

MAYO SILVER AND YUKON MINING EDITION DAWSON DAILY NEWS

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GREAT SILVER ERA DAWNS IN YUKON

Yukon Gold Now Shipping Keno Hill Ore

The most extensive development work and actual mining operations on Keno Hill to date are those of the Yukon Gold Company, the pioneer big placer mining company of Klondike, in which the Guggenheims were the chief spirit. The Yukon Gold Company secured options on Keno Hill immediately after the first few claims were staked, and at once began prospecting. Since then they have taken over the six central claims on which the first silver was found on the hill, and now have under option many other claims on various parts of the hill. The six claims which have been taken over have been organized into a subsidiary company known as the Keno Hill, Limited. Rich veins have been located on various claims of the group. Three of the claims are now producing, and the initial shipments of the company are being made this winter. Contracts have been let to Greenfield & Pickering for hauling ore to Mayo Landing, 40 miles distant, and they have started the work, using 60 horses and many sleighs and a motor truck, and with relay stations every ten miles. The ore averages, it is understood, \$200 and more to the ton. Ore will be taken from several of the veins. The latest advices from Keno, dated November 15, stated ten tons of ore were being taken out and shipped daily from veins 3, 5 and 9, and it was expected to increase this quantity soon.

Development work is under way by the company on several other veins this winter, with about 35 men working on the claims, and about 100 getting employment in the entire district from the company in the teaming and otherwise.

Yukon Gold Property

The Yukon Gold Company during the last year has had under option something like 40 claims on various parts of Keno Hill. During the summer of 1920 it took over from the original stakers and owners six claims located in the center of the hill and comprising what may be termed "The Central Group" of Keno Hill. It was on this ground that the discoverer, Louis Beauvette and friends staked the first claims which were located on Keno Hill, and on which the most of the work in the Keno Hill district has been done by the Yukon Gold. This central group has been officially surveyed, and comprises the Roulette, the Rico, the Peno, the Scotty, the Solo and the Pinochle.

In this "Central Group" the main development work has been confined to three claims, all contiguous and comprising the heart of the group. These three claims are Beauvette's discovery claim, the Roulette; Jim Anderson's Rico, and A. K. Schellinger's Keno.

During the present season the company also has prospected on ground on some other parts of Keno Hill, more especially on the Caribou claim, owned by John Fawcett and Bob Henderson, and located to the eastward of the central group. Some work also was done during the summer by the company on Gold Hill No. 1. Some prospecting also is to be done on the Lucky Queen, owned by Hector Morrison. Work on the Caribou was suspended for the winter after having run a tunnel there 37 feet and a winze 15 feet deep. Keno advices of November 15 from the management stated preparations were being made to open a small camp on the Helen a few days later, with plans to sink a 50-foot shaft and if then found worth while, to drift from the bottom of the shaft.

Central Group Work

The Yukon Gold has located nine veins on its Central Group, and these are on the three center claims, the Roulette, the Rico and the Keno. The veins are numbered consecutively, namely, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

The tunnels on the respective veins

Wonderful Galena Belt Defined Crossing Mayo Area

Discoveries heralding the birth of a new Yukon have been made within the last few months in the Mayo area, adjacent to Mayo City, lying in the Upper Stewart River country, 150 miles west from the great gold center of Dawson. These new discoveries are in silver bearing minerals, breaking in rare richness and extent from the high barren hills forming a spur of the Rocky Mountains. Geologists and mining experts who have visited the region lately say that a zone having every formation favorable to extensive silver-lead deposits runs athwart the Mayo area for at least 25 miles in length by 10 in width. In this belt there is no question, according to their common conclusions, as to the existence of galena in exceptional quantities. Outside of that belt further discoveries of a similar nature may be made which will extend the silver area of the Yukon definitely, but for the present the new zone is considered of sufficient extent to class the Mayo area among the richest and most promising silver regions of the continent.

The developments which are now well under way and have created a high tide of enthusiasm in Yukon already are attracting capital. Many are confident the developments will prove the Mayo area to be one of, if not the richest silver center of the world.

Lying within the enchanted silver strip which nature has flung across the Mayo area are located today no fewer than eight hills or localities in which the precious white ore has been found in unusual quantities and about which extensive staking of claims has taken place.

Nearly a thousand mineral claims have been staked on these properties, the greater number of which have been located within the last 18 months. These centers are known as: Keno Hill, Lookout Mountain, Stand-To Mountain, Rambler Hill, Galena Hill, Galena Creek, Mount Hinton and Mount Cameron.

Other more recent strikes are reported to have been made by prospectors within the area during the last summer who wish to test their ground a little more thoroughly before making public the exact locations.

Veins from several inches to five feet in width and even wider have been struck, and assays ranging as high as five thousand dollars have been obtained, while assays ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 a ton in silver and lead are common.

Hundreds of men have turned their attention to the silver of the Mayo area the last few months, and scarcely a person in the Klondike is without some interest there, thus showing Yukon is backing her hope in the new field in a most substantial way.

It is generally agreed there is room in the Mayo silver belt for tens of thousands of prospectors and ample opportunities to work on ground which they may stake or which is already staked.

are numbered from 1 up on each vein.

No. 1 vein is on discovery claim, the Roulette.

No. 2 vein is on Keno claim.

No. 3 vein is on Rico claim.

No. 4 vein is on Keno claim.

No. 5 vein is on Keno claim.

No. 6 vein is on Keno claim.

No. 7 vein is on Rico claim.

No. 8 vein is on Rico claim and Keno claim.

No. 9 vein is on Rico claim and Keno claim.

Number One Vein

No. 1 vein, on Roulette, has been penetrated by three tunnels, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The tunnels run into the vein from the steep side of the bluff or hill forming a side of Faro Gulch. No. 1 tunnel is 300 feet below the brow of the hill or main plateau forming the top tableland. No. 2 tunnel is 30 feet below No. 1; and No. 3 tunnel is 100 feet below No. 2 tunnel. In the middle of November No. 1 tunnel had been driven into the hill 250 feet; No. 2 tunnel 150 feet, and No. 3 tunnel 189½ feet.

No. 1 vein is all in quartzite and has a trend across the Roulette which may lead it into the Rico on the one side and the Scotty in the other. It is from this No. 1 vein that much of the ore to be shipped this winter likely will be mined, as the three tunnels on this vein have shown up the largest quantity of galena yet in sight on the central group. This No. 1 vein has a trend from southwest to northeast, and has been traced about 1,000 feet across the claim. The dip of the vein is southerly and about 55 degrees angle.

The ore which is to be taken from No. 1 vein, on the Roulette, is to be taken out through the lower tunnel, and conveyed by inclined cable up the steep hillside to the brow of the hill, where it will be sacked and loaded on sleighs for hauling. In No. 2 tunnel the galena was found two feet wide and along a stretch of 50 feet, and extending down to unascertained depth. No. 1 tunnel on No. 1 vein, was driven in on the original outcrop found by Beauvette when he discovered the Roulette claim. After driving in on the outcrop a shaft was sunk 30 feet and a drift run out to daylight. This drift is the No. 2 tunnel.

Veins on Keno Claim

Veins Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Central Group are on Keno claim. Vein No. 6 is on the lower slope and southerly side of Keno claim and has a trend from southwest to northeast, and is about 1,500 feet southerly from vein No. 1 on Roulette, and the

Keno Hill, Marvelous Mound Miles in Extent, Ribbed With Silver

The premier attraction of the Mayo area to date is Keno Hill, a massive plateau of silver-bearing rock extending eight miles in length and five in width. From practically every corner and side silver breaks to view on various outcrops, and geologists and mining experts have located on this one hill, it is reliably stated, no fewer than 200 veins, most of them bearing ore of rich silver and lead content. The hill lies 40 miles west of Mayo City; has an elevation of 6,400 feet above the sea, and its summit is reached by a climb three miles straight up the hill from the headwaters of Duncan Creek, the greater distance of which is above timber line. Numerous experts and practical mining men who have visited Keno Hill and have been in silver camps all over the world, state they never saw the equal of Keno for surface outcrops and indications, and that if the development work proves depth and values over the area where the galena is now so profusely breaking from the mountain surface and sides, that Keno will prove a marvel of the age, huge chunk of galena of high assay content have been taken from claims staked on the hill in various spots miles apart. Surface work has revealed the broken ore in places scattered down the hillsides as though some giant had strewed it there with prodigious hand.

two run parallel, apparently. No. 6 vein is in diorite. These two veins or avenues are considered types of transversal veins of the district. No tunnels or shafts have been run on vein No. 6, but it can be traced on the surface, and has been dug into a little.

Veins 2, 4 and 5 on Keno claim are about in the center of the claim, and traverse it diagonally to the claim's boundaries, and extend diagonally toward the Rico. A shaft is down 40 feet on No. 2 vein, and some drifting has been done each day way at the bottom of the shaft.

On No. 3 vein there is an 80-foot shaft, with some drifting each way at the bottom, and also at half way down. This vein has a dip of 80 degrees in a southeasterly direction, and the vein extends in such direction that it likely parallels with vein 7, 8 or 9, on the Rico. About 500 tons of ore was developed on vein No. 3, and they took out 100 tons, and preparations are made to take out 500 more for shipment soon.

On No. 4 vein are two tunnels. No. 1 tunnel was in 60 feet the middle of September, and No. 2 tunnel 25 feet. It is 70 feet perpendicular between the tunnels. Ore of high value is being taken from both tunnels. A later report gave No. 1 tunnel as being in 140 feet on November 15.

In No. 5 vein two tunnels have been driven into the hillsides, from the southerly slope of the hill. The middle of November No. 1 tunnel was in 80 feet, and No. 2 tunnel in 70 feet. The ore on this vein varies at places one to eleven feet wide, and at places are one to four feet

solid galena, while oftentimes the vein is barren.

Veins on the Rico

Veins Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are exposed on the top of the high, steep slope of Faro Gulch, and are on the Rico claim. These veins have been exposed largely by ground slumping, and much of the broken ore thus recover.

Vein No. 7 has been opened with an inclined shaft, which was down 40 feet middle of September.

Vein No. 8 had not been driven into tunnel or shaft. On vein No. 9 tunnel had been started, and was in 73 feet the middle of November. The ore chute is above it.

Veins Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are in a fracture, and the tunnels will cross each other. These veins extend toward Keno claim, and possibly across Keno diagonally. The veins, being exposed at the edge of the Faro Hill slope, may have ended across a portion of the ground, now washed away, and may bend later in claims farther to the north and beyond the gulch.

Vein from all the claims mentioned think, may extend into more and claims in both directions, values may yet be proved at low levels in the central group, possibly below the Faro Gulch surface.

Several other unexplored veins traverse central group paralleling across the veins described, but whether not they contain ores of value is not known. One particularly large cross the southerly end of Roulette and the Rico, con-

taining mostly quartz, but of uncertain content.

Ore values in various tunnels of the central group on Keno Hill will average, it is stated, around 200 ounces of silver to the ton, and the Rico claim will average about 60 per cent.

Some of the ore has run as high as 5,000 ounces in silver to the ton.

It now costs, according to the company's estimates, \$100 to \$150 a ton to mine and lay the ore down at the smelter on the coast. The high cost of materials in the world markets contributes much to the expense just now. It is understood that when the Silver King mine, 20 miles from Keno Hill, was mined by Tom Aitken in 1914 that it then cost him \$80 a ton or thereabout to mine and lay it down at the smelter. Supplies are now 50 to 75 per cent. higher than when Aitken worked the Silver King.

Yukon Gold Development

The first options on properties of the Yukon Gold Company on Keno Hill were secured during the time that E. E. McCarthy was resident manager at Dawson, and through his efforts and the co-operation of A. K. Schellinger, engineer and geologist for the company, who was on the hill from the beginning. The development work was begun immediately, and continued under direction of Mr. McCarthy until he left a year ago for New York, and after that under direction of George T. Coffey, then acting resident manager, now the resident manager. During last winter Mr. Humphries, an expert sent from the outside, reported in December rather adversely on the results of the underground work. The work, however, continued after Mr. Humphries had left to report. Mr. Coffey made a trip to Keno in February, apparently to close down the work, but he found the further development had so changed the outlook that he recommended continuing the work, which was done, and his advice as followed, with the result that subsequent work proved correctness of his judgment, and work continued which resulted in the present extensive productive operations.

The Keno Hill operations are now in charge of F. R. Short, as manager, who is to leave for the outside soon, when J. O. Greenan, assistant for some time, will be the manager. Jack Stewart is foreman. All are widely experienced in silver mining in other large camps. The business of the Keno Company, outside of actual mining, is conducted through the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold. W. H. S. McFarland is the engineer in charge of power house and other construction of the company at the camp and on the route to Mayo.

Many Years of Hydraulic Work yet in Klondike

The Klondike camp, lying within a radius of 50 miles of Dawson, has probably the greatest number of large hydraulic plants of any operating within a similar area anywhere in the world. Employed in the works are hundreds of miles of large ditches, siphons and flumes; hundreds of huge hydraulic giants; and hundreds of men.

The largest hydraulic operator of the camp is the Yukon Gold Company, which has turned over to date more than 27,000,000 cubic yards by the hydraulic process alone, and has two to three years' more work in sight. Its main ditch is 70 miles long and carries 6,000 miners' inches of water. The company has worked out by hydraulics the famous old American, Magnet and Bunker Hills. Bunker Hill was finished this year. Other hills on which it worked this season and where it will be busy for some time to come include famous old Gold Hill, at the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza, and the following other hills: Cheechako, Oro Fino, Monte Carlo, King Solomon, Adams, Fox, Trail, Lovett and Jackson.

Individuals working having large hydraulic plants, and property in operation each season include the Turnbull estate; on the former Barnes ground, on Lovett Gulch; and C. L. Marsh and partners on Black Hills.

Along old Hunker Creek is some of the largest hydraulic yardage in Yukon, much of which cannot be worked by the hydraulic process. The largest of these plants is that of M. H. Jones, on Last Chance Creek, where he has handled hundreds of thousands of yards yearly with a flow of 500 miners' inches of water, conducted from the Klondike River for three miles, and lifted hundreds of feet to the hilltop by electric motors. Halmar Johnson is the foreman. Adjoining the Jones property is that of James Wilson and William Townsend, John Mahan also has a plant on Last Chance. Others having hydraulic plants along Hunker are: A. Larsen, operating extensively on Temperance Hill; Gould & Murphy, on Nugget Hill; the William Scouse estate, on Dago Hill, managed by Thomas Scouse; and W. B. Elliott, on Paradise Hill. Other large hydraulic propositions on Hunker will be worked in time, including that of John Day, on Last Chance. Millions of yards of hydraulic ground will be worked in the Klondike yet and will yield millions of dollars, thus giving golden lustre to the future of the old camp.

INDIVIDUALS BUSY ON ON KLONDIKE CREEKS

While dredge and hydraulic operations continue under way on extensive scale in various parts of the Klondike camp, individuals also are doing no little work and helping add their share to the camp's annual output. This is especially the case on Sulphur, Quartz, Little Blanche, Last Chance, Eldorado, Gold Bottom, Black Hills, and a number of other long-time producers. Some of these creeks have extensive hydraulic and dredge areas which also are to be opened, and on the aggregate these streams will yet produce millions of dollars in gold. A little farther south Scroggie, Mariposa, Kirkman, Thistle and Henderson Creeks still have many live claims upon them, and are being worked annually. On Kirkman alone 35 miners are working this winter.

KENO HILL TEMPERATURES

Keno Hill seldom ever registers more than 15 to 20 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.

THE BON MARCHE Dawson's TOY STORE

Seven years ago we started business in Dawson with this motto, "THE NIMBLE SIX PENCE," QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

We begin our seventh year with the same popular motto. We start the season with the largest selection in our various departments and at prices that will appeal to shrewd buyers. We consider our stock the best selected of any season, and, for variety and quality, we surpass all previous seasons. We, therefore, invite an early visit to our store to inspect our various departments, which are replete with full lines of new goods.

We received on the last boats sixty-eight cases and cartons of new goods; therefore, we are in a position to make an interesting display of the latest lines of Toys, and latest styles in Men's Ties. Our Men's Underwear, Overshirts and Sox, Mitts, Gloves and Handkerchiefs are all up to date. Also a choice line of Ladies' Box Handkerchiefs for Christmas trade. Choice Stationery from Edinburgh, the Seat of Learning, and Toys from London, the Hub of the World, and choice lines from Vancouver and U. S. A.

Our stocks this year should interest every citizen of Dawson.

OUR TWENTY-FIVE-CENT COUNTER

This counter is replete with a large variety of TOYS for the Christmas trade. A condensed list follows:

- A large assortment Floating Toys.
- Sliced Picture Blocks.
- Games, such as Old Maid.
- Game of Peter Coddles on Trip.
- Game of Authors.
- Out Up Animals.
- Blow Bubbles.
- Checkerboards.
- Checkers.
- Donkey Party.
- Little Home Builders.
- A B C Blocks of Common Animals.
- Water Color Paints.
- Tatographs.
- Toss Ring.

- Pictureland.
- Game, Plant the Union Jack in Berlin.
- Baseballs.
- Rubber Balls.
- Rubber Dolls.
- Metals Soldiers.
- Musical Submarines.
- Spring Humming Tops.
- Plush Nursery Balls.
- Bead Frames.
- Cube Blocks.
- A B C Blocks.
- A B C Postoffice Banks.
- Trumpets.
- Plush Animals.
- Whistles.
- Dolls' Shoes.
- Dolls' Stockings.
- Dolls' Hats.
- Scotch Bagpipes.
- Skipping Ropes.
- Horns.
- Children's Leather Reins.
- Dolls.
- Baby Rattles.
- Christmas Stockings.

OUR FIFTY-CENT COUNTER

- Plush Dogs.
- Plush Bears.
- Submarines.
- Tinto Artist and Stencils.
- Metal Soldiers.
- A B C Blocks.
- Drawing Slates.
- Common School Slates.
- U Spin It Top.
- Whistles.
- Horse Race Game.
- Farm with Animals.
- Box Floating Toys.
- Empire Drawing Sets.
- School Paints.
- Plush Nursery Balls.
- Interlocking Blocks.
- Pastry Board with Rolling Pin.
- Pencil Box.
- Leather Baseballs.
- Playmates.
- Card Games.
- Snap.
- Airships.
- Old Maid.
- Peter Coddles' Trip to New York.
- Quit.
- Tintograph Stencils.
- Tiny Tots' School.
- Scholars' Writing Sets.
- Blackboards.

- Iron Push Carts.
- Animals on Wheels.
- Pistols.
- Pails.
- Horns.
- Trumpets.
- Children's Sweeping Brooms.
- Lunch Boxes.
- Picture Blocks.
- Christmas Stockings.

OUR SEVENTY-FIVE-CENT COUNTER

- Warships.
- Dolls' Furniture.
- Cabinet with Drawers.
- Bowling Alleys.
- Metal Soldiers.
- Game India.
- Race Games.
- Blackboards.
- Happynack Tinkertoy.
- Dolls' Cradles.
- Tidewinks.
- Wire Puzzles.
- Card Games.
- Banjos.
- Card House.
- Planchette.
- Gyroscope Tops.
- Drawing Slates.
- A B C Blocks.
- Picture Blocks.
- Interlocking Blocks.
- Pasture Farm Animals.
- Ring Toss.
- Mangles.
- Play Wax.
- Nursery Plush Balls.
- Trumpets.
- Christmas Stockings.
- Tamborines.
- Charlie Chaplin.
- Dolls' Houses.

OUR DOLLAR COUNTER

- Nine Pins.
- Play Wax.
- Complete Fretwork.
- Nursery Plush Balls.
- Picture Puzzles.
- Aeroplane Race.
- Tiny Tot Joiners.
- New Game King Scouts.
- Tidewinks.
- Game Hustleme.
- Teh new game Tippler Web.
- Checkers and Checkerboards.
- Magic Frog Pond.
- Snapshots.
- Soldiers' Drill Grounds.

- Tiny Tots' Laundry.
- The Great Family.
- Shooting Game.
- Ring the Pin.
- Howdy Do.
- Pistol and Belt.
- The Celebrated Jolly Boy.
- Pianos.
- Trap Shooting.
- Box Dolls' Furniture.
- Noah's Arks.
- Charlie Chaplin.
- Race Game.
- Christmas Stockings.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PRICED GOODS

- Plus Dogs, King Edward's favorite Caesar.
- Plush Dogs, \$1.50.
- Plush Dog Tables, \$1.50.
- Plush Bears, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
- Wall Quoits, \$1.75.
- Boys' Tool Boxes, \$4.25.
- Drums.
- Mechanical Trains.
- Circular Tracks.
- Turing Cars.
- Landaulets.
- Skittle, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.25.
- Children's Blocks, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.25.
- Dolls' Beds, \$2.50.
- Blackboards.

CHILDREN'S TOY TEA SETS

- 2-cup Tin Tea Sets, with fruit decoration.
- 2-cup Tin Tea Sets, with figure decoration.
- 3-cup Tin Tea Sets, with fruit decoration.
- 3-cup Tin Tea Sets, with figure decoration.
- 4-cup Tin Tea Sets, with figure decoration.
- 4-cup Tin Tea Sets, with fruit decoration.
- 6-cup Tin Tea Sets, with tray, fruit decoration.

CHINA TEA SETS

- Dinette Sets, at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.25.
- Children's Tea Sets, plain, green or pink, \$2.00, \$2.50.
- Children's Tea Sets, willow pattern, \$2.50.
- Children's Tea Sets, willow pattern, \$3.25.
- Dolls' Heads, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

- Boy Dolls' Heads
- A new line of FANCY DOLLS FOR OUR CHRISTMAS TRADE.
- An early selection is advisable.
- Prices range from 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Extra nice, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$4.75.

A LARGE PLUSH BEAR on wheels, extra strong, \$10.00.

- Jolly Boy.
- A choice selection of the best School Paints—Landseer & Gainsborough. Prices run from 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

PICTURE FRAMES

- A choice selection for Christmas. A few of our sizes and prices:
- Inside measurements, 5 1/2 x 3 1/2, 50c.
- 5 1/2 x 3 1/2, 6 1/2 x 3 1/2, 6 1/2 x 4 1/2, at 75c.
- 2 openings, 3 1/2 x 2 1/2, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2, 4 1/2 x 3.
- Gilt oval opening, 4 1/2 x 3, only \$1.00.
- Aluminum, 5 x 3 1/2, 4 1/2 x 3, only \$1.25, decorated.
- Frames, 9 1/2 x 7 1/2, 9 1/2 x 7 1/2, only \$1.75.
- Frame, 2 openings, \$1.25.
- Frames, 3 openings, \$1.25.
- A choice lot of Plaques, prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

- A choice lot of Tea Pots, plain and decorated.
- Plain Bettys, 75c up.
- Decorated, \$1.00 up to \$3.50.
- Children's Decorated Feeding Plates, prices from \$1.00 up.
- A bargain line of Tea Cups at 25c, decorated.
- A large variety of Cream Jugs.
- Glass and China Water Pitchers.
- Fruit Bowls.
- Berry Bowls.
- Berry Sets, china and glass.
- Jelly Dishes.
- Soup Plates.
- Sauce Dishes, glass and china.
- Mixing Bowls.

MEN'S GOODS

- Collar Boxes.
- Glove Boxes.
- Military Brushes.
- Shaving Mugs.

- Shaving Brushes.
- Pocket Combs.
- Pocket Mirrors.
- Men's Underwear, extra good values, single or per suit.
- Men's Working Shirts, in good variety.
- Men's Working Socks.
- Men's Black Cashmere Socks.
- Men's White Handkerchiefs.
- Men's Working Handkerchiefs.

A CHOICE LINE OF XMAS NECKTIES

- Latest designs and good variety
- Gents' Work Mitts, lined and unlined, all qualities, good selection.
- Men's Overalls, in black, blue and khaki, with and without bibs.
- Jumpers to match.
- Men's Suspenders.
- Inside Wool Mitts.
- Heavy Work Socks.

DRUGS

- Garfield Tea.
- Peroxide, 25c and 50c.
- Listerine, 25c, 50c, \$1.50.
- Florida Water, 50c and \$1.00.
- Witch Hazel, 50c.
- Toilet Water, 50c.
- Shampoo, 50c.
- Bay Rum, 50c.
- Bay Leaf, 75c.
- Turpentine.
- Pain Killer, 50c.
- Aniseed, 50c.
- Rosewater, 25c.
- Glycerine and Rosewater, 50c.
- Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 25c.
- Neatsfoot Oil.
- Castor Oil, 50c.
- Linseed Oil, 50c.
- Eucalyptus Oil, 25c and 50c.
- Holloway Corn Cure.
- H. H. H. Liniment, \$1.00.
- Minard's Liniment, 50c.
- 3 in 1 Oil, 25c.
- Camphor Ice, 25c.
- Gold Paint, 50c.
- Silver Paint, 25c.
- Shoe Polish, tan, black and blood, 25c.
- Colorite, 50c.
- Soap Dyes, 25c.
- Enos Fruit Salt.
- Cuticura Salve.
- Carbolie Salve.

THE BON MARCHE, R. B. ROBERTSON, 3rd Ave. Opp. Daily News Office DAWSON, Y. T.

Grains and Other Crops Are a Success in the Yukon

(By James Farr, Manager of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm Station for Yukon.)

The work carried on by direction of the Dominion government at its Yukon experimental station at Swede Creek, five miles south of Dawson, dependable for this country. It has ripened well for six years in succession in this place.

The barley tried has proved that the "Success," which is a beardless, and the "Manchurian," a bearded variety, gave the best results.

Oats, both the "Victory" and the

gave a good yield. The ground also was seeded with red clover, which was to be plowed under the third year, but as the red clover did not withstand the winter, this system will have to be altered.

A plot seeded with alfalfa the spring of 1919 withstood the last winter well.

A system of rotation is to be followed at this station after the third year, beginning with 1921. The farmers can receive samples of seed from the central experimental farm at

with humus, an application of barnyard manure and plowing under of green manure, one can get in Yukon Territory, after using the humus, a good crop of nearly any kind of clover the same year as seeded. The same applies to timothy.

The main object with all hay crops in the Yukon is to seed early, so as to have it cut and cured before the foggy, damp weather comes, after the fifteenth or twentieth of August.

As a matter of fact, all crops must

The opinion has been held by some that the Yukon benches or hillsides are worthless for farming. It now is proved that better crops can be grown on the hillsides than elsewhere. Along the Yukon vast areas of this land are to be had. The yield is not as large on the benches as on the lower lands, but the quality is much superior.

YUKON'S GLORIOUS SUMMER; LAND OF MIDNIGHT SUN

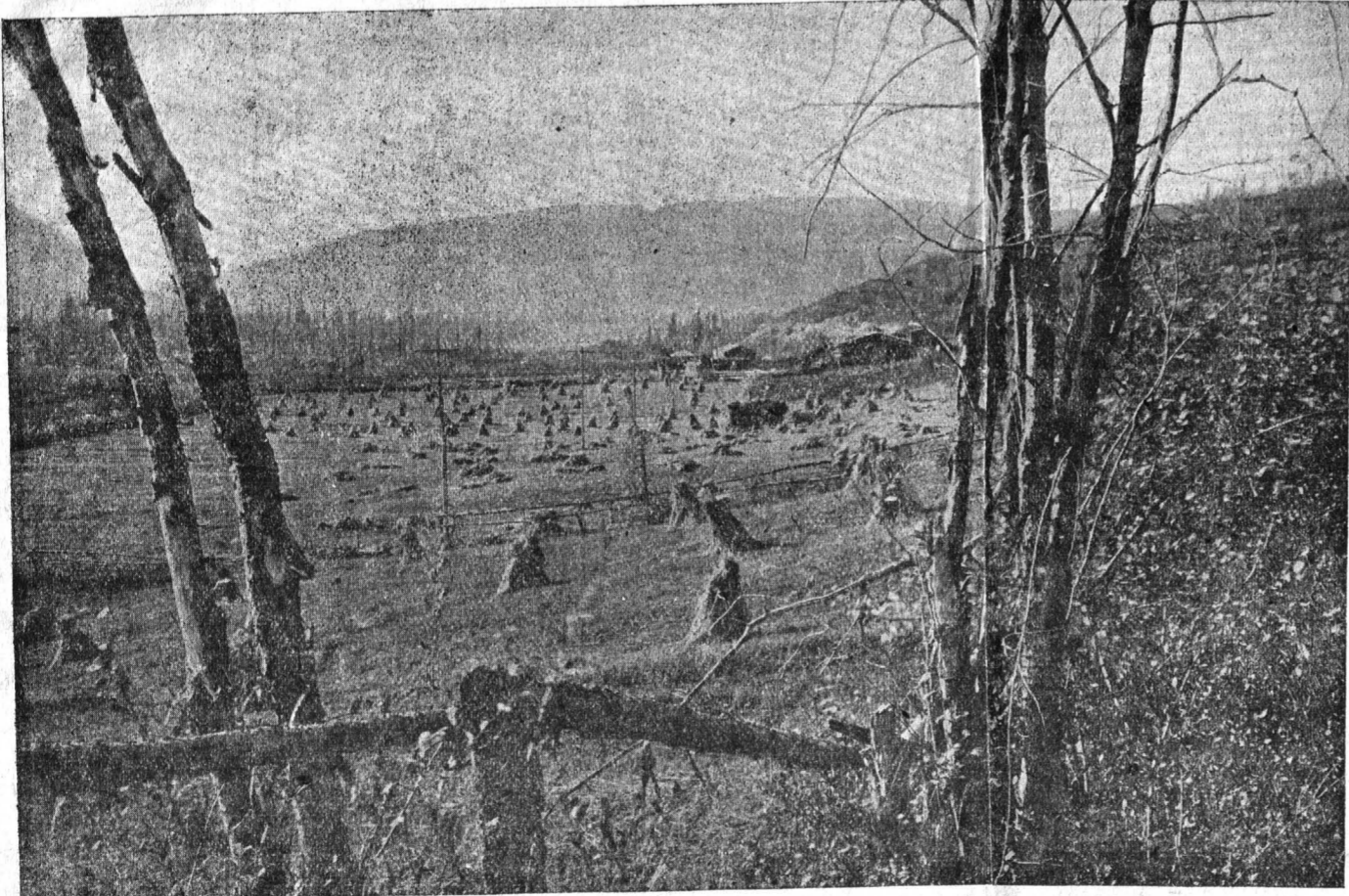
The Yukon summer should be described only in superlatives. The long glorious days, never oppressively hot, and the always cool nights are delightful. Nature overflows with vitality and responds in rich and rapid growth to the incessant sunshine. Vegetation dashes to maturity. The flowers have no time for slumber and vegetables shoot forth with a rapidity that is truly amazing.

When a fellow has money to burn the poker player is always ready to supply the chips to start it.

"the Past transforms itself into the Present and Yesterday becomes Today" without a moment's interval of darkness, as though gloomy night had been banished from the earth by thaumaturgic art, and the world become a garden of enchantment, a never-failing source of delight—though the stranger finds it difficult to tell when yesterday ended and today began.

