

YUKON'S GREAT SILVER TIDE STEADILY RISING

SENSATION IN IRELAND OVER PLAN

SPLIT IN DAIL EIREANN CABINET OVER RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

Up to the Assembly

DE VALERA ANNOUNCES THAT HE CANNOT RECOMMEND TREATY TO DAIL

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—A sensation followed the revelation of the split in the Dail Eireann cabinet over the ratification of the Anglo-Irish treaty...

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—Devalera has issued a statement that he could not recommend the peace treaty with Great Britain to the Dail Eireann...

Dail and Ulster Are Now in Doubt

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—The third session of the Dail Eireann cabinet ended Saturday. The members are divided on the peace question.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Ulster province will refuse to enter immediately into the Irish Free State, but the Unionist leaders are convinced of the advisability of joining later...

Lusitania Is Revenged by Paraguay

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A special cablegram to the Paris Journal reports that the commander of the submarine which sank the steamship Lusitania was hamstrung, whipped and drowned at sea...

Receiver Is Named For Tex Ricard

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A receiver has been appointed to take control of Tex Rickard's Madison Square Garden amusement prizes as the result of Frank C. Armstrong's suit...

Ever since the memorable day on July 10, 1919, that Louis Bouvette staked the Roulette, the discovery claim, on Keno Hill, the silver tide has been rising steadily in Yukon.

When Bouvette made his discovery, the Mayo District, of which Keno Hill is now the center, had but fifty recorded mineral claims. Today there are more than 1,500 claims recorded in the Mayo district...

A year ago the Yukon Gold was the only company engaged in quartz mining and exploration in the Mayo area. Since then two other large and well known American mining companies have entered the field...

Hard-rock miners, as well as capital, are entering the Mayo District, and the country gives promise of next season seeing such activity in real prospecting and development...

The two big companies entering the Mayo District during the year of 1921 were the Alaska Treadwell, at the head of which are F. W. Bradley and P. R. Bradley...

The Alaska Treadwell people secured during the last summer options on a large group of the most promising of Keno Hill claims. They

LODE A MILE LONG

McQuesten Slope Silver Vein Is a Mile Long and As Broad As a Sidewalk

The most notable strike on Keno Hill, center of the Yukon's greatest silver activity, made during 1921 was the finding of the lode on the west end or McQuesten slope of the hill. The vein starts at timber line and has been traced along the hillside through the deep moss and trees...

were obtained by Livingston Wernicke geologist and mining engineer of the company, who spent the entire summer in the Mayo area, and particularly on Keno Hill.

left on the dump until the next season. The Messrs. Bradley, of the Alaska Treadwell Company, are noted in the mining world not only for the connection with the big mine...

The Slate Creek Mining Company has taken options on many of the most promising properties on Keno Hill, and is doing development work

on several of the claims. On one of the claims, the Fisher, near the foot of Keno Hill, it has opened a vein four feet in width, carrying galena of high grade.

It is a notable feature of the Keno Hill situation that each season since the strike the camp has advanced steadily, new finds of silver being made on various sides of the hill as prospecting increases.

Staking has been extensive during the last year, and hundreds of claims have been added to the total, while practically not a mineral claim has been allowed to lapse in all the Mayo area since discovery of Keno Hill.

Notable discoveries in silver in other parts of Yukon have been stimulated by the Mayo and Keno finds, and especially on the Klotassin, where Duncan Michie and associates found ore giving assays as high as 200 ounces and some exceeding 300...

FOUR ARE TO RULE IN PACIFIC

FRANCE AND JAPAN AGREE TO JOIN WITH BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

Terms Are Stated

AGREEMENT IS FOR TEN YEARS —MUST GIVE YEAR'S NOTICE TO TERMINATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The world disarmament conference Saturday recorded in open session its first success, when Senator Lodge, representing the United States, presented a quadruple treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan.

If the rights of any of the signatory powers are threatened by aggressive action of any other powers they agree to communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken...

The agreement is for ten years. Any power may terminate it upon twelve months' notice. As soon as this quadruple alliance is ratified the British-Japanese alliance is to be terminated.

Bases in the Pacific Are to Remain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The disarmament conference has concluded to leave the present naval bases in the Pacific Ocean undisturbed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Baron Kato has announced that Japan has instructed him to sign the agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan which is designed to replace the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Chinese Are Demanding Kiaochow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Chinese delegation to the arms conference demands the return of Kiaochow and protection of Chinese interests in Eastern Manchuria, and asks that the committee provide for the neutrality of China in case of war on the Pacific.

Anglo-Jap Treaty Is No More

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Anglo-Japanese alliance long regarded with apprehension by America, became a matter of history when the spokesmen of both nations at the conference accepted in its stead the new four-power agreement for the preservation of peace in the Pacific, to which the United States and France also became parties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Premier Viviani, head of the French delegation, declared he adheres to the new treaty without reservations.

KLONDIKE STILL BANNER GOLD PRODUCER

After a quarter century of gold production, during which she has poured out an unbroken tide of gold, enriching the world at the rate of millions yearly, the old Klondike, that is, the enchanted garden spot within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson, continues the banner gold producing camp of the entire Northland.

Not only has the Klondike the honor of having produced the greatest aggregate gold yield of the Yukon and Alaska camps, but she promises to continue to hold that premier place for another quarter century. This will be real news to a great many who have not understood the fact that Klondike was blessed with a vast area of low grade gravels as well as the marvelous paystreaks which yielded the phenomenal pay to the early Klondike kings.

A new era was inaugurated in the Klondike gold mining game in 1906, after the old timers had gathered the most of the more highly concentrated pay. Then came on the scene the great gold dredges, a fleet of a dozen or more, the largest type in the world. These already have turned topsy-turvy the bedrock of some fifty miles of the richest and most fam-

Famous Old Placer Camp Continues to Pour Out Its Golden Flood--Work In Sight for 25 Years More

ous of old streams of the camp, including the most of Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker. But there remains on Dominion, Sulphur, Quartz, Gold Run, Gold Bottom, Indian River, and the broad Klondike Valley another hundred miles or more of dredgable auriferous gravels. The big dredges now are digging yearly on several of these streams and are estimated by the engineers in charge to have a task of at least twenty-five years ahead of them in order to work out the remainder of those properties. One great innovation which has assured the working of miles of these creeks which otherwise would not have yielded profitable returns is the process of thawing the frozen gravels by cold water. This process cuts the costs of thawing one-half as compared to the old methods of steam thawing, thus bringing a vast yardage of low grade gravels within profitable range.

When the dredging era dawned in Dawson, the hydraulic operations also came into vogue. As fast as the dredges tore up the bedrock of a creek, the hydraulics were at liberty to hurl down the hill gravels, and, in the process of doing so, recover the tens of millions which had rested for ages in the high-level ancient channels paralleling the creeks. This has been done on many of the benches, and will continue on a number of the creeks for years. Giant ditches which literally lift rivers over big hills for many miles feed the hydraulics in their wonderful work.

The Klondike camp produced steadily under the stress of war-time conditions, and now in the post-war period is producing without interruption, and some of the large operating companies are just swinging into line for their greatest activity. In addition there are a number of rich

TREMBLOR IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The most severe earthquake in twenty years struck Tokio, according to advices reaching the Japanese embassy here. No deaths occurred.

FIVE KILLED IN ABERDEEN WRECK

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 12.—John Lander and four loggers were drowned in the Chihulis River when their auto crashed through the gate while a draw bridge was open.

SAYS U. S. HANGINGS IN FRANCE LEGAL

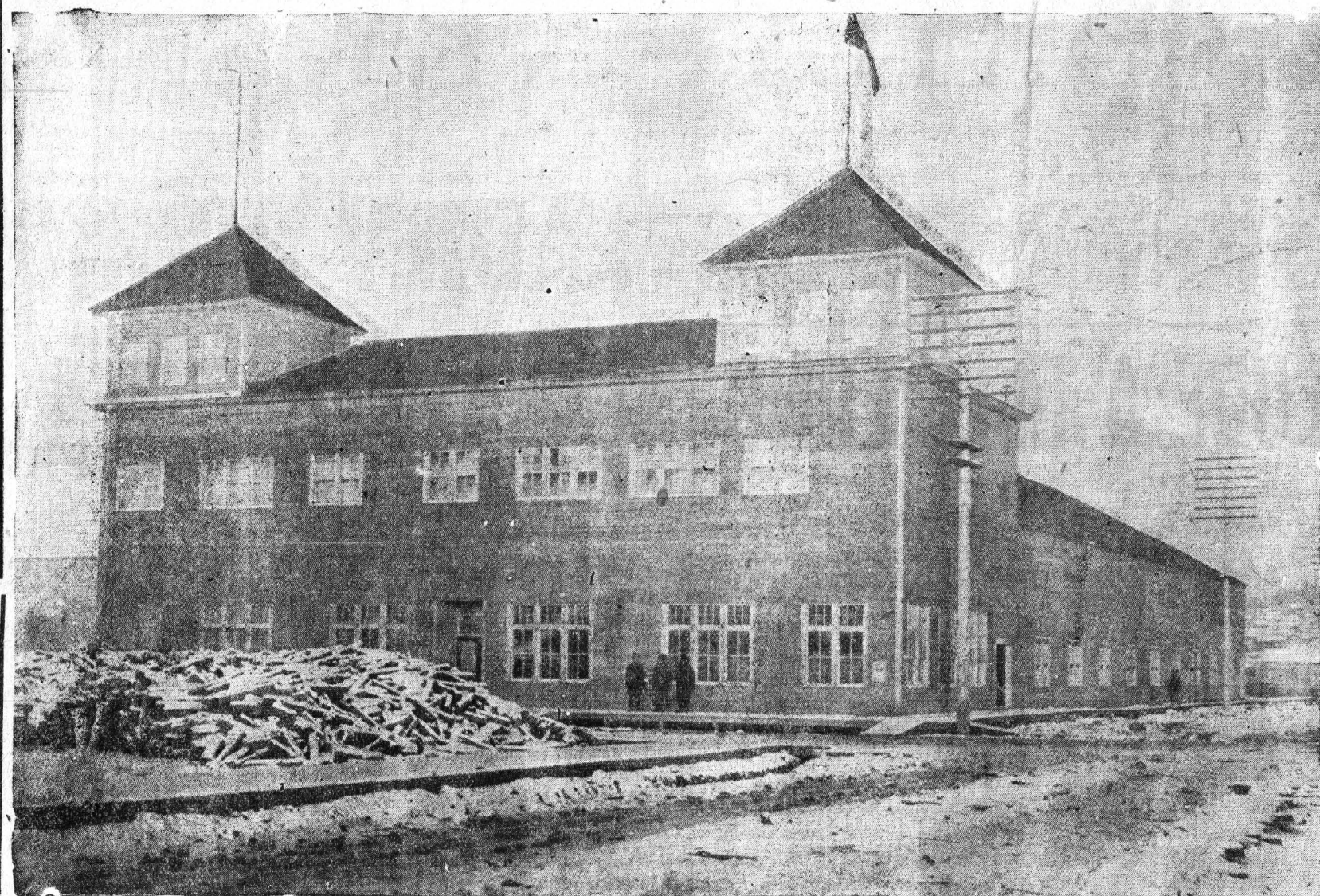
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Answering an affidavit submitted by Senator Watson, Colonel Bethel, judge advocate general in France, told the committee that the twelve United

States soldiers were legally executed, and that twelve of the victims were negroes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The senate lands committee has reported favorably on a proposal to increase the size of McKinley park, Alaska. The president states he will visit interior Alaska next summer.

MEETS DEATH IN PLANE AT SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 12.—Chief Machinists' Mate M. C. McClean was killed when a plane in which he was a passenger crashed to the ground.



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DAWSON, Y. T.

Millions of Virgin Gold on the Hunker Creek Benches

(By B. R. Elliott.)

The editor of the Dawson News having requested me to contribute for the Mayo edition some data concerning the extent of hill ground still remaining unworked along the Hunker Creek valley, the probable gold contents of the same, and the length of time that will be required on extracting this gold, I have compiled the following statement of estimates, together with some personal observations more or less related to the matter in hand.

Having been long a resident on Hunker Creek, and for a good portion of that time occupied in prospecting and mining on the Hunker hills, the greater part of my practical knowledge of this subject has been acquired at first hand.

In order to refresh my memory on certain matters, and to obtain facts and figures which have been compiled by government agencies, I have gone over very carefully the report on Gold Values of the Klondike High Level Gravels, of 1907, by R. G. McConnell, Dominion geologist. Just here it might not be out of place to comment upon the very creditable work done by Mr. McConnell and other such able men sent into these northern districts to perform their every important part in the development of the frontier. The publication of their works has been a source of interest and profit to the pioneer miner, investor, and likewise to the settler; and many of these reports on the mineral and agricultural resources of the new districts have become a part of the permanent history of the country.

On reading over again these geological reports on the Klondike mining district, I am much impressed with the accuracy and reliability of the information they contain.

Speaking now particularly of this report of 1907, on the Gold Values in the High Level or White Channel Gravels, the estimates of yardage of workable gravels, and of their gold contents, seem not far from the mark, and under, rather than over, and very reliable for the purpose it was intended to serve.

Taking the figures in this report as a basis, and making some allow-

ances for small areas worked out in the intervening years, and adding somewhat to the yardage of workable ground in some cases, and to the values contained in other instances, we have the following figures as representing the mining situation on the Hunker hills today:

Taking the lower Hunker hills, from Independence gulch to Dago gulch, a distance across the hill-tops, in direct line, of about four miles, and treating this as one area, to be covered by one water system and handled as one big mining proposition, we have the following:

Total contents of this tract in workable gravels, 23,000,000 cubic yards; average value per cubic yard, 22 cents. This gives us, in full numbers \$5,000,000 as the probable production of this area.

In this calculation no estimate is made of outlying gravel beds at the back of Dago hill, towards the upper end of Preido hill, across the heads of Dutton pup and Eighty pup, and the back limits of Paradise hill. The upper Hunker hills, grouped together in Mr. McConnell's report, have not been included, with the exception of Nugget hill, lying between Independence and Hester gulches. Together with Dago hill, proper, is included the unworked lower portion of Discovery hill, on Last Chance creek.

Some work has been done with local water supply on all the hills included in this estimate, since 1907, but the yardage removed on the larger hills has been unimportant. On Dago hill an additional water supply has been furnished by electrically driven pump during the last four seasons. The ground removed from all the hills, during this period, has been allowed for in the calculation. The assumed area of workable ground, on many of the hills, has been increased on the strength of knowledge gained through subsequent prospecting and development work. Coarse gold has been located on Paradise hill and on Savoy hill, where none was known to exist in the earlier days. Also, the work done thus far in hydraulic operations in a small way, on all these hills, has proved the values contained to be much greater than the earlier esti-

mates. If we add to the already given estimates of some smaller area on the hills of upper Hunker, remaining unworked, together with Australia hill, near the mouth of Hunker, on the right limit, we will increase the area and the total output as shown by our previous figures.

This is perhaps an unfavorable time for a consideration of water supplies, immediately after our mining district has experienced two of the very driest summers of record. Still, as an added water supply is the great need of the Hunker hill miners, it is well to consider this, along with other more favorable aspects, and try to find some relief from our difficulties. The hill deposits are favorably situated in all respects but in water supply. Even in this they might be much more unfavorably placed than they are. The extensive water system from the Twelvemile river would cover all the hills included in our present estimates, and no doubt when the proper time arrives that water supply will come onto the hills of lower Hunker creek. To supplement this, if necessary, the electric pumping plant could be enlarged or duplicated.

In the meantime the old timers of the Hunker hills will have to "carry on" as best they can with their local water supplies. Many of us would be glad to gather some of our buried wealth and make use of it in other lines of enterprise. Other opportunities are calling us, and we would gladly welcome the day when we could harvest our golden store here in greater abundance.

As to the length of time required to work out the ground we have under consideration, the amount of the water supply is necessarily the main factor. If a flow of water were available equal to an average of 3,000 miners' inches during a five-month period each summer season, in ten years the area included in our estimate should be worked out. How much longer it would prove profitable to work on the remaining gravel areas would be a matter to be determined by actual working conditions at that time. On Bonanza creek the hydraulic work has been extended, on some of the hills, to outlying ground that was not formerly considered as profitable.

The gold is much more unevenly distributed in the Hunker hill deposits, and it is therefore much more difficult to define the exact

limits of the workable ground. While on the hills of Bonanza the gravels have been washed and reworked and sorted over very thoroughly in the process of deposition, the greater portion of the channel deposits along the lower Hunker hills are loaded with sedimentary material from top to bottom. In the vicinity of Hester gulch, and for a considerable distance down stream, the hill deposits seem to be the result of an admixture of gravels and decomposed country-rock materials, brought in from the side during flood periods and dumped rather indiscriminately over and through the more uniform deposit which follows the main course of the wide valley of ancient Hunker. Throughout this aggregation of gravel, boulders, broken bedrock, and sediment, the gold is unevenly distributed. In places there will be quite important paystreaks carrying coarse gold, and apparently indicating the bottom of a later deposit brought in and dropped on the older gravel bed at some flood period. These paystreaks are found with beds of 30 and 40 feet of gravel between them and the bedrock.

Very little ground throughout these areas on the lower Hunker hills was sorted over and deposited in such a way that the gold contents were concentrated on bedrock. Dago hill more nearly approaches the while channel gravels of the Bonanza hills than any other of the hills under consideration.

The absence of a paystreak on bedrock accounts for the unprospected and unworked condition of many of these Hunker hills. The early-day miners were looking for rich pay on bedrock, something that could be worked profitably with a rocker or sluiced with a limited supply of water. Not finding this, most of them passed on to other fields. Those who remained and developed the ground to its present state will probably be amply rewarded for time and money invested. The gold is there in paying quantities. Dumping ground for the waste from the hills is now in almost all cases available. Hunker valley and tributaries adjacent to these hills are almost completely worked out, and the tailing room in these valleys is ample to accommodate all the waste from the hills.

All owners of mining ground on hills and valleys of this district will look with favor on any effort to-



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APPETIZERS	
Crabmeat Cocktail50
Canapa Eldorado50
Yukon Celery25
Canapa Romanoff50
SOUP	
Chicken Broth, en Tasse .....	.25
Consomme Turbigo .....	.25
Cheese Straws	
RELISHES	
Sliced Tomatoes	
Sliced Cucumbers	
Ripe or Green Olives .....	.25
Home Grown Lettuce .....	.50
FISH	
Planked Mayo Whitefish	1.00
Grilled Klondike Greyling .....	.75
Grilled Tizza	1.00
Native Trout	1.00
Yukon Salmon Bellies .....	.75
Peel Rier Inconnu	1.00
EN TREES	
Grilled Squab, Virginia	1.50
Our famous Moose Steak	1.00
Grilled Tenderloin of Baby Moose	1.00
White Meat Grouse, en Casserole	2.00
One-half Pheasant, Monza	1.50
Braised Moose, Mushroom Sauce .....	.75
Little Pig Chops and Fried Apples	1.25
Yukon Mountain Sheep, Cafeteria Style	2.00
Lamb Chops, Cabaret Style	1.25
Fillet Mignon, Madere	1.50
Choice Caribou Chops	1.00
Ptarmigan	1.00
Mallard Duck	1.25
T-Bone Steak	2.00
Club Dinner Steak	1.25
English Mutton Chops	1.00
Bear Cub Steak	1.00
ROASTS	
Prime Ribs of Beef, au jus	1.25
Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce	1.25
Loin of Moose, Brown Gravy .....	.75
Tom Turkey, Cranberry S.	1.50
Assorted Cold Meats and Potato Salad, \$1.00	
Millionaire Punch .....	.50
Sugar Corn .....	.25
Gastaner Pudding .....	.25
Leg of Mutton, Jelly	1.25
Stuffed Chicken, Celery Dressing	1.25
Baby Caribou, Game Sauce .....	.75
Assorted Cold Meats and Potato Salad, \$1.00	
Majestic Salad	1.00
Steamed or Mashed Potatoes	
Green Peas .....	.25
Native Cauliflower .....	.25
Omelette Souffle	
Suet Pudding, Wine Sauce .....	.25
Apple and Lemon Pie .....	.25
Baked Alaska Ice Cream and Cake .....	.50
Parfaits .....	.50
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa or Milk	

wards increasing the gold output. By all working in harmony it should not be long until an ample water supply is delivered on the hills, and the gold comes pouring out in quantities that will mean big profits to all concerned, new life to the old camp, and an important addition to the only money that is universally accepted in payment of debts.

RICH ORE IN WHEATON DISTRICT, SOUTH YUKON

Whitehorse.—The Star says: Work has been prosecuted on the Tally-Ho group by Claude Irving for the company which has this well known property under bond and the showing this year is most satisfactory. The Mascot property, owned by Ernie Johnson and Matthew Johnson, which is under bond to the Slate Creek Mining Company, has been thoroughly prospected and looks good.

On the lower end of the river, where the latest discoveries have been made, fine milling or has been uncovered and on the Becker property ore going \$10,000 to the ton has been struck. There are about fifteen good claims in this district that are being more or less prospected.

Crede Bonebrake and his associates located property on the Buffalo Hump ridge near the Tally-Ho group and will have men at work there next season.

Around Carcross there is some activity. Ben Keelar has returned from the States and will continue his work on the claim up on Big Thing Mountain, which was showing very good when Mr. Keelar left last spring.

The boys working out on Windy Arm, on the Venus vein, are uncovering good ore and feel much encouraged.

George Dail, the veteran prospector and discoverer of several of the mineral veins in the Conrad and other districts, has taken an outfit to his property on Windy Arm and will work there this winter driving a tunnel.

Mr. Burnside's work during the last four months was mostly on

Skookum Gulch, and he was accompanied by one of his partners, Adam Birnie, who is one of the best quartz miners in the district.

Mr. Burnside stated that next year there will be a great deal more work done in the Wheaton River district and that its status as a mining country would be permanently established.

Run Down

"Doctor, I'm sure I'm getting all the exercise I need."
"There's no indication of it."
"No wonder. You have looked only at my tongue. But you just ought to see the soles of my shoes."

May Really, I don't feel like walking. My feet bother me a good deal.
Jack—Why, you must be nervous!
May—Nervous? Why!
Jack—Otherwise you wouldn't let such little things bother you.

The Explanation

Auntie (to niece of six who had been sea fishing)—And what did you catch?

Child (proudly)—I caught six macerel!

Auntie (a bad sailor)—But weren't you sick?
Child—Of course not; I didn't eat them.

A Diplomatic Husband

The wife of a western congressman is sensitive on the subject of her deficient orthography and her demands for information as to correct spelling sometimes place her peace-loving husband in a delicate position. One day, as she was writing a letter at her desk, she glanced up to ask:

"Henry, do you spell 'graphic' with one 'f' or two?"

"My dear," was the diplomatic reply, "if you're going to use any you might as well use two."

Influencing the Decision

"You're no judge of beauty."
"Think not?"

"This is not the most beautiful infant in the baby show."

"My eye for beauty is all right. Have you seen the baby's mother?"

"No."
"Take a look at her."

Mining Operations of the Lone Star Mineral Claim

The Lone Star property, which comprises four crown-granted claims and seven unpatented claims, is situated on the left limit of Victoria Gulch, a tributary of Upper Bonanza Creek, about sixteen miles from Dawson.

Equipment.—One four-stamp Joshua Hendy mill, with stamps arranged in two batteries, having automatic feed and triple discharge, and two 4 1/2-inch by 9-inch plates for amalgamating.

A 50-horsepower general electric

drawn by cars located in the lower level.

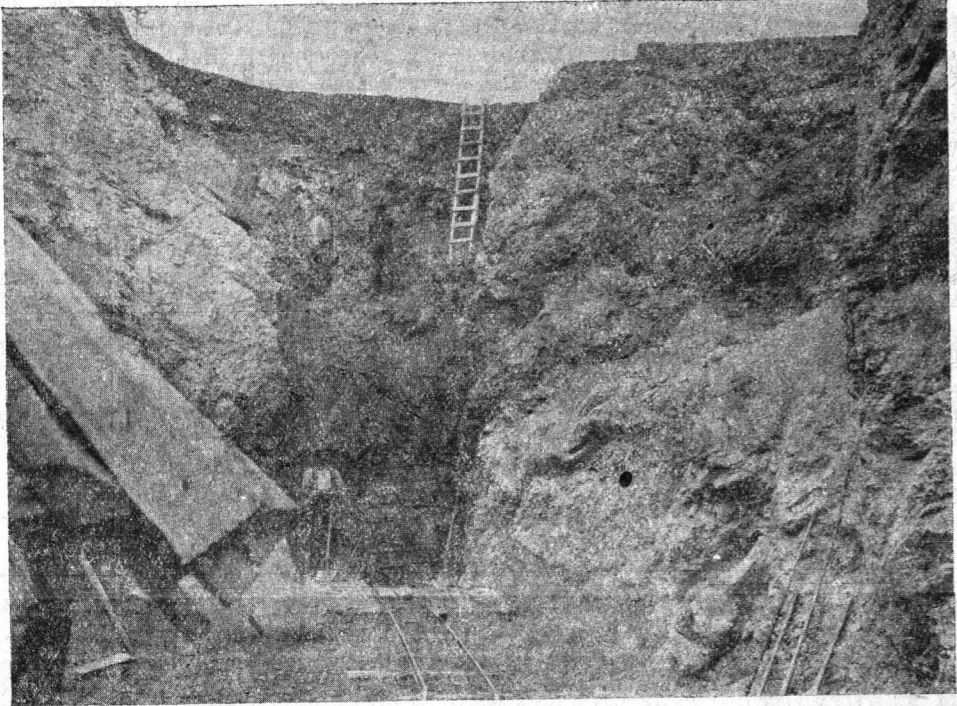
Operations were suspended during the war.

All the ore mined and milled during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 has been taken without selection out of a straight open-cut, on the surface which is now 40 vertical feet deep at the working face and 325 feet long. The rock is similar in nature and appearance in the tunnel 100 feet below the surface.

During the years mentioned, viz.,

warded to the Selby Smelting & Lead Company of San Francisco, who, on July 18, 1913, returned the weight as 1,864 pounds, with a total value of \$2,008.71. The total expenses and charges were \$162.89, and the Selby Company forwarded a cheque to the Lone Star Limited for \$1,845.82. This approximates and confirms the estimate of value in the balance sheet for 1913. It is hoped that more of this rich rock will be eventually recovered.

An addition to the mill house was



Lone Star Mineral Claim, Victoria Gulch

motor furnishes power from the transmission line attached to the power line of the Northern Light & Power Company, and, with this equipment, the power costs (at 4 cts. k.w.) about \$1.00 per ton of ore crushed.

Method of Working.—The ore, which is much fractured to the depth worked in open-cut—approximately 18 feet—is easily mined. It is loaded into dump cars at the face of the cut, trammed to the raise which has been made from the drift below; dumped into a chute, and with-

1912, 1913 and 1914, 8,435 tons of rock have been mined and milled, yielding \$24,977.55 or an average of \$2.96 per ton. As this was all (except \$2,008.71) saved by simple plate amalgamation, the company not having any fine grinding or cyanide plant, it is reasonable to conclude that the value of the rock must have been much larger than what was actually saved, as from time to time considerable sulphide rock was encountered. In August, 1913, the company hand picked nearly a ton of this sulphide rock, and it was for-

made this season and the concentrator installed therein and it saves a clean concentrate."

This company has been reorganized and is now looking for capital to install a large enough plant, which, if secured, will open one of the best paying mines in the North. The late Dr. Cairnes, Dominion government geologist, thought so.

For further particulars, apply to E. H. Searle, manager, or George Brimston, secretary-treasurer, Dawson, Y. T.

Murdoch Michie One of the Lucky Stakers on Keno Hill

Keno Hill, Y. T.—The cosmopolitan character of the men of the men who pioneered the Yukon and opened her richest goldfields and silverfields has been a striking phase of Northland history, and of all the countries who have contributed to the development of the Yukon and have been rewarded with many prizes in her lottery of fortunes among those who rank first are the sons of Old Scotia.

One of the typical adopted sons from the land of the heather upon whom fortune has smiled in the highlands of Keno, the silver mecca of Yukon, is Murdoch Michie. With real Scotch persistency he made his way into the Klondike in the great rush of '98, and for more than a score of years ripped the beds of her creeks and won from her paystreaks some of the richest golden linings. When the news of the rich silver find on Keno Hill reached Dawson he was among the first to answer the call of opportunity in the new field, and made his way to Mayo City and out to the attractive new center in company with Rodolph Rosmussen, one of the best known of old time Klondike and Mayo placer miners, and together they pegged a number of mineral claims in the heart of the Keno plateau.

Mr. Rosmussen staked the Silver Basin No. 1, at the head of Silver Basin creek and gulch, where he has since opened no less than six large veins of galena and other forms of silver bearing lodes. Mr. Michie proved almost if not equally as fortunate in staking adjoining Mr. Rosmussen a claim which he named the Silver Basin No. 3. Several of the veins on Rosmussen's No. 1 strike in the direction of Silver Basin No. 3 and can be traced almost if not right to the line of No. 3. This claim lies on the east side of Rosmussen's Silver Basin No. 1, while John Kinman's Silver Basin No. 2 lies on the west side, and veins have been traced on all three of them as well as on other adjoining properties, thus proving the general distribution of the silver in the vicinity.

Mr. Michie also located the Silver Queen, which lies south of Silver Basin No. 1, and adjoins Joel Sun-

derland's Maiden's Hope claim, and is close to McKay and Erickson's well known Nabob claim. In addition to the claims mentioned, Mr. Michie secured the Klondike fraction and a number of other Keno Hill properties. The Klondike fraction lies at the head of Hope Pup, on the easterly end of Keno. Mr. Michie secured some encouraging specimens of float and vein matter on the fraction.

Mr. Michie has outcrops on some of his silver properties indicating veins as wide as three feet, and has secured assays of high value from them. He is confident that Keno will prove the center of one of the greatest silver camps ever struck, and believes that the next few years will see his faith in the country fully demonstrated.

It was August, 1919, when Murdoch Michie first went to Keno Hill in company with Rodolph Rosmussen. Since then Mr. Michie has staked on a number of other hills in the Mayo camp, and each summer is busy in the district developing his properties. He arrived in Dawson in November of this year after a hard trip over the trail from Mayo, and is on old Hunker Creek this winter, prospecting a promising old placer claim in which he is interested. He owns placer claims in various parts of the Klondike camp, and is interested extensively with his brother, Duncan Michie, who has many claims on Allgold Creek, just across the divide from Hunker Creek. Duncan and Harry Buhro struck high grade placer pay on Allgold early this fall.

FIRST WOMAN TO STAKE ON KENO HILL

When the first excitement over the reports of marvelously rich silver ore having been found on Keno Hill began to spread over the Mayo camp in July, 1919, among the first to hear the news and to take advantage of the call of opportunity was Mrs. Lenore Walsh, wife of Joseph A. Walsh, pioneer prospector and miner of the Mayo area. Mrs. Walsh was with her husband at their home near

the mouth of Duncan Creek, approximately fifteen miles from the top of Keno Hill. Being accustomed to outdoor life and to long hikes, and in the best of health, Mrs. Walsh quickly got a light outfit together, and, with her husband, took the trail up Duncan Creek to Keno. They tramped the entire distance along the then little-traveled footpath skirting the creek, and, in good time, made the hill, and toured much of the lofty plateau.

Mrs. Walsh was the first woman to visit the hill after the silver strike, and was rewarded for her energy and enterprise by getting some of the most promising properties on the hill. She staked claims in several places, and is today counted among the luckiest as well as pluckiest of Keno Hill owners.

After the initial visit to the hill Mrs. Walsh made several more trips there from their Duncan Creek home, and has since spent much of her time there with her husband. The claims she now holds there include the Lenore, which adjoins the Yukon Gold Company's Central Group, which has been producing practically ever since the discovery of the hill, and for which she has refused some good offers; the Petain, the Manhattan, and the Back Bay.

Mrs. Walsh also owns interests in several other claims, including the Lotus, which is on the western or McQuesten Slope of Keno Hill. William Bramley and Mrs. Walsh own the Lotus together, and have bonded it to the Alaska Treadwell people for a substantial sum. It lies in a favorable position, adjoining claims on which the promising lead on the McQuesten Slope was opened during the summer of 1921. Most of the ground along that lead has been bonded to the Treadwell people and to the Yukon Gold.

Mrs. Walsh is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and has spent a number of years in the Yukon, including several at Mayo, and is confident that her holdings in the silver belt will prove all to be hoped for, and that it is only a matter of time until development of the district will bring to her the silver tide of fortune.

ILLUSTRATIONS SUPPLIED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

The majority of the splendid half-tone photographic engravures used in this edition of the Dawson News

MACLENNAN DRUG STORES

Prescriptions, Drugs, Chemicals
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were loaned to the News by the interior department and the geological survey branch of the department of mines, at Ottawa, on application of Dr. Alfred Thompson, and forwarded to the News in care of Gold Commissioner George P. Mackenzie, to all of whom the News extends its sincere thanks. This courtesy in helping present the resources and

attractions of Yukon no doubt will be appreciated also by all readers of the edition and those who have the best interests of Yukon and the Dominion at heart.

Our Text Book Age

Mother of howling youngster—Oh, if I only knew what to do with baby!

Young hopeful—Didn't you get a book of instructions with it, mother?

Virginia Lee, a chorus girl who is touted a great deal as a beauty by New York newspapers these days, says she has promised eleven men that she will marry them. Come on, Virginia, and tell us the names of the lucky ten.

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Moccasingrams, by a Musher of Many Trails

(By James MacDonald, Sourdough Yukon Trader, Trapper and Prospector.)

The good book tells us there shall be scoffers in the last days. But what I'm about to relate let one take lightly to heart what my eyes have seen or my ears heard.

Many strange things happen north of the Arctic Circle. In the lonesome places one gets closer to nature. Things that look foolish in a crowded city take a new meaning up there. Incidents of the trail, the companionship of the Indians, the sourdough; yes, even the dogs, make life in the North worth while. None of these incidents are fiction.

I was asked by a friend in Dawson the other day: "Where do you get off? What is the big idea in traveling so much?" My answer I borrow from Kipling:

"I ploughed the land with horses,
But my heart was ill at ease,
For the old men came to me now
and then

With their sagas of the seas."

It is not the monetary reward which is the urge, though I endeavor to pay my way. What I appreciate much more is the friendships found, the confidences won, the little tokens of kindness given, touching a tender spot in my heart, which is worth a barrel of gold. One time I met an Indian I had not seen for years and I wished to get a guide to take me over the mountains nearly 100 miles where it was very bad going. He said: "I go for you; I go for no other white man." He did not ask for pay, and quit his trapping to help. He had to go back all alone, but happy. Besides his pay, he got one beaver and one caribou. The Indians have a sincere dislike to go alone anywhere with white men. His wife came down to see us off, and I told her I would take good care of William and send him back with plenty meat, which he had on his return. She left us smiling and happy.

One time I met an old Indian I had not seen for a long time. When he recognized me he put his two hands out to shake hands and with tears in his eyes, said: "My boy come back." Such things mean a lot to me.

I came to an Indian fish camp just as they were holding service Sunday evening, among themselves. I joined them, and, service over, we had handshaking and renewing of acquaintances, and the only fish in camp, a fine big whitefish, was presented to me. As soon as the Sabbath was over, 12 p. m., they visited their nets to get me more fish.

Many a time presents of caribou tongues and dried meat were given without looking for any reward, and I've had a whole caribou sent to me, so anyone who tells me the Indian has no gratitude, has a poor listener. In trading they are generally very good bargainers, and bring in many angles to enhance their values that we would never think of. At one time I was offered a beautiful marten skin, worth about \$50, in exchange for my watch, which was worth about \$30. I did not wish to part with the watch at the time, and pointed out it was not good value for his fur, but as he insisted I asked the reason why and recommended him to take \$50 instead. But he told me he knew my watch was all right, and in town he might be cheated and get an inferior watch that would not go. His confidence in my watch was not misplaced, as years afterwards when I met him the watch was still going strong. Sometimes they will reason that, because they are old or their children dead, or sick, they are entitled to a better price for their fur. One time Louis Lokke and I met a band and we had two boxes of cigars for presents. The first round emptied one box, and then the chief insisted on buying the other box. As soon as the purchase was made he immediately commenced business retailing them at 100 per cent. profit. The buyers did not try to string him up as a profiteer, but approved of his business acumen. He later tried to get a corner on our tobacco, but, as our supply was limited, we decided to sell on a limited scale of ten plugs to each man. They want only the bet calories and don't mind the price, but they have no use for shoddy goods.

One night, after a long, weary trail, we had to act hosts to as many as could crowd into our tent. They had been without white man's grub for a long time, and had some appetites. I decided to put a lot of curry in the rice, hoping they would not eat so much. Imagine our dis-

may when they cleaned out the pot, and insisted on buying our only bottle of curry.

We had been out seventeen days once—eight dogs and three men;—our grub about gone, ourselves and dogs getting very tired, and, for all we knew, we were 200 miles from anyone. Louis was recommending us to be prudent, and make for the back trail, but I thought we had thrown prudence over when we started, and did not wish to woo her then, so we kept going and we camped early, tired out. Our guide went ahead to break trail. We could hear voices before we saw anyone, and knew we were safe. Presently two young fellows came to our camp. They looked fat and well fed, and told of abundance of dried meat in camp, fifteen miles beyond. We surely gave them the best we had for bringing the good news, and did not stint on our scanty stores. At that time they had abundance, but three months previous they came near starving during an exceedingly cold spell in January. The dogs died and the Indians were emaciated. One young man told me that for three weeks, in mostly 60 below weather, he hunted about eighteen hours a day and prayed continually, and his faith never wavered that God would send him caribou. His faith was rewarded when one day he got fifteen caribou. Then everyone was happy.

In regard to the Indians' tastes when eating white man's grub: After filling up on everything in sight, including meat, vegetables, fruit, pie and cake, they invariably will finish up on bread. So I came to the conclusion that bread tastes better to them than all the other good things. Although they enjoy everything, within a few days they will complain

A young Indian whom I know and whom his elders knew could make medicine, was out with boy companions. When they teased him about his powers he took up a small rock by the river. He told his young friends to observe carefully the appearance of the stone. He then threw it over the water. They all watched its flight. As he extended his hand out in plain view they were all amazed to see the stone come back and rest in his hand.

While out hunting a band of Porcupine Indians followed a bear into a cave. On looking around they observed lots of white man's tools there, including knives, forks, tables, chairs and all kinds of furniture, but no bear. They made a lot of wood shavings for light, to investigate further. They then found steps leading down to another room, where were more tools and also trunks of white man's workmanship, all in a good state of preservation. This is a mystery of the North I hope some day to investigate. My information is from a reliable source, and I have had offers of guides to show me. I had an offer from a stout lady to finance an investigation trip, but conditionally to take her along, but as I knew she could not undergo the hardships of the trail, I declined her offer.

An Indian, while out hunting in the mountains, who never saw an ocean steamer or the sea, looked over a steep precipice and saw below him water and a steamer with lots of people aboard. He heard music and saw the people dancing. His descriptions of everything about the scene were too real to be laughed at.

Speaking of hearing music, I, myself, was camped alone, far removed from anyone. Imagine my surprise when I soon was listening to the sweetest war dance music I ever heard. It appeared to be in the air, and included many voices. The Indian words were so distinct that I wrote them down in my diary at the time, although I don't know

it was the Hudson's Bay Company that Germany was fighting.

I was amused when in Edmonton. The good ladies there had a meeting to call the attention of the attention to the way dogs were cruelly treated in the North by the Indians. The principal speaker was our old friend, Wada, the Jap. He is a good fellow, but I do not agree with him. He described the Indians as torturing their dogs in a way that only an Oriental could conceive.

I speak of facts known to me. I find the Indians good to their dogs. When the Indians get food, the dogs eat, and usually are not so hard-worked as white men's dogs.

The Edmonton ladies were impressed with Wada's tales, and many good resolutions were passed, so ye Indian dogs of the North take notice. The Edmonton ladies are looking after your welfare.

My partner, Louis Lokke, who is one of the kindest hearted men living, told me once he believed he lost his soul driving dogs. My experience is that giving a dog his own way is not kindness to him, and any sensible dog accepts that view. Take two of my dogs. They were well known in Dawson. "Leader" was very foolish. After getting his nose full of porcupine quills he would come to me to get them out, and howl from the suffering, yet he would go back in fifteen minutes for more quills if I would let him. "Mike" was wiser. He could whip almost any dog, but he had a timid disposition and was very faithful. He made it his principal business in life to keep his eyes on me. And it was one of the hardest blows in years when I had to part with him on the Mackenzie. He probably saved my life one time when I was without grub. He brought me a big fat goose which he had caught. It lasted me four days. Another dog was an Indian dog. I named him "Bad Eye." I did not own him, but he left home and attached himself to me. He was a little bit of a runt,

Eldorado or Bonanza. They show it to a Yukoner because he understands, but they usually look around first to see that no others are listening. It is too sacred for all to know.

Some of you have met Nick Grodsky. I always introduce him as Mr. Trotsky. Well, he is a fine little Russian from the Mackenzie. He loves the North, and his dog Diamond, and he loved an Indian maiden named Julia and his love was reciprocated. He intended to marry her. To satisfy the powers that be, from being a Greek Catholic he became a Roman Catholic, but, alas! Julia's father did not approve. Their love for one another was so evident that the father partially relented, agreeing to the marriage if Nick would agree to stay with the family. Nick had his own cabin, traps, canoe and a year's grub, and was an honest lad, and he did not agree. Parting with his love and fearing nothing, he left for his trap line, and had a good winter's catch of fur. Imagine his sorrow later to find that Julia had been married since Christmas, against her wishes.

Her words before entering the church were: "Too bad I have such a cruel father."

Well, Nick lost Julia and he left his dog Diamond with the policeman at Rampart House. Many a time while supping Russian tea in a little cafe at Edmonton Nick would tell of his Julia and his Diamond, and though many pretty girls in Edmonton cast kind glances at him and would like to be friendly, there I left him lonely, true to his old loves, longing for the cold weather, when he can travel north—home to the Arctic, the land of peace.

The writer of the following lines understood the sourdough's spirit: "They moun and murmur,
They dream and dally,

Counting the ashes of long lost years,
But ye go down to the mystic valley,

Brave hearted pioneers,
They have forgotten they ever were young,

They hear your songs in an unknown tongue,

But Death itself to your pride defers,
Adventurers, Oh, adventurers."

Bob Henderson and John Fawcett Extensive Keno Owners

Men with the pluck and initiative and the spirit to take a chance are the kind who figure most often in the list of successful in new mining camps. Of such are Bob Henderson and John Fawcett, both now ranked among the luckiest stakers of silver bearing claims on the famous Keno Hill.

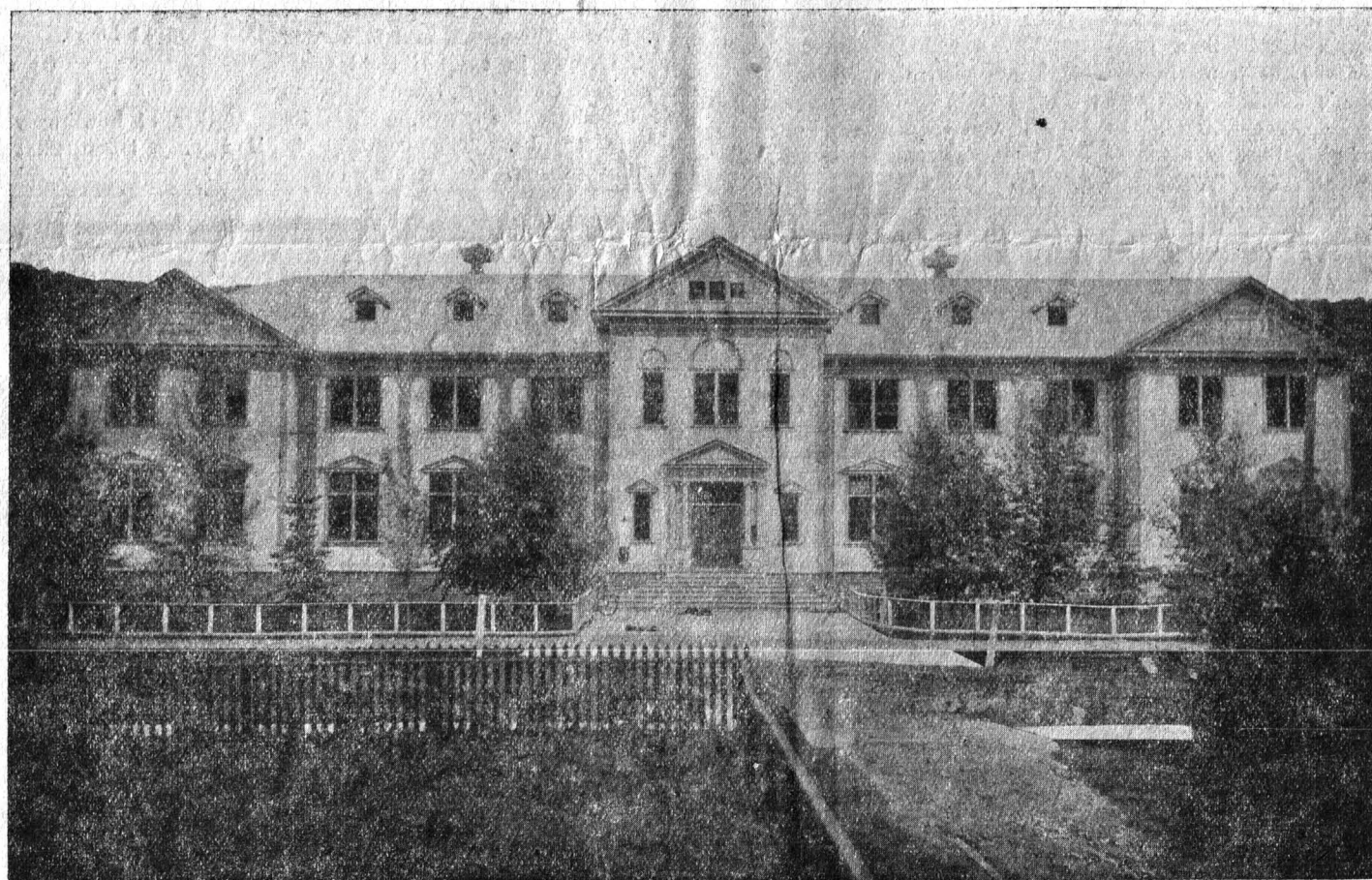
Shortly after the first news broke of the strike on Keno, Henderson and Fawcett, each on his initiative, hit for the Mayo district. They realized that opportunity opens the door to the hustler when a new camp is struck. Old in experience but young in spirit, these two veteran prospec-

the Lottie are in favorable positions close to the foot of Keno Hill and not far from the rich strike made on the Fisher claim this fall by the Slate Creek Company, and fine prospects have been found on them. In fact, they report, every one of the claims which they staked showed good outcrops of manganese or silver ore. In addition to the claims named Mr. Fawcett also owns interests in several other Keno Hill claims, including the Polar, the Pike, the Dandy, the Toronto, the Lark, the Union No. 1, the Union No. 2, the Dry and the Helen fraction.

Messrs. Fawcett and Henderson are enthusiastic over their properties and confident they will prove big payers. Mr. Henderson is known to fame as the discoverer of the first gold ever found in the Klondike valley. He is a native of Big Island, Pictou County, Nova Scotia; has mined in many camps, and came to Yukon in 1894, after which he spent two winters on Quartz and Australia creeks before making the gold find on Gold Bottom creek. Mr. Fawcett was born near Thornberry and Meaford, Ontario; lived a long time in Brandon, Manitoba; was a railway contractor and miner in British Columbia, and has been in Yukon, engaged in mining and prospecting, since the great rush of '98.

No country ever developed such extensive mineralization as Mayo without creating a large influx of miners. They are coming. Mayo will thrive like a beehive.

Producers are just beginning to discover that no dividends will be paid on greed.



Administration Building, Dawson, Y. T.

of being sick and will want their own meat diet.

In the winter time the bulls are very poor—both caribou and moose—and it is almost necessary to kill cows on which to live. One Indian asked me: "What is the matter with government man? Does he want Indian to die? Indian cannot live on bull moose in the winter time. No fat. Cow moose fry you fat."

Their great delicacy is the unborn calf or a fat, juicy porcupine. They always prefer the fore quarters of the meat, and usually feed the hind quarters to the dogs or sell to the white man.

On the Alaskan side a young Indian returned from school on one occasion and blazed a tree near a good moose lake, with the notice: "White man, this is Indian lake. You kill moose, you pay me." If a white man killed moose there he would have a problem to find the writer to pay him.

The medicine man still makes his weird, melancholy chant and jumps around to exorcise the evil spirits and care for the sick, and even where they embrace the Christian faith their customs die hard. A well known medicine man was Raven John. Some white trappers were making fun of his powers. He picked up a marten skin, shook it out several times, then gently stroked the fur. The fur came to life, and a live marten ran among them. The trappers were satisfied and told John so. He then picked up the marten, shook it again, and handed back their fur.

their meaning. I am a lover of music, but I never enjoyed music better. After about fifteen minutes the voices gently floated away in a different direction whence they came. I can offer no explanation, but I enjoyed the music and considered it at the time a good omen, and it turned out to be so.

In telling the Indians of the Great War, it was difficult to convey to them an idea of the numbers engaged. The priest at Fort Norman endeavored to convey his meaning by reminding them of the number of mosquitoes in the willows by the river there. Then he told them about as many men were killed daily as mosquitoes in the willow patch.

On one occasion I succeeded in telling an Indian of the number of white people. He was impressed and was silent for a time, then he said: "You know the rabbits get very plentiful, then they get bold, then they get crazy, then they die off. White men all same rabbits; pretty soon die off."

When the war was ended and word reached Fort Norman the mail carrier rushed into the church at Fort Norman during the Christian festivities told the good news to the priest the war was over. The Indians asked, "Who won?" The old priest answered: "My country." He meant France; yet he told me he wished to stay with the Indians of the North all his days. Another Indian, when told the war was over, asked: "Who won the war—Hudson's Bay or Germany?" Many of them think

mostly wolf. He was the wisest dog I ever saw. If another dog had a bone he would show his teeth and growl and use that bad eye of his in a steely stare. Presently the other dog, no matter how big, would drop the bone and sneak away. I believe he saved my life when a big mother bear, whose cubs I ran onto accidentally, was about to tackle me. He drew her attention away from me so that I could make my getaway. I hung around for an hour, but he would not come away, and that was the last of him. Had I had a gun at the time it would have been different.

