicing. A disparity between measurements was caused by the dumps being frozen and containing many voids when first measured and having settled with a certain slough loss before the second measurement was taken.

The dumps were sluiced through ordinary sluice boxes with both longitudinal and transverse riffles. The total sluice length was 36 feet and the grade was one inch to the foot. The dirt washed very well, as the clay had slacked completely during the summer. Cleanups were made after each dump was finished.

In the area where the shafts were located the coarse dredge tailings were capped with clay which had passed through the dredge screen unwashed and out the stacker in large chunks. With the equipment convenient for doing it, it was decided to make two tests at separate places to find out if the clay contained values. The dirt was sluiced in the same manner as the shaft dumps. The excavation at each place measured 8 cubic yards but the dirt was in large chunks and contained many voids so that if compressed would represent an original ground in situ volume of about 5 and 6 cubic yards for Test No. 1 and Test No. 2, respectively. On the whole, the clay had disintegrated so that it

washed very well, except at Test No. 2, where some of it was fairly compact and about 10% passed through the sluice in small balls about the size of peas. This probably caused a small gold loss but not enough to have an appreciable effect on the results of the test.

The following tabulation summarizes the information derived from the shafts and the tailings tests.

<u>SHAFTS</u>				
	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>	<u>No. 3</u>	<u>No. 4</u>
Top Muck	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Dredge Sand	13.0	11.5	16.5	17.5
Virgin Gravel		5.5		2.5
Virgin Bedrock	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.0
Total Depth	22.0	23.0	23.0	25.0
Total Dirt removed, cu. yds.	13.3	13.6	12.6	14.7
Muck	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Dredged and virgin material	9.8	10.3	9.3	11.4
Dirt sluiced (including muck)	8.0	10.5	5.0	10.0
Weight of gold recovered (Mgs.)	470	5725	405	653
Value in cents with Au at \$38.50	46.3	561.1	39.7	64.0
Value per cu.yd. D.& V. material	4.74	54.47	4.27	5.62
Value per cu.yd. dirt sluiced	5.79	53.43	7.94	6.40
Value per sq. ft.	2.90	39.15	3.02	4.37

<u>TAILINGS TESTS</u>		
	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>
Dirt sluiced - Loose - cu. yds.	8	8
" " if compact "	5	6
Weight of gold recovered (Mgs.)	1290	2240
Value in ¢ with gold at \$38.50	126.42	219.52
Value per cu. yd. - Loose	15.80	27.44
Value per cu. yd. - If compact	25.28	36.59

Since the panning showed no values in the dredged material, it may be safely presumed that at least 90% of the values were contained in the bottom undredged ground. The value per square foot, as shown in the above tabulation, was based on uniformly distributed values. Therefore, by allocation of values and reduction of bottom area of shafts to conform with taper of caisson sections, the value per square foot and per cubic yard for the bottom undredged ground is as follows:

<u>VIRGIN UNDREDGED SECTION</u>				
	<u>Shaft No. 1</u>	<u>Shaft No. 2</u>	<u>Shaft No. 3</u>	<u>Shaft No. 4</u>
Value of gold recovered	41.7	505.0	35.7	57.6
Area in square feet	10.52	12.37	10.52	10.52
Depth in feet	3.5	7.5	2.5	3.5
Value per sq. foot	3.96	40.8	3.39	5.47
Value per cu. yard	30.6	146.9	36.6	42.2

The arithmetical average value per cubic yard for the undredged ground would, of course, be 64.1 cents. However, there is no justified reason for giving Shaft No. 2 an equal weight with the other three. It is definitely known that the condition found there does not represent one-quarter part of the

ground involved. When the dredge dug in that area it was, according to the dredgemaster, badly troubled with sand and, no doubt, failure to connect cuts resulted. This probably happened in few instances and it was only an act of circumstance that Shaft No. 2 should have been located on that very spot. The safe and logical procedure in evaluating the undredged ground is to disregard the shaft entirely with the presumption that its influence should become a safety factor in making the actual ground value equal to or better than that reflected in the figures. Shaft No. 4 also struck virgin ground above bedrock but is included, for its value is not far out of line with Shafts 1 and 3 and, moreover, it is probably a true representation of value and existing ground conditions surrounding it for the dredge had to skip bedrock in many places in that vicinity because of frozen ground. Therefore, the average value of pay bedrock, together with a small amount of gravel which was left by the dredge, as determined from Shafts Nos. 1, 3 and 4, is 36.5 cents per cubic yard or 4.27 cents per square foot.