IDEAL YUKON CLIMATE

The climatic conditions here during the spring, summer and fall are ideal for perfect health. We have the maximum of sunshine with the minimum of variations in temperature. There are practically three months of continuous sunshine, very equable temperature throughout the season, and very little moisture in the atmosphere.



Grain Field, in Vicinity of Dawson

on the banks of the Yukon, has consisted chiefly of soil improvement and tests of a variety of grains, grasses and clover. The wheat grown has been the "Marquis Huron" and the "Prelude." The first two mentioned gave the larger yield, but as the "Prelude" is about ten days earlier in maturing, it is the most

"Banner," mature and give a large yield.

In respect to peas, the "Arthur Field" variety does well on the experimental farm here.

The soil improvement has consisted of plowing down rye and buckwheat, mixed, and being seeded the following year to oats and peas, which

Ottawa by making 'appion in proper season. There is to be had for the asking bulletin nearly all subjects relating to farming.

A record also is taken of the weather, hours of sunshine and snowfall, and a copy set to the central station monthly.

On land which has been up

be seeded early in order to obtain the best results.

I have found that the throwing of ashes or fine soil over the snow in spring hastens the snow to disappear, or going over the surface with a spiked-tooth harrow answers the same purpose. By following this method several days can be gained.

Here's to You! The MAYO SILVER

A New Born Child of the Golden Klondike

"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.

Mail orders from the SILVER CAMP and other GOLD CREEKS are solicited and attended to promptly. HOUSE OF CURIOS AND NOVELTIES, GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The Japanese Bazaar

S. KAWAKAMI, Proprietor

P. O. Box 587.

Dawson, Yukon Terr.

J. E. PICKERING

JAMES GREENFIELD

GREENFIELD & PICKERING

GENERAL TEAMING AND FREIGHTING

Contractors for Hauling Freight in Any and All Quantities. Handling of Ore From Mines a Specialty. Now Hauling the Large Shipments of the Keno Hill, Ltd., From Keno Hill to Mayo Landing

SIXTY HEAD OF HORSES
and Extensive Sleigh, Wagon, Motor and Other Equipment
Make No Contracts Before Getting Our Figures

OFFICES AT MAYO AND DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY

Always a Market for Gold
Gold mining has many advantages. Gold is always marketable. The tighter money becomes in Wall Street or Lombard Street, the more desired everywhere is the virgin gold. Yukon's premier product never wants for a purchaser. Wheat and other crops may find no buyers, but the gold producer never faces a market

so glutted that he cannot get what ever he desires in exchange for his commodity. Hence the tendency to invest in mines or prospect new gold regions when real estate, land and industrial booms collapse.
No matter how tight a woman's shoes are she never likes to acknowledge the corn.

◆◆◆◆◆
WIDE VEIN STRUCK ON BOX CAR GROUP
◆◆◆◆◆
One of the most persistent of old Klondike's prospectors is Robert W. Brazil, who owns and has opened the Box Car group of mineral claims, situated on the divide between the headquarters of Bonanza and Gold Bottom Creeks. In reviewing the work he has done on his property, Mr. Brazil says:

"The Box Car group comprises six claims, which were staked in 1909. I acquired the property later, and since getting it have put down a shaft to the depth of 50 feet from the surface, and got a vein four feet in width, on which I am now sinking. I have ore that runs about \$170 to the ton, including 10 per cent. copper and 35 per cent. lead, \$35 in silver and \$5 in gold. I also have traces of platinum. I traced the outcrop on the surface 2,000 feet. In sinking I started to one side of the vein and ran an incline 35 feet and then struck the vein. I had a true lead from that point down, and have taken out tons of ore, which are now on the dump. It is the starting of a good mine, and Yukon will see this fully demonstrated. In sinking the 16 feet on the lead, I did the work alone, and it certainly was no easy task getting up and down that shaft and do my own hoisting as well as digging. In sinking I first ran six or eight feet on the incline before finding float, and later got a stringer which developed into a lead."

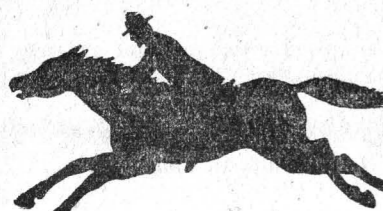
A previous shaft was sunk on the same claim, 35 feet from the Brazil shaft, and to a depth of 65 feet, some years ago.
The report of T. A. MacLean, M.E., to the mines branch of the Dominion government, made in 1914, referred to the work on the Box Car group, and said, in part:
"The Box Car group property is situated on the divide between Bonanza and Soda Creeks, the latter a tributary of Gold Bottom, and it adjoins the Box Car station on the Klondike railway.
"The country consists of Klondike schist, chiefly sericite, of a grey to greenish color, and having pearly lustre on cleavage faces. Quartz

occurs in the form of veins, lenses, bunches, and stringers.
"The strike of the veins over the greater part of this whole area is prevailing northwesterly, but exceptions were noted, and on the Key-note claim, a heavy ledge of quartz, which strikes about N. 30° E. is exposed.
"One apparently well defined vein, which outcrops at intervals along the summit of the divide for several thousand feet, in a direction N. 22° W., was noted. This, where exposed, carried a width of two feet, and near the surface at any rate, dipped about 60° west, and cut the schists which, here, have a flat dip to the east.
"A couple of outcroppings of this vein, near the Box Car station. These have resisted the action of eroding elements to a greater extent than the schists and stand out between 4 and 5 feet in height, exhibiting a clean, hard, quartz vein, carrying a width of 2 feet. It is characterized by absence of any minerals.
"The quartz is generally milk-white and opaque, but, in places, shows a dusty to brown color, due to the various oxides of iron.
In places, oxidized zones of mineralized country occur, and the minerals found are iron oxides, pyrites, galena, malachite, and azurite; more rarely, colors of gold, and in the assays, some good values in silver may be noted.
"The dump from a 65-foot shaft, now mostly filled with water, comprises schist and other oxidized material, the whole exhibiting green and blue stains, due to copper carbonates, also brown oxidized and decomposed iron ore, probably hematite, siderite, etc. The portion of trench, adjoining the shaft, for a length of 8 feet exhibits similar conditions, while the remaining 17 feet comprises a number of small quartz lenses, intruded throughout the ordinary country.
"The quartz here is brownish and ochreous in color, having what is known as a 'kindly' appearance; it contains bunches of galena. The proportion of quartz to schist is not great, however, and the occurrence may be characterized as a mineralized zone, whose boundaries are not very well defined, but depend upon

assays to determine where pay ore exists."
TOURIST'S SONG OF FAREWELL TO DAWSON
(To the tune of "Maid of Athens.")
Little Dawson, now we part,
Give, oh give us back our heart,
Or, if all thou canst not spare,
Give us half, we shall not care.
Hear our cry since we have left,
"Dawson, Dawson, we're bereft!"
Chorus:
Hear our cry since we have left,
"Dawson, Dawson, we're bereft!"
From the orchids on thy shores,
And the postals in thy stores,
From the dance till one o'clock,
And the parting at the dock,
This our cry since we have left,
"Dawson, Dawson, we're bereft!"
Chorus:
This our cry since we have left,
"Dawson, Dawson, we're bereft!"
Up the Yukon slowly moving,
Tender thoughts are surely proving,
That long distance can only bind,
Closer yet, the human mind.
So we cry since we have left,
"Dawson, Dawson, we're bereft!"
Chorus:
So we cry since we have left,
"Dawson, Dawson, we're bereft!"
—Ella Reid Harrison, of San Francisco, tourist visitor to Dawson.

◆◆◆◆◆
EXPERT ON CHARACTER OF KENO HILL
◆◆◆◆◆
A well known mining expert who visited Keno Hill gave the following description of the hill:
"The Keno Hill mineral veins are mostly in quartzite, diorite and schist formations, with the greater part in the quartzite and the diorite. The schist is a more plastic rock, and does not hold the fractures so well and flowed together under pressure.
"The vein formations in mineral belts generally are in districts where there has been considerable movement of the earth's crust, with consequent fracture of the strata. In most cases the earth is mantled by

stratified rocks, consisting of schists, quartzites and the like, and was heaved up and injected full of dykes and laccoliths of molten diorite.
"Underlying the district is a vast mass of diorite, grading into granites in places. The vapors and heated waters from this mass of eruptive rock have penetrated the long zones of fracture and deposited this dissolved metallic content in suitable cooler portions of the rocks forming the deposits of the district.
"The district, so far as we know, is about 30 miles long, and 15 miles wide.
"The southwest is possibly more or less like this all along the Rockies in this territory. The same characteristics seem to exist. These rocks are not unique in the Mayo district. It is notable that arsenic, antimony, lead and other minerals are freely distributed. The arsenic minerals are very characteristic, and probably are due to the great pressure of arsenic in the eruptive rocks and the high arsenic content of this eruptive mass."
◆◆◆◆◆
TOURISTS' LETTERS TO NEWS ON YUKON
◆◆◆◆◆
Dawson News: We can find no words to describe the wonderful beauty of this trip to the midnight sun. It is one glorious view from beginning to end.
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Franks,
8 N. Forge St., Akron, Ohio.
His Best Vacation
My trip to Yukon and Alaska to see the midnight sun was one of the surprises of my life, as I had an idea that everything would be crude and uncomfortable. But instead I met the most courteous people everywhere, on railroad, steamer and in your various towns and all accommodations were good. It is the most delightful summer vacation I have ever spent. The scenery and natural beauty were simply grand, and I surely will recommend the trip to all my friends, hoping they may see your wonderful Yukon and Alaska.
George R. Stewart,
Union League Club, San Francisco.
Some of the things you hear on gramophones are not selections. They were forced on the purchaser.

J. W. KAVETZKI
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY

HARNESS
IMPORTER OF MEXICAN SADDLES, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, HORSE CLOTHING WHIPS, BUGGY APRONS, KNEE RUGS, ETC.
Harness, Boot and Shoe Repairing
Third Ave., Between Princess and Harper, Dawson, Y. T.

London Cigar Store
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff Cigarettes
MRS. EMILY ANDERSON, Proprietor
DAWSON, Y. T.

Dawson Daily News

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YUKON'S SILVER DAWN

With the advent of the now dawning silver era a new light comes into the life of Yukon.

A quarter century ago the Klondike strike startled the world. Gold was the prize, and that gold has since enriched the world \$200,000,000.

From all indications, the silver finds of the Mayo area alone are sufficient to afford another gift to the world from Yukon of \$200,000,000 or more the next quarter century. If the extensive prospects of the many galena hills of the area prove the payers it seems they will, the silver tribute of Yukon to the world may exceed that of the gold many times.

Through the efforts of those devoted prospectors and their stout-hearted backers who are putting their faith in Mayo silver, the birth of a new Yukon is being heralded.

The federal government, the territorial government and all others concerned should do everything possible to hasten the development of the Mayo silver, and of the silver of the other sections of Yukon.

The Mayo area in particular deserves—on the basis of its present wonderful showing—full support from every quarter.

OPPORTUNITY IN YUKON

The hour of opportunity has arrived in Yukon. Long did the Yukon brood in silence, until adventurous argonauts came and claimed her golden treasure, and sent it broadcast to enrich the world.

Now the silent and mysterious Northland again breaks the spell, and claims attention with a new treasure—this time expressed in silver.

The silver ore of Yukon extends many miles in extent, and the claims staked in the known silver area form but the merest fraction of the attractive ground in that region.

Thousands of prospectors can find opportunity in the belt now defined as favorable to the deposition of silver ores. A larger field, which may prove in time as favorable, also invites the prospector.

Brain, brawn and capital are needed in opening of Yukon, and will receive a warm welcome and will find here a world of opportunity.

CONCENTRATES

Yukon's white hope—Mayo silver.

Mayo's many high grade silver properties are the prizes of today. Her numerous vast bodies of lower grade ores will bring the large concentration works, the smelters and the railways.

A dollar of silver chips played on Mayo mines today may return a million tomorrow.

Diamond drills are needed for the many Mayo silver properties. They will be there before long.

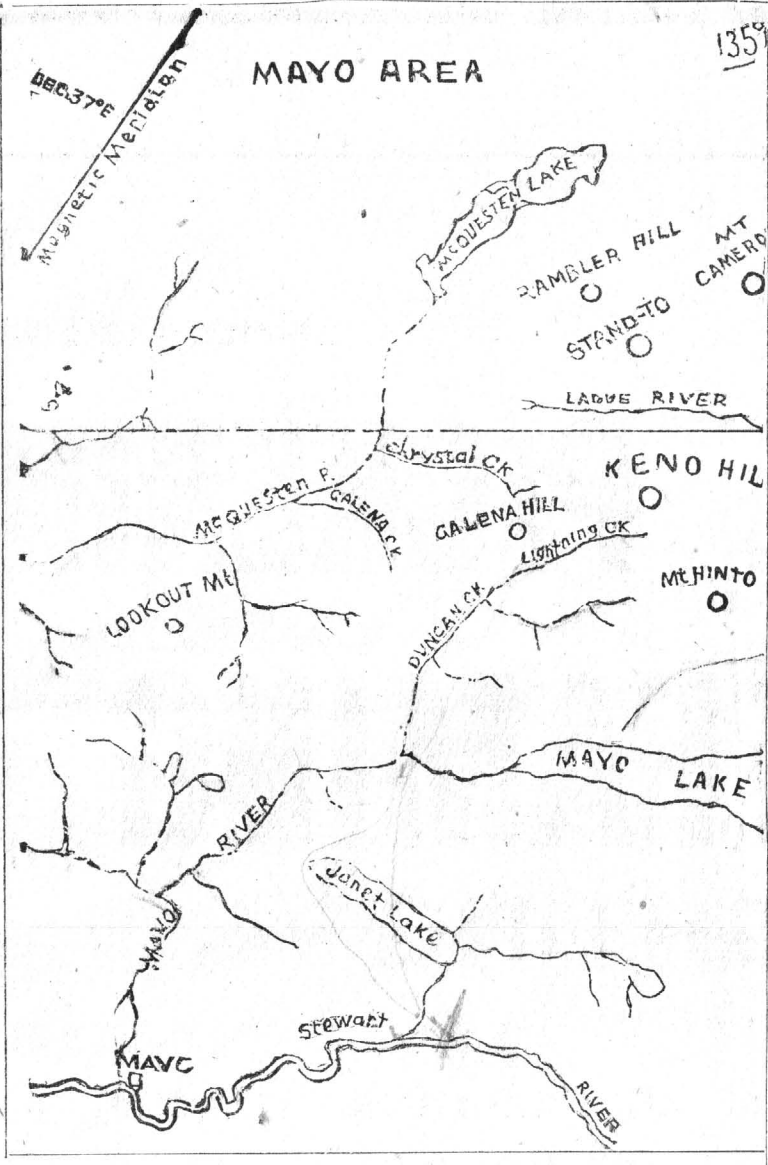
No country ever developed such extensive mineralization as Mayo without creating a large influx of miners. They are coming. Mayo will thrive like a beehive.

Keno Hill is the lode star of the Mayo camp today. Its wonders may be eclipsed by others not yet above the horizon.

Increased and more steady river service is needed on the Mayo run. Many are reported planning to put boats on the river next season. Organizers are busy with their pencils and plans.

Mayo needs and no doubt will get a mining recorder, an assay office, a radio or telephone, and aerial or other quick mail service.

Three thousand tons of silver ore from Keno is but a starter—but, as mining camps go, a mighty big one. 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.



MAP OF MAYO AREA

Showing Mayo City, on Stewart River; Keno Hill, Lookout Mountain, Stand-to Mountain, Mt. Rambler, Mt. Cameron, Mt. Hinton, Galena Hill and Other Silver Centers.

KLONDIKE HAS GIVEN THE WORLD \$200,000,000 IN GOLD

- ◆ Dawson district still forms the banner placer camp of all Yukon and Alaska—Half million dollars ahead of any other one locality
- ◆ this year in yield—Dredges, hydraulic and individuals contribute toward the wealth—Output continues large despite high cost of living and stress of gold under conditions created by the war.

The famous old Klondike gold camp continues to yield the virgin metal in a volume that will surprise many of the outer world who have thought that the last days of this camp have been chronicled.

Despite the stress of war and the high costs of material and of living during that period and since the war, Klondike gold mining continues on a large scale. More than a million and a quarter in gold has been produced in the Yukon this season, and the bulk of that and, in fact, nearly all, is from creeks close to Dawson.

The Klondike has many fine large creeks which are virgin and which will be made productive for the first time under the new cold water thawing process, which reduces thawing costs by fully one-half. One company now in the field has more than 100 miles of dredgeable ground to work, with a prospective life of twenty years or more. Many rich hydraulics will engage the attention of various companies and individuals of the district for years to come.

The following is a summary of the gold yield and shipments of gold from the Yukon Territory, known to some as the Canadian Yukon, during the period since gold was discovered in the country, showing the grand total, in round numbers is fully \$200,000,000:

Yukon's Shipments of Virgin Gold

1885-1886	\$ 100,000
1887	70,000
1888	40,000
1889	715,000
1890	175,000
1891	40,000
1892	87,500
1893	176,000
1894	125,000
1895	250,000
1896	300,000
1897	2,500,000
1898	10,000,000
1899	16,000,000
1900	22,275,000
1901	18,000,000
1902	14,500,000
1903	12,250,000
1904	9,413,074
1905	7,162,438
1906	5,258,874
1907	2,896,174
1908	3,282,684
1909	3,960,000
1910	4,550,000
1911	4,634,000
1912	5,018,411
1913	5,301,497
1914	4,649,634
(Under war stress.)	
1915	4,376,393
1916	4,042,191

1917	3,266,018
1918	1,935,820
1919	1,660,048
1920	1,225,458
Supplementary	26,353,767
Total	\$200,000,000

By supplementary in the foregoing is meant the gold from the Fortymile, Eagle and other nearby camps on the American side tributary to Dawson which have shipped virtually all their gold through Dawson, and gold from the Klondike in early days which is generally acknowledged to have escaped duty before an efficient royalty collection system was established.

Dawson Banner Camp
The old Dawson district still leads all interior Yukon gold camps of Alaska and Yukon in annual output. Latest figures available on the yield of the Alaska camps for the season of 1920 showed the best of them fully half a million behind the Yukon, and practically all the yield under head of Yukon is from the creeks near to and tributary to Dawson. The figures for the various camps of the Yukon valley, both in Alaska and Yukon, for 1920 are as follows:

Dawson	\$1,225,000
Fairbanks	750,000
Tolovana	750,000
Iditarod	500,000
Tacotna and Ophir	500,000
Hot Springs	100,000
Ruby	100,000
Koyukuk	75,000
Circle	70,000
Marshall	50,000
Fortymile	50,000
Rampart	20,000
Chandler	20,000

NEW HIGHT CREEK DREDGE PROVES SUCCESS

One of the newest and most successful dredging ventures in the Yukon is that of the Titus Dredging Company, operating on Hight Creek, about 20 miles from Mayo Landing, in the upper Stewart country. The dredge is of the Risdom type, and was built in Scotland. It has seven and a half cubic foot buckets, and a capacity of 2,000 cubic yards daily. The dredge started operations during the summer of 1920 under direction of L. H. Titus, the manager, who is one of the most experienced dredge men in Yukon. The company comprises Mr. Titus and M. H. Jones, of Dawson, and Archie McVicar, of Seattle, former prominent Bonanza Creek operator. The company has several miles of ground on Hight Creek, most of which is thawed. During the recent season the dredge worked splendidly and handled with remarkable success the boulders which are somewhat common on the creek and which some feared would prevent dredging operations there. The dredge made such satisfactory cleanups that the owners are greatly pleased, and feel assured they will be able to work the creek to advantage, and keep alive in their opera-

GORDON'S LANDING

On the Stewart River, twenty-four miles above Mayo and twelve miles below Fraser Falls, is the natural gateway to the silver fields of the Stewart River District, and will be the coming town of the North.

Situated on sloping banks of the Stewart facing south, it possesses natural drainage and is in a locality liberally timbered.

It is thirteen miles nearer to Keno Hill and the other known mining properties than any other townsite on the river. It will be the power site of the Janet Lake Power Company, Ltd. and the logical headquarters for mining Companies, banks, and business houses.

Lots in THE GORDON'S LANDING TOWNSITE will be placed on sale in 1921

The Gordon's Landing Townsite Co. Dawson, Y. T.

tions one of the steady pay roll industries of the Yukon for several years.

GALENA PROPERTIES OF TWELVEMILE DISTRICT

A silver-lead property which is among the best known in Yukon, and one which has attracted much attention for years, is that of the Twelvemile district. It is situated more properly on Spotted Fawn Gulch, a tributary of the Little Twelvemile, and is 38 miles from the banks of the Yukon and 52 miles northeasterly from Dawson, and lies in a spur of the Ogilvie range of the Rocky Mountains. The property can be made easily accessible by wagon road from the Yukon. Something like 40 claims have been staked in the locality, and a number of new mineral outcrops of high promise have been discovered there the last few months, in addition to the original claims of the district, known as the Spotted Fawn Group.

The Spotted Fawn Group is in the center of Spotted Fawn Gulch, through which runs a fine large stream of 1,000 miners' inches, with a waterfall of 75 feet on the property, affording extensive natural power. In the Little Twelvemile at junction of the group is 3,000 miners' inches of water. The gorge exposes extensive mineral leads.

The ore on these properties is a galena, carrying silver and lead. The general formation of the valley is granite. The surface croppings of this galena are traced on the Spotted Fawn in different veins and are found along a line running northeast and southwest for fully 1,500 feet.

Sixteen different veins are exposed across the surface of 100 feet on the Ophir claim, which lies in the center of the group. One of these veins is fully four feet wide, while 28 inches of that four feet carries pure silver and lead, and crosses the creek bottom in the solid rock formation and continues visible up the hillside on a perpendicular to a height of six feet. Beyond it is covered with a slide. From 15 to 20 feet farther up it again is found exposed, thus showing a large quantity of ore right in sight, suitable for smelting. Ten tons of this ore have been sacked and is ready for shipping. The dip of the vein is 75 to 80 degrees and towards the northwest. Assay values of the ore from the Spotted Fawn group run 20 ounces to 128 ounces in silver and 30 to 80 per cent lead. No zinc appears in the ores on these properties. The galena is a crystalline cubicle formation. It is understood New York people are interested in the group, and may arrange this winter for its development.

HOW KENO HILL LOOKS

The hill has a gentle slope from the south. The north side breaks abruptly into several gulches, 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep, with sheer rocky face. Heavy broken stones cover much of the hill, while some has a light overburden of moss. On the north side flows the Ladue River, and on the west the McQuesten River, while to the east is Lightning Creek, and on the south Crystal Creek, winding around the base of the hill. Running directly south from Keno is famous old Duncan Creek, leading 40 miles to Mayo City. Along the northern slope of the hill the broken rock, mostly greenstone, diorite and quartzite, lies in tumbled masses, as difficult to scale as the steps of the Pyramids. Much of this broken rock covers the plateau on top of Keno, and the southerly slope is largely covered with moss and soft decomposed rock. The moss is wet much of the open season, necessitating the wearing of rubber shoes or sheepskins.

Rheumatic Pains

Quickly Eased By Penetrating Hamlin's Wizard Oil

A safe and effective preparation to relieve the pains of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back and Lumbago is Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It penetrates quickly, drives out the soreness, and limbers up the stiff aching joints and muscles.

Wizard Oil is a good dependable preparation to have in the medicine chest for first aid when the doctor may be far away. You will find almost daily uses for it in cases of sudden mishaps or accidents such as sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, bites and stings. Just as reliable, too, for earache, toothache and croup. Always keep it in the house.

Generous size bottle 35c. If you are troubled with constipation or sick headache try Hamlin's Wizard Liver Whips. Just pleasant little pink pills at druggists for 50c.

PIONEER WOMAN OF MAYO

One of the first white women ever in Mayo camp was Mrs. Betsy Cunningham, now of Dawson. She walked over the trail to Mayo 18 years ago, with her husband. She was the first child born in the Mayo country, and years ago was on Keno Hill and Duncan Creek, long before silver attracted attention to the region.

Somehow or other a woman loves another woman who happens to hate the same woman she hates.



Winter Schedule

S.S.

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Dec. 1, 15, 29

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EAST DAWSON

ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF THE YUKON

Overlooking the Beautiful Klondike River and the Famous Bonanza Valley, the Yukon River Being In Plain View

One of the Finest and Most Up-to-Date Farm Buildings In the North, With Steam Heat In Residence, Hothouse and Poultry House

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS

in Season

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WHEN IN TOWN FROM MAYO STOP AT THE
**Famous Old
 YUKON HOTEL**

The Pioneer Hotel of Dawson

Accommodations for Fifty Guests
 Quarters for Dog Teams—Free Storage for Baggage
 Electric Lights and All Other Comforts

All Spring Beds. Charges 50c Up.

Home of the Sourdough and the Miner
 Let All Join Hands and Revive Old Friendships

MISS E. L. WILSON, Prop. First Ave., near Church St., Dawson

*Cold Water Thawing
 Is a Boon to Miners*

◆ Cost of thawing frozen gravels ◆
 ◆ reduced one-half — Process is ◆
 ◆ simple — Ordinary gas pipes ◆
 ◆ twisted into ground transmit ◆
 ◆ into frozen gravels the cold ◆
 ◆ water, which gives up many ◆
 ◆ units of heat in exchange for ◆
 ◆ frost, and then returns to the ◆
 ◆ surface—Great expense for wood ◆
 ◆ eliminated and vast areas of ◆
 ◆ low grade gravels throughout ◆
 ◆ Northland brought into profit- ◆
 ◆ able reach for dredge operations ◆
 ◆ —Most remarkable discovery in ◆
 ◆ history of northern mining now ◆
 ◆ pronounced decided success. ◆

What has been pronounced by practical operating dredge companies throughout Yukon and Alaska the greatest discovery in the gold mining world since the Arctic was saved by gold seekers is the new process of thawing the frozen gravels of the realm by cold water. This process has been known only since 1915, but in that time has been tested by practical engineers and miners in connection with large dredge operations at Nome, Fairbanks, Iditarod and Dawson and reports from each and every camp states the process is an unqualified success.

Cold water thawing is given the credit in authenticated reports from the various companies in the several

camps mentioned as having reduced the cost of thawing ground fully 50 per cent, on the average, and in some instances to even a greater extent.

Prior to the discovery of the cold water thawing process, most of the frozen gravels rich enough to dredge were thawed by steam heat, generated with large boilers and injected into the ground through long steel points, connected with the boilers by ramifying pipes and connected with the points by rubber hose.

The average cost of thawing ground in the Klondike camp with steam, as experienced by the large companies, it is reliably stated, was 15 to 18 cents a cubic yard. The cold water thawing process has cut the costs in twain, meaning the approximate cost under the new process is seven to nine cents. Most ground in thawed areas in California and elsewhere which has been dredged ran no more than seven to nine cents a yard, while in the Yukon and Alaskan fields frozen ground running much higher than that per cubic yard was not deemed a safe venture for dredging, because of the great expense of thawing. Now that the new thawing process has been proved a success, hundreds of miles of low grade frozen gravels throughout the Yukon valley and elsewhere in the Arctic and sub-Arctic becomes

desirable for dredge enterprises. The process will be a boon to dredging in Siberia and other northern latitudes as well as in the northern portions of this continent, and will mean the recovery of untold millions of placer gold which hitherto was beyond profitable range of recovery.

The Yukon Gold Company experimented extensively with cold water thawing on Hunker Creek, near Dawson, and again on its property on Gold Run Creek, 50 miles from Dawson, and dredged ground on both those creeks this summer, 1920, with much success which had been thawed by the new process. The North West Corporation had similar experience in cold water thawing tests during 1920 on both upper and lower Dominion Creek properties. Both companies dredged out ground this season which had been thawed by the process, and found that in certain respects the thawing was much more satisfactory than by the steam process. Both companies are preparing to carry on the cold water thawing in front of their Gold Run and Dominion dredges extensively next season. The Yukon Gold is hauling no wood this winter for use on Gold Run next season, but depending on using a comparatively small portion of wood it already has there for sweating out some frost which is expected to freeze back on the surface for a few feet during the winter, and on doing the rest of its thawing with cold water. George T. Coffey, resident manager of the Yukon Gold, says there is no question of the success of the cold water thawing, and F. P. Burrall, manager of the North West Corporation and the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, says the same. They and other competent mining engineers agree that had the process been discovered in the early stages of dredging in Klondike that millions of dollars which have gone into wood for thawing processes would have been saved. The fact the ground stood the cost of operation under the costly wood thawing process attests its unusual richness and the lavish manner in which nature has strewn its bounty of golden grain throughout the gravels of the Northland.

The method of thawing with cold water is simple. Water is forced into the ground through ordinary

gas pipes, extending to or near the bedrock, averaging on most dredging ground from ten to forty feet in depth. The pipes are twisted into the ground with the aid of the water, which percolates ahead of the pipe, and it is a matter of but a few hours' attention until the pipe can be put down to the deepest bedrock where the thawing is practiced. A man with a wrench usually attends the pipe, and twists it a little now and then as the water finds its way through the pipe.

The pressure on the water passing through the pipe is applied either by pumping with centrifugal pumps, which take the water from the creeks, or by hydraulic pressure from ditches along the hillside. The gas pipe used is three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter, and the pressure applied usually 35 to 40 pounds to the square inch, while the best results are found, it is understood, by putting the water through the pipes at a rate of about five gallons a minute.

The pipes, or points, as they are called, are inserted in the ground eight feet apart in each direction, thus giving a thawing radius of four feet to the pipe. Thus each point thaws an area in a circle. This leaves a center between every four circles which is not reached within the four-foot radius, and to overcome this difficulty a fifth point is inserted in that center, but it is necessary to put the fifth point down only a portion of the way to bedrock. This breaks down what otherwise constitutes a pinnacle of frozen material in the thawed area.

The water which is injected into the ground through the pipes, wells up beside the pipe, and flows out over the surface of its own accord, much reduced in temperature by virtue of having absorbed the frost beneath.

Usually the water goes into the ground at something near 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and returns at approximately 40, thus extracting something like 10 to 20 units of heat from the water. It is found if the water is left in the ground until reduced below 40 degrees that it does not absorb frost so rapidly, and that there is greater economy in forcing the water sufficient to bring it out of the ground at about 40 degrees. Pipes once inserted are left in the ground usually about eight days, to insure thorough thawing results.

Those working with the process say that the cold water is found to travel along the frost line of the gravel and to percolate much more thoroughly and evidently rapidly than does steam, thus thawing a larger area on bedrock and making it possible for dredges to clean bedrock without encountering frozen rinacles or spots left by steam thawing.

Ground thawed by this process, it is said, can be thawed far enough ahead of dredges each season to ensure a large area for early starting the following spring by doing a little sweating or surface thawing by the steam process.