We know the ways of the sourdoughs so well, their hardships, hard luck, and their love for the free, wild life of the Yukon, it will require an abler pen than mine to tell the story, but you probably have heard of the old man on his death-bed who said: "Sweet Yukon! How can I leave thee?" The priest to comfort him, said: "It's nothing compared to the beauties of Paradise." But the old man's answer was: "I doubt it, I doubt it."

Meeting many Yukoners outside recently and listening to their longings reminded me of the captive singer of old: "By Babel's stream we sit and weep When Yukon we think on."

In another place we read: "Yea, they the very dust thereof do favor for her sake." How true it is. Each one will show you with pride a Yukon watch, nugget chain, or a ring, or a nugget taken from

tors landed in Mayo in the middle of the summer of 1918, and before of the summer of 1919, and before many had made tracks to the new silver fields, they scaled the sides of Keno, and got busy scouting out the most likely looking ground on which to plant their posts.

Cruising the hill carefully, they went about two miles easterly from Bouvette's discovery claim, and there found extensive manganese float. Getting busy with the pick and shovel, they soon turned up heavy chunks of galena, practically on the surface, and realized that they were within the mineralized belt. They immediately staked two claims, side by side, and named them the Caribou and the Sheep. They then looked about elsewhere on the hill, and before returning to Dawson for fresh supplies staked several more claims in various places on the hill. The following season they also acquired several more interests. Not long after they had staked they bonded some of the properties to the Yukon Gold Company, and since then the company has done extensive work on some of their claims, notably on the Caribou, where several thousand dollars has been spent. This and most of the other claims which Henderson and Fawcett staked lie on the Lightning slope of Keno. Other claims in which they acquired interests by staking or otherwise include the King, the Ajax, the Groundhog, the Prospect, the Olive, the Peach, the Lizzie, the Lottie, the Moose and the Vera. The Lizzie and

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Big Placer Operations in Mayo District of E. Middlecoff

Mayo, Y. T. — The Yukon has known few men of the persistence and enterprise and the unflinching faith in the country's resources and future as Elmer E. Middlecoff. During the long period of nearly twenty-five years that Mr. Middlecoff has been in the country he has been among the heaviest contributors to its great gold output, and has taken out of the hidden pockets of nature in the old Klondike camp and in the Mayo camp enough virgin gold to aggregate fortunes for a score of men. A great portion of this wealth he re-invested in the country and is today among the heaviest holders of placer mining property of Yukon and one of the largest individual placer mining operators of the entire Northland. Mr. Middlecoff always has been a man of action rather than of words, and carried out exploits in the midst of the Klondike's most exciting times and later in the Mayo country around which might be woven one of the most fascinating tales tinged with the glamour of romance amidst the greatest gold-fields of the continent.

While the greater number of individuals who came North in the first gold rush and made fortunes have scattered to other fields or are following other pursuits in the Yukon, Mr. Middlecoff has remained with the placer gold mining game throughout, and today is carrying on in the Mayo district one of the most extensive individual undertakings in either Yukon or Alaska. He is engaged in mining on Highet creek, twenty-two miles from the Mayo City, the base of supply of the Mayo district.

Mr. Middlecoff went to the Mayo district from Dawson twelve years ago, and since then has proved one of the greatest boosters ever in that district. He has promoted not only his mining enterprises and demonstrated his faith by bucking in and tackling big undertakings on Highet, but also has extensive holdings on other creeks in the district, and has taken a lively interest in demonstrating the agricultural possibilities of the Mayo area by clearing and cultivating several tracts of farm lands on which he produces hay, potatoes and other crops for his own use and for the local market. On the upper end of Highet creek, where he acquired many claims, some of which once were held by other miners, he has uncovered by ground-sluicing and with hydraulic operations fully half a million square feet of bedrock. These operations are on a stretch of thirteen claims which he holds there, and some idea of the enormous work he has performed with the aid of his large crews of expert placer miners may be realized when it is understood that the ground which he has stripped and the gravel he has there turned over was twelve to sixteen feet deep, that is, from surface to bedrock. The gravel and the larger rocks such as were not carried away in the stream were picked up and stacked in huge mounds along the property with aid of a large clamshell bucket derrick device, the detailed description is given in the official report written for the government and published in the pamphlet gotten out by the late Dr. D. D. Cairnes, Dominion geologist. The strip from which Mr. Middlecoff secured his best pay on upper Highet ran from sixty feet to three hundred feet in width, with an average width approximating one hundred feet, and extending up and down the creek about three-quarters of a mile. A large dam is located at the head of the creek in which Mr. Middlecoff impounds the water which accumulates from the melting snows and the natural flow of the creek, and is released by an automatic gate or controlled, as desired, by hand.

Hundreds of feet of fluming, large hydraulic piping and other extensive equipment, entailing a heavy expenditure, have been used in the work, and Mr. Middlecoff has been on the job constantly, personally directing and superintending the work by his large crew of employes, who were engaged from year to year. The mammoth stacks of gravel from the Middlecoff operations along Upper Highet, as viewed by the visitor, reminds one of the extensive piles of material taken from some of the great excavations for the largest canals or the great works heaped up in vicinity of some of the modern battlefields. Mr. Middlecoff is declared by some of the old timers to have uncovered a greater yardage of auriferous bedrock in Yukon than any other one individual miner, and many agree that he easily is entitled to that distinction. In working on Highet, he states, he found that the steep pitch of the creek was greatly in his favor, and states he

learned that in doubling the grade of his flumes and ditches the carrying capacity of the water was multiplied twenty times, and that at every available instance he took advantage of that favor of nature in assisting in carrying away the loose material and thus hastening the operations and the recovery of the gold. By dint of his strict adherence to business and hard work Mr. Middlecoff has recovered since he started operations on Highet approximately a quarter of a million dollars in gold, all of which has constituted no small item in the prosperity and the maintenance of the Mayo district. His investments in ground on the main Highet creek have run high into five figures, and he still believes in the creek and hopes to recover from that stream and tributaries on which he has extensive holdings sufficient to permit him to quit the game when the time comes with ample means to make himself and family comfortable for the rest of their allotted days.

Among Mr. Middlecoff's holdings in the district today are four miles of ground on Roaring fork, a tributary of Highet creek. That ground he hopes, will prove all to be desired for hydraulic or similar operations, and is planning to drill and test its values before long. Owing to the fact Mr. Middlecoff has proved to be a man of pluck and has re-invested his money in Yukon after so many lucky turns of the wheel, practically everyone in the country agrees that he deserves to reap further substantial rewards from his future operations.

Mr. Middlecoff is a typical hustler from old Missouri. He was one of several sons in one of the pioneer families of that state, and early launched into the world for himself, and made good from the start. His activities after leaving home were carried on for quite a while in the state of Montana. From that state he joined in the rush in 1898 to Klondike. Soon after arrival in Dawson he went into the freighting and packing business on the famous old Bonanza creek, near Dawson, and while there made a careful study of the channels and paystreaks from which the various early stakers were taking fortunes. By his close observation he was able to determine on a line where he was sure the rich pay crossed Lovett gulch, a tributary of Lower Bonanza. Relying on his deductions, he acquired a piece of ground on the gulch, and set to work sinking a hole through the frozen muck and gravel. The hole was one of the deepest ever sunk in that country up to that time. Other prospectors scoffed at the idea. However, he went in under slide, and through various formations, and at last, after much expenditure of labor and time, made what proved to be one of the richest strikes ever made on Bonanza. From that ground he recovered a fortune, and this put him on his feet and gave him the start which has made him one of the recognized largest mining operators of the North. With the experience and the money he recovered on Lovett he branched out, and has been a big factor in Yukon gold production ever since, and, with his extensive holdings, promises to continue such for years to come. He owns a large unworked strip of the best of Upper Highet creek, adjoining the ground now being worked by the Titus dredge, and likely will obtain as his share of the dredging of that ground a substantial sum. The fact the ground on Highet creek is not frozen renders the dredge and hydraulic operations there much more profitable than otherwise would be the case. However, he is not waiting for the dredge, notwithstanding it is not far from his ground and is working in that direction, but is conducting annually his own individual operations, and planning new equipment, including an "iron man," or stacking device with iron claws or fingers instead of the clamshell bucket effect which he has used so much.

Mr. Middlecoff has a fine large home on Upper Highet, and barns and gardens and chicken yards, and keeps a garden and cows, and enjoys all the comforts to be found in older and more settled portions of the continent. He also has a home in Mayo, where he and Mrs. Middlecoff spend their winters and thus afford their several children advantages of attending the public school which the government maintains there. Mr. Middlecoff is a liberal subscriber to local public movements and has been one of the leading spirits in promoting the various enterprises of the community and is one of the men who has done, and is still doing and promises to continue to do things in Yukon on a big scale.

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Getting Out Coal At Tantalus Butte for the Yukon Market

Among the most important enterprises in the Yukon is that of coal mining, being carried on extensively on the banks of the Yukon river, at a point between Dawson and Whitehorse; at the Tantalus Butte mines by Capt. C. E. Miller, pioneer Yukon coal operator.

Capt. Miller left Dawson this fall, after making arrangements for the winter operations, and took with him all necessary equipment, and has a crew of men getting out coal from the Tantalus Butte this winter for supplying the Yukon river steamers and the Dawson market next season. The captain has spent many years in coal mining, and has been interested in the big veins in the vicinity of Tantalus for years. He abandoned the old mine just above Carmacks and this fall moved over all the machinery to the Tantalus Butte, on the opposite side of the river and several miles upstream, where he is working this winter with several men and hopes to have out about 2,000 tons for next summer's shipment. The seam at this point, he states, is nine feet wide and has the advantage of being upon the hill, several hundred feet above the river, where water will not interfere, as it did in the old mine, and with the added advantage of gravity haul to the bunkers on the river bank. The coal is also of much superior quality, he states, having a very small ash content and comparing very favorably with high grade coals as shown by returns which he has secured from various samples which he had analyzed by experts. The returns, says the captain, are such as prove that the Tantalus Butte coal rivals the very best of Pennsylvania coal in point of heat units and low ash content, thus making it a most satisfactory coal for steaming and domestic purposes.

One analysis of the Tantalus Butte coal shows that it carries 51.84 per cent. of fixed carbon; 41.83 per cent. of volatile matter, and only 2.69 per cent. of ash. Another shows 55.21 per cent. of fixed carbon; 23.61 volatile matter; 0.75 moisture; and a trace of sulphur. Anyone familiar with coal will realize what a remarkably favorable showing these figures reveal.

Capt. Miller landed considerable coal in Dawson during the last season, but regretted that the facilities were not available for delivering all desired. He states that next season he will have all the coal desirable for the Dawson market, and hopes to supply the entire demand for the Yukon market without trouble. The opening of new mineral deposits give great promise as to the future market of the Tantalus Butte properties.

Speaking of the Tantalus Butte coal properties and those in the vicinity of it, Capt. Miller says:

"In the vicinity of Five Fingers, between Dawson and Whitehorse, and right on the banks of the Yukon river, are a number of coal locations, with which I am most familiar. I made the locations on some of the properties, and have been associated with their development. In 1900 I located the Five Finger coal mines from a blossom or outcrop which I sighted when on the way down the Yukon river in a small boat the year before. The property previously was located by George Carmack, famous as the discoverer of gold on Bonanza, and has produced thousands of tons.

"The Tantalus Butte mine, two and a half miles up stream from the Tantalus, was located by me in 1905. "Even before opening the property there was visible on it one seam of seven feet, with one foot of rock near the center; one seam seven and a half feet thick, with one clay band a quarter of an inch thick; and one seam five and a half feet thick.

"These seams lie at an angle of 35 to 40 degrees. Butte mountain is 860 feet high over the water level. The river bends and winds around ten miles after it first touches the hill, and travels but half a mile with the hill in having made ten miles of a run and dropped three to four feet to the mile, which some day might be used as water power through the coal mine.

"The Tantalus properties lie about 208 miles north of Whitehorse by the route of Yukon navigation, along the lake and river; or 130 miles by government road from Whitehorse, and 150 miles from the Klondike placer fields. The roofs and floors of these properties are solid sandstone, with no interruption except breaks from lateral pressure and other causes.

"I estimate the Tantalus Butte has three million tons virtually in sight above the river. It is only 400 feet from the river. The Tantalus, I estimate, has four to five million tons under the water line."

◆◆◆◆◆
SILVER KING HAS
YIELDED HALF MILLION
◆◆◆◆◆

Harry McWhorter discovered silver-lead galena on what is now the Silver King mineral claim on Galena Creek very early in the history of the Duncan camp, but did not know it was worth staking. He left Duncan and went to Fairbanks, Alaska, and later made a stake in the Iditarod and then went out to California to ranch. There he met an old partner who was interested in silver mining in Mexico and found that the rich ore mined there was the same in appearance as that he had seen on Galena Creek. McWhorter, therefore, returned to the Yukon and staked the Silver King. Jack

A. T. TADDIE

Granville, Y. T.

HOTEL KEEPER



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Write or Telephone

A. A. McMILLAN, Prop.

QUARTZ CREEK, Y. T.

Alverson and Grant Hoffman, working on a lay, opened up the mine and shipped ore. The next season a large shipment was sent outside, and then Tom Aitken bought the property and shipped ore for a season. He sold out to Manley and Ives. A fault was run into and the ore body has not yet been relocated although prospecting is still being carried on

by the present owners, who bought out Manley and Ives. Altogether about half a million dollars' worth of silver was shipped and much of this when silver was still at its former low level in value.

It is not always the men we speak to that are our friends. Sometimes it is the men we listen to.

Thousands of Tons of Silver Ore Shipped From Keno Hill by the Yukon Gold Company

Extensive operations by pioneer big company of district have added materially to mineral yield of territory—Steady production continues, summer and winter—Now hauling twenty tons daily to Mayo Landing—Important improvements during 1921—Promising new properties taken under option on McQuesten Slope and now being prospected—Half million expended to date and upwards of 3,000 feet tunnels and shafts run in prospecting and development and otherwise—Plant and equipment installed—Exploration work continues.

Keno Hill, Y. T.—With a total production of 450,000 ounces of silver from its Keno Hill properties from the time of discovery of the hill to the close of navigation this fall, the Yukon Gold Company is continuing its production and development this winter and holding its position as the most active producing company in that field today.

The company mined last winter and shipped early in the season of 1921 a total of 2,200 tons of ore. According to the present estimates, the company will have at Mayo Landing, ready for shipment next May, a tonnage approximately twice that which it shipped in 1921.

At the first of November, this year, the company had sacked ore on hand on Keno Hill to the extent of 520 tons; also broken and mined ore, but not hoisted, 100 tons, and ore blocked out or in sight, 2,050 tons; total of 2,670 tons. Other ore which has been tapped in the various veins gives pretty fair assurance that the company will have no trouble in getting out approximately 5,000 tons and getting it hauled to Mayo Landing, ready for loading on steamers before the snows of the present winter disappear. The daily delivery of ore from Keno Hill at Mayo Landing this winter averages twenty tons.

The company has fifty men working on Keno Hill this winter, while Greenfield & Pickering, who are engaged in hauling the ore employ approximately twenty-five men, and have several teams and sleighs. They keep a total of sixty horses on the work and are hauling the ore by ten-mile relays over the forty-mile miles from top of Keno Hill to the landing.

New McQuesten Slope Group

The most important new ground acquired by the Yukon Gold in 1921 is perhaps that on the McQuesten slope of Keno Hill. When the notable strike was made on that slope early in the summer, where a wide vein was found exposed along an extensive portion of the hill, the Yukon Gold Company obtained options on some of the most attractive claims of the locality, among them the Sadie, which was staked and owned by James Clark, and the Friendship, which was staked by Joel Sunderland, and secured under option from the subsequent owners, Richard Mercure and Raoul Binet. Considerable trenching and prospecting was done on these claims during the season, and the surface indications along the vein were such that the company established a camp there and in September erected a large log house for accommodation of a crew of seven men, which has been working there ever since for the company. The veins carried values as rich or richer than the best showings on the Central Group veins, and were of unusual width, and if they hold out at depth may prove among the best producers in the camp. However, only prospecting and development are now being done, and it remains to be seen if the properties will prove productive. The claims lie two and a half miles westerly from the center of the Central Group, and at an altitude 1,500 feet lower than the Central Group, and are a little below the timber line. The strike of the vein crossing the Sadie and the Friendship northerly and southerly, or, more exactly, 37 degrees east of true north. Eight surface trenches cut across the vein revealed it at a depth of two to four feet beneath the moss and other soft surface material or overburden to be four to fifteen feet in width. For a considerable distance the vein was twelve to fifteen feet in width between walls. The formation was chiefly schist with some minor intrusions of greenstone. Grey copper or tetrahedrite was quite common in some of the ore, with much solid galena. The vein had been traced at least six hundred feet across the surface of the Sadie and the Friendship. A shaft sunk on the Sadie had a solid face of five feet of ore, mostly galena, with also siderite and grey copper. A little deeper the vein widened to seven feet. At a depth of forty-five feet the vein continued wide, but water seeping into the shaft drowned out the men late in the fall, and work had to be stopped there for the time. It likely will be resumed next season when

proper pumps can be secured. A second shaft was sunk on the vein with the width of the ore continuing good, but the men were drowned out, and work had to be suspended there also at a depth of forty feet. A third shaft is now being sunk. The vein thus far has held out well as far as work of sinking has continued. The timber in the vicinity is large, and is quite suitable for shaft timbers, building material and fuel. The vein on the Sadie and the Friendship is at an altitude of about 4,500 feet above the sea. The Yukon Gold has secured control of some other claims adjacent to the Sadie and the Friendship, among them the Blue Rose and the Thistle and the fractions known as the Olar, the Beta and the Alpha.

Present Producing Claims

The older and present producing claims of the Yukon Gold on Keno

ley below. A tunnel was started in the face of the bluff, and driven at a depth of 100 feet below the surface of the hill, and back into the hill 240 feet. There a shaft from the surface was connected with the shaft which was extended down to the lower level on which the operations have been conducted. Back some 100 feet farther in the hill another shaft is being sunk from the tunnel, and a wise and raise will be used in hastening the operation and development.

Near the lower portion of the deep shaft some fine specimens of ruby ore and a number of native silver and quite a little tetrahedrite and freibergite were found in the ore during the last part of the season of 1921. Up to the first of October No. 9 vein had produced between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of ore, or more than half the tonnage gotten out up to that time by the Keno Hill, Limited. For convenience of hoisting and loading the company has a tower and aerial equipment on the property with a capacity of about forty tons a day.

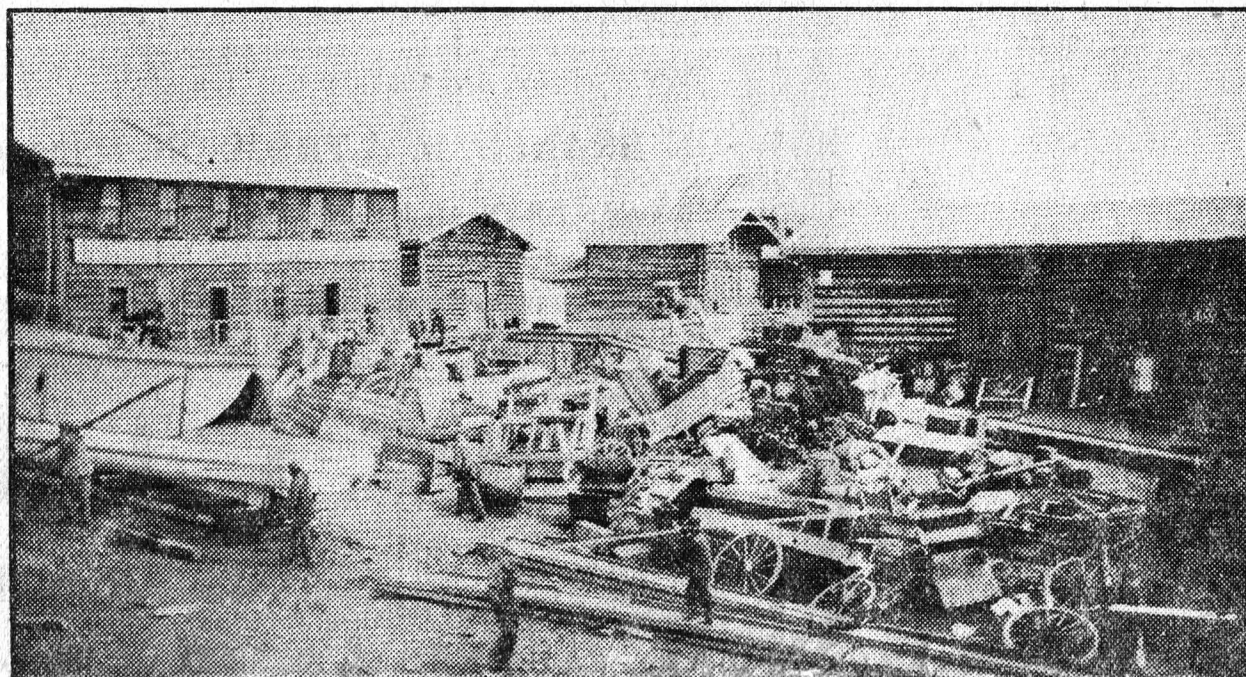
About the first of September of this year the company started a tunnel from the face of Faro Gulch into No. 12 vein at a depth of about 100

far more extensively than now warranted.

The Yukon Gold has held a number of claims under option on Keno Hill, within the last year or two, and still holds quite a number of them, and has spent several thousand dollars prospecting on some of them, notably Henderson & Fawcett's Caribou and Sheep claims, the discovery claims on the Lightning Creek or easterly slope of Keno, about two miles east of the central group.

Organization and Staff

The Yukon Gold Company is the pioneer mining company of Keno Hill, and is entitled to credit of having taken hold of properties on the hill immediately after the first claims were staked there, and having manifested its faith in the district by at once starting prospecting and developing and a little later taking out ore for shipment. The company engaged some of the best known and most competent geologists and mining engineers in America and put them to work in the field immediately after acquiring interests on the hill, and ever since then has kept a large staff of experts and practical mining men at work prospecting, developing and mining on the hill. A large central group of properties were taken over a few months after the discovery, and were formed into a subsidiary company of the Yukon Gold, known as the Keno Hill, Limited, and it is in the name of the subsidiary company that most



Unloading Freight at Mayo From First Steamer From Dawson, May, 1921

Hill, which were taken over and organized under direction of the Yukon Gold Company into the subsidiary company known as the Keno Hill, Limited, includes ten full claims and several fractions, which for convenience often are referred to as the "central group." They include the discovery claim of Keno Hill, namely, the Roulette; the Keno, the Rico, the Solo No. 2, the Scotty, the Pinnacle, the Porcupine, the Wolverine and several adjoining and intervening fractions.

The development work on the property of the Keno Hill, Limited, totals between 2,000 and 3,000 feet of tunnels, winzes, shafts and the like, and has entailed an expenditure by the company of approximately half a million dollars.

The policy of the company is to increase production on its properties as rapidly as possible, and while it is operating under unusual difficulties of being in a remote field, starting with adverse conditions as to transportation, roads and the like, thus entailing extra high costs, these gradually are being overcome and reduced to as great a degree as possible under expert direction.

At the close of navigation this fall, or about October 1, the Keno Hill, Limited, had twelve veins exposed on its properties, and some of them partially developed or worked. Ore had been produced from eight of these veins. The veins most extensively developed are known as Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9, and vary from six inches to five feet in width. The silver-lead ore produced and shipped has averaged approximately two hundred ounces of silver to the ton, and 60 per cent. in lead.

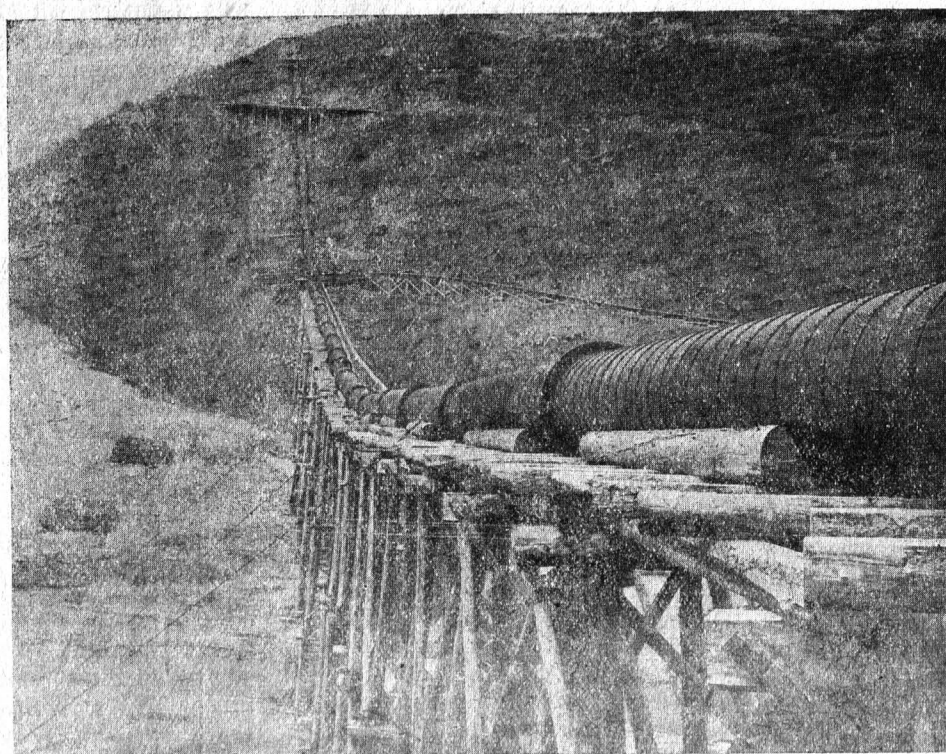
The most important development work has been done on vein No. 9, which has been the largest producer of the company and of Keno Hill. No. 9 is worked chiefly by a two-compartment shaft, which was sunk to a level of about 215 feet, and thoroughly timbered, and equipped with electrically-driven hoisting apparatus.

No. 9 vein is on the Rico claim, which was staked by James Anderson, and was the second claim staked on Keno Hill. The vein dips easterly, and the deep shaft follows the vein, and lies at an angle of about 60 per cent. No. 9 extends to the face of the steep bluff of Faro Gulch, which has a sheer decline of 900 feet from the surface to the val-

leys below the surface of the hill, and on November 1 it was in fifty-seven feet and was in the ore with hopes of proving a productive vein. Work is being continued there this winter. From the present surface showing the engineers anticipate as good results from No. 12 vein as were obtained from No. 9.

The Keno Hill, Limited, also has developed No. 1 vein, on the Roulette or discovery claim, to consider-

of the development and mining by the Yukon Gold people has been done to date. However, a number of claims lying on Keno Hill at some distance and in various directions from the central group have been bonded and are being prospected by the company, and may later be taken over. Some of these bonded properties, especially those on the McQuesten slope of Keno are exceptionally promising.



Yukon Gold's Pipe Line Crossing Bonanza Creek

able extent, and has tunnels in on it at three different levels, and has shipped some ore from the vein. Further work and possibly some mining and shipping of ore will be done there this winter. Various veins crossing the company's central group will be given further attention as time goes on, but at present the chief work is being done on the veins more easy of access and thought likely to be made productive with least effort, leaving the others for development after costs of operation and transportation in connection with the field are reduced. The installation in time of a plant to remove the lead from the ore and thus avoid cost of shipping it may result in some of the veins being worked

The Yukon Gold Company first became interested in Keno Hill through its Dawson office in the summer of 1919, when E. E. McCarthy, now in charge of the New York office, was resident manager at Dawson. He sent the first experts and practical men to the new field. The Dawson office now remains the headquarters of the Yukon Gold in the Yukon Territory, and the affairs of the Keno Hill, Limited, and other Yukon Gold interests on Keno Hill and in the Mayo area are still directed from New York through the Dawson office, which is in charge of George T. Coffey, resident manager in the Yukon.

The Keno Hill, Limited, has its local office and staffs at Mayo City

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Will Continue Business in Dawson This Winter

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GUY S. CHURCHWARD

The Pioneer Dawson Tinner

Dawson, Y. T.

and Keno Hill. Frank S. Short, long in the employ of the Yukon Gold Company as geologist and mining engineer in various fields in which it has operated in the different parts of the world, has been the resident manager and engineer in charge at Keno Hill the last two years. During the present winter he is visiting outside, and the winter work is in charge of Warren McFarland, who was transferred to the silver field this fall after having been on the engineering staff of the Yukon Gold in the dredge and hydraulic gold mining operations at Dawson for years. A. K. Schellinger, geologist, surveyor and assayer, who first went to Keno Hill for the Yukon Gold, conducted the preliminary field work, is still with the company on Keno Hill. Col. O. B. Perry, general manager of the Yukon Gold, has visited Keno Hill the last two years, and has kept thoroughly familiar with the conditions and operations there.

Hill are facilitated by a steam power plant, which is located on Duncan Creek, five miles from the productive veins of the central group. The power is transmitted over a direct line and is used in driving the drills and operating hoists and in doing other work on the property, and in lighting the underground workings and the company's buildings.

The camp is supplied with a large mess house, and sleeping quarters, all under one roof. The structure was erected during the last summer from lumber hauled from Mayo City, forty-one miles, at heavy expense, and is large and comfortably arranged for the accommodation of about sixty men, both in eating and sleeping quarters. An assay office, barns, blacksmith shop, machine shop and other quarters also are maintained on the same ground, all of which is located on the Rico claim, at the head of Faro Gulch, and within a few feet of No. 9 vein. A telephone service was installed last year by the company, connecting the power house and the central group, and now connects with the Mayo Utilities Company's line, which also connects Mayo City and Keno City, at the foot of Keno Hill. A branch of the Utilities' line is being extended around the southerly end of Keno Hill to the Sadie camp of the Yukon Gold and to another camp or two in that vicinity. Last year the Yukon Gold assisted materially in finishing the road on the forty-one miles between Keno Hill and Mayo Landing, and established relay stations and roadhouses and barns and all facilities every ten miles along the route, and has turned them over to well known pioneer Yukon roadhouse people, who now conduct them and take care of all the company and transient business on the route.

Like Mother Used to Sing

Voice over 'phone—I can't sleep, doctor, can you do anything for me? Doctor—Hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby.

The Curtain Raiser

"The fair defendant has a smart lawyer, but it seems to me he has just been killing time since he produced her in court."

"He's giving the ladies of the jury a chance to take in the details of her costume, so they will then be able to pay some attention to the testimony."

Gangway, Fellers

Always give a man a wide berth when you see him cranking a machine; you see, he wants to start something.

"Do you like mathematics?" asked the visitor.

"No, but I just adore figures," replied the college man as he looked at a group of comely co-eds on the campus.

He is constantly in touch and fully advised by the staff in Yukon, and has had much special information gathered regarding the country, not the least of which has been that obtained by J. H. Farrell, one of the best known of geologists of America, who spent most of the last two summers on Keno. Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Dominion government geologist, who made a complete geological survey of the field in 1920, also co-operated with other geologists, and his works have been published through the government channels at Ottawa and have been of much value to the practical miners and the Yukon Gold and other companies.

Camp and Power Plant

Yukon Gold operations on Keno

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We employ an experienced purchasing agent, and by buying and shipping in large quantities, we are placed in a position to give our customers the best goods at the best possible prices.

We give particular attention to OUTFITTING, especially to Miners, Prospectors and Hunters.

With our unexcelled delivery system, we are in a position to give the very best service to family trade.

We carry a good line of HARDWARE and it will be to your advantage to consult us before placing your order elsewhere.

We have the only GASOLINE SERVICE STATION in Dawson, and you can purchase your gasoline filtered and pumped into your car for the same price that you can purchase and fill it yourself.

FURS BOUGHT AND SOLD

WATCH FOR OUR SPECIAL WEEKLY SALES

J. A. DONALD & COMPANY, Limited

Successors to NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Promising Prospects Are Found on Rambler Hill

Keno City, Y. T.—Lying across the Ladue valley, on the northerly side of Keno Hill, is a long mountainous spur. At the westerly end of this spur is the McQuesten River valley. Lying in the angle at the junction of the McQuesten and Ladue valleys the westerly end of the mountain spur forms what is termed Rambler Hill, a prominent and promising location in the silver belt of the Mayo area. On the easterly side of Rambler is Mount Royal. On both of these mountains a number of the old time prospectors of the Mayo country and men who have had much experience also in the Klondike camp have been devoting their energies for several seasons, and have located silver there that they believe will prove among the most valuable in the entire Mayo country.

McQuesten Creek, running into McQuesten Lake north of Rambler Hill, and Cache Creek, lying close to McQuesten, both have been scenes of recent silver finds, and many claims have been located there within the last several months.

McQuesten Creek received particular attention this summer, and some of the best assays yet obtained in the Mayo country are reported by the men operating there as having been obtained from specimens which they secured on that creek this season. Among the stakers there were William Elliott, Archie N. Martin, Frank Graham, Ben Verscoyle, Tom Hardy, Ed Meredith, Wm. A. Johnson, Scotty Aird and Wm. Clark. Several of these are well known Yukoners who were at the front with the Yukon forces during the war. Speaking of the locations on McQuesten Creek, Mr. Martin says:

"The men who located on McQuesten Creek are much encouraged by the prospects found there. We secured prospects of a most promising character, and from some of the samples obtained assays ranging from 300 to 900 ounces in silver.

"On Cache Creek and Mt. Royal several of the best indications yet found outside of Keno Hill have been obtained. On Mt. Royal we

located two veins, and found much manganese. I am interested in the Homestake Group in this locality in company with Wm. Elliott, Fred Arnold, Wm. Brewster and several others.

"On Rambler Hill I am interested with quite a number of others. The stakers and owners there include Jack Alverson, A. R. Thomson, Bert Lamb, Harry Colley and George Forey. We have a vein uncovered there at different places for a total stretch of 500 to 600 feet, and have obtained assays running 50 to 135 ounces in silver and 60 to 70 per cent. in lead. The vein in one place is fourteen feet wide."

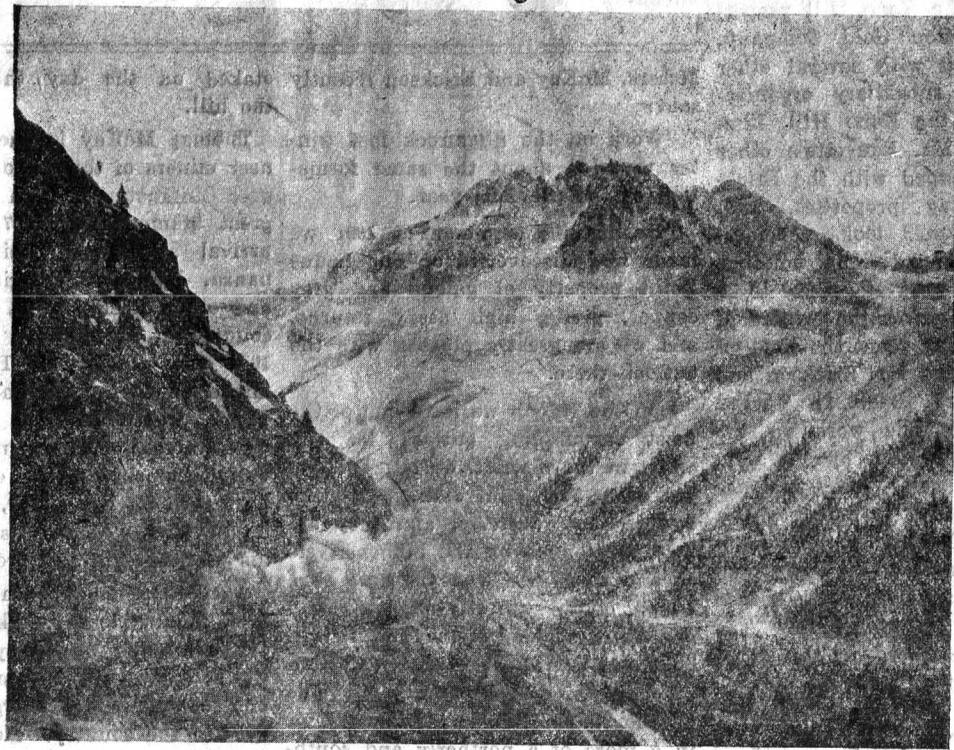
Mr. Martin is one of the original owners of Rambler Hill property. He has been in the Mayo district the last five years, and was on Duncan Creek when it first was struck. He came to Yukon from Aylmer, Ont., in '98, and has mined on many creeks in the old Klondike district. He also has been busy in the political life of Yukon, and is a former member of the Yukon council or legislative assembly.

The first discovery of silver-bearing ore on Rambler Hill was made by Jack Alverson, Jack Lake, J. Robinson and George Forey in 1916. In 1917 Messrs. Thomson, Martin, Lamb and Colley became interested in the hill, after which extensive tunneling and shaft work was done in prospecting. One tunnel was driven at a point above timber line and extended into the hill about 500 feet, and various shafts were sunk to a depth of 40 to 80 feet.

Rambler Hill, Mt. Royal, McQuesten Creek, and Cache Creek easily could be connected with Keno Hill by wagon road. Rambler Hill and Keno Hill are about five miles apart, and in plain sight of each other. Rambler Hill claims are about 4,500 feet above the sea level.

A. R. Thomson, who is mentioned in the foregoing, is one of the most experienced prospectors in the Yukon. He also was in Colorado many years ago, and there formed a warm friendship with Horace Greeley,

famous old time American editor. He also was in the Idaho silver-lead mines years ago. Mr. Thomson is one of the heaviest owners of Rambler Hill and adjacent properties, and spends his summer working there. He winters on Galena Creek, where he has some promising interests to which he devotes much time prospecting. Mr. Thomson was the original staker of the Gambler and the Lakeview, which were among the earliest claims staked on Keno Hill, and on which fine prospects have been located. Mr. Thomson says that Rambler is his choice of all the hills in the Mayo area. He says that Rambler has more veins and better defined and larger ones on the surface than anything else in the region that he has seen and that the work on the Rambler to date shows up all that they could expect. He describes the claims as being on a flat ridge, with not 200 feet of varying difference in elevation and cut through for approximately five to six miles. Mr. Thomson is a widely experienced quartz and placer prospector who spent years in various famous camps outside before coming to Yukon. Among other places he



Little Twelvemile River

had much experience in the Coeur d'Alenes, and was there at the time of the discovery and the opening of the famous Bunker Hill and Sullivan properties, and saw the developments of that great silver-lead region come out as he had predicted. Mr. Thomson has been a persistent prospector in the Yukon. Among his most notable exploits was the sinking of the deepest shaft in the Klondike camp, years ago, on Eldorado, where at a depth of 210 feet the frozen gravels were penetrated. Mr. Thomson says the present silver development in the Mayo region rivals and exceeds in importance that of the great Klondike placer strike.

Among the best known of claim owners in the Rambler Hill district are Tom Lynch and Joseph Danker, old time Yukon miners and prospectors. They staked last year about fourteen claims on what is known as the extension of Rambler Hill, and reported that they had a vein twenty feet wide from which they got samples running as high as \$125 to \$130 to the ton. They had three ledges on the property, they reported. The claims lie in the direction of Stand-To Hill and Mt. Cameron.

William Elliott, mentioned in the foregoing, is a veteran of both the Yukon and of the Great War. He went out with the contingent of Yukoners under Captain George Black in 1916, and later was with the famous Princess Pats in France. Mr. Elliott was one of the original stakers and prospectors in the Twelvemile silver area, near Dawson. After returning from the war he went to Mayo, landing there in July, 1920, and immediately got busy and staked on Keno Hill, Rambler Hill and vicinity. Mr. Elliott owns, among other claims, the Merrifield, one of the claims on which the town at the foot of Keno Hill, known as Keno City, has sprung up. He has faith in the claim proving of value for both mineral and townsite purposes, and is devoting much time to its promotion, in company with John Kinman, who owns the Galena Farm, an adjoining claim, on which much of the town is springing up. Mr. Elliott had much experience in the hard rock mines of the eastern part of British Columbia before he came North, and he says Mayo district is destined to come to the front in time the same as did the B. C. mines.

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HOW TO GATHER SAMPLES FOR ASSAY

(By William Sime, Territorial Assayer in charge of the Yukon Government Assay Offices at Whitehorse and Mayo.)

All ores which are to be assayed must be, first, accurately sampled. Accurate sampling is quite as essential as accurate assaying, for if the sample does not truly represent the lot or mass from which it was taken, the subsequent assay will be valueless.

In obtaining a sample the work should be fairly done; no discrimination as against any portion of the lot or mass being allowable. An ore is by no means of uniform character, being, in general, made up of gangue or valueless portions of the ore, through which are scattered the valuable minerals.

With a hammer, chip pieces continuously across the vein. The amount taken will vary according to the size of the vein, say from fifty pounds to two or three pounds.

Break up the entire lot into pieces the size of a hickory nut. Transfer to a large sheet of heavy brown or manilla paper, then thoroughly mix by turning over and over, and by stirring in, together with the dust, the finer and coarser particles, until satisfied that the whole is thoroughly mixed.

Now divide the heap into four parts by means of a piece of heavy sheet brass or iron. Take two opposite quarters and reject the rest. Break up the quarters selected still finer, mix thoroughly and quarter again.

Continue the crushing mixing and quartering until about one pound of the original lot is left, when it is ready to be sent for assay.

When two or more samples are sent for assay they should be marked either by a running number or letter.

"I wish I were sure that tire would hold out for another two weeks."

"Why?"

"I'd let mother have the money for a new dress."

Occasionally a man takes advice because he has someone picked out to whom he is going to give it.

Extensive Holdings of Erickson, McKay and Bouvette on Keno Hill

Keno City, Y. T.—When the future historian pens the romantic and economic sketch of the Mayo silver-fields he will perforce of fact and circumstance place among the pioneers of importance the names of Thomas McKay and Axel Erickson, and closely associated with them he will weave the name of Louis Bouvette, the discoverer of Keno Hill. Here is a tale whose exploits over a vast sweep of the northern section of this continent might be conjured with as the basis of an epic tale of men who venture forth with all the daring of the intrepid French voyageurs of earlier centuries or of the Vikings who sailed the unknown seas or the clansmen who have carried the banners of empire into the uttermost parts of each. Of such adventuresome spirit are these three men, all born with the characteristic determination to seek out the wealth concealed in the treasure-vaults of nature in the mysterious mountain places, that they may be truly designated true types of the scouts of empire.

Having devoted years of their lives in the Northland, Erickson, McKay and Bouvette, after many striking and colorful vicissitudes such as befall men who cast their lots as prospectors in remote mining camps, at last have won a pre-eminent position in the Mayo silver area. In all likelihood the extensive interests which they have acquired through their faith and unflagging efforts are such as will bring them each fortune in a measure that falls to but a few who pursue the lure that ever beckons the prospector.

Erickson, McKay and Bouvette are among the heaviest of holders of mineral claims on the now famed Keno Hill and adjacent hills of the Mayo camp. They went into the Mayo country long before the big strike was made on Keno Hill, and prospected on other hills within sight of that now notable mound for years before it was suspected that Keno was worth while. It seems to have been fittingly decreed that one of their number—Bouvette—should be the man on whom was destined to rest the honor of finding the big thing on Keno and thus direct the world's attention to the camp. The full story of how he made the great discovery is found elsewhere in these pages. Suffice it for this particular sketch to deal with the experiences of the three men aside from that individual exploitation, and to treat of their joint holdings in the camp.

Shortly after Bouvette made the Keno Hill discovery Erickson and McKay received the big news, and were among the first men to rush to the hill and to stake, and got in many favorable localities in that silver-strewn garden of the gods. None more richly deserved to succeed. The three men had spent years of real mining, that is, sinking shafts and running tunnels to the extent of hundreds of feet in the hills at values within a few miles of Keno, and even as close to Keno as Galena Hill, which lies just across Crystal Creek, only a mile or two from Keno. These men were not fire-side prospectors, and it was with satisfaction that their many friends learned that they were among the first to stake in the new Eden.

In less than a month after Bouvette planted his posts on his famous discovery claim on Keno, the Roulette, McKay and Erickson were there and staked. McKay chose as his first claim the Nabob, lying on the north side of the Rico, the second claim staked on the hill, and then crossed the hill southerly some distance and staked the Shamrock. He staked both claims on August 4, 1919. Today extensive work has been done on both claims and several rich veins opened on each, thus proving the good judgment of the man in his choice. The day following Erickson staked the Reno, adjoining the Shamrock, lying above Crystal Gulch, and on the same day drove stakes on the Solo, which lies on the southerly slope of Keno, below the famous key-stone claim of the central group, known as the Keno. Shortly afterward McKay struck northerly and crossed Faro Basin, which the central group faces. There he acquired more ground.

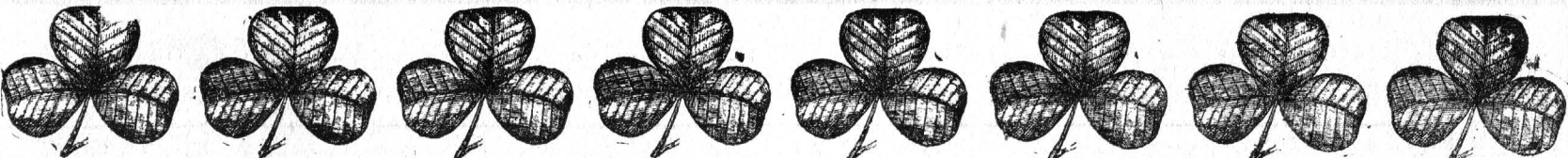
Erickson also manifested his confidence by spreading out and staking in various directions. They got the Ladue and the McQuesten, in the head of Ladue Pup; the Lion, the Tiger and the Maple Leaf and the Tuleo, facing Faro Creek; and the Cannon, at the head of Faith Pup.

Later they got the Rex, the Premier and the Mayo, on Steep Creek, and the Alpha and the Regina, on Alpha Pup. These and other interests which they have in the district have been combined with those of Louis Bouvette, staked since he got discovery, and are held jointly. The early Bouvette stakings in which the trio are interested include, among others, the Minto and the Kid.

As evidence of their hard working methods, they got busy at once after staking their first claims on Keno Hill and were the only individual miners on Keno Hill who took out ore for shipment from Keno Hill the first winter after the hill was discovered. Their ore then could be gotten down the mountain in no other way than with dog teams, but they were equal to the occasion, and by that method hauled out several tons on the snow. The ore was taken to the foot of Keno, and from there hauled with horses and sleighs to Mayo Landing, whence it was shipped the following season by steamer. Each time the dog teams landed the ore at the foot of the three-mile haul down the hill they took back a load of wood for the camp, which is far above timber line. During that winter the three men lived in a double tent on the top of Keno. The tent was located on the Shamrock claim, which is at the head of Erickson Gulch, named after one of the three partners. The Shamrock claim was staked by Mr. McKay and he still makes his headquarters there in the original tent. The Shamrock claim is among the best known and most attractive of the properties on the hill. Another is the Nabob, which also was staked by Mr. McKay. On the Nabob the partners several months ago put up a comfortable log cabin, the first cabin and individual home to be built on Keno Hill.

The partners, McKay, Erickson and Bouvette, staked claims in practically every portion of the big hill, and afterward pooled most of their interests, and for that reason their fortunes in respect to Keno Hill necessarily will be largely identical. Mr. Bouvette disposed of his discovery claim, the Roulette, forming the center of the Keno Hill properties of the Yukon Gold Company, which merged it with several other claims into a subsidiary organization known as the Keno Hill, Limited. Most of Mr. Bouvette's other interests are merged with the Erickson and McKay properties, and, while each partner looks considerably after certain individual holdings they all still work together to a large extent. During the winter of 1920-21 Mr. McKay spent the time on the Shamrock, and Mr. Erickson and Ole Dahl and J. Beckman worked on the Nabob. The work on the Nabob to date, which, by the way, is all through solid rock, includes a shaft of fifty feet in depth, and a cross-cut of 100 feet. The cross-cut runs east and west on the vein, and taps a disseminated ore which proved three to four feet in width. The same vein was traced in the direction of the central group of the Yukon Gold or Keno Hill, Limited, and is believed by the owners of the Nabob to cross the central group. They are confident the Nabob, when more extensively prospected, will prove among the best properties on the hill. The Shamrock is the second claim southerly from the Roulette, and the owners believe that veins which have been opened on the Roulette claim and on the Gambler claim, which lies on the west side of the Roulette, extend across the one or two intervening claims, to the Shamrock, which, if true, means there is a continuous vein the width of Keno Hill from Faro Gulch to the Shamrock, on Erickson Gulch, and may be far beyond. The vein on the Gambler is twenty-seven inches wide and strikes in the direction of the Shamrock, while veins of similar width and even greater are on the Roulette and the Rico, on the east side of the Roulette and most of them strike in the same general direction.

Nearly 200 feet of tunnel have been opened on the Shamrock, with a main tunnel of 150 feet or more. In running these tunnels the owners found, they state, that the claim was full of veins or stringers. The assays ran from \$150 to \$2,500 in silver and lead combined. Carbonate ore were found in running the tunnel, with a galena core in the carbonates. Speakig of the work and what they found on some of their claims,



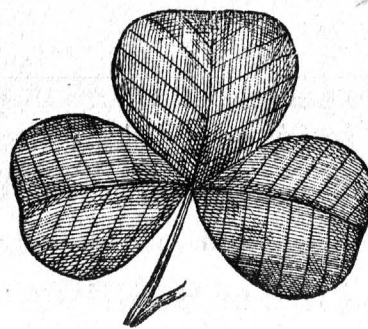
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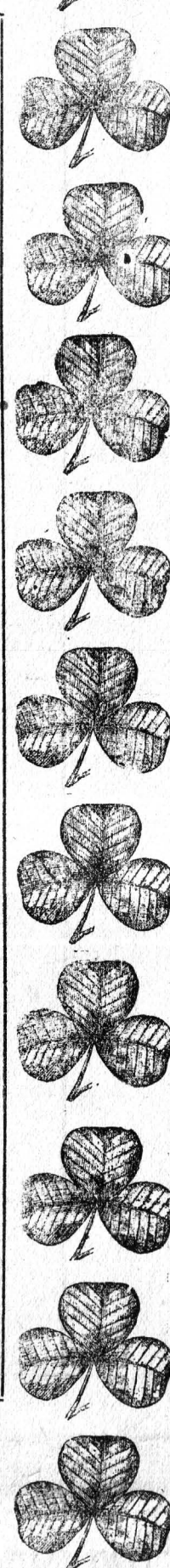
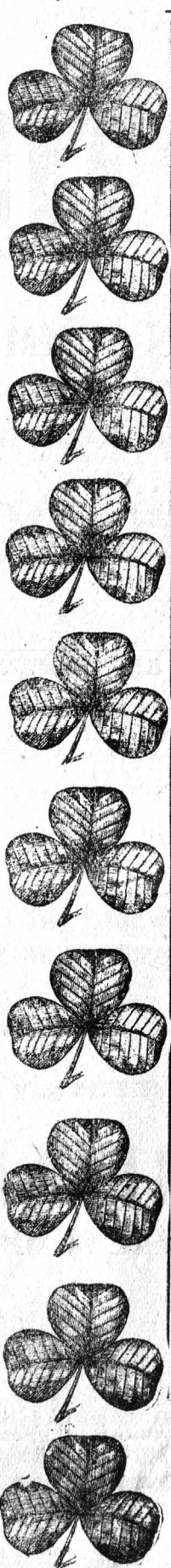
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WHITEHORSE BRANCH, T. C. RICHARDS, Mgr.