The tests made for gold in the clay covering the tailings ridges showed much higher values than had been indicated by previous casual panning. The clay, if spread over the area from which it was dug, would probably give a depth of 3 feet in loose form. The average value for the two tests is 21.62 cents per cubic yard, which if spread to a thickness of 3 feet, would give a value of 2.40 cents per square foot. Combining this with the gold left in bedrock would give a total dredge loss of 6.67 cents per square foot.

The total area involved, that is where the clay condition existed when dredged and where the shafts indicate doubt as to the dredge digging an adequate depth of bedrock, covers most of the ground dug in 1938 and 1939 and about 2/3 and 1/3 of that dug in 1940 and 1941, respectively. The average width of the area is about 650 feet with a total length of 3,200 feet or roughly 2,000,000 square feet. The total value would, therefore, be \$133,400. If the muck, which has been deposited between the tailings ridges, were removed, and it could be done easily and cheaply, the average depth of the ground would be approximately 23 feet.

$$\frac{2,000,000 \times 23}{27} = 1,700,000 \text{ cubic yards}$$

$$\frac{\$133,400.}{1,700,000} = 7.9 \text{ cents, which is the value per cu. yd. left in the ground and in the tailings.}$$

The original estimated value of the ground and what the dredge recovered, as based on the proportion of full weight for 1938 and 1939, 2/3 weight for 1940 and 1/3 weight for 1941 area are as follows:-

	<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Recovery</u>	
1938	3 x 64.2 =	192.6	3 x 23.9 =	71.7
1939	3 x 31.3 =	93.9	3 x 29.2 =	87.6
1940	2 x 102.7 =	205.4	2 x 41.6 =	83.2
1941	1 x 108.3 =	108.3	1 x 56.9 =	56.9
		9)600.2		9)299.4
Average -		66.7 cents per cu.yd.		33.8 cents per cu.yd.

Of course, it is readily seen that the value of 7.9 cents left in the ground does not make up the discrepancy between the estimate and the recovery and also, the value of 7.9 cents per cubic yard would not be considered far out of line for the normal loss in ground having a recoverable value of 66.7 cents. But when the recovery is only 33.8 cents the 7.9 cents represents 23.4 percent of the recovered amount, or  $\frac{7.9}{41.7}$  or 19 percent of the total value of the ground, as determined by dredge recovery and remaining gold content.

At the time when Dredge No. 8 commenced operation, it was apparent and accepted that abnormally high dredge losses existed. The ground was inadequately thawed and many times it was necessary for the dredge to skip bedrock in order to avoid sustaining operational losses. It may be seen from the accompanying tabulation that the dredge spent 32.59% and 21.09% of its total time digging frost during the seasons 1938 and 1939. In well thawed ground the normal time spent digging seasonal frost is less than 10% of the total time; which means that during those years the dredge spent fully 15% of her time on frost which was mostly in gravel and bedrock.

The gold loss in the clay which passed through the dredge, although not thought to be nearly as high as actual, was also known and accepted. The character of the material was such that it could not be disintegrated or broken up by the ordinary washing system used on the dredges. Panning of the clay after it had passed through the dredge had failed to show values which warranted any change in washing plant design. In fact, no washing system has been developed which treats this type of material satisfactorily and even now, knowing the values contained in the clay, it is doubtful whether they are sufficient to consider any major revision or alteration in the design of the present washing plant, even in view of the fact that when the dredge returns upstream it will have to dig the same type of material for a distance of 2 miles.

In reviewing the results of the shafts and clay tests, there appears another possible explanation for dredge losses, particularly where it has failed to dig a sufficient depth of bedrock. There was a great similarity of appearance and texture between the clay and bedrock and this, in many instances, no doubt led to some confusion but, regardless of formation, the dredge is supposed to dig until values are exhausted. The bottom of pay or horizon to which the dredge digs is determined by panning of small samples of bedrock taken from the lips of the buckets. When no gold is found in two or three consecutive pans, it is ordinarily considered that the pay limit has been reached and, with an additional swing for good measure, the dredge proceeds to step ahead. It is customary practice and has been in force for many years. The results of the panning of bedrock, especially in Shafts 1 and 3, where only one fine color was found in 9 pans taken in ground presumed to have a value of 30 cents per cubic yard, is far from reassuring. The panning was done much more carefully than is usual on the dredges and yet it did not give even a remote indication of true ground value.

All this, of course, brings up the question of how much confidence should be placed in panning. The panners on the dredges are always hurried, for the information sought is wanted immediately. However, it is not a question of workmanship but more a question of the practical application of the fundamental principles of sampling.