The cold water thawing process was discovered at Nome by John H. Miles, a mining engineer of Trinity, California, who went to Nome in 1917, to experiment in thawing frozen gravels on behalf of the Alaska Mines Corporation of New York. He first tried saturated steam thawing, and, finding it a failure, turned his attention to the cold water idea, which he based on the theory that the so-called cold water contained many heat units, and he turned the trick which means millions to Klondike and likewise to many another camp.

**PRINCIPAL
 Bowling
 Alleys**

King Street, Adjacent to Principal Hotel, Dawson, Y. T.

T. G. C. ROBINSON, Prop.

Bowling is not merely a sport, but a most beneficial exercise as well.

A wholesome, clean pastime for both sexes that brings into play every muscle in the body.

YOU CAN'T GET APPENDICITIS IF YOU BOWL REGULARLY

"One hour at bowling the easy plan
 To make the world a healthy man."

The Principal Alleys Are Completely Equipped and Are Kept in Perfect Condition

Open Every Afternoon and Evening
 Ladies Always Welcome

S. W. EBBERT

GOLD BOTTOM, Y. T.

General

Merchandise

—and—

MINERS' SUPPLIES

HUNKER P. O. IN STORE

Also Conducting

GOLD BOTTOM HOTEL

NOTICE

Dawson, Y. T., November 29, 1920.

I am leaving Dawson for the Outside for the winter and intend to be back about April the first.

A. J. GILLIS

CHARLES T. STONE

Freighter and Teamster

Hauls Ore and Mining Supplies and Freight of All Kinds
 Big contracts a specialty—Have handled some of the largest contracts in Yukon in hauling wood and mining equipment—In the field for Mayo, Fortymile and any other Yukon business—Get my figures.

Chas. T. Stone Third Ave., Dawson

VANCOUVER. — Approximately 900,000,000 feet of timber will be made accessible for commercial use by the construction of an eight-mile logging railway in Maple Ridge municipality, the contract for which was let to the Northern Construction Company, of Vancouver, yesterday.

The work is to be completed by next spring. Much of the preliminary surveying has been done.

BIG DEVELOPMENT WORK UNDER WAY ON 40-MILE

One of the most promising new placer mining enterprises of the Yukon is that of the Fortymile Power & Dredging Company, which entered the field some two years ago. It has acquired extensive hydraulic and dredge rights, and has been spending large sums developing the properties during the last two seasons. The ground includes many miles of dredging property on the Fortymile and tributaries, and also extensive hydraulic properties. Much of the property is in the vicinity of Dennison Fork and Chieken Creek, and some farther down. The company is understood to have acquired the large dredges of the Lindeberg

**BEAR CREEK
 Roadhouse**

Eight Miles From Dawson

One of the Finest Roadhouses in Yukon—Eighteen Beds
 Every Comfort for Traveling Public—Electric Lights

BILLIARDS, SOFT DRINKS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS

Stable Accommodations for Twenty Horses

EUGENE FOURNIER, Prop. Bear Creek, Y. T.

interests in the Fortymile. Walter G. Clark, well known mining engineer of New York; Mr. Williams, a prominent New York banker, and Harry Garner, secretary-treasurer of the company, were in the district during the last season, and Mr. Garner is wintering in the Yukon. The late Chester A. Thomas, former resident manager at Dawson for the Yukon Gold, was in the Fortymile for the new company when taken down with his final illness. The company has extensive plans which, if carried out, may make it one of the largest operating concerns of the Yukon. It is understood that Messrs. Yateman and Webb, prominent in the mining world, are on the directorate of the company.

Midnight Sunners' Mecca and Home of the Gold and Silver Miner
Dawson's Famous Hostelery, the

ROCHESTER HOTEL

Place of the summer sojourn of tourists from all over the world and popular stopping place of miners from all camps of the Golden North—Headquarters for American army officers and soldiers passing through Yukon to and from Alaska posts.

Every attention given strangers, not only as to their comfort in the house but also in seeing that they are personally conducted to the chief places of interest in the great Klondike goldfields—Largest and finest automobiles in the North conducted under the hotel management convey guests to the principal gold mining creeks, where they can view the gold being extracted from the ground and see the wonderful cleanups.

One of the largest and most complete hotels in the North—Over forty first-class rooms—All modern conveniences—Fine lobby, steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold running water, flush toilets, and fine baths—If service not satisfactory, all charges refunded.

The proprietor has been 23 years in Dawson and takes a pride in giving all information about the country possible to guests and those inquiring by mail—All letters of inquiry promptly answered and all available data sent without charge—Now ready for tourist reservations. Many letters of recommendation from tourists on file.

Alexander W. Schulz, Manager of the American Express Company's large tourist and travel department, which sent thousands to Yukon and Alaska last summer, wrote the proprietor of the Rochester Hotel as follows:

No. 65 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18, 1920.—To Mr. Andy Rystogi, Proprietor Rochester Hotel, Dawson, Y. T.: Please accept my personal thanks for your kind efforts in behalf of our parties that visited Dawson this summer. You may rest assured that we were entirely satisfied with all arrangements that were made through you, and everyone of the people we conducted had a most delightful time while in Dawson, due mostly to your good care.—Alexander W. Schulz. American Express Travel Dept.

ANDY RYSTOGI, Prop. Second Av. and King St., Dawson, Y. T.

in winter and brown in summer. And, last but not least, among Yukon resources, is her farming, or, perhaps, more strictly speaking, her gardening. On account of the long days during which the sun shines nearly twenty-four hours, the growth of vegetation is rapid. Persons new to the Yukon would be surprised to see the vegetables, grains and flowers which are grown successfully and also almost without much trouble.

Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, cauliflower, parsnips, carrots, beets and celery are grown, while hay, oats and grains are grown for feed. A great deal of native hay also is harvested each year and it sometimes attains the height of from five to seven feet.

Tomatoes and cucumbers are grown in large quantities in the Dawson greenhouses. Large bunches of flowers are seen in every garden and front yard.

In connection with farming, the raising of livestock is carried on, in what might be called an extensive scale for the population. A great deal of pork and beef is killed in the slaughterhouses annually, for the benefit of the public, while many individuals keep several hogs and cows. Chickens also are common, and fresh eggs and chickens are on the market all summer. Rabbits also are raised on a small scale.

The farming industry is not sufficiently developed to provide entirely enough vegetables for home consumption, for as yet a good deal of outside potatoes, etc., are imported.

But for all her drawbacks, the Yukon is coming to the front. There is plenty of land to raise enough vegetables for the entire territory, and for a much larger population than what she now has. I fully believe that in the near future the Yukon will be an important possession of Canada.

Some think that the Klondike has had her day and is now fast dying out. But she is still rich in minerals of all kinds, gold included, for there are many hundreds of square miles which have never been trod by white or Indian. This vast territory is entirely unprospected and therefore it seems quite plausible that it may contain vast stores of minerals.

But I believe that the hope of the Yukon at the present time is in the silver on Keno Hill, for it will take time for the unknown parts to be prospected. There will have to be a larger population, and that population will be drawn hither by the quest for silver. Then we may look forward to the advancement of our territory, which still has untold wealth.

Never lose faith in the Yukon.

Proved

"That young man's case is a touching one."
"I know it. He touched me for \$50."

Natural Resources of the Yukon Territory

The following is a prize-winning essay by Olive Agnes Kinsey, of Dawson high school, a native born daughter of the Klondike camp, born on famous old Bonanza Creek and schooled in the Mayo and Dawson schools. The prize was awarded by the Dawson City Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

(By Olive Kinsey.)

Natural resources of the Yukon! People in the old world and some even in the United States would laugh at the thought. For is not the Yukon wholly covered with ice, and, therefore, devoid of resources? So they think. But, as a matter of fact, her resources are rich and many, and if they were properly developed the Yukon would be as valuable as any of Canada's provinces.

At the present time the Yukon is run down, as her goldfields, which were discovered in '96, are practically worked out. But mineral always has been and still is the largest item in the advancement of the life of the Yukon, and on it is she depending to bring her back to her rightful place in the world's prominence.

Gold mining is really the industry of the Yukon. The gold is found in placer and in quartz. Placer gold is that which is free from the rock and lying loose in the dirt, while quartz gold is that which is found in quartz rock.

A great many methods have been used to extract the placer gold from the ground. One method is called "panning," and is used chiefly by the prospector, or by the miner who wishes to see if his ground is worth working. But it was a paying method in the early days, when used on the sandbars. These bars were sometimes made exceedingly rich by the light gold which was carried down by the rivers and deposited on the bars. Here one could gather up gold quite fast even by the slow way of "panning."

A pan, which is made for the purpose, is filled with dirt and then taken to a pool of water and washed until all signs of gravel and rocks have been carried away. The gold, which is heavier than rock, is left in the bottom of the pan. The amount left will depend on the richness of the ground from which the dirt is taken. The gold is then carefully taken from the pan and put in a safe place, and another "pan" of dirt taken and treated as before.

The next method is "rocking," which is on the same method as "panning," but it saves time. A three-sided box is fitted up on rockers and small riffles on canvas laid inside. The gravel is thrown into the "rocker" and water poured on it; then the box or rocker is rocked back and forth. In this way the rocks are carried out of the box by the water and the gold stays on the canvas and under the riffles. The rocker is used on sandbars or on "dumps." A "dump" is a pile of gravel taken from a "shaft" or a hole in the ground.

Another method is "sluicing," which is really rocking on a larger scale. A long line of "sluiceboxes" is fitted out with riffles. The sluiceboxes are three sided boxes twelve feet long, one foot wide and one foot high. They are so fixed, usually at the outlet of a ditch, that water enough to fill them about half full will be running through the boxes continuously. The gravel, which is taken from a "dump" in this case, is shoveled into the boxes. The gold again sinks to the bottom and the rocks are carried off to the tailing pile.

The self-dumping scraper also is on the same order as the rocking, except being a bit more complicated. Here the sluiceboxes are about sixteen feet from the ground, and poles are laid at a slant from the ground to the "dump-box" to form a road or "slip" for the scraper. The scraper is attached to a cable, and when it is full of dirt it is pulled up the slip, to the dump box by a steam hoist, where it trips

itself and dumps, then returning for another load.

The use of the scraper has been a great saver of both time and labor. Hydraulic mining is again similar to sluicing. The "dirt" is washed into the sluiceboxes by a terrific force of water coming from a nozzle. And, finally, the most scientific method, and that which is in most common use with the companies, is the dredge, the pride of the Yukon. The dredges enable low-grade ground to be worked profitably. There is no dirt to be handled by hand, as everything is done by machinery. This ends the summary of placer mining.

The only method of quartz or hard-rock mining is that of running tunnels or sinking shafts into the solid rock by means of blasting. The ore is taken out, sacked and shipped outside to the smelters.

Very little hard-rock mining has been done in the Yukon. Nearly all the work has been in connection with placer. It is estimated that about \$125,000,000 worth of gold has been taken out of the Klondike up to the present time.

Silver is the next in importance among the minerals, and is found in Yukon chiefly in the Mayo district, although some, also is found at Twelvemile. The value of silver is about \$1 per ounce and the silver at Keno Hill, which is the silver center at Mayo, often runs between \$300 and \$400 to the ton, and some much higher.

Keno Hill is a new discovery, but her silver deposits are limitless, and soon will surprise the world.

Gold and silver are the chief minerals, but coal and copper are found in places, though in small quantities. Scheelite also is found in large bodies in the Mayo district. It was very valuable during the war, but there is no market for it in peace times.

The Yukon is rich in minerals, but her other resources are very important. She has a large variety of good fur-bearing animals, the most valuable of which is the black fox, the silver grey fox, the otter, the marten, the mink and the beaver. Other furs include the lynx, ermine, bear, wolf, wolverine and squirrel.

Many kinds of fish abound in all the lakes and rivers. The chief are the trout, salmon, pike, pickerel and greyling. The trout found in the Mayo district, chiefly in Mayo and Minto Lakes, are extra fine eating and sometimes weigh from forty to fifty pounds. They are caught by hooks and nets.

The Klondike's supply of wild meat and fowl is abundant. Quantities of moose, caribou, mountain sheep and bears are found in most parts; also the musk-oxen, of which little is known as they live inside the Arctic Circle. The porcupine is a very valuable animal as it has very rich meat.

The hills and mountains of the Yukon are thickly wooded up to the timber line, which is from 1,800 to 2,800 feet above the level of the river.

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.

Large timber is not the only vegetation with which the mountains are covered. There are also an infinite number of small bushes and vines, most of which bear berries. These should not be overlooked as the Yukoners depend chiefly on them for their fruit.

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.

On account of the amount of berries and vegetation for food, wild fowl abound, principally ducks, geese, cranes, swans, grouse and their kindred species. They are found in all the lakes and marshes, except the grouse, which are found in the timber. There is a large

variety of ducks, including the mallard, pin-tail, long-tail, green-wing teal, widgeon, butter-ball, blue-bill, golden-eye, surf-duck and harlequin. There also are five species of grouse—the blue grouse, ruffed grouse, Canada grouse or fool hens, sharp-tailed grouse, and several kinds of ptarmigan. The ptarmigan is white

G. G. CRAIG

Famous Gloria and Nagel-Chase Lamps

Brighter Than Daylight—New Supply of Mantels and Generators
En Route

Also Dealer in Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Heels, Oil, Shoe Polish, Dubbin, Neat's Foot Oil
Boots and Shoes Repaired

THIRD AVENUE, NEAR POSTOFFICE, DAWSON

Klondike Hay Ranch

and

Roadhouse

Sixteen Miles From Dawson, on Dawson-Mayo Road
Finest Hay Ranch in Klondike Valley—Total Acreage 172, of which 70 is under cultivation, producing finest brome-grass and timothy.

First Class Roadhouse Accommodations
Stables for Horses and Dog Teams

GODFREY JOLICOEUR, Prop.

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.



ARCADE 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.

Arcade Cafe

AT DAWSON, Y. T.

ALL-YUKON MENU

SOUP	
Puree of Yukon Green Peas, St. Valliere	Bouillon en Tasse
Cream of Dawson Chicken, a la Reine	
SALADS	
Chicken, a la Eldorado	\$1.00
Crisp Klondike Celery	.25
Bonanza Basin Dill Pickles	.25
Quartz Creek Pickles	.25
Klondike City Cucumbers	
FISH	
Boiled Yukon Salmon, a la Chief Isaac	.75
Baked Galena Creek Greyling, a la Tormey	.75
Planked Mayo Lake Trout, Isaac Lusk Style	1.00
Fried Tullibee, Twelvemile Silver Chips	.75
Special—Inconnu Steak, Silver Basin Sauce	1.00
Grilled Lake Tetlamana Tizra, with Lemon	.75
Baked Stewart River Pickeral, Jack Pickering Sauce	1.00
Grilled Mayo Whitefish, a la Jack Alverson	.75
BOILED	
ALL-YUKON DINNER, Cafeteria Style	.75
(Comprising Entirely Yukon Vegetables and Meats.)	
ENTREES	
Grilled Caribou Steak, Fresh Mt. Rambler Mushroom Sauce	.75
Lookout Mountain Moose Steak, with Bacon	1.00
Grilled Bonanza Pig Sausage, Minto Bridge Gravy	.75
Tournadoes of Stand-To Mountain Sheep	1.00
Braised Fillet of Flat Creek Veal	1.25
AFTER 5 P. M. SPECIALTIES	
Peel River 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 Andy Johnson	1.50
Milk-fed Mayo Chicken, a la Gene Binet	1.50
"Three-Minute" Pelly Sirloin, Potatoes Tommy McKay	1.25
Breaded Klondike Pork Tenderloin, a la Jack Stewart	1.25
Grilled Keno Hill Ptarmigan, a la Axel Erickson	1.25
ROASTS	
Leg of Sixtymile Caribou, Wild Currant Jelly	.75
Loin of McQuesten Valley Moose, a la Sunderland	.75
Half Mallard Duck, a la Jackdalee	1.50
Roast Goose, Scotty Mowatt Sauce	1.50
Leg of Fresh-killed Klondike Pork, Apple Sauce	1.00
Haunch of Native Veal, Celery Dressing a la Robt. Service	1.00
Pelly River Farm Prime Ribs of Beef, a la Miramichi	1.25
Young Sunnydale Chicken, Hope Creek Gravy	1.25
Duncan Creek Grouse, a la Louis Beauvette	1.50
VEGETABLES	
Choice of Steamed or Mashed Klondike Potatoes	
Klondike Turnips, Fresh Spinach, Yukon Parsnips, Yukon Baby Beets	
DESSERT	
Hee Morrison Blueberry Cobbler	Mount Hinton Ice Cream
Goldfields Whipped Cream	
Pies—Blueberry, Rhubarb, Pumpkin, Cranberry and Raspberry	25c
Yukon Strawberries and Cream Native Cottage Cheese	
Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal Mush, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Whole Wheat Bread, all From Yukon-Grown Cereals	
Nugget Pudding, a la Eddie Mackenzie	
Mayo-made Butter, a la Rosy	Eureka Creek Beet Syrup
Klondike Dairy Milk, 25c	

HARRY GLEAVES, Proprietor.

Member Yukon Development League

HOTEL YUKONIA

DAWSON'S MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL

Immediately Across Street From Main Steamer Landings

HOME OF THE TOURIST, THE MINER, THE PROSPECTOR AND THE HUNTER

Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience—Steam heat, electric lights, bath, flush toilets, running water—Phone connection with all parts of city and creeks

Fine Line of

SOFT DRINKS AND CIGARS

THOS. DOYLE, Prop.

First Ave. and King St.

DAWSON, Y. T.

Vast Yukon Conglomerate Deposits May Rival the Rand

◆ Solidified or cement wash gravel ◆
◆ on Indian River contains gold ◆
◆ and silver and constitutes im- ◆
◆ mense mass twelve miles long ◆
◆ and three wide and of unknown ◆
◆ depth—Enthusiasts believe will ◆
◆ prove largest permanent work- ◆
◆ able proposition in the entire ◆
◆ Northland suitable for working ◆
◆ on large scale—Development un- ◆
◆ der way. ◆

What is considered by some to be the largest gold and silver bearing deposit in Yukon and possibly the entire Northland lies 30 miles south of Dawson, and 20 miles from the banks of the Yukon River. The deposit is in the form of solidified wash gravel, called conglomerates. The gravel is similar to that which forms the gold bearing gravel channels of the famous Klondike placer properties, the only difference being that at the placers are loose, while the conglomerates are formed into one solid mass for many miles in extent. Values in silver and gold are found everywhere in it from the surface down as deep as has been sunk.

This solidified or cement wash gravel has attracted the attention of ambitious prospectors and others on Dawson and vicinity for years, and a number of holders of the properties are confident that before long capital will take hold of the proposition and eventually will operate there on a large scale. Although the assays do not run high as compared to some properties, the great area of the deposit affords an attraction to those seeking volume of material on which to conduct steady operations for years on a large scale. A fine grade of coal is on the property, while water power also is available, and water levels can be obtained for hauling the output to steamers on banks of the Yukon. The property lies on the south bank of Indian River and on the main overland road which connects Dawson and Whitehorse.

The Indian River conglomerates cover an area of twelve miles in length by three in width and are of unknown depth. The northern edge lies along a bench 160 feet high facing Indian River flat. Surface assays practically all contain some evidence of gold or silver, and the few tunnels and shafts run show similar returns. It is believed that the properties run to a considerable depth, and that if drilled with a diamond drill or otherwise they might show much higher if not extraordinary values at a depth. Some believe these solidified gravels have a paystreak at the bottom something like that of the wash gravels of this country. Approximately 150 claims are kept alive on the conglomerate by various owners, all hopeful. One fine coal seam has been discovered, and partly opened, on the property.

The deposit, many believe, may become another Rand in size and importance.

Two creeks cut through the conglomerate formation, exposing the rock on their benches from two to three hundred feet above the present level of the streams. Outcroppings of conglomerate occur along the Indian River bench two hundred feet in height above the present valley bottom, and in a continuous line for upwards of four miles.

Chris Fothergill and Lawrence Campbell, who have been interested in the conglomerates of Indian River for years, spent all last winter sinking a shaft on the property, and are continuing work on it this winter. The shaft is on the Arctic claim. It is down 52 feet through the solid conglomerate. They are confident of success attending their efforts, and have been encouraged by assays obtained as they sink. Samples sent to Milton, Hersey & Company, Ltd., of Montreal, showed a valuation of \$3 a ton in gold and silver at the 35-foot level. The assay certificate is dated August 17, 1920. Samples sent to the Colorado School of Mines and elsewhere, the owners state, show increased values are being obtained with every foot of depth.

Several well known Dawson people have taken an active interest in the conglomerates, while others living in the vicinity of the properties have done the same. The conglomerates were discovered by Archie and Donald McKinnon, brothers, who worked there for years and are now on the coast in the interest of the property. Others who have taken an active interest of late, in the development of the properties are E. W. Jackson, A. A. McMillan, C. Fothergill, L. Campbell, J. N. Spence, F. Elliott, and E. Chapman.

Archie McKinnon, who had wide experience on the famous African

Rand, which directed his attention to the Indian River conglomerates, some time ago stated:

"The exposures of McKinnon and Benket Creeks and on the surface of their respective benches, would give a tonnage of between two and three billions of conglomerate ore ready to be quarried. The deposit has been tested in different parts of the field and the values have been found satisfactory. The discovery property, known as the Britannia, has been sampled and has given an average value of \$7 per ton, and can be worked by open cut methods with steam shovels.

"The treatment of the ore will be a simple matter, coarse crushing with straight cyanidation. The cost of mining, milling and cyanidation should not exceed one dollar per ton of ore treated if worked on a scale commensurate to the properties. Here then is found an ideal gold field of miles of conglomerate exposed and in some places millions of tons in sight that can be sampled without the cost of one dollar for development. The district has everything required to make the largest milling camp on the continent. Capital should find its way where such investments are to be got, and time will surely bring it about."

The owners of the conglomerates have several cabins and other good buildings on the ground, and there is also a good rock crushing plant on one claim. Set up and ready for use in one of the McKinnon buildings is a fine, up-to-date assay outfit and accessories, brought in last summer by the representatives of the Alpine Exploration Company, who examined the properties.

Earlier Assays

A letter from W. G. Haldane, acting president of the Colorado School of Mines, under date of June 21, 1915, to C. Fothergill gives the following report:

Your letter of April 27 and samples for examination received and I beg leave to report on same as follows:

- No. 1—48.100 oz. gold per ton; 16.100 oz. silver per ton; value of gold, \$9.60; silver, 8 cents.
- No. 2—5.100 oz. gold per ton; 21.100 oz. silver per ton; value of gold, \$1; silver, 10 cents.
- No. 3—10.100 oz. gold per ton; 18.100 oz. silver per ton; value of gold, \$2; silver, 9 cents.
- No. 4—Trace of gold; 22.100 oz. silver per ton; value of silver, 11 cents.
- No. 5—3.100 oz. gold per ton; 29.100 oz. silver per ton; value of gold, 60 cents; of silver, 14 cents.

The following is a copy of assays from the Britannia group of conglomerate in the Indian River district, at various periods:

Year, 1900; assayer, August Detrick—Assay No. 1, \$5.65 per ton; assay No. 2, trace; assay No. 3, \$22.00 per ton; assay No. 4, \$7.26 per ton; assay No. 5, \$8.85 per ton; assay No. 6, \$7.92 per ton; assay No. 7, trace; assay No. 8, \$1.15 per ton; assay No. 9, \$2.25 per ton; assay No. 10, \$4.55 per ton; average, \$5.973.

Year, 1900; assayer, Dr. Everette—Several assays, average \$5.00.

Year, 1900; assayer, R. McIsaac—Assay No. 1, \$3.00 per ton; assay No. 2, \$5.20 per ton; assay No. 3, \$5.85 per ton; assay No. 4, \$7.00 per ton; assay No. 5, \$6.80 per ton; assay No. 6, \$1.90 per ton; average, \$4.95.

Year, 1900; assayer, Adams, Bank of Commerce—Assay No. 1, \$7.50 per ton; assay No. 2, \$5.00 per ton; assay No. 3, \$6.40 per ton; assay No. 4, trace; assay No. 5, \$8.73 per ton; assay No. 6, trace; average, \$4.90.

Year, 1901; assayer, Joseph Miller—100 assays averaged \$5 per ton.

Year, 1902—Government mill run of two tons, average \$2.24 per ton.

Year, 1904—Fifty pounds taken from shaft by R. Coutts, assayed by Bogardus, Seattle, average \$13.50 per ton.

Year, 1911—From a report by Clark & Fothergill, Freeman assayer, Bank of Commerce, \$3.30 to \$7.50 per ton.

Year, 1912—Mining Inspector T. D. Macfarlane, \$4.55 to \$8.75 per ton.

Year, 1913; assayer, Sanders, Bank of Commerce—Average, \$4.00 per ton.

Year, 1913—Sampled by A. T. McLean, but no report issued.

Year, 1911—Clark & Fothergill; Freeman, assayer, Bank of Commerce—Three runs by cyanidation; first run, 85 pounds, \$3.30 per ton; second run, 80 pounds, \$7.15 per ton; third run, 75 pounds, \$7.84 per ton; average, \$6.09 per ton.

Year, 1911—Day, assayer, Bank of Commerce—Average, \$7.13 per ton.

Year, 1911—From N. Marshall, Toronto—Average, \$7.00 per ton.

Several other assays were secured on various Indian River conglomerates at different times, and are shown on assay certificates held by those mentioned. The assays are as follows:

September 18, 1913—For A. A. McMillan—Gold, \$3.20; silver, 90 cents; assayer, D. Saunders.

September 13, 1913—For A. A. McMillan—Gold from F. Slavin sample, \$2.64; from 80-foot shaft, \$4; from 15-foot shaft No. 1, \$2.90; from 15-foot shaft No. 2, \$1.80; from left limit, \$1.40; from porphyry dyke, \$1.60; from top hill, trace; from half way to hill, trace; Fothergill sample, \$2.44; assayer, D. Saunders.

October 11, 1911—For C. Fothergill—Gold, \$2.66; silver, 6 cents; assayer, Horace Freeman.

April 21, 1914—For C. Fothergill—From roof, gold \$10, silver 6 cents; face, gold \$2, silver 2 cents; assayer, H. J. Marshall.

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Yukon Is Well Policed by the R. C. M. P. Force

(By Maj. R. E. Tucker, Commander Yukon District of R. C. M. P.)

Yukon Territory, for many years, has been famous for protection to life and property. Chief in this service has been the force which for years was known as the North West Mounted Police, then the Royal North West Mounted Police, and now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The force, in the rush days to the Klondike, had charge of the main routes of travel into the country, and saw that the undesirable element were excluded, and that every assistance was rendered those who were lawabiding. Posts were maintained at the boundaries and along the trail and rivers. Since then the police have conducted similar service throughout the history of the territory, and have had charge of the enforcement of law and order and the rendering of aid to people in the frontier districts and in the main centers of the territory. The present jurisdiction of the force extends

paratory to their long trek to the Rockies.

Each division in the earlier days of the force used to take with them a full equipment, such as provisions, cattle, implements and general stores, because the whole vast country was wilderness, uninhabited, except at a few scattered posts and missions. So the police had not only to carry their own rations and provide against contingencies, but they had to guard against privation among the inhabitants and also teach them how to make the fertile plains produce.

In the early days of the force the work was almost entirely among the Indians; the great Blackfoot nation along the foothills of the Rockies, the powerful Crees to the East, and the renegade Sioux scattered throughout the West.

In the early '80's the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed and settlers flocked in from all parts of the world. In a few years the great lone wilderness was transformed into

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Police Band in Dawson's early days.

throughout Canada, and the Yukon district comprises all that territory between the Stikine River, in British Columbia, and Rampart House, on the Porcupine River.

Origin of Force

The North West Mounted Police were organized in 1873, and by October of that year three divisions, "A," "B," and "C," consisting of 50 men each, were mobilized at Fort Garry, some 20 miles down the Red River from where Winnipeg now stands. This small body of men, the nucleus of a larger force, was commanded by Lieut.-Col. George A. French, of the Royal Artillery and of the School of Gunnery, Kingston, Ontario. He found general shortage of equipment owing to the supplies being frozen in on the Dawson route. In the spring three more divisions were mobilized in Toronto, namely, "D," "E," and "F." These three divisions came West through the United States by rail to Fargo, the end of steel; thence by trail to Dufferin, later called Emerson, in Manitoba. Here they were joined by the divisions from Winnipeg and the whole force camped together on British soil pre-

a prosperous farming and ranching country. What was once the headquarters of divisions, then consisting of the barracks, a few traders and scattered half-breeds are now great cities. The advent of the settler brought crime. At first it was chiefly horse stealing and cattle rustling. There were no fences or roads. Cattle and horses roamed over the prairies at large, so it was a very easy matter to round up herds of cattle or horses and run them across the line, and for some years this kept the police busy. The rustlers were usually captured, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

As the country became more settled all kinds of crime increased accordingly, and the law was enforced strictly and impartially, or, as the Police Act says, "without fear, favor or affection."

First Yukon Detachment

In 1894 the gold discovery in the Yukon attracted some attention. Inspector Constantine and Sergeant Brown were sent in to investigate the conditions. Inspector Constantine went out again the same year,

and in the following year returned with twenty men, establishing his headquarters at Fortymile. In 1896 the great discovery was made in the Klondike region. This electrified the world. The good and the bad rushed to the new Mecca. The police were increased to a formidable strength and the laws were strictly enforced. The way of the transgressor was made hard, and the "woodpile" was dreaded and feared. Men who had been accustomed to luxuries and good-living outside munched in with the sturdy miner. All toiled alike. Sickness and scurvy befell not a few, but no man lived too far away for the police patrols to find him and bring him in for treatment.

As conditions in the Klondike changed the strength of the force here was reduced. Now in the whole of the Yukon Territory there are 50 men of all ranks. This is but a small number, taking into consideration the vastness of the territory. The distance from the White Pass summit to the Rampart House detachment on the Porcupine River by water is approximately 1,300 miles.

It is a great pleasure to be able

to state that crime in the Yukon is now almost unknown. There are a few irregularities, but generally of little importance. Considering the conditions now existing in many other parts, this territory is now the most peaceful spot in the world.

MAYO

I am going up to Mayo,
With dog team o'er the snow;
I am going to the country
Where the silver blossoms grow;
I am going there to prospect,
For I can fill the bill;
I'll run a great long tunnel,
And crosscut Keno Hill.

Some people say I'm foolish,
While others say I'll fail,
But I see silver fortunes
At the end of Mayo trail.
My trip won't be a failure,
Nor will it be a joke,
For I'll return to Dawson,
With a great long silver joke.
—FOXY.