Messrs. McKay and Erickson recently said:

"Work on the Shamrock last winter revealed about the same formation as the previous year.

"During the summer of 1921 we made new discoveries on our Ladue. Point property of galena and grey copper, giving high assay returns, and we are greatly pleased with the outlook there.

"On the Nabob we have one of the most encouraging outlooks of any claim in the district. Certain blanket veins run across the claim projecting easterly and westerly, and they apparently extended on the higher levels at one time into what is now Faro Gulch, on the westerly side. Possibly similar extensions of that nature will be found running the same direction at depth on this claim. Other veins on the Nabob run at right angles or in a more of a northerly and southerly trend. We have on the Nabob what appears to be one of the main veins of the hill, the strike of which is north, 40 degrees east, magnetic. After sinking about ten feet we had opened a vein of four and a half feet in width, a sort of a mixed proportion, with about six inches of clear galena in the center. The values vary from 110 ounces upward to 200 and 300 ounces in silver, and 70 to 80 per cent. lead. This shaft being on the edge and top of the steep Faro Gulch hillside, the waste is thrown out there with little effort.

"Fine outcrops and most encouraging manganese indications have been found on a number of our other claims. On our Ladue Pup claims, known as the Ladue and the McQuesten, we got good surface prospects, and the assays from five of the samples, as shown in a certificate issued at Whitehorse by William Sime, the government assayer, gave values ranging from 194 to 1,180 ounces in silver and from 2 to 42 per cent. in lead."

When Thomas McKay made his first trip up Keno Hill to stake, he climbed the hill from the McQuesten side, on August 4. Erickson went up from the opposite side, August 5, between Hope and Charity gulches, and was accompanied by Randy McLennan. Each of the three

staked on the day they ascended the hill.

Thomas McKay is one of the pioneer miners of the Yukon. He came over Chilkoot pass from Dyea in the great stampede in 1897, and, after arrival at Dawson, mined on Bonanza, Hunker, Scroggie, Dominion and other creeks; went to the Mayo country in the Duncan stampede in 1901 and staked on Duncan, and mined on that creek and on Hight Creek, where he also staked. He was actively engaged in mining on various creeks in the district until he staked on Keno Hill, since which he devoted most of his energies to his properties in this promising field.

Axel Erickson was in Juneau before coming to Klondike, and also came into the Yukon by way of the Chilkoot trail in '97, and has been one of the most energetic miners ever in the country. He was on old Sulphur Creek for a while, working on Gold Hill until 1901; went outside for a while, returned and worked on famous old Miller and Glacier Creeks; went to Mayo in 1915, worked on the Lookout Mountain with the Yukon Silver-Lead Company, and on other properties, and spent two winters with Ole Dahl and Fred Swanson on Crystal Creek, in sight of Keno Hill, where they ran 200 feet of tunnel and shaft and found some fine stringers of galena. Before coming North he followed the sea.

Louis Bouvette lived in Manitoba when quite young, and had a varied experience hustling as a young man. He likewise is an old timer of the Yukon, and has spent the last eighteen or twenty years in the Mayo district. The story of how he worked on Galena and other creeks of the district and finally launched into the higher levels in his prospecting excursions and discovered Keno Hill, is told in detail on another page.

Messrs. McKay and Erickson are on Keno Hill this winter, looking after their interests and developing their properties, while Mr. Bouvette is on a trip to the outside world on business and pleasure.

Sauce for the Goose

In many of the rural districts of the Middle West, where money does not circulate with great rapidity,

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WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

services are paid for "in kind." Farmers, for example, will give potatoes, eggs, etc., in payment for debts. A young surgeon, who had occasion to operate in one of these districts, hopefully approached the husband of the patient and asked for his fee, which amounted to one hundred dollars.

"Doc," said the old man, "I haven't much ready cash on hand. Suppose you let me pay in kind." "Well, I guess that will be all right," replied the young doctor, cheerfully. "What do you deal in?" "Horseradish, doc," answered the old man.

The Derby and Joan

A Youngtown man was an enthusiastic spectator at the Kentucky Derby. Having little knowledge of the sport and desirous of placing a small bet just for the excitement of

the thing, he looked over the list of contenders until his eye rested on "Behave Yourself."

The Youngtown man, as the news reports have since told the world, was among those who "cleaned up," because Behave Yourself was the Derby winner. "How in the world did you happen to pick the winner?" asked a friend.

"I had a hunch."

"Hunch?"

"Yes, 'Behave Yourself' is the last thing my wife said to me when I left home."

The Chinaman's Chance

"Judge," cried the prisoner in the dock, "have I got to be tried by a woman jury?"

"Be quiet," whispered his counsel. "I won't be quiet! Judge, I can't even fool my own wife, let alone twelve strange women. I'm guilty."

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JIMMY'S PLACE

JAS. OGLOW, Proprietor

Extensive Holdings of Binet Brothers at Mayo

Mayo, Y. T.—Any sketch of the Mayo camp would be far from complete without reference to the founder and father of the city of Mayo, Joseph Eugene Binet, and his associates in that thriving center. Mr. Binet went to the Mayo district when the site of the present bustling town of Mayo was a wilderness. He found the place covered with a dense forest of spruce and other trees common to the district, but recognized it as the logical point for a town to serve that large and highly mineralized locality. He immediately resolved on casting his fortune there, and the outcome of events has proved his vision and sagacity.

Mr. Binet has spent practically all of the last twenty-six years in the North, and he maintains that in all his experience in the various camps of the Northland none measures up in promise for permanency like the Mayo district. He engaged in his time in the North in mining and business pursuits in Fortymile, Circle, Dawson and Nome, and has made several fortunes in that period, but is confident that his venture at Mayo will prove his greatest winning.

Mr. Binet now is devoting his personal attention to the Mayo townsite and to the extensive other interests which he and associates own there. They own, beside the townsite, the Chateau Mayo, one of the finest hotels in Yukon; a large general mercantile establishment and the original Mayo townsite. Mr. Binet also is a partner with Alfred Lefebvre in the sawmill and lumbering business in that town. Mr. Lefebvre personally manages the sawmill business, while Mr. Binet devotes his time chiefly to the hotel, mercantile and the townsite affairs. All these contrive to make him one of the busiest men in Yukon Territory, and he has a large staff of assistants constantly engaged and is expanding his business from year to year. Speaking of his experience at Mayo, Mr. Binet says:

"Having been extensively associated with my brothers, J. O. Binet and Phil Binet, in the hotel and mining business in the Dawson, Nome and other camps, I continued the association on coming here, and the business at Mayo is still conducted under the name of Binet Brothers.

"My brothers and I and my old partner, Mr. Madden, spent hundreds of thousands of dollars mining in the old Dawson district, and recovered hundreds of thousands there in virgin gold. We had extensive holdings on Hunker, Sulphur, Bonanza and other creeks. On coming to Mayo, in 1902, I realized that my best success had been in the mercantile and other lines, so I decided to let the others do the mining. That was im-

mediately following the big placer stampede to Duncan creek. I secured the Mayo townsite, and established my headquarters there by the banks of the beautiful navigable river known as the Stewart.

"I went to the Mayo country in the Duncan creek rush, and traveled the then almost trackless wilderness of 160 miles from Dawson with six other men, in the dead of winter. I personally felled the first tree cut in the forest where Mayo now stands, and, with the assistance of my men, erected in the space which we cleared among the trees, a hotel 20 by 60 feet, and two stories high. I later increased it to 60 by 60 feet, and added a large store building of about the same size as the hotel, and during the summer of 1921 erected at a cost of \$10,000 another large two-story annex, 30 by 60 feet, and also built a fine large warehouse, 40 by 60 feet, on the waterfront, not far from the hotel and store. I also own a number of other buildings in the town, and am planning further enlargement of my business and mean to remain and expand with the country. I already wish that I had made the new store building which I erected during the last summer much larger than I did.

"The townsite of Mayo originally was acquired by Ernest Belliveau and Surveyor Rinfret and J. D. Bell, and I took over all their interests, totaling 185 acres, within a year or two after they had secured it. I have been satisfied to hold on all these years and now believe that the days of big things at Mayo are at hand. I intend to offer every inducement for people coming into the country to establish themselves at Mayo City, and to build homes and enter into business or make their headquarters there."

The quarter-century or more Gene Binet, as he is generally known to his many friends throughout the North, has spent in the Northland have been full of tireless effort and daring enterprise on his behalf. His experiences, were they accurately chronicled, would furnish a tale rivalling those of the most active figures in the stirring pages of Dumas.

Gene Binet was born in Charlebourg, Quebec, and launched into active life in the city of Montreal when a young man. Soon after that stories of the finding of gold in Alaska began to spread over the continent. That was even before the signal discovery in Klondike was heralded to the world, and his spirit of adventure responded to the call. Being lithe of limb and strong of spirit, he resolved on getting to the northern goldfields as quickly as possible, and accordingly made his way

to the Pacific coast and there sailed on the old Alaskan coast liner City of Topeka in 1895 for Juneau, then the northern outfitting center for the Yukon and Alaskan interior. He proceeded from Juneau on the little steamer Rustler, and on June 24 set foot on the shore at Dyea. He says:

"With me were Arthur Talbot, Jim Maurice of Sacramento, Arthur Cannon of Montreal, and J. A. Williams, later manager and owner for years of the Dawson Electric Light & Power Company. Talbot and his horse were drowned in the Dyea river the day after we started. Talbot had on heavy gumboots and his escape, when the horse fell, was impossible. One man who started with us at Seattle took cold feet at Dyea and turned back. The rest of us crossed the Chilkoot pass after much hard work, came down the lakes, and portaged Miles canyon and followed the Yukon down with our small boat. We reached Fortymile July 17, and Circle August 20, 1895. We were there a short time, then proceeded down river to St. Michael, and I was at San Francisco for the winter. The next spring I started back to Circle, and was at St. Michael August 17, the day the great strike was made in the Klondike. The news of the strike reached Circle too late for us to make Dawson that fall by water, but on the first ice I started for the new strike in company with Sam Bonfield. We were at Fortymile on Christmas and made Dawson December 28. We immediately got busy buying. I bought claims, including 56 below on Bonanza, and 45 below on Hunker for something over \$23,000 total. I missed a great buy when at Fortymile I was offered the whole of No. 31 Eldorado for \$100 by a young man who had staked the claim. He sold it to Tinbell. Later Harry Ash and Billy Leake bought it for \$45,000, and paid for it from their first cleanup. I understand the young man who staked the claim was so grieved over his mistake in selling that he later went insane.

"I engaged in mining on various creeks, and in business in Dawson, and in the Nome rush went there and was proprietor of one of the largest hotels during the rush, and then came back to Dawson and proceeded to Mayo."

Mr. Binet has many interesting reminiscences of the North which he might recite, but which would require volumes to cover. Suffice it now to say that, after hewing out a place in the wilderness at Mayo, he has lived to see it become a prosperous and thriving center of what he is confident is destined to be the greatest silver camp of history. In his large store at Mayo he carries a complete general stock of groceries, hardware, clothing and miners' supplies, and outfits of all kinds for trappers, hunters, prospectors and hard-rock miners. His hotel is one of the largest and most comfortably

equipped in the North, with a total of twenty-six rooms, and with an annex providing a total of forty-four rooms. Baths, hot and cold water, Delco electric lights and other conveniences are provided. A fine restaurant is conducted in connection with the hotel, and has a comfortable lobby. Underneath the building is a warm storage basement 56 by 60 feet in which are stored the perishables of the winter stocks.

The Mayo townsite comprises several hundred lots, and, while Mr. Binet has disposed of many of them to others who have erected homes or business buildings, he has many more still on sale. A first addition to the main townsite was surveyed and put on the market several months ago.

The stock of goods carried by Mr. Binet in his store necessarily has to be brought in during the summer and in volume sufficient to last until the next summer, thereby involving a large sum of money. Included in his stock are many of the best known standard brands, such as Ames Holden and Leckie shoes, A. R. Clarke & Company's gloves and mitts, Swift's Premium bacon and ham, Brookfield butter and eggs, Winchester arms and ammunition, Stanfield's underwear, Gault's shirts, Hudson's Bay blankets, Nabob and Hills Brothers' coffees, and standard brands of hats, caps and clothing, and other such lines, thus showing that the Mayo people are supplied with the best the market affords.

The Mayo sawmill has a sawing capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber a day. It was established in 1914, and is under the management of Alfred Lefebvre, with Charles Matheny, old time Klondiker, as millwright and Sawyer. It is provided with planing equipment and with moulders and matchers.

Mr. Binet, while busy with his larger affairs, also keeps a garden in Mayo, demonstrating the possibility of growing many products at home for the table. During the summer he raised three tons of potatoes on one acre of ground at Mayo. He also maintains a piggery, and has much fine fresh pork therefrom each fall; and keeps a cow, which affords the finest of milk, while from a large chicken yard near his hotel he supplies the table with the best of fresh fowl and eggs.

Place	Miles
Mayo Landing	10
Galena	19
Hight Creek	12
Lookout Cabin	9
Lookout Mine	13
Mouth of Haggart	18
Dublin Gulch	30
Minto Lake	12
Mayo Lake	25
Foot Keno Hill	31

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Sunnydale and Dawson



*Dawson the Mecca of Tourists
to the Land of the Midnight Sun*

It is estimated eighteen thousand tourists will come to Alaska and Yukon next summer—Dawson, the center of the world's greatest and most romantic placer camp, will not be missed by those who want to see the most alluring of all Northland attractions—Established steamship, railway and inland steamer services now convey the annual throng of sight-seers to and through the enchanted summer recreation zone of the continent.

Hundreds of tourists have been making the pilgrimages to Dawson annually to view this mecca of the Land of the Midnight Sun, and it is confidently expected the time is not far distant when the annual total of visitors to this goal of romantic achievement will be numbered by the thousands.

It is estimated that during the coming summer no fewer than 18,000 tourists will sail from Vancouver and Seattle on ships cruising the Alaskan coast waters.

A large percentage of the tourists to the North each year cross by rail from Skagway to the headwaters of the mighty Yukon river, and come down the Yukon by river steamer to Dawson.

Now that the building of the fine modern broad gauge railway from Anchorage, on the Alaskan coast, to the Alaskan interior is practically accomplished, a belt line thus is established through Yukon and Alaska, which is destined to become one of the most famous of all railway routes in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Dawson is the pivotal point on the Yukon river of the new belt line. Steamers from the upper Yukon conclude their run at Dawson, and steamers from the lower Yukon also make Dawson their terminal point. Thus Dawson has become the transfer point on through traffic between upper and lower Yukon.

The stretch of river traveled north and south from Dawson is the connecting link of the great Alaska-Yukon belt line which is completed by the American railway from Anchorage to Fairbanks.

Tourists coming to Dawson find here fine modern hotels with every comfort and convenience. Those desiring to remain for a period will find no end of interesting attractions in the large dredge and hydraulic mining, the quartz mining, the extensive fishing and hunting grounds, the city and the famous old placer creeks with their endless associations of early-day romance, the lure of evergreen hills and vales, Indian villages, gardens and other features.

Dawson features a tourist dance when the greater number of visitors are in the city, putting on one of the big social events at least once a week during the entire tourist season, and in numerous other ways extends the hand of welcome and hospitality to her visitors.

Fine government roads, aggregating hundreds of miles, radiate from Dawson to the gold fields, the fishing and hunting grounds and other places of interest. Several automobile concerns serve those who want to make the local tour of the region, and cars may be had at any and all hours or for any period with or without drivers at reasonable charges.

The visitor wishing to go to the promising new silver fields at Mayo or other new mining camps in the Yukon will find steamers sailing from Dawson frequently, giving every service and convenience as to meals and berthing and the like. Dawson is made the base of the travelers who have been here and know this field or who have been properly informed as to the attractions of the Northland center.

The Yukon River is navigable from

Bering Sea to Whitehorse, a distance of over 2,000 miles, and, during the summer, from about the 10th of June until the 5th of October, this river is the great channel of transportation from the coast to the interior of the Yukon and Alaska. The railway extends from tidewater at Skagway, Alaska, where connection is made with ocean-going vessels, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, on the headwaters of the Yukon river, a distance of 110 miles. This railroad crosses the coast range of mountains and at 19.7 miles from Skagway attains an altitude on the White Pass summit of 2,897 feet. At this point the railroad crosses the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. The scenery between Skagway and White Pass is wild and rugged. From White Pass summit to Lake Bennett, British Columbia, the railway passes through the foothills of the Coast range and then follows the shore of Lake Bennett, where it enters the Yukon Territory and reaches Carcross, which has an altitude of 2,171 feet and is 66.7 miles from Skagway. From Carcross to Whitehorse the railroad runs direct instead of following the wide detour of the chain of lakes and rivers, on which are located both Miles Canyon and Whitehorse Rapids. From the head of the canyon the railway descends with a steep grade to the town of Whitehorse, which is situated at the head of navigation on Lewes River, the main tributary of the Yukon. Whitehorse is 110 miles from Skagway and has an altitude of 2,083 feet.

The Lewes River flows through Lake Laberge, which is about 26 miles from Whitehorse, and has an altitude of 2,050 feet. This lake impedes navigation in the early summer as the ice on the lake does not break up until about three weeks after the general breakup on the Yukon River. Emergency traffic is hauled from Whitehorse to the foot of Lake Laberge and forwarded to Dawson on light-draft steamers. As soon as the ice breaks up on Lake Laberge navigation is open between Whitehorse and Dawson and throughout the length of the Yukon River and its tributaries. A splendidly equipped fleet of steamers plies on regular schedules between Whitehorse and Dawson. The trip between Whitehorse and Dawson is made in two days, down-stream, and Dawson to Whitehorse up-stream, in four days.

From Dawson fine large steamers ply to points on the lower Yukon river, including St. Michael, from which point it is a short trip by ocean steamer to Nome. The lower Yukon River steamers from Dawson also ply to Fortymile, Eagle, Circle, Fort Yukon, Rampart, Tanana, Nenana and Fairbanks, the interior terminus of the splendid trans-Alaska railway which the American government is finishing this winter at a total cost of \$55,000,000. This railway will be opened next summer to tourist and general traffic both ways, and is expected to be heavily patronized by tourists crossing it from both the interior and the coast terminals. Those from the coast terminal at Anchorage will take steamer at Nenana for Dawson, and then proceed up the Yukon to Whitehorse. Others crossing from the interior will enter the Yukon by way of Skagway, and after visiting Dawson, will proceed down the Yukon to Fairbanks and there take the train to Anchorage, where they will embark on the ocean steamers for the return trip to Vancouver or Seattle.

Sociology Professor (to student)—Mr. Hoo, I can't blame you for looking at your watch while I'm lecturing, but I do object to your holding it to your ear to make sure it hasn't stopped.

Dawson News
Daily and Weekly

The Dawson News is read in every cabin and home in Yukon.

◆◆◆◆◆
◆ **MT. CAMERON SILVER** ◆
◆ **PROPERTIES, MAYO AREA** ◆
◆◆◆◆◆

Mount Cameron is situated about forty-five miles in a direct line northeast of Mayo and the distance by the winter road now under construction to the property is approximately sixty-five miles. The Mount Cameron property is situated on the northern slope of Mount Cameron, at timber-line or approximately 3,500 feet above sea-level. It consists of three claims, Cameron No. 1, Cameron No. 2, and Cameron No. 3, owned by J. Alverson and J. Scougale.

The general geology of the district is similar to that of Keno Hill, the country rock being composed of gneissoid quartzites, quartz mica schists, mica schists, and crystalline limestone, cut by dykes of diabase.

The workings consist of an adit thirty feet long and a crosscut twelve feet long. The mouth of the adit was blocked by caving at the time of the writer's visit, and consequently the underground workings could not be examined. The outcrop of the vein consists of a decomposed mass of iron and copper minerals; pyrite, limonite, siderite, malachite, azurite, and arsenopyrite; with galena, sphalerite, and calcite. The width of the mineralized cropping is about fifty feet. It is claimed that in the adit the vein has a banded appearance with alternating streaks of galena and sphalerite, the galena occurring in streaks from two inches to six inches wide.

It is not possible at the present time to make a fair estimate of the value of this property; the size of the cropping and the fact that streaks of pure galena carrying high values in silver occur, indicate that it may have considerable value, but much more development work is necessary in order to prove this. This work should include both sinking and drifting.—From the official report of Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Dominion geologist, as published by the director of the geological survey, at Ottawa.

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David Sparks Among the Prominent Keno Hill Owners

Keno Hill.—From the land where the soft Savannahs soothe the soul and the white-tufted cottons blow, to Klondike—the Ophir of the North—thence to Mayo, silver crowned, is a transition about which one might weave a tale no less enchanted than those of the romantic days when knighthood was in flower. For the details take up a thread of one born in old Georgia and reared in the midst of the Texas rangers and the cowboys of the West, sharing their adventures and fortunes, and then coming North and seeking the hidden golden wealth of Klondike, and eventually, by the trick of fate, staking in the midst of the most promising silver belt of the Northland, and one has a fascinating chronicle. Such is the experience of one of the hardy pioneers of Yukon who figures among the stakers in the midst of the Keno Hill area of the Mayo silver camp. He is known to everyone on Keno Hill and throughout the surrounding country as "Davey" Sparks.

well defined rich veins, some of which strike in the direction of the Duncan.

The properties of Mr. Sparks on the Keno Hill road are close to the rich vein opened there this fall on the Fisher claim by the Slate Creek people, who have a crew operating under direction of Mr. Bussey.

Mr. Sparks came to the Yukon in the gold rush of '98. He made the trip up the Alaskan coast in a fishing sloop, landed at Skagway, crossed the White Pass with a pack train; and made his way down the Yukon water courses from Bennett to Whitehorse, thence by raft down the Yukon river to Dawson. He engaged in mining near Dawson, on the famous old placer creeks of Hunker and Bonanza, and was on Eighty Pup a year, and in 1903 went to Mayo, when the placer excitement was at its height in that region. He mined on No. 17 above discovery on Duncan until 1911, and then moved to No. 7 above discovery, and still has a cabin home there and holds several claims along Duncan and Lightning, as well as elsewhere in

Mr. Sparks is one of the indomitable spirits who came North in the

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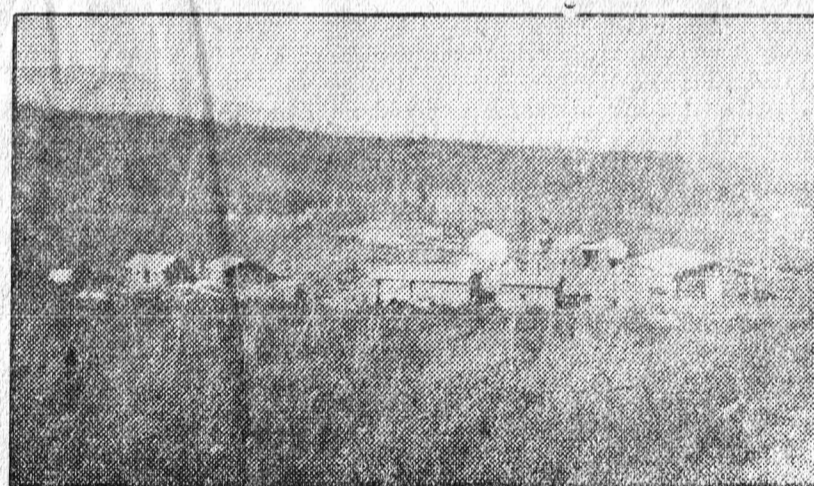
great Klondike rush of '98, and has refused to turn his face southward. He has been in the Mayo country eighteen years, and has made his home on Duncan all these years. He was not far away when the news of the Keno Hill silver discovery spread, and he quickly made his way to the hill and staked in what are now several of the most promising localities of the entire hill.

Mr. Sparks owns, among other Keno Hill properties, a half interest in the Duncan claim, at the head of Silver Basin; half of the Get Back, on the south side of Keno, facing Hope Pup, and adjoining the Gold Hill No. 2; half of the Fairview fraction, adjoining the Scotty, which is one of the six claims of the original Central Group of the Yukon Gold Company; half of the Lone Star and half of the Last Chance, both on the road between Keno City and top of Keno Hill; half of the Whistler fraction, at the head of Silver Basin, adjoining the Golden Flat and the Caribou.

"I have found the lead on the Duncan," says Mr. Sparks, "with well defined vein, and an iron capping of three to ten feet in width, and have another lead on which I found the manganese extending across the claim 1,500 feet." The Duncan is next to Bob Fisher's Gold Queen, on which Fisher secured assays running approximately five thousand ounces in silver, and also close to Rodolph Rosmussen's ground, on which he has several

the camp. He is enthusiastic over the outlook of the Mayo District and of the Keno Hill area in particular, and is confident it will prove one of the greatest silver camps of the continent.

The Yukon Territory contains an area of 196,976 square miles. Thus it is considerably more extensive than the United Kingdom of Great Britain



Portion of Keno City, Fall 1921

and Ireland, and is almost as large as the entire German Empire. The greater part of this great region is still practically unknown, even to the prospector, trapper, or hunter; in fact, almost all exploration within the territory has been restricted to areas readily accessible from the main waterways. A glance at the map of

Yukon Territory shows approximate positions of the various localities in which the more important deposits of economically valuable minerals have been found, and these are seen to be almost without exception readily accessible from the larger lakes or streams, and are, in most cases, in their immediate vicinity.

THE SHOOTIN' OF DAN M'GREW

(Very Far After Robert W. Service.)
A bunch of the boys were sipping their tea at a table in the grill; The jazz band men in the orchestra were playing as jazz men will; Back near the wall, with a hidden flask, sat Dangerous Dan McGrew.

And watching him close was the plain clothes man—the copper that's known as Lew.

When out of the quiet of dead Broadway and into the hush of the room

There stumbled the ghost of a sport who had lived when pleasure prevailed over gloom;

He looked like a man who had sipped of the grape, but wasn't exactly a soue—

And he summoned a waiter, avoiding delay, and called for the

Then I ducked my head and the lights went out, and two guns blazed in the dark,

And a woman screamed, and the lights went up, and two men lay stiff and stark;

Pitched on his head and pumped full of lead was Dangerous Dan McGrew.

And beside him lay, like a lump of clay, the stranger who'd ordered brew.

These are the simple facts of the case, and I guess I ought to know,

The cause of it all was a flask of hootch, and I'm not denyin' it's so.

I'm not so wise as the lawyer guys, but strictly between us two—

The fellow that shot 'em and raided the joint was the copper that's known as Lew.

—New York Globe.

CLIMATE OF YUKON

Professor John Macoun, in a report on the climate and flora of the Yukon Territory, described the effect of the coast range of mountains on the climate, as follows:

"Instead of the coast range being an injury to the interior, it makes the climate pleasant both in summer and winter. The Yukon district has two climates, a wet and cold one on the coast, which may be called the Alaskan climate, as nearly all the coast region belongs to the United States. The climate of the Yukon district in Canada is just the reverse, being dry and warm in summer and cold in winter, with a light snowfall. Owing to the moisture rising from the warm Japan current being carried inland by the upper southwest air current and, striking the Coast range, this moisture is at once precipitated on the sea face of these mountains in the form of rain or snow, and the air freed from its moisture descends on the Yukon plain as dry air, and having an increased temperature. It follows that the rainfall must be light in summer and also the snowfall in winter."

GREAT RAILWAY ACROSS ALASKA NEARLY COMPLETED

Fairbanks.—The last gap in the United States railroad, crossing Alaska from Anchorage to Fairbanks, will be completed before the snow goes off this winter and will afford one of the most wonderful scenic routes in America, as well as opening an empire of 400,000 square miles, including the Yukon, the Upper Kuskokwim, on the north, and a wonderfully rich mineral and agricultural country on the south. Stretching along the railroad from Anchorage, which is operating headquarters and the first tidewater port at the head of Cook Inlet, is a strip of splendid agricultural land varying from ten to twenty miles in width and more than 100 miles long. Travelers crossing this railway from the coast to Fairbanks in summer can proceed to Dawson via the fine river steamers.

A teacher in Connecticut had asked a question in grammar and a dozen boys held up their hands. Selecting one of the number the teacher said: "Well, Freddie, why is it that 'it don't' is wrong?" "Because it don't sound right," answered the boy.

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KENO CITY, Y. T., via MAYO

Rosmussen's Silver Basin Claims Among Richest on Keno Hill

Keno Hill, Y. T.—Rodolph Rosmussen, who was among the earliest and luckiest stakers on Keno Hill, where he located the now famous Silver Basin claim and other properties which he has grouped with adjoining claims into the Silver Basin Group, has done important development work during the last year and now has a number of veins opened which give promise of proving second to none in the district. He has established a camp on his Silver Basin claim No. 1, where he has erected one of the best buildings on the hill, and has a blacksmith shop and other accommodations, and is prepared for summer and winter work. He has one tunnel in twenty feet on one of his richest veins on Silver Basin claim No. 1, and already has a number of tons of rich ore on the dump, ready for shipment, and may increase the tonnage considerably by spring.

While Mr. Rosmussen is owner of favorably located claims on various parts of Keno Hill and also on some other well known hills of the dis-

trict, he is devoting his attention chiefly to his Silver Basin properties. These properties lie on the southerly slope of Keno Hill, a mile and a half northeasterly from the discovery claim on Keno Hill, known as the Roulette, which is one of the original Central Group, the most extensively operated group of Keno Hill.

Mr. Rosmussen's most extensive work is on his Silver Basin claim No. 1, which lies at the head of his large group on Silver Basin. He controls there a group of about fifteen claims and fractions.

On the Silver Basin claim No. 1 Mr. Rosmussen has opened six distinct veins, and it is likely, he states, that other equally as good veins will be located on the same claim. The veins now located on this claim are:

- No. 1 vein, having a width of twelve feet, into which a tunnel has been run for forty feet.
- No. 2 vein, five feet wide.
- No. 3 vein, eight feet wide.
- No. 4 vein, six feet wide.
- No. 5 vein, eighteen feet wide.
- No. 6 vein, on which the width is not fully determined.

Veins Nos. 1, 2 and 6 are parallel, and strike, roughly speaking, east and west.

Veins Nos. 3 and 4 are at right angles to veins Nos. 1, 2 and 6, while veins Nos. 5 and 6 strike diagonally in their positions to the other veins on the claim.

Speaking of his Silver Basin properties, Mr. Rosmussen says:

"I have had quite a number of assays made by the Yukon government assayer and others of samples from the various veins on the Silver Basin claim No. 1, and the returns show values ranging 200, 300, 400 and 500 ounces of silver in most cases. This ore is what might be termed galena, but where the values run 400 to 500 ounces of silver they show specks of tetrahedrite or grey copper. The highest assay obtained was from vein No. 4, carrying tetrahedrite, where I secured samples in September, 1921, which returned 4,110 ounces of silver, giving a value, based on silver at 62 cents, of \$2,548.

"I am much pleased over the high return from this vein, as it indicates grey copper in the claim at the head of my group, and being at such a high elevation, that is, far above timber line, and on the crest of the hill, I am hopeful of the ore proving much richer with depth.

"On the other veins carrying

galena the lead content is about 60 per cent. The tunnel on No. 1 vein, being so well along, and being well timbered, I am prepared for winter work, and if all things are favorable I may stop out quite a lot this winter, in time for spring shipment."

Mr. Rosmussen, himself, owns the claims Silver Basin No. 1, Silver Basin No. 4, Silver Gulch, Diorite, and Belt, and also has interests in some of the other claims which are grouped with those mentioned. Among the claims associated with his in Silver Basin are the Home Camp, Silver Gulch No. 2, Diorite No. 2, Silver Buckle, Silver Star, Mountain Queen, Dordy, Rexall, Princess Mary, Studebaker, and Lino-type.

Thomas Burnell, who is interested with Mr. Rosmussen in the Silver Buckle, the Silver Star and the Mountain Queen, found in September of the present year two veins on the Silver Buckle each carrying galena to a width of a foot. The Silver Buckle lies at the lower end of Silver Basin Gulch, and on the

and also later on Hight Creek, near Mayo City, where the Titus dredge is now working some of his ground, which is among the most productive ground ever dredged in Yukon. He also did some quartz prospecting on Hight, and obtained high assays there in gold. He first mined on Bonanza Creek placer, and was located on 51 below discovery a year. He next worked Quartz Creek placer benches during 1899, 1900 and 1901, and in 1902 went to Mayo. In the Mayo country he prospected and mined extensively on Hight Creek, and was one of the chief operators of the district, where he was associated with Lindquist, Miller and Rockney, when they had a block of the best ground, extending from claim 59 to 74. At one time Mr. Rosmussen and John Collins, now of Miller Creek, had an option on the whole of Hight Creek, and mined there until the Klasco Company entered the field, and took a lay and option. Afterward Mr. Rosmussen and associates made arrangements for the Titus Company, now successfully operating a dredge on the creek, to work the property.

Several years ago Mr. Rosmussen prospected quite extensively for quartz, off and on, at the head of Hight Creek, where he found much good looking quartz, but none that would pay to operate under the ex-

proves its true worth. He now feels that he has found the biggest thing of his career in his Keno Hill properties, and declares he means to push their development with all his energy and resource. He was born in Excelsior, Wisconsin; was in the galena belt in the Middle West before coming North, spent a considerable part of his younger days in Iowa and Minnesota. He is a self-made man, one of the kind with the pluck and grit which deserve to win, and fate now seems to have decreed that he will win, and win big.

He plans to develop his Silver Basin and other properties extensively, and is confident the camp will prove one of the best producers of the continent.

His Anniversary

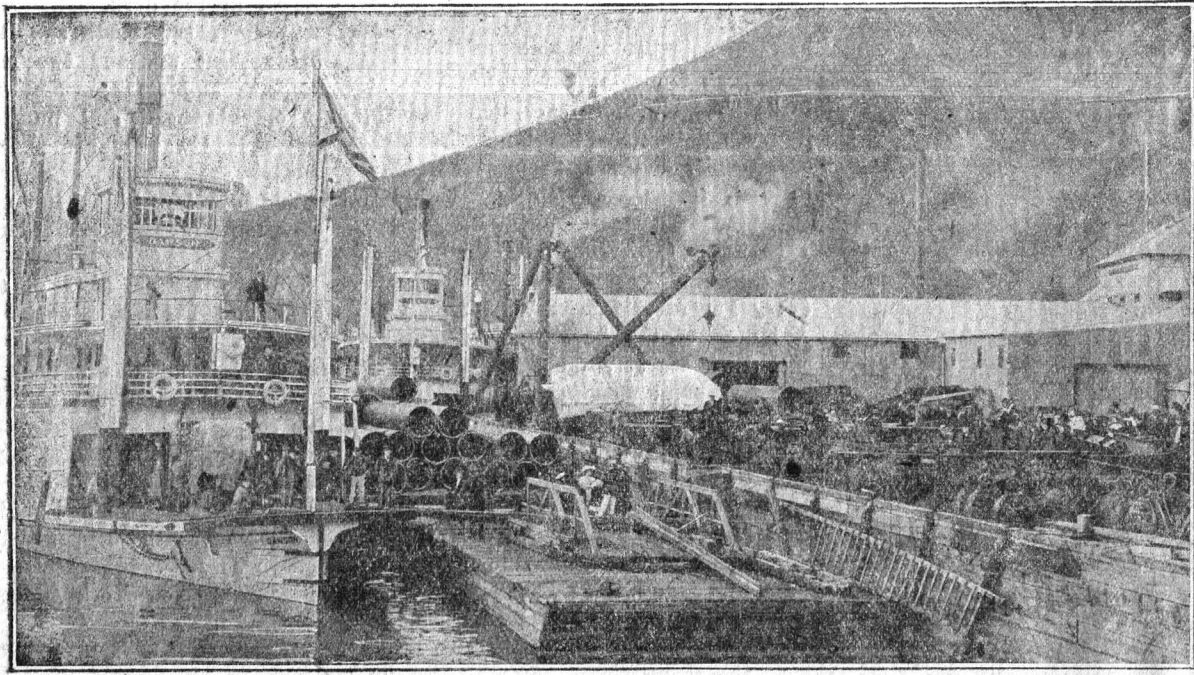
"And now," asked the Sunday school superintendent, smiling benignly upon the class, "can any little boy or girl tell me what great event took place upon Good Friday?"

"Yessir, I can," replied a youthful voice from the back row. "That's the day I whaled ned out of Red Smith."

For Safety's Sake

"Dear God," prayed golden-haired little Willie, "please watch over my mamma."

And then he added as an afterthought, "And I dunno as it would do any harm to keep an eye on the old man, too."

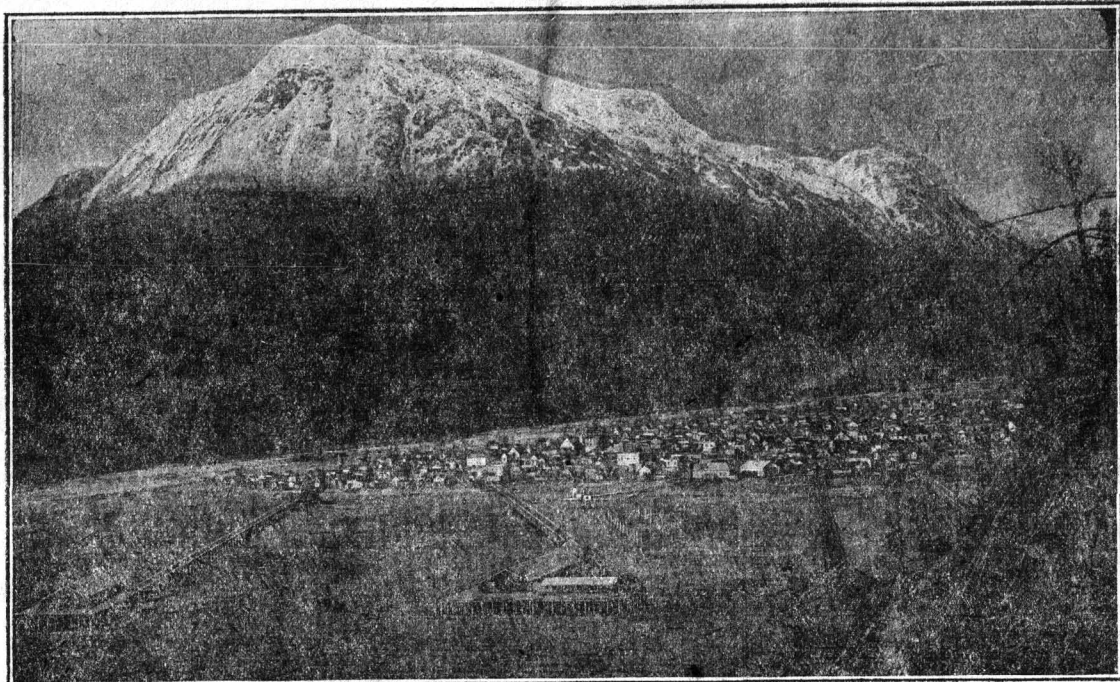


Glimpse of Dawson Waterfront

left limit of it, and not far from the Ladue point, where other good prospects were found during the season of 1921. Good assay values have been found on other claims of the Silver Basin properties and on claims adjoining Mr. Rosmussen's Silver Basin claims, thus indicating a rich general mineralization in that region. The strike of some of the richest veins on the Central Group on Keno

isting conditions. He had assays there running as high as \$200 or \$220 in gold, and he is confident the quartz there will yet prove valuable.

Mr. Rosmussen is one of the indomitable, tireless and progressive mining men of the Yukon, a true type of the men of the North who do big things quietly, confidently and in a way that develops a country and



View of Skagway, Gateway to the Yukon

Hill also is toward Mr. Rosmussen's group.

Mr. Rosmussen has spent much money in running his main tunnel and in making open cuts and doing other work on his Silver Basin property, and has had some of the best miners in the country engaged on the work. His is one of the best equipped individual camps on the hill, and he has made it accessible by building a road from the Central Group direct to Silver Basin claim No. 1, where his camp is located, and by that route takes in his supplies and will be able to haul out the ore.

Among the claims elsewhere on Keno Hill owned by Mr. Rosmussen are the Treasure Island and the Silver Horse. He also has ground on a promising portion of Galena Hill, which is just south of Keno Hill. Mr. Rosmussen has been a miner in the Yukon since 1898, and was engaged for years in placer operations in the old Klondike camp,

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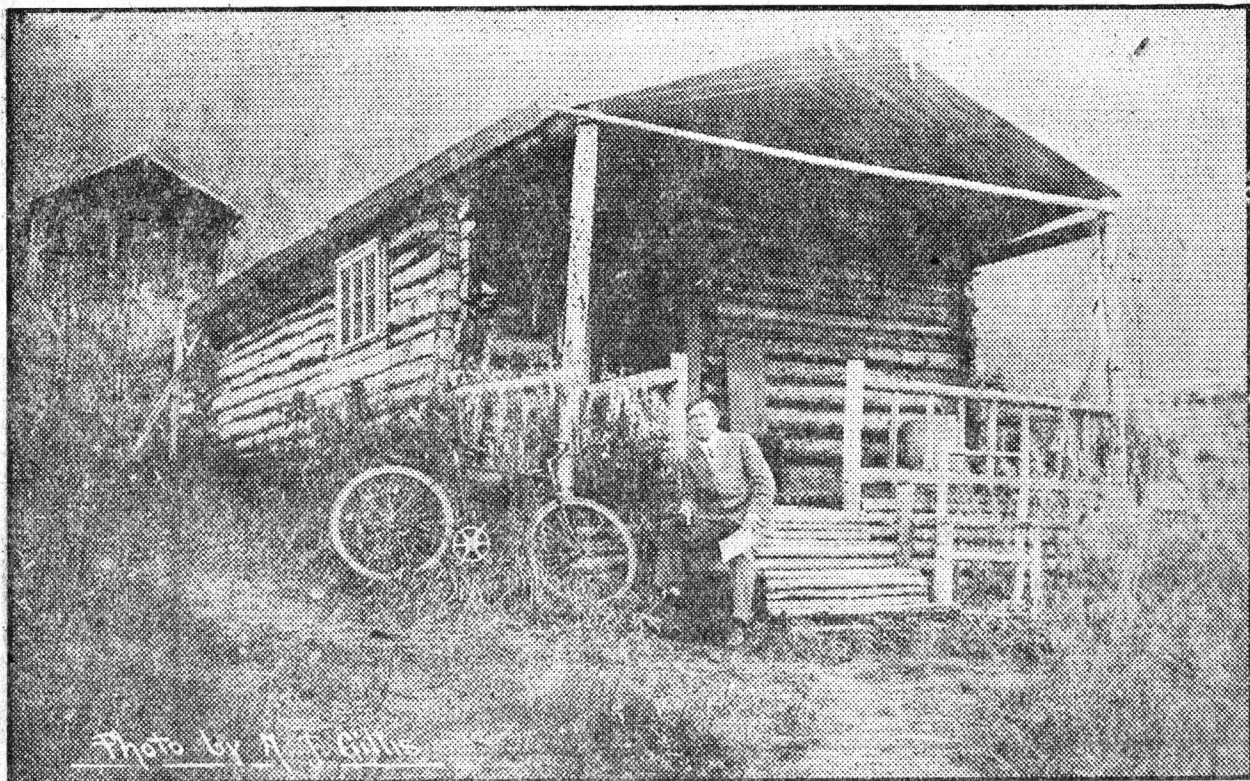
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Robert W. Service, Bard of the Yukon, and His Cabin Home in Dawson

Robert W. Service, Famous Author and Bard of the Yukon

Robert W. Service is not a Canadian poet in the truest sense of the term. He was not born in Canada, nor did he arrive in this land in early childhood and grow up in a Canadian environment. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1876, and when six years of age moved to



Robert W. Service

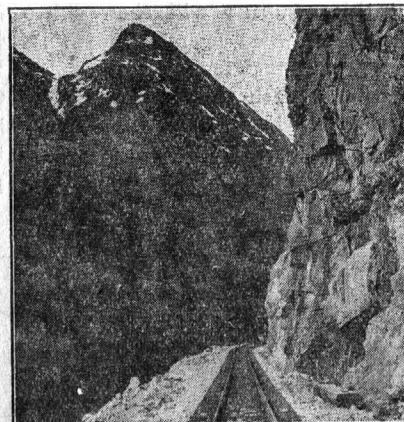
Scotland with his parents. He was educated in the city of Glasgow, his higher education being received in the Hillhead High School, and in the University of Glasgow. At the age of twenty Mr. Service came to Canada and made his way westward from city to city, until he arrived at Victoria, B. C. The next five years he wandered back and forth on the Pacific coast, traveling as far south as Mexico, residing temporarily in

every city of importance and learning by hard, personal experience, some of the deepest lessons of life. Finally he became a clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Victoria, and subsequently was stationed in Vancouver, Kamloops, and Whitehorse, in the Yukon district. It was at Whitehorse that most of the poems published in "Songs of a Sourdough" were written. Later he came to Dawson and wrote several volumes. He was with the Bank of Commerce in Dawson for quite a while before devoting his time entirely to writing. "Songs of a Sourdough" appeared in 1907, and within a few weeks the author was famous. For Canadian poetry, the sales were unprecedented, expanding in number in a few months into the tens of thousands. The same author has given us since, "Ballads of a Cheechako," "The Trail of '98" (a novel), "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone," "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," etc. It was the Montreal Witness which dubbed Service "The Kipling of the Arctic World," and it was soon discovered that Kipling was his favorite author. In recent years Service has dwelt in Europe—most of the time in Paris. He was engaged in the second war of the Balkans, as a correspondent, and shortly after his return married a French girl, whom he met in a romantic way. He did his bit in the Great War by driving a motor ambulance, and contributed to literature during that time his "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man." He is still living and is in France and still carrying on his literary work.

erty in the best possible light that his limited means will allow. He should never forget that his ultimate object is the sale of the property, not the mining and extraction of ore.

Now comes what to do, and what not to do. Always remember the first and foremost rule of prospecting: "Follow the Ore," and to it may be added this: "If it climbs a tree." Stay with the ledge or vein above all things. Do not attempt any long crosscuts or even short ones for that matter. What the examiner wishes to see is prospect work on the ore. Almost any engineer would rather see a 50-foot shaft on the vein than a 400-foot crosscut tunnel that is expected to tap the vein within the next twenty feet. Do not lay out development with the idea that it will be used in future for the extraction of ore. Nine times out of ten it will not be used at all. Do all the work with the idea of exposing the following features: Width of deposit, length of croppings, length of ore shoots within the ledge as shown on the surface and the alteration of wall rock, thoroughly trench the outcrop within the property lines, don't let those holes fill up with debris. An engineer does not want to be told it is there. He wants to see it. Don't hop all over the ground with 5 and 10-foot holes. Follow the trend of the vein; remember what you are doing. Your chief purpose is to place your ground in position so it will attract capital for development. In presenting your property to a prospective buyer, state the main facts, don't wander off on some beautiful fairy tale, or get to telling pipe-dream stories thinking that you made a hit. Ten to one that man will figure you are talking through your hat. Talk business and talk about your

they spent. The finding of a few rich samples is not by any means sufficient evidence to build a mill.



Scenes on White Pass

First White Man in Yukon

The first white man who is known to have visited the portion of Canada now called Yukon Territory was Robert Campbell. He was an employe of "The Ancient and Honourable Company of Adventurers Trading Into Hudson aBy," now known as the "Hudson's aBy Company." He went down the Yukon in 1838.

First Gold Discovery in Yukon

The first recorded gold discoveries in the Yukon were made in 1873. The first important camp was located in the Fortymile country, near the international boundary between Yukon and Alaska.

Keno Hill seldom ever registers more than 15 to 20 degrees below zero in winter, while in the valleys below it often drops in coldest spells to 50 and 60 below or even farther. Cold winds, however, sweep Keno much of the time in winter.

Yukon's white hope—Mayo silver.



Famous Miles Canyon, Near Whitehorse

HOW TO GET RESULTS PROSPECTING QUARTZ

(By E. F. Nieman, E. M.)—Just previous to the annual departure of the prospectors to the surrounding mountains for the purpose of developing their prospects or locating new ones, it may not be amiss to outline in a general way the realm or field in the mining industry, to which the prospector rightfully belongs. In my examination of numerous prospects in all stages of development I have been enabled to note the apparent lack of system and evident useless expenditure of energy, time, and money in conducting certain phases of the work on a prospect which is absolutely worth-

less for the idea in mind, namely, the final sale of the property. What is a prospector? A prospector is any person who finds or locates a deposit of possible or probable commercial value and develops it. It is advisable to continue the development of such deposit at depth, in order to mine the ores and market the product. When the prospector has placed his property in such condition that from an engineering standpoint it is advisable to continue development at depth, his efforts should stop then and there. He is no longer a prospector, but a miner. Usually the prospector is not financially able to undertake the development of a deposit of commercial value. His sole object, therefore, should be to present the prop-

erty. That is what that man is there for. This is especially true when an engineer is investigating. If the prospector cannot answer his question or does not know, tell him so. That will not hurt your sale in the least. Also remember it is a prospect you have for sale and not a developed mine. It is a long jump from a few hundred feet of development to a thoroughly equipped mine and mill, with many a good chance of not completing the jump at all. Many prospectors spend the most of their days in almost poverty by demanding large sums of money paid in cash for undeveloped ground. No company engaged in the mining business will pay down big money where the chances are ten to one against them ever getting back what

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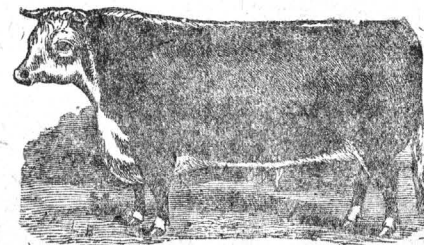
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INDIAN RIVER PLACER MINING DISTRICT

(By Charles Fraser Hill.)