Placer gold is generally classified as to size into 5 grades which are:-

Very fine	-	100 to 500	colors	to	a	cent
Fine	-	10 to 100	"	"	"	"
Medium	-	1 to 10	"	"	"	"
Coarse	-	1 to 10	cents	per	piece	
Nugget	-	any	piece	over	10	cents

The gold recovered from the shafts was fine and it would take on the average at least 20 colors to make a cent. Bedrock, then, with a value of 30 cents per cubic yard, would contain approximately 600 colors. A cubic yard of dirt, on the average, represents 120 filled pans but dredge panners rarely take more than half a pan, so it is fair to assume about 200 pans to the cubic yard. Now, from that it would appear that in ground going 30 cents per yard there should be 3 colors in every pan, providing there is no loss in the panning operation. But

such is not necessarily the case, for the gold is not uniformly distributed, especially in bedrock, which it can penetrate only through cracks or crevices. It is generally concentrated into spots or pockets which would have a very small volume compared to the whole. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to expect that in 30 cent ground fully 50% and possibly as high as 75% of the pans taken would show blanks. In gravel and on the top of bedrock where the gold is more disseminated much more reliable results should be obtained.

It is presumed that the pay limit to which the dredge should dig would have a maximum value of 4 cents per cubic yard, which would mean about 80 colors. If the gold were uniformly distributed, there would be a color in every 2 or 3 pans but, under existing conditions, it is entirely possible to find colors in only one pan in ten.

The fact that the old Yukon Gold Dredge tailings on Hunker Creek have produced so well in redredging may be due in some measure to inaccurate pay limit determination by panning. The bulk of the gold recovered in the recent dredging no doubt comes from bedrock as it is bright and clear with no evidence of having passed over the Yukon Gold riffles, which contained mercury. The depth of additional bedrock being dug averages about 2 to 3 feet and the total depth is about 21 or 22 feet. The value to date for the dredge tailings is about 20 cents, which, when applied to the bedrock, only, gives it a value of more than \$1.70 per cubic yard. It is reported that the Yukon Gold dredge, while in that area, had well thawed ground and good dredging conditions. Failure to dig ground of that value can only be laid to ignorance of its existence and panning to a great extent must bear that responsibility.

Additional testimony is the fact that the clay which had passed through Dredge No. 8 had been panned on several occasions without showing any appreciable value but when sluiced in quantity it produced a surprising amount of gold.

In conclusion it may be said that the shafts which were sunk primarily to check the results of previous drilling, show a much higher value than the drill holes but in no way account for the huge discrepancy between the estimated value of the ground and the actual gold content, nor did they show any excessively high dredge losses. They did, however, indicate that values may exist that would warrant redredging at least a part of the area.

The check drilling showed a value of 2.0 cents per cubic yard while the shafts together with the clay material gave a value of 7.9 cents. The drilling value may be too low and the shafts too high but it is reasonable to suppose that the true value would be very near the shaft figure because drilling results in soft ground are notoriously low. And the weight of the high valued shaft which was disregarded may even bring the ground value above 7.9 cents. At Hunker, where the dredge tailings are 20 cents, the drill holes only average 2.4 cents per cubic yard.

Owing to the frost encountered by the dredge in 1938 and 1939, it is probable that area dug during those years has a higher value than that of subsequent years. The upper line of check drill holes crosses the area dug in May and June 1940, and only Shaft No. 4 is within the 1938-39 area. Shaft No. 4 was the highest valued hole of the three, from which the average value was derived and since the 1938-39 area is more than half of the ground considered to be redredgable, it is probable that the recovery will exceed the estimated value.

All of the drill holes and shafts indicated that the ground was now well thawed but as mentioned above, only Shaft No. 4 was located in the area containing the greatest amount of bottom frost during the dredging.

The virgin gravel and pay bedrock found in Shaft No. 4, which it is presumed was left by the dredge because of its frozen condition, was thoroughly thawed below the depth of the shaft and it can be presumed that the same condition exists elsewhere. However, before final decision is made to redredge, it would be well to bar the ground for positive information.

The results of the shafts indicate that the dredge tailings contain values which at best are borderline. The only positive method of ascertaining their true value would be to make a test with the dredge on its return upstream. This could be done by having it enter the tailings near Shafts 1 and 2 and dig nothing but tailings for a considerable length of time, - a minimum of two weeks to a month. If the values do not warrant anything further the dredge could return to its regular course. If, on the other hand, sufficient values develop, a course could be laid out accordingly.