Nine Years of Dawson Weather

	Average Tempera- ture.	Average Monthly Precipitation. Range.	Average tation.
January	-21.4	36.1	0.76
February	-10.1	30.7	0.80
March	5.5	21.4	0.50
April	30.0	14.2	0.74
May	47.3	6.4	0.94
June	57.0	6.9	1.12
July	59.9	8.7	1.21
August	54.1	4.2	1.41
September	43.6	6.4	1.25
October	26.8	13.0	1.06
November	3.0	12.9	1.08
December	-14.5	46.0	1.05

Seasonal range, 81.3.

Annual precipitation, 11.91.

The small monthly range from Mayo to September is eloquent attestation of the equableness of the Yukon summer weather. July, with a mean of 59.9, corresponds to that of Victoria, with 60.5, and Calgary, with 60.7. There is a noticeably wide range of the winter months, due to the occasional dip of the temperature to 50 or 60 below. The seasonal range of 81.3 is not far above that of Winnipeg, whose annual range is 68.5.—By Dominion weather observer at Dawson.

No economy movement that prescribes last year's hats for women can succeed.

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Dawson Y. T.

Extensive Silver and Gold Mining in Klondike District

(By Paul S. Hogan, Member Yukon Council for Klondike District.)

The Klondike electoral district of the Yukon Territory covers an area of 66,000 square miles, or one-third the entire Yukon Territory, embracing the greater number of the noted placer producing creeks which made Klondike world famed, and now promises to win new honors for Yukon by developing in the immediate future silver properties which may eclipse anything yet opened on the continent.

Having visited most of the silver properties of the district during the last summer, and having been over the remainder of the Klondike district a few months prior, the writer is convinced from knowledge personally gathered as well as from that coming through other channels that the Klondike district has yet to see its greatest days.

Placer Operations

The placer mines of the Klondike district already have produced in virgin gold approximately two hundred million dollars, and no doubt will yield many additional millions within the next twenty years. Several large companies, backed by outside capital, and some with local capital, have expressed their confidence in the placer creeks this year by going ahead with new undertakings on large scale.

The North West Corporation and allied companies, operating on the Klondike Valley and Dominion Creek, had three large dredges working during 1920, and now are hauling by sleigh a dredge to a new site at Granville, on lower Dominion, where it will be started next spring, thus increasing the company's fleet. The same company owns properties also on Sulphur, Quartz and other creeks. It is understood that the plan is to work the beds of the greater portions of these creeks, thus contemplating extensive operations for many years. The cold water thawing process of preparing the frozen gravels is being used extensively, thus reducing the costs approximately one-half, and bringing into the profit-yielding class a vast portion of property of low-grade gravels on various creeks.

Millions of dollars remain in these creeks, and will prove a source of production and wealth to the Yukon.

On Gold Run Creek the Yukon Gold Company has one of its large dredges, which has been working there steadily for years. It will continue digging next season. Other famous old placer creeks, including Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Sulphur and Last Chance, have produced the greater quota of the gold yield of Yukon to date, and, although the creek bottoms are mostly worked out by individual and dredge processes, many of the rich hills of those streams continue to yield in large quantities, and will contribute to the territory's output for years. Other creeks in the Klondike district producing individually include Gold Bottom, Eureka, Black Hills, Henderson, Scroggie, Thistle and Kirkman. On Kirkman alone some thirty men are engaged this winter. Considerable activity continues among individual operators in the famous old centers at Granville and Quartz.

In the upper Stewart country a number of the old time creeks still claim attention of the placer miners, including Hight, Dublin, Duncan and Haggart. On Hight Creek a dredge was installed this year by Messrs. Titus, Jones and McVicar, old time Klondike miners, and I understand they have started operations most successfully. The dredge is reported working splendidly and the ground said to be yielding well. The new dredge installed on 17 below upper discovery on Dominion Creek also is meeting with success in every way.

Quartz Mining

Quartz mining has received attention in the Klondike district for years, and many are confident the district will prove in time to have some of the best hard-rock properties of the territory. The Lone Star, the Eldorado Dome, the Bear Creek, the King Solomon Dome properties, those along Green Gulch, Gold Run and elsewhere are being held intact, and may come to the front when more fully developed. Some are convinced there yet will be a mother lode opened in the heart of the old placer camp.

On the extensive conglomerate properties of Indian River some 150 claims are alive, and prospecting and development continue. Men interested declare the properties may rank with the Rand once depth is secured and operations begun on a large scale with newest processes.

Other quartz properties might be mentioned, but the list named is sufficient to show that the hard-rock miner has not been idle nor lost his faith in the country.

Mayo Silver Area

While the Klondike district has won a lasting place in history as the greatest of placer producing regions, it now looks forward to even greater achievements. The gold strike brought adventurers from every portion of the globe, and the eager seekers having dug millions in yellow metal from the hills and valleys, are now supplementing their gold mining industries with the pursuit of silver. The Mayo area, lying about 150 miles easterly from Dawson, is the center of the new silver activity. This area has brought the Yukon to the eve of what promises to be a new era. Extensive veins and deposits already uncovered are stimulating staking and prospecting and development work to a great degree, and it is expected that next season hundreds, if not thousands, of men will enter the district to contribute their energies to the development.

From the amount of development work done and the showings in sight, the Mayo district promises to become the largest quartz camp in extent and richness in the Dominion of Canada. It promises "homestakes" for hundreds who are in the camp, besides those who are yet to come, who have the will, energy and determination to succeed.

Keno Hill was discovered in 1919 and is at present the most active portion of the district. The Yukon Gold Company has bought a group of claims, and for the last year has been developing them, and is mining and shipping ore to Mayo Landing, on the Stewart River, and intends to deliver about 3,000 tons by the time navigation opens. The ore values are from \$100 to \$1,000 per ton. Several individual owners also are preparing to make large shipments this winter from Keno Hill.

Lookout Mountain is a promising district situated about fifteen miles in a northwesterly direction from Keno Hill. There the Yukon Silver-Lead Company has a group of mineral claims bonded, and has done sufficient development work to prove that they have rich ore in depth and volume. The company was organized by local men and capital, who have faith in the camp. Several shipments of high grade ore have been made, and thousands of dollars are now in the dumps awaiting concentration, as any ore less than \$100 in value per ton cannot be shipped profitably at this time. There are many other mineral claims in this locality with splendid surface showings.

The Silver King group of mineral claims is located on Galena Creek, about halfway between Lookout and Keno Hill. This property was worked quite extensively a few years ago and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of high grade silver ore was shipped outside to the smelters at a handsome profit, but, owing to water and other local difficulties, the mine has not been operating lately. Interested parties expect that it will be opened again in the near future. Several groups of promising claims in this vicinity are awaiting development.

Rambler Hill, situated about ten miles from Keno Hill, in a northerly direction, has many splendid surface showing in sight. Considerable development work was done in this vicinity last summer and much fine galena ore was found. W. G. Clark, president of the Fortymile Power & Dredging Company, who recently began hydraulic mining operation on a large scale in that camp, bonded a group of claims near Rambler Hill, and has men working there this winter.

Stand-To Mountain is another highly mineralized district, located about five miles in an easterly direction from Rambler Hill. Here considerable work has been done and high grade ore has been found. Several individual owners are carrying on development work in the district.

Mount Cameron, lying east of Stand-To, is another promising district, where several claims have been located and rich silver ore has been found.

Dublin Gulch, where gold quartz and tungsten were discovered, is another promising district. Considerable development work has been done here by Jack Stewart and others, and values found are satisfactory, but, owing to the cost of transportation, work has been greatly retarded. This district is located about thirty-five miles, in a north-

westerly direction, from Keno Hill, and about in line with the silver quartz properties located on the Little Twelvemile River.

This mineral belt extends from the Little Twelvemile to Keno Hill, a distance of about 125 miles. Good prospects have been found on the head of the Klondike and McQuesten Rivers. This is an ideal country to prospect in during the summer season. Grass is in abundance everywhere for pack horses, and all the streams are alive with greyling, moose, caribou and mountain sheep are plentiful, and wild berries all over the hills and valleys. There is room for hundreds of prospectors in this district, with big chances for success.

Needs of the District

The extensive new dredge and other mining works on the old gold bearing creeks, and the coming of the Mayo area into the silver as well as the gold producing class, means a demand for continued and enlarged public improvements. The first essential in the opening and the development of a country is good roads, and beyond doubt Yukon should now receive a much larger road appropriation. The roads which serve the placer camps must be kept from deterioration, and the silver camp must be adequately provided and served.

The Stewart River, which must be the chief means of taking freight into the Mayo region until such

time as there is tonnage demanding a railway, should now be put in the best possible condition for navigation. Removal of dangerous snags, and the closing of sloughs which drain the river at certain places, and the deepening of channels is much needed.

The Mayo district also should be supplied not later than the coming summer with telephone or radio or telegraph service, touching Keno Hill and any other producing hills, and likewise Mayo City, and, if possible, serving the winter trail and some two or three intermediate points on the Stewart River. The saving to the mining and commercial interests by such conveniences would be of incalculable value.

The Mayo district also should have a full-fledged mining recorder, improved mail facilities, a government assay office, hospital service, and every facility for financing and marketing the mineral output, so the camp can realize on the yield and reinvestment continue as rapidly as possible. An airplane service at the earliest possible date also is desirable.

Farmers and those engaged in timbering and the wood business also deserve every assistance. The district has no end of natural water power, the development of which should be encouraged. Power may be secured from the North Fork power plant, some 100 miles distant from Keno, as well as locally. All

these and other aids now deserve the careful and serious consideration of the government.

The Klondike district will continue

to grow and produce and everyone in Yukon will share the benefits and the Dominion likewise will reap its portion of the prosperity.

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What Is Needed to Develop the Mayo Silver District

(By Wm. A. Johnson.)

Extraordinarily rich discoveries of silver and lead in the Mayo district of the Yukon that are now attracting the attention of mining men in London, Toronto and New York are not haphazard discoveries, but the results of continuous prospecting and development work by a man who had faith in the mining possibilities of that area. For several years outcrops of silver ore in that district had been known, but, principally on account of the immense expense which the geological formations extend, the average prospector, with his limited knowledge, and lack of testing of the ore bodies, decided that they were only "blows" of insufficient value to work, and did not live in depth. Reports of mining engineers and geologists now confirm the opinions of optimists, and it has been definitely proved that there is a highly

Yukon Territory, finding employment for the individual in the summer and only a portion of the winter, together with the absence of sufficient laws to provide assistance to the individual prospector and miner, handicapped the quartz prospector. The opening up of quartz mines around Mayo has placed a different complexion on the quartz prospector's outlook. He is now able to find enough employment during winter to enable him to obtain a grubstake and equipment necessary for systematic prospecting during the summer, thus increasing the possibilities of a larger number of valuable ore bodies being discovered, richer than those already found.

Another difficulty the Yukon has had to contend with in advocating its quartz mining possibilities was the fact that the majority of prospectors in the territory were placer prospectors and miners, with natur-

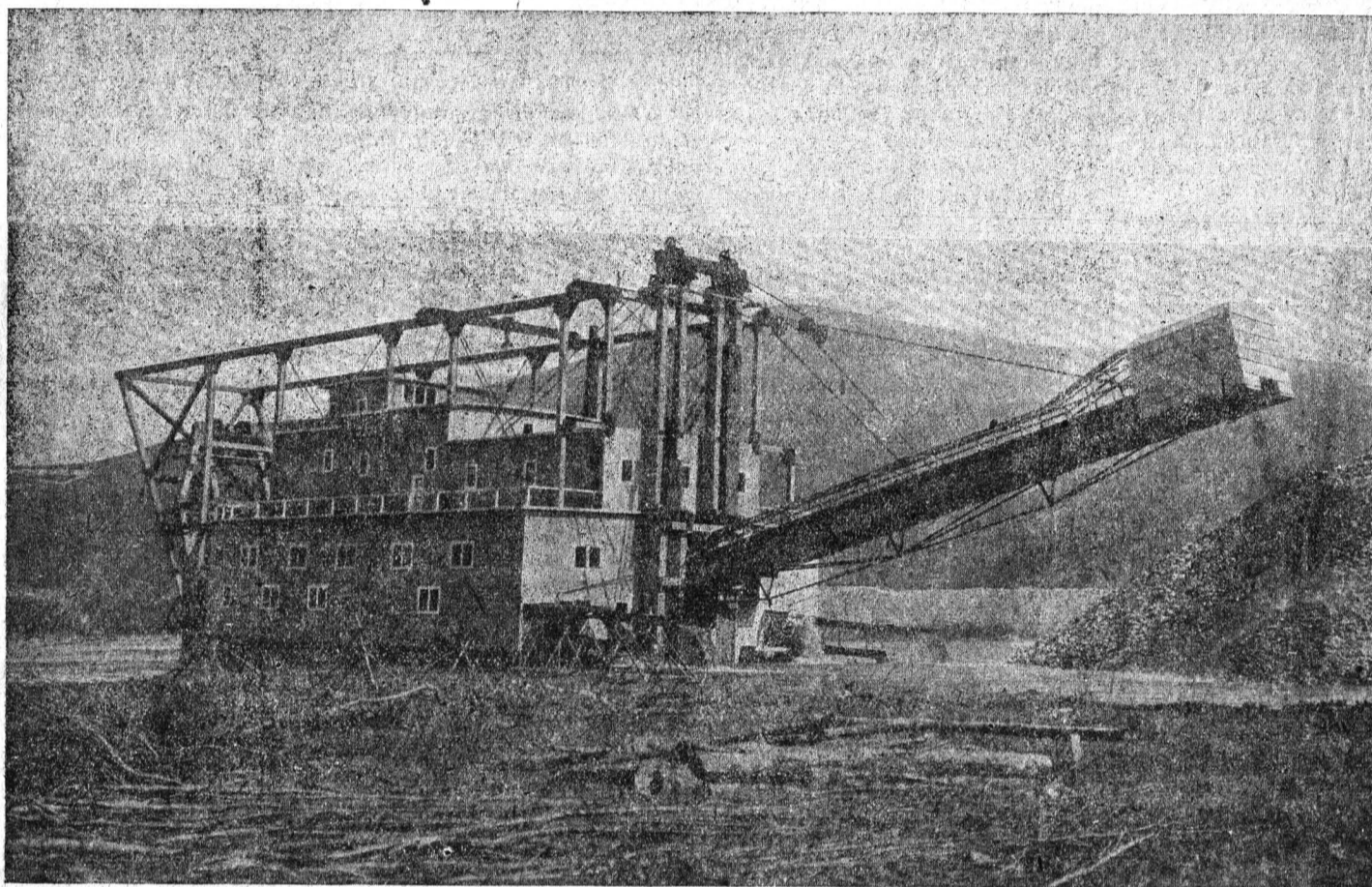
ally an ingrained prejudice and aversion to quartz mining, and a mistaken notion that larger capital was always necessary in order to develop quartz properties—a theory that has been proved utterly wrong, not only in other parts of the British Empire but right here in the Mayo camp, where last winter, Erickson and McKay, two prospectors, working on their claims, obtained three tons of silver-lead ore which they hauled to the river with dog teams, and the ore, when shipped in the spring to the smelter, gave them a return, it is reliably reported, of over \$1,700 per ton. As the work on this property, consisted of mining the ore from surface outcroppings, and was accomplished by the two prospectors without extra help, they netted a handsome return for their winter's work.

Financiers and large mining corporations do their share in helping to develop a new country, but still dependent competitors and reliable mining people who would quickly develop the country on sound business and democratic lines. It is well known that mining men representing outside capital will be coming in the spring in order to look over the Mayo camp, and seize whatever opportunities available, and, like all new mining camps, it will have its proportion of "wild-matters," but, from all accounts, properties reported on favorably by competent mining engineers, and then floated as companies, the probabilities of failure will be very small. The greatest danger to investors is and always has been overcapitalization. This does not necessarily mean that, because a company has a large capital, it is overcapitalized. A company capitalized at a few hundred thousand dollars may turn out a rank failure, although the same company could be capitalized at a few million dollars and make a great success.

on terms more beneficial to themselves than conducive to the welfare of the country.

The old saying "that a mine is a hole in the ground usually owned by a liar, into which other people put their money" does not carry much weight with clear thinking investors of the present day, although in some countries mining is still looked on as a gamble. On the Rand, in South Africa, mining is considered and carried out as a sound business proposition. The wise investor who safeguards himself by studying the prospectus of companies before investment, not only protects himself, but makes it more difficult for the ink-money financier to find a market for his worthless or overcapitalized stock.

The advent of large capital and reliable mining people into the Mayo silver camp is bound to have following in their wake the unscrupulous speculators who in their striving after personal gain are detrimental, not only to the welfare of the country and the investor, but also to the prospector. I understand that in the early days of the Klondike many claims were obtained by this class of speculator, on vague promises or



One of the Mammoth Gold Dredges Working in the Klondike Valley—Capacity, 16,000 Cubic Yards Per Day.

mineralized belt extending from Mayo to as far northwest as the Twelvemile district. Silver and lead are the predominating metals found, up to the present date, but the geological formations in the mineralized belt tend to show that other metals, very likely gold, will be discovered within that area. The entry into the Mayo field of the large American mining firm of Guggenheims, and the reports of their silver experts, whom they brought into the country to make an examination of the district, have placed a rosy aspect on the outlook and possibilities of this camp, which, coupled with the tremendously rich ore bodies which the Guggenheims have uncovered and are developing at Keno Hill, and the staking by them of the water power rights on Fraser Falls, has turned even the most confirmed pessimist into an optimist.

Placer gold mining having been the principal mining industry in the

Placer gold mining having been the principal mining industry in the

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The success of a mining property depends a great deal on a reliable mining engineer's report, and the erection according to his estimates of plant and equipment capable of treating sufficient ore to pay high dividends on the total capitalization, leaving sufficient hard cash to pay all preliminary working expenses, and having the ink money capital or dead stock reduced to a minimum, thus practically eliminating all possibilities of failure. The richest mining claims in the world can be turned into a failure by overcapitalization.

Prospective investors in the Mayo silver camp will have ample opportunities of making good investments, provided they carefully scrutinize all prospectuses of companies they wish to invest in, study the mining engineer's report, distribution of the capital, and the like, and invest accordingly. "Wild-cats" with the initial stock sold well below par, accompanied by vague descriptions and reports, although occasionally a success are usually failures giving a mining camp a setback and turning prospective investors away. The development of a rich camp like Mayo is certain to attract speculators of a kind who will be more anxious to obtain options and float companies

options. Mining claims on one creek were bonded on promises that a certain sum of money would be paid when a dredge was erected on a certain creek. No dredge has yet been established on that creek; therefore, the prospector received no payment and the result is tied up claims. Results of the past are experiences gained for future reference, and the prospector of the present day can protect himself against this class of speculators, by entering a clause specifying a time or date limit in all mining transactions affecting options. The many discoveries and vast possibilities of the silver-lead deposits around Mayo, together with the entry of new companies and mining men into the field, promises well for that healthy spirit of competition which will speedily assist the development of this immense silver-lead bearing area. Prospecting and development work already done in Mayo district has proved the camp to be a "true" quartz mining district. Pioneer work done by the Yukon Silver-Lead Company has established solid the fact that the outcrops are not "blows," but, instead, are caps of true fissure veins continuing in depth. The work done by this company, in shaft sinking, tunneling, and diamond drill work, testing to a depth of 600 feet, has proved the ore body on this property to be a true fissure vein. Further prospecting in this district by other companies and prospectors has proved that Mayo is situated in the midst of a highly mineralized belt. Samples brought in from different prospects show a variety in the content of the silver ores, which augurs well for the future of this camp. The Yukon Gold Company, local representatives of the Guggenheims, who are working the Keno Hill properties, have an immense outcrop of solid galena ore. The Yukon Silver-Lead Company, Limited, has a proved fissure vein of lead carbonates, rich in silver. Embodied in the carbonates are occasional patches of galena ore. That the character of this ore body will change in depth is the opinion of silver experts and mining engineers who have examined the property. So far, at 600 feet in depth the charac-

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ter of the vein has not changed, not yet having entered into the secondary enrichment zone; in other words, although the ore body is rich in silver and lead, it is still in its oxidized zone. Many other outcrops of silver ores have been discovered, some specimens and samples brought in containing native silver. Altogether the prospects of this new camp are excellent, and companies formed, backed with the support of reliable reports from competent mining engineers, will afford splendid opportunities for the mining investor. The richness and extent of the Mayo silver deposits cannot be gauged, but there is no doubt that within a few years the output of silver from Mayo will greatly exceed that of the silver mines of Cobalt, northern Ontario. Then, with quartz mining firmly established in the territory, the Yukon will quickly develop, and enter into an era of prosperity far exceeding the most prosperous times experienced in the early

days of the great Klondike gold discoveries.

Lonesome

My parents told me not to smoke,
I don't;
Nor listen to a naughty joke,
I don't;
They told me it was wrong to wink
At handsome girls or even think
About intoxicating drink,
I don't.
To dance or flirt is very wrong,
I don't;
Bad girls chase and wine and song,
I don't;
I kiss no women, not even one,
In fact, I don't know how it's done,
I don't. —C. M. C.

Lady on London 'bus, tendering half-a-crown for a penny fare—I'm sorry I have no pennies.

Conductor (affably) — Don't you worry, lady, you're going to have 20 in a second or two.

Operations of the Lookout Mountain Silver-Lead Properties

(By Geo. T. Cale.)

The writer of this article, while confining himself entirely to the Lookout Mountain deposit of silver-lead ores, the work done and the values discovered, would like at the outset to review briefly the early stages of the development of galena ore in the Mayo District. When the Silver King mine quit producing through the accumulation of too much water in the mine to be handled by the equipment the company possessed and the price to be paid for the property being heavy they decided to abandon the property, since which time the mining of silver in the Mayo District languished for several years and was only revived when Andy Johnson discovered rich galena on Lookout Mountain, and four enterprising citizens took an option on the five claims held by Johnson along the line of the lead, and commenced vigorously and energetically to develop the property. These men—Messrs. Pickering, Greenfield, Anderson and McLennan—opened up a new tunnel some fifty feet lower down the hill and about 100 feet down stream from the Johnson shaft. After crosscutting 55 feet through country rock at right angles to the vein the lead was struck and they drove their tunnel on the vein towards the shaft or upstream. They succeeded in reaching a point underneath the shaft all in good concentrating ore with considerable shipping ore mixed through it. This ore body is manganese shot with galena, veins of clean galena occurring at frequent intervals.

At this time they found it was impossible to continue to drag their supplies over the top of Lookout

feet at right angles to the vein, at which point the vein was struck. Having crosscut the vein, the best values were found on the hanging-wall side, so the tunnel was carried on that side a distance of 300 feet to the south or up stream, arriving at a point directly underneath the original shaft. Almost at the commencement of this tunnel a body of lead carbonates of high value was uncovered, so a winze was sunk about twenty feet in from the crosscut. Sixty feet in depth from this a tunnel was driven twenty feet to the north and about eighty feet to the south. At this point, being in a good body of ore, an up-raise was made to No. 3, thus blocking out a body of ore 100 feet long by sixty feet deep. It is from this body of ore that the 27 tons was taken that went to the Trail smelter last June. A much larger shipment could have been made if the sorters had been able to properly value the carbonates, which is admitted to be difficult, even for an expert. Also a determined effort was made by the mine management to attain greater depth in the main shaft in order, if possible, to get through the oxidized zone into the secondary enrichment at or below water level, so that not enough time was allowed to stope out a large quantity of shipping ore, which ore still remains in the mine. Below No. 4 the main shaft has been sunk another 120 feet in depth. Short tunnels had been run in at five and six, six being about ten feet from the bottom of the shaft. The distance from the top of Johnson's shaft or No. 1 to the bottom of the main shaft at six was about 400 feet vertical, so that 400 feet in depth and 300 feet in length, which length

no visible specks of carbonates. From this body also was taken the 27 tons sent to Trail in June of this year. A copy of returns is here presented:

Sample Tested July 13

Assay—Gold, .01 ounce per ton; silver, 95.6 ounces per ton; lead, 59.4 per cent.; zinc, 0.7 per cent.; S.—4.7. SiO₂-12.0. p. c. Fe.—4.3 CaO 1.1. MgO-1.2 p. c.
Contents—2590.14 ounces silver at .91 per ounce for 95 p. c. 32187 pounds lead, at .081706 per lb. for 99 p. c.

Sample Tested July 7

Moisture, 0.4 per cent.; gold, .01 oz.; silver, 95.6 oz.; lead, wet, 60.9 per cent.; zinc, 0.7 per cent.; sulphur, 4.7 per cent.; silica, 12.0 per cent.; iron, 4.3 per cent.; lime, 1.1 per cent.; magnesia, 1.2 per cent. These values are for 95 per cent. silver and 90 per cent. lead, nothing for gold, some penalties for other metals, and some credits, mostly penalties, of course. As to what values have been discovered outside of these two blocks we have a list of 19 assays taken as the work progressed and are of all kinds of material encountered for our own knowledge and not with the idea of always obtaining high assays, which will account for the great variation in values found.

Samples taken and assayed by A. K. Schellinger, assayer for the Yukon Gold Company, Dawson, March, 1919, showed the following returns in ounces of silver:

These samples were not assayed for lead.

Sample No. 1, 160 ounces silver; No. 2, 120 ounces; No. 3, 68 ounces; No. 4, 180 ounces; No. 5, 26 ounces;

No. 6, 5 ounces; No. 7, 184 ounces; No. 8, 16 ounces; No. 9, 8 ounces; No. 10, 90 ounces; No. 11, 310 ounces; No. 12, 115 ounces; No. 13, 195 ounces; No. 14, 65 ounces; No. 15, 5 ounces; No. 17, 80 ounces; No. 18, 45 ounces; No. 19, 230 ounces.

In addition to this work, the company did some diamond drilling this summer — 1920—commencing at the deepest level, bottom of main shaft. Three drill holes were sunk, averaging 100 feet each, but we succeeded in developing nothing new by this method. Having given this information you will be able to judge whether the officers and directors of this company are justified in the opinion that they have demonstrated sufficient values, both in quality and quantity, to warrant the placing of a concentrator of fair size on the property and of increasing their mining equipment sufficient to supply it daily to the limit of its capacity. Owing to the excessive cost of transportation only a small percentage of this ore will stand the expense of mining and freighting to the smelter in its natural state, so the company is employing all its efforts to secure the equipment necessary to concentrate the ore sufficiently to cover all charges and leave a good margin of profit to the investors. This object we hope to attain in the very near future and if we succeed Lookout will be a large factor in increasing the total gross production of values in the Yukon.

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 em-

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ploye of "The Ancient and Honourable Company of Adventurers Trading Into Hudson Bay," now known as the "Hudson's Bay Company." He went down the Yukon in 1838.

The first important camp was located in the Fortymile country, near the international boundary between Yukon and Alaska.

FIRST GOLD

The first recorded gold discoveries in the Yukon were made in 1873.

The Usual Kind Prof.—Particularly did the old plantation owners of the South welcome a guest who could tell stories. Back Row—What kind?



Canoeing on Stewart River.

Mountain as they had done so far, and, as the writer has made the trip up the mountainside, over the top and down the other side, to the camp, the wonder is, not that they could not continue to do so, but that they had ever been able to do it. They, at this time, approached the government for assistance in building a road around the mountain, something over seven miles, and the government appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose, all they had to spare at that time, and the men who were working the property contributed the rest of the money necessary and put the road through. At or about this time they built camp buildings—substantial log buildings of good size and well built. These buildings comprise a bunk house, a cook house, a dining room, large stable, boiler house and a blacksmith shop. Since then another building has been erected for the crew to occupy when off shift so as not to disturb the sleep of the other shift. A 30 horsepower boiler was procured and fitted up; also a compressed air outfit for machine drilling, and other necessary equipment.

Having accomplished all this by their own efforts, they found themselves short of funds to continue, so they appealed to some of their Dawson friends for assistance, and were then able to continue through the winter of 1917-18. In the spring of 1918 they decided to incorporate a company which, under the name of the Yukon Silver-Lead Mining Company, Limited, was duly accomplished and the property transferred to them. The original holders took stock in the company for their interest in the property. Since then the operations have been carried on by this company and the property is now in their possession.

Since taking possession the company has opened up No. 3 tunnel, which was started on the lowest level the nature of the ground would permit. This tunnel was driven 110

is duplicated in No. 2 and No. 4 at different depths has been demonstrated.

Now for the most important part, that is, the values found in these several tunnels and shafts. As No. 1 tunnel and shaft show practically the same values as No. 2 tunnel, we will show only the assays made across the face of No. 2 about half way in on the vein. The assays are as follows: One foot of face from hanging wall side, \$58.85 and lead 20 per cent.; one foot of face from foot wall side, \$56.38 and 24 per cent.; two feet of center, \$99.61 and 30 per cent. lead. This body of ore can be concentrated at least 3 to 1, which would give a concentrate ton well over two hundred dollars, which would leave a splendid margin of profit for all this body of ore, and as the values at the end of this tunnel were fully equal, if not superior, to the assays presented, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the same quality of ore would continue for a considerable distance along the vein, all of which property is in possession of the company, and the tonnage and value almost incalculable.

The block of ore mentioned as being blocked out between 3 and 4 was sampled by Dr. Cockfield and assayed by his department, a copy of which follows:

No. 1—160 ounces silver; tetrahydrate near hanging wall.

No. 2—120 ounces silver; tetrahydrate and galena adjoining hanging wall.

No. 3—68 ounces silver; seam of galena from roof.

No. 4—180 ounces silver; lead carbonates.

No. 5—26 ounces silver; black manganese; no trace of galena.

No. 6—5 ounces silver; clay.

No. 7—184 ounces silver; blue lead carbonates.

No. 8—16 ounces silver; clay, with specks of carbonates.

No. 9—8 ounces silver; clay, with

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DAWSON, Y. T.

Dr. Cockfield, Dominion Geologist, on the Silver-Lead Deposits of the Mayo District

(By W. E. Cockfield, M. Sc., Ph. D.)
(Published by permission of the Director of the Geological Survey.)

Within the past few years considerable activity has been displayed in opening up the silver-lead properties at Mayo. This was originally started by the finding of a rich ore shoot on the Silver King property at Galena creek, and while this ore shoot was speedily exhausted, nevertheless the stimulus given to prospecting has resulted in the discovery of a number of other deposits, some of which are being speedily placed on a shipping basis.

Mayo district may be roughly defined as the area for which the town of Mayo acts as a base. Mayo lies on the upper Stewart river, 180 miles above its confluence with the Yukon. From Mayo a wagon road has been constructed to Minto Bridge, a village lying ten miles to the north, and from this point roads radiate out to all the more important mining centers. As descriptions of the transportation facilities are to be found elsewhere in this paper, no further mention of them need be made in this connection.

Topography

Mayo area belongs to the physiographic province known as Yukon plateau, and consists of upland units or isolated mountain masses separated by deep, wide valleys. The upland areas are prevailingly broad and flat-topped and stand at average elevations of 5,500 feet above sea-level. This upland surface represents the remnants of a broad plateau which has been maturely dissected. It rises gradually in elevation towards the east, where it merges with the Mackenzie mountain system. The valleys are broad, deep depressions, out through the upland surface to depths of 1,000 to 4,000 feet. The district has been intensely glaciated and all the master valleys show signs of glacial erosion.