The Indian River mining division of the Dawson district, which lies in a southerly direction from Dawson City, contains about 80 miles of placer ground and dredgeable gravels, representing approximately 700,000,000 cubic yards, all of which carries gold values.

Some of the largest and richest producing creeks of the Klondike are tributaries of the Indian river, the most prominent being Upper and Lower Dominion creek, Sulphur creek, Gold Run, Eureka and Quartz creeks. The creek bottom and gravel benches of Dominion creek have produced millions to date under the primitive or individual miner methods. This creek is now principally owned by the North West Corporation, a London company, which now has two large dredges at work, one on No. 17 and the other at Granville. Both dredges are making fine showings.

Gold Run creek is another famous early producer, and is now being extensively dredged by the Yukon Gold Company with big success. A number of individual miners still operate on this creek and who never fail to recover each year a substantial return.

Sulphur creek, another one of the big early producers, is still being operated by the individual miner, but has been bought up to a great extent by large interests with a view of recovering the values by machinery later.

Eight miles below Dominion creek, on the left limit of Indian river, comes in Eureka creek. This creek has been producing gold by the individual methods since 1897. While it is not as rich as other Klondike creeks, still it has been and is today a steady producer, and the individual owners and operators all seem prosperous and willing to stay with their ground. The principal part of this creek, from its mouth up to the forks, is about three miles

in length, and represents about thirty claims, each 500x2,000 feet in size, the creek bottom and gravel benches all carrying values. Some eighteen claims on the left fork of Eureka creek are owned now by the North West Corporation. The remainder of this entire watershed is owned by individuals. Considerable

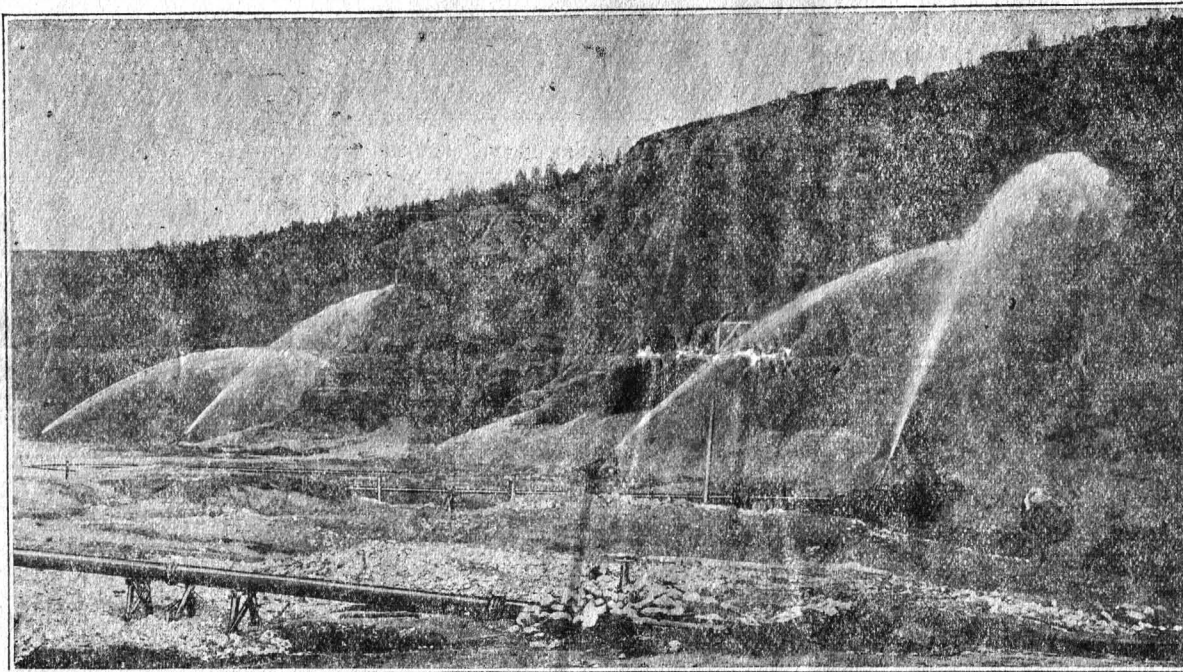
worked by dredges and hydraulics. Almost all of Indian river between Sulphur and Quartz creeks is owned by the North West Corporation. Considerable prospecting has been done on this portion of the river and good values recovered, and it is expected that this company will show splendid returns when operating with its proposed up-to-date methods.

Montana creek enters Indian river on the left limit, six miles below Eureka creek. This is quite a long creek and upon which very little prospecting has been done, but sufficient values in spots have been ob-

erties. Coal of excellent quality also has been located, but not as yet developed.

Below Quartz creek the Indian river winds steadily and slowly over a wide flat and empties into the Yukon river. Many unprospected but very promising looking tributaries enter Indian river between Quartz creek and the Yukon, and the time is not far distant when this large area will be supplying a portion of the world's need in the precious metal.

Yukon's white hope—Mayo silver.



Hydraulic Mining at Lovett Gulch, Three Miles from Dawson

of this creek was until recent years held under a concession grant, but was never worked, and today this portion represents mostly virgin ground, and when worked by up-to-date machinery or water methods.

Much thawed ground is in evidence along this creek and tributaries, and which accounts for much of it not being worked by the individual miner, as he cannot work in thawed ground, but this feature makes the creek all the more valuable for dredging and hydraulics. It is only a matter of time until the creek is

tained which would justify a most thorough investigation of the creek.

Ten miles below Montana creek, on the right limit of Indian river, Quartz creek makes its appearance. This is one of the original and famous Klondike creeks. It has produced its millions and is still giving up to the individual miner substantially each year, under the old-time primitive system. This creek eventually will be mined by dredge and hydraulic processes.

On Indian river are also located extensive conglomerate mineral prop-

UP WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS

Up where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Up where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the North begins,
Up where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the North begins.

Up where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Up where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the North begins.
Up where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the North begins.

Up where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the North begins.
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the North begins.

♦♦♦♦♦
WOMAN GOLD INSPECTOR
OF THE YUKON
♦♦♦♦♦

VANCOUVER.—A cabin in the Far North, where the snow-mantled mountains frown down on the icy valleys, and the long winter brings perpetual night, would not appeal to the average woman as an ideal place for residence, but to Miss Kate Ryan, Yukon old-timer and gold inspector, it is home, and therefore the dearest

place in the world. And though she is enjoying her visit in Vancouver, she is looking forward to her return.

One can understand that not for her are the trodden ways, the congested cities. An Irishwoman, as her name would imply, she is generous in build, and her splendid upright carriage, her easy swinging stride suggest her familiarity with open spaces. Her keen blue eyes hold a kindly twinkle for she is broad in her sympathies, and warm-hearted to a degree. Her manner of speaking—her voice is a deep contralto—is bright and animated, and her remarks betray quick comprehension and all the native wit of her race. She looks what she is—capable, energetic, purposeful, and, withal, essentially feminine.

"I went to the Yukon on the famous trail of '98," said Miss Ryan, reminiscently as she conversed with Hon. Mrs. M. E. Smith and a World representative. "It was a hard journey, and only those with rugged constitutions, and, moreover, fired with the spirit of adventure, could have survived the hardships and cold."

"In 1903 I was appointed gold inspector at Whitehorse by the Dominion."

"But, surely, that was an extraordinary office for a woman?"

"No, not really. You see, women had been smuggling gold out of the country, concealed about their persons, in clothing and even in their hair, and it was my duty to search

women suspected of smuggling."

"But wasn't it a lonely life?"

"No, indeed," replied Miss Ryan, emphatically. "I had my work, which was interesting in itself, and, besides, I had adopted two of my brother's children, little boys whose mother had died. I had a family to look after and love, and I was always 'mother' to them. And father, too," she added.

"How long did you stay at Whitehorse?"

"For fifteen years. When I resigned, the government abolished the office, so I am the only person who ever held it. I left the Yukon in 1918, because the eldest of my two boys was lost in the Princess Sophia disaster."

"And the other boy?"

Miss Ryan brightened, though the remembrance of her lost "son" had for a moment cast a shadow. "He lives with me at my present home in Stewart, in the heart of the mining district. He is young, and the life is rather rough, but he is in a country where he must prove himself a man among men."

"People ask me why I do not move farther south to live. It is because I like to be where my interests are. You see, I love the North—it is a glorious country and has a wonderful future."

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OFFICES AT MAYO, YUKON TERRITORY

◆◆◆◆◆
FUR INDUSTRY IN YUKON
◆◆◆◆◆

Yukon exports annually furs to the value of at least \$500,000, and this no doubt would be doubled if transportation facilities existed, as I will attempt to prove in this article.

A peculiar and wonderful thing in connection with the fur business here

been fed very much for some time, being short of meat at the post. They know the whereabouts of moose, caribou and sheep, and the men the second or third day out start ahead and kill a few head of game. The squaws follow, and a few broken twigs or the direction in which the lay of a small tree is bent gives the direction to the place where camp is to be made, should several trails exist. This camp is where the killing has taken place, and here it is

locking out for tomorrow is never thought of.

I can recall a case of an Indian once who ran short of ammunition. He put a few pelts in his pack for trade at the post, and left with a double-barreled shotgun, with two loads only. When within but a few miles of the post he ran onto a coal black fox. His first shot crippled the fox, but when he raised the gun to fire the second and last shot he saw a ptarmigan close by, and, be-

winter months to make a stake for the next year, unless he has another \$1,000 not working, otherwise he must leave the country and lose his year's work and grub besides.

If a railroad tapped the country this grubstake could be prolonged to three years, and, in fact, indefinitely, as the income from his trap line would more than support him. Even some of the Indians produce from one to three thousand dollars' worth of furs each season, at the prices they usually receive, which is not much more than half the market price outside.

◆◆◆◆◆
**WINTER DISTANCES,
DAWSON TO MAYO**
◆◆◆◆◆

- Dawson 15½
- Hay Ranch 10
- Hollenbeck's 9½
- Ringle's 15½
- Barn on Flat Creek 10
- Gravel Lake 10
- Barlow 14
- Mike Pavisic—Clear Creek 9
- Cabin on Twelvemile 8
- McQuesten Crossing 14
- Bear Creek 12
- Carlson Creek 8
- Minto Lake 11
- Minto Bridge 10
- Mayo

From Minto Bridge to Keno, 31 miles

Two thousand and five hundred tons of silver ore from Keno in 1921 was but a starter, but, as mining camps go, a mighty big one. In 1922 it promises to be twice as large. Another year it may be ten times as large, and five years hence it may be smelters, concentrators, a railway and a camp to rival Cobalt, Comstock, Leadville or Butte.



Yukon Red Fox

is, that, while migration of certain fur bearing animals effects a scarcity in one part of this extensive territory, the scarcity is overcome by them remaining in other parts, thus producing a well balanced assortment yearly. The inroad of the Indian on fur bearing animals is not great, as he is compelled by natural laws and mode of life to conserve to a large extent. I will give an illustration: Two, four or even six families decide in the fall of the year on their winter route of travel. They leave the trading post loaded to capacity with "white man's" grub, and each family has at least six to eight dogs. These have probably not

where Indians and dogs gorge themselves while the men set a few traps, but the howling of the wolf-bred dogs soon scares the game away, and in a few days the men advance again from ten to twenty miles. While the country in the vicinity may be ever so rich in fur, the Indian cannot stay and live. He must move continuously. Only those who have hunted in the mountains in the fall and have cached a lot of fat sheep and moose at the foot of some mountain ravine can make a stay of two to three weeks, and the inroad on the fur bearers is not large, as when the Indian is well filled and wants for nothing, the

ing hungry, shot the bird and let the fox go. That fox was probably worth \$1,000 or more on the outside, and he would have received at least from \$350 to \$500 at the post for it. His meal of ptarmigan was an expensive one, but the Indian thought nothing of it. To reach these parts of the Yukon takes a prospector or trapper the best part of a year. This will cost, with river transportation and freight, fully \$1,000. By the time he gets acquainted in the part of the country he is in, and this acquaintance represents fully 80 per cent. of his success. He must depend on his hunting and trapping during the

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Yukon--Canada's Mineral Storehouse

Joe Walsh One of Most Lucky Pioneer Stakers on Keno Hill

Keno Hill, Y. T.—Men with vision and the courage to take the long chance across the stretch of years alone are fitted in the great drama of life to play the part of the prospector. Of such a type is Joseph A. Walsh, familiarly known throughout the Mayo camp as Joe Walsh.

Blessed with an iron constitution and an indomitable spirit, Mr. Walsh came into the Yukon as a young man in 1899, and ever since has devoted himself zealously and unflinchingly to the quest of mineral riches in this territory. He has not been alone a dreamer, but has combined his hope with effort, and, after more than a score of years, now stands possessed of as many interests in placer and mineral claims in the Mayo area of Yukon as any man in that promising field.

On entering the Yukon Mr. Walsh had his initial experience in sub-Arctic mining in the rich placer fields adjacent to Dawson, where he was on famous Bonanza and Hunker creeks. He then spent some time mining in the Circle area, Alaska,

ore on the Fisher claim, which lies within several hundred yards of Keno City, on the south slope of Keno Hill. According to the reports reaching Dawson, the vein has a width of four feet, and carried values sufficient to warrant shipping, and it was the plan of Mr. Bussey to continue development work on the ground this winter. He erected a building near the claim for the accommodation of his working crew.

Mr. Walsh has a cabin on Erickson Gulch, also known as Crystal Gulch, where he makes his Keno Hill headquarters. He also has a large, comfortable cabin near the mouth of Duncan Creek, where he has been engaged in placer mining for years.

Joe Walsh hailed originally from Miramichi, New Brunswick, and when attracted by the North was on the Pacific Coast. He came to Dawson in 1899, and, after mining on the creeks near Dawson, and then for a time in the Circle District, then tried his luck in mining at the mouth of the McQuesten River, a

John Kinman One of the Best Known Keno Hill Owners

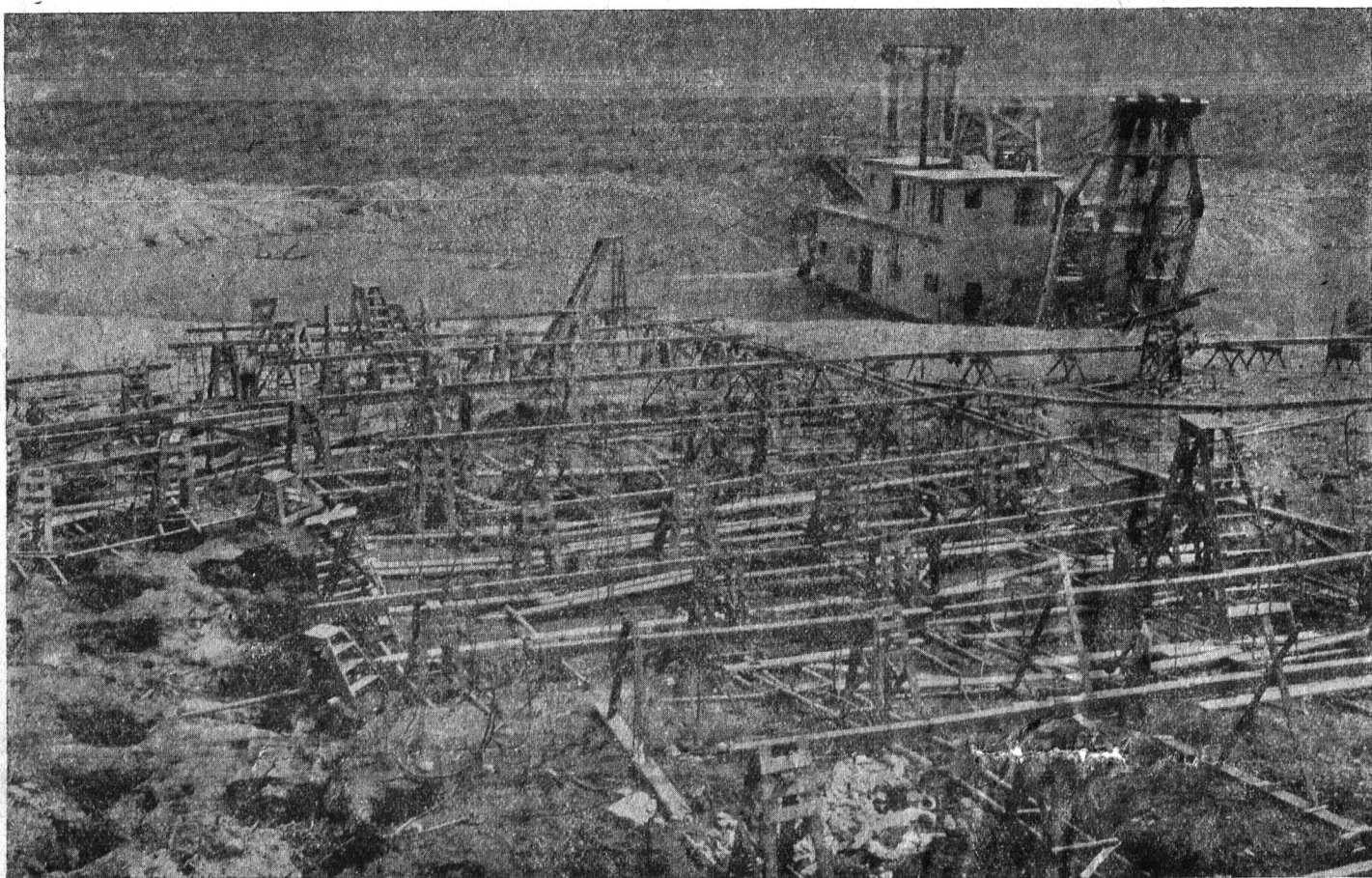
Keno City.—When the wheel of fortune first spun at Keno Hill those who placed their stakes upon the lucky numbers included John Kinman, a man who has followed the fortunes of mining for many years, and who now holds ground which promises to make him independent.

Mr. Kinman owns various properties upon the famous hill and in that vicinity. The best known of his Keno Hill properties are the Gold Hill claim, located in the center of the hill, among other promising claims; the Silver Basin No. 2, adjoining Rodolph Rosmusen's rich Silver Basin No. 1; the Baldy, adjoining Silver Basin No. 2, and the Galena Farm claim, situated at the foot of Keno Hill, alongside Lightning Creek, on the main government road leading to the top of Keno Hill. The Galena Farm adjoins the Merrifield claim, which was staked by William Elliott, and these two claims are believed by many destined to be the site of a future bustling town or city which will serve the Keno Hill district. In

prove to be a splendid paying property. Mr. Rosmusen has opened six rich veins on Silver Basin No. 1, and Mr. Kinman has started cutting trenches on Silver Basin No. 2, confident that some of the veins on No. 1 will be found extending through No. 2, and that possibly other rich veins also will be opened on No. 2. He has the surface on No. 2 ready for groundsluicing with water from the melting snows next spring, when he intends to remove much material with aid of the water.

"I already have located a vein," says Mr. Kinman, "on the Galena Farm claim, at the foot of Keno Hill, and have manganese and siderite, and since a rich vein four feet wide has been opened on the Fisher claim, only a few hundred yards distant, I am much encouraged over the prospects of the Galena Farm also showing up a good ledge of high values."

Mr. Kinman erected on the Galena Farm claim the first cabin in what is now termed Keno City, at the foot of the hill, and makes his



Dredge at Work and Battery of Steam Points Thawing Ground for Dredging, Near Dawson.

and later went into the Stewart River country and was in the McQuesten region and later on Duncan Creek and vicinity.

When the news spread of Louis Bouvette having found high grade galena on Keno Hill, and, with a few others, having staked, Mr. Walsh, with characteristic energy and alertness, tramped up Duncan Creek to Keno Hill, and promptly planted his posts in what appeared the most likely locations. He got in among the earliest stakers outside of the few claims of the Central Group, and now holds as many, if not more, interests on various parts of Keno and adjoining hills than any other man in the Mayo camp. Some of the ground he staked and some he acquired through purchase or trading. Some time ago he made arrangements whereby he now has most of his ground associated with other well known mining men of the district. He is associated extensively with Louis H. Titus, Thomas A. Hinton and Harry McCrimmon, all men of long experience in the prospecting and mining game in the Yukon.

One lot of mineral claims on Keno in which Mr. Walsh owns two-thirds interest and Mr. Titus one-third interests includes the Miramichi, the Eureka, the Canadian, the Napoleon, the Caribou, the Fisher and the Croesus. They also hold the Homestake Group and other claims.

Messrs. Walsh, Hinton and McCrimmon own the following Keno Hill claims together: The Monitor, the Monohan, the Calousa, the White Way, the Modoc, the Lexington, and several others.

A number of the claims in which Mr. Walsh is interested were bonded during the last year to the Slate Creek Company, which is mining in Alaska. J. Moore Elmer represents the company, and E. E. Bussey, formerly engaged in mining at Alaska and elsewhere, arrived at Keno Hill in September of this year to take charge of prospecting operations on the various bonded properties on behalf of the company. He established a camp immediately, and put several men to work, and shortly afterward uncovered a rich vein of galena

tributary of the famous old placer gold stream of Stewart River, in company with William Bramley and Jim McKeg. After being there for some time, Walsh, Bramley and Jack Adair went to Mayo, and made arrangements to prospect on the head of the McQuesten, where they thought they might hit the placer pay. They obtained a large Keystone drill and drilled on Roden, Ross and Goodman Creeks as also in the McQuesten Valley, performing, all told, a tremendous task with the drill. They then dismantled the drill and sank forty holes seeking the pay by individual methods. They then rented the drill to the N. A. T. & T. Co. and Rodolph Rosmusen and Jack Collins. After that Walsh, Bramley and Adair went to Duncan Creek and staked three miles of the valley along the lower end of that stream. They put in a bedrock drain 800 feet in length and drilled forty holes with a Keystone drill, and sank some shafts. After that they mined for three years on the creek, working with open cuts and scrapers, in summer, and took out dumps in winter. They found the creek carried a heavy wash gravel, but recovered considerable gold all the time they were mining. All told they handled a vast yardage of gravel. They continued operations on the creek until the Keno excitement, when they took in that show, and each got off among the early lucky stakers.

The Yukon Gold Company took an option on the Gold Hill claim of Mr. Kinman some months ago, and, under the option rights, did considerable prospecting in way of trenching the surface, and a vein forty feet in width, Mr. Kinman states, and is now exposed, carrying galena, siderite and manganese in the overburden before getting down to the solid matter. Mr. Kinman has great confidence in this claim proving an exceptionally valuable property.

On the Silver Basin No. 2 Mr. Kinman has what he feels also will

Mr. Walsh, incidental to mining, developed a love for hunting, and is known as one of the best and most successful moose hunters in the Yukon. During his sojourn in the Mayo country he has brought home many a fine large moose. Moose hunting is his favorite sport, and there is no time that he more enjoys himself than in the hills with the rifle.

Mr. Walsh not only has faith in the future of Keno and surrounding hills and feels confident of realizing a homestead there, but he also is determined to continue mining his placer properties in company with his associates on Duncan Creek, and believes that that stream will contribute greatly to the future gold yield of the territory.

fact, the owners are now preparing to establish a town there, and about fifty log buildings had been erected on the claims and in the vicinity this fall. The owners also are hopeful of rich mineral being found in these claims, which, they say, can be worked underground without disturbing that portion of the surface necessary for building and townsite purposes.

home there, and is referred to by many of the locality as "Mayor" Kinman." He also has several other cabins in Keno City, and plans on increasing his holdings in that line there.

Mr. Kinman is an active and energetic man, one who believes in the country, and who from the first has laid his plans to develop his Keno Hill mining property and to establish the townsite at the foot of the hill. He is somewhat past middle age, but has many years of prospective active life, and means to stay with the country. He first saw the light of day in far away Sweden, and, as a young man, followed the sea, and traveled over a great portion of the earth. Later he went into the mining game, and, among other places, followed the business for ten years in the silver-lead district of Slocan, British Columbia. He came to the Yukon from that camp in 1908. He mined at various places in the Yu-

kon, and eventually selected the Mayo field for his activities, and for five years prior to the Keno Hill strike prospected at Minto Lake and in that vicinity. When news of the Keno Hill strike spread he quickly showed his confidence in the new find by hastening to the hill and

staking on the ground mentioned in the foregoing, and later has increased his holdings in the district. He is more than satisfied with the prospects of the camp and in his terse, direct style says: "Keno is the top of the earth, and will prove a world beater."

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Leather Albums	Ash Trays	Books
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DAWSON, Y. T.

Louis Bouvette's Own Story of How He Discovered Keno Hill, Yukon's Marvelous Mountain Bursting With Silver Ore

If by some magic the reel of time could be reversed to a certain outdoor setting in Yukon one bright September day three years ago it would reveal the initial picture in what is now justly to be entitled "The Silver Dawn in Yukon."

Of all the historic pictures in the intensely dramatic unfolding of the Northland there has been none more fraught with gripping human interest. Not even the finding of the marvelous goldfields of Klondike lends itself to a more fascinating chronicle of adventure being awarded with the discovery of what seems destined to be developed into one of the earth's most bounteous treasure chests.

Visualizing the theme, one may see in it the realization of a literal silver dream of years. The epic tale had its beginning when, more than twenty years before, a hardy young man came into the Yukon resolved on doing his best to find his fortune somewhere in the Yukon hills. He toiled among the gold miners for a period, and, after a series of experiences typical of those of the hardy Yukon prospector, he turned his attention from the lure of gold to that of silver.

On the particular morning mentioned, namely, in September, 1918, Louis Bouvette, now the seasoned prospector and frontiersman, made his way up the beautiful valley of the McQuesten, famed for the magnificent panorama it presents of emerald lakes and forest-clad slopes set off with a majestic background of hundreds of miles of the Rock Mountains, eternally crowned with immaculate snows. His objective was one particular promontory that projected itself to an altitude of six thousand feet above sea level and stood on the eastern side of the McQuesten valley, a point where the man in the story was destined to start an action of such far-reaching consequence as seldom falls to the lot of any man.

Bouvette had been working off and on, in the mines of the Mayo area, in the Upper Stewart country, for ten years, and had spent much of his spare time hunting and prospecting along the McQueste tributaries and vicinity. He had worked on Galena Creek, on the Silver King mine, which had produced approximately half a million dollars' worth of silver, and had done much persistent work at various times trying to locate other rich silver lodes in the region. He always felt confident that somewhere near the Silver King other extensive silver deposits would be found to exist. So on the morning mentioned he started from the Silver King and traveled northward alone, save for his dogs, which were used to help pack his prospecting outfit. Although always hoping for the good luck of finding a prospect worth while, little did he suspect what destiny had in store for him on this excursion.

As to the detail of the historic trip, let Bouvette tell it himself.

"Starting with my little outfit that day in September," says Bouvette, "I struck out from the Silver King mine, which by the government road is 29 miles from Mayo City. The Silver King is located on Galena Creek, which is at the southerly extremity of what is now termed Galena Hill, and two hours' walk from the heart of Galena Hill. I tramped along the foot of Galena Hill to Crystal Creek. This creek, running at right angles to the McQuesten, flows into Duncan Creek, and thus forms a short valley. This valley separates from the north end of Galena Hill a high and barren plateau which is about eight miles in length and five in width, and which is now termed Keno Hill. I had been on Keno Hill many a time during the previous years hunting mountain sheep and ptarmigan, and had noticed the barren and exposed character of the rock and the sharp declivities on the northern slope. A number of times I had bagged some splendid sheep and other big game and numerous birds there, but had not thought in the earlier visits to look for silver indications. Now being out in quest of the white metal, I decided to follow around the base of the steeper portion and look for float, and so proceeded, keeping a sharp lookout for manganese. Since Keno has an elevation of something over 6,000 feet, I found no end of climbing necessary, but, having been there before, I knew what to expect in that respect, and so took my time,

and made my way around the McQuesten slope over what is now the rich vein on that end of the hill, which was then covered with moss and trees, and went up what is now termed Faro Gulch, opening on the northern slope of the hill.

"It was then late in the fall, but I found among the mass of broken rock, including schist, quartzite and diorite, pieces of manganese float, and followed these up the hillside, which has a pitch of about 35 degrees. There at the head of Faro Gulch I got the first manganese float and pieces of galena that I found on Keno Hill. I found it on what is now known as the Gambler claim, and in a sort of gut in the slope where during the season of 1921 a vein was located on the Gambler which after running a tunnel reveals a face of two feet or more. However, at the time I knew nothing of the veins of the hill, and, having found only a piece or two of galena on the Gambler site, I continued on around the face of the hill, where I found considerable more float on what later I staked as discovery claim, now known as the Roulette. In the spot where I found the float that fall there was considerable vein matter. I took some samples with me, and, as it was late in the fall, and there was not much hope of doing anything there that winter, I did not stake, but made my way to Mayo, and later had the samples assayed. The returns were of such encouraging nature that I

resolved to return to the gulch the next season and try to find the vein from which the specimens had come. "Accordingly, in the spring of 1919 I returned to Faro Gulch, and before the snow had disappeared I had made three visits to the place. It was in July of that year that I succeeded in digging into what is now No. 1 vein on the Roulette or discovery claim, one of the original Central Group now held by the Yukon Gold Company. No. 1 vein, on the Roulette, adjoining the Gambler claim and lying on the easterly side of it, consequently is but a few hundred yards from where I picked up the first piece of float that I had the luck to find on Keno Hill. It was about one-third of the way up the slope to where I found the first piece on the Gambler, and just below where the Gambler tunnel is now opened, which indicates that I got my first clue from the float carried down from that vein.

"On the spot where I got the more extensive pieces of float in the fall of 1918, it was about half way up the hill, and close to where the No. 1 vein is now open, indicating that float was from that vein, which already has been opened to considerable extent and has produced a portion of the ore shipped by the Yukon Gold Company.

"As the slope on which the discovery was made faces the north, the snow was late disappearing there, so it was not until July 10, 1919, that I staked discovery claim. After staking, I started to Mayo to record the claim, and on arrival at Minto Bridge, ten miles from Mayo, I met Jack Pickering and Jim Anderson, and told them of my discovery. Both were quite excited over the news, and Mr. Pickering immediately took

the specimens which I had with me and hastened to Dawson.

"At the time I staked discovery claim the hillside was still frozen quite hard, and it was difficult to prospect the ground, so I had not located the ore in place, but had sufficient rich rock to satisfy me the ground was worth while. Mr. Pickering went to Dawson and got E. E. McCarthy, then resident manager of the Yukon Gold Company, interested. As a result, A. K. Schellinger, assayer, geologist and surveyor for the company, returned with Mr. Pickering, and, after visiting the hill, staked.

"In the meantime Jim Anderson had hurried to the hill, and staked the second claim on it, which was the Rico, now the rich claim on which the company has several fine veins located, including No. 9, its most productive vein to date.

"When I first located the float on Faro Gulch I was not much elated over the proposition, and did not realize the extent of the discovery I had made, but it was of sufficient promise to hold my attention, and I returned in the spring of 1919, as previously stated, and carried my grub and outfit on my back and with aid of my two dogs.

"On the initial trip from the Silver King I carried fifty pounds on my back, including a pick, an ax, a couple of blankets and a shovel, and the inevitable teapot and tea. Of course it had to be tea, for, like all other prospectors of the North,

you or moose on the hill, and, as it was snowy or glaciated down Hope Pup, a branch of Lightning Creek, I would slide them down that steep hill. I killed sheep a few yards from where I put the first pick in Keno Hill and made the silver strike. The sheep always look down the hill, so we would get them from the opposite direction."

Now Extensive Owner

Louis Bouvette, after staking his discovery claim, staked several other places on Keno Hill, and acquired extensive interests in association with Axel Erickson and Thomas

Hill and vicinity, and are among the most experienced miners in placer and hard rock who are now in the Mayo area. Mr. Bouvette's original discovery claim, the Roulette, is merged with the Yukon Gold's Central Group, for which he realized handsomely. He has great hopes for the future of the remainder of the hill as well as the Central Group, and spends his summers on the hill looking after his interests. Last winter he visited the coast, and again this fall went out to visit his sister, Mrs. Hary Nixon, of Victoria, and planned to do some traveling outside, and to return in the spring over the ice. Last winter he went outside with a dog team, and returned over the ice in the spring. He is a man of medium stature, smooth shaven, of medium height, trim build, erect and with a quick nimble stride, and has a pleasing personality and is one of the most congenial men one could wish to meet. Mr. Bouvette is also one of the best dog mushers and travelers on the trail the North has known.

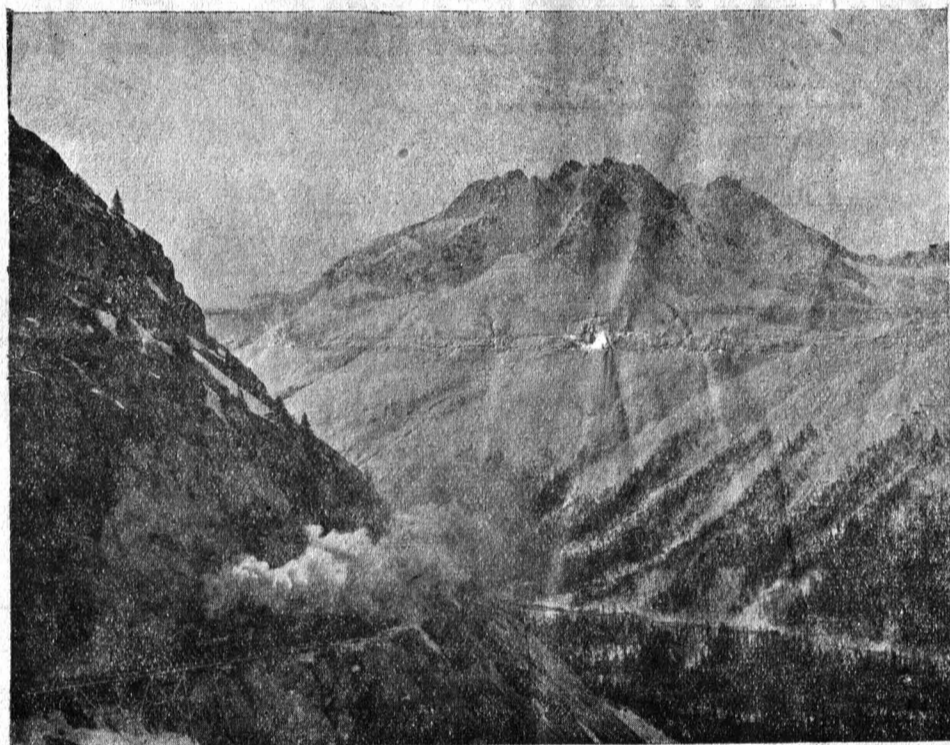
Formerly a Cowboy

Born in Winnipeg in 1880, Louis Bouvette went to Prince Albert, with his parents, and there attended school while also helping on his father's stock ranch and farm. He spent considerable time riding on the cattle ranges, and his cowboy experiences helped enure him for the hardships of the North. He became a first class horseman and bronco rider when quite young, and for a time was ranching for himself at Lake Dauphin. He started in '98 for the Klondike, and ascended the Liard with several others, and, after some time spent there, eventually switched and came in through the Skagway route in 1901, and, on arrival at Dawson, engaged in placer mining on Gold Run and Hunker Creeks until 1902, when he went to the Mayo district and located on

Duncan Creek, which had been stampered in 1901. He was associated on claim 27 on Duncan mining with Alex McLean, an old timer who in 1918 was lost in the wreck of the steamship Princess Sophia. They owned 27 together. They spent a year on the claim, but had no luck of which to speak. For a year then Mr. Bouvette was in Dawson and vicinity, after which he returned to Mayo and remained in that locality most of the time until he made the big silver strike. He was absent, however, when he made a trip up the White River with George Gordon, Billy Moore and others, and was there several weeks. He mined for some time on Hight Creek and was partner on No. 24 with John Darbalo, and took out a little money. For a year he prospected on Carlson Creek, on the Dawson-Mayo trail. Later he and Elmer Makela owned practically all the placer ground on Minto Lake. Bouvette disposed of his interest to Makela, who sold to Kastner & Scougale.

In 1910 Bouvette joined the noted Knorr stampede to the Bonnetplume country, north of Mayo, and afterward prospected for two years on Galena Hill, looking for silver, in company with Sam Blackmore. They sank seventy feet with two shafts and put down a dozen other shallower ones, and got silver in stringers, but not of sufficient quantity or value to pay. Bouvette afterward prospected on Lookout Mountain and staked four claims there.

Mr. Bouvette believes that other portions of the Mayo area may yet prove rich in silver, and that where the indications have been found other rich claims may yet be proved. He is a great believer in the country, and, having extensive interests there, plans to remain with it indefinitely, confident that Keno Hill and the Mayo silver belt will prove to be among the best ever struck.



Scene Near White Pass Summit

McKay. Together they form one of the most extensive combinations of individual claim owners on Keno

find tea is less bulky than coffee, and has a more soothing and prolonged stimulating effect, and I like the tea without cream, something one cannot carry in the wilds.

First Group Staked

"It was not long after Mr. Schellinger arrived on Keno that he had surveyed the half dozen or so claims which later comprised the Central Group, and included my Roulette and Jim Anderson's Rico. Other claims then were staked and formed a part of the Central Group. The stakers included J. E. Pickering, A. K. Schellinger, Alex Mowatt and James Greenfield, who got the Keno, the Scotty, the Heather and the Pinochle. Other old timers of the district then got wind of the news and quickly began to appear and to stake. First among them were Axel Erickson and Thomas McKay, who got the Nabob and the Shamrock and others close by; Andy McLennan, who staked the Faro and the Frog; A. R. Thomson, who staked the Gambler and the Lakeview; Joel Sunderland, who staked the Union and the Maiden's Hope; Emil Forest, the Tango; Rodolph Rosmusen, the Silver Basin; and many others, who staked over various parts of the hill when the general stampede was on."

Speaking further of his experiences on Keno and elsewhere, Mr. Bouvette says:

Hunted Three Years Ago

"When I was first in the Mayo district I was prospecting and mining much of the time on Duncan Creek, and frequently went up Keno Hill looking for mountain sheep, caribou, moose, ptarmigan and grouse, and had considerable luck hunting there. In October and November I would get the mountain sheep, cari-

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WM. S. DRURY

ISAAC TAYLOR

Geology of Keno Hill

(By Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Dominion Geologist.)

The following is from an official report issued at Ottawa by the Geological Department of the Canadian Government, published in pamphlet form:

By Dr. Cockfield

A detailed geological investigation of the ore deposits of Keno Hill, Mayo District, was made in the summer of 1920. Two and a half months were spent on the field work, and the writer was ably assisted by P. F. Armstrong, W. G. Cuttle, and C. A. Merritt. The work included the preparation on a field scale topographic map. The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the officials of the Yukon Gold Company for information freely placed at his disposal and for many other courtesies.

Location and Accessibility

Mayo district takes its name from the town of Mayo, which is situated on upper Stewart river, 180 miles above its confluence with the Yukon. All parts of the area are readily accessible. During the summer months a regular passenger and freight service is maintained.

The Keno ridge is about ten miles long and five miles wide, lying between Crystal and Lightning Creeks and Ladue River. The distance from Mayo by wagon road is about 42 miles. Ore is usually hauled by contract and can be shipped from Keno Hill to smelters on the Pacific Coast for about \$60 per ton.

Topography

Mayo District lies entirely within the physiographic province known as Yukon plateau. It is characterized by being subdivided into isolated mountain groups, separated by broad, flat-bottomed valleys. The inter-stream areas are mostly flat-topped and stand at an average elevation of 5,000 feet, the elevation increasing slightly toward the east. These upland areas are parts of a former plain-like surface, which has been uplifted and dissected.

The district has been intensely glaciated, all but the upland having been covered by ice which rounded, smoothed, and scoured the valley walls, giving to them typical U-shaped cross-sections. The valleys are floored with glacial accumulations through which the streams have cut, forming terraces.

By far the greater part of the area is floored by the crystalline schists of the Yukon group which are thought to be Precambrian. In Mayo district these belong chiefly to the oldest subdivision of the group, namely, the Nasina series, and consist of gneissoid quartzites, quartz-mica schists, mica schists, graphite schists, horn-blende schists, and crystalline limestone. These schists are cut at some localities by later igneous rocks, chiefly greenstones and granite.

The area mapped during the last summer consists of a ridge about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide, lying between Crystal and Lightning Creeks and Ladue River. The ridge is long and wedge-shaped, with a flat top and is surmounted by five hillocks rising a few hundred feet above the general level. These are known as Keno Hill, Minto Hill, Monument Hill, Caribou Hill, and Bouvette Hill. All except the very lowest slopes of the ridge is above timberline. The summit of the ridge stands at an elevation of 6,346 feet above sea-level, and the bulk of the properties on which work has been done lie quite close to the summit.

The northern slope of the ridge is very steep, but is broken by a series of benches, formed by outcrops of the harder formations. These benches slope gently toward the hill, but their outer limits are bounded by steep, even precipitous slopes. A prominent sill of greenstone projecting almost 100 feet above the surrounding rocks forms the summit of Keno Hill. This sill has a cliff face to the north and forms a topographic feature that can be recognized for long distances.

A number of small gulches drain outward from the ridge, and are tributary to the larger drainage courses. These gulches are steep in grade and mostly rise abruptly in semi-circular basins. The more important gulches draining to the north are Gambler, Faro, and Silver Basin; draining to the south, Faith, Hope, and Sharkey; and to the west, Erickson.

General Geology

The greater part of the area is underlain by crystalline schists which are intruded by sills of greenstone and dykes and sills of quartz porphyry and granite porphyry.

The crystalline schists consist of a banded blue and white gneissoid quartzite, grading in places into a quartz-mica schist, sericite schist, graphite schist, and crystalline limestone. These occur in bands more or less continuous across the mapping sheet. The greenstone is intruded as sills, usually into the softer schist formations. These sills are conformable in strike and dip with the intruded schists. Like the schists they have undergone deformation, but have suffered less in this respect than the rocks they intrude. In places they have a decidedly schistose appearance, but in general are quite massive, though possessing a pronounced cleavage in one direction. The greenstones vary considerably in color, texture, and composition, ranging from a diorite to a diabase. Owing to their superior resistance, they form important topographic features.

The quartz porphyry and granite porphyry occur as dykes and sills which in general conform in strike to the bedding of the rocks they intrude, but in some instances they cut across it, and in such cases clearly show that they are the latest consolidated rocks of the region. They are believed to be apophyses of a large granite body which outcrops 10 miles to the east, and which undoubtedly extends widely beneath the known strata of Mayo District.

Overlying all the consolidated rock formations there is a mantle of superficial deposits, which nearly everywhere masks the underlying

The second system of faults will be referred to in this report as transverse faults because they are, in general, found cutting across the strike of the formations. Their strike is from north 5 degrees west to north 15 degrees east (magnetic), and as a rule they are short and of comparatively slight displacement. As already pointed out these faults are exceedingly numerous in the vicinity of the local folding referred to above.

The longitudinal faults are mineralized with quartz, arsenopyrite, siderite, manganese, and galena; the transverse faults are mineralized with quartz, calcite, galena, blende, manganese, and siderite, and enriched with a silver salt, not yet positively identified but believed to be freibergite, a sulphantimonide of copper and silver.

The principal ore-shoots already discovered lie in the transverse faults and consequently work on these faults has progressed to a greater extent than on the longitudinal faults. From what has already been learned it may be established as a general rule that where a transverse fault taps one of the longitudinal faults from what has already been learned it may be established as a general rule that where a transverse fault taps one of the longitudinal faults and passes upward out of a hard stratum such as quartzite or greenstone into schist, an ore-shoot is usually found in the vein beneath the schist, as if the latter had acted as an impervious barrier to the ore-bearing solutions and had forced

task of finding the veins is comparatively easy. On the lower slopes of the ridge, however, where the drift cover is thicker and where the float may be some distance from the outcrops, the prospector's task is more difficult. Good results may be obtained by ground-sluicing with snow water in the spring. The extraction of the ores also offers few difficulties, as most of them are rich enough to

market. The heavy producers of hay in the territory include Louis Roal, of Indian River; Joe Roi, of Mazie May, on the Stewart River; Chapman & Olsen, at Pelly Crossing, and a number of others who have fields near Dawson, Whitehorse and elsewhere in the territory. A sample of Mr. Roal's was sent to the Dominion agricultural headquarters at Ottawa some time ago by James H. McNeill,

less brome grass), but one flowering spike only. Fairly well cured and in good condition.

No. 46806, timothy hay—Yellow, strawlike and stalky, quite coarse, as if cut too late. Sample much broken up. Not first class timothy.

Analysis

	Brome Hay, 46807.	Timothy Hay, 46806.
Water	6.88	6.79
Crude protein	7.69	4.45
Crude fat	1.86	1.30
Carbohydrates	52.06	49.74
Fibre	25.67	34.45
Ash	6.06	4.47
	100.00	100.00

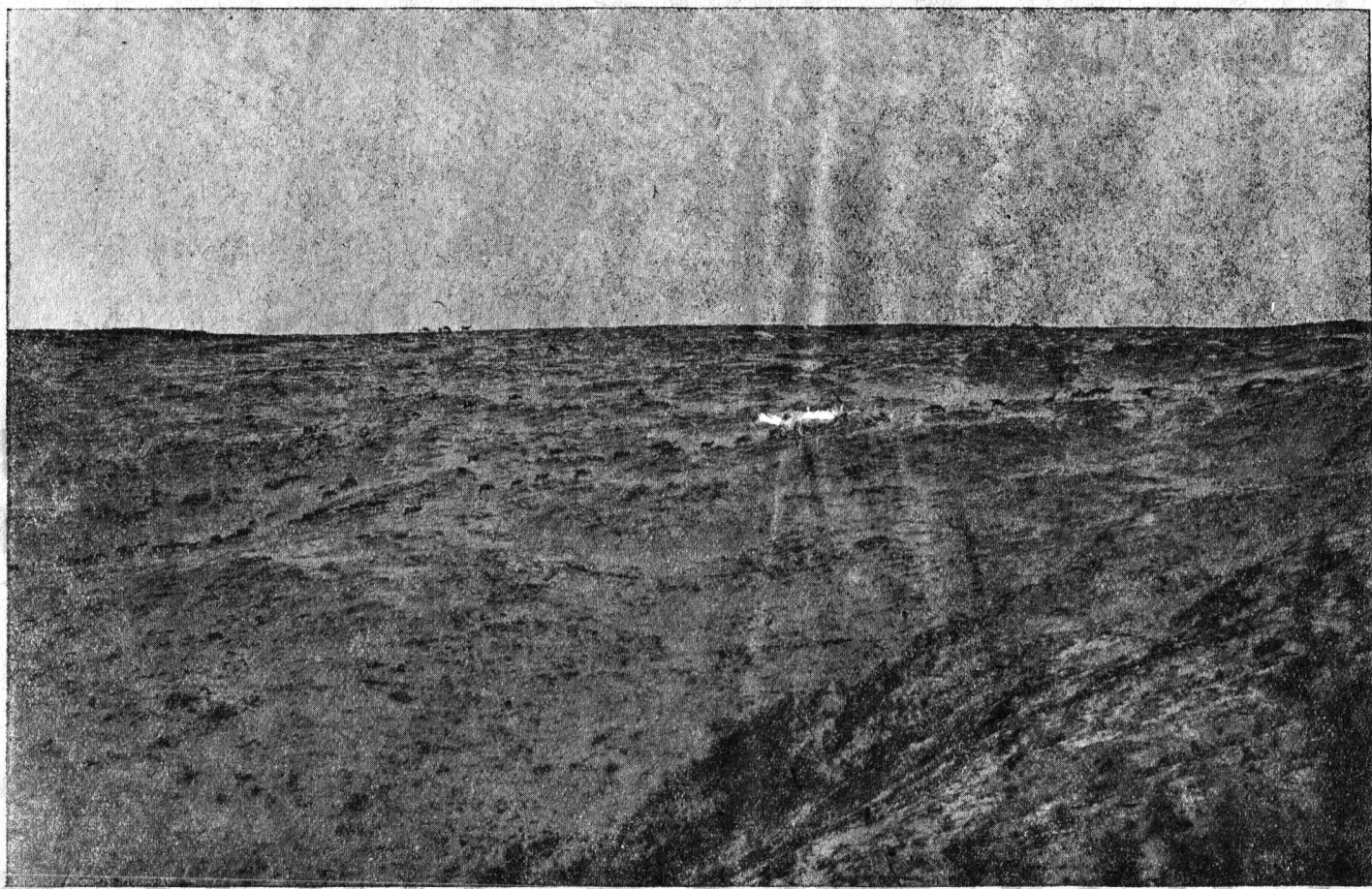
According to these results the brome hay is much the more nutritious feed of the two, containing more protein and much less fibre than the timothy hay. Apart from the question of composition we should consider the brome hay the more digestible, the timothy being decidedly coarse and strawlike.

You do not mention the character of stock for which the hay is intended, but we presume it is required for horses and would therefore say that if you can get first quality timothy hay it would be better for this class of stock than brome hay, the latter apparently having a slightly laxative effect, which naturally is disadvantageous for horses at hard work.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK T. SHUTT,
Dominion Chemist.

Outside timothy brought into this country, local growers say, is not so desirable as the local brome grass for the reason the imported hay is baled and subjected to high double-compressed treatment in baling, and in order to stand that pressure it is over-cured, thereby losing much nutriment. The brome grass hay has stock has been found to thrive on it. Many large areas in Yukon belonging to the public domain could be converted into additional hay lands.

It is hard to tolerate in others things that we often tolerate in ourselves.



Caribou on Dawson-Glacier Trail, Thirty Miles From Dawson, a Common Scene in This District Every Autumn.

rocks and renders prospecting difficult.

The general trend of the strata is in an east-west direction, and they dip to the south at relatively low angles. However, near the hillocks known as Keno Hill, Minto Hill, and Monument Hill, the strata undergo a sharp flexure, bending nearly at right angles, and continue in a southerly direction across Lightning Creek, where they gradually resume their former course. This flexure is believed to be the cause of the numerous small local faults which occur in the vicinity, and which have such an important bearing on the ore bodies.

Economic Geology—Ore Bodies

The ore bodies are found in fissure veins and are consequently bound up with the systems of faulting. Two of these systems have been recognized. Owing to the main system having a general trend of north 30 to 40 degrees east (magnetic) and running in a general way parallel to the trend of the formations, these systems will be called for purposes of reference, longitudinal faults. The main system is composed of one main fault, which crosses from Bouvette Hill on the east to Caribou Hill and thence across the top of Silver Basin Gulch, a distance of over two miles. Near Silver Basin Gulch this fault diverges into three branches, one of which crosses Minto and Keno Hills and the others the top of Faro Gulch. Towards the western portion of the mapping sheet these die out or their effect is obscured by the mantle of superficial deposits. Traces of other faults parallel to these have been found, but they could not be traced any distance for the same reason.