A second procedure is for the dredge on its return upstream along the right limit to widen out to include a portion of tailings until the upper end is reached, where it would turn downstream and dig the tailings of 1938. This course would allow the dredge to enter where the most favorable results would be expected and to continue downstream as far as the pay would warrant.

It is 1200 feet from the lower end of the redredgable area to where the dredge is now located and it would be an expensive undertaking to bring the dredge back to redredge the ground at present, especially when the value is so marginal.

AMN:EL

Dawson, Y. T.  
22-October-43

*Rolland  
Extra Strong*

THE YUKON CONSOLIDATED GOLD CORPN., LTD.

PERCENT TIME DIGGING FROST

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Season</u>
1938		45.98	42.78	31.85	35.21	20.42	27.55	33.65	32.59
1939		27.03	35.59	33.20	6.05	15.07	16.12	0.93	21.09
1940	32.29	22.85	18.33	3.76	19.49	0.83	0.0	0.0	10.94
1941	33.04	32.79	13.75	2.42	0.0	3.06	8.74	13.19	11.02
1942	59.00	18.25	0.0	4.47	5.43	2.53	0.27	0.0	6.72

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATE AND RECOVERY

	<u>1938</u>									<u>Season</u>		
	<u>May, June &amp; July</u>			<u>Aug. &amp; Sept.</u>			<u>Oct. &amp; Nov.</u>			<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>			
Est.	100,920	80.8	77.6	122,308	50.6	64.4	47,621	33.5	46.8	270,849	53.2	64.2
Rec.	25,513	20.3	19.8	50,196	20.6	24.7	33,018	23.2	26.8	108,728	21.3	23.9
Diff.	75,406	40.5	57.8	72,112	30.0	39.7	14,603	10.3	20.0	162,121	31.9	40.3
%	25.3	25.1	25.5	41.0	40.7	38.3	69.3	69.3	57.3	40.1	40.0	37.2
	<u>1939</u>									<u>Season</u>		
	<u>May &amp; June</u>			<u>July &amp; Aug.</u>			<u>Sept., Oct. &amp; Nov.</u>			<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>\$/S.F.</u>	<u>\$/C.Y.</u>			
Est.	44,350	19.3	28.0	52,579	17.3	31.8	84,478	26.1	33.0	181,407	21.1	31.3
Rec.	41,743	18.0	21.2	68,729	22.6	27.8	96,527	29.8	33.5	213,289	24.8	29.2
Diff.	2,607	1.3	6.8	+16,150	+5.3	4.0	+12,049	+3.7	+0.5	+31,882	+3.7	-2.1
%	94.1	93.3	75.7	130.7	130.6	87.4	114.3	114.2	101.5	117.6	118.1	93.3
	<u>1940</u>									<u>Season</u>		
Est.	88,514	35.4	43.9	223,832	66.9	119.6	350,956	87.8	136.4	663,302	67.4	102.7
Rec.	52,092	20.9	25.2	126,659	37.9	52.3	125,644	31.5	44.4	304,395	31.0	41.6
Diff.	36,422	14.5	18.7	97,173	29.0	67.3	225,312	56.3	92.0	358,907	36.4	61.1
%	58.9	59.0	57.4	56.6	56.6	43.7	35.8	35.9	32.6	45.9	46.0	40.5
	<u>1941</u>									<u>Season</u>		
Est.	240,515	94.7	122.1	366,574	112.8	149.7	135,166	51.3	55.5	742,255	88.1	108.3
Rec.	114,379	45.2	55.8	137,470	42.3	51.7	148,961	56.5	63.9	400,810	47.6	56.9
Diff.	126,136	49.5	66.3	229,104	70.5	98.0	13,795	5.2	8.4	341,445	40.5	51.4
%	47.6	47.7	45.7	37.5	37.5	34.5	110.2	110.1	115.1	54.0	54.0	52.5
	<u>1942</u>									<u>Season</u>		
Est.	104,725	36.1	48.0	119,066	39.3	40.8	159,194	43.8	51.2	382,985	40.0	46.6
Rec.	118,404	40.8	43.6	152,207	50.2	56.7	167,612	46.0	54.8	438,223	45.7	51.8
Diff.	13,679	+4.7	-4.4	33,141	10.9	15.9	8,418	2.2	3.6	+55,238	5.7	5.2
%	113.1	113.0	90.8	127.8	127.7	139.0	105.3	105.0	107.0	114.4	114.3	111.2
	<u>1938 to 1942 incl.</u>									<u>Season</u>		
										2,240,798	54.0	71.1
										1,465,445	35.3	42.2
										-775,353	18.7	28.9
										65.4	65.4	59.4

AMN:L

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