General Geology

Mayo district as a whole is underlain by schists and gneisses which have been invaded to some extent by later igneous rocks, such as granite, diorite and diabase. The schists and gneisses represent a thick series of sedimentary rocks which have been referred to the Nasina series. These have been altered into quartzites, quartz-mica schists, mica schists, chlorite and hornblende schists, graphite schists and crystalline limestone. The series shows very complicated folding and considerable faulting. Intrusive into the schist group is a series of greenstone sills varying in composition from a diorite to a diabase. These rocks have also been sheared and mashed to a considerable extent. At some points there are bodies of grey biotite granite and granite porphyry, with attendant dikes of rhyolite, quartz porphyry, etc. Overlying all the consolidated rock formations there is a mantle of superficial deposits, which masks the underlying formations and makes prospecting exceedingly difficult.

The Ore Deposits

The principal deposits of silver-lead ores are those of Keno Hill, the Silver King, Lookout Mountain, Rambler Hill, Mount Cameron, and Stand-to Hill, and new discoveries are reported from year to year. Generally speaking, these deposits are of a high grade argentiferous galena, having a gangue of siderite or limonite, manganite, pyrite, chalcocopyrite, blende, arsenopyrite and quartz. They are occasionally enriched by such silver salts as pyargyrite, freibergite or tetrahedrite.

Keno Hill.—Upwards of 500 claims have been staked on Keno Hill and a great many of them show signs of promise. Keno Hill is a wedge-shaped ridge lying between Lightning, Crystal and Ladue creeks. The ridge is about eight miles long by five miles wide. Its northern slope is rugged, even precipitous in places, while the southern slope is more gentle, being controlled by the dip of the strata. The rocks exposed consist of the schists and gneisses described above cut by greenstones and smaller bodies of quartz porphyry and granite porphyry. The principal workings are situated above timber line.

The main veins of the hill strike N. 30 degrees, E. to N. 40 degrees, E. magnetic, and dip at angles of 50 to 70 degrees to the southeast. These veins are persistent for con-

siderable distances and are mineralized for the greater portions of their length. The mineralization consists of quartz, iron oxides, hydroxides, and carbonates, psilomelane, arsenopyrite, and galena. These veins strike in a general way parallel to the direction of the schistosity of the rocks and will be referred to as the longitudinal veins. Cutting these longitudinal veins at angles of approximately 70 degrees is a series of shorter transverse fractures, probably induced by local folding. In places these short transverse fractures are exceedingly numerous. These fissures are mineralized with galena, freibergite, siderite, manganese with minor amounts of zinc blende. They furnish the greater part of the high grade ore of the district. Some of the properties will be placed upon a shipping basis during the coming winter.

The Silver King.—The Silver King showed an ore shoot approximately eight feet in thickness mineralized for over 150 feet in length, with galena, pyargyrite, freibergite and possibly other complex silver salts. This shoot was speedily exhausted, but as the vein is a strong one, and exploration work looking to the discovery of other shoots was not carried on, this possibility of other shoots should not be overlooked.

Lookout Mountain.—Lookout Mine is situated on a spur of Lookout Mountain, on the western slope of Bighorn creek, at an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea level. The distance from Mayo by road is 29 miles. The vein is a strong but irregular fracture in quartzites, and is developed by over 1,000 feet of tunnels and shafts. The vein is approached by three adits, and from two of these drifts have been carried 100 and 300 feet along the vein. From the lower drift a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet. The ore shoots exposed consist of galena, cerussite and anglesite, manganite, psilomelane limonite, and siderite. The galena and cerussite is disseminated in small streaks in well defined zones.

Rambler Hill.—Rambler Hill is situated about four miles to the east of the foot of McQuesten lake, about 50 miles from Mayo by road. The workings are on the summit of the hill, at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level. At the time of the writer's visit the sole development work consisted of a shaft 50 feet deep, which encountered a vein 14 feet wide. This vein was in the oxidized zone of the deposit and consequently most of the values had been leached out, but it is reported that the vein has been picked up further down the hill and a short drift run on it, which shows encouraging results.

Cameron Mountain.—The Mount Cameron property lies on the northern slope of Mount Cameron, just at timber line, and about 75 miles distant from Mayo. There is a winter road to the property. The ore body consists of a vein or mineralized zone about 50 feet wide, which at the time of the writer's visit a year ago, could only be imperfectly seen due to the caving of the adit. The mineralization consists of galena, blende, limonite, and siderite, chalcocopyrite and quartz. The vein is apparently banded, the galena occurring in streaks through the other gangue minerals and not intimately associated with them.

The occurrence at Stand-to Hill has not yet been examined by the writer, but from information gathered it has the same general features as the other occurrences.

As it is impossible in an article of this description to give full details with regard to the deposits, the reader is referred for further information to the reports of the geological survey. The occurrences already described and the facts that new discoveries are continually being made show that a great deal of prospecting is necessary before any real estimate of the value of the Mayo area can be made. Many of the deposits can be worked at a profit, even under the present disadvantages of high cost of transportation and supplies. It seems assured that means of communication will be improved as rapidly as the developments in the camp justify the outlay, and the prospects of seeing a permanent camp established at Mayo seem fairly bright.

The foregoing was written at Dawson, September 25, 1920, immediately after Dr. Cockfield, the writer, had returned from the season's exploration

tions on Keno Hill and elsewhere in the Mayo area.

OHIO MOUND BUILDERS WERE MIGHTY TOILERS

A great serpent, 1,300 feet long, built of earth and stone, a symbol of the religion of ancient peoples, stands a few miles from West Union, Ohio, as the most interesting and important earthwork left by the mound builders of Ohio.

Situated in a rather secluded spot, supposedly selected by the mound builders for privacy in performing their ancient rites, the massive reptile winds gracefully back from a

glen to higher land. The serpent's head rests upon a rock platform, which presents a precipitous face to the descending sun and is about 100 feet high. The jaws of the mouth are widely extended, in the act of swallowing an egg, represented by an oval ridge of earth.

As the mound builders shaped the body they caused it to make four large folds as it tapered back to the tail, which is folded in three complete and close coils.

The land about this curious relic of primitive days is low at the head, but gradually ascends towards the tail. There is ample room on all sides for a gathering of many people,

and the belief is expressed that the idol worshipers gathered on all sides of their altar to pour forth praise, or beseech forgiveness and blessings from the beautifully hideous god of their own creation.

"The Serpent Mound" was purchased by Professor F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., in 1887, along with about 70 acres of adjacent land, and shortly afterwards a beautiful public park was laid out on the ground. Thus in present days the spot of reverence sacred to the people who preceded civilization in the nation is used as a playground for picnickers and pleasure seekers. The deed to the

land is vested in the museum attached to Harvard University.

Those who have made a study of the work of the mound builders have estimated that in Ohio alone there are over 10,000 mounds and from 1,500 to 2,000 enclosures standing as monuments to their work. By the study of ancient implements and burial places found in and near these mystery hills it has been found possible to form a conception of their life.

Another sad result of prohibition is that it is hard to feel sorry when a man is dead when there is nothing but near beer at his wake.

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Epic Story of the Discovery of Keno Hill

First Complete Chronicle of How Louis Beauvett's Persistence As a Prospector Was Rewarded With a Mountain Bursting With Silver

Twenty years ago a young man—lithe of limb and resolute, rifle in hand—scaled the summit of a remote Yukon mountain plateau. He was a striking type of the dauntless frontiersmen who, alone, unheralded, blaze the trails of empire. He stood on a tableland three miles above the nearest growth of shrub or tree, and 6,000 feet above the sea. At the foot of the high hill he could see a chain of emerald lakes and a river encircling the mountain on one side and silver streams on the other, while to the north, stretching an interminable distance were the pearly undulating snowcapped peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

Could one have rolled aside the screen and viewed him as he was, one would have seen at his feet the object of his quest, a mountain sheep. The hunter was a young prospector who had gone far above timber line to get fresh meat for his camp. He got what he went after, a characteristic that marked his efforts then and in the greater event of years to follow. From his lofty point of vantage he looked about him, beholding a magnificent panorama of nature, and then dreamed of the wealth of gold that was supposed to be in the creek nearby and which had lured him into the North. Little the young man dreamed that beneath his very feet in that mountain plateau lay at that moment his future fortune and perhaps wealth untold, and much less did he dream that years afterward he would return to the same spot and there locate what is today perhaps the richest silver strike the world has known. But he did return, and he did make the discovery—and thereby hangs the tale, the chronicles of fact, if you please, of how Louis Beauvett, no longer the youth, but the now experienced and seasoned miner and prospector, made the discovery of Keno Hill—the most fascinating and alluring of all silver strikes with which the Northland has been associated, and the strike which gives promise of eclipsing in romantic interest and importance the discovery of the world-famed Klondike gold-fields and opening an era of permanent prosperity to the entire Yukon.

Where Ideas Count

Circumstances of the discovery of Keno Hill are not like those of some other regions where fate decreed some aimless wanderer to stumble upon the riches. Louis Beauvett's life is a chronicle of hard and persistent effort as a miner, both in the field of placer and in the hard rock game in the Northland. For years he devoted his best energies to the lure of gold in Yukon creeks, and especially in the Mayo area. Then when the silver-lead properties of the Mayo country were opened he learned the methods of the quartz miner and developed the desire to gain the prize he felt must be awaiting someone in that region so pregnant with silver float. Beauvett noticed that his companions and men of the region generally had prospected in the low lands of the valley and out of this grew the idea to launch out.

First Learned the Game

Louis Beauvett's discovery of Keno Hill grew more directly out of his experience as a hard-rock miner at the silver mine on Galena Creek, known as the Silver King. It was there that Beauvett learned enough of silver mining to develop in him an impelling desire to find silver in larger and more paying quantities somewhere in the surrounding country. Like the others in the region, he prospected for a long time along creeks and the low, overburdened levels of the valleys. He conceived the idea to go far afield, and to look for the white metal where the rock was denuded and exposed. Accordingly, he sought the higher levels, above the timber line, and pushed eastward from Galena Creek, and went up the slopes of the then unnamed tablelands bounded by the McQuesten Valley, Crystal Creek, Lightning Creek and the Ladue River. On the northern side he found a steep bluff of broken rock, and was attracted to it by the reason that for miles it left exposed edges where it was unnecessary to remove overburden in order to study the formation. It was along this steep slope that he found float in 1918, and resolved to return there in 1919. He accordingly made arrangements and in 1919 went back there and made the discovery on what is now Keno Hill.

First Trip to Keno

It was in the fall of 1918 that Louis Beauvett first prospected in what is now known as Faro Basin, the wide bowl-shaped valley which forms the northern side of the present central group of silver-producing claims held by the Keno Hill, Limited, a subsidiary company of the Yukon Gold Company.

During the visit of 1918 he picked up some specimens in Faro Basin, and on his return to Mayo sent samples to the government assayer at Whitehorse, and received returns which assayed fairly well, but were none too flattering. He was encouraged with the result and decided to return to the place the next spring. He did this, and made several trips, finding the snow each time too deep on the shaded slopes and in the valley for such early prospecting at that altitude.

Deferring the trip until he thought it sufficiently late for the snow to have disappeared, he returned in July. He arrived at Faro Basin about July 5, and immediately began making explorations along the rocky promontory and among the mass of broken schist, quartzite and diorite which he found tumbling here and there down the steep slope. He picked up float some distance from the present discovery, finding, he afterward stated, his first encouraging float on a claim now known as the Gambler. Taking this cue, he moved a little farther to the eastward on what now forms the adjoining claim and constitutes the discovery claim, the Roulette. It was there he found the outcrop on what is now known as the Yukon Gold Group as its No. 1 vein. The float below it was exceedingly plentiful.

Stakes Discovery

Beauvett staked discovery claim on Keno Hill on July 10, 1919. He soon afterward went to Mayo with a good many specimens of the float and outcrop which he found on the discovery claim and in the vicinity. In Mayo he met J. E. Pickering, one of the pioneer freighters and backers of hard-rock miners of the district, and who immediately made arrangements to get assistance for Mr. Beauvett in the opening of the new property. Mr. Pickering then came to Dawson on the steamer Nasutlin, and brought down word to some of his friends of the new strike on Keno Hill. In the meantime Mr. Beauvett returned to Keno Hill, accompanied by James Anderson, one of the pioneer hard-rock miners of the district. After arriving at Keno and looking over the hill to some extent, Mr. Anderson staked the second claim located in the district, namely, the Rico, which adjoins the discovery claim on the easterly side.

Rico claim lies along the steep edge of Faro Basin, with a portion of the claim on the bench at the brow of the hill. It is on this claim that three of the richest veins have been located, and on which much detached or float ore was uncovered during the last summer by ground-sluicing. Mr. Anderson staked the Rico claim on July 21, or eleven days after Mr. Beauvett had staked discovery. Anderson also staked, on July 21, on the same hill, a claim located on another lead, which he named the Heather.

Soon after arriving in Dawson, Mr. Pickering returned to Keno. He went up the Stewart river on the first steamer, and was accompanied by A. K. Schellinger, mining engineer and assayer for the Yukon Gold Company, the man who had spent several winters in the Mayo district advising the men of that district regarding development on various properties, and the man who had encouraged the hard rock miners and the prospectors of the region to explore in the direction of Keno Hill and other higher localities. It was out of appreciation of the assistance that Mr. Schellinger had been to the prospectors, that he was asked to go to Keno Hill immediately. He had advised some months before to prospect farther yield, in hope that the silver zone might show richer spots in places where there was not so much overburden. This proved to be the case above timber line on what is now known as Keno Hill.

Others Stake

Pickering and Schellinger pulled into Mayo Landing on the steamer Nasutlin just as Anderson was recording with J. E. Ferrell, the mining recorder at that point, his stake

Resolute pursuit of an idea leads to the treasure of a Montezuma—Ful story of the location of the first claims staked in the heart of Yukon's great white hope—Richest revelation to date in the Mayo area of the Yukon, possibly the world's greatest silver zone.

ing of the now famous Rico claim. Mr. Schellinger long had faith in the district turning out something promising and possibly of a big producer, and when he heard the report through Mr. Pickering of the strike, immediately assayed the samples in Dawson, and was so pleased with the returns that he persuaded E. E. McCarthy, the then resident manager at Dawson of the Yukon Gold Company, to allow him to go at once to Mayo and to visit the scene of the strike in company with Mr. Pickering. Mr. Schellinger and Mr. Pickering did not announce on arrival at Mayo that they intended to visit Keno, and it is likely

water was deep and he floated ashore on his wooden leg. He shook the water out of his clothes, and resumed the trip down the road with Pickering.

Exploring Keno

In the meantime Beauvett, Anderson and Schellinger took a meager supply of food on their backs, and in their light summer attire, made their way to the foot of Keno Hill, some two miles, and there took the grade up the uncharted and unblazed slope to the top of the hill, a pull of fully three miles straight up. The fact it was trackless and moss and brush covered much of the route



ORIGINAL INHABITANT OF KENO HILL

The picture herewith is an excellent one of a Yukon hunter and his quarry, a mountain sheep of the variety famous in the mountains of this Territory. Louis Beauvett, discoverer of the rich silver of Keno Hill, formerly hunted mountain sheep on the hill, and killed many fine specimens there years ago.

that had they done so that the statement would have attracted little attention, as it was quite a while after the general news of the discovery became known that the people of the district began to feel that it was any more promising than quite a number of other strikes and locations which had been made in the Mayo area on previous occasions.

Going out from Mayo Landing via Minto Bridge and up Duncan Creek along the old road which had been used for years by the placer miners, Messrs. Beauvett, Pickering, Schellinger and Anderson took with them Alexander Mowatt, better known in the district as Scotty Mowatt, an old time freighter and teamster. They took two horses to carry the outfit.

Camping at the forks of Lightning and Duncan Creeks on what is known as the old placer discovery claim of Duncan Creek for the night, "Pick," who is known for his big-heartedness and kindness to beast as well as man, did not have the heart to picket the horses. When the party arose next morning bright and early, prepared to proceed to the top of Keno Hill, lo and behold, the equines had departed. Footprints showed they had back-tracked it for Mayo. Pickering and Scotty immediately decided they would overhaul the horses, and started down the creek afoot. Despite the fact Scotty had sustained the loss of one leg through an accident some years previous, he proved his wonderful pluck and nimbleness by taking down the road after the horses with as much zeal as the indomitable "Pick." They had scarcely hit the trail when it was necessary to cross a log, serving as a foot-bridge. Scotty there contributed to the chronicles of the day by letting his foot slip, and away he went, off the log and into the drink. Fortunately, the

made the traveling all the heavier. It was an exceedingly warm day, and the members of the party sweated in the heat. They made the summit about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

After exploring the discovery claim and the ground in the vicinity, the party found it was growing late, and despite the long day under the Arctic sun, it was decided that all three had better not remain there for the night. They had brought food enough for only one day, and had nothing left but twenty-one prunes. It was decided to leave Mr. Schellinger there for the night, and to let him keep the prunes for his rations, and that Beauvett and Anderson should return at once to discovery claim on Duncan to meet the others of the party, and to bring up more food the next day. Mr. Schellinger had no extra wraps, so Anderson left with him a sweater which he had carried up the hill. Beauvett and Anderson started back down the hill at 6 p. m. Mr. Schellinger then began some investigations which identified him prominently in the discovery and location of some of the richest ground on the hill. He looked around the top of the hill near the present site of the Yukon Gold camp and workings, and there found some float, but did not go up on top of the ramparts or upper bluff, about 100 feet above the general main plateau, but wandered along the edge of Faro Basin, easterly, to the ground just beyond the Rico and on to what is now the Nabob, which was staked by Tommy McKay, and which is being worked this winter by Erickson, Ole Dahl and J. Beckman.

Prunes and the Stars

Crossing the Nabob, he traversed the heavily broken rocky surface of what is now the Maiden's Hope claim and went over toward the Sil-

ver Basin, where Rodolph Rosmusen later staked his promising Silver Basin properties. Schellinger returned and made his way down the hill along the face of the Nabob and across the ground now known as the Lakeview, which adjoins the Rico and the Nabob, and reached the bottom of Faro Gulch about midnight. There he found a clump of brush and made a small fire, and ate some prunes, and drank a little water he found trickling down the hill, and sat on a rock and dozed until the sun was well up the next morning.

In the morning Schellinger ate the remainder of his prunes, and climbed back up the hill to the brow of Faro Gulch, and explored that locality until noon. About noon Beauvett and Anderson arrived on the scene again, after a successful trip down to discovery on Duncan, where they spent the night, and return. They brought up with them considerable food and also a blanket. The second night Anderson and Schellinger remained on the top of the hill, and

edge of the Rico, which was located by Mr. Schellinger, was surrounded by much loose material. When uncovered the outcrop was fully five wide, and of solid galena. This breaks off into the Faro Gulch on the Rico, and it is supposed that the vein, if once projected in that direction to a further extent was worn away by action of the elements and washed down the basin and out into the McQuesten valley by the waters of ages which flowed over the hills after the rains and following the melting of the snows from year to year. Whether the vein extends across the valley to the ridges on the opposite side of the basin and down into the depths of Keno Hill and the basin is a matter of conjecture.

Mr. Schellinger staked the Keno claim on July 29, Mr. Mowatt staked a claim on the west side of the Keno on the same day, and named it the Scotty. On the following day Mr. Pickering staked a claim on the south side of the Keno and named it the Pinochle. At the time he staked ground was open over a large portion of the hill in all directions, but he chose the Pinochle location for the reason diorite and float were found on the surface and a vein was noticeable there. The Pinochle was staked on the fourth day of the party's visit to the hill.

The Pinochle was the last of the claims staked on Keno Hill during July. Six claims had been staked during July, their names and order of staking and the stakers being as follows: "Roulette," the discovery claim, staked July 10 by Louis Beauvett; "Rico" and "eHather," staked July 21 and 22 by Jim Anderson; the "Keno," staked July 29, by A. K. Schellinger; the "Scotty," staked July 29, by Alex Mowatt; the "Pinochle," staked July 30 by J. E. Pickering.

Trip to Dawson

Schellinger and others of the party which laid out the original central group, after having staked the Pinochle claim, found there was nothing more that could be done on the hill for the time with their limited outfit, and, having other business elsewhere, decided to start back at once. They accordingly went down to Thunder Gulch, a tributary of Lightning, and cached the transit there. They got back to the old placer discovery claim on Duncan Creek at midnight, spent one "sleep" there, and the next morning hit the old trail down Duncan for Mayo Landing. Arriving at Mayo, they recorded the claims staked on the trip.

Being anxious to get to Dawson, and there being no steamer in sight, Beauvett, Pickering and Schellinger took a small boat and rowed down the Stewart River. They were three days on the trip, and the days were among the hottest of the summer. Members of the party vow they nearly melted under the temperature of 80 above as they bent their backs for all they were worth to hurry the old rowboat on its way.

On arrival at Dawson, Beauvett, the discoverer, and Pickering conferred with E. E. McCarthy, then resident manager of the Yukon Gold Company, with the result that they closed a deal whereby the Yukon Gold secured options on the claims the two had staked. Mr. Schellinger had arranged with Mr. Anderson while at Mayo for the company to take an option on Anderson's Rico. The company also secured options on the claims staked by Mowatt and Schellinger. All the claims secured under these options were taken over by the company during the summer of 1920, and comprise what is now known as the central group, and now constitute the holdings of the newly created company, known as the Keno Hill, Limited. This group comprises the Roulette, the Rico, the Keno, the Scotty, the Pinochle and the Solo No. 2 and several fractions staked later. The Solo No. 2 and the fractions are the only claims of the original group staked later than July. The Solo No. 2 was staked by J. E. Greenfield on August 26, on a subsequent trip to the hill, and adjoins discovery claim on the west side.

Soon after Beauvett, Pickering and Schellinger got to Dawson by row-boat and closed with the Yukon Gold, they returned to Mayo on the launch Tango, and were accompanied on the trip by E. E. McCarthy, the resident manager of the company, who went up to see for himself the reported rich new silver-lead properties. Emil Forrest was engineer and

The outcrop on the vein at the

pilot of the launch on the trip.

In the meantime Thomas McKay and Axel Erickson, the first men to stake on Keno Hill in August, arrived there and scouted over the hill. They were old time hard rock miners of the district, and had long been associated with Beauvette at Galena Creek and had done much work on Crystal slope, within sight of Keno Hill, prospecting for silver. McKay staked on August 4 and got the Nabob, adjoining Anderson's rich Rico on the northeasterly side, and the Shamrock, at the head of Crystal Gulch, lying a little southwesterly from the original central group. Erickson staked the next day, and planted his posts on what is now the Solo No. 1, lying on the south slope, and the Reno. D. R. McLennan, better known as Randy McLennan, also engaged in mining in the Mayo district for years, arrived on Keno Hill about the same time and staked on August 5, getting the Frog and the Faro, lying on the southerly slope, adjoining the central group.

The next in order to stake was A. R. Thompson, one of the veteran hard rock and placer miners of the Yukon, formerly engaged in similar work in famous camps of the West, who staked on Keno Hill on August 13. He located the Gambler and the Lakeview. The Gambler adjoins Louis Beauvette's discovery claim, the Roulette, on the north side, while the Lakeview adjoins Jim Anderson's Rico, one of the three working claims of the central group, on the north side. Joe Sunderland, one of Mayo's energetic young prospectors, staked on the same day, and got the Union, lying by the side of the Lakeview, and the Maiden's Hope, north of the Nabob. Next in order of staking was Emil Forrest, who arrived with the returning party from Dawson, who located the Tango, on the southerly slope, close into the central group, on August 16. Beauvette staked again that day, and named the claim the Minto, and the following day he located on another vein a claim named the Kid.

Oscar Letourneau, pioneer placer miner of Duncan Creek, and now extensively engaged in business in Mayo, arrived on August 23, and located the Surprise and the Frisco on the same day Edward W. Burnell staked the Ivy and the Jean.

On August 25 Rodolph Rosmusen, a pioneer miner of the Klondike and the Mayo camps, staked his Silver Basin claim, at the head of Silver Basin, now one of the most promising portions of the Keno Hill and the initial claim of his Silver Basin group. Murdoch Michie, another old time Yukon miner, staked on the same day close to Rosmusen and got the Silver Queen and the Silver Basin No. 3, while John Kinman staked the Silver Basin No. 2 that day. Rene Lhuillier next staked and got the Gnome, on the twenty-sixth, and Kinman on the same day located the Gold Hill and Michie the Gold Hill No. 2. The August stakings then concluded with several more arrivals staking on various parts of what is the main hill plateau, and constituting very promising properties. These stakers included Joseph A. Walsh, on the Miramichi, the Napoleon, the Lenore, the Blanco and the Eureka; Tom Hinton, on the Haig; David Sparks, on the Duncan and the Fairview; the Erickson, on the Toledo, the McQuesten and the Tiger; and McKay, on the Lion. The rush was now well on, those staking several claims having scattered to various parts of the long hill in making their several locations. Andrew Johnson staked on promising property between Hope Pup and Lightning, John Fawcett and Bob Henderson located their promising claim, the Caribou, with a rich outcrop, well to the northwest, and got several other claims during the first days of September. Sparks also staked again, and other September stakers included B. Brennan, John Adair, Alex Profet, Oscar Miller, Alex Nicol, Robert Fisher, Anthony Hollenbeck, Mat Butyer, Albert E. Lamb, Hans R. Johnson and Joe Zahn and a number of those who had staked previously in July and August. Since then many others have staked on Keno Hill to its farthest outcrops, and many fine veins have been located at various distant points. The total claims staked to date number approximately 500.

Work Starts on Keno

After E. E. McCarthy and party who went up to Mayo on the launch Tango had looked over Keno Hill, they went to Fraser Falls, on the Stewart River, above Mayo, and looked over the falls with the possibility of securing power there. Later the Yukon Gold Company acquired the right to use water from the Stewart at that point for the generation of power. After McCarthy and party visited Fraser Falls they returned to Dawson, and shortly afterward sent up supplies on the steamer

Nasutlin for Mayo. Mr. Schellinger went up at the same time and got Jim Anderson to prepare a camp on Keno Hill for preliminary work, and some surface prospecting was done. Bill Daheneke, one of the old time placer foremen of the Yukon Gold in the Klondike camp, and a miner of experience in many camps, including Korea, was put at the head of the working crews for the company and systematic prospecting was begun at once. R. H. Humphrey, an experienced hard rock engineer from the outside, arrived by the last steamer of the season, and went to Keno Hill. He was sent in by the Yukon Gold, but by the time he arrived on the hill considerable snow had fallen, and it was too late for him to observe the surface indications. He, therefore, saw little of the outcrops, and his report to the company is understood not to have been too optimistic. He left the hill and came to Dawson by the winter trail in December, and went outside ever the ice. In the meantime the crews on Keno Hill were working steadily, and making headway and not long after Mr. Humphrey was gone favorable results were obtained in the tunnels. After Christmas the showings improved materially. Vein seven, which crosses the Rico claim, and on which the silver-lead was found, was located by Mr. Schellinger, who felt there was a considerable fracture zone in the locality. When the snow went off, that was the spring of 1920, he got a much better idea of the situation. In the meantime the Yukon Gold had dispatched F. R. Short, one of the most experienced mining experts of America, to the Mayo field. He came into the Yukon in May, and came down the Yukon before the ice was out of Lake Laberge, catching a steamer at the lower end of Laberge. With him came Jack Stewart, a practical hard rock mining man, who had worked in silver mines and other properties in nearly every part of America. Mr. Short had experted properties all over the world. They were authorized to proceed with the examination of the Keno Hill properties immediately with a large force of men, and on their arrival at Keno, the first week in June, the work was continued with renewed vigor.

By the time Mr. Short arrived Mr. Schellinger had seven veins opened, and had done much reconnaissance work over the hill and on various properties, and had run extensive surveys.

Mr. Short, as manager and mining engineer, immediately took up further development work, assisted by Mr. Schellinger in the capacity of engineer, surveyor and assayer, and by a large crew of men under Mr. Stewart, accomplished a great deal in a short time.

Ground Sluice Silver Nuggets

The snow had not yet gone off the hill entirely, and much of the water from it was available for mining. Mr. Short was anxious to expose as much of the ledges as possible on the Rico claim, at the shoulder of Faro Gulch, and accordingly impounded much of the snow water, and released it at intervals, thus using it for ground-slucing the soft material from the slope at the edge of the hill. The result was that in a very short time a ditch on the edge of the hill crossing veins seven, eight and nine on the Rico, uncovered a great quantity of broken and detached galena from those veins. For the distance of a hundred yards or so the pieces were found on the steep slope in the ditch where the water washed it clean. There were pieces from the size of a washtub down, but as a rule ranging from perhaps the size of a man's head to small pieces, the size of a man's hand. The largest single nugget was about ten by fourteen inches by three feet, somewhat irregular, and weighed, it was estimated, about 1,200 pounds. Many pieces were picked up which would weigh one to fifty pounds. It was not long, however, until these surface pieces were gathered from the ditch, and the work of opening the tunnels was begun on the outcrop of the leads at points lying along the edge and side of Faro Gulch, toward which the claim faces the north. In the meantime the company's work of opening tunnels was proceeding on other claims of the central group, and also on the Fawcett & Henderson discovery, which the Yukon Gold has under option.

Experts on Hill

J. H. Farrell, an eminent geologist of New York, arrived in Dawson in June and proceeded to Keno Hill in the employ of the Yukon Gold, and was there until the first of September, making an extensive study of the hill and co-operating with Mr. Short, Mr. Schellinger and others. Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Dominion government geologist, and party also arrived on Keno Hill in June, and camped there and made an extensive

survey of the hill until September. Col. O. B. Perry, general manager of the Yukon Gold Company; E. E. McCarthy, of the New York office of the company, former resident manager at Dawson, and Dr. Alfred Thompson, member of parliament for Yukon, and others visited Keno Hill during the last of August. During the earlier part of the summer Gold Commissioner George P. Mackenzie made a trip from Dawson to Keno Hill and examined the most promising properties and went over the hill generally, and made a study of the transportation and other needs of the country. Paul S. Hogan, member of the Yukon council for the Klondike district, including the Mayo area, also visited Keno Hill early in the season. Last February George T. Coffey, the resident manager of the Yukon Gold Company, with headquarters at Dawson, made a visit to the Keno Hill properties, and kept in touch with the important operations there.

On the whole the main operations of the Yukon Gold, ever since the discovery by Beauvette, and the subsequent staking have been followed up with practically no cessation. The company has been at a great expense thus far, and having taken over the central group of six claims in July, and now having some forty under option, has sufficient interests to insure extensive work there for an indefinite period. However, the lowest depth to which the company has opened workable veins at present is 350 feet below the surface of the Keno Hill plateau. Whether that ore and other in the hill continues to depth remains to be seen, and if it does, there is every hope that the hill will prove one of the greatest and most lasting silver producers in the world. Hundreds of men already have manifested their faith in the potentialities of the hill by staking claims there, while scarcely a man or woman in Yukon has not already acquired some direct or indirect interest in the hill or the silver properties of neighboring hills of the Mayo area.