Development of their lead at that point. Development has not yet been carried to the point where it can be affirmed that the schist is barren of ore, and that ore-shoots occur only beneath schist cappings, but it is well established that such places are exceedingly favorable for ore bodies.

If the longitudinal veins ore deposition has taken place at localities where the veins have been opened by a distinct fracture, i.e., probably contemporaneous with the formation of the transverse faults. At other points, however, the ore is of a disseminated character and may possibly have been introduced at the time of formation of the longitudinal faults. Consequently no general rule for the distribution of ore shoots in longitudinal veins can be formulated at present.

No samples for assay were taken by the writer as the content of the ore is well known. The galena usually occurs fairly pure, i.e., free from mixture with gangue minerals. In such cases it assays from 200 to 500 ounces of silver a ton, but in places it goes much higher, reaching 2,000 ounces. In such cases, however, it usually contains freibergite. The lead assays usually average about 60 per cent. These values it must be understood are for samples of the ore shoots and are not for the full width of the veins.

Conclusions: The high-grade ore in the transverse fissure offers little difficulty either in finding or extracting. On the upland surface these fissures can frequently be traced by the iron, manganese, and galena float, which is usually close to the outcrop of the vein. As the superficial deposits are generally thin, the

pay for mining by hand methods, and in most cases concentration is unnecessary.

In considering the future of the camp it must be remembered that some of the transverse fissures are quite short and are not likely to continue to great depths, but this is compensated for, to some extent, by the large number of these veins. The longitudinal veins, on the other hand, are more persistent, and are more likely to prove continuous with depth. As these fissures undoubtedly served as the main channels for the circulation of the ore-bearing solutions, there is some likelihood of ore bodies being found in them. Whether these will be of the same high grade character as the ore found near the surface cannot be foretold. It is believed, however, that the permanency of the camp depends to a large extent on the character and size of the ore bodies contained in these fissures.

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Many large tracts of land are now cultivated in various parts of the Yukon on which fine crops of hay are obtained annually. Brome grass and timothy are grown with much success, but, according to the analysis of the Dominion Department of Agriculture's analysts, the brome grass of this region is much the more nutritious and desirable for horses. Several herds of cattle are maintained in the territory, most of the hay is used in feeding horses. The product finds a ready

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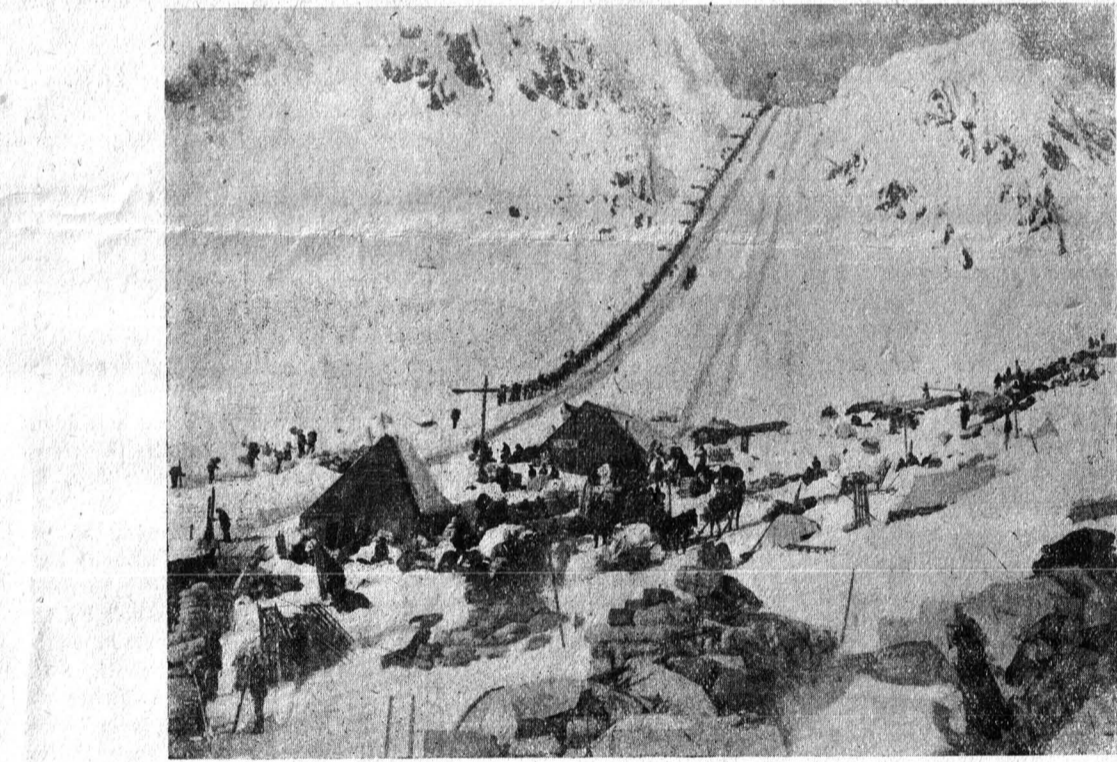
Big Game in the Yukon Territory

(By Archibald J. Turnbull.)

It is hardly possible to realize a vast expanse of over 207,000 square miles abounding in game and only about 600 hunters to enjoy this sportsman's paradise, but such is the case in the Yukon Territory.

Dividing the territory into two chief hunting grounds, we have on the eastern side of the Yukon River the McMillan and Pelly River valleys, and on the western side the White River valley. Of course these do not include all the hunting grounds of the Yukon, but they are the easiest to reach and consequently the most frequented by big game

hunters. The big game most common here includes moose, mountain sheep, bears and caribou, all of which abound in great numbers throughout the whole territory. The moose, one of the varietal of the big game animals, has been on the steady increase of late and can be found in nearly any of the draws or low hills. Although very plentiful, these animals are very seldom seen in herds of more than three or four, and on account of their keen sense of smell are most difficult for the novice to kill except in the running season, which starts about the first or second week in September. At this time of the year a moose call may be used to lure the bulls, and if there is any within ear-shot it means in practically every instance a grubstake for the winter. One lucky hunter succeeded in landing seven fine bulls in three days this fall, using the call method.



Famous Old Scales on Chilkoot Pass

fall, and at times river boats run through herds of hundreds swimming the river. In October of this year the steamer Dawson traveled 100 miles past big caribou herds on each shore and at times with many swimming near the boat. The caribou is a great swimmer and will even take to the river running bank full of ice. Every year practically every hunter in this region has his bag of six caribou, thus materially helping solve the meat problem for the long winter.

Big game, however, is not the only source of native meat supply in the territory. The feathered variety is plentiful. The Yukon Territory abounds in lakes and is a great breeding ground for ducks, geese and swan. Every fall these birds migrate south and many fall a prey to the nimrod of the north. Having fed on grass and weeds all summer, a more toothsome bird is hard to get anywhere.

In the class of upland birds, Yukon has the white meat grouse, the spruce grouse and the ptarmigan. Unlike the water fowl, these birds do not migrate and are a source of food at all times during the open season.

In fur bearing animals Yukon has a source of large revenue to the territory and its hunters. Finer furs cannot be had anywhere than those of the Yukon. Every year thousands of pelts are shipped to the fur markets of the world. These include mink, marten, ermine or mousie, muskrat, fox, wolf, lynx, bear, wolverine and otter and others. What

more could a trapper wish for than a variety of this sort?

As a game country, it is needless to say that the Yukon Territory is practically the finest in the world, and any hunter who has hunted over even a small portion of this great northland will agree that it is truly a sportsman's paradise.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF YUKON PROSPECTED

It is estimated that only about 32 per cent., or less than one-third, of Yukon has been at all explored; concerning the remaining 68 per cent., or about 134,000 square miles of territory, almost nothing is known even of a general topographical or geographical nature. Also, of the 32 per

cent. of partly explored territory only about one-half or approximately 17 per cent. of the entire Yukon, has been prospected, and of this 17 per cent. only a relatively small part has been at all closely investigated. ***

The prospected portion of Yukon—the 17 per cent.—embraces the famous Klondike district, which includes the richest gravels ever discovered in the world, and it is quite possible that no other area of similar extent may ever be found to contain gold in such phenomenal abundance. Nevertheless, the remaining portions of Yukon also contain valuable deposits of placer gold as well as other minerals, in fact, certain somewhat extensive belts are known to be quite highly mineralized. There thus seems no reason to suppose that the extensive, unexplored, interstream portions of Yukon may not yet prove to be of great economic importance.

A Crime Preventive

The New Jersey legislature suggests that all poison tablets should be made coffin-shaped to distinguish them from medicine. There is some talk of farmers, in the interest of small boys, trying to grow green apples to resemble little hospital cots.

The Unwise Father

"When I was your age," said the stern parent, "I thought nothing of working twelve or fourteen hours a day."

"Father," replied the young man with the exquisitely pressed trousers, earnestly, "I wish to heaven you wouldn't mention it. These non-



Royal Canadian Mounted Police Winter Patrol Party at Dawson

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Synopsis of the Game Ordinance of the Yukon Territory

The following is a synopsis of the Yukon Game Ordinance:

3. (1) All members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and all guides and assistant guides shall be ex-officio "game guardians" under this Ordinance, and the Commissioner may from time to time appoint other game guardians.

4. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall hunt, trap, take, shoot at, wound, injure or molest or kill:

(1) Any buffalo or bison at any time.

(2) Any beaver between the first day of May and the first day of November. Provided that no beaver shall be hunted, trapped, taken, shot at, wounded, injured or molested or killed before the first day of November, 1923.

(3) Any lynx, marten, mink or otter between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of November.

(4) Any muskrat between the first day of June and the first day of December; except that, in that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of the Arctic Circle the close season for muskrats shall be from the fifteenth day of June to the first day of December.

(5) Any moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep or mountain goat, between the first day of March and the first day of August.

(6) Any grouse, partridge, ptarmigan, pheasant or prairie chicken between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of September.

(7) Any wild duck, wild goose, snipe, little brown, sandhill or whooping crane, swan or curlew between the fifteenth day of December in any year and the fifteenth day of August in the year following. Provided that a close season shall exist in regard to little brown, sandhill or whooping cranes, swan and curlew until the first day of January, 1923.

(8) No one person shall have the right to kill during the "open season," except as hereinafter provided, more than two moose, six deer, six caribou, two mountain sheep and two mountain goats, and no female of such beasts shall be killed at any time except as herein provided.

5. (1) Every person who kills any moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep or mountain goats shall report himself personally to the nearest Royal Canadian Mounted Police post or detachment or to the nearest game guardian within sixty days from the time of such killing and declare in writing his name and place of residence, the number and description of the beasts killed and the place where such beasts were killed.

(2) Every game guardian shall immediately after the thirty-first day of December in each year make and file with the Territorial Secretary a return stating the number and description of all beasts and game so reported to him during the previous year.

6. Every person purchasing the meat of any of the above beasts for trading purposes shall keep a register showing the name of the person from whom the same was purchased, the kind and quantity purchased and the date of purchase.

7. Any game guardian may call upon any person at any time found in possession of game or the pelt of any fur bearing animal to state when, where and from whom such game or pelt was obtained, and whenever he has reason to suspect that any person is illegally in the possession of any such game or pelt he shall have the right to inspect any bag or other receptacle, vehicle or other conveyance in which he supposes any such game or pelt to be, and any person refusing, molesting or obstructing any game guardian in the accomplishment of such duties shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$100.00 and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not exceeding one month.

10. (1) No person not a resident of and domiciled in the Territory shall be entitled to hunt, trap, take, shoot at, wound or kill any of the animals referred to in sub-section (5) of section 4, or any fur bearing animal, whether protected by this Ordinance or not, without first obtaining a license in that behalf. Every such license shall be signed by the commissioner or person appointed by him for such purpose and shall be in force during the calendar year in which the same is issued and shall be subject to the Game Laws in force in the Territory

at the time such license is granted; the fee to be paid therefor shall be \$200.00. Such license shall not be valid unless the signature of the person to whom it is issued is endorsed thereon.

(2) A holder of any such license shall be entitled to take with him or to ship out of the Territory, as trophies, the head, hide and hoofs of any big game lawfully killed by him.

11. (1) The Commissioner may (subject to such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary from time to time) issue to any resident of the Territory who is qualified to act as such, a license to act as guide, assistant guide or as camp helper to persons holding license under section 10 of this Ordinance, for the purpose of hunting, trapping or shooting in the Territory. Every license issued under this section shall remain in force during the calendar year in which it is issued and no longer.

(2) Any person who acts as guide or camp helper to any person who has not procured the necessary license under this Ordinance shall forfeit his license in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed. This section shall not apply to any person while helping any resident of the Territory to hunt game birds.

(3) The fees for such licenses respectively shall be as follows:

License for Chief Guide.....\$20.00
License for Assistant Guide..... 10.00
License for Camp Helper..... 5.00

(4) Every guide and assistant guide licensed hereunder who shall fail to report or who refuses or neglects to lay information for any violation of this Ordinance or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall, in addition to any other penalty, have his license revoked and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of two years from the date of conviction.

13. Notwithstanding anything in section 4 of this Ordinance, the beasts and birds mentioned in said section may be lawfully hunted, taken or killed, and eggs of any of the birds or other wild fowl so mentioned may be lawfully taken.

(a) By explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners or travellers who are engaged in any exploration, survey or mining operations or other examination of the Territory, and are in actual need of the beasts, birds or eggs for food.

(b) By any person who has a permit to do so granted under the subsequent provisions of this Ordinance.

15. (1) Except as herein otherwise provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to use pitfalls or any arsenic, strychnine or other poison or poisonous substances for the purpose of taking or killing any beasts or birds of any kind whatsoever, and the fact that a person places any poison or poisonous substance in such a position that it may be reached by any beast or bird shall be proof that it was used for such purpose and such placing of poison shall be deemed an offence against the provisions of this Ordinance and punishable on conviction thereof by a penalty not exceeding \$100.00 and costs and not less than \$25.00 and costs for a first offence, and for a second or any subsequent offence to a penalty of not exceeding \$100.00 and costs and to imprisonment for any term not less than one month and not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour.

(2) Provided that for the purpose of destroying wolves or other predatory animals the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the time being, at Dawson, in said Territory, is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to grant and issue to such persons as he may think fit, a permit to use poison, under his direction, for the destruction of wolves and other predatory animals named in the permit during such period of time and within such portions of the Territory as may be prescribed by such Officer Commanding. Every such permit shall be in the form prescribed by such Officer Commanding and shall specify the purpose and period for which it is granted and the portion of the Territory in which it may be exercised, shall be signed by such Officer Commanding and shall be issued without fee.

(3) Every holder of any such permit who uses, places, or suffers to be used or placed any poison for any purpose other than that for which such permit is granted, or at any time or place not authorized by

such permit, is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and liable, upon conviction therefor, to a penalty of not exceeding \$100.00 and costs and upon any such conviction his permit shall become forfeited and cancelled and no further or other such permit shall at any time be granted to him.

(4) Every person to whom such permit is granted shall, within ninety days after the expiration thereof, make return under oath to such Officer Commanding, of the number of wolves and other predatory animals known to him to have been killed or taken by means of poison set under the authority of such permit, and of all other beasts and birds and fur bearing animals which to his knowledge have been killed or taken by means of such poison so set. Failure to make such return as herein provided shall constitute an offence against this Ordinance.

(5) The possession at any time by any person who engages in hunting or trapping, of any arsenic, strychnine or other poison or poisonous substance, except under such permit, which may be effectively used for the taking or killing of any beast or bird, shall constitute and be deemed an offence against this Ordinance.

17. No one shall enter into any contract or agreement with or employ any Indian or other person, whether

taking of the beast, bird or eggs, as the case may be, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance. Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the exposure and offering for sale of the carcasses, or any part of them, of beasts killed during the "open season," for a period of sixty days after the beginning of the "close season."

(4) No person other than a person licensed under section 32 hereof shall sell to any dealer any such beast or bird or any part thereof after the expiration of twenty days from the commencement of the "close season."

(5) No person except as herein otherwise provided shall sell or expose or offer for sale at any time of the year any meat of any beast or any bird mentioned in section 4 of this Ordinance killed during the "close season."

25. The Commissioner or any officer or person duly authorized by him may issue a permit to any person to take or kill, for scientific purposes, or to take with a view to domestication, any number, to be fixed by the Commissioner, of each of the said beasts, or birds, except buffalo and bison, or to take eggs not exceeding twelve of each of any of the said birds, or any other species of wild fowl. Every such permit shall set forth in detail the name, address or calling of the person to whom it is granted, the object for which it is

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The license shall be in such form as the Commissioner may prescribe and shall be for the calendar year in

vided by the preceding sub-section shall be a violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, and no licensed hunter so in default shall be granted another license until such return is made.

(6) Every such licensed hunter shall, upon the request of any guardian, produce and show to such guardian his license, and refusal to do so shall be a violation of the provisions of this Ordinance.

37. (1) No dealer shall buy, sell, deal or traffic in the flesh of any moose or caribou without having first obtained a license in that behalf. Every such license shall be issued by the Commissioner or a person appointed by him for the purpose, and shall be in force for the calendar year in which the same is issued; the fee therefor shall not exceed the sum of \$10.00.

(2) Every dealer shall, on or before the tenth day of January, in every year, return his said license for the previous year to the Territorial Secretary, with a statement showing the number of such animals bought and sold by him and from whom procured during such previous year, and such statement shall be sworn to by such dealer or his duly authorized agent having knowledge of the facts.

38. No person not being a resident of and domiciled in the Territory shall purchase in the Territory, for sale or for export from the Territory, the pelt of any fur bearing animal mentioned in section 4, without having first obtained a license therefor, which license may be issued by the Commissioner or such person as he may authorize in that behalf. Such license shall be in force during the calendar year in which it is issued and the fee for every such license shall be \$150.00.

39. (1) No resident of the Territory shall, on behalf of himself or any firm or corporation doing business in the Territory or as agent for any person, firm or corporation, purchase in the Territory for sale or for export from the Territory the pelt of any fur bearing animal mentioned in section 4, without having first obtained a license therefor, which license may be issued in the manner provided in the preceding section and shall be in force during the calendar year during which it is issued. The fee for every such license shall be \$25.00. Every person, firm or company engaged in mercantile business in the Territory shall pay a like fee of \$25.00 for every post or place where the business of fur buying forms part of the business carried on by or on behalf of such person, firm or company in the Territory.

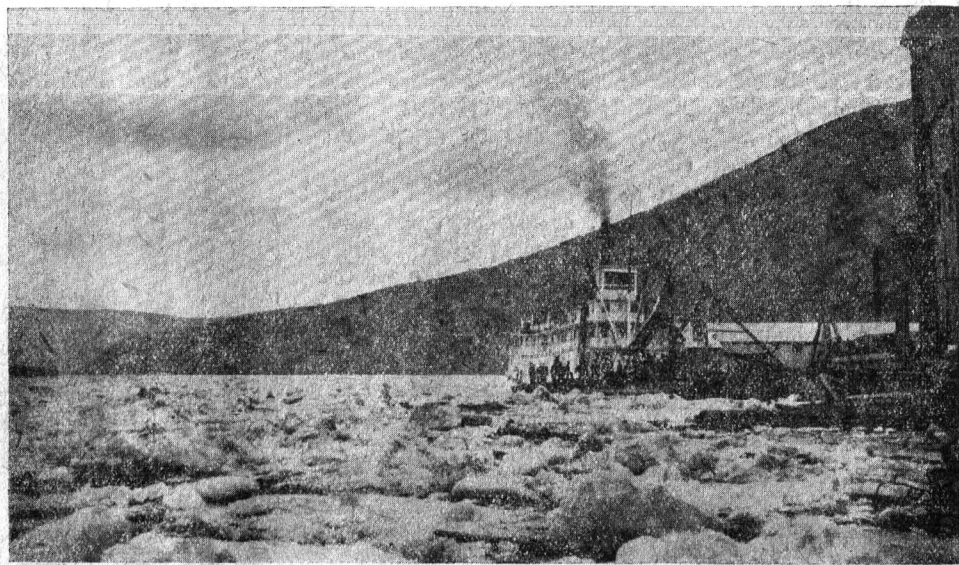
(2) Provided that this section shall not come into force and effect until the first day of January, 1922.

Yukon Trees

The hills and mountains of the Yukon are thickly wooded up to the timber line. The most common tree is the spruce, used chiefly for the building of houses, fuel and lumber. Other trees are the cottonwood, birch, alder and aspen. The jack-pine is found in places, but it is in small groves. No lumber is exported from the Yukon. What is manufactured is used for building purposes at home.

Page a Producer

A man in Switzerland has created a record by marrying the same wife three times within five years. And neither of them acts for the pictures. What a waste!



Ice Running Past Dawson After Spring Break Up



Silver Fox in Captivity at Dawson Fox Ranch

such Indian or person is an inhabitant of the Territory or not, to hunt, kill, or take, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, any of the beasts or birds mentioned in this Ordinance, or to take, contrary to such provisions, any eggs.

18. Every one is guilty of an offence who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance, and is liable, on summary conviction thereof, to a penalty as follows:

(1) For the violation of any provisions with regard to beaver, moose or deer, to a penalty of not more than \$500.00.

(2) And for the violation as to any other of the provisions of this Ordinance to a penalty of not more than \$100.00.

(3) And he is also liable in every case to pay the costs of conviction.

22. Possession shall be constituted as follows, namely:

(1) Possession at any time of the year of a buffalo or bison, dead or alive, or any part of a buffalo or bison; or,—

(2) Possession at any time of the year of eggs, of any of the birds mentioned in this Ordinance, or of eggs of any other species of wild fowl; or,—

(3) Possession during the "close season" of any other beast mentioned in this Ordinance, or of any part of any such beast, or of any birds mentioned in section 4 shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the killing or

granted, the number of each species or eggs which it is intended such person may kill or take and the period of time during which the permit is to be in force.

28. Any person who kills any of the beasts or birds mentioned in this Ordinance and does not use the meat thereof for food himself or cause the same to be used for food, or does not offer the same for sale in some market within the Yukon Territory, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to authorize the sale of the meat of any beast or bird killed during the "close season" except as otherwise herein provided as to licensed hunters.

29. Every person who has in his possession unlawfully during the "close season," any beast, bird or eggs, or the pelt of any fur bearing animal, killed or taken during such "close season," shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

32. (1) The Commissioner may from time to time issue to such and so many suitable persons, residents of the Territory, as he deems expedient, to be known as licensed hunters, a license to hunt moose and caribou,

which the license is issued. The fee therefor shall be \$25.00.

(2) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, it shall be lawful for any such licensed hunter during the term of his license to hunt and kill male moose and male caribou at any time of the year for the purpose of food supply in the Territory, and for such purpose to sell the meat of any such animal at any time of the year. Provided that no such hunter shall kill any such moose under the age of one year.

(3) Provided that no licensed hunter shall sell the meat of any animal so killed or any part thereof until he has obtained from a game guardian a certificate in writing signed by such guardian, setting forth the description and number of such animals and that such licensed hunter has satisfied such guardian that such animal has been lawfully killed, which certificate the game guardian shall, upon being so satisfied, furnish to such licensed hunter.

(4) Every such licensed hunter shall immediately after the end of the year return his license for the previous year to the Territorial Secretary, accompanied by his affidavit, duly sworn, showing the number and description of all of such animals killed or taken by him during the term of such license.

(5) Failure or neglect by any such licensed hunter for a period of thirty days after the expiry of his license in any year to make the return pro-

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Matt Butyer Among the Lucky Ones on Keno Hill

Keno Hill.—In the great lottery of fortunes on Keno Hill, Matthew Butyer, known to everybody on the hill and in the vicinity as "Matt," seems to be among those destined to draw capital prizes. Matt has followed the mining game all his life, and, being now in the prime of middle life, has blended experience with fortune and is adding industry to the combination, and is opening on Keno Hill some of the most promising properties there. He munched 500 miles over the ice from Fairbanks to Dawson in 1913, worked near Dawson for a time for wages, went outside for a winter, returned and went to the Mayo camp, and was there prospecting when the Keno Hill strike was made, and got in among the lucky early stakers.

Mr. Butyer has located on some of his ground ore running over 1,200 ounces in silver, and has done much work individually and has a tunnel in many feet on one of the claims. He is the owner of the Stone claim, between Faro Gulch and Gambler Gulch, also known as Queen Gulch; the Loon, on Crystal slope; the Almadan, on the north slope of Ladue Gulch; the Muldoon and the Roy claims, between Ladue and Faro Gulches; half of the Scott, adjoining the Stone; and half of the Silver Tip, adjoining the Lucky Queen, Hec Morrison's rich claim on Gambler Gulch.

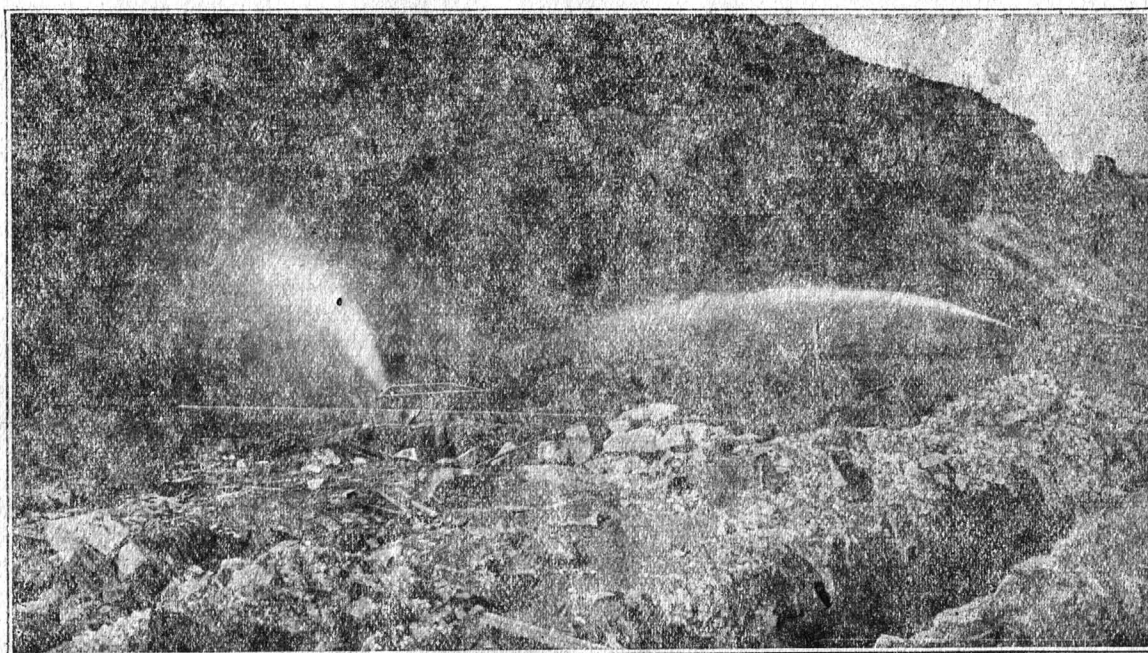
Mr. Butyer has been developing a promising vein on his Stone, which now is the most developed of his claims. This claim lies between half a mile and a mile northeasterly from the Lucky Queen, and near the mouth of Faro Gulch, and on the westerly end of Keno Hill, and not

far from the promising new vein where the Yukon Gold and Bradley camps were opened during the summer of 1921.

At the beginning of September of this year Mr. Butyer had opened on the Stone claim a total of sixty feet of tunnel, and had developed there a vein of high grade ore carrying grey copper or tetrahedrite. He had the foot wall and the hanging wall well defined, and had gone in on the vein at three levels, and had several tons of high grade ore on the dump. The tunnels begin several hundred yards above timber line, and Matt has a cabin down the hill some distance below the claim and within easy walking distance. He plans to spend the winter there, and to continue development work all winter. The main tunnel, being well in, affords every opportunity for him to follow up the work all winter. His tunnels are at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, or 1,900 feet lower than the workings of the Central Group of the Yukon Gold on Faro Gulch.

In the vein which he has opened in his workings on the Stone, Butyer has a foot of extra high grade ore on one side, with the values graduating on the opposite side. The hanging wall is of greenstone, and the ore carries much grey copper, running as high as seven hundred ounces in silver. A second place in his workings he has another variety of ore running from a few ounces up to four hundred ounces, and the vein there opens up to a width of fifteen feet. In the same vein he located at another spot high grade ore in a loose condition in which he obtained ore running as high as

Mr. Butyer is one of the men who believes in getting in and working hard to develop his property as soon as possible, which accounts for his having already opened so extensively



Hydraulic mining on American Hill, Bonanza Creek, near Dawson

twelve hundred and nine ounces in silver and 30 per cent. in lead. his promising properties. The tunnels and other work on the Stone claim give that property the appearance of having been one of the claims of the hills receiving the kind of attention that is most needed on all parts of Keno Hill.

Mr. Butyer's extensive experience in hard rock mining has given him knowledge and confidence in the work which has meant much in his efforts for speedy development. Before coming North he mined in Shasta county, California; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Chicagoff, Alaska; the Perseverance mine, Juneau,

Alaska, and various mines in British Columbia and Utah. He first started working in the mines when only a youth, and has grown up in the business, and thinks he at last has properties which will give him the stake he long has sought.

Attractive Holdings of A. A. Hollenbeck on Famous Keno Hill

Keno Hill.—When the news of the rich discovery on Keno Hill was announced, one of the pioneers of the Yukon who got the early tip and forged his way to the front and proved his pluck in the game and at the same time got some of the best known ground on Keno Hill, was Anthony A. Hollenbeck. After staking he immediately located in the vicinity of the property and put up two cabins, and made his home in the vicinity and since has opened some of the best looking veins on the properties, and is taking out considerable ore. He is the owner of the Black Cap and the Shepard claims, which lie between Crystal—also known as Erickson—Gulch and the McQuesten slope. The general location of these claims is on the western end of Keno Hill, and high above the timber line, where the surface is entirely denuded and the rocky surface fully exposed.

At the beginning of September, this fall, Mr. Hollenbeck had nine tons of ore out on the Black Cap, where he had done his most extensive work. Speaking about his claims and how he happened to stake them and to locate the lead, he said:

"I staked the Black Cap on September 27, 1919. At that time there

well known timber contractor and logger on the Klondike and proprietor of the Hollenbeck roadhouse, near the North Fork of the Klondike.

DAWSON CENTER OF FLOURISHING GARDENS

In the vicinity of Dawson vegetables and flowers grow luxuriously, the flower gardens being particularly beautiful and a never-ceasing source of surprise to those visiting Yukon for the first time. Also from their gardens the people of Dawson are

points along Yukon and Lewes rivers, farther south, gardening is quite as successful as at Dawson, but has not been so extensively practiced. Various grasses and hays also have been very successfully grown at a number of points.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, IN MAYO DISTRICT

The Lookout property is situated on a spur of Lookout mountain, about 29 miles from Mayo by road. It was prospected by a number of local men and the development included about 1,000 feet of underground work. There are three adits, the uppermost of which is fifty feet long and is terminated by a winze twenty-five feet. A second adit, thirty-nine feet below the upper and ninety feet to the north, is fifty-nine feet long to the point where it taps the vein, which is followed by a drift to a point directly below the winze. The third adit is 125 feet below and 320 north of, the second, and is 135 feet long. It is terminated by a drift on the vein 305 feet long. From this drift an incline and winze have been sunk.

The vein follows a well-defined fracture 7 to 12 feet wide, in quartzite and quartz-mica schist. The filling consists of quartz, manganese and pyrolusite, limonite, cerussite and anglesite and galena. The ore is of a disseminated character, the galena occurring in small streaks and masses, which are in some cases sufficiently concentrated into zones to be termed ore shoots. Three such zones have been cut by the workings but none of them have been fully block out. The ore is of a lower grade than the Keno deposits and will require milling before shipment. Several small shipments of hand-sorted ore have been made from this property.—Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Dominion Geologist, in the Canadian Mining Journal, January 21, 1921.

Schrecham—He was a wise poet who remarked that in this world a man must be either anvil or hammer.

Peacham—Oh, I don't know. It seems that most of them are merely bellows.

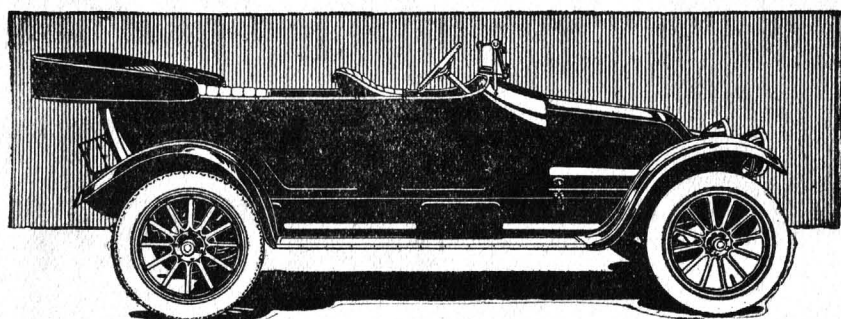
was ten inches of snow on the hill, but it had blown bare on the Black Cap location, and I there found the outcrop, and knew I had the vein matter, which I afterward opened.

"Having opened a cut on the Black Cap for a stretch of many feet along the vein, with an average width of five feet for a stretch of fifty feet, I am greatly encouraged, and, having secured galena ore carrying as high as 760 ounces in silver and 65 per cent. of lead, I am so well pleased that I intend to continue my operations there this winter. Having two cabins in the vicinity, one at the foot of Erickson Gulch and the other farther up the hill, I am well prepared for the winter, and mean to stay with it and prove up the property."

Mr. Hollenbeck also is the owner of several claims on various parts of Keno Hill and vicinity. He has had an extensive experience in prospecting and timber in various parts of the Yukon, and also in similar lines before coming North, and is the type of man the country most needs in opening her undeveloped resources. His indomitable spirit and his unflinching faith in the country has kept him energetically in pursuit of the big prize which mining in this region holds out to all, and he now is confident he has some of the best property in the new Mayo area.

Mr. Hollenbeck is a native of Gederich, Ontario. He came North in 1900, from the state of Minnesota, where he also had much experience that proved invaluable to him in this region. For three years he was engaged in logging in the Klondike for the N. A. T. & T. Company, mined three years on Henderson Creek, was two years in the Wind River country, which he believes has great possibilities and some day will be heard from in no uncertain way, and has spent considerable time in the Mayo district. He is a brother to Jack Hollenbeck,

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Dawson has besides these sports and pastimes numerous attractions as well. One may visit the movies any night in the week except Sunday and there witness some very good attractions. Dances are very frequent in Dawson and then on a dance night the happy throng may wend its way to whatever hall the dance is in and there forget all their cares and worries by tripping the light fantastic to their hearts' desire to the strains of irresistible music. For the last two summers dances have been arranged every Friday night for the benefit of the tourists and in this way Dawsonites are able to mingle with the travelers from the outside world and impress upon them the fact that Dawson is one of the best countries in the world for tourists to visit.

The Yukon is a wonderful country for sports and athletic pastimes and a place where attractions are plentiful, a land whose nature lends to its inhabitants all the possible opportunities that could be desired for the promotion of health and longevity. As a decisive proof of these statements one may take, for example, the people of the Yukon as a whole. Nowhere in the world can more hardy, healthier and more cheerful people be found, and it is only from their indulgence in the great outdoor life, sports and pastimes and the jovial and homelike gatherings that such characteristics could be formed.

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Dawson, Y. T.

YUKON WINTER SPORTS

(By Archie A. Gillespie.)

The Yukon Territory, in spite of its long, cold winters and short summers, affords perhaps one of the best climates in the world for outdoor sports and pastimes. Not only are there outdoor sports and pastimes, but also numerous indoor games and attractions which greatly aid in hastening the hours of the long winter months. The cold, brisk air of a midwinter's day is thoroughly exhilarating and beneficial

alley, where during the course of the winter months, many notable tournaments have been played and no small scores chalked up. In fact, the bowling team of this city is now in possession of the large bronze cup emblematic of the bowling championship of Alaska and Yukon Territory. This cup was won by the Dawson team in the tournament of 1919 and successfully defended again in 1920.

Several billiard halls also are sit-

As the summer advances and the hot and sultry weather set in other sports are in order.

Of these the most popular and unquestionably the most beneficial, is swimming. Former dredge ponds serve the purpose, and, owing to the large piles of white rocks surrounding these ponds, the sun's rays are reflected directly onto the surface of the water, thus making it warm and delightful to swim in. In this respect Dawson, like many other towns, has its old traditional swimming hole. Scores of Yukon boys and girls have learned to swim near Dawson.

Besides these games, the outlying

long, glorious days, never oppressively hot, and the always cool nights are delightful. Nature overflows with vitality and responds in rich and rapid growth to the incessant sunshine. Vegetation dashes to maturity. The flowers have no time for slumber and vegetables shoot

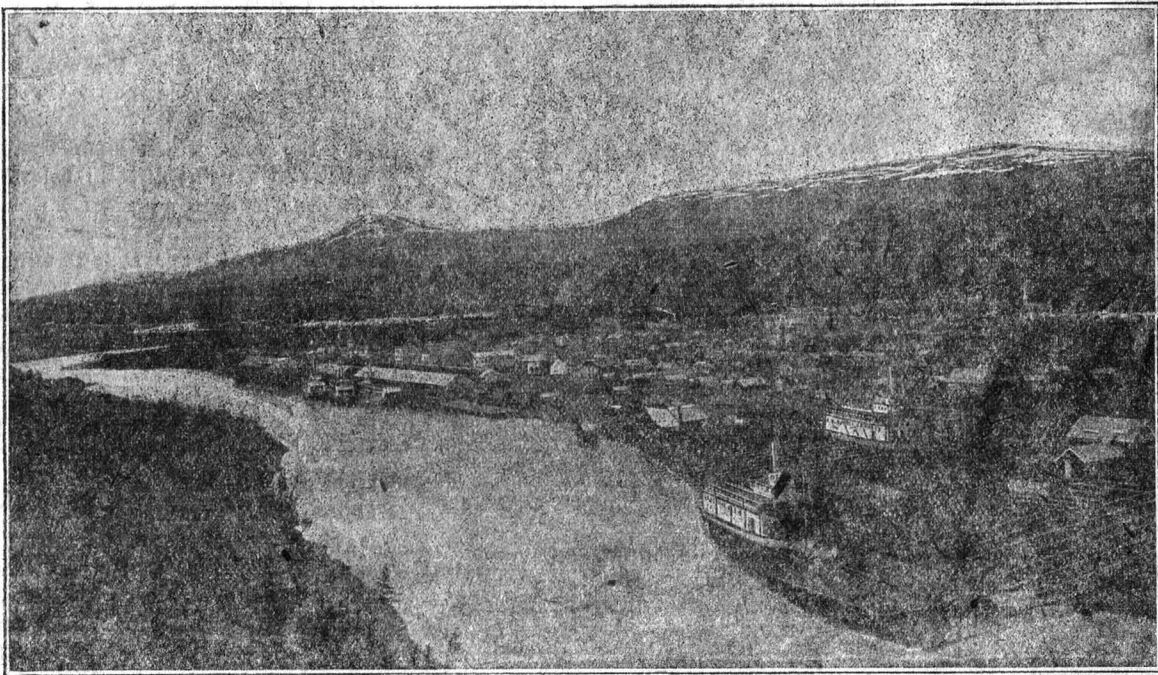
forth with a rapidity that is truly amazing. When you hear a bunch of married men talking you get the impression that some of them have been married long enough to pity bachelors, and others to envy them.

HOW WHITEHORSE GOT ITS NAME

Reprinted from the first annual edition of the Whitehorse Star, published May 1, 1901:

In a ten-month-old town like Whitehorse, where nearly every resident prides himself upon being a pioneer, it might surprise many outsiders to learn that there are not more than half a dozen people in the town who know the origin of its name. Some of the pioneers advance the theory that the name was given to Whitehorse rapids because of the similarity of their foaming waters to the mane of a white horse. Other jocularly say that a red headed girl had something to do with it, but it rests with Norman Macaulay to start history in the right direction, for it was from him that the writer first learned of the true origin of the name Whitehorse rapids.

Many years ago, before the white man had invaded the hunting grounds of the northern Indians, a tribe of the dusky people encamped on the bank of the river just above the rapids. At the head of one of their bands was a chief who was called White Horse. This chief, while out in a canoe above, or going through the rapids, was drowned therein and ever since the swift waters of Miles canyon and those which continue to within one and a half miles of the present site of the town, have been known among the Indians as White Horse rapids. When Norman Macaulay, with five others, reached the rapids in 1897, the Indians told him the above story and it was Mr. Macaulay's party that perpetuated the name into the maps and history. Of course, the town has been named after the rapids.



Whitehorse, Head of Navigation on the Yukon, and Point of Embarkation for Dawson and Mayo

to the lovers of the great outdoors while the crackling firesides afford the necessary comfort to those who like indoor pastimes.

The sports and pastimes of the Yukon may be divided into two groups. First, those pertaining to the winter. Second, those relative to the shorter summer season. Perhaps the most popular of the winter group is skating. Dawson is fortunate in having a big enclosed skating arena, with a large sheet of splendid ice. On this sheet many hockey battles have been waged, and from year to year, as the hockey experts contend for honors, the spacious dome rings with the echoes of excited enthusiasts cheering their favorites in the fray.

Next in importance to skating is curling. Dawson may well afford to boast of its curling club as its members have included and still include some of the most skillful curlers in the Dominion. At the opening of the present winter the club moved into new and more comfortable quarters and a successful season is being enjoyed.

Dawson also has a completely equipped and comfortable bowling

ued throughout the city, where at any time exponents of this universal game may congregate and display their skill.

The country surrounding the city consists of long, undulating slopes and plateaus, where, owing to the numerous paths and well beaten roads, tobogganing, coasting, skiing, snowshoeing and hiking may be indulged in to the great advantage of whomsoever is ambitious enough to venture out into the invigorating ozone of a winter's day. The surrounding district also provides excellent hunting grounds, where many splendid bags of birds and big game often are obtained.

When the powerful rays of the sun begin to melt the snows and drive away the last remaining fringes of winter new and old forms of sports and pastimes set in.

Baseball is the first game to receive attention. A fine large diamond is situated in Minto Park, where many interesting games have been played. The same grounds are utilized for football and, although this vigorous game is not played as much in Dawson as baseball, a few games are arranged each year.

districts afford splendid opportunities for outings and picnics. Various summer camps are scattered along the Klondike river and nothing is better in the summer months for one's health than to spend the weekends or as much time as can be spared at one of these attractive



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DAWSON, Y. T.

spots. Fishing is excellent along nearly every stream in the country and it is a common event for the expert angler to go out in the morning and return home in the evening with as many fish as he or she can carry.

Rowing and canoeing also are popular as the numerous sloughs and lakes and rivers afford ample opportunity to one interested in these pastimes. The roads, although not as smooth by far as the roads on the outside, permit a very fair means of travel by automobile. Hence the enthusiastic motorist can derive much pleasure from a spin to the outlying creeks and camps.

DISTANCES BETWEEN MAYO AND KENO HILL

Miles.	Place.	Miles.
0	Mayo	41
10		
10	Minto Bridge	31
		9 1/2
19 1/2	Fields Creek	21 1/2
		9
28 1/2	Van Cleave's	12 1/2
		9 1/2
38	Keno City	3
		3
41	Top Keno Hill	0

The Yukon summer should be described only in superlatives. The

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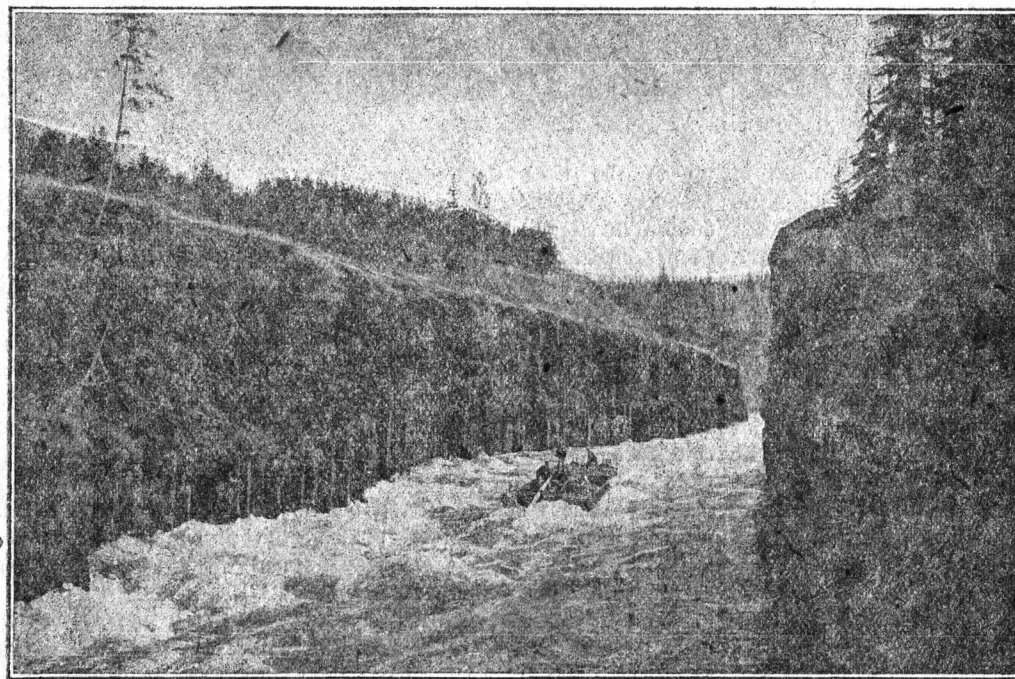
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DAWSON, Y. T.



Scow Shooting the Rapids of Miles Canyon, Near Whitehorse

field and Mr. Pickering were located in Dawson, and took leading parts in all civic and other enterprises. With their extensive livery and freighting, motor vehicles and other equipment they handled for years a great share of the traffic of the city and local creeks of the famous old gold mining camp. They have invested extensively in the Mayo district, and were among the first stakers in what now comprises the original central group of the Yukon Gold Company, now known as the Keno Hill, Limited, in which they retain heavy interests. They also helped pioneer other promising quartz properties of the Mayo district, and Mr. Pickering personally went to the district years ago and participated in the quartz development there. His first trip up the Stewart was made many years ago, and as far back as 1901 he visited Fraser Falls, on the Upper Stewart. Mr. Pickering is an energetic son of old Wales. He was in South Africa and other parts of the world, where he gained no little experience in facing the world before coming to Klondike. In 1900 he landed in

William Bramley One of Most Extensive Keno Hill Owners

Keno Hill.—Among the best known and most lucky of the Keno Hill stakers and claim owners is William Bramley, a pioneer placer and hard rock miner, who has been in the Mayo district for years. When the news of Keno Hill strike was announced he was near and got among the early locators, and secured some of the best known claims now held in that promising district. He holds among other interests today claims Crystal No. 2, Crystal No. 3, half of the Pearl, and a third interest in each the Tin Can, the Premier, the Silver Hoard, the Nabob and the Blue Beard, all lying on the slope of Crystal Creek, and a half interest in the Dan, on Keno Hill. He also owns two rich fractions adjoining Rodolph Rosmusen's Silver Basin No. 1, which is recognized as one of the best claims on Keno Hill. He also was the staker of the Silver Bell and the Lotus, which are bonded to the Bradley interests.

Mr. Bramley has been prospecting on Keno Hill and vicinity the last two years, and has found some of the best of indications on his properties there, and plans to continue the work during the following year. Among the most encouraging prospects which he located during the last summer were those obtained on his fractions near the Rosmusen ground, where he found high grade galena and some grey copper. He is confident of opening up rich veins there.

Mr. Bramley is the kind of a miner who does not know how to quit. He came into the Yukon in the Klondike rush of 1898, and mined in many localities, including Lovett gulch and famous old Hunker Creek. In 1908 and 1909 Bramley and Rodolph Rosmusen had rich locations on Nelson Bar, on the Stewart River, where they took out much gold, and afterward sold the location. They also had mined with success on the Stewart bars in 1907. They also made a discovery on Roden Creek, on the south fork of the McQuesten, and worked there in association with Joe Walsh and Jack Adair. They were there two years working with a Keystone drill, and put down 24 holes, each 15 to 42 feet deep. They

took out quite a little gold. Before using the drill they put down several shafts on Roden, but were drowned out by the excessive flow of water. They, however, got quite a little gold there at the time. Sand interfered with the drawing of the casing in the drilling, and they eventually withdrew from the creek. Roden enters the south fork of the McQuesten three miles from the junction of the north fork and the main river.

For a number of years Mr. Bramley was associated with Joe Walsh in drilling and mining on Duncan Creek. As partners they worked for several years on claims Nos. 10, 11 and 12 on Duncan, above the Duncan bridge, and still have confidence in the creek and plan further extensive work in placer operations there.

When on Hunker, Mr. Bramley spent two years on the Anderson concession. He built the first cabin on the concession, and put down the first prospect hole on that well known tract, and located the pay-streak on that part of Hunker from Henry Gulch down.

Mr. Bramley was born in England, and when a young man came to America, and before coming North spent quite a time mining and farming in the State of Washington. He came to the Yukon during the Klondike rush in a party which also included George T. Coffey, now resident manager of the Yukon Gold Company at Dawson; Fred Burnham, famous South African war scout and the man after whom Burnham Creek, a tributary of Dominion Creek, is named; Robert Anderson, original owner of the Anderson concession; and Jud Blick and John Blick, brothers-in-law to Fred Burnham.

Mr. Bramley has the greatest confidence in the silver ores of Keno Hill and vicinity and means to remain in the district and do his part in their development, and also intends to follow up the placer mining game in Yukon, thus showing his confidence in the region and revealing the fact he considers the Yukon one of the best countries in which to live when fortune smiles on one as well when seeking the hidden treasures of mother earth.

Greenfield & Pickering's Extensive Operations

The largest and best equipped freighting concern of the Yukon Territory is that of the pioneer firm of Greenfield & Pickering, now engaged in hauling ore from Keno Hill to Mayo, and in carrying freight of all kinds from Mayo to Keno. Having been in the teaming, livery and general freighting business in the Yukon the last twenty years, they have reduced their operations to a science. Their thorough knowledge of the local conditions have enabled them to undertake with success many freighting propositions which strangers and the inexperienced could not have hoped to have undertaken.