On Keno proper extensive operations already have been done by independent operators, notably by Axel Erickson and Thom. McKay, who within a year have run 180 feet of tunnel of their own and sunk 20 feet of shaft, and are doing much more extensive work this winter associated with Louis Beauvette and Ole Dahl. Many others spent the summer prospecting on the hill and opened most promising properties carrying rich silver bearing ore, notable among them being Rodolph Rosmusen, on Silver Basin, and Hector Morrison, on Queen Gulch; John Fawcett, on Hope Gulch, and Andy Johnson, between Hope and Lightning. Others were engaged mostly in tracing surface indications or representation work and preparations for more earnest work next season. The spirit of confidence and determination possesses the people, and many intend to increase their activities there next summer, while not a few are now wintering in the district, and some will improve their time either working on their properties or by having everything ready to start with all vigor as soon as the conditions permit at the opening of the next spring. And thus it is that Louis Beauvette's dream of seeking silver above the timber line in the rugged Mayo hills has started something which is the center of all eyes in Yukon today and is beginning to attract the attention of the outside world and may yet prove one of the greatest of silver fields of history.

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Brass

"What a strong face that man has," said the Professor. "Yes," replied the Rounder. "He's a book agent."

Where They Landed Him

Jail Visitor—My friend, have you any religious convictions? Prisoner—Well, I reckon that's the right word. I was sent here for robbing a church.

Korean Conspiracy

SEOUL, Korea.—The trial of persons accused of conspiring for Korean independence, which was thrown out of the lower court on technical grounds, has been resumed in the court of appeals. Quiet is being maintained in the city of Seoul, but the authorities admit that considerable unrest prevails in North and South Phyang-Yang provinces.

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**YUKON'S M. P.
ON OUTLOOK
FOR MAYO**

(By Lieut.-Col. Alfred Thompson, M.P.
Member of Parliament for
Yukon.)

The silver deposits at Keno Hill promise a new lease of life for the Yukon Territory which, with their development, will enter upon the second stage of its industrial career.

The prosperity of the past has been founded upon the mining of the placer gold and the experience gained in this work will be valuable for future operations based upon future discoveries which will no doubt be made from time to time, as well as for the working of the large areas of low grade gravels already known to exist in the Klondike district.

For the successful working of these gravels the cold water thawing gives great promise in that it will make it possible to work gravels which could never be profitably mined by the steam thawing process.

The discovery of high grade ores on Keno Hill may bear the same relation to silver-lead mining in the Yukon that the rich placers of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks did to the gold mining of the territory.

The price of silver, too, adds a further impetus to the mining of the white metal. For years silver was so low in price that only the well developed and equipped mines could produce at a profit. Now, however, with silver selling around a dollar an ounce and the price of lead above the average there is a great inducement to develop silver-lead mines. Thus the new discoveries in the territory are made at a most fortunate time.

The district of which Keno Hill is at present the center extends from Lookout mountain to Mount Cameron. Between these two mountains are found the galena deposits so far uncovered. These include Lookout Mountain, Galena Creek, Keno Hill, Forbes Creek, or Stand-to Mountain, as it has been named; Rambler Hill, and Mount Cameron—a large and very promising district. And no doubt there will be further discoveries made in a district so well mineralized as is this one.

Keele's map, made years ago, gives one an excellent idea of the topography and gross geology of the country at the headwaters of Mayo, Ladue and McQuesten rivers and has proved a great aid to the prospector.

For the last two years Dr. Cockfield has been making a more detailed study of the geology of the new district and his report of this year's work will be available early next spring for the use of prospectors next summer.

It may be of interest to your readers to know that plans were made a year before the galena on Keno Hill was discovered to make a geological survey of the Ogilvie Range from Mount Cameron to and including the Twelvemile. In fact, Dr. Cockfield was engaged in this important work for the minister of mines last summer when the new discoveries on Keno Hill were made. As soon as he has finished the geology of the new district it is hoped that he will be able to continue his investigations until the whole range between Mount Cameron and Twelvemile has been covered.

Dr. Cockfield has already spent some time in the Twelvemile region, but it seems certain that that district warrants a more detailed examination because of the deposits of galena ore known to exist there.

The discoveries on Keno Hill and vicinity already made are of such a character as to warrant the government in making ample provision for the development of the district.

For this purpose money grants should be made to construct a first class wagon road from the Stewart river to the new camp. Some better means of communication by wire or radio should be provided without undue delay. And an assay office should be established so that prospectors may have their assays made with as little delay as possible. The recording office, too, should be reopened; and some improvements made in river navigation so that any obstruction to free navigation may be overcome.

That the necessary expenditures for all these things are warranted I have no doubt from what I saw on a trip to the new camp this summer.

Written at Dawson, Sept. 25, 1920.

J. E. BINET

Founder and Proprietor of

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REINDEER MOSS OF YUKON A VAST ASSET

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FOOD LIES ON THE
YUKON'S HILLS

IS BETTER THAN HAY

SAME PRODUCT HERE AS YIELDS
NORWAY AND LAPLAND IM-
MENSE WEALTH

(By Louis Lokke.)

Most of those who have beheld the immense wilderness of Yukon rolling away in lonely grandeur have perhaps experienced a feeling of regret that so much land should lie idle and seemingly unfit for human habitation. While hoping for a rural settlement of this country, few allow their vision to reach farther than to a million tame reindeer roaming Yukon's lofty pastures. This, of course, is no idle dream, but a matter of business enterprise, when in due time problems of transportation are solved, thus affording a market.

This is really a strange land to most of its present white inhabitants, who have been reared in more congenial latitudes, but to one born and raised in a country with almost identical natural conditions and has seen what can be attained there, Yukon never fails to have a peculiar and, may I say, familiar interest.

High up in eastern Norway lies the mining district of Roros, my native country, a rugged region of long winters, with rolling hills and spruce-thrugged valleys like the Yukon's. Its first mine, which is "still going strong," was discovered nearly three hundred years ago by a hunter, or to be perfectly fair, by a caribou. When the deer, followed by the first lock miner, was kicking about in the moss it laid bare a vein of rich copper ore. Celebrating this incident, an old oil painting of the hunter and the reindeer is still hanging in the town church. Around the mines that subsequently were opened there grew settlements of small ranchers, who "cleared and clawed" until this region is today the home of a thrifty, prosperous population and famous for its dairy products, due to centuries of cultivation. The hay in those mountain fields is of fine quality, but, and this is of special interest to Yukon farmers, what has immeasurably helped those Norsk ranchers is the reindeer moss. During the long, hard winters the cattle or the milch cows have to be kept and fed in the stable often for a stretch of over seven months. They are then given, in addition to the hay, a portion of reindeer moss—about one-third of the whole ration. The cattle greatly relish this moss "dessert," but more interesting is the fact that, following this moss feeding, the milk right away increases in richness and flavor.

This reindeer moss, the whitish, wool-like little plant which grows in abundance on our Yukon hills, is known to be rich in food elements. It is the feed that turns our caribou out fat in the spring after the severest winter. It has been for millenniums the vital means of existence for the Laps and their reindeer herds on the Scandinavian mountains, and it is the all-important factor in our future reindeer industry. Its nutritious qualities have even brought it up in the ranks of possible food sources for man. By the way, a brew of reindeer moss will refresh and sustain a man considerably for a while when he has run out of other food.

In the districts where this moss is utilized as mentioned it is generally the last part of the harvest or hay-making for the men to go to the hills for a few days to put up moss for the winter. With a long-toothed iron rake the moss is picked up and piled in heaps of such size and shape that, when frozen, it easily can be handled and hauled in on the snow. Before it is fed to the cattle it must be completely thawed out by leaving it in the stable for a while.

This feed is just as available for the Yukon ranchers as for the Norwegians, and should be of still greater benefit in view of the not yet

sufficiently developed soil for hay. Reindeer moss can be used for food for sheep, goats, cattle and for reindeer or domesticated caribou or other animals. In my travels throughout Yukon I have seen reindeer moss on practically all high domes and also extensively through the brush on lower levels, thus affording a vast grazing domain, rivaling in permanence any grazing area of the continent. Norway would consider this moss an invaluable asset. The Yukon should not fail to follow the example of Norway, Alaska and Lapland and utilize her reindeer moss and also take advantage of the opportunity of becoming a reindeer producing country. Reindeer are self-sustaining and always on the hoof and always available for service as well as food. An authority says:

In Lapland, on an area of 14,000 square miles, there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in comfort some 26,000 people. There is no reason why Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer.

Yukon can share in this respect. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer a year, the sur-

plus of her herds; which at an average weight per carcass dressed of about 150 pounds, is equal to 1,660 tons. As this is a surplus over and above the wants of the population, the value of this industry in the near future, as a source of meat supply from lands otherwise comparatively valueless for other purposes, becomes apparent.

Our neighbor Alaska is setting us another good example. The present Alaska herds are nearly all located on the western coast from the Kuskokwim to Point Barrow, a distance of some 800 miles, but in the near future this industry will extend over the entire Alaska peninsula and many northern localities not yet occupied. Those best acquainted with surrounding conditions estimate that Alaska has grazing grounds sufficient to support from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 head of stock. Under such conditions meat export with its by-products will form an important item in Alaska's undeveloped resources. Yukon has similar conditions and areas and the moss that can make these neglected regions invaluable.

The first Alaska reindeer shipment for sale in Seattle was made in October, 1911, and consisted of 185 car-

cases, weighing 18,750 pounds, or about a hundred pounds per dressed steer, these being a surplus not required by the herders for food. Yukon also can become a contributor to the world's meat supply and feed herself by virtue of her reindeer moss.

Gradually as the pioneers' work progresses, the treasures and resources of Yukon will be found and used, as in the other northland, which, the poet says, "was wrenched from ice and gloom and opened up for sun and life."

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FIRST AVENUE, MAYO.

THE SILVER METROPOLIS OF YUKON.

Marvels of Trip to Yukon, Land of the Midnight Sun

(By Jack Lee, Intelligencer for the Yukon Development League, Dawson.)

No longer need the recreation and health seeking world face the torrid countries for their summer touring. Yukon affords more pleasant and healthful paths. The wonders of this north country, with its mild summers, luxuriant vegetation, and vast and variant scenery, cannot be equaled anywhere on earth. The great number of tourists coming here so testify.

Those seeking the Yukon in summer escape not only the sweltering temperate zone, but enjoy in the present and for all time in memory the delightful breezes of the Alaskan coast archipelago and the soft and equable conditions of the great Yukon River valley, a region as green and charming for months as are the spring days of California or Florida.

Sailing for 1,000 miles through the many islands up the British Columbia and Alaska coast, passing the endless scenes of mountain jutting into the sea, the traveler beholds forest-clad areas tumbling in tumultuous ocean on every hand.

Imagine the sensation when, free from the cares and conventionalities of everyday life and breathing the very air of heaven itself, you burst into an unknown realm filled with untold beauties and sail over waters untroubled as glass among myriads of islands, through deep, rugged rock-walled channels, past ancient Indian villages, mammoth glaciers; dark, solemn pine-clad shores; snow-capped peaks; dashing cataracts; yawning gorges and spouting monsters until eventually you arrive at Skagway.

At Skagway one sees the great base of the stampede to the Klondike. From Skagway one takes the train with all its modern comforts, and rides 111 miles over the wonderful snow-capped Chilkoot mountains to the headwaters of the great Yukon river. Only ten hours from Pacific tidewater, the traveler is on the banks of the great inland water-course which runs more than 2,000 miles to reach its outlet in Bering

Sea. Here the same soft breezes of the coast prevail and here is the heart of the Land of the Midnight Sun, under whose warm glow all nature smiles for months.

In making the trip to Whitehorse the train follows the Skagway River through the canyon and then ascends the pass. To the summit it is 21 miles, and the altitude is 2,952 feet. Clinging to the rocks, the railway winds its way up the precipitous mountain sides. On one side is a sheer wall of rock, on the other a yawning chasm through which rushes a mountain torrent, while majestic snow-crowned mountains rise on all sides.

From the summit there is a gradual descent to the north and the scenery changes. Here we are above the timber line and bare mountain slopes, broken rocks, and a truly Arctic or high-mountain vegetation shows the climate to be cold, while the stunted or broken trees, lower down, indicate the immense snow-fall which is characteristic of this region.

At Lake Bennett the vegetation rapidly changes, giving place to small spruce and forest species, and at Carcross, 24 miles from Bennett, the whole vegetation has changed and everything indicates a genial climate.

Arriving at Whitehorse, the terminus of the railway and the head of navigation on the Yukon River, one may see the Whitehorse rapids and Miles canyon, which were the scenes of many a wreck during the great stampede of '97 and '98. The canyon is five-eighths of a mile long. Many lives were lost in shooting this turbulent portion of the river. The spot has become one of great historic interest.

Whitehorse now is noted for its copper mines and is where big-game hunters outfit with guides and pack-horses and start for the interior.

At Whitehorse one takes up-to-date stern-wheel steamboats for the 460-mile trip down the mighty Yukon River to Dawson, and continue another 1,000 miles to Fairbanks,

Alaska, where the United States government's railroad, which will be completed in 1921, will furnish transportation to the coast, where passage can be had back to one's starting point, making a complete round trip of more than 5,000 miles with all the comforts of modern travel and so much daylight that sleep comes only after repeated invitations. Almost as steady as the earth's rotation is the even climate of the Yukon in summer, and this is why

ries, high and low-bush cranberries, red and black currants and blueberries—are in abundance everywhere. Salmon, whitefish, grayling and monster trout abound in all the rivers and lakes.

Moose, bears, mountain sheep, and millions of caribou roam the hills and valleys—truly a paradise for nimrods and disciples of Sir Isaac Walton.

Arriving at Dawson, where the Klondike river enters the Yukon,

per nozzle per day, which passes at terrific speed through sluiceways, separating the gold from the gravel during the process. One may go aboard the dredges when convenient, and into the assay offices and see what is being done and hear the process explained by courteous officials. The great dredges literally turn over the giant valley, while the hydraulics sluice down the mountains, procuring millions of dollars in virgin gold each season. When

famous gold creeks of the Klondike and places of historic interest about Dawson and the public dances in honor of all large parties who favor this noted northland with a visit.

The city restaurants are always supplied with a full line of Yukon products in season, comprising beef, veal, pork, domestic mountain sheep, goat, moose, caribou, bear, Yukon salmon, grayling, whitefish, trout, wild duck, geese, ptarmigan, grouse; all kinds of vegetables, raspberries, cranberries, currants, rhubarb and innumerable other items—thus demonstrating that the Klondike cannot only supply gold, but also can feed itself. This is a land of hospitality and grandeur, a Land of the Midnight Sun and the Northern Lights, a land of snow-capped mountains towering into the clouds; glaciers gleaming in the sunlight; blue, green and white flowers; crimson and deep green forests; emerald lakes, mighty rivers and tumbling cascades; a land of roaring rapids and singing birds; a land of the lure of gold. Here is a land set apart—a land affording new thrills, new experiences, a greater, more magnificent, more tremendous than many ever dreamed possible and more beautiful than can be described in words or song. Come and behold its beauties for yourself.

For the Superstitious

It is bad luck to point to the moon.

If one horn of the new moon is hidden, it is a sign of a storm.

A Chinese belief is that there is a frog in the moon and it is worshipped.

Crops planted on the increase of the moon will flourish, according to moon lore.

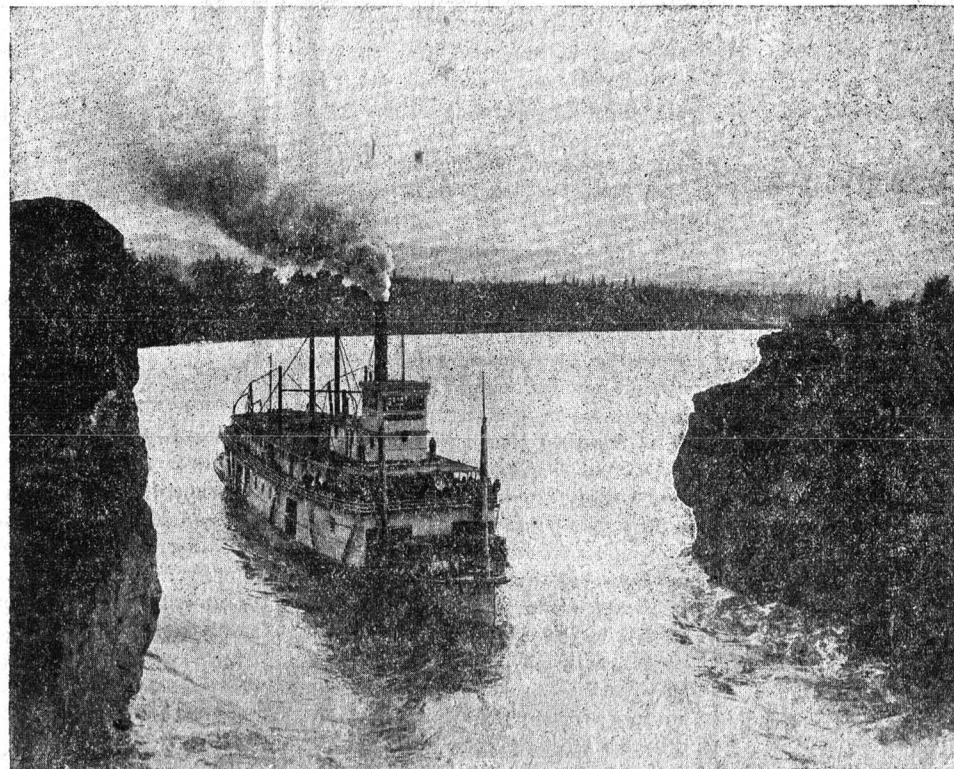
Lie on your back and look at the moon; make a wish, it will come true soon.

To see the reflection of the moon in a well or body of water of any kind means good luck.

To see a full moon forming the background of a church steeple, you will hear of a friend's marriage.

Almost as popular a superstition as throwing salt over the shoulder is making a wish on a new moon.

After he has been married for a while it is hard to make a man believe that Two is a lucky number.



Yukon River Steamer Passing Through Five Fingers.

the route through Yukon is becoming so famous. The tourist, the big-game hunter, the geologist, the scientist, the seeker of restored health, the lover of scenes, of pioneer life, or virgin nature, here finds the conditions ideal.

From Whitehorse to Dawson is about forty hours, with not an uninteresting minute. The river is rapid and its banks and flanking mountains green with luxuriant vegetation and gay with endless variety of flowers. Delicious berries—raspber-

ries, high and low-bush cranberries, red and black currants and blueberries—are in abundance everywhere. Salmon, whitefish, grayling and monster trout abound in all the rivers and lakes.

Arriving at Dawson, where the Klondike river enters the Yukon,

per nozzle per day, which passes at terrific speed through sluiceways, separating the gold from the gravel during the process. One may go aboard the dredges when convenient, and into the assay offices and see what is being done and hear the process explained by courteous officials. The great dredges literally turn over the giant valley, while the hydraulics sluice down the mountains, procuring millions of dollars in virgin gold each season. When

The Yukon Development League at Dawson will furnish all information as to how hotel and restaurant accommodations can be secured, the hiring of motor cars to visit the

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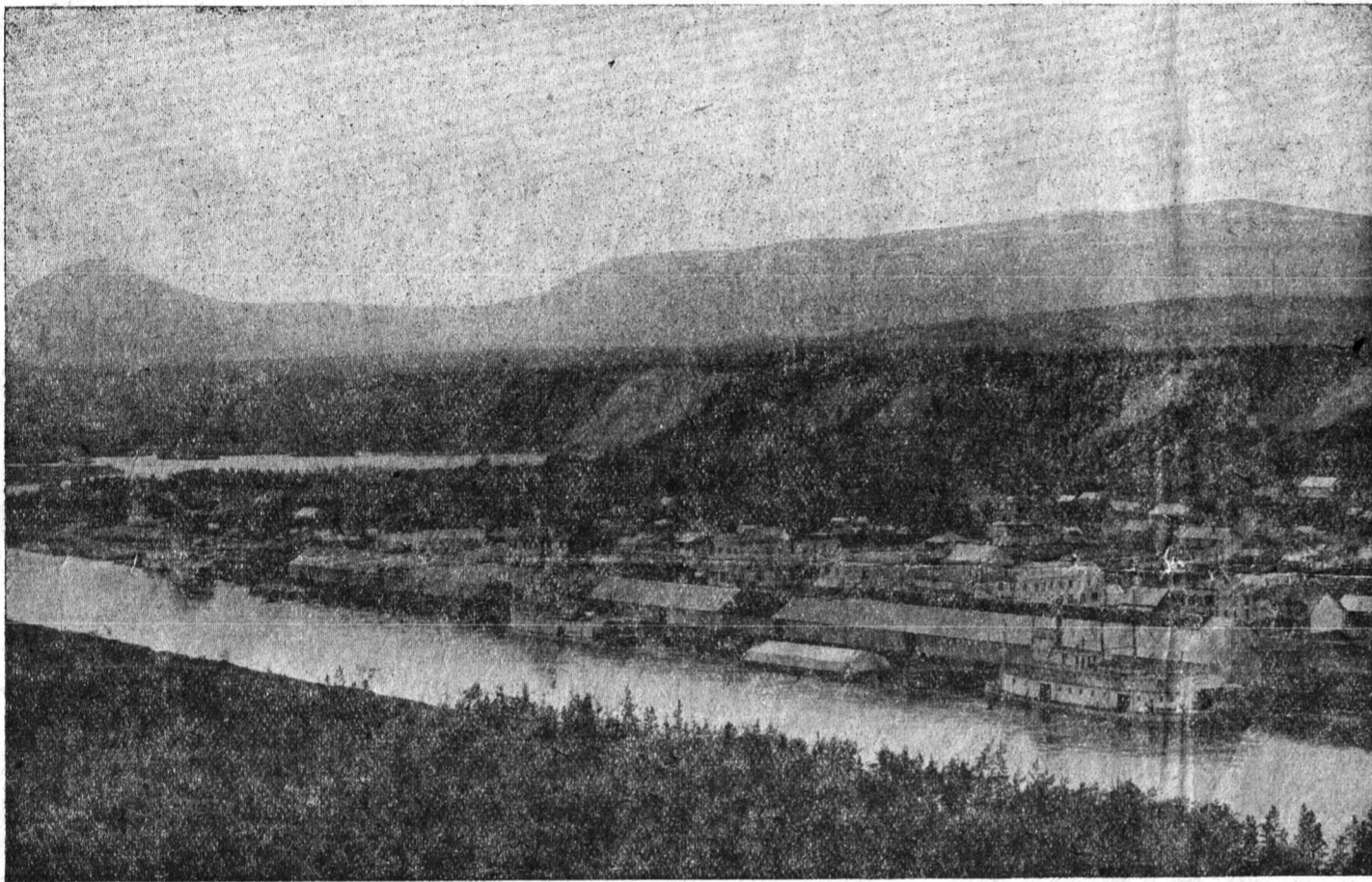
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Town of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Yukon's Chief Executive on Mining Conditions in Yukon

(By George P. Mackenzie, Gold Commissioner for Yukon Territory.)

Up to the present Yukon owes her position in the mining world almost wholly to deposits of placer gold, the mining of which has increased the gold supply of the world over two hundred millions of dollars since the first discovery of importance in 1896. With the price of gold fixed, and the mining costs enormously increased by the conditions brought about by the war, it speaks well for the vitality of the industry that it has not entirely succumbed.

Only very rich gravels, however, could be profitably worked during the last five years, and as the richest of the known areas have now been worked, the problem that has been engaging the attention of our mining engineers is how, under these abnormal conditions working costs may be further reduced so that the very large area of defined low grade gold-bearing gravels can be operated at a profit.

The evolution of the placer mining industry in this country is an interesting study. It is a far cry from the early primitive methods of thawing the frozen gravels by means of wood fires and hoisting with a hand windlass to the immense steam thawing plants of today, and the modern gold dredge.

The fact that the auriferous gravels are in the main frozen, necessitating artificial thawing, presents a problem

the solving of which has taxed the ingenuity of some of the ablest mining engineers in the world, and it has long been realized that further material reduction in operating costs must be in this item, if at all. During the summer of 1919 both the Yukon Gold Company and the North West Corporation, Limited, two of the largest operating companies in the territory, experimented extensively with what is known as cold water thawing and demonstrated the practicability of the method, and during the season of 1920 have established beyond question that thawing costs may be reduced at least ten or twelve cents per cubic yard compared with thawing by steam, the cheapest known process up to this time. This is rightly regarded as the most important development in the industry since thawing by steam supplanted thawing by wood fires, and when conditions with regard to labor and supplies again become normal, cannot fail in having a stimulating effect on the industry.

The discovery of rich deposits of silver-lead ore on Keno Hill, about forty miles from Mayo, in the Stewart River district, during the summer of 1919, is perhaps the most important made in the territory since the discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek in 1896. Over 800 quartz claims have been located and recorded in the district, and considerable development work done on a number of the

claims, the most extensive by the Yukon Gold Company on a group which includes the central or discovery group, which the company has taken over and formed into a subsidiary company known as the Keno Hill, Limited. This company has a considerable force of men employed in mining and hauling to Mayo high grade ore for shipment on the opening of navigation.

Arrangements have been made to mine and haul to Mayo during the present winter at least three thousand tons for shipment to the smelter from the point on the opening of navigation next spring. Other operators will have smaller shipments.

The development work done has shown that this high grade ore is distributed over a large area, but except in a very few cases sufficient work has not yet been performed to speak with assurance of the extent of the deposits. I had occasion to visit the district last summer, and while the time at my disposal only permitted of a visit to a very few of the properties being developed, what I saw and learned from experienced mining engineers and miners on the ground, convinced me that the discovery is one of first importance. The pressing immediate needs of the district are roads and a government assay office and telephone or telegraph communication. Here is certainly a field that should be an attractive one for experienced prospectors who have sufficient funds to keep them in the field for at least a year.

The prospects for renewed activity in copper mining in southern Yukon is bright. The Granby Consolidated

Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Limited, has had experts in the Whitehorse district during the last summer, and on the strength of their reports, have taken options and are making arrangements to do extensive drilling and other prospecting within the next few months. Lack of capital has always handicapped operations in this field.

In general, a conservative review of the situation warrants the statement that at no time in Yukon's history has the future of the mining industry looked brighter.

HOW TO DRESS FOR SUMMER TRIP TO DAWSON

Travelers to the Yukon do not need to provide themselves with other than ordinary clothing. Extra heavy apparel is unnecessary and superfluous. In the summer a light wrap or overcoat for occasional use in the evenings may be carried. In the winter clothing such as is habitually worn in any bracing climate at that season of year is all that is required. To one traveling about in the wintertime a fur coat is, of course, an essential, but excessively heavy under-garments are cumbersome and burdensome. The writer has spent twenty winters in the North, and has worn nothing weightier than medium, or light winter-weight, woolen underwear. In other words, the average person dresses here precisely as does the average person in the mid-temperate zone.

Change in the weight of vesture is not a necessary concomitant of a change in latitude. Thousands of dollars have been expended in the

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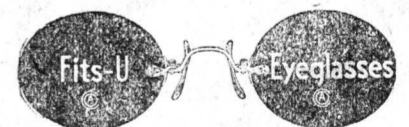


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purchase of bizarre, unwieldy, super-weighty articles of wearing apparel by individuals coming North, for the first time, which proved unserviceable and which were promptly thrown into the discard by their possessors who quickly perceived their inutility and uselessness. Such was the experience of a great many of us in the rush of '98.

FIRST GOLD

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 Alaska and the Yukon.

Happy are they who do not want the things they cannot get.



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PROMISING GALENA GROUPS OF RAMBLER HILL

Lying opposite Keno Hill and across the valley of the Ladue river is a mountain spur. At the westerly end of the spur is Rambler Hill. The McQueen River flows along the west side of the hill, and the Ladue River heads in a lake at the south side. Rambler Hill lies northwesterly from Keno Hill about a half day's tramp across the intervening valley. In the same spur as Rambler Hill and perhaps five miles to the eastward lies Stand-To Hill. A considerable number of miles back of Rambler is Mount Cameron, and farther away to the northeast is Mount Patterson.

Rambler Hill has been attracting attention of late because of its galena. The mineral was discovered there first in 1916 by J. Alverson, Jack Lake, J. Robinson and George

Forey. In 1917 Archie Martin, A. R. Thomson, A. E. Lamb and Harry Colley became interested in the hill, and devoted their attention there. They took out considerable very good ore samples, some of which went as high as 312 ounces to the ton in silver and, in many cases, it is understood, as high as 70 per cent. in lead. The original group comprised the claims known as Rambler No. 1, Rambler No. 2, Rambler No. 3 and Rambler No. 4. Some time ago the property was bonded to A. E. Lamb and others, who have traced the main vein, they report, some 600 feet down the hill. They have started a tunnel in the hill and report that they have a large quantity of ore showing very good values. At last reports, in September of 1920, they reported having a shaft down 80 feet, and the tunnel in 42 feet. Three to four men were working there for the summer. Work, they state, will be continued there next summer.

The claims of Rambler Hill are

4,500 feet above sea level. The tunnel is above timber line some 400 to 500 feet. The hill is easy of access, and could be connected with Keno Hill by road or by a highway along the McQueen valley to and through Crystal Creek valley to the head of Duncan Creek, which leads to Mayo Landing. It is about six hours' walk from Keno to Rambler.

A number of other claims have been staked on Rambler and in the vicinity outside of the original Rambler group, and some of the Rambler people are confident it will prove one of the best silver properties in the Mayo area. A. R. Thomson, one of the most heavily interested in Rambler, and also one of the original stakers on Keno Hill, and one of the old time prospectors of the Mayo district, 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 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 fravels 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.

NEW RAMBLER HILL GROUP UNDER OPTION

New galena veins were discovered and claims staked on them this summer on the extension of Rambler Hill. The original stakers were Joseph Danker, Tom Lynch and F. W. Arnold, all old timers of Dawson and vicinity. Fourteen claims comprise the group. Mr. Danker reports that the leads were traced a long distance, and that in one place a vein was found 20 feet wide, and that the ore was so plentifully exposed that a ton was pried off the face with a crowbar, in an hour, and the ore ran in value from \$125 to \$130 a ton. Three of the ledges on the property are known as the Big Ben, the Little Ben, and the Jumbo. A considerable overburden of slide is on the property. The claims lie in a general way between the original Rambler Hill Group and Stand-To Hill, and in line also with Mount Cameron. Keno Hill is immediately opposite, and to the south, across the Ladue valley. An option on these properties was given during the fall of 1920 by Messrs Lynch, Danker and associates to Walter G. Clark, well known New York mining expert and engineer, who is one of the chief factors of the Forty-mile Power & Dredging Company. Some cash thus, it is understood, was advanced for immediate prospecting and development. Immediately after concluding arrangements in Dawson with Mr. Clark, Mr. Lynch left for the Mayo district to put in the winter working on the property. Supplies were shipped from Dawson on one of the last boats. Mr. Danker left Dawson over the trail early in November, to join Mr. Lynch.

BILLY ELLIOT GROUP IN THE RAMBLER LOCALITY

A new group of galena claims carrying what the discoverer describes as rich cube galena on the surface and giving much promise of

being one of the best properties in the district, was located during the summer of 1920 in the Rambler Hill vicinity. William Elliot, well known old time prospector of the Klondike district, and for years associated with the Twelvemile galena properties, is the discoverer. Speaking of his discovery and the claims staked, Mr. Elliot says:

"I went to Mayo from Dawson in July. It was my first trip to the Mayo district. Although in the Yukon since '97, I had done most of my prospecting in the Twelvemile region and elsewhere nearer Dawson. On arrival at Mayo I proceeded at once to Keno Hill, and spent a week there, going over the hill to get an idea of the leads and the general formation of the country. I encircled Keno Hill on a special trip which I made up Lightning Creek, and around the north side, along the Ladue, to make a careful study of the hill from the lower levels and along its base. Having surveyed the situation carefully, I decided the most attractive locality for further prospecting just at the time was in the direction of Rambler Hill, so I crossed the valley to that locality, and spent considerable time going over the ground. The result was that I found what I believe is one of the most promising propositions in the district. I was surprised old timers of the vicinity had not found it. I staked a discovery, named the Polly claim, not far from the original Rambler group, and have on the claim about two feet of galena which is exposed in two places, and which I can trace about 500 feet. Just what it runs, I cannot say as yet. Samples have been sent to the assayer, but I am satisfied they are of high value, and there is a large enough quantity exposed on the surface to indicate a splendid proposition.

"I then located outcrop and fine manganese showings on another lead about 130 feet below the discovery claim. On the second proposition I staked a claim and named it the Homestake No. 1. Archie Martin staked adjoining it the Homestake No. 2, and Fred Arnold staked next to Martin the Homestake No. 3. Manganese was located on all three claims. I am so greatly pleased over the prospect that I am planning to return and open the property as soon as possible. While the Polly has the largest surface exposure, and one

that is really extraordinary, the Homestake No. 1 also gives every encouragement of proving value, and the showing there is better than on some of the claims of the Mayo district.

"The fact that it costs something over \$70 to get ore from the Mayo properties to the smelter is thought by some a great handicap and one that will discourage the opening of the district, but it is no discouragement to me. It must be remembered that most minerals are found in remote places, and that where there are values and the volume of the mineralized ore is sufficient, a way will be found of getting it to market in time at a reasonable rate and one which will result in the development of the properties. I observed this fact in the opening of what are now some of the most famous and productive of British Columbia quartz properties, in which I shared in the earlier days of that province. It cost a great deal to get out ores then, but the first shipments lead to others, and that brought in capital and miners, and they soon opened the properties in many places and developed the volume of business that called for large equipment and smelters and the like, which brought the low grade properties also within workable reach at profitable costs, and that resulted in the big bulk of ore being worked with a consequent large yield for the province. The first silver-lead taken out in British Columbia was from the Lanark mineral claim in the Illicilliwaet country, owned then by John Grant, one time Yukon councillor, and John Maher, while the first from the Slocan was from the Freddy Lee claim, at Sandon, B. C. The ore from these claims was rawhided to the foot of the hills four to five miles, hauled by wagon 32 miles to Kaslo, thence by rail to Bonner's Ferry, thence by rail to smelters at Pueblo, Colorado, or to Tacoma and Everett, at a total cost of about \$70 a ton. So it is plainly seen that those rich districts labored in the beginning under the same handicap that remote Yukon mineral belts do today, and the present later success of the old British Columbia camps prove that Yukon also in time will solve the problem of getting the ore to market and overcoming the initial high costs of transport and development work."

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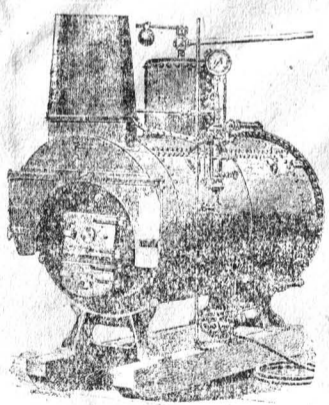
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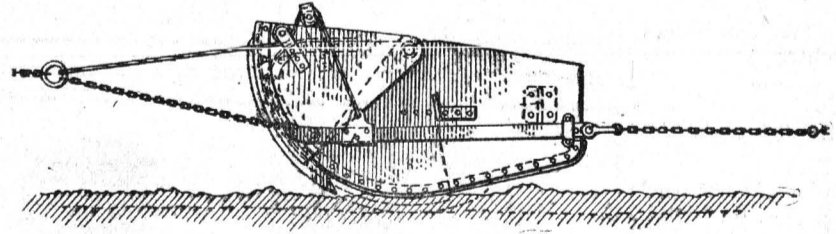


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THIRD AVENUE

DAWSON, Y. T.

Stand-To Mountain, Scene of Rich New Silver Strike

One of the most recent and promising of the galena strikes in the attractive new Mayo silver belt is that of Stand-To Mountain. The strike was made in July of this year—1920—and, according to the latest advices from the Mayo district, leaving there about November 1, fifty or more claims had been staked adjoining or in vicinity of the discovery claim. Practically all the claims are in one large group.

Stand-To Mountain lies in the center of the mountain spur on the northern 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 Mount Patterson.

Story of Discovery

Stand-To Mountain was discovered by Wm. H. Forbes, better known as Hill Forbes, and Joe Zahn, both old-time prospectors of the Yukon. 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 McQuesten 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.

Above Timber Line

Limbing the mountain many hundreds of feet above the timber line, 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 locality in which to stake. After the snow was well off and they had spent considerable time in prospecting, they selected the best looking ground and staked, and then notified some of their close friends, who were next in order to stake.

During the time the discoverers were prospecting, they had a tent on the top of the mountain and beside a crystal stream, known as Homestake Creek, in which they made their summer home. The creek runs through the center of the discovery claims and flows into Ladue Lake. Knowing that a good many had been curious of their expedition, and that a white tent could be easily detected,

Galena outcrop traced 4,500 feet at intervals along the main vein, and wide lead defined for 1,150 feet, from which several tons of ore has been taken out at various spots—Manganese extends over a large area—Central claims grouped and tunnel will be run by owners this winter—Planned to haul out ore for shipment before spring—Property lies few miles from Keno Hill—Formation similar—May be extension of big belt.

and not wishing to be molested while prospecting, Forbes and Zahn camouflaged their tent with brush, and obscured the trail up the mountain to their locality by carefully avoiding taking exactly the same track twice. Once they had satisfied themselves they had secured the best ground for themselves, and their friends had staked, the boys made no objections to others coming, and now the hill has been quite thoroughly staked a long distance in all directions from discovery.

Early Stampede

Jack Faulkner, Bill Sutherland and Donald McDonnell, better known as "The Twa Donnells," were the next in order to visit Stand-To and to stake after the two discoverers. They crossed from Keno Hill on August 15, staked on the sixteenth, and returned the seventeenth. When they got back, Ole Dahl, Arthur Shay, Jack Beckman and Harry McCrimmon left Keno Hill immediately. They got away the night of the seventeenth.

Faulkner, Sutherland and McDonnell, forming the first party of stampedees, staked the claims adjoining the two discovery claims, practically surrounding them. Dahl and others of the second party staked the next closest in, and most of them got two or more claims each, by staking on different parts of the hill.

One bunch which started from Keno City, foot of Keno Hill, did not have the directions, and wandered far afield. Some were said to have been lost a week, and to have gone nearly to Mount Cameron, 50 miles to the northward. Some of them found the right place eventually and staked, and others are said to have given up the job as a bad one. Some had tried to track Forbes and Zahn early in the summer, but the discoverers had kept their tracks too well covered.

Others who staked early on Stand-To were Frank Graham, Dave Cunningham, H. A. Stewart, D. Moresau, Mr. Tresidor, Joe McCaffery, Tom W. Burnell, Joe Sunderland, Bob Fisher, J. Dorblo, J. Lefevre and Frank Cantin.

Discovery claim is just above the edge of the timber line, and the huge barren face of the mountain is so cut down and hewed away there by the action of the elements that mineral was exposed in various places. There is no overburden on the central claims.

To Work This Winter

Jack Faulkner, of Dawson, who arrived recently from the Mayo district, where he spent the summer, was the first to know of the strike

after the discoverers and staked next to them. He and Bill Forbes and Joe Zahn have planned to group their claims, and to work there this winter. A cabin, he states, already has been erected near timber line and close to discovery claims, and supplies enough are there for the men until the snow makes it possible to get in a large outfit with dog teams this winter. Speaking of the plans for the winter work, and of the discovery and staking, Mr. Faulkner says:

"Forbes and Zahn have located what I believe is one of the most promising silver properties in the entire Mayo area. It lies immediately opposite the rich properties of Keno Hill, and the strike of many of the big veins of Keno seem to be in that direction. Experts who have visited Keno Hill think likely the formation carrying the values of the two hills is one and the same, and the silver belt may prove in time to simply extend across the Ladue valley and through both hills, and possibly far beyond in both directions.

Wide Galena Veins

"The discovery claim on Stand-To, staked by Forbes, is known as the Dorothy Brown. Adjoining it on the south side, and also practically forming a discovery claim, is the Elsie, staked by Zahn. 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 has been 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 are exposed on the surface at places, and the vein at various places ranges from one to four feet wide. No official assays have been made, but 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. It is up that decline which the main trail leads.

Veins Extend Far

"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 scattered about, and with a galena vein exposed in the center, ranging up as high as 16 to 18 inches. Ore was taken out before the snow fell this fall at various spots along that 1,150 feet, and heaped up in little piles, and it would not be surprising if it aggregates two tons or more. Much more could have been dug out this season if the snows had not come so early. The manganese and silver-bearing ore is scattered along the surface at places as though strewn there with some powerful and prodigious giant hand.

"I could not tell the character of the ore on Stand-To from that of Keno Hill ore, but what the real contents are will be better known when tunnels are run and assays made. Some of the unofficial assays made, I understand, are high in silver. The discoverers are sending samples to the government assayer and elsewhere to get official assays, and these should be available within a few weeks.

First Ore Found

"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 ground later was staked by William Sutherland, an old timer of the Yukon. Then followed the finding of rich outcrops on the Janet Agnes. The manganese was found scattered southerly along what has been described as the main vein, and it was along that line the discovery claim was staked, together with the other claims which cover the vein.

To Tunnel This Winter

"The tunnel is to be run this winter is hoped to tap the main vein, and prove depth and values. It is to be started on the edge of the line between the Dorothy Brown and the Elsie, and on the face of the steep ridge 600 to 1,000 feet below its top. If it proves up there all right the property will look good for depth. "Diorite, quartzite and graphite schist are common on Stand-To, the same as on Keno, with the iron capping or manganese quite as plentifully in evidence on the surface.

"Timber is plentiful in the Ladue valley, below, and it is not far to where plenty of water power can be secured.

To Make Shipment

"Forbes, Zahn and I have arranged to group and work together this fall, believing that by co-operating we will be able to open a tunnel and get better results than otherwise.

We hope to take out considerable ore during the winter, and to get a fair sample shipment out by toboggan and dog team to Keno City on the trail around Keno Hill; then to have it hauled by horses to Mayo Landing before the snow goes in the spring, and have it ready for shipment to the smelter by early summer."

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In Health Culture, for December, 1915, we read: "There is but a small territory in the United States in which soil conditions and climate are right for pecans. Of the half million budded pecan trees in the world nearly half are in Calhoun and Dougherty Counties, Georgia. Sufficient is known of the yield to claim that this half of the budded trees has produced far more than one-half of the crop."

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Yukon Territory enjoys the distinction of being one of the greatest game countries on the globe. It is the home of the noble moose, the caribou, the bear, and the mountain sheep. These big-game animals furnish a great share of the food necessary for the country, and the supply is so plentiful that, under the protection of the local laws, decimation of the game is prevented. In the more remote parts of the territory the big game is hunted annually by many big-game hunters from the big cities of the continent. Whitehorse is the chief outfitting point of the transient big-game hunters. It is estimated that \$100,000 is spent annually in Yukon by big-game hunters. Yukon's caribou total hundreds of thousands, if not millions. Bands often are seen which require weeks to pass a given point. Yukon also has great quantities of ducks, geese, grouse, and other birds and animals to engage the attention of the hunter.



Synopsis of the Game Ordinance of the Yukon Territory

The following is a synopsis of the Yukon Game Ordinance, as enacted in 1920:

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.

(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. Pro-

vided that a close season shall exist in regard to little brown, sandhill or whooping crane, 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 goat shall report himself personally to the nearest Royal Canadian Mountain 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 31st 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.

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 \$100.00. 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.

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 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.

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

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.

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 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.

BUTTE, Mont. — B. K. Wheeler, Democratic nominee for governor of Montana, had a narrow escape from death when the automobile in which he was riding jumped off the road, breaking three of his ribs.

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Yukon School System

(By W. F. Dyde, Supt. of Schools.)

The schools of the Yukon Territory offer a complete elementary and secondary education from grade one to grade eleven, that is to say, from the beginning up to junior matriculation or entrance into the normal schools. The best features of the curricula adopted in the older provinces of Canada have been incorporated into the Yukon course of studies, so that at the present time the elementary departments, i. e., grades one to eight in the main, follow the western provinces while the high school course, i. e., grades nine to eleven, is patterned on that of the province of Ontario. Admission into the high schools of the territory is granted by the Yukon department of education and every year in June and September the Ontario matriculation board conducts examinations for junior matriculation into the uni-

other provinces are insisted on and for the high schools a university degree with honors plus the professional standing granted by a faculty of education or conferred by a first class certificate is required.

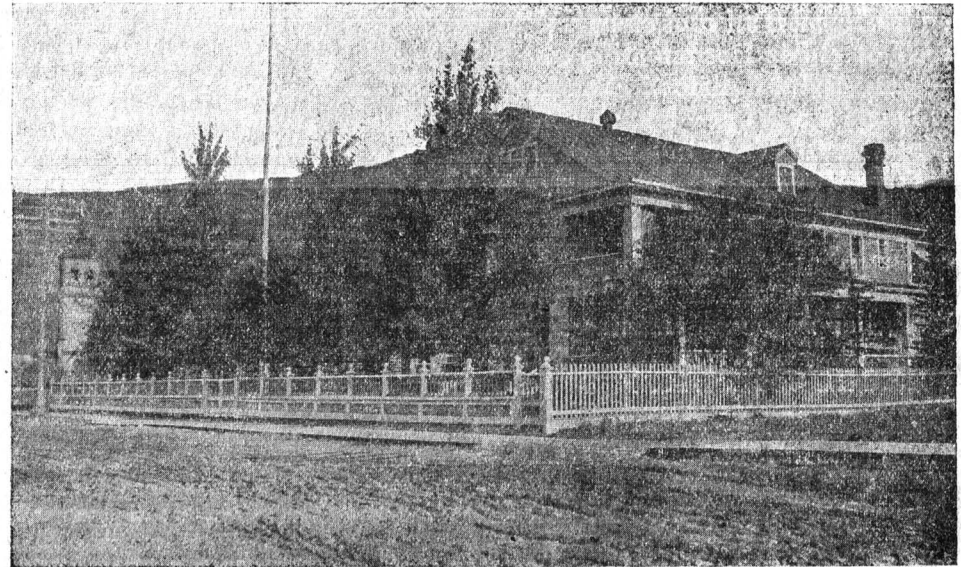
In order to obtain the best teachers the government has always been ready to pay adequate salaries, ranging from \$175 to \$275 a month, and while in other provinces teachers have often been very poorly paid, this stigma has never been applicable to the Yukon Territory.

It will be observed that the government of this territory has always kept clearly before it the necessity of providing the best education obtainable for the children of its people, however isolated may be the locality in which they live. No man with a family need fear that, in coming into this country his children will be deprived of an educa-

staked several claims, some of which are considered among the most favorably located on the hill. Since then Mrs. Walsh has made several other visits to the hill. She is a splendid musher, and gets over the hills with much more ease than many men.

After Mrs. Walsh, the first woman to visit Keno Hill were Mrs. Alex Nicol, formerly Miss Lillian McLaren, of Dawson, and her sister, Miss Dorothy McLaren. They went up the hill in company with Mr Nicol, one of the pioneer freighters of the Mayo country, and staked claims on the hill.

Next in order, Miss Victoria Faulkner, of the government staff in the Administration Building at Dawson, and Miss Marion Lusk, of the Dawson public school teaching staff, visited Keno in July of this year. They made the trip in company with Miss Lusk's father, Isaac Lusk, a pioneer freighter and stage man of the district, and while on the hill visited with John Faulkner, father of Miss Faulkner, who is engaged in mining there. They spent several days on the hill, and were particularly pleased with the great variety



Government House, Dawson, Y. T., Residence of Chief Executive of Yukon Territory.

versities and for entrance into the normal schools.

All the universities of Canada recognize "pro tanto" the matriculation certificates obtained in the Yukon and most of the provincial normal schools grant admission to Yukon students who have passed their normal entrance examination. Thus pupils who successfully complete the course of studies given in the Yukon are able to proceed at once either to a university course or to preparation for the teaching profession.

At the present time high schools are situated at Dawson, in the northern portion of the territory, and at Whitehorse, in the southern portion, while elementary schools are found at Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo. There is also a Roman Catholic separate school in Dawson.

In order that education may be made available without delay in any newly settled area the department has devised the plan of assisted schools which is operated in the following way. In any district where there are at least six children of school age who are able to attend school regularly the parents and others interested may petition the department to establish an assisted school, setting out in their petition the names and ages of the children and guaranteeing that a suitable building will be provided as a school house. The department on receipt of this petition and after satisfying itself of its bona fides, will, out of government funds, provide the best teacher available at no charge to the district, and, in addition, will provide an annual grant of \$100 for heating and lighting the school building. The department may discontinue any assisted school when the average attendance falls below five. Such a system of assisted schools which can be rapidly put into operation at a minimum cost to the school district is peculiarly suited to this territory, where small settlements are likely to spring up in isolated districts on the expectation that precious metal will be discovered in considerable quantities. Should this hope be disappointed and the settlement disappear the assisted school can be just as quickly and economically discontinued. On the other hand, should the promise of valuable mineral deposits be confirmed and the settlement become permanent and of any considerable size, the government is ready to build a well equipped school house and provide a fully qualified teacher or teachers.

The qualifications demanded of teachers in regularly established schools in this territory are and always have been high. In the elementary schools professional and non-professional qualifications equivalent to a second class certificate in

tion unless they are left outside. No man with a family in this territory need fear to adventure far afield in the search for precious metals on the ground that he will not be able to educate his children. The assisted school is ready to follow him wherever he goes. The government of this territory has always realized that it has a duty to mitigate the rigors of the miner's existence, for whose children, though some of the comforts of more populous centers be lacking, a good education will always be available.

When voters begin to think they will have the politicians guessing.

FIRST WOMEN TO MAKE VISIT TO KENO HILL

While hundreds of men have staked claims there or in the vicinity, the region is so remote that but few of the fairer sex have yet visited it. However, woman is always ready for her part in pioneering, and enters the field when opportunity offers.

The first woman to visit Keno Hill since the rich discovery by Louis Beauvette is Mrs. Lenore Walsh, of Dumeau Creek, wife of Joseph A. Walsh, pioneer miner of the Mayo district. Mrs. Walsh went to the hill in company with her husband in the summer of 1919, and while there

and profusion of wild mountain flowers then growing on the hill.

Next among the fair visitors to the hill were Mrs. O. S. Laning and Mrs. W. M. Cribbs, of Dawson, who journeyed there in September of this year as members of a party headed by Mr. Laning. Mrs. Cribbs and Mrs. Laning climbed the three miles of hill to the summit on foot, and the next day put on men's rubber boots, padded inside with gunny sacks, and mushed to the Silver Basin and down the 2,000 feet into the steep, rocky gulch to a point near the cabin of Rodolph Rosmusen, and thus were the first women to visit that basin. They each staked promising fractions and then made the steep ascent back to Keno summit the same day, covering miles over broken rock, and were perfectly fit the next day for another tramp, which they made over the hill.

Rain was falling steadily as the weary cyclist plodded on through the mud. At last he spied a figure walking toward him through the gloom. Gladly he sprang off his machine and asked the native: "How far off is the village of Little Muddy?" "Just ten miles the other way, sir," was the reply. "The other way!" exclaimed the cyclist. "But the last sign post I passed said it was in this direction." "Ah," said the native, with a knowing grin, "but, ye see, we turned that there post round so as to fog those 'ere Zeppelins!"

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Big Enterprise at Mayo City of Oscar Letourneau

MAYO, Y. T.—Special to Dawson News.)—One of the biggest enterprises ever undertaken in the Mayo district outside of mining is that of Oscar Letourneau, progressive merchant and hotel keeper of this promising new town at Mayo Landing. Mr. Letourneau is a pioneer of the camp, and is showing his faith in the country by erecting a hotel and business block which is costing him, in round figures, he estimates, fully \$10,000. The building is on the corner of First avenue and Laurier street, immediately opposite the steamer landing, and in the principal business block of the city. The new building adjoins his old hotel and store, and Mr. Letourneau intends to make use of both structures, in order to properly take care of his expanding business.

The new Letourneau block is a two-story frame structure, 30 by 90 feet, and has a large and ample warm storage basement 36 by 40 feet with a seven-foot ceiling. The old Letourneau building, site of the original Royal Alexandra hotel and store, is 30 by 45 feet and two stories high, and stands so that the old and the new structures can be connected and made into one. It is the intention of Mr. Letourneau to make his corner one of the most attrac-

substantial buildings of any character.

One of the chief beauties of the Letourneau block is its splendid lighting system, providing a flood of the finest electric light and making the place one of animation and cheer during the darker days of the year. The plant is the Delco system, and was bought and installed this summer by Mr. Letourneau. It was installed in August by Emil Forrest, and works perfectly. The light is generated by a compact little engine located in the basement and operated with kerosene. Mayo being short of kerosene this winter, Mr. Letourneau is generously supplying the public school house with light from his plant free of charge.

Mr. Letourneau first went to the Mayo district in the placer rush, when he located and operated extensively on claim 54 on Duncan Creek. He also owned other property in the district, and although away from the Mayo District for a time since, has been in this locality off and on for the last twenty years. He was among the first stakers on Keno Hill soon after the big strike there last year, and owns some claims which, may prove him among the luckiest of the men in the new silver camp. Mr. Letourneau is one of

bloom splendidly when planted out in the open ground. Tardescantia—wandering Jew—a native of the Philippines, grows profusely in hanging baskets on our porches, and, instead

of the bleak and dreary country we expected, we have a country of a climate in which any plant or flower will grow luxuriantly. We of Yukon should thank the Guide of our destinies that our lives have fallen in pleasant places, for our flowers are part of the lure of the North.

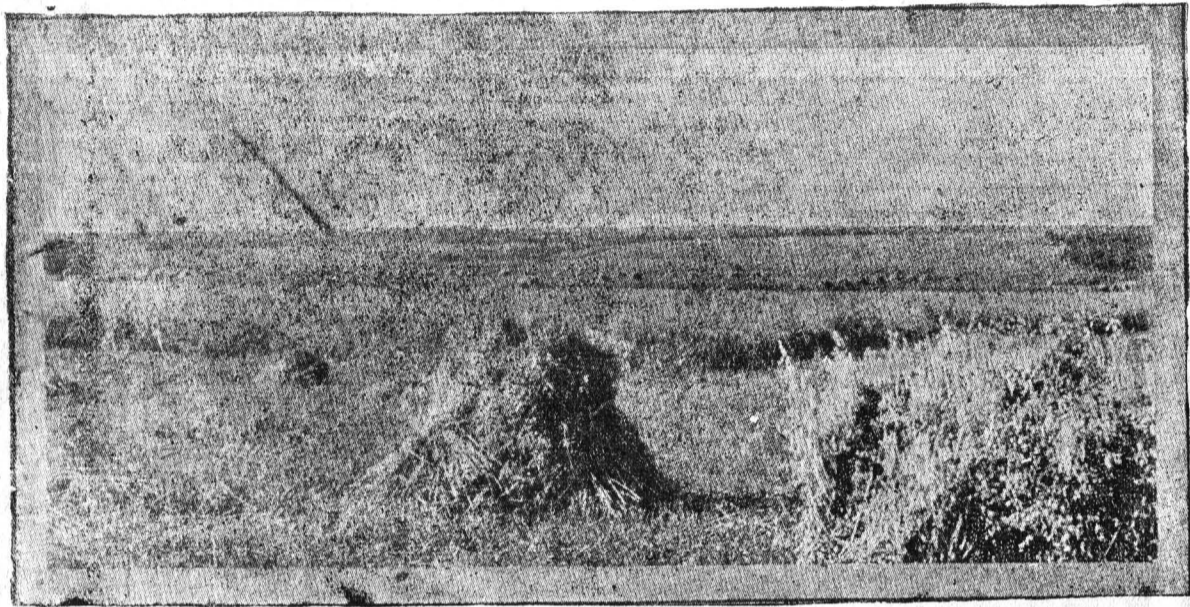
Yukoners should not be content to see Yukon become a wage-earning community, where men earn livings for themselves and their families by working for a master as they would

at a factory or in the fields, but should assist in every way in their power the men who have the nerve to go in search of new fields where they and their fellows may stake claims, own the gold that they dig and have for themselves the full benefit of their labor.

Enough is as good as a feast.

Her News Value
"How is it that a maid can command such high wages if she is incompetent?"
"My dear, she has lived with nearly all the families on the block."

Our Daily Special
Funny How Trouble Avoids the Man Who Minds His Own Business.



Joe Cantins' Hay Field, Suburbs of Mayo City

tive as well as substantial and serviceable. He has, in addition to the large and commodious lobby, a well lighted and attractive dining hall, large kitchen, many fine large private bedrooms, a billiard hall and other accommodations for the traveling public. The mercantile establishment is on one portion of the lower floor, and the lobby and other quarters of the hotel occupy the remainder of that floor. On the upper floor of the new structure is space for many bedrooms in addition to those of the upper portion of the older building. Mr. Letourneau may use the upper floor for a dance hall and rent it to the Yukon Pioneers and make the place for the present at least the social center of Mayo. The place is admirably designed for this purpose.

The main portion of the new building was completed during the summer and fall of 1920, and rushed through by Mr. Letourneau despite the high costs of building material and shortage of help in the camp. He determined that the camp needed the accommodations, and should be prepared for the big influx of business which is expected with the opening of navigation next spring, so he spared no effort in pushing forward the work this season. Some of the material needed for finishing the work was unloaded this fall at McQuesten, en route from Dawson, on a steamer which proved too heavily laden for the low water, and is being hauled overland, but no delay has been experienced in putting the new building into service for the winter. Mr. Letourneau also has shown great enterprise in making a special trip with teams to Dawson early this fall and bringing other material overland to Mayo for his store and hotel this winter, and has his hotel and mercantile branches running full blast. The new building was erected this summer by a crew of carpenters whom Mr. Letourneau paid \$7.50 and board per day. Ordinarily labor employed as helpers was paid \$5 and board. Ten hours constituted a day. The rough lumber was cut by the mill at Mayo and cost \$60 a thousand. Planned lumber used was brought by steamer from Dawson, and cost \$100. In excavating for the basement, Mr. Letourneau found twelve feet of fine dry sand and gravel, which shows the nature of the ground on which the Mayo townsite is located, and demonstrates that the locality is well suited for the erection of large and

the real live, energetic and progressive citizens of Yukon, and is backing his confidence in the camp by reinvesting his earnings there and devoting his time personally to the management and direction of his extensive Mayo City business and other holdings.

YUKON THE FUTURE MECCA OF THE TOURIST

It is solemnly told us that over one hundred and fifty thousand English-speaking tourists each year visit the firds of Norway, or worship at the shrine of the Swiss Alps, yet at the very door of the great North American continent lies a magnificently munificent waste of blue sky, bridal-veil falls, verdure-clad mountains, salmon streams, mighty forests, storm-swept ocean, or placid inland passages, abounding with fish and water fowl of all varieties, and illimitable glaciers. Only within the last few years have birds of passage from Canada, or the States, begun to realize that this vast Northland is more than an Arctic waste, cruel, grimly awaiting to ensnare those hardy prospectors ready to dare all for the lure of the yellow metal. And now it is that the lovers of the beautiful, the wonderful or the bizarre in Nature, are coming to these shores in greater numbers each summer.

WHEN YUKON IS ANNEXED BY RAIL

Yukon some day will be attached by railways to British Columbia, Alberta, and other parts of the Dominion, and then will be but a day or two from the other centers of the Dominion. Thus will this Switzerland of the North American continent become the refuge of tens of thousands seeking the halcyon land of the midnight sun, where heat prostrations, cyclones and other violences of nature are unknown. Even now thousands of tourists come to the border of Yukon Territory every summer, and hundreds continue by rail and palatial river steamer through the Yukon.

SOME YUKON FLOWERS

Pot plants, such as geraniums, sauseveria, fuchsias, agapanthus, begonias, palms, asparagus ferns or nanus plumosa and sprengeri thrive luxuriantly set out in some sheltered spot or kept in pots on the verandas. Tea and hybrid tea roses grow and

DUTY TO PROSPECTOR

We, who are living our lives in Yukon, should see to it that men of the stamp of the old pioneers, who today are trying to penetrate farther into the vastness of this great terri-

SABULITE. SABULITE. SABULITE. WHAT IS IT?

A NEW EXPLOSIVE—The war was the means of great and valuable discoveries, particularly one of them the new explosive—

THE T. N. T. EXPLOSIVE CALLED SABULITE

SAFE EXPLOSIVE—Sabulite is an explosive that cannot be exploded by fire, friction, or ordinary shock, thus making it a safe explosive to handle.

NON-FREEZING—SABULITE does not contain any nitro-glycerine, or any other liquid; therefore, it will not freeze, however low the temperature may be, thus making it the ideal explosive for the Yukon and Alaska.

ONE-THIRD CHEAPER—SABULITE, stick for stick, is stronger than dynamite, and, being lighter in weight, each case has approximately 25 per cent. more sticks to the case, 250 sticks of Sabulite against 185 Dynamite.

NO NOXIOUS FUMES—SABULITE, after firing, no inconvenience is suffered by users, who are able to return to work immediately after the firing of shots, thus much time is saved, and blasting headaches and all discomforts from Nitro-Glycerine Powders done away with.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY—We wish to announce that we have been appointed the exclusive agents for both the YUKON and ALASKA, and that next season—1921—we will be able to supply all demands for this celebrated explosive. We had placed orders for shipment of SABULITE this season, but, due to a lack of Explosive Carriers coming to Skagway this summer, and a fire in one of the departments of the Coast Factory, prevented us from receiving a shipment before the closing of navigation.