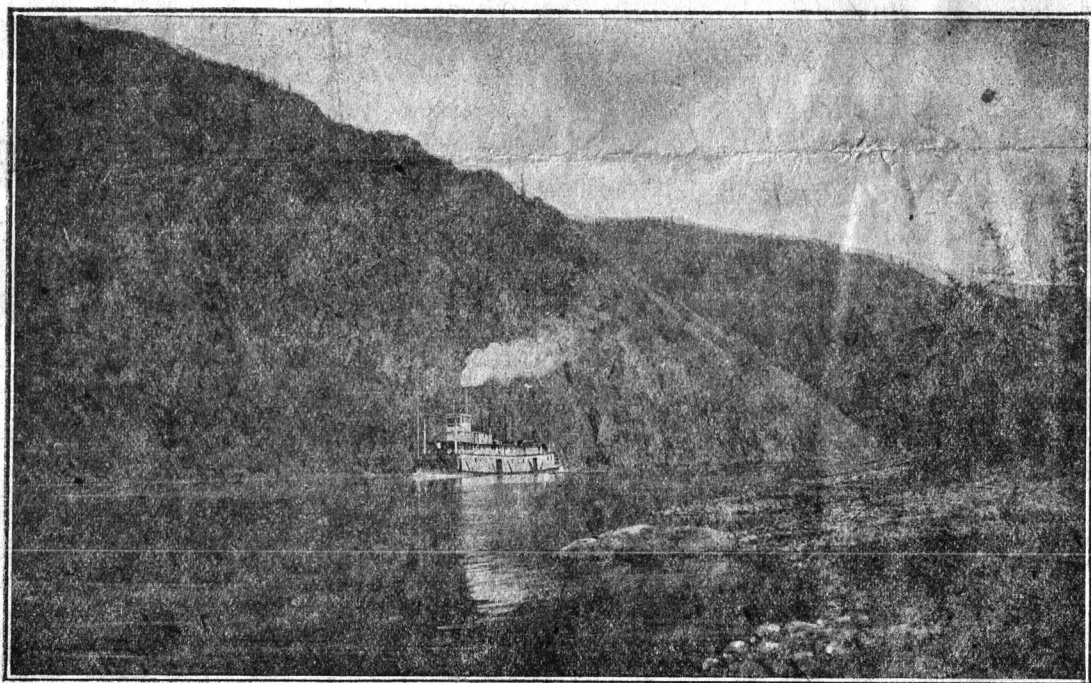
Last winter the company transported nearly 2,500 tons of silver-lead ore from the summit of Keno Hill to Mayo Landing for the Keno Hill, Limited, a subsidiary company of the Yukon Gold, and handled the business so successfully that this year they secured a second contract with the same company for the hauling of its output of the present winter, which promises to be at least twice that of a year ago. The distance hauled from the summit to the landing is 41 miles, with roadhouses or relay stations at intervals of approximately every ten miles. The same company also is hauling extensively for L. Wernecke and other heavy operators in the district, taking out supplies of all kinds from the town of Mayo, and handling any other business that may offer.

The work is thoroughly systematized, with fine barns at each relay post and at the terminal points, and with a first class blacksmith shop, harness rooms, a large warehouse

and other facilities in Mayo. Sixty horses and many large sleighs are being used by the firm in its work this winter. Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Pickering each erected comfortable, modern homes at Mayo this winter, and have located there with their

sleighs and dispatching the teams must be performed. The freight is hauled with two to four horses drawing each of the sleighs, and in descending the hill the old process of "rawhiding" ore in cattle hides, attached to the rear of the sleigh, also is practiced, the weight of the ore in the rawhide acting as drag on the steeper parts of the hill while the ore at the same time is conveyed to the foot of the hill.

In addition to their freighting enterprises, Messrs. Greenfield &



Typical Scene on Yukon River, Above Dawson

families, and are giving their freighting business their individual attention at that point. Angus McIntyre, former city street superintendent at Dawson, and one of the most experienced freighters and teaming men of the Yukon, is in charge for the firm during the winter, at Keno Hill, where the important duties of properly loading the

Pickering have the contract for carrying the mail between Keno Hill and Mayo for the federal government, and have other contracts in the territory, including that for carrying the mail between Dawson and Granville and the contract for the mail service between Mayo and Minto on the Yukon. For many years both Mr. Green-

field and ever since has been identified with mining and other important ventures in the Territory. He was among the early owners of quartz properties on the Twelvemile, and on the Yukon at Ainslie, 19 miles south of Dawson, and held properties elsewhere in the Yukon camp. Mr. Greenfield also invested in various parts of the camp. At the same time both were engaged extensively in the freighting, teaming and livery business for years in Dawson.

Mr. Greenfield came to the Yukon in 1898, by way of Pyramid Harbor. He came in company with Isaac Lusk and they drove a large band of horses and cattle over the trail to Dawson. Mr. Lusk came from Manitoba, and Mr. Greenfield from Port Townsend. Mr. Greenfield is a native of Brighton, England. He visited early this summer returned and resumed his activities in the Mayo camp. Messrs. Greenfield & Pickering have every confidence in the future of Yukon and their heavy investments and extensive operations bespeak more faithfully than words their confidence in the Mayo camp.

Chronic Insomnia

"A woman," observed Henry Peck, "is never so sleepy at night as when she hears Friend Husband fumbling at the front-door keyhole, and never so wide awake as when he is trying to tiptoe up the stairs."

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DAWSON, Y. T.

Remarkable Story of Rich Strike on Keno Hill by Cunningham and Stewart

Keno Hill.—Of all the stories of wonderful strikes on marvelous Keno Hill, none are more fascinating and encouraging to the prospector than that of the great strike made on the McQuesten Slope, or west end of Keno, by the two indomitable pioneer Yukoners, "Dave" Cunningham and his partner, Ray Stewart. Four of their claims have been bonded for the largest sum yet negotiated by Keno Hill prospectors. They made the original location of a vein along the McQuesten Slope at timber line where several other similarly rich claims also have been optioned for large sums.

Both Cunningham and Stewart are men of long experience in prospecting and mining, and their venture and good fortune in the Mayo District, while involving to a degree the element of luck, also carries with it a lesson in the effectiveness of systematic and energetic prospecting. Both had made successes in mining and other lines in Yukon and in other pursuits outside of the Yukon, and when they entered the Mayo District they went there determined not only to stake but to test their property as soon as possible. They went to work shortly after staking on McQuesten Slope, and within less than a year from the time of staking had uncovered what possibly is the widest and richest surface showing of any ledge yet located on Keno Hill.

Starting as poor boys in life and always having known what it was to hustle, and each having made a small fortune or two prior to their Mayo experience, Messrs. Cunningham and Stewart afford an example to the young man of the day of the rewards that may come to one who confidently and consistently applies himself in pursuit of the fortunes which nature had hidden in the hills.

The two best claims, as it now appears, staked on the McQuesten Slope by Cunningham and Stewart were the Ladue, the discovery claim of that slope, and the Poca Plata, the latter name being the Spanish for "Little Silver." They also staked nearby the La Cota ("The Coat") fraction and the Luna ("Moon") fraction. Mr. Stewart staked the Poca Plata on May 7, 1920, while Mr. Cunningham staked the Ladue September 11, 1920. Mr. Cunningham staked the La Cota fraction on June 7, 1920, and Mr. Stewart the Luna fraction on September 9, 1920. These four claims they bonded in July, 1921, to Livingston Wernecke, representing the Bradley interests, for a sum totaling well into six figures. So successfully had the two men opened their prospect where they located the vein on their property that the Bradley people immediately started work in July and put on a large crew of men establishing a camp, where several large log buildings were erected, and to which they built a road three miles in length this fall at the cost of several thousand dollars. The road connects with the government road at the foot of Keno Hill. Thirty-five men are employed on the Bradley property, doing development work. They are to be there all winter.

The vein on which the rich ore was located is on the Ladue claim, staked by Mr. Cunningham. The float was found some 70 to 80 feet below the vein by Mr. Stewart, and they followed it up the hill, and made a wide cut which was on ground just above the timber line, and in the moss and broken rock at the foot of a steep hill. The average of assays found by Messrs. Stewart and Cunningham on the Ladue vein

up to the time they bonded the property last summer were 500 ounces in silver. The galena carries 55 per cent. lead. The ore contains much grey copper, or tetrahedrite, while the vein showed four feet of solid galena, then three feet additional which was mostly galena, making a vein of seven feet, and possibly a little more, while the vein continues under the broken and slide rock several feet more to apparently at last fifteen feet, but not fully determined at last reports. Veins on claims on the same strike of the vein opened more extensively to the south several thousand feet a little later showed a width of twelve to fifteen feet between the walls, with high grade ore, and the vein on the Ladue, some think, likely will prove equally as wide its full length. In October the Bradley people had cross-cut the vein on the Ladue claim and the adjoining claim, the Bluestoke, which was staked by Joel Sunderland, and had located the ore the first 450 feet from the discovery trench on the Ladue, at nine points, or every fifty feet, and found high values in all but one vein. Shafts then were started on the original Cunningham & Stewart trench and at the point 450 feet distant, with intention of this winter sinking 300 feet in each shaft, and connecting the two shafts at four levels with tunnels running along the vein.

Messrs. Stewart and Cunningham had sunk not more than five feet on the vein when they bonded their

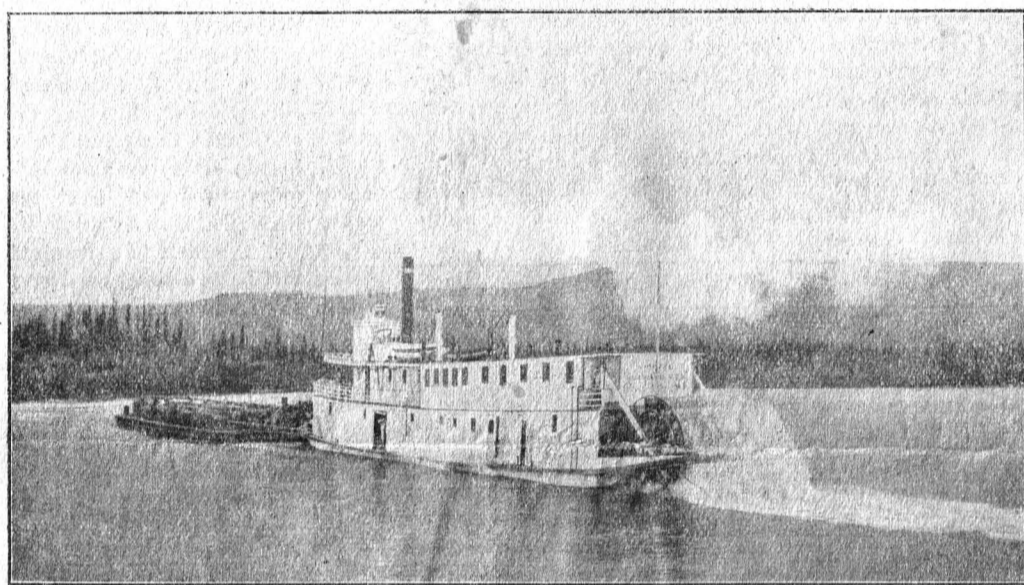
system is always to go and stake what is left, I went up and looked over the situation, and eventually staked, and the outcome was not too bad. Ray Stewart found the float which led up to our strike. Of course some of the boys at first gave us the laugh for staking down at timber line, and laughed again when we started at work in the moss at the edge of the timber, as all finds up to that time on Keno were about 1,500 feet higher, and well up above the timber line. But we are satisfied we did not do so poorly after all."

In the spring of 1920 Ray Stewart came into the Yukon from the coast with a horse which he drove over the trail himself. The snow was still on the ground, and he made the trip from roadhouse to roadhouse daily, and reaching Dawson stopped but a short time, after which he pushed on with the rig to Mayo.

"I reached Mayo," says Mr. Stewart, "in April, the spring following the discovery of Keno Hill by Louis Bouvette. However, I happened to be at Stewart City the summer before, when E. E. McCarthy, of the Yukon Gold Company, was passing through there with the launch Tango, on the way to Keno Hill to investigate immediately after the news of the strike had been taken to Dawson. I had just come down the White River from a prospecting trip.

"On going to the Mayo camp in the spring of 1920, I toured the camp and staked claims on Keno Hill,

River and on the bars of that famous old placer stream and was located where Chris Sonnicksen, one of the best known of early Yukoners, was engaged getting the gold from the river bars. Ray also tried his luck at Hootalinqua, mining, and was in the Chisana placer camp and the copper district on the White River. One of his brothers was in the lower river camps. Ray, Matt Schuler and George Carey went to Circle together, and took down with them the first wagon ever landed in the Circle camp. They secured the wagon at Fortymile, and the price paid at Fortymile to the man who had brought it into the country was enormous. The wagon had been brought up the river by boat from St. Michael. It was landed in Circle the fall of '94. The second wagon in the Yukon was one which Ray brought across Chilkoot Pass in the spring of '97, in knocked down condition, from Dyea to Lake Bennett, and brought through to Dawson by scow. Mr. Stewart did much scow-ing on the Yukon the first several years he was in the country, and transported most of the freight which he needed into the country by that method. For eight years Mr. Stewart was engaged extensively in mining on Dominion Creek, where he was associated with his brother and with Napoleon Huot, well known old timer of the camp. They owned and operated claims 35, 35A and 30 below upper discovery on Dominion, just below the town of Caribou. They paid a big price for the ground, and worked it with great success. Huot was one of the most notable of early Yukoners, the time of his arrival in the valley dating back to 1887. After his successful operations in the Klondike Mr. Stewart made his home in Seattle, where he has a fine residence



Steamer and Barge on Stewart River

claims. Work then was suspended on that cut until the company completed its camps for the winter work.

Speaking of the circumstances leading up to their rich strike on McQuesten Slope, Mr. Cunningham says:

"I came up to the Mayo camp shortly before Keno Hill was struck. I liked the looks of the Mayo country and had been attracted by the many favorable reports. I was at Minto Bridge, 28 miles from Keno Hill, and left there for McQuesten valley to prospect, and got away from the bridge only two days before Jim Anderson left the bridge for Keno Hill to stake at the time he located the Rioo, the second claim staked on Keno Hill, and the claim on which the Yukon Gold now has its most productive vein of the Central Group, that is, vein No. 9. Had I come along four or five days later it is likely I would have gone right up and staked in the center of Keno, as did others who were going up about that time. In time I learned of the Keno Hill strike, and as my

Galena Hill, Mount Cameron and Stand-To Mountain. Cache Creek was reported looking good, so Dave Cunningham and I got our horses together and took a trip of three weeks to Mount Patterson, Mount Cameron, Mount Hinton and Mount Albert, near Mayo Lake. Last spring we got busy on McQuesten Slope, and located the float and uncovered the vein which proved rich."

The interesting career of H. A. Ray Stewart, better known to his friends as Ray, dates back to a day when he first saw daylight in Cheboygan, Michigan. As a young man he engaged in mining in the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, and, becoming possessed of the spirit of adventure in 1892, four years before the great Klondike gold strike, he came North and entered the Yukon valley, and for years followed placer mining and other pursuits in the old Fortymile camp, at Circle City, on the Stewart, at Dawson, and on the old Klondike creeks, and elsewhere. When in the Fortymile District he was on Miller and Bedrock creeks and the Sixty-mile. In '92 he was up the Stewart

and where his family is located.

David Cunningham, known to everybody in the Yukon as "Dave," was born in Cross Creek Village, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and started as a boy making his own way, first as a mere lad helping on a farm. His next venture was to dig a cellar, for which he got a little hard earned and much appreciated cash. Then he worked in a restaurant for two months, and later engaged in erecting buildings and in other occupations. During that period he covered much territory, and learned a great deal about the game of mining while in the famous old Black Hills district, North Dakota, and was a contractor in railway building and the making of irrigation ditches in the same state.

In '98 Mr. Cunningham joined the great Klondike stampede, and on arrival here engaged in placer mining on Victoria Gulch, Last Chance and other creeks, and with pretty good luck. On Last Chance he owned claim No. 6 from the mouth and was interested in No. 1 below discovery. From 1901 to 1910 he also engaged in freighting and teaming on and near Last Chance, and handled a number of heavy wood contracts. After that he took up the strenuous task of freighting eggs and other supplies in the winter from Whitehorse to Dawson over the long trail with horses and large sleighs, taking 15 to 18 days to each trip in. For years he has followed that pursuit each winter, and, although he has gotten on easy street on Keno Hill, he still longs for the old trail and something to keep him busy, and plans to come in again this winter over the trail with a load of fresh marketable supplies. He is spending the winter in Seattle. Mr. Stewart also is wintering there. Both will be back at Mayo in the spring, and plan then to work extensively in representing other claims they still hold in the district, and to open among others several claims located on the rocky brow of Galena Hill, which is just south of Keno Hill, and in a general way in the direction the vein strikes from the rich

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strike they made on McQuesten Slope of Keno. Tom Aitken's old Silver King mine is about five miles directly south of Galena, leaving their new location between that old rich producer and the new Bonanza on Keno Hill. They last fall trenched their Galena Hill ground preparatory to groundsluicing it next spring with the snow water.

Berries in Yukon

There are perhaps more varieties of berries in the Yukon than in any other country of the same area. The

blueberry, raspberry, red and black currant, and high and low bush cranberry are the chief. In addition to these are the moss-berry, marsh-berry, jew-berry, dew-berry, bunch-berry and a great many others.

Great quantities of berries go to waste annually and it seems a shame that some of the overflow, at least, cannot be sent to other parts of Canada where they are not so plentiful.

If a man enjoys his wealth before he has it he never gets rich.

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Hector Morrison, Lucky Old Timer, Hits It Rich on Keno

Keno Hill, Y. T.—When it comes to calling the roll of the hundreds who have staked in the garden spot of Keno Hill, the name of Hector Morrison, known to all the boys as "Hec," must be pronounced with special emphasis.

Hec did not get in among the winners in the first dash, but he came a little after the first to arrive on the hill, and, staking on what was then considered the outskirts of the big thing, got ground on what the official or government maps now designate as Gambler Gulch, but which also is known as Queen Gulch, lying at the west end of Keno Hill. The snow was on the ground when Hector planted his posts, and they termed his property a "snow" claim. Many laughed when told that Hec had gone out and staked where he could see nothing but the curve in the hill and the waste of beautiful bending away between the sky line and the deep valley below. However, Hec was satisfied, and when the snow disappeared in the spring of 1920 he got busy with his prospecting pick, and went out on his ground, and cracked open the loose rocks which had washed down from the brow of the bluff along the gulch. He was pleasantly surprised to find manganese among the float and a little later to pick up pieces which when broken open showed splendid specimens of high grade tetrahedrite or grey copper ore. He traced this float up the hill and into the bluff and there located the source of a ledge. Being so well pleased with his surface findings, Hec got busy and directed the water from the melting snows on the hill into one channel, and they soon ground sluiced a deep cut down the hillside in which he uncovered for a distance of five hundred feet some of the best silver bearing ore that has been found on any part of Keno Hill. His location is some 1,000 to 1,500 feet below the scene of the original works of the Yukon Gold Company in its rich Central Group, and for that reason he believed at first that it indicated a much greater

depth or lower level of silver deposit, and was greatly encouraged. Since then ore has been found on claims much farther down the slopes of

Queen, which adjoins the Lucky Queen, on Queen Gulch; the Union Jack, lying at the head of Hope Gulch, on the east side of Keno Hill; the Old Glory, on the left limit of Erickson or Crystal pup, which is on the northwesterly part of Keno Hill.

Speaking of how he got in on Keno and what he has found on

samples to William Sime, the government assayer at Whitehorse, and secured returns which were highly pleasing. An assay return from him on a certificate dated August 7, 1920, gave the following per ton:

Sample No. 1—Gold, \$0.80; silver, 865.65 ounces; copper, 6.43.

Sample No. 2—Gold, \$0.40; silver, 152.669 ounces; lead, 53 per cent.

and by September of this year I had opened a vein on the Lucky Queen claim seven and a half feet between the two walls, and all tetrahedrite or grey copper ore. It carried no galena whatever. The footwall there is greenstone and the hanging-wall schist. The strike of the vein is northeasterly and southwesterly. Seventy-five feet from the vein men-

the vein in the wall the ore was taken out in large chunks and piled up as the work progressed. I feel confident that when the development is carried into the hill a considerable distance and to depth that the Lucky Queen will prove a bonanza claim and a big producer."

Mr. Morrison has been in the Yukon many years. He left Dawson twenty years ago, in the Duncan stampede, and has been in the upper Stewart River country ever since without once having visited Dawson. He spent two years prospecting on the south fork of the Stewart; also staked on Hight and other prominent Mayo creeks, and has prospected practically all the time. He is a native of Ontario; came West when a young man; mined in the Rogue River and Grant's Pass country, in Oregon; has followed prospecting and mining thirty-five years, and is known among his many friends as one of the most genial prospectors and good fellows of the camp, and a typical frontiersman. His faith in the country is unshakable and he is confident that Keno is the center of what will prove one of the greatest silver camps struck in his time, and means to stay there and help share in its development and prosperity.

Spoiled the Effect

At a social evening one very musical young lady sang a song entitled, "Sylvan Sounds." It was very fine, very fine, indeed; and all the old ladies and gentlemen waxed quite enthusiastic.

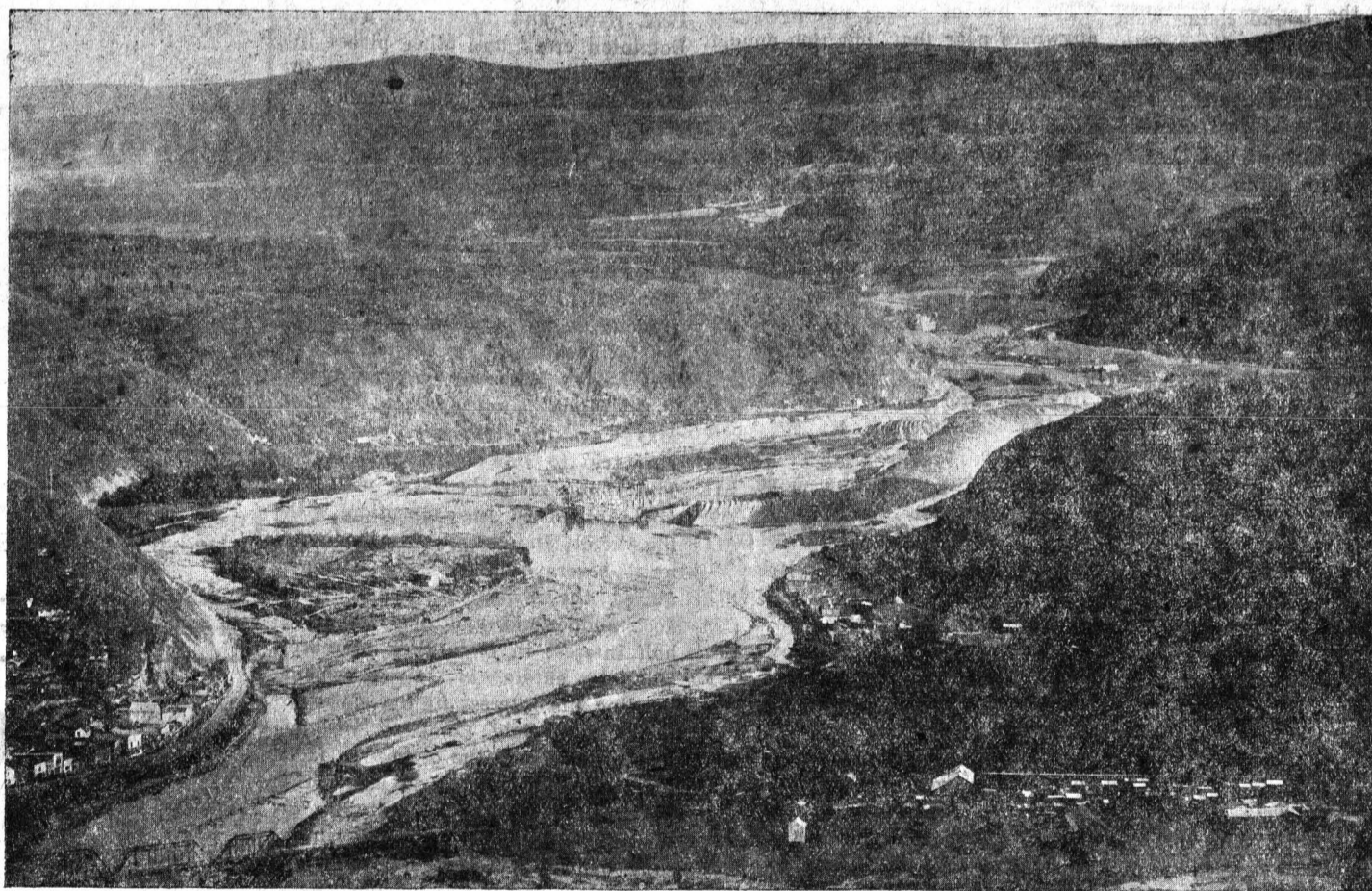
"Most delightful!" gushed one dear old lady to a young man, who chanced to be near her. "Isn't she a lovely singer?"

"Yes, quite good!" replied the young fellow coolly.

"And didn't it remind you of the singing of birds? In fact," went on the good lady enthusiastically, "one might almost believe it really was a bird singing."

"Well, I don't know," remarked the man; "N never saw a bird sit down at a table and drink three cups of tea, and eat two helpings of veal and ham pie, and enough cake and sweets to stock a school treat."

The loyal unwashed Red would give his last scent for the cause.



A bird's eye view of the valley of the Klondike from the mouth to Bear Creek

Keno Hill than his location, all of which he takes as further evidence of his ground being located well within the main silver belt of the region. No lead whatever was found in the ore on the Lucky Queen claim, and the assays are of such high grade that Mr. Morrison feels that when extensive development is done his claim will prove one of the most profitable producers of the entire hill. He also has located several other claims which he believes among the prize properties of the Keno camp. They include the Little

some of his ground, Mr. Morrison says:

"I came to Keno Hill in September, 1919, and in February, 1920, went out on the snow to the westerly end of Keno Hill and staked a claim on what I call Queen Gulch. I named the claim the Lucky Queen. Afterward I staked another which I named the Little Queen. After the snow went off I did some prospecting, and found just below the rocky bluff on the Lucky Queen much float which I was sure was grey copper or tetrahedrite. I immediately sent

"Mr. Sime was anxious for samples of the tetrahedrite, so I sent some to him for his collection.

"I am particularly well pleased with my find because it is at such a low elevation, practically. I take it that my mineral being at such a depth, together with the high assays and the quantity of loose ore, are exceptionally encouraging, and I am determined to go ahead with the work of opening the property. I continued digging there last season. Many of the pieces of float below that is, in 1920, and during the season of 1921 followed up the work,

tioned I uncovered a second vein on the Lucky Queen. This second vein is twelve inches wide on the top and I expect that it will join with the first vein at a distance of 100 to 125 feet from where it is uncovered on the second. The smaller vein was uncovered in the spring with the use of powder. At the first of September this year I had six tons of good ore on the dump on the large vein, and a ton of ore on the smaller vein. Many of the pieces of float below the large vein were so large I scarcely could lift them, and when I opened

Fortune Laid Bare by a Buckboard

How famous Friendship claim was discovered—Remarkable story of the finding of stray silver nuggets amid the moss and niggerheads, and the uncovering of the broad vein sweeping across west end of Keno Hill—How Raoul Binet and Dick Mercure realized dream of wealth, practically over night—Stranger than romance.

Of all the surprises which Dame Fortune has sprung upon the people who cast their lot in the Mayo silver area, none is surrounded with more glamour of romance and good fortune than that which befell Raoul G. Binet, a youth of twenty summers, and Richard Mercure, a well known long-time resident of the Dawson and Mayo camps. By a strange weaving of the web of circumstances they became possessed, in 1920, of the Friendship mineral claim, lying on the west end of McQuesten slope of Keno Hill and but a comparatively short time later a discovery was made of a vein or ledge of exceedingly wide and high grade silver bearing ore crossing that locality. It was practically the finding of float and the opening of trenches following that float on the Friendship claim which established the existence of one or more wide rich veins extending along the western end of Keno Hill. The discovery of a rich ledge on the Ladue claim proved rich ore on that end of the hill, but the find on the Friendship proved it was far-flung and not merely local, and thus the Friendship may be considered the find which linked up what is possibly the most extensive and widest vein in the Keno camp. Time will tell.

It so happened that both Mercure and Binet acquired their interests in the Friendship for what the old-timers in the region refer to as merely a song, and before leaving the Yukon during the present year for a visit to the outside they closed an agreement bonding the claim for a sum which, when payments are completed, will run well into five figures and give them sufficient to make each comfortable for life.

The Friendship claim was staked by Joel Sunderland, a well known young man of the Mayo district, and eldest son of Mrs. May Sunderland, of Mayo City. Sunderland was among the first stampedees to Keno Hill after Louis Bouvette made the initial discovery of silver on that hill in 1919. Sunderland then taked the Maiden's Hope and other claims near the center of the hill, and in the spring of 1920 further manifested his faith in the possibilities of the hill by taking a trip out to the west end of it and far down the slope and staking another claim in what then was considered by many a hopeless location, namely, below the timber line, where many large trees and much heavy moss and considerable soft earthy matter covered the surface. This claim he named the Friendship, and he staked it on May 26, 1920. Little did he suspect at the time that it would be in the center of what a little later would be one of the greatest attractions on Keno Hill and possibly the richest portion of the entire hill. So Sunderland, having two claims in that locality, practically gave one to his young friend in Mayo, Raoul Binet, in consideration of the recording fee. Young Binet, not being overburdened with ducats, and not being a prospector, and having a good friend in Dick Mercure, who was spending much of his time prospect-

ing, made an agreement with Mercure to represent the claim, that is, do the assessment work on it, for which Mercure was to receive a half interest in the Friendship. In return for this Mercure also manifested his good offices and kindly feeling toward his young friend by transferring to Raoul a half interest in the Horsenail and the Blackhorse claims, on Rambler Hill, several miles distant from the Friendship, but still of unknown value. To put it briefly, the miners of the region practically consider that Joel Sunderland gave Raoul the Friendship, and Raoul gave Dick his half in the claim for the representation work.

Dick agreed to do the assessment work on the Friendship until it proved to be worth something, and thought at the time that the prospects were good for doing the work for a long time. The deal was made in August, 1920, and little did any of the parties associated with the property then suspect that within another year it would be a prize for which, as proved later, the largest companies in the district would be bidding at large figures.

Early in the spring of 1921 Mercure was doing much cruising on the hills and in the woods in the Keno belt, and also doing assessment work on various claims in which he had interests, so along about the first of March he did the representation work on the Friendship. "I then obtained," said Mercure, "some very encouraging pieces of manganese and other float which gave us great faith in the claim."

Dave Cunningham and Ray Stewart already had opened a fine prospect on the Ladue claim, at a point about three-quarters of a mile in a northerly direction from the Friendship, and on the same slope of Keno, facing the McQuesten valley, and the Ladue property was exciting much attention. No extensive work had yet been done in the attempt to locate the lead on the Friendship, but it so happened that a peculiar experience was to give the work there a sudden impetus. Stakers of the vicinity were passing back and forth over the locality, and, by accident, one party turned up a piece of float with the wheels of a buckboard, on which some supplies had been hauled in literally over the tops of bushes and small trees, to the Ladue. William Bramley, one of the men who were in the party that had the buckboard, says:

"It was on June 27, 1921, that Ray Stewart, Dave Cunningham and I, after having spent a few days cutting out a rough trail through the woods to the Ladue claim, went in over that route from Keno City, and skirted the side of Keno Hill en route with a buckboard loaded down with supplies. Joel Sunderland and Frank McNeill had been in the vicinity for a number of days, looking after four claims they had in the locality. Sunderland started from where he and McNeill were camped and headed for Keno City, following the route. As he was trudging along he noticed a peculiarly bright piece of rock from which a chunk had been broken by

a wheel of the buckboard and which had been turned over by the force of the wheel. The original piece of rock was about ten inches long, and somewhat slab-shaped, and at first glance it was seen to contain silver. Other pieces of rock were lying near, and Joe picked up some of them and cracked them open, and also found silver in them. Joe went back to McNeill and showed the specimens just found. The next morning they started to work among the moss and niggerheads in the woods where Joe had found the float, and turned out within a short time some fine specimens of silver-bearing rock as large as cream cases. They had specimens assayed then and found they ran as high as 375 ounce in silver to the ton and the ore contained much grey copper. They worked there industriously two weeks cutting a trench to follow up the float, and had the most encouraging results. Under one niggerhead they found a piece of solid silver ore as large as a man's head. Thus was a rich vein which crosses the Friendship from the direction of the Ladue claim discovered. Two opencuts revealed the vein and its high value, and thus was that part of the hill quickly brought into prominence. It was thought at first that the two long trenches were on the Bluestone claim, which had been staked and held by Sunderland, but they proved to be on the Friendship, and close to the Sadie. Later the Yukon Gold Company secured options on both the Sadie and the Friendship, and opened several trenches on them and established their camp on the Sadie, within a short distance of the Friendship line. The Sadie was secured from Jimmy Clark, who was the original staker of it.

"On the Friendship claim the Yukon Gold Company put down a shaft which at last accounts in the fall was down thirty-five feet. The vein was solid silver-bearing ore between the two walls, with a width near the top of five feet, and had widened as they went down to about seven and a half feet. Clark bonded his claim to the Yukon Gold for a good round sum, represented in five figures, and during the summer left for the outside. Binet and Mercure also bonded their Friendship claim to the Yukon Gold, and now the company is carrying on development work on the two claims as one property. Mr. Mercure, speaking of the location and discovery on the Friendship claim, says:

"I started work on the Friendship through the snow last February, and then struck the diorite and found float close to its northerly line, next to the Bluestone. Frank McNeill made his first cut on the Friendship near the same spot and then made only a scratch, and the big trenches later proved the property, and grey copper ore was found from which specimens assayed as high as two to three thousand ounces in silver, with three feet of soft silver-bearing material and four feet of solid ore containing much grey copper, but of course not averaging anywhere near that, but rich enough to make it one of the most attractive claims in the country."

In July last Messrs. Mercure and Binet were approached by F. K. Short, geologist and local manager of the Yukon Gold interests in the Mayo camp, and on the twenty-sixth day of that month the two lucky owners of the Friendship arranged to bond their claim to the Yukon Gold Company, and in October completed the arrangements while in Dawson, after which they took one of the last steamers for the coast. They are considered among the luckiest two men who have cast their lot in the Mayo camp, and their good fortune is cited everywhere in the district as to possibilities of quickly realizing a fortune in that promising region.

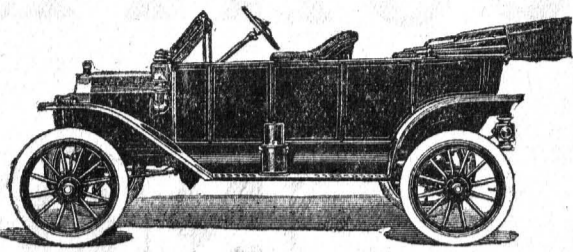
Mr. Mercure has had an interesting experience in life, and is yet but a young man. He first landed at Mayo July 2, 1920, and soon afterward opened a blacksmith shop there in partnership with William Guilbault, and later had a barber shop in Mayo. They had the first blacksmith shop and first barber shop in the town. Later Mr. Mercure went prospecting, and, looking over various hills, staked on Rambler Hill, where he got good showings, and was engaged there and elsewhere in the camp until he became interested in the Friendship claim.

Mr. Mercure first came into the Yukon in 1909 from Vancouver. He had gone there from his old home in Waterloo, Quebec. He left home when sixteen years of age.

"On arriving in Vancouver," says Mr. Mercure, "I opened a paint shop, and had the largest shop of the kind there, and was the youngest contractor in the city, and was located on Cordova street, and was fortunate

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here was thinking of resuming his studies in some university, and was strongly inclined toward taking up assaying and mining engineering in order to better equip himself for a useful career. He has every faith in the Mayo camp, and likes the North, and it is likely that he will return and pursue his future activities in the field which already has dealt so kindly with him.

Tudd—All the world's a stage.
Mudd—And every widower thinks it's up to him to respond to an encore.

Alaska Treadwell People Developing Keno Properties

One of the largest and best known mining concerns of the continent entered the Mayo field this season when the Alaska Treadwell Company and associated companies sent a representative there in the person of Livingston Wernecke, geologist and mining engineer. The company secured options on a number of well known claims on Keno Hill, and now has a camp established on the McQueen slope of the hill, where it is prospecting and developing ground under bond. The claims which the company has bonded there include the Ladue, the Poca Plata, the Blue Bell, the Silver Bell, the Lotus, the Lansing, the Bluestone, and fractions known as the Lakota, the Luna, the Greenstone, and the Maggie. The company during the fall established a camp there under direction of Mr. Wernecke, and this winter is doing prospecting and development work with twenty-five men under W. B. Hargreaves, mining engineer. Dan McDonald is the foreman.

One of the most interesting reviews of the company's operations on Keno Hill and other work there was published in the Juneau Empire of October 21, and is as follows:

Many people in Juneau and vicinity have been watching the progress of the mining camp at Mayo, Yukon, and the development of the rich silver-lead properties on Keno Hill and vicinity. Livingston Wernecke, geologist for the Alaska Treadwell and associated companies, has been at Keno Hill, in charge of work being done by those companies on a number of properties that they have under bond.

Mr. Wernecke was asked to give the facts about Mayo and favored The Empire with the following complete summary of the work and hopes of the camp:

"The Mayo district was known first over a score of years ago for its placer gold production, but after 900,000 ounces of silver had been produced between 1915 and 1918, that area became known as a silver camp. Although silver ore was known at Keno Hill for several years, its value was not appreciated until 1919, when Louis Bouvette sent ore to Dawson to be assayed, the returns from which were sufficient to immediately interest the Yukon Gold Company.

"The Yukon Gold Company acquired interests on Keno Hill in August, 1919, and has ever since been actively developing its claims. The first shipment, consisting of 2,350 tons of lead-silver ore, was hauled to Mayo in the winter of 1920-21 and shipped to the Selby smelter last summer. This ore contained approximately 200 ounces of silver and 60 per cent lead. During this coming winter between 3,000 and 5,000 tons will be mined and shipped from its No. 9 vein. This ore is expected to have a higher silver content than the shipment of last year. At present the Yukon Gold Company is employing twenty-five men at the top of Keno Hill, where the ore is being mined. At its new discovery on the west end of Keno, twelve more men are working at sinking a shaft. The vein in this vicinity has been uncovered for 900 feet and is said to be from three to fourteen feet wide.

"The Alaska Treadwell and associated companies have options on fifteen claims and fractional claims on the west end of Keno Hill, adjoining the property of the Yukon Gold Company. The vein on these claims has been traced by pits every fifteen feet for a distance of 450 feet. The total width of the lode is not known to date, but three shoots of high grade seem to be present in the lode and are remarkable for their high silver content.

"The showing on this vein was sufficient to encourage the company to build a very comfortable log bunkhouse and messhouse, barn, office, boiler house and other necessary buildings and build roads for the government to the extent of \$7,000. This winter we are planning to sink two shafts 300 feet on the vein and connect them with drifts at four levels. Only that ore which is recovered from development work will be shipped this year, but in 1922 real mining and shipping will begin.

"At present we are employing over forty men at camp construction and prospecting, but during the winter months only twenty-five will be at work under ground.

"Besides the Yukon Gold Mining Company and the Alaska Treadwell and associate companies the Slate Creek Mining Company has taken options on some claims and leases on others. The Slate Creek Company is developing its ground in two places besides doing work on Andy John-

son's property on Lookout Mountain, about twenty miles from Keno Hill. For the present it is employing a half dozen men.

"Hauling ore for the first three miles from the mines on the top of Keno Hill to the foot of the hill is done in rawhides. From the foot of the hill or Keno City the ore is hauled thirty-seven miles to Mayo in six and twelve-ton loads on heavy sleighs drawn by six horses. About fifteen men will be employed at this work.

"Over 400 people will spend this winter in the Mayo vicinity; all are depending on the nearby mining activities. Living accommodations at Mayo are scarce, but there is plenty of timber for cabin logs along the river and a good supply of axes and saws in the local stores. Mayo can boast of two hotels, four stores, three eating places, two soft drink parlors and a government liquor store. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have a keen eye for detecting undesirables and have a wholesome way of sobering up the intoxicated.

"Keno City is built at the foot of Keno Hill, where the ore is reloaded to the heavy sleds. It consists of two roadhouses, a large barn and many small log cabins.

"For the present the greatest handicap is the high cost of transportation and as a result the high cost of supplies. The freight rate from Vancouver to Dawson on commodities is \$53 a ton; Dawson to Mayo, \$30 a ton, and from Mayo to the foot of Keno Hill, known as Keno City, \$200 a ton, and another \$10 a ton from the foot of the hill to the top or west end of the hill. Ore is hauled from Keno Hill to Mayo for approximately \$30 per ton. A Ford stage operates between Mayo and Keno City and charges \$13 for a 35-mile ride.

"At Mayo flour costs \$12 per hundred pounds; bacon, 75 cents pound; cream, \$12 a case; sugar, \$15 per hundred pounds; eggs, \$25 a case; potatoes, \$13 a hundred pounds. Wages are \$5 per day and board. Board costs the operating companies \$3 per day, but the hotels and roadhouses charge \$1 to \$1.50 per meal.

"The Canadian government spent \$20,000 on the road between Mayo and Keno City this last summer and \$6,000 additional was subscribed by the territorial government, the Yukon Gold Company and the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company. This road work was completed in November. The winter trail from Mayo to Minto on the Yukon river is being cut so as to improve this winter's mail and freight service.

"Although the prospects for the silver mines on Keno Hill for the present are bright, it should be remembered that the camp is only in the prospective stage and the future of the camp is but a theory and not a reality until someone proves the nature and dimensions of the ore bodies 200 and more feet below the surface. The small speculator in Mayo real estate, buildings and mining claims should bear this in mind. For the legitimate prospector the Mayo district is an excellent field."

L. Wernecke on Keno Hill

One of the most interesting statements yet issued respecting Keno Hill is that prepared for the Dawson News by Livingston Wernecke, geologist for the Alaska Treadwell Company, and published in the News of August 3, last, after he had visited the district. The article follows:

"Very little can be said at present concerning the claims at Keno Hill upon which the Alaska Treadwell and associated companies have an option. There is no occasion for anyone to jump at the conclusion that the Mayo district has doubled in importance because another mining company has become interested and intends to begin active development work. Time, money and hard work will be required to prove the actual value of the claims under option, and we intend to apply these three factors to the ground as fast as possible, giving due consideration to the high summer freight rate from Mayo to Keno Hill.

"However, for those prospectors who are actively at work digging and endeavoring to uncover something of promise, I have much sympathy, and the companies which I represent are ready at all times to assist them in any way that may be reasonable. I have always considered the prospector just as necessary to the success of any mining company as the miners who break the ore underground. But, the prospector cannot be put on the payroll. The instant he receives a daily or monthly pay, his initiative vanishes. We have tried it. Others have tried hiring prospectors, and I believe the province of British Col-

umbia is now trying it as a governmental experiment.

"The prospector, or claim owner, as I have said, always has our consideration, and in buying claims or taking options, I prefer to deal direct with the owner. Brokers or agents are useful in some fields, but in mining, where they are not fully cognizant of mining conditions, their options are usually taken on impossible conditions or terms. As a result, the development of properties is held up. I have always found the claim owner willing to meet me half way on any proposal.

"Although we have taken a working option on some claims on Keno Hill, there is still much room for other organizations to do development work, and I hope that some others besides ourselves and the Yukon Gold Company will be encouraged to open up other claims. We need better roads and lower freight rates which will necessarily follow if three or four organizations are operating in the field.

"From the standpoint of a geologist, I can say that Keno Hill is an interesting center for silver ore bodies. The hill is composed of several varieties of schists and two prominent horizons of quartzite. The upper quartzite, which forms the top of Monument Hill and the upper part of Faro Basin, is about 700 to 800 feet thick and contains a dozen or more narrow beds of schist. The lower quartzite is over 1,000 feet stratigraphically below the upper quartzite and is approximately 150 feet thick. It is frequently schistose. The strike of these beds is approximately east and west and dip 30 to 45 degrees south. Several sills and lacoliths of greenstone, that vary greatly in size and shape, but are rarely more than 200 feet thick, have been intruded between the beds of the metamorphosed sediments. The above rocks are cut by light colored quartz-porphry dykes and dark colored basic dykes.

"Most of the valuable ore-bodies found to date occur in the quartzites and greenstones. Although two are known which have both walls of schist, their continuity has not been determined.

"Two distinct vein systems, with different gangue minerals, and different valuable minerals, have been formed on Keno Hill at different periods. The older veins which strike from N60° E to N85° W and dip 75 to 80 degrees South are called the East and West veins. They are fault fissures, often having a large throw, and are filled with a quartz gangue with which was deposited some pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, zinc blende, and a little chalcopyrite. The principal valuable minerals are gold and a very little silver. The younger set of fractures strike N30° E to due North, dip 60 to 75 degrees East and have been called the East and West veins. They also are fault fissures, but have a small throw and are filled with a siderite gangue with which is associated some quartz, some grey copper (freibergite) and considerable galena. In some places the vein filling is entirely high-grade galena; elsewhere the filling is siderite with grey copper and very little galena; generally the filling is a mixture of these with quartz and altered quartzite, or altered greenstone. When the second fractures were made, the older veins were opened in places, and additional

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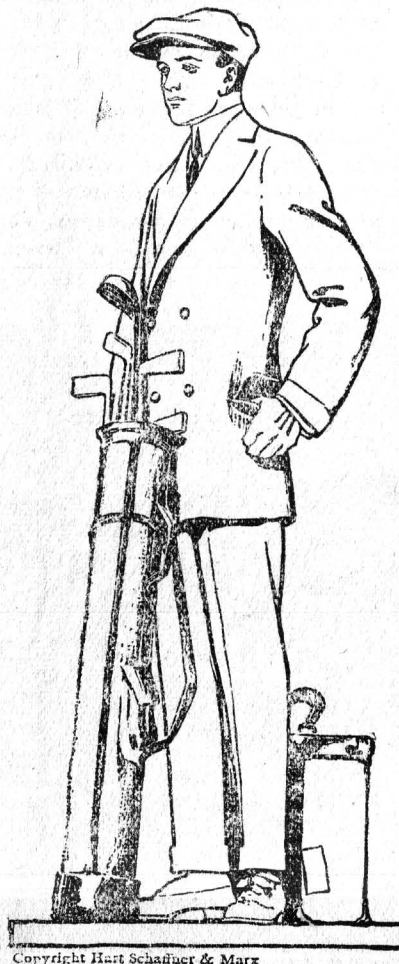
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movement took place along their fault planes. These new openings in the older veins were filled with the gangue and valuable minerals of the younger vein system. The older veins are only of importance where the above enrichment has occurred, which, besides filling the new fractures, has replaced much of the original quartz gangue with high-grade galena.

"The best ore-shoots seem to be near the upper side of the quartzites or greenstones, where the fractures pass from the brittle blocky rocks into the pliable overlying schists. Neither the horizontal extent nor the vertical depth of the major ore shoots have been proven.

"Frost has broken all rocks from ten to one hundred feet below the surface and has produced a movement among the fragments near the

surface which covers all vein outcrops. The surface expression of the fault fissures are small gullies on the steep slopes, and on the flat ground by a sudden offset in the fractured debris mixed with the moss near the contact of two different rocks. Fragments of a dark-brown and black manganese capping and an occasional piece of cerussite-coated galena are found mixed with the small fragments of the country rock.

"Although all vein outcrops seem to be accompanied by manganese-stained rocks and brecciated vein material, there is a wide distribution of manganese stains that is not directly connected with valuable veins. Also there is much brecciated material that does not accompany valuable ore-bodies. There are also many fault fractures that are barren. Fracturing and faulting preceded the

deposition of the high-grade ore bodies; continued during the precipitation of the lead and silver, and continued for some time after the ore-bodies were formed.

"The valuable veins can only be found by tracing the most encouraging pieces of float to their origin with a pick and shovel; steel and powder if necessary."

case."

"I hardly know how to decide this. Well, Judge, there are two sides to every question."

"This is a triangle."

Client—I am afraid you are making the sum to be recovered too high.

Lawyer—Oh, well, a suit for damages is always cut large enough to allow for shrinkage, you know.

ROBERT LOWE AND COMPANY

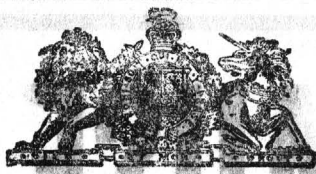
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**Synopsis of Mining Law
Yukon Territory**

Any person eighteen years of age or over shall have the right to enter, locate, prospect and mine upon any lands in the Yukon Territory, whether vested in the Crown or otherwise, for the minerals defined in the Quartz Mining Regulations and the Yukon Placer Mining Act, with certain reservations set out in the said Regulations and Act.

No person shall enter for mining purposes or shall mine upon lands owned or lawfully occupied by another until adequate security has been furnished to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder for any loss or damage which may be thereby caused.

Where claims are being located which are situated more than one hundred miles from the Mining Recorder's office, the locators, not less than five in number, are authorized to meet and appoint one of their number an emergency recorder who shall as soon as possible deliver the applications and fees received to the Mining Recorder for the District.

If two or more persons own a claim each such person shall contribute proportionately to his interest to the work required to be done thereon, and when proven to the Gold Commissioner that he has not done so his interest may be vested in the other co-owners.

The survey of a claim made by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor shall be accepted as defining absolutely the boundaries of the claim surveyed, provided the survey is approved by the proper authority and remains unopposed during the period of advertisement.

A person about to undertake a bona fide prospecting trip may secure from the Mining Recorder written permission to record at his own risk a claim within six months.

A legal post must stand four feet above the ground, squared or faced for the upper eighteen inches and measure four inches across the faced portion. The post must be firmly fixed in the ground.

Priority of location shall be deemed to convey priority of right. Certain disputes may be heard and determined by a Board of Arbitrators.

PLACER MINING

Creek means any natural water course having an average width of less than one hundred and fifty feet between its banks.

Creek claims shall not exceed five hundred feet in length measured along the base line or general direction of the creek, by one thousand feet on each side of the base line. Other claims shall not exceed five hundred feet in length by one thousand feet in depth. Claims shall be as nearly as possible rectangular in form and shall be marked by two legal posts, one at each end of the claim, numbered "1" and "2" respectively. Location posts of creek claims shall be placed on the base line and of all other claims parallel to the base line, and on the side of the claim nearest the creek or river towards which it fronts.

A discoverer shall be entitled to a claim 1,500 feet in length, and a party of two discoverers two claims, each of 1,250 feet in length.

The boundaries of any claim may be enlarged to the size of a claim allowed by the Act, if the enlargement does not interfere with the rights of other persons or terms of any agreement with the Crown.

An application for a claim must be filed with the Mining Recorder within ten days after being located if within ten miles of Recorder's office. One extra day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. A claim may be located on Sunday or any public holiday.

Any person having recorded a claim shall not have the right to locate another claim in the valley or basin of same creek within sixty days of locating first claim.

Title

Any person having complied with the provisions of the Act with respect to locating and recording a claim shall be entitled to a grant for one year and shall have the absolute right of renewal from year to year thereafter, provided during each year he does or causes to be done \$200.00 worth of work on the claim, files with the Mining Recorder within fourteen days of the expiration of the claim an affidavit showing a detailed statement of the work, and pays the required renewal fee.

Grouping

Under certain conditions claims may be grouped and the work required to be performed to entitle the owner or owners to renewals of the several claims grouped may be performed on any one or more of the claims in the grouping. If the claims grouped are owned by more than one person a partnership agreement creating a joint and several liability on the part of all the owners for the joint working of the claims shall be executed and filed with the Mining Recorder.

Grants of claims grouped or owned by one person may be made renewable on the same date.

Taxes and Fees

Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of all

other claims to remove the timber for use in their mining operations where other timber is not readily available.

Title

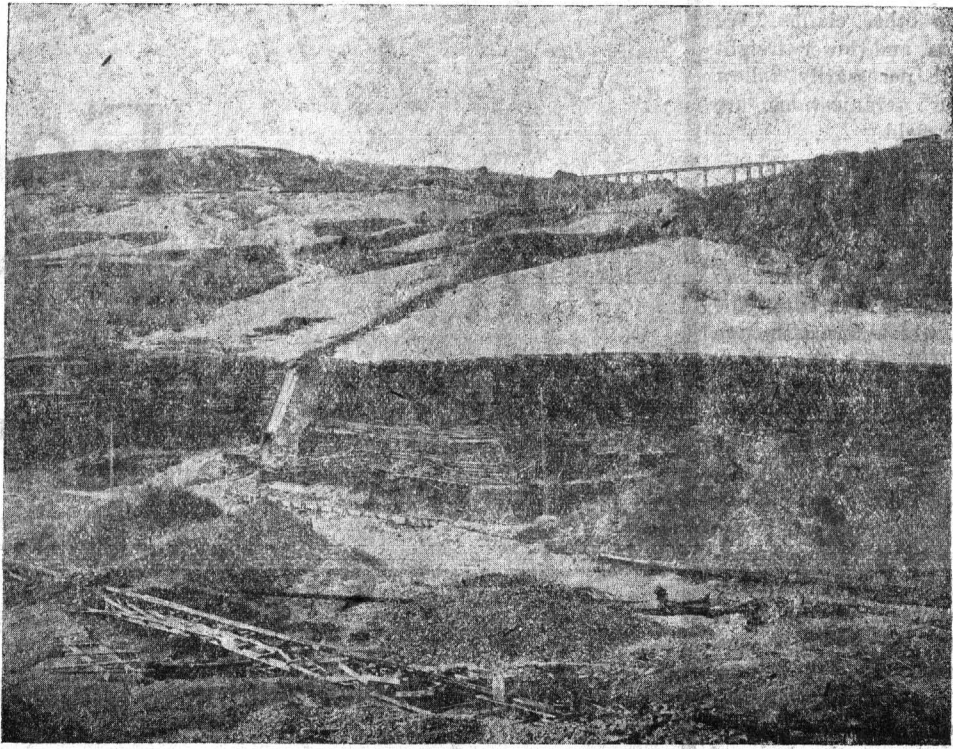
Any person having complied with the provisions of the Regulations with regard to locating and recording a claim, shall be entitled to hold it for one year from the date of the record, and thereafter from year to year provided during each year he does or causes to be done work on the claim to the value of \$100.00, within fourteen days of the expiration of the year satisfies the Mining Recorder that the work has been done, and pays the Certificate of Work fee. One hundred dollars may be paid in lieu of assessment work. When \$500.00 has been expended

has just reached Vancouver after a visit to the new camp.

During the last year there have been shipped from the camp over 2,500 tons of high-grade silver ore, Lowe states. Reports on this ore which have drifted back to the North from the Tacoma smelter are to the effect that it is the richest ever handled at that plant, he declares.

"At one mine which I visited the silver vein was four feet wide at a depth of 150 feet, and I was told by the engineers in charge that the ore got richer as the depth increased," Lowe said. "Winter work is being continued in this shaft and by spring it is expected that there will be a large quantity of ore bagged and ready for shipment."

Mayo is not like the Klondike of



Tailings Dam at Mouth of Monte Cristo Gulch, Bonanza Creek

gold shipped from the Yukon Territory shall be paid to the Comptroller.

For grant to a claim for one year\$10.00

For renewal of Grant—

If renewed within 14 days of expiry 10.00

If after 14 days and within 3 months 30.00

If after 3 months and within 6 months 45.00

Recording an abandonment..... 2.00

Registration of any document.. 2.00

If it affects more than one claim:

For each additional claim... 1.00

Abstract of Title—

For first entry..... 2.00

Each additional entry..... .50

For copy of Document—

Up to 200 words..... 2.50

For each additional 100 words .50

For grant of water—

Of 50 inches or less..... 10.00

For 50 to 200 inches..... 25.00

For 200 to 1,000 inches..... 50.00

For each additional 1,000 inches or fraction thereof..... 50.00

QUARTZ MINING

Subject to the boundaries of other claims in good standing at the time of its location, a Mineral Claim shall be rectangular in shape and shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth.

Every claim shall be marked on the ground by two legal posts, one at each extremity of the location line, numbered 1 and 2 respectively, where the location line intersects the lode or vein a legal post marked "Discovery Post" shall be placed.

On the side of No. 1 post facing No. 2 post shall be inscribed the name of the claim, a letter indicating the direction to No. 2 post, the number of feet to the right or left of the location line, the date of location, and the name of the locator. On No. 2 post on the side facing No. 1 post shall be inscribed the name of the claim, the date of location, and the name of the locator. On the Discovery Post shall be inscribed the letters "D.P.", and the name of the claim.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's office, one additional day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

Adjoining claims not exceeding eight in number may be grouped, the necessary representation work for each claim may then be performed on any one or more of the claims in the group.

Every application for a full claim shall be made on Form "A," and for a fractional claim on Form "A-1."

No person is entitled to locate more than one claim on the same vein or lode.

The timber on a mineral claim is reserved until the Mining Recorder certifies that the same is required for use in mining operations on the claim. The Commissioner, however, may issue a permit to holders of

or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, obtain a lease for a term of twenty-one years, with the right of renewal for further terms of twenty-one years. Claims located prior to July 7th, 1917, may, upon fulfilling similar requirements, be Crown granted.

Schedule of Fees

Recording, every claim.....\$10.00

For a substitutional record.... 10.00

Application for a lease..... 10.00

Recording every certificate of work 5.00

For a certificate of improvements 5.00

For a certificate of partnership 5.00

Recording any document, for each claim affected..... 4.00

For granting period of six months within which to record 4.00

For an abstract of the records of a claim:

For the first entry..... 4.00

For each additional entry... .50

For copy of document up to 300 words 4.00

For each additional 100 words .30

For recording a power of attorney to stake from one person 4.00

For recording a power of attorney to stake from two persons 8.00

Dredging

A lease may be issued for a period of fifteen years for a continuous stretch of river not exceeding ten miles in length giving the exclusive right to dredge for gold, silver and platinum. The lessee must have at least one dredge in operation on the leasehold within three years.

Petroleum and natural Gas

A lease may be issued for a period of twenty-one years for an area of not to exceed 1920 acres giving the right to the petroleum and natural gas on the area leased. A rental is charged of 50 cents per acre for the first year and \$1.00 per acre for each subsequent year.

Assay Office

An Assay Office is maintained by the Government at Vancouver, where gold exported from the Territory will be purchased at its full value.

G. P. MACKENZIE,
Gold Commissioner.

◆◆◆◆◆
◆ FRANK LOWE ON
◆ MAYO SILVER CAMP
◆◆◆◆◆

Frank Lowe, prominent Yukon pioneer, and president of the Yukon Development League from its inception, several years ago, until his departure this fall for the outside, recently arrived in Vancouver. Just before going to the coast he visited the Mayo camp. On his arrival in Vancouver the Vancouver Daily Province printed the following:

Mayo Camp—the new silver El Dorado of the Yukon—is far richer than any reports which have reached the outside world would indicate, in the opinion of Frank Lowe, Dawson businessman and Yukon pioneer, who

the old days when Lowe first trekked North over the "Trail of '98," he says. It is an orderly camp and everyone in it is hard at work. There are few if any wild-catters in the country and an orderly prosperous community is being built up.

From Lookout Mountain to Mount Cameron, a distance of some thirty miles, the whole of the Mayo country

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FRANK PELTENON

KING STREET

DAWSON

has been staked, Lowe declares. The Yukon Gold Company and the Bradley interests have both done considerable work in the new area. There are in addition hundreds of small claims which are being prospected and developed. In time Lowe expects that these smaller holdings will be absorbed by the larger companies.

The day of the small miner in the North has pretty well passed, he thinks.

In other parts of the Yukon there are many indications that this hitherto essentially placer field will become a quartz gold camp, in Lowe's opinion. Gold-bearing quartz rock has been found in considerable quantities in many parts of the territory.

During the last summer the gold dredges in the territory registered one of their most prosperous seasons for some time. The gold production from this source alone is expected to run over \$1,500,000, Lowe states.

Uncle Put It Mildly

"Tell me, Uncle Horace," pleaded Amelia, "do you think that Henry will make a good husband?"

"I think he will," replied Uncle Horace, without hesitation. "I offered him a cigar last evening and he took it as freely as it was given."

When he opened his coat in search of a match he exposed his waistcoat, and its two upper pockets were filled with cigars. I have no hesitation in saying that Henry will prove a saving, economical husband."

Keno Hill is the lode star of the Mayo camp today. Its wonders may be eclipsed by others not yet above the horizon.

When in Mayo Make Your Headquarters

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at the

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and

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Merchandise and Supplies of All Kinds for Miners, Prospectors, Hunters and the General Public

OSCAR LETOURNEAU, Prop.

FIRST AVENUE, MAYO, THE SILVER METROPOLIS OF YUKON.

Tens of Millions Recovered by the Yukon Gold Company

With a record of having wrested from its ancient creek and high bench channels along the famous gold bearing creeks of the Klondike camp an aggregate of 76,840,000 cubic yards of gravel and other material, the Yukon Gold Company today easily holds the record of having handled the greatest yardage of any similar company operating in the Northland gold fields. The company

an army of men to carry on and complete.

Operations were begun in 1907, and by 1909 everything was running full blast. The creek bottoms were turned upside down by the dredges, and high hills were made level benches by the hydraulic department.

More than twenty-seven miles of the richest and most famous gold bearing creek beds have been

company on these hills totals 28,840,000 cubic yards.

The water for mining this immense quantity of gravel has been brought from the Tombstone and Little Twelvemile Rivers, tributaries of the Twelvemile, or Chandindu River, and is carried through ditch, flume and pipe for over seventy miles. The location and construction of this water system is one of the outstanding engineering feats of the day. T. A. Rickard, M. E., editor of the Mining and Scientific Press, thus describes this work:

"The engineer who first planned the line of flume, ditch and pipe had that kind of constructive imagina-

Alaska, and dredges are now being operated at Murray, Idaho, and on the Feather, American, Trinity and Yuba Rivers, in California, where Hoyt Pering, formerly assistant superintendent of dredges in Dawson, is resident manager, and in the Malay States, where the company has acquired large areas of tin-bearing gravels. Major R. E. Franklin, formerly electrical superintendent in Dawson, is electrical superintendent in Malay.

In Jarbige, Nevada, a gold bearing quartz mine is being operated by the Yukon Gold Company, and in the Mayo district the company was the first to start extensive prospecting, and, under the name of Keno Hill, Limited, has acquired large blocks of ground, which are being developed as rapidly as possible. Other blocks in the Keno Hill locality are held

Predict Mayo Will Be Greatest Silver Camp on Continent

The Skagway Daily Alaskan of No. 17 published the following:

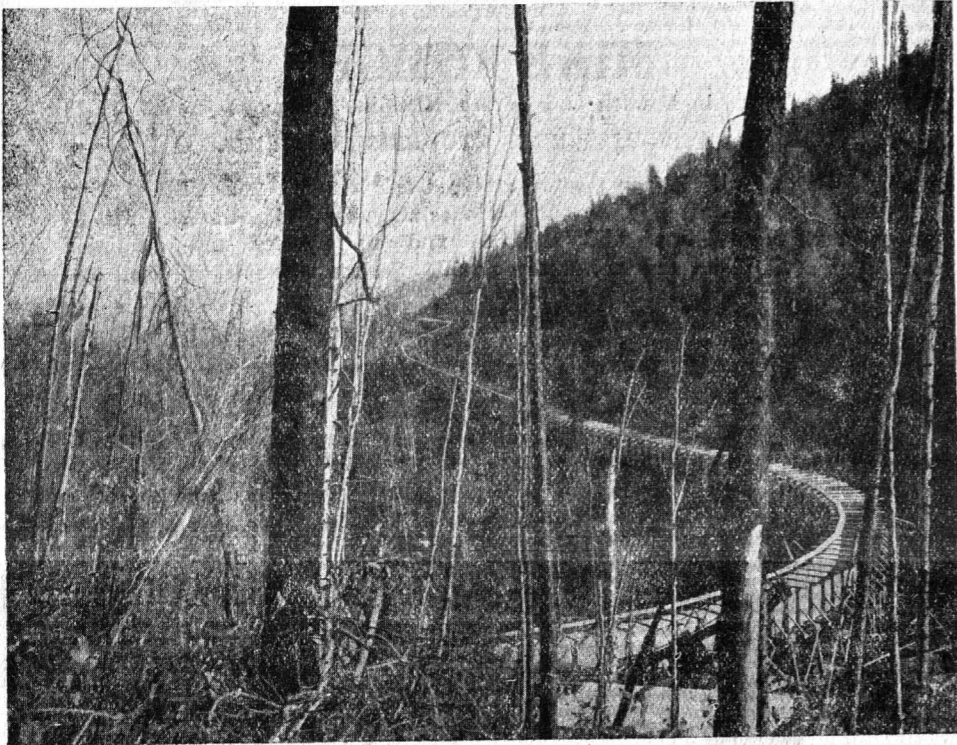
General Manager Wheeler of the White Pass & Yukon Route is authority for the statement that he believes Mayo is going to be the greatest silver camp in the North American continent. He bases this claim on confidential information in his hands. He believes there will be large reduction plants at Mayo, and that eventually a large population will be centered there.

The Alaska Dispatch has been advised that the Treadwell Company engineers predict the White Pass

"The Guggenheims of New York and the Bradley interests are prepared to spend millions there. If such interests will go to such lengths, surely the ore must be of great value," says Mr. Elliott.

"The one thing that the people are building their hopes on is the Mayo camp, which is only eighteen months old, but which has shown great promise for such a short time. Some of the silver averages as high as 500 ounces to the ton. The ore must realize at least \$150 a ton to make the work profitable.

"Last winter 2,500 tons of the ore.



Bradley Creek Flume of Yukon Gold's Main Ditch System

has recovered from these gravels tens of millions of virgin gold, all secured within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson, and is continuing operations in the district on creek and bench ground where it will work several miles more of ground before exhausting its present holdings. It has turned over something like twenty miles of old Bonanza Creek bottoms along with dredges, and many miles on Hunker, Eldorado and other famous old creeks of the district, and a vast yardage in working high level channels with hydraulic methods.

The Yukon Gold Company began investigation of the Klondike district, when the late Chester A. Thomas made an examination of Bonanza Creek with a view to dredging, and of the possibilities of a water supply system for large scale hydraulic methods. During the summer of 1906 construction work commenced, and the crews were increased rapidly, until in 1907 and 1908, when upwards of two thousand men were employed in the various departments.

The construction of the large Bonanza dam for impounding water for hydraulicking the upper Bonanza hills; the Twelvemile water system,

dredged, and miles of the famous white channel hills on Bonanza have been leveled to bedrock for over two miles by this one company.

It is hard, indeed, for the old-timers to recognize their old stamping grounds, for the early-day landmarks are all gone. Roads which once traversed creek bottoms where the company has worked now climb over hilltops and the creek flows down over the gravel a hundred feet above the original creek bed.

The Yukon Gold Company at various times operated nine dredges in the Klondike camp. The first seven were built in 1906 and 1907, and the last two in 1911. These last were all-steel hulls, and one of them, after finishing the dredging of the famous Bonanza Creek, was shipped to Perak, Malay States, where it is now being operated in the Yukon Gold Company's tin fields.

Dredge operations have been conducted by the Yukon Gold on Bonanza, Eldorado, Bear, Hunker and Gold Run Creeks. The gravel handled by its dredges exceeds 48,000,000 cubic yards. The dredge on Gold Run Creek is still operating, and is on claim No. 28, and working up stream.

tion which is the creative force behind all engineering work. He imagined the deed done, and then calmly began to calculate how to accomplish it.

"Horses and men, steam and muscle, fought against the wilderness and subdued it. The big ditch looks like the Panama canal, and steam shovels groaning and digging in the deep cuts recall the picture of Culebra. Many of the laborers had worked on the Isthmian canal, and assuredly the engineers were as proud of the work they were accomplishing as if it were a national or even an international enterprise."

The system has operated since 1909, and has delivered to the mines 5,820,000 twenty-four-hour miners' inches.

Although the zenith of the company's operations has no doubt been passed, large areas of gravel yet remain unmined, assuring a continuance of operations for some time.

Twenty claims on Gold Run Creek remain to be dredged, and on Bonanza Creek much of the white channel is yet to feel the power of the steady streams of water. On Hunker Creek, Paradise Hill is practically untouched, and before the company's

by the Yukon Gold Company itself, and a constantly expanding system of prospecting has been carried on since the company's entry into this district.

Colonel O. B. Perry is general manager of the company; E. E. McCarthy, assistant general manager, and George T. Coffey, resident manager of this district.

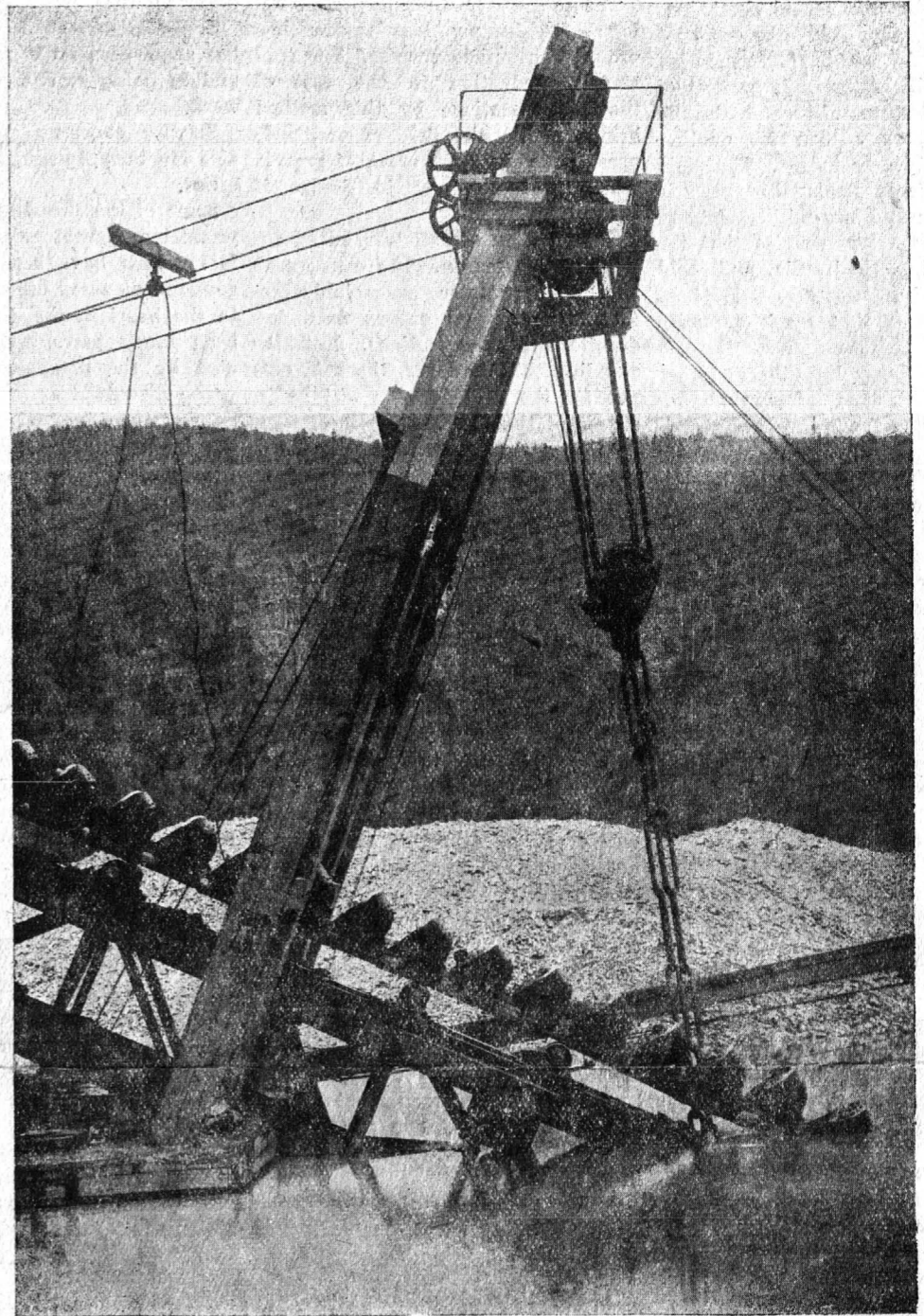
fleet will be swamped with business during 1923, and that development work on the Treadwell holdings at Mayo is opening a matter of astounding richness.

The Vancouver Daily World of October 18 published an article under a large two-column head saying, in part:

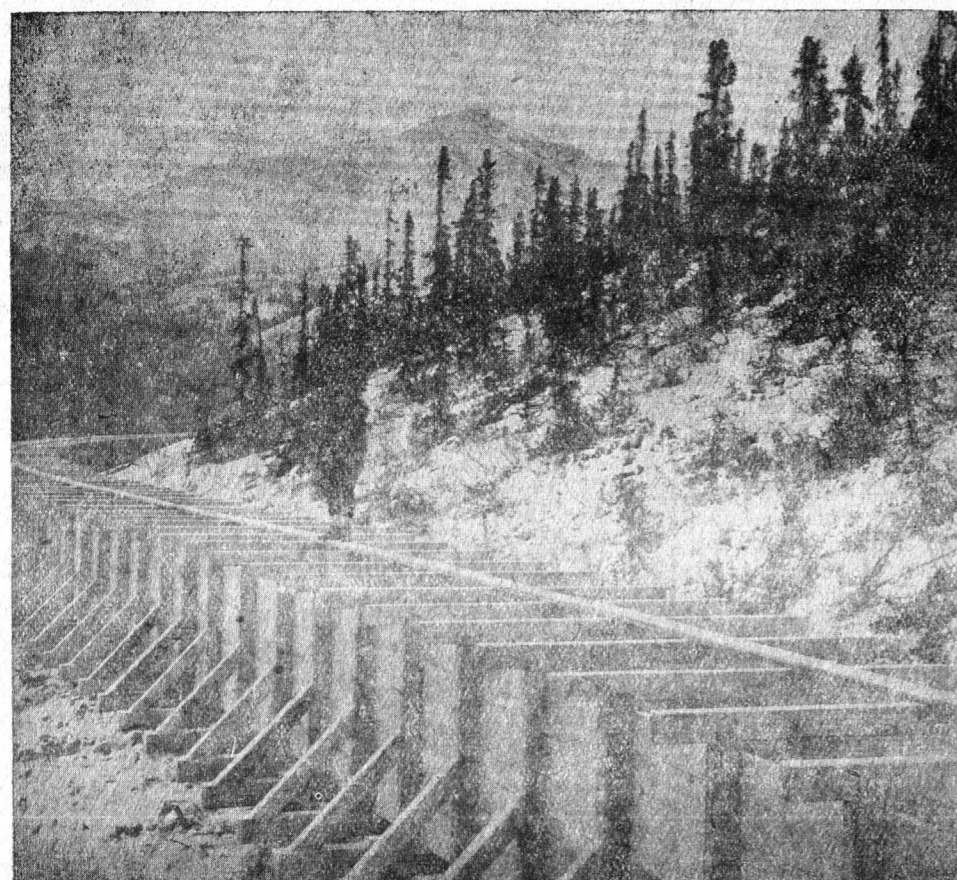
That the deposits in the Mayo dis-

silver and lead, were mined and shipped out this summer. Now the river is frozen and only one boat is still out, so that no ore can be shipped till the ice breaks in the late spring.

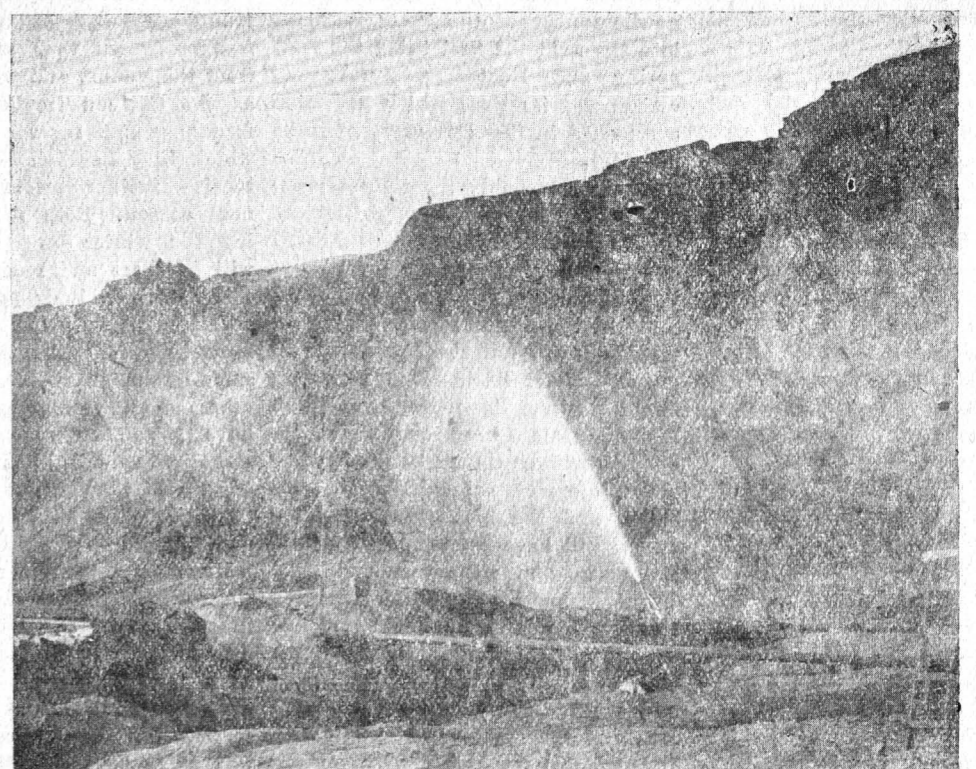
The camp is almost inaccessible, according to Mr. Elliott, who added that if it were near this city there would be a rush of 20,000 in no time.



Bow Gantree of Yukon Gold Dredge No. 2



Five by Seven-Foot Flume in Little Twelvemile Valley, Yukon Gold Ditch



Hydraulic Mining on Lovett Gulch by Yukon Gold Company

comprising over seventy miles of ditch, flume and pipes, which practically conveys a river over the hills; and the building of seven dredges, together with the power plant at Little Twelvemile to furnish the necessary power, and the many buildings, such as warehouses, machine shops, barns and the like, was a colossal undertaking and required

Hydraulic operations have been conducted by the Yukon Gold Company on Bunker, Gold, Skookum, Cheechaco, Adams, Magnet, American, Oro Fino, King Solomon, Trail and Lovett Hills on Bonanza Creek; Jackson Gulch and Acklen Group on the Klondike River, and Paradise Hill on Hunker Creek. The material removed and mined by the

operations in the Klondike are completed millions of dollars' worth of gold will be added to the large total already produced.

The Yukon Gold Company's original operations were confined to the Klondike district, but have since been extended over a large portion of the world. Dredge operations were conducted at Ruby and Eldorado,

Internal Troubles
"My father put down a disturbance last night."
"Is that right?"
"Yes; he ate a Welsh rarebit."

In these days of the depreciated dollar, it is well to remember that a slush fund is only one-fourth as bad as it seems.

strict show promise of being the greatest the world has ever seen, is the belief of F. C. Elliott, president of the White Pass & Yukon Route, who arrived here from Skagway Sunday morning on board the Princess Alice, after spending some weeks inspecting the country. He was accompanied by several other of the company's officials.

"The two large outfits working in the camp are the Yukon Gold Company, operated by the Guggenheim interests of New York, and the Alaska Treadwell Company, representing the Bradley interests. These companies have the best mining talent that money can provide, and are prepared to spend millions to get the ore out," Mr. Elliott stated.

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YUKON'S SUN COMING UP

The sun of prosperity is rising in Yukon. The promise is better for the Yukon Territory, that is, the Canadian Yukon, than ever before. Twenty-five years have passed since the great gold strike in Klondike startled the world. In that time over two hundred millions in virgin gold have been contributed by the Yukon to the world. But that gift has not exhausted Klondike's gold chest. The placers in the Klondike district alone—that is, within fifty miles of Dawson,—will engage a large fleet of dredges and scores of great hydraulic giants and many men for another quarter century or longer. The yield of these placer fields this year is between one and two million dollars, and there is every promise that the new dredging, hydraulic and cold water thawing processes will hold the yield near that mark annually for another 25 years. Thus Dawson is assured long life through her placers alone, and after that her other tributary mineral wealth, if all indications prove true, will continue to make her a permanent treasure center of the North. Added to the placer wealth of Klondike now come the silver development of Mayo and other parts of the Yukon. Already Mayo is shipping extensively, while silver in the Klotassin, on the Twelvemile, on the Boswell, at the head of the Pelly, on the Hootalinqua, and elsewhere in Yukon claims attention. The rich gold, silver and copper fields of the Whitehorse district give promise of leaping into the heavy producing column soon. Details of the country's remarkable and bounteous gifts of nature will be found in other pages of this edition, and indicate that Yukon's permanency is assured. Capital is eagerly looking this way and entering the field; expert miners and prospectors are coming. The sun comes up on Yukon today brighter than ever, and the future is radiant.

MAYO DEVELOPMENT

Since the great silver discovery on Keno Hill in the summer of 1919 by Louis Bouvette, the silver-bearing area of that district has received earnest attention of many prospectors and several large companies, and it is noteworthy that, whereas, only fifty mineral claims existed in the entire Mayo area at the time Bouvette made the big strike, today the number has increased to 1,500 and is growing constantly. The silver zone is being proved each season to be larger than previously supposed, and exploration, development work and actual mining and shipping are steadily increasing. These are substantial facts which will appeal to hard headed business men, miners and others who are watching the conditions in this country. The federal government of Canada will do well to give the Yukon the most careful attention and to extend in every way the helping hand in her effort to open this rich new area. The Mayo region needs more road facilities, better river transportation, more frequent mail service, radio and telegraph services and other aids. As the field expands new needs will present themselves. Several are now urgent. The population is increasing steadily and the field rapidly gaining the attention of the mining world and becoming one of the big patrons of Canadian markets and a producer of wealth for the entire Dominion.

YUKON'S SILVER AURORA

I want to see Aurora, not the one that greets the day. But her weak an' pallid namesake, try to drive the night away. An' watch her throw her shafts of silver far up in the sky. While her color-bearers tint 'em with an ever-changing dye, An' from the dome of heaven all their fragile banners swing Till the air's alive with whisp'ers like the swishin' of a wing. An' from the zenith flash great light across the interspace Till you feel you're in God's presence and can almost see his face. (From Sam C. Dunham's "Just Back from Dawson.")

Too many of them are fat and forty without being fair.

Chief Executive of Yukon on Conditions in Territory

(Written for the Mayo Edition of Dawson News by George P. Mackenzie, Gold Commissioner for Yukon.)

Since my review of mining conditions in the territory in the special mining edition of the News about a year ago, there has been steady and substantial improvement in mineral production and in the conditions governing the industry. During the war and for some time after, mining supplies, especially dredging parts, were practically out of the market, and, when procurable, the prices were so high as to be prohibitive. There is now a marked improvement in this connection, which is being reflected in increased activity in dredging operations. The cold water thawing process referred to in my last review has proved a complete success. The substantial reduction in the cost of thawing operations by this method brings within the field of profitable operation very large areas of gravels which will not pay to dredge if thawed by steam.

The summer of 1921 was an exceptionally dry season. The consequent shortage of water appreciably reduced the normal output from hydraulic mining operations. Notwithstanding this, however, the gold output for the present year will be in excess of that for 1920.

At least three new placer gold discoveries of importance have been made during the year. The result of Keystone drilling operations on Russell creek, a tributary of the McMillan river, has been so satisfactory that the parties interested have arranged for further development work to be done next year, and feel confident that they have valuable dredging ground in that district. A new line of high grade and possibly extensive pay also has been opened on Miller creek. Rich pay also has been discovered on All-gold creek, on a portion of the creek not formerly prospected, and it is confidently expected that this creek will now become a substantial producer.

Extensive development work was done during the year on the silver-lead properties in the Mayo district. The results of this work, I believe, justify the statements now made by competent mining men, that Yukon has in this district one of the richest and most extensive mining areas in the world.

During the winter of 1920-1921, the Keno Hill, Limited, mined and

hauled to Mayo over 2,300 tons of high grade ore, which was shipped to the smelter during the summer. This company has increased its holdings, has kept employed a large force of men during the summer in development work, and will mine and ship during the present winter a larger tonnage than last year.

F. W. Bradley, one of the best and most favorably known mining men in America, has acquired extensive holdings in the district, has erected permanent and substantial buildings, and has a large force of men at work developing his property, which shows great promise.

The Slate Creek Mining Co. also has acquired a large group of claims, and is doing extensive development work.

Smaller concerns and individuals also are busy opening up their properties.

Some of the pressing needs of this promising district referred to in my last review have been met. A free government assay office was provided in the heart of the district and has been much patronized and appreciated by the prospectors. With the very substantial and generous assistance of the Keno Hill, Limited, and the F. W. Bradley interests, a good wagon road has been completed by the government from Mayo to Keno Hill, approximately forty miles. However, additional roads are needed.

Perhaps the most pressing requirement of the Mayo district at the present time is telephone or telegraph communication with Dawson or some other point that has communication with Dawson and the outside world by telegraph. Every effort is being made to secure this communication, and it is confidently hoped that arrangements to this end will be perfected during the coming summer.

In the south end of the territory there is increased activity in lode mining, especially in the Wheaton district. There is every reason to believe that this part of the territory is about to experience an unprecedented development of its rich and extensive mineral resources.

Present conditions surrounding the industry are in the main satisfactory. At no time in the history of the territory have the people generally been so optimistic for the future, and in my own opinion this optimism is justified by the facts.

Rich Vein Opened on the Venus by Paul Hogan and Jerry Drapeau

Keno Hill, Y. T.—Owners of mineral claims in the garden spot of Keno Hill who have been among the fortunate ones who already have located and opened the vein include two veteran Yukon prospectors, Paul S. Hogan, member of the Yukon council for the Klondike district, and his old mining partner, Jerry Drapeau. Although the early rush to the Keno Hill strike took place in 1919 and Hogan and Drapeau were nowhere near at the time, they got into the field the first thing the next spring and located a number of claims and fractions which had been overlooked in the first flurry of stake planting.

What is probably the richest property owned by the two partners is the Venus fraction, lying at the head of the well known Silver Basin, and in the midst of what are considered some of the original prize claims of that vicinity, namely Rodolph Rosmusen's Silver Basin No. 1, Murdoch Michie's Silver Basin No. 3, and Bob Fisher's Gold Queen claim and his Short fraction. On all of these properties fine rich veins have been located, and the highest assay value on the hill have been secured on the Rosmusen and Fisher claims. The Venus, being in the center of those claims, carries a similar vein, one which, in fact, crosses, it seems, the claims of other owners mentioned and extends through the Venus.

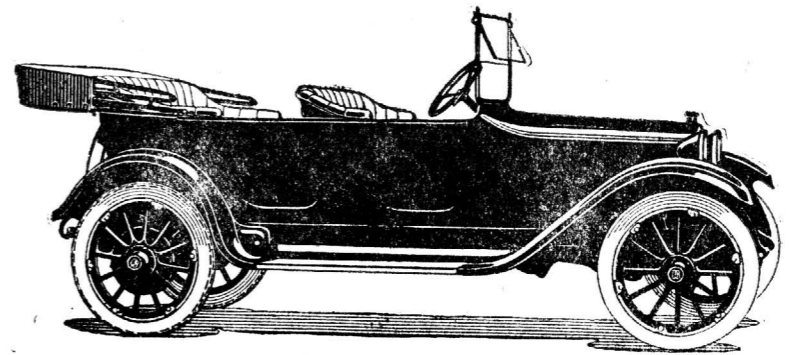
During the summer of 1921 Hogan and Drapeau opened a vein on the steep side of their claim, on the Silver Basin slope, which was four feet wide at the surface, and was traced at various points through the Venus a distance of 400 feet. They also got out about a ton of rich ore. The Venus has a length of about one thousand feet, and the vein lies near the middle of the fraction and runs lengthwise of the fraction, and thus may yet prove, say the owners, to extend the entire length of the claim. The ore in the vein on the Venus carries a high grade galena and also grey copper. The grey copper prospects were discovered late in the sea-

son, and little opportunity remained for development in that vicinity before the snow came and winter caused the suspension of the work there until next season. The fact that Fisher and Rosmusen have grey copper in some of their wide veins nearby which yielded assays well above four thousand ounces in silver, makes Drapeau and Hogan confident their property will prove quite as rich as that of their neighbors.

Hogan and Drapeau also have found good prospects on another fraction which they located not far from the Venus, and which is known as the Caribou fraction. These two fractions and several other claims which they hold on the hill are to receive further attention by them next season. Both men are spending the winter on Keno Hill and will be there and ready to make an early start on their prospecting and development work next spring. Both have been following the prospecting game in the Yukon more than twenty years, and it seems that at last they have gotten in among the home-stake winners and that it will be only a matter of development, and that probably at no great distant date their ship will come in.

Mr. Hogan, being a member of the Yukon legislative assembly and enthusiastic over the Mayo area, is a firm believer in the opening of that camp as rapidly as possible with first class roads and other public services. When the Keno strike first was made he made the first special efforts in the council to get an immediate extra road allowance for the district and was successful and also succeeded in getting further large road grants for the Mayo portion of his district last year. He also fathered with success the movement for the assay office which last year was opened in the Mayo district by the government. He states that he intends to follow up the matter of road and assay service and other matters for the Mayo camp at the next session with hopes of securing the increased facilities for the rapid development of the district.

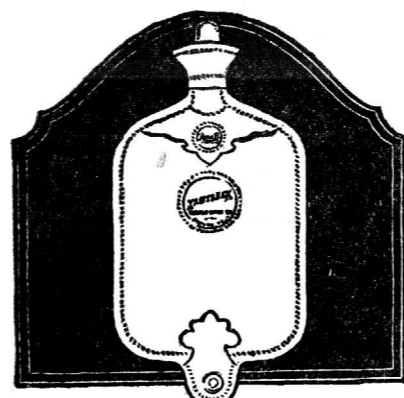
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MANY CLAIMS ON SOURDOUGH HILL

Keno City, Y. T.—Sourdough Hill, lying southeasterly from Keno Hill, and with only the narrow Lightning Creek valley separating the two hills, has been extensively staked within the last several months. Some of the best looking prospects in the district have been located on Sourdough Hill, particularly on the ground which was owned and prospected by the late John McMillan, better known as "Jock" McMillan, and his associates, among them J. E. Pickering, well known Mayo freighter and contractor.

Mr. McMillan found during the last season a vein of silver bearing ore on the property which he described as two feet in width and carrying a gray copper sulphide with some galena mixed in it. He secured assays running as high as 198 ounces in silver and 70 per cent. in lead. In September of this year he had tunneled in on the face of the vein ten feet, and reported having one wall of broken character and one in place. The vein strikes in a general way northeast and southwest, and was only a mile and a quarter from Keno City, and practically within sight of the town. Others also found promising manganese float and outcrops on the hill.

The first claim on the hill was staked by Andrew Johnson. Other stakers there included Frank Chesney, John Kinman, Martin Maloich, Garnet Watt, Bob Fisher, Andrew Knudson, David Sparks, Emil Anderson, F. C. Ward, Mrs. Belle Brennan Charles Brefalt, William Sutherland, John McHugh, "Jock" McMillan and several others. Some also bought interests there later. A slight

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growth and a little overburden is on some parts of the hill and at other places the rocky formation is exposed. The hill is cut off from Keno Hill by Lightning Creek, and some believe the formation and mineral content of the two hills will prove similar and possibly equally extensive. A man who eats off the kitchen table at home has a hard time believe the formation and mineral manipulating a finger bowl successfully.

Canadian Klondyke, Ltd., and North West Corporation Have 25 Years More for Dredging

Now entering on new era in extensive operations on Dominion, Sulphur and Quartz Creeks and Indian and Klondike River basins after extensive reorganization—Many years' extensive gold production assured in Dawson area—Large number employees engaged—Over 40,000,000 cubic yards gold bearing gravels already handled by dredges on these properties and 4,000,000 cubic yards of overburden removed by hydraulics—100 miles of valleys yet to work.

The most extensive tracts of placer mining properties in the famous old Klondike camp, that is, within the radius of fifty miles of Dawson, remaining to be worked by large modern methods are controlled by the allied companies which have been undergoing a prolonged process of reorganization and which have been known as the Canadian-Klondyke Mining Company and the North

Creek ground of overburden was done over a period of years by ground-sluicing, hydraulicking and latterly with aid of the cold water thawing process to some extent. The material removed there in stripping aggregates in round numbers approximately 4,000,000 cubic yards.

The Canadian Klondyke Company's tract comprises the famous old Boyle concession, extending along the wide

North Fork of the Klondike River, passed out of the hands of the receiver on September 19 last, and is now doing business on its own legal footing.

While the two mining companies will continue their mining operations under separate names and will get their power from the one power plant, they are all under the direction and management of one local

staff, with head offices of all the companies in Dawson. Frederick P. Burrall, M. E., is resident manager and head of the companies in Dawson, while Andrew Baird is secretary; W. A. A. MacMillan, dredge superintendent; Hiram B. Segbers, electrical superintendent; William J. Rendell, civil engineer, and Chris Gloslie, superintendent of the power plant.

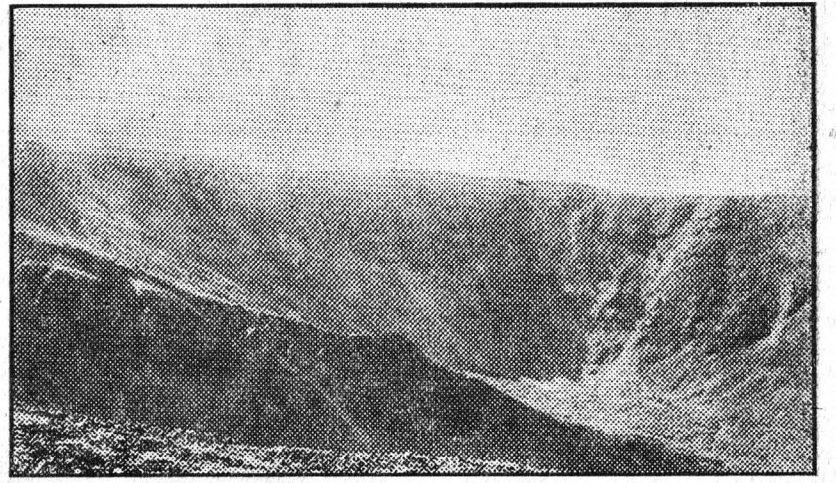
Southern Yukon Developing Promising Mineral Lodes

(By William Sime, Yukon Government Assayer.)

WHITEHORSE, Y. T., Dec. 12.—(Special to Dawson News.)—The future for hard rock mining in the Southern Yukon looks brighter now than it has for several years. Considerable mining activity will continue in the Wheaton and Watson Districts this coming season. The Tally-Ho group of mines, situ-

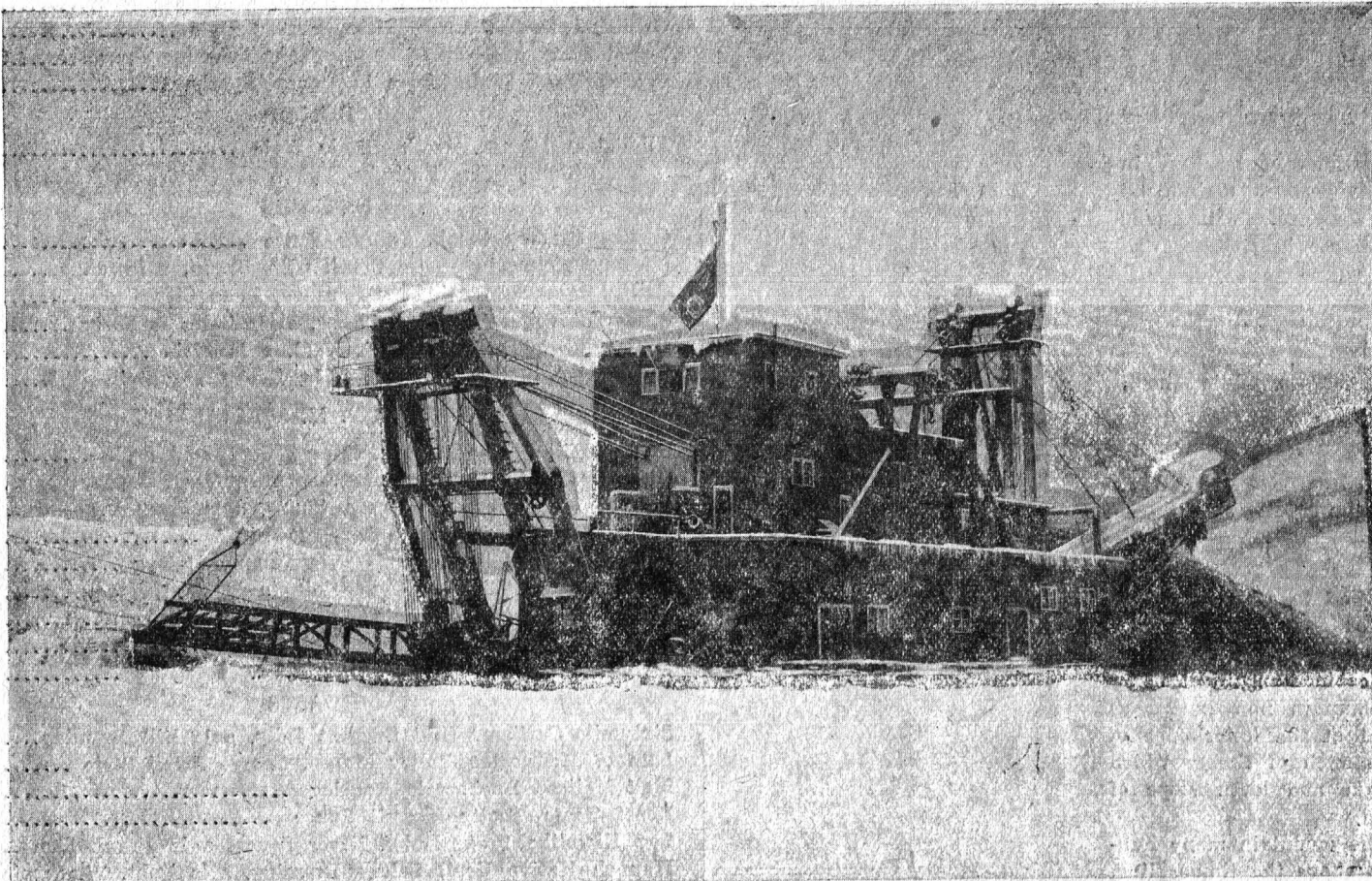
ation of the owners to start operations as soon as possible after the new year. This property has shown on assay some of the highest values in gold that has yet been found in the territory, and there is no doubt that in time it will become one of the gold producing mines of the country.

The Midnight group, situated about six miles from Lake Bennett, was



Faro Gulch, on Keno Hill

The above picture of Faro Gulch shows the scene of the discovery of Keno Hill and the site of the extensive producing veins now being operated by the Yukon Gold Company. No. 9 vein, which is the heaviest producer on Keno Hill today, and several other rich veins lie at the crest of this gulch. In 1918 Louis Bouvette found on this gulch the first galena float located on Keno Hill. It was picked up on what is now the Gambler claim. Next season he returned and staked what is now the adjoining claim, the Roulette, the discovery claim of Keno Hill. The Roulette and several other claims comprise the Yukon Gold's central group.



One of Mammoth Dredges of Canadian-Klondyke Mining Company Operating on Christmas Day

West Corporation and their subsidiary companies.

These companies control on the Indian River side of the Klondike camp and on the Klondike River side a total of something like one hundred lineal miles of valley lands on famous old creek and river gold bearing beds and the greater portion of which has been proved suitable for dredge or hydraulic operation. These companies already have tested and proved ground which it is generally estimated will keep their large fleet of dredges and their hydraulics in steady operation during the working season of each year for the next twenty years, while it is probable that the other little tested grounds which they control will prove by mining innovations and the improved and cheaper methods of thawing to extend the operating life of the companies an additional five years, thus giving a total of a quarter century more of production in the Klondike goldfields by these large interests.

The present operations of the companies are on the Klondike River valley, practically within sight of Dawson, and on Dominion Creek, approximately thirty miles from Dawson. Dominion Creek is nearly thirty miles long, and the greater portion of that creek is to be dredged by the North West's fleet, which already is at work there. The other ground on the Indian River side of the divide which the company controls includes large blocks on Sulphur Creek, Quartz Creek and Indian River. The Indian River ground has been little tested, but will receive attention in time. The company started its dredging career on Dominion Creek with a large modern Marion dredge, which has been working there the last two seasons. It started work on No. 17 above upper discovery claim and has been in some very satisfactory pay. The other dredge, a modern Bucyrus dredge, started operations during the season of 1921, in the vicinity of Granville and worked steadily until the close of the season with good results. Each of these dredges has seven and a half cubic foot buckets, and the two dredges will handle in aggregate approximately 1,500,000 cubic yards of material annually, with a working season of six months.