FURTHER INFORMATION—We shall be pleased to furnish any further data about SABULITE. We have a supply of pamphlets on hand which we shall be pleased to forward to parties who may be interested in this new explosive.

THE DAWSON HARDWARE CO.

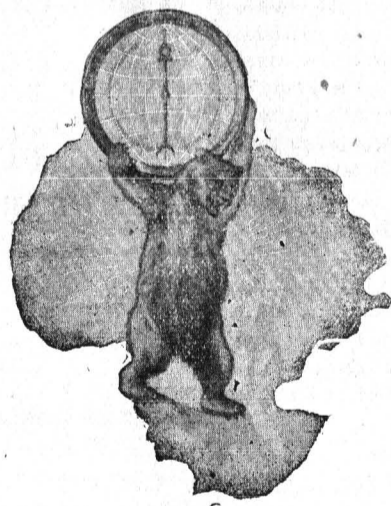
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If we cannot see you in person, we want our goods to talk for us.

If at any time you receive quotations that appear lower than ours, the difference is in the goods, cheaper grades and poorer quality.

No matter what it is in our line, WE HAVE IT. If not, we get it for you.

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HOW TO GATHER SAMPLES FOR ASSAY OFFICE

YUKON'S OFFICIAL ROCK TESTER GIVES SOME PRACTICAL POINTERS

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

PROSPECTORS SHOULD BE INFORMED ON THIS IMPORTANT MATTER

(My William Sime, Territorial Assayer in charge of the Government Assay Office at Whitehorse.)

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 the gangue or valueless portion 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 artilla 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.



Group of Stewart River's Native Belles

ENTERPRISING PIONEER KLONDIKE WOMAN MINER

One of the most enterprising of Klondike's pioneer women is Mrs. A. M. Diven. She has been in Dawson and vicinity since she came here in the great gold stampede of 1898. She has shown her faith by staking and investing in property extensively in this district, and now owns claims on Skookum Gulch and on Hunker Creek, opposite Last Chance. She also has quartz property at the head of Green Gulch and at the Box Car property on King Solomon Dome.

Assays on the Box Car property have run as high as \$200 to the ton in gold. Mrs. Diven has purchased extensive machinery with which to operate on her King Solomon Dome property next season.

TRIBUTE TO PROSPECTOR

The men who for twenty years before gold was found on Bonanza

braved the dangers of the pass, and, taking their lives in their hands, made their way fearlessly into this vast wilderness of unknown forests and rivers, were the true pioneers whose dauntless spirit led to the wonderful discovery in 1896 and gave to the world the millions in gold which lay hidden in the frozen channels of the North; the gold which made of Dawson the greatest mining camp the world has ever seen.

DISTANCES FROM MINTO BRIDGE TO—	
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

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J. P. GUTE and P. A. KNUDSON, Managers

Erickson & McKay Among Luckiest Stakers on Keno Hill

Two of the Sourdough Prospectors of Klondike and Mayo camps among first stakers in the garden spot of Keno—Have large interests on various parts of hill, and are associated with the discoverer, Louis Beauvette—Last winter they ran 180 feet of tunnel in hard rock, and took out tons of rich ore which they got to market by hauling it the first three and half miles over wind-swept hills with dog teams—Still hammering away and opening shafts and running more tunnels and adding to the output of Yukon's silver fields this winter.

KENO HILL.—A team of prospectors and miners of the stamp Yukon needs—the kind that not only acquires ground but also pines it full of holes and makes it productive—is found in Axel Erickson and Thomas McKay, pioneer stakers on Keno Hill. These men have made mining a life work, and, luckily for them, they were in close touch with Louis Beauvette, the discoverer of the hill. All three were engaged in mining in the Mayo district for years, and as a consequence all shared the early opportunities in the big strike on Keno. They shipped the first ore ever sent from Keno Hill to the smelter, and this fall received the cash from the smelter cleanup, and thus have the honor of being the first men to get money from ore actually mined on Keno Hill. The returns from this pioneer shipment have not been made public, but the fact the owners are working again on Keno Hill this winter with additional help speaks for itself. The pioneer shipment of last winter was taken from Keno Hill over the snow with dog teams.

Erickson and McKay were among the first ten men to plant their stakes on Keno, and therefore had their choice of some of the best ground lying within the enchanted center circle of the hill and likewise along the extensions in various directions which now seem quite as rich, if not richer than some portions nearer the hub.

In less than a month after Beauvette 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 Keno, 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 keystone 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 Tulado, facing Faro Creek; and the Canuck, 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

Beauvette, staked since he got discovery, and are held jointly. The early Beauvette stakings in which the trio are interested include, among others, the Minto and the Kid.

Last Winter's Work

Erickson, McKay and Beauvette worked all last winter on Keno Hill, and made the best showing of any men on the hill outside of the Yukon Gold Company. Some work was done on the Nabob claim, but the greater work of the trio was on the Shamrock, lying at the head of Crystal Gulch. They started a tunnel about 50 feet below the brow of the hill, and among the broken rock, and ran northerly, in the course of which they took out much rich ore. They drove there a total of 180 feet of tunnel, including a few short lateral tunnels, running off from the main one, and also sank a shaft. Inspection of the tunnel shows that first class work was done in every particular. In describing their work and what they found, Messrs. McKay and Erickson state:

"We got the carbonate ores in driving the tunnel for a distance of 90 feet, and there is a galena core in the carbonates. The galena values run from 110 ounces up, and as high as \$2,500 to the ton.

"During the winter we took out and shipped three tons of the ore. We hauled it down the hill with a team of dogs, and there it was placed on a large sleigh and drawn by horses to Mayo. We have some few tons of carbonates now on the dump on the Shamrock, and will haul it this winter, and ship from Mayo Landing by steamer in the spring, 1921.

"Our main tunnel on the Shamrock measures 150 feet, and the crosscuts run up the aggregate to 180 feet. In addition, there is a shaft of 15 feet on the property. We found the claim full of veins or stringers. About every two or three feet we struck either stringers or veins running up as high as four feet each in width.

"While some of our assays of ore from the Shamrock ran \$150 to \$2,500 in silver and lead combined, and others ranged from \$500 to \$1,100 to the ton, some samples from the claim which we sent this summer to the government assayer at Whitehorse returning an average of 158.17 ounces in silver, and 68.55 in lead. The assays per sample were as follows:

	Carbonates, Lead, ounces, per cent.	Silver, ounces, per cent.
1	296.98	72.36
2	74.20	67.90
3	30.60	69.06
4	477.10	68.29
5	40.10	66.93
6	141.00	72.75
7	47.20	62.56
	158.17	68.55

On the Nabob claim Erickson and McKay have sunk a deep, wide shaft, and have prepared to work there this winter on an extensive scale. Ole Dahl and J. Beckman

will work there also this winter. Dahl has been a partner with Erickson and McKay in the Mayo district for years, and was with them, prospecting extensively for silver on the south side of Crystal creek before Keno Hill was struck. The men have erected a log cabin on the Nabob, which is the first log cabin on Keno Hill. The logs were cut months ago, and were hauled up the hill this fall by Alex Nicol of Mayo. In addition to working on the Nabob, some one or more of the men will continue work this winter on the Shamrock. Last winter McKay, Erickson and Beauvette had their living quarters the entire winter in a large double walled tent, which stands on the Reno, a few yards from the point where their big tunnel enters the face of the Shamrock. During the present season Erickson and McKay opened a shaft on the Nabob and before the first snow fell this fall had it down 12 feet, with rich veins exposed. Speaking of the work there and what they found on the claim, Messrs. McKay and Erickson said:

"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 proposition, 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. The shaft is about 300 feet from No. 1 post. That is where we will work this winter. Another fine outcrop on the same vein also is located on the same claim. We had a ton and a half of ore on the dump from this main shaft before the middle of September.

"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 August 31, 1920, by William Sime, the government assayer, were as follows:

	Gold, Value, ounces, value, pr. ct.	Silver, Total Lead, ounces, value, pr. ct.
1	.036 \$7.20	1180.04 \$1187.24 2.15
2	.032 6.40	523.84 530.24 1.79
3	.020 4.00	507.80 511.80 42.34
4	.004 10.00	193.56 194.36 3.58
5	.024 4.80	661.56 866.36 3.23

When Thomas McKay made his first trip up Keno Hill last night 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

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after arrival at Dawson, mined on Bonanza, Hunker, Scroggie, Dominion and other creeks; went to the Mayo country in the Duncan, stamped in 1901 and staked on Duncan, and mined on that creek and on Highet 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 that promising locality.

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 winter 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 Beauvette 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 18 or 20 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.

Erickson, McKay and Beauvette last winter displayed great pluck not only in mining throughout the winter and running many feet of tunnel by sheer pluck and persistence of their own, but also faced the strong winds of Keno Hill hauling the ore down the hill with their faithful dog team, and taking up supplies on the return journey. They had four well trained dogs, and it was no little task to guide them with their heavy loads over the snow drifts, especially on the days when the winds were heavy. Dahl and

Beckman, who are with McKay and hardest hills—who prove the mineral Erickson this winter, are men of the wealth of a land and reap its same indomitable stamp, and also wards, and by this token Erickson, have considerable interests on Keno McKay, Beckman and their associated adjoining hills. It is men of this stamp—men who among the most successful of any in go ahead and punch holes in the rich new Keno camp.

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Rosmusen's Rich Silver Basin Group of Claims on Keno Hill

Rodolph Rosmusen, one of the luckiest men on Yukon's famous mountain of silver—Stakes several rich veins on his property, and is taking out ore—Plans to ship this winter—Assays high as \$255, and veins wide as seven feet.

KENO HILL, Y. T.—(Special to Dawson News by Staff Correspondent.)—One of the luckiest and most extensive claim owners on Keno Hill is Rodolph Rosmusen, a pioneer of both the Klondike and the Mayo camps. He came to the Yukon in '98, and has been in the Mayo district since 1902, engaging in both placer and quartz mining. He was in the district last summer when Keno Hill began to attract attention, and arrived there early enough to stake in what is considered the garden spot of the now famous silver hill. He owns properties on several portions of the hill, but his best known holdings to date are those known as the Silver Basin properties, coated about a mile and a half northeasterly from the rich producing claims of the Yukon Gold Company known as the central group. The strike of the veins on the central group is said by experts who have been on the hill to be in the direction of the Silver Basin properties, and the hope is entertained by many that the rich leads will prove continuous across that entire stretch of the hill and possibly beyond. Speaking of how he came to locate his rich properties and what has been found on them, Mr. Rosmusen relates what is one of the most interesting and fascinating chronicles to be gathered from any of the early stakers of the hill.

"Last summer I went over to Keno Hill," says Mr. Rosmusen, "and prospected on what was known as the extension of Keno Hill, lying northeasterly from the Yukon Gold properties. I looked over the hill extensively until I found a promising outcrop, and staked there and named the claim the Silver Basin. Others later staked promising claims in the neighborhood, and I later staked a number of additional claims

and have, among others, the Silver Gulch, the Diorite, the Silver Basin No. 4, and the Silver Star. The first claim was staked August 25, 1919, and the others last fall and winter.

"In February I staked in the vicinity of Crystal Creek, on the westerly extension of Keno Hill, the claims known as Pal o' Mine, Silver Horde, and Treasure Island.

"In prospecting on the Silver Basin, I discovered that I was following the rim around a kind of a big basin at the head of a small creek. It was far above timber line, and on a rocky tableland, the bluff of which was abrupt, and extended down into a gulch to a depth of between 1,000 and 2,000 feet. I found float on the hillside, and followed it until I found the clear galena up under the edge of the snow, on August 25. I then found the wall of the vein protruding. One could tell it was the wall by the dip by the action and movement of the vein. Galena was found lying close by in large quantities, right on the surface, and scattered down the hillside. There was enough galena to load several wagons, and much of it in pieces as large as a man's hat, and some much larger, and ranging down to small fragments. Starting a tunnel, I drove it in from below the wall, and got into the solid vein in October, last year. I found a lot of pure galena and a foot and a half of lead carbonates or decomposed galena in the hanging wall. The vein was about ten feet wide there. The vein filling outside of the pure galena is manganese and siderite.

"I went in with wood fires as long as the rock continued broken and loose, and then I quit work and left the hill and went to town for steel, coal, powder and the like. I had to send to Dawson for the steel, and it required quite a while to get it. By

that time winter had set in, and the snows bothered me in my work, so I left the work until spring. I had started to shovel the material away, when it started to slide. As I was not prepared for thorough work at the time, and not having a well equipped camp, I opened the vein on only one side. This season I returned and got into the cut again, and as soon as the snow was off a little I started to crosscut the vein in other places. I ran one cut in above it, and cut the vein and got quite a lot of galena in it. I ran in about 15 feet.

"When the snow was off I saw float above the vein and thought it was from another vein, so I ran several crosscuts to locate the vein, and found one vein running parallel with the other. I ran about half a dozen cuts across that vein for 400 to 500 feet, and showed up a good big vein that runs four to seven feet in width. I still saw float above that, and believed there was another vein. I finally located another vein and found it was running across the other two. I put in four crosscuts on that vein and crosscut it for several hundred feet. That vein is running right alongside a porphyry dyke which cuts through the quartzite there.

"One thousand feet down the hill, and diagonally across the claim, I found a lot of pure galena float, and picked up several hundred pounds of pure galena there and started crosscutting for that vein. I had not gotten into that vein properly this fall, but in my last cut there I found so much float that I am sure I am within 10 or 15 feet of the vein. I started tracing that vein, and from the float which I found I feel sure that I can connect it with the crosscut vein which runs across the porphyry wall, thus proving the one vein extends diagonally across the whole claim. In fact, in the opinion of some of the most competent mining men who have been on the ground, that vein runs all the way across from corner to corner of the claim. That vein is about eight feet wide between the walls where the four cuts are made. I ran, all told, four opencuts where I crossed the vein. Farther below I ran several other cuts. I am sure of three veins on that property, the first one

ten feet wide; second, seven feet wide, and the third, eight feet wide.

"Nos. 1 and 2 veins were traced pretty well for 800 feet down the hill. No. 3 vein I traced pretty well in the greatest possible direction across the claim. The wall formation which the veins run through is quartzite, excepting No. 3, which follows along the porphyry. The footwall of No. 3 is quartzite, and the hanging wall porphyry. Where I did most of my prospecting I went through without blasting. I used pick and sledge and crowbars in the opencuts. I found little time for doing other work than that on this ground and as a result have out a good many tons of galena, and will try to ship it this winter.

"Now that I have the ore in sight, I need a means of transportation and to have a working camp on the claim or convenient to the place of operation. A road of a mile and a half is needed across the rocky surface of the hill to connect with the main road leading from the Yukon Gold's central group down Keno Hill to Mayo Landing.

"I wanted to find the body of the vein and the carbonates, and had a few assays made of the pure galena. The assayer of the Yukon territorial government at Whitehorse, to whom I sent several samples of the pure galena, gave returns showing the assays ran \$180, \$200 and \$250 to the ton.

"An iron capping which I chipped off from No. 2 vein, clear across the vein, seven feet wide, gave a return of four dollars in gold and something like \$200 in galena.

"On No. 2 vein I got two to three feet of cream-colored quartz, from which I got \$11 in gold and \$10 in silver, which ran right alongside the pure galena vein which ran \$255 in silver and lead. In all my galena the silver values vary, while the lead runs 68 to 70 per cent.

"I will be on the ground this winter, and will work there. I have a cabin in the Silver Basin, below my main workings, and in the timber belt, where wood is obtainable. The cabin is fully 2,000 feet down the steep hillside below the shoulder of the hill which forms the crest of the Silver Basin claim. My summer tent is on the top of the Silver Basin claim, close beside the workings, and

I intend to be on that site this winter, but to make it comfortable by putting up two or three cabins where the tent stands. The surface of the Silver Basin claim is about 6,000 feet above sea level, and 1,000 feet above timber line. Some of the claims on the extension of my ground reach into the timber line. I have every confidence in the mineral deposits of Keno Hill, and in my own group, and plan to push the development work as rapidly as possible, and hope to contribute to the output of the camp during the winter and to have a considerable quantity of ore to ship next spring."

Mr. Rosmusen has been one of the energetic miners of the Yukon ever since he landed in the country in '98. He first mined on Bonanza creek placers, 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. During one season on Quartz he mined with R. L. Allen, now crown land and timber inspector at Dawson. 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. Rosmusen 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. Rosmusen and associates made arrangements for the Titus Company, now successfully operating a dredge on the creek, to work the property.

Several years ago Mr. Rosmusen 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 existing conditions. He had assays there running as high as \$19 in silver and \$22 in gold, and he is confident the quartz there will yet prove valuable.

Mr. Rosmusen 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 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 Illinois 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.

(Since the foregoing article was obtained, it is now understood that Mr. Rosmusen has let lays to three experienced hard rock miners from Nome—J. Maloney, Jock York and Jack McCue—to work on some of his best silver-lead ground for the present winter, which should add materially to the yield of the camp. They reached Mayo from Nome this fall, having started from Nome for the new big Keno Hill strike shortly after hearing the news.)

Morten Jorgensen
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LAW AND ORDER IN YUKON

The administration of justice in the Yukon is conducted under laws similar to those which prevail in the province of Ontario and other provinces of the Dominion.

The Yukon Act, which may be referred to as the "Constitution" of the territory, provides for a superior court of record in and for the territory, called the territorial court, consisting of one or more judges appointed by the governor-general in council. The court so constituted is a court of record and for the administration of the law possesses all the powers and authorities as by the laws of England are incident to a superior court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and may exercise all other rights, incidents and privileges of a court of record as fully as the same were in the year 1878 exercised and enjoyed in England by any superior court of common law, or by the court of chancery or the court of probate.

The court of appeal of British Columbia is constituted a court of appeal for the territory, and, subject to certain limitations, an appeal lies to the supreme court of Canada from a judgment of the British Columbia appeal court.

The judge of the territorial court may exercise in the territory the criminal jurisdiction of a police magistrate.

The commissioner and members of

the Yukon council and all commissioned officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are, by the Yukon Act, given all the powers of a justice of the peace, or of two justices of the peace, under any laws or ordinances, civil or criminal, in force in the territory, and all persons possessing the powers of two justices of the peace in the territory are constituted coroners.

Thus it will be seen that every necessary and proper provision for administering the law has been made and, with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose fame is nation wide, in charge of the enforcement of "Law and order" in the territory, no part of Canada is better equipped, or has a better record for the due and proper administration of the law than the Yukon.

OPPORTUNITIES IN YUKON FOR PROSPECTOR

The Yukon Territory offers to the energetic and intelligent prospector a field of immense area, the possibilities of which can only be guessed at. Up to the present time we have been busy working our placers and have given little thought to the more permanent and valuable mineral deposits that assuredly exist within our borders. It is safe to say that in years to come many valuable quartz mines will be turning a stream of wealth southward, just as our placers have done in the past.

"One finds it difficult in these times to dress as one ought."

"Oh, I don't know. I have a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"Really?"

"Yes, this is it."

Hector Morrison Finds Rich Silver Ore on Keno

KENO HILL, Y. T. — (Special to Dawson News.)—Hector Morrison, a typical old time prospector, created some little ripple of merriment among his fellow frontiersmen one day late last winter when he put on his snowshoes and started out for a tramp. He made tracks to a point lying at the extreme westerly end of Keno Hill, and there planted stakes on what the boys termed a "snow claim." When the worthies of the district heard that "Hec" had set up his posts on a snowfield they

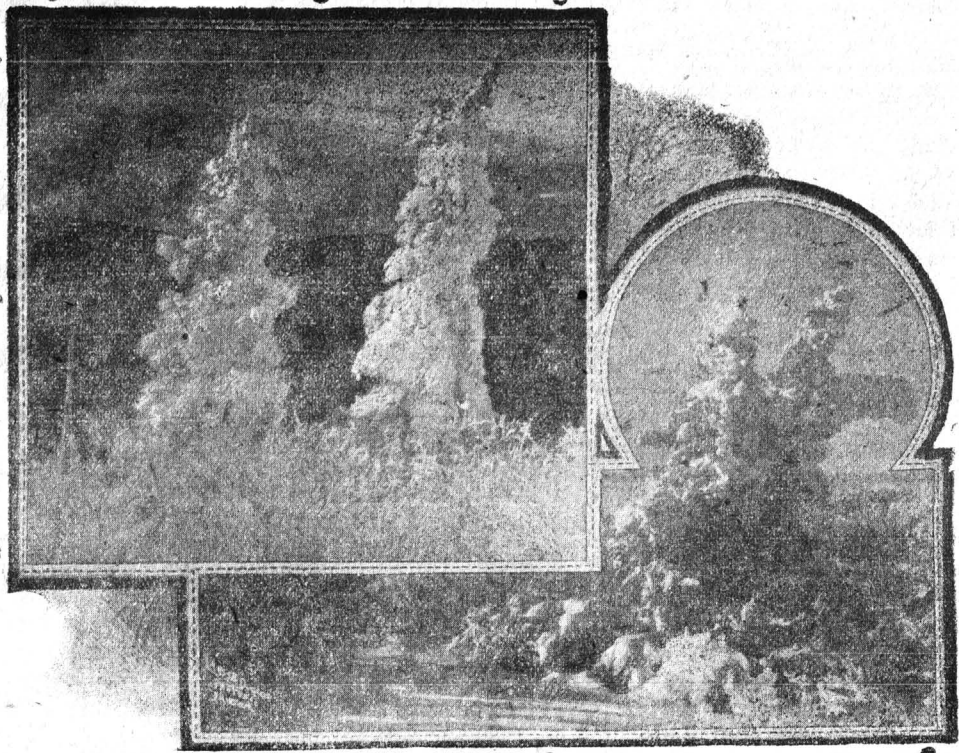
the hill. Furthermore, few assays anywhere on the hill have run anywhere near as high as his, and one return he obtained from Whitehorse shows the values far above the Keno Hill average. By impounding the water nearby on the hill Mr. Morrison cut a ditch some two feet or more in depth down the side of the hill by ground sluicing on his main claim, for 500 feet or more, and exposed large chunks of manganese and silver bearing ore scattered practically the full length of the ditch. Mr.

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

The first sample was the tetrahedrite or gray copper ore; and the second that of a galena ore. 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 estimate, 800 to 1,000 feet below the Keno Hill level where the Yukon Gold works are being carried on. 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 have been digging into the high

years prospecting on the south fork of the Stewart; also staked on Highet 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, Oregon; has followed prospecting and mining 35 years, and is known among his many friends as one of the big-



Midwinter Beauties—Mayo Snow Plumes

laughed. Today they are not laughing at Hector, but many are puzzling their heads over how many figures will be required to indicate the wealth in his "Snow claim" and kicking themselves because they did not follow his tracks.

The ore found on the Morrison claim is one of the most promising of all the indications found on Keno Hill. He ground-sluiced down the hill this summer and uncovered large chunks of silver bearing ore, scattered for 500 feet, and picked up and sacked for shipment several hundred pounds of the loose rich float on an intermediary bench at an elevation several hundred feet below the main plateau of Keno Hill, and the rich ore which he has obtained is at the lowest depth of any of the rich outcrops where any considerable quantity of ore has been found on

Morrison's experience is best told in his own words. He 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 gray copper or tetrahedrite. I immediately sent 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, \$65.65 ounces; copper, 6.48.

rocky bluff this summer, and am satisfied from the fine contact I have that there is a valuable vein or several veins on the property. I also am satisfied there is a second lead farther back on my ground, and I mean to cut down on these leads in another spring by use of water and also to do other 'open-cutting work.' Pieces of ore ranging mostly from an inch or two in thickness to chunks of several pounds in weight were common on the hillside where Mr. Morrison ground-sluiced from the bluff down and he uncovered much of the same valuable ore in the broken rock at the edge of the bluff.

Mr. Morrison has been in the Yukon many years. He left Dawson 20 years ago, in the Duncan stampede, and has been in the upper Stewart country ever since without once having visited Dawson. He spent two

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

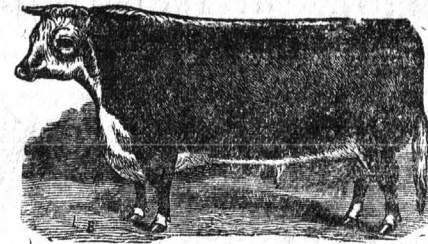
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South Yukon Opening Silver, Copper and Gold

WHITEHORSE, Nov. 27.—Special Dispatch to Dawson Daily News, by William Sime, Assayer at Whitehorse for Yukon Territorial Government.)—Much important development work is under way in connection with the mineral properties of Southern Yukon.

Whitehorse Copper Belt

The Granby Smelter Company, of Granby, B. C., had their mining engineers examining the various copper properties in the vicinity of Whitehorse during the last summer. It is expected that the company will have six or more diamond drill teams at work by spring drilling the different claims in order to ascertain the exact location and extent of the ore bodies. Arrangements are being made to take up options on the greater part of the copper belt.

Wheaton District

In the Wheaton district the Tally Ho group of mines are being operated by Boston capital, and ore shipping will be resumed next summer. This is a gold-silver proposition, the ore consisting of quartz impregnated with galena, carrying good values in both gold and silver. Close to these properties is the Whirlwind group, owned by Messrs. Becker and Cochran. The owners have installed a crushing and concentrating plant on their ground and will be prepared to commence shipping by spring. This property is a silver-lead one and a first class concentrating proposition. The Buffalo Hump group, owned by George Stevens, will be examined by outside parties next spring with a view to starting operations as soon as possible. Tellurides of gold containing high values have been uncovered on this ground. A new discovery of gold bearing ore similar to that on the Buffalo Hump was made this fall in this same district, which promises to turn out a big proposition. Gold value as high as \$470 per ton has been obtained on assay. At the head of the Watson River, Johnson and partners are steadily de-

veloping their claims. A prominent mining engineer will visit and examine this ground in the spring. On the Boswell River the silver-lead deposits there are attracting some attention and it is expected they will be thoroughly examined during the coming summer. The galena veins are similar to those of the Mayo district.

Conrad District

In the Conrad district the Venus mines on Windy Arm are being operated steadily during the summer by an outside company. It is the policy of the company to close the mine down during the winter months.

The ore is composed of galena and arsenical pyrites and carries good values in gold and silver.

Atlin District

In the Atlin district lawsuits on the Engineer mine have retarded the development of his property, but these are expected to be all settled by spring and operations on a large scale once more resumed on this famous gold mine. The Ruffner Mines Company, Limited, near Atlin, has been doing a considerable amount of work during the best season and expect to have their ground in good shape to ship ore on a large scale by the opening of navigation next spring.

LECTURED SONG WRITER'S TRIBUTE TO DAWSON

(Written for the Dawson News in June, 1919, by a famous tourist visitor to Dawson, Carrie Jacobs-Bond, author of "The End of a Perfect Day.")
We brought pearls from the snow-capped mountains,
From Taku, the turquoise blue.
Diamonds agleam from the wild flowers,
Brilliant with sparkling dew.
From the Arctic sunset, rubies,
Of every shade and hue—
We brought them all to Dawson
And set them in gold for you.

QUARTZ GROUPS OF ROBT. FISHER IN MAYO CAMP

Among the pioneer Klondike miners who years ago went to Mayo and has devoted years of his time there prospecting and opening quartz property is Robert Fisher. He held and worked various gold and silver bearing quartz claims in the Dublin Gulch locality, and last year was among the early stakers on Keno Hill, where he has acquired a number of the best known properties. Referring to his staking in various parts of the Mayo district, including Keno Hill, Mr. Fisher makes the following statement:

"It was in the year 1907 that I first went up to the Mayo district. I had the intention of prospecting for gold on the Potato Hills, at the head of Dublin Gulch.

"In 1908, after I had been prospecting around quite a bit, I found a quartz lead running northeast. This lead was about two miles from the Potato Hills and was seven feet below the surface of the ground. The rock of which it was composed was a greenish-blue quartz, filled with sulphur and arsenic, and carrying very fine gold.

"I ran an open cut fifteen feet on the lead and was so satisfied with the results of my panning that in the fall I staked a claim, calling it the Olive mineral claim. This claim is very rich in gold, but has never been extensively worked on account of not having a small stamp mill with which to crush the ore. At the present time I have two tunnels, each 100 feet in length, and about 200 feet apart, run in on the lead, one directly on it, the other cutting across. The assays from the lower tunnel, taken from the chute, went \$750.00 to the ton. This, of course, was a picked sample. There is now nearly ten tons of ore taken from the chute of this tunnel, lying out on the dump. The assays of the lower tunnel, taken seven feet wide, went \$37.50 to the ton. Those of the upper tunnel went in places \$125 to the ton. There is enough decomposed rock on the surface, to a depth of 12 feet, to keep a small stamp mill going for years, without blasting.

The formation of the hill on which the Olive claim is situated is made

up of faulty granite, schist, pegmatite dykes and decomposed rocks. In these contacts I have found 12 leads. All of them run northeast and range from two inches to four feet in width. Some of them carry small quantities of molybdenite.

"But the best of all these leads is the one on the Olive and this claim is greatly valued by my sister, Mrs. A. J. Kinsey, who is the present owner of it, or, I should say, of two-thirds of it. She bought the claim in the fall of 1910 and had it crown granted in 1915-16.

"A few years after buying the Olive mineral claim my sister also bought the Bombay quartz claim from a party who has been killed in the recent war. The object of buying this claim was to find the continuation of the Olive lead, for the Bombay joins the Olive at the northeast corner, the same direction in which the lead runs. It was while prospecting for gold on the Bombay that I first found scheelite. But at that time I did not know what it was and therefore paid no attention to it.

"In 1914, after the war broke out, the scheelite went up to \$75 per unit. It was not till then that I thought of the heavy white sand which I had found on the Bombay. I gatered up a sample and sent it outside. The returns showed it to be nearly pure scheelite. I then gave up everything to try and find the main body of scheelite, which I felt sure was nearby.

"In 1915 I found my first small lead, and when Dr. Cairnes went up to that country he looked at it and pronounced it genuine scheelite. Two years after this I found five leads in place, most of them running through the Bombay. Three of these leads were large and fairly rich. I traced one for a thousand feet and found it open on the surface in six places. In any of these one can get from two to six pounds to the pan, taken from five to twelve inches. Dr. Cockfield saw this lead and said that it was a very good showing.

"In 1918 the war ceased and as there was no further market for tungsten, the price dropped to \$25 per unit. I then quit the scheelite, after having spent nearly three years on it.

"In August, 1919, the discovery on Keno Hill was made. When I heard

of it it was too late to get in next the discovery, so I took a pack of grub and struck for the hill to prospect for myself. I was out forty days, living on the country most of the time, and trying to find the continuation of the discovery lead.

"In this time I found five leads. These, including the one on which the discovery