The company may in time increase its dredge fleet on Dominion or other blocks of its ground in the Indian River watershed. Preparatory to the dredging operations extensive stripping of portions of the Dominion

valley of the Klondike River from the mouth of Bonanza, upstream eight miles, to a point above the mouth of Bear Creek and near the mouth of Hunker Creek. This tract has been dredged the last ten years or more, and it is estimated there is at least ten years more dredging on the tract. The company has three mammoth dredges, ranking among the largest in the world, installed on the tract. Two of them dredges are working steadily each season. The third shut down during the war period for want of repair equipment, and has not been put into service again, but it is the plan of the company to start it again when the arrangements can be completed. Each of these dredges has buckets of the enormous capacity of seventeen cubic feet, and the two dredges now in commission will handle in their normal annual working season of eight months an aggregate of 4,000,000 cubic yards of gravel. The Klondike valley gravels where they are working are thawed, and lower grade ground, therefore, can be worked than in frozen gravels such as are worked in many other parts of the Klondike camp.

Dredging operations on the Canadian Klondyke tract were started with the famous old No. 1 Marion, which later was transferred to Upper Hunker, where it dredged out miles of that noted old placer creek. Two winters ago it was knocked down again and transferred to Upper Dominion, where it is now the No. 1 dredge of the North West Corporation fleet. The Lower Dominion dredge formerly was owned and operated on Hunker Creek by the Yukon Gold Company.

In the long process of reorganization the allied Canadian Klondyke Mining Company and the North West Corporation have recently been undergoing some important changes. The name of the North West Corporation, as it was known, recently was changed to the "New North West Corporation," and hereafter will be known legally by that name. The Canadian Klondyke Mining Company is now in the process of transition, and for the time is doing business in the transitory stage under the name of the Burrall & Baird, Limited. The companies have been in the hands of receivers, and these receivers are terminating their services. The Canadian Klondyke Power Company, an associated company, which furnishes the power for both of the allied mining companies from its large hydro-electric plant at the

ated eighteen miles from Robinson station on the White Pass railroad, is being operated by eastern capitalists, with C. J. Irvine in charge. Two tunnels have been driven in this property. The lower one is 135 feet in length and the upper one 400 feet. A crosscut is being driven in the old tunnel to tap a body of ore discovered at a higher level, and when this tunnel is completed it is expected that a concentrating mill will be installed to handle the ore. A fourteen-inch vein of high grade ore has been opened in the upper tunnel. The ore shipped from this property has averaged about fifty dollars in gold and silver and five per cent. lead.

The Mascot group, situated on the Wheaton River, thirty-eight miles from Robinson station, is being opened by the Slate Creek Mining Company. A crew at present is driving a tunnel into the main ore body and about 120,000 tons of ore carrying good values in gold, silver and lead have been blocked out. It is the intention of the company to install a concentrating mill as soon as possible and to haul the concentrates to the railroad with tractors when the road, which the company will put into shape, is ready.

About four miles east of the Mascot group and on the Wheaton River slope is the Grand View mine, which was located by Birnie and Burnside, prospects from which are showing up remarkably well. This is in the same formation as the Mascot mine. The ledge is about four feet wide and averages from twenty-five to thirty dollars in gold and silver and fifteen per cent. in lead. A wagon road runs from the mine to the railroad.

Considerable work has been done in the last few years on the Whirlwind group of claims, owned by Becker and Cochran. It is about four miles below the Grand View. A small concentrating mill is on the property, but, owing to financial conditions and the low price of metals, the property has been closed down for the last year. However, with the present indications of a mining boom in the Wheaton district and the rising price of silver and lead it is expected that this property will resume operations again in the near future.

On the Buffalo Hump group, about seventeen miles from Robinson station, in the Wheaton District, considerable mining operations will be carried on this coming summer. Outside capital has been procured and is the

located over a year ago by E. Johnson and associates. It has shown some remarkable values in free milling gold. Assays in some cases run into several thousand dollars a ton. One of the big game hunters who was here on a hunting trip last fall became interested in the property, and considerable money is now being expended in putting up buildings and getting things in shape to thoroughly develop the mine.

In the Windy Arm District the Maybelle fraction is being operated by Anderson, Babbitt and Arnott. This ore body is an extension of the famous Venus mine ledge. A tunnel is at present being driven to connect with the main shaft and shipping of ore to the smelter will commence as soon as navigation opens.

On the Humber group, near the Venus mine, the owner, George Dail, is driving a tunnel to tap the Venus vein where it intersects with that of the Humber. This mine has made several small shipments, averaging \$125 a ton in gold, silver and lead.

Schwankamp and Keeley, owners of the Thekla group, have driven a tunnel on their property nearly two hundred feet in length to tap the main body, which they expect to do by spring. The shaft is down 112 feet in small veins of ore carrying good values in silver and copper. The character of the ore is tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite.

Some ground has been located near Marsh Lake, on the McClintock River, which is showing up good values in silver and lead. The owners, who are steadily working on their ground, claim lately to have uncovered a ledge of argentiferous galena from eighteen to thirty-six inches wide and carrying high values in silver.

Although nothing much in the way of mining has been done on the silver-lead deposits in the Boswell River District, it is expected that there will be considerable prospecting going on there this coming summer. There is every reason to believe that there will be a mining boom in Southern Yukon in the very near future, and, as the price of copper is on the rise again, there is no doubt but that the Whitehorse copper belt again will be exploited on a large scale.

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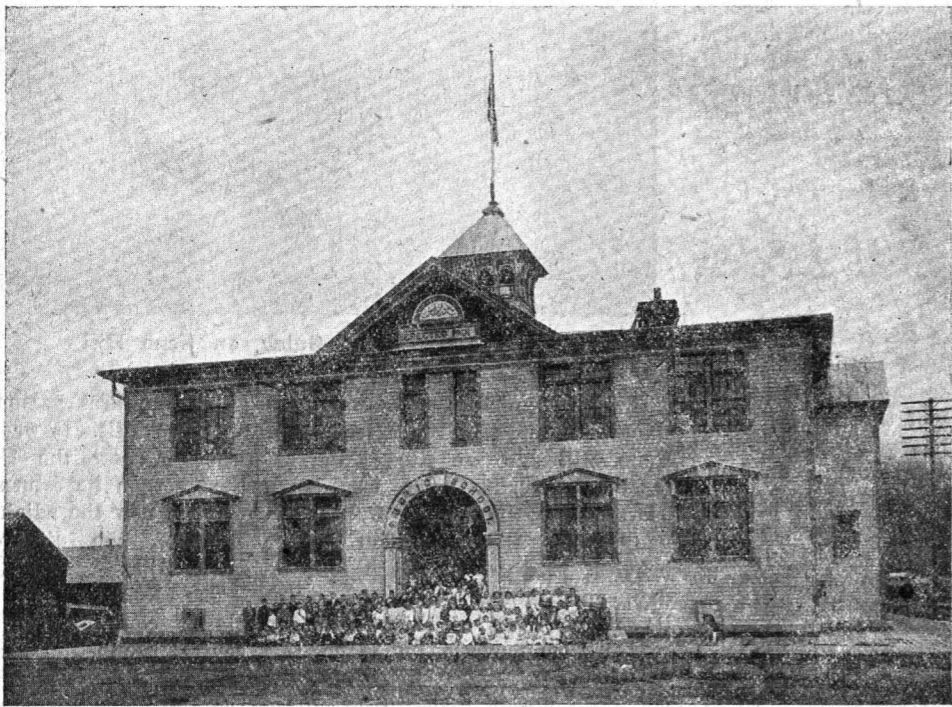
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Educational Facilities in Yukon



Dawson Public School Building

The government of the Yukon Territory provides schools which cover the studies of grades one to eleven, or, in other words, a complete public and high school education.

There are three public schools and one Roman Catholic separate school in the territory, located as follows: The public schools at Dawson, Whitehorse and Mayo; the separate school at Dawson. Of these the Dawson and Whitehorse public schools are equipped and staffed to teach courses

up to and including grade eleven, time there are no assisted schools in equivalent to matriculation into the operation. The other two schools. The qualifications of teachers in carry on the work of grades one to the territory have been maintained eight, that is, up to entrance into a high standard. All public the high schools. At the completion school teachers are in possession of their high school course grade at least a second class certificate. eleven pupils write on the examina- The enrolment of pupils in the tion set by the Ontario Universities schools of the territory during the matriculation board. school year 1920-1921 was 247, made

In addition to the foregoing, the up as follows: Dawson public school, territory has a scheme of assisted 147; Whitehorse public school, 52; schools for small groups of children St. Mary's Roman Catholic, 35, and in outlying districts. At the present Mayo, 13.

Promising Silver Veins Found on Stand-To Mountain This Year

Keno City, Y. T.—Stand-To Mountain, which lies in the Keno Hill neighborhood, in the Mayo district, and on which rich silver bearing ore was found in July, 1920, continues to receive the earnest attention of the discoverers and others. Joseph Zahn and William H. Forbes, the discoverers, and Jack Faulkner, the third man to stake on Stand-To, worked there from April until the middle of August of 1921 on the Elsie claim, and are greatly encouraged with the results. Mr. Zahn says:

"We found a seven-inch vein of solid galena on the Elsie in a vein that was five feet between the walls. We are well satisfied with the start made there. We had just gotten into the vein after driving for sixty feet when we ran out of powder, and, being at a position difficult of access, and the season being late, we could not hope to get material in to do much more work during the summer. We had tunneled forty-five feet before striking the vein. The point at which we were working is at an elevation of about 5,500 feet above the sea. The general outcrops and the numerous indications of float over Stand-To Mountain also are very encouraging for the striking of other good veins in that locality."

Stand-To Mountain lies in the center of the mountain spur on the norther side of Ladue River, and immediately opposite Keno Hill. It is about half a day's walk from discovery claim on Keno Hill, across the valley, and up to discovery claim on Stand-To. On a clear day one easily can see from Keno the rugged outline of Stand-To and its mountainous neighbors. To the west of Stand-To lies Rambler Hill, and northerly from it is Mount Cameron; while northeasterly is Mt. Patterson.

The first float picked up on Stand-To Mountain was found by Zahn and Forbes on ground which later was staked by William Sutherland. Then followed the finding of outcrops on ground later known as the Janet Agnes claim. Manganese was found scattered in a southerly direction along what originally was considered the main vein, and it was on that line that the first claim on the hill was staked. It was known as the Dorothy Brown, and several other veins were staked on the same line of outcrop. Jack Faulkner, referring to the discovery, says:

"Bill Forbes staked the discovery claim, known as the Dorothy Brown, and Joe Zahn staked the Elsie, right beside the Dorothy Brown. About fifty claims were staked in the vicinity within the next few weeks, most of them by men who stampeded across the valley from Keno Hill.

The Elsie and the Dorothy Brown both may be termed discovery claims. Next in line, and on the south side of the Elsie, is the Mary

Belle, which I staked. On the north side lies the Janet Agnes, staked by Dave Forbes, brother to Bill. The main vein or lead was traced right through the center of these four claims, lying practically in a straight line, extending due north and south. Ten to eighteen inches of pure galena were found exposed on the surface at places, and the vein at various places ranges from one to four feet wide. The ore is of a nature similar to that found in many places on Keno Hill. The highest mountain ridge lies on the boundary between the Mary Belle and the Elsie. Another high mountain ridge stands in the center of the Janet Agnes. Homestake Creek runs between them, in the center of a rocky depression. A gradual ascent northerly occurs from the center of the Janet Agnes, or upper side of the depression, while from the summit of the ridge on the south there is a steep decline into the Ladue valley.

"The outcrop of the main vein is traced all the way across the Dorothy Brown and the Elsie, the discovery claims, and about half way across the Mary Belle, and about half way across the Janet Agnes, thus making a known continuous series of outcrops of about 4,500 feet. It would not be surprising if this outcrop be traced later across other claims for a long distance.

"Forbes first found the main vein or lead on the Dorothy Brown, near the Janet Agnes. He traced it 1,150 feet southward, or to the high ridge looking toward Keno Hill. The vein there was three to four feet wide, with a great deal of heavy galena float vein exposed in the center, ranging up as high as 16 to 18 inches. Much ore was taken out before the snow fell last fall at various spots along that 1,150 feet and heaped up in little piles. Much more could have been dug out if the snows had not come so early. The manganese and silver bearing ore was found scattered along the surface at many places. In all likelihood the entire hill contains rich veins. In fact, the first float was not found on what was staked as discovery claim, but on the claim which adjoins discovery on the west side.

The discoverers of Stand-To Mt., Messrs. Zahn and Forbes, are old-time Yukon prospectors. Mr. Forbes is a veteran of the Great War. He went from Yukon as a volunteer. The name of the new silver hill is a military term which he selected. Forbes went to the Stand-To locality in April, 1920, and was the first man there. Zahn joined him there a month later. They had their supplies hauled up Duncan Creek to its head, and from there relayed them with hand sleighs through Crystal Creek valley to the McQue-

ten flat, thence around the base of the westerly end of Keno Hill, thence across the flat to Hansen's cabin, and then to a cabin on the north side of Ladue Lake, which forms the headwaters of Ladue River. The cabin stands just below the steep mountain now known as Stand-To and at the lower edge of a beautiful stretch of timber which skirts the lake and lower slope of the mountain.

Climbing the mountain many hundreds of feet above the timber line, and to an elevation apparently higher than that of Rambler Hill, which is 5,000 feet above the sea, and possibly as high as Keno, which is 6,400 feet, Forbes and Zahn found promising manganese float and silver outcrop, and immediately began looking for the best place in which to stake, and after the snow was off soon found the most attractive locality, and traced the manganese and located the discovery claims, and then got Faulkner and other friends to come over, and soon the stampede was on.

Stand-To Mountain, lying on the high rugged mountain hog-back just north of Keno Hill, is in line with the rich veins on Keno and also with the Silver King, on Galena Creek, the original high grade silver property of the Mayo area, and stakers on Stand-To are confident of it proving a permanently pre-eminent portion of the silver producing belt of the Mayo area.

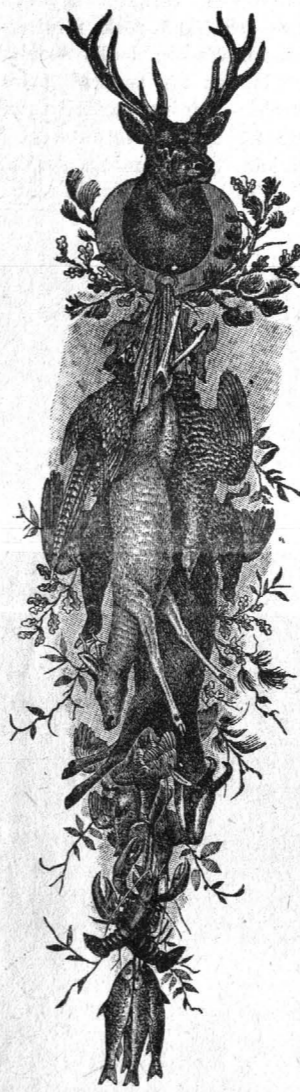
MOST LIKELY PLACES TO PROSPECT IN MAYO ARE

From the data that have already been collected in Mayo area, it is becoming increasingly more evident that the silver deposits occur in areas where the schists of the Nasina series have been cut by intrusions of basic and semi-basic rocks. This relation holds in too many cases to be of an entirely accidental character, and it would appear that there is a genetic relation between the two. This, however, can hardly be established until work of a detailed nature has been undertaken. Greenstones of two widely different ages are present, however, one being Precambrian and the other late Palaeozoic or early Mesozoic. Both have apparently been epochs of mineralization, but until the areal geology of the district has been done very little can be said as to the effects of these intrusions. Some evidence also exists to show that the region has been subjected to earth movements subsequent to the formation of some of the ore deposits, and that the veins have undergone metamorphism.

The discovery of deposits of high grade ore on Keno Hill is of great importance, as it shows beyond doubt that the Silver King vein is not an isolated occurrence. That other discoveries will be made from time to time seems highly probable. Nuggets of native silver are common in the placer gravels of the district.

All Yukon Dinner

See here what Yukon Development has done to date. Here is the proof that Yukon is a great producer of food-stuffs. Note that in the following bill of fare being served this week at the Arcade Cafe, Dawson, every item is a product of some Yukon farm, forest or stream.



ARCADÉ CAFE—Most famous restaurant of the Land of the Midnight Sun—Mecca of the Tourist and Home of the Sourdough—Headquarters of the All-Yukon Dinner, the meal that keeps the money at home, and proves that Yukon is in the great food producing belt of the continent

Open Day and Night

Orchestra at Dinner Hours

These have largely come from within the area itself, and represent portions of veins which have been eroded away. The field is consequently one that offers great inducements to the prospector, and it seems probable from what has already been discovered that areas where greenstones cut through the schists are the most likely places to prospect for silver deposits.—From official report of Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Dominion geologist, as published by W. H. Collins, director of surveys, Ottawa.

NATIVE SILVER FOUND IN PROSPECT IN MAYO AREA

Native silver was found years ago in placer workings on several creeks in the Mayo district, particularly on Granite Creek, and other feeders of Mayo Lake. Galena was found last year at Duncan Forks while preparing a site there for the Yukon Gold power plant.

In 1909 laymen working on Duncan discovery used to get quite a number of pieces of native silver at each weekly clean-up when working downstream from the large ore-shoot in the canyon. Assays on samples from this lead at various previous dates gave very low values in silver. This was the invariable result for the first ten years of the camp's history. The assays always showed the silver ore too low grade to pay when found in place. Stray float occasionally gave satisfactory assays and as was found later. Some veins which had been passed up and not assayed were high grade, as in the case of the Silver King.

Arcade Cafe

Dawson, Yukon Territory
HARRY GLEAVES, Proprietor

Famous All-Yukon Menu

SOUP	
Puree of Yukon Green Peas, a la Sourdough	
Cream of Dawson Chicken, a la Northern Lights	
Bouillon en Cheechako	
SALADS	
Chicken, a la Eldorado Paystreak	\$1.00
Crisp Klondike Celery, White Channel Bleach	.25
Granville Dill Pickles, Grass Root Growth	.25
Quartz Creek Pickles, 57 Conglomerate Varieties	.25
Klondike City Cucumbers	
FISH	
Boiled Yukon King Salmon, a la Chief Isaae	.75
Baked Ladue Greyling, a la Dave Cunningham	.75
Planked Mayo Lake Trout, Livingstone Wernecke Style	1.00
Fried Tullabee, Twelvemile Silver Chips, a la Ray Stewart	.75
Inconnu Steak, Silver Basin Sauce, a la Rosmussen	1.00
Grilled Lake Tetlamana Tizra, Bussey Style	.75
Baked Stewart River Pickerel, Jack Pickering Sauce	1.00
Grilled Mayo Whitefish, a la Davey Sparks	.75
BOILED	
All-Yukon Dinner, Arctic Circle Style	.75
(Comprising Entirely Yukon Vegetables and Meats)	
ENTREES	
Grilled Caribou Steak, Sunner Sauce	.75
Lockout Mountain Moose Steak with Bacon, a la Titus	1.00
Grilled Bonanza Basin Pig Sausage, Keno City Gravy	.75
Stand-To Mountain Sheep Chops, a la Zahn & Forbes	1.00
Braised Fillet of Flat Creek Veal, a la Holz	1.25
Our famous Moose Mulligan, a la Rocky Mountain Bill	.75
AFTER 5 P. M. SPECIALTIES	
Galena Hill Caribou Chops, Jimmy Greenfield Style	1.00
Grilled Mayo Tenderloin of Moose, a la Oscar Letourneau	1.25
Trio of Baby Mountain Sheep Chops, a la Jerry Drapeau	1.50
Milk-fed Mayo Chicken, a la Gene Binet	1.50
Pelly Sirloin of Beef, Spuds a la Tommy McKay	1.25
Breaded Klondike Pork Tenderloin, a la Paul Hogan	1.25
Grilled Keno Hill Ptarmigan, a la Axel Erickson	1.25
Bear Cub Cutlets, a la Tony Hollenbeck	1.25
Lightning Creek Partridge, a la E. E. McCarthy	1.50
ROASTS	
Sixtymile Caribou, Wild Current Jelly, a la Bill Bramley	.75
Loin of McQuesten Valley Moose, George Artell Style	.75
Half Mallard Duck, a la Bradley	1.50
Roast Goose, Scotty Mowatt Sauce	1.50
Leg Klondike Pork, Ruby Silver Sauce, a la Frank Short	1.00
Haunch Native Veal, Celery Dressing, a la Robt. W. Service	1.00
Flat Creek Prime Ribs of Beef, Back Bay Style	1.25
Young Sunnydale Chicken, a la Schelly	1.25
Duncan Creek Grouse, a la Louis Bouvette	1.50
VEGETABLES	
Choice of Steamed, Baked, Mashed or Fried Potatoes	
Klondike Turnips, Fresh Spinach, Yukon Parsnips, Yukon Beets	
Hunker Creek Cold Slaw, Algold Beans, a la Michie	
DESSERT	
Hec Morrison Blueberry Cobbler, Mt. Hinton Ice Cream	
Goldfield Whipped Cream, Col. Perry Style	
Pies—Blueberry, Rhubarb, Pumpkin, Cranberry, Raspberry	.25
Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal Mush, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Whole Wheat Bread—All from Yukon Grown Cereals	
Eureka Creek Beet Syrup Nugget Pudding, a la Helen Marlowe	
Mayo-made Butter, a la Middlecoff	
Guggievile Milk, a la Geo. Coffey	
Cold Meats—Moose Nose, Roast Moose, Caribou, Mountain Sheep Chicken, Caribou Tongue	

to St. Michael in the spring. The steamers plying the Yukon from Dawson to Whitehorse have wintered as usual at Whitehorse, while the Canadian will winter at Hootalinqua, and the Thistle at Lower Laberge so as to be ready for service up the Stewart as soon as the river is open. One drink of home brew makes the whole world spin.

Here's to You!

THE MAYO SILVER

The New-Born Child of the Golden Klondike

On Her 25th Anniversary, the SILVER JUBILEE

"Every cloud has a silver lining." So has the Yukon. The Mayo is destined to be the largest silver camp in the world.

Celebrate the birth of "Mayo" the coming Christmas. Big shipments of our HOLIDAY GOODS are expected to be here any time, by express.

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The Silk House of Yukon

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Robt. Fisher, One of Extensive Owners in Mayo Silver Area

Mayo, Y. T.—After spending fourteen years in the Mayo country, Robert Fisher, pioneer Yukoner, is now counted among the most extensive owners of mineral claims in the Mayo area. Among his claims are a number located in the most promising portions of Keno Hill, and several on Galena Hill, Bunker Hill, Stand-To Mountain and other hills in the vicinity. Speaking of his experiences in this district, Mr. Fisher says:

"I have spent years here tracing the mineral outcrops and staking and prospecting claims, and I am satisfied the silver belt of the Mayo area is barely scratched. There is room in the district for at least 20,000 prospectors. I first devoted my time in this area to looking for gold bearing quartz and tungsten, and had what I considered much success in that line, but the silver is now attracting more attention in this part of the country, and I am now giving it my chief attention. I want to say that in locating scheelite, which I found on Dublin in placer and quartz in great quantities, and in locating minerals, I consider the information which I obtained from the reports of the Dominion geologists who worked in the district, namely, the late Dr. D. D. Cairnes and his successor, Dr. W. E. Cockfield, as invaluable and something every prospector and mining man of the district should study.

"The extent of the silver bearing formation of Keno Hill and other portions of the Mayo area is not nearly as well known as it should be. I have heard some say it is useless to look for more mineral claims in this area than are now located here. These remarks have prompted me to attempt to set forth in the fewest possible words the following description of the great silver belt which has already induced Fortune to smile on several claim holders in the Mayo district.

"This belt covers a vast extent of territory and it is unbelievable the number of claims which could be staked and be still inside the silver area. The belt of silver stretches for at least forty-five miles in length and is from ten to twenty-five miles wide.

"It is bounded on one side by granite and streaks of gneiss. This formation extends along the western side, in a northerly direction, until ten miles northeast of the top of Keno Hill, where it turns east and abruptly terminates. The silver bearing strip is ten miles wide at that point. It also marks the termination of the schist wall which bounds the eastern side of the silver belt. Beyond this granite obstruction the formation is different, and as yet no silver has been found there.

"Ten miles in the opposite direction is the Silver King mine, situated on the same belt at which point the belt is fifteen miles wide. The Silver King deposit was the first found in the district. Twelve miles southwesterly from the Silver King is Lookout Mountain, where again similar silver croppings have been discovered. The belt extends farther southwesterly and reaches at least as far as Roaring Fork, a tributary of Minto Creek. Whether it extends further in that direction I cannot say, but I have traced it as far as Roaring Fork. At that point the lead was extensively covered and I could not follow it any farther.

"Even from this inadequate description the reader can surmise that only a small fraction of this remarkable belt has been prospected. Only about 1,500 claims have been staked along the belt, which means there is room there for staking thousands of other claims.

"This belt is infested with leads large and small. There are on Keno Hill alone about twenty-five, where apparently lots of ore could be taken out near the surface. Some of the leads on Keno Hill are being worked and quantities of rich ore taken to Mayo every day to be shipped. There are about fifty others on Keno of nearly the same promise and fully 500 more which are attractive. Manganese and siderite leads are entwined throughout these silver leads. It is an interesting fact that wherever these two rocks are found silver is not far distant.

"This takes us over the principal silver area of Keno, but there is still another locality about forty miles square, taking in Rambler Hill, Stand-To Mountain, and Mount Cameron, on which many claims have been staked and which have formation somewhat like that on Keno and offer good inducements to prospectors. On these hills the dykes of quartzite are small, and in that re-

spect are different from those on Keno.

"I have located a good many claims which are scattered pretty well over the Mayo silver belt. On Keno Hill I have interests in eighteen claims, some of which I staked and some which I bought. At or near the head of Silver Basin I own or have interests in the Gold Queen, the Golden Flat, the Alice, the Rambler, the Steel Galena, the Mayflower, the Short, the Joe and the Blue Pencil. Between Hope and Charity I have the Clock and control the Aneroid, the Watch and the Compass. On Hope I have the Olive the Second, the Green Lead, the Gold Star and the Get Back, and on Crystal Gulch the Golden Ball and the Strawberry, and between Crystal Pup and the Werneck camp is the Pearl, in which I own a half interest with William Bramley. Near the foot of Keno, a little above Keno City, I have the Evelyn and the Daisy. On Duncan Creek, near the power house, I have the Lucky Star and the Grandee. On the Lucky Star is a lead about three feet wide from the surface of which I got \$38 in gold and \$36 in silver to the ton. A dyke in the same vicinity, fifty feet wide, goes \$9.75 to the ton in gold.

"In a group of claims in which I am interested on Galena Hill I found a lead twenty-five feet wide of antimony croppings with no manganese or siderite. Near this lead are two others, composed of the same formation as Keno Hill, and carrying much manganese and siderite in the surface showings.

"The most important showings I have uncovered to date are on the Gold Queen and the Golden Flat, at the head of Silver Basin, and adjoining the rich group held by Rodolph Rosmusen. The Gold Queen and the Golden Flat are the center of a group which I control in that part of the hill, and are about a mile northeast from the Central group of the Yukon Gold. I have a lead opened up on it eight feet wide and thirty feet long. It is a grey copper lead without galena in it, and is four feet wide in sight, with the foot wall in place and well polished. Another grey copper lead crosses the Gold Queen about 200 feet from this deposit. Almost 200 feet from the main grey copper lead is a porphyry dyke with the lead dipping toward it. There are four other leads on this claim.

Assays from one of the leads go from 1,000 ounces to 4,800 ounces to the ton in silver. The Golden Flat is also at the head of the Silver Basin and also carries galena and goes from \$200 to \$450 in silver and from \$4 to \$5 in gold. There are four or five others of minor value. The claims are joined by the Steel Galena, the Rambler and the Alice. A steel galena lead four feet wide runs through the Alice and the Rambler. Two leads of siderite and manganese go through the Steel Galena. There are wonderfully rich leads on these claims and those adjoining.

"We of the Yukon are looking forward to a time when those hills will ring with the sounds of activity, and I venture to say that that time is not far distant."

Mr. Fisher came to the Yukon in 1899 from Buena Vista, Newfoundland, where he was born and raised, and has been mining and prospecting in the Yukon practically ever since. He was on Dominion and other well known old Klondike placer creeks until 1907, when he came to the Mayo district, and has been here ever since. During all his time in the Yukon he has been hustling for himself and has worked but two months in all these years for wages, preferring to devote his time to the quest for new mineral wealth. He went over the surface of the Klondike camp carefully for years in quest of quartz and found prospects which he feels in time will be proved valuable, but will require much work. He predicts that, once the quartz in the Klondike camp is opened, it will prove among the best ever struck despite having moved to another part of the territory himself. He considered the formation in the Mayo country, he says, more exposed and therefore could be opened more easily at this time.

Mr. Fisher owns several gold bearing claims on Dublin Gulch where he has run a total of 200 feet of tunnel, and in which he found gold bearing ore of such assay value that he is satisfied it will be worked, he says, in time. Jack Stewart, who has been working on Dublin Gulch properties the last twelve years, has run a total of about 1,800 feet of tunnel, and has showings which Mr. Fisher says he is confident will prove

steady and profitable producers. Mr. Stewart is associated with Dr. W. Catto, pioneer Klondike physician, in the enterprise.

Among those interested with Mr. Fisher in his Keno Hill properties are his sister, Mrs. Agnes Kinsey, and her daughter, Miss Olive Kinsey, who was born on old Bonanza Creek, near Dawson, and is known to her many young friends as one of the lucky daughters of the Yukon.

IMPRESSIONS OF A CHEECHAKO

(By Rev. G. H. Findlay, Minister in Charge of St. Andrew's Church, Dawson.)

We arrived in Dawson about the middle of August, and now, after the lapse of a few weeks, I am invited to give a few impressions of things seen and heard since our arrival. I am glad to put the first impressions upon record while they are yet fresh, and unmingled with later ones which are sure to follow. I remember one night, as I lay awake in my berth on the steamer Casca, coming down river from Whitehorse to Dawson, on our way in, and listened to the ceaseless roll of the stern wheel, as we beat our way, down into the North; the stern, relentless North, as, in my imagination, I had always been led to picture it, with the icy winter near at hand. As I thus lay, giving imagination and feeling a free rein, I said to myself, that if it took all this time and energy to get down river into Dawson we wouldn't be able to get out in a hurry, if, after our arrival, we didn't like it. And all night long, in my troubled rest, I had visions of a frenzied preacher, with his wife and children, mashing along the trail with a dog team, over the long six hundred miles to catch the C. P. R. boat at Skagway.

I had partaken rather freely at dinner the night before of moose roast and caribou steak and a rather soggy blueberry pie, which may account for such restless dreams in a man, who, even in sleep, is usually optimistic. When we arrived within sight of Dawson I asked a lady, who was returning after a trip to the outside, to give me an introduction, if she happened to see any of the St. Andrew's Church people about the wharf when we came in. "Oh," she said, with a sympathetic smile upon her face, "you won't need anybody to introduce you in Dawson!"

And we didn't. The boat had scarcely time to tie up before we were literally laid hold of by two energetic, watchful representatives of our church and introduced right and left to about a score of others. And I made up my mind on the spot that we wouldn't need the dog team, and that it wouldn't take much of an effort to like Dawson. This first impression remains as the firmest yet formed. I do not see how anyone can feel as a stranger in Daw-

son, unless he deliberately shuts himself up from the approaches of the people. There is a spirit of comradeship here, characteristic of the frontiers, and decidedly more pronounced in Dawson than in any other frontier town I have yet been in.

We found ourselves, when we had time to look around, in a town of roomy sidewalks and splendid stores, where a man could buy anything that could be bought in Vancouver and a good many things that couldn't, if he had money to buy with, and everybody in Dawson seems to have money. We noticed also the electric light, telegraph, telephone and water systems, completely up to date. Churches also and public schools, a public library, skating and curling rinks beyond anything I had been led to expect. And, moreover, a busy town. Nobody seems to be taking the rest cure in Dawson. They are all upon the move. I would much rather be a working man in Dawson this winter than in Vancouver, Victoria, or anywhere else in B. C.

Of course there is evidence of changes since the early rush. But I have nowhere seen children more numerous in proportion to the population, never healthier, happier, better clad children, anywhere east or west. And in all the last twenty years I have spent in B. C. I have never seen quite such a high standard of living in the ordinary home as I find up here in the North.

We were surprised at the flower and vegetable gardens in Dawson. They are quite as good, although more limited in range, as anything I have seen outside. We were still more surprised at the abundance of wild fruits within easy reach of town. Cranberries, blueberries, raspberries, red currants in profusion. We have already ceased to regret the fruits and vegetables of the Fraser valley, and have already in the month of November begun to lay our plans for next summer's garden at the manse, and next summer's jaunts to the berry patches on the hillsides, to fill the mouths of those hungry children, who never in all their lives before ate and grew as they are doing now in the North.

And then the joy of being delivered from the oppression of the beef barons down at the coast! The many friends of the preacher who whose baskets are never emptied till they are emptied at the manse! And the thousands of caribou which roam the hills within sight of town, and have even been known to visit the manse to save the preacher the labor of packing his meat from a distance.

I have few impressions about the winter yet, because the winter is yet young, but thus far it is the finest, most healthful, bracing weather imaginable anywhere in Canada. This sums up our impressions for the last three months of climatic conditions here.

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Rest - - - - - \$22,000,000

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I should like some time later to give the impressions of a Sour-dough, as I am now giving those of a Cheechako. But whatever new impressions may be formed in the future, these are faithful and unexaggerated up to date.

Made His Acquaintance

A traveler going to New Zealand was asked by a friend if he would

inquire while there as to the whereabouts of his (the friend's) grandfather, Frederick Thompson.

One day he was introduced to a fine old Maori of advanced age.

"Did you ever meet an Englishman named Frederick Thompson?" he asked.

A smile passed over the Maori's face. "Meet him?" he replied. "Why, I ate him."

JEWELRY

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Made From the

GOLD NUGGETS

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Necklets

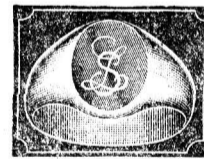
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DAWSON, Y. T.



A. B. ANNUAL MASQUE BALL

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

By Special Arrangements

MRS. C. GLOSLIE

Yukon's most gifted operatic and lyric soprano, will appear at intervals during the evening and render, in appropriate costume and light effects, a number of her latest vocal selections. Mrs. Gloslie's repertoire includes the very latest song hits, both popular and classic, of the English world, and she is always heard to particular advantage in the large A. B. Hall.

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT

Upon this occasion the A. B. Hall will take the opportunity of paying its season's compliments to the general public by presenting each and everyone attending this joyous affair with a package containing a famous confection and unique favor.

These favors are varied in appropriateness and value, and include a large variety of jewelry for the ladies, silver-plated vanity cases, bracelets, silk hosiery, brooches, etc. For the gentlemen, many articles of useful jewelry, gold-handled pocket-knives, silk handkerchiefs, scarf pins, cigarette cases, safety razors, etc., and for the children, an enormous variety of toys and novelties; and, to carry out and add to the merriment of the evening, these are so arranged that no one knows the class, nature or quality that any package contains, hence their distribution will have to take the form of a hit and miss proposition, and if you are lucky you will get something of real value and appropriate, and if not, it will be simply otherwise. The aim of this confusing scheme is to add another spoke to the joyous wheel of the evening's gaiety, and in its innocence create additional wholesome amusement for young and old alike. There are no blanks, and everybody attending, whether spectators or dancers, will receive a package.

BESIDES

SPECIAL PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AS USUAL

for the

- Best Fancy Dressed Lady and Gent.
- Best Sustained Character, Lady and Gent.
- The Most Original and Unique Make-up, Lady and Gent.
- Best Pair.

The big procession and kaleidoscopic aggregation of world's characters, costumes and antics will start at 9 o'clock sharp; and, for those unable to obtain costumes, a suitable make-up for the occasion will be provided at the Hall for an extra charge of 50 cents.

Tickets for all adults, \$1.00. Children under 10 years of age, 50c. Now on sale at some of the principal stores of the city.

Big Bonspiel Won by the Vice-President

The first bonspiel on the new rinks of the Dawson Curling Club was concluded on Saturday night, when D. C. Thomson's team defeated the team skipped by J. N. Spence by a score of 6 to 5.

The game was close and exciting all the way through, and it was full of fun. The spectators, no less than the players, enjoyed the struggle for supremacy in the final game of the big match. But, however heroically the president's team fought, the total scoring in the four days of the contest shows the following result:

Vice-president's teams, 105 points. President's teams, 92 points.

At a general meeting of the curling club, held at 7 p. m. on Saturday, the following teams were drawn to play in the Jersey Cup competition: Ellingsen, skip; Edwards, third; Skiropatka, second; J. R. Murray, lead.

Creamer, Earsman, McNeill, Doran, Brock, Chipman, Peter, Gleaves. MacLennan, Rendell, Dickson, J. Gadoua.

Spence, Maddocks, Mackeen, Vifquain.

Jeckell, P. M. Kelly, Townshend, Turnbull.

C. B. Black, Volkman, Gale, H. Johnson.

Franich, Strathie, Irish, Coldrick, Jones, Seguin, Forrest, West.

McCarter, Berton, Bell, J. Dubois, Thomson, Joy, Collins, John Kirk.

Reinhardt, Birmingham, Burrall, L. Krause.

Mackenzie, Dyde, Allen, E. J. Edwards.

Cale, Lister, M. Dubois, James Scougale.

Fawcett, Porter, Archibald, Findlay.

To Play Monday, 7 p. m.

On sheet 1—Spence, Maddocks, Mackeen, Vifquain versus Black, Volkman, Gale, H. Johnson.

On sheet 2—Brock, Chipman, Peter, Gleaves versus Cale, Lister, A. Dubois, James Scougale.

At 9 p. m.

On sheet 1—MacLennan, Rendell, Dickson, Gadoua versus Thomson, Joy, Collins, J. Kirk.

On sheet 2—Franich, Strathie, Irish, Coldrick versus Ellingsen, G. B. Edwards, Skiropatka, Murray.

Members who have been overlooked and who wish to play are asked to notify the secretary.

D. A. A. TONIGHT

May Allison and Fred K. Vroon in "THE ISLAND OF INTRIGUE" A Stirring Story of Love, Intrigue and Adventure COMEDY AND TOPICS

BRINGS LATEST FROM RICH M'QUESTEN SLOPE

W. B. Hargraves, engineer in charge of the development work of the Alaska Treadwell interests at Keno Hill, arrived in Dawson Saturday, and brings word of the progress of the work. He reports that two shafts are being sunk on the Ladue claim, on the McQuesten slope, and are down quite a distance. The work was begun in September. No. 1 shaft, on the site of the discovery, was down 62 feet when he left, about a week ago; and No. 2 shaft, 400 feet southward on the lode, was down 58 feet. A drift of 19 feet had been run from No. 1 shaft, and a drift started in No. 2. The two drifts will connect the two shafts. They are at the 50-foot level. The shafts will each be sunk 300 feet, and connected with drifts at the 50, the 100, the 200 and the 300-foot depths. No. 2 will go 100 feet deep this winter. The veins in the two shafts thus far are five to seven feet between walls, with about two feet of solid vein matter assaying over two hundred ounces in silver, with side material of lesser value. The company has secured several boilers and pumps from the old Silver King mine, and has them on the new ground. The boilers will be used in hoisting ore; the pumps for raising water if needed. Thirty-five men are engaged at the camp, and all the camp buildings have been completed. About 250 tons of the ore to be taken out this winter will be shipped. More would be shipped, but sacks are not to be had.

The Yukon Gold has two shafts down on the Sadie, several hundred yards north of the Ladue, on apparently the same vein, with about the same assay values and widths between walls, and similar mineral content as on the Ladue, and is starting a third shaft. Water drove them out of the first two shafts. A large mess house is finished on the ground by the company, and a good road has been completed to both camps from Mayo City via Keno City.

The ore in the shafts of both the Ladue and the Sadie claims is holding out steady, with no change from the fine wide vein matter found near the surface.

ELECTION RETURNS IN FROM MAYO CAMP

Bob Miller arrived at the North Fork last evening from Mayo with the ballot boxes and returns from the recent election for member of parliament for Yukon. He brought word that the eight Mayo polls gave Capt. George Black 145 votes; F. T. Congdon, K. C., 123; George Pitts,

5; spoiled, 2. This gives Captain Black a majority of 22 in the Mayo district over Mr. Congdon, and a majority of 50 for all polls reported in the territory to date. The only poll to hear from is Scroggie, and it is not expected in until Wednesday evening, when the overland mail stage will reach the nearest telephone connection, which is at Quartz Creek. Scroggie had 38 voters on the registration list. Some travelers are understood to have planned to vote at Scroggie, but even with them it is not likely Captain Black's majority would be materially affected by the Scroggie vote. The returns brought by Mr. Miller include those from Haggart, Mayo City, Minto Bridge, Lower Duncan, Discovery on Duncan, Keno City, Keno Hill, and Wernecke's Camp. J. Moore Elmer arrived at Carmack's Saturday evening en route outside from Mayo and brought the returns from all polls excepting Haggart.

MANY SILVER CLAIMS IN TWELVEMILE DISTRICT

On the Twelvemile River, at a point thirty-eight miles from the banks of the Yukon River and fifty-two miles northeasterly from Dawson lies a large block of silver bearing claims which are among the best known in the country, and which are usually referred to as the Twelvemile silver properties. A number of Dawson people have been interested there for years, and have great confidence in the district becoming one of the best silver producers of the Yukon once it is fully developed. Fifty or more claims are held there, and on one of the claims, in the center of the group, known as the Ophir claim, sixteen veins are exposed, one of which is four feet wide. Ten tons of the ore have been removed and sacked, and assay values range from twenty to 128 ounces in silver and thirty to thirty per cent. lead, and no zinc appears in the ore. The Ophir lies in the center of the Spotted Fawn group, on Spotted Fawn Creek. The creek and the Twelvemile River carry a large volume of water suitable for power purposes. Many other favorable mineral indications are found in the district, and, as the properties are in the Ogilvie spur of the Rockies, the same branch as the Mayo silver area, many think that the two districts eventually will be proved to lie in one great mineral zone and become equally famous as silver and other mineral producers.

This bootleg stuff has an equally disastrous effect on the stomach and the pocketbook.

You can trust almost any man except the one who brags how good he is.

Fairbanks Flour Mill Is Grinding

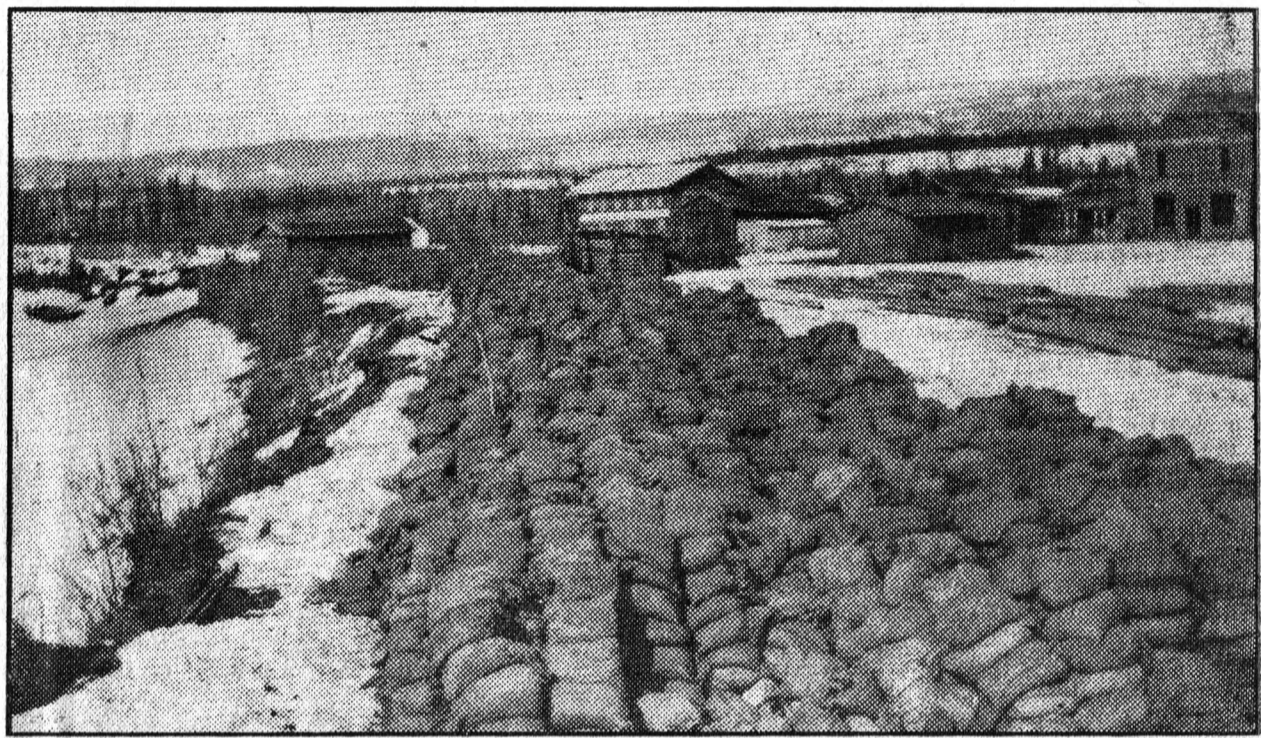
FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Dec. 12.—The Fairbanks flour mill is in full operation here and turning out flour from wheat grown in the Tanana valley, near this city.

FAIRBANKS, Dec. 12.—The Minsinger trial was resumed Saturday behind closed doors.

FAIRBANKS, Dec. 12.—Robert T. Taylor has succeeded Claude Kelly as clerk of the United States court for the Fairbanks district. Kelly will leave for the outside. He is a pioneer Klondike and Fairbanks man, and hailed originally from Tacoma.

Chicago Strike Is Serious

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Fifteen hundred police were necessary to disperse stockyard strikers who stormed the elevated trains which were carrying strike breakers. Judge Sullivan has issued an injunction prohibiting picketing.



2,300 Tons of Keno Hill Ore From Yukon Gold's Works, on Waterfront Mayo Spring of 1921 for Shipment.

CLAIM PUBLIC FUNDS SPENT FOR BOOZE

SEATTLE, Dec. 12.—The King county grand jury, in a report filed, charges that liquors were bought with the port commission funds and that the commissioners either had knowledge of the fact or could readily have discovered it.

CONGRESSMAN FLOOD DIES SUDDENLY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Flood, of Virginia, dropped dead here from heart disease.

HIGHET DREDGE IS KEPT BUSY

The placer mining operation on Highet Creek, in the Mayo District, have been under way for years. During the last two seasons the Titus dredge, in which old time Klondikers are the shareholders, has been working on the creek, and has been meeting with success. The dredge is of the Risdon type, with a capacity of 2,000 yards a day. L. H. Titus is the manager, and Ed Barker is dredge master.

WORKING ON THE CONGLOMERATES

Several of the men who have been located on the extensive conglomerate deposits of Indian River, twenty-five miles south of Dawson, are working there again this winter. The McKinnon brothers returned there this fall, and Larry Campbell and Chris Fothergill have a shaft down on their claims about 100 feet, and are following up the work.

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 12.—Secretary Fall has arrived here to attend the convention of the League of the Southwest.

SEATTLE, Dec. 12.—Mahoney's mother has been released and is not to be prosecuted.

COATES & KASTNER ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

On Dawson-Whitehorse Winter Trail

Also Carry Passengers, Express and Freight in Limited Quantities STAGES LEAVE EACH END ONCE A WEEK Call for express packages at the old J. E. Lilly office, Third ave. Leave all outgoing freight and packages at Dan Coates stable, Third ave.

MANY ASSAYS MADE OF MAYO SILVER ORE

The Yukon government opened a free assay office in the Mayo District in July of this year. Up to the middle of September the government assayer, William Sime, had assayed more than 600 specimens of ore sent in from Keno Hill and other nearby localities. B. Pinder, a customs assayer, located at Keno Hill, also made many assays, as did the private assayer for the Yukon Gold Company at its mine on Keno Hill. The Yukon government also has an assay office at Whitehorse where samples are assayed free of charge.

EXTENSIVE COPPER IN YUKON VALLEY

Yukon has extensive copper deposits at Whitehorse, at the head of White River and at Merritt and Williams Creeks, between Dawson and Whitehorse. The Whitehorse copper mines have shipped hundreds of tons of ore to the markets, but since the slump in price of copper has taken place they have been shut down. The ore was handled by train. The Merritt and Williams properties are controlled by Dr. J. O. Lachapelle and Paul Guite, of Dawson. Several hundred feet of tunnels and shafts have been run in develop-

NORTHLAND GOLD YIELD FOR 1921

Dawson	\$1,250,000
Nome	800,000
Fairbanks	800,000
Kuskokwim	550,000
Iditarod	500,000
Tolovana	250,000
Seward Peninsula, outside	
Nome	200,000
Ruby	125,000
Bettles	85,000
Ophir District	80,000
Atlin	75,000
Marshall	50,000
Circle	50,000
Fortymile	50,000
Chandler	40,000
Hot Springs	35,000
Rampart	25,000
Eagle	35,000
Scattered camps	75,000
Total	\$5,000,000

ing the properties. Gold and silver also have been found in the ore, and some of the samples assay as high as \$178 to the ton. The owners are confident of the property in time becoming productive. It is on the banks of the Yukon River, and only five miles from the Five Fingers coal mines, and twenty miles from the big power proposition at Five Finger rapids.

The failing oil supply isn't so distressing as the failing toil supply.



Annual Ball

TOMORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, A. B. Hall. Grand march at 9 o'clock sharp. Everybody will be welcome.

General admission, \$1.00. Supper extra, 75c.

Officers and members will please wear Lodge regalia.

COMMITTEE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Church and Reading Room, Seventh Avenue and Queen Street Sunday service, 2 p. m. Sunday school, 12:30 p. m. Subject December 18, "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"

Wednesday evening testimonial meeting, 8 o'clock.

Reading Room and Lending Library open every Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. LIMITED

Yukon Telephone Syndicate, Limited

Telephone No. 46

Office, King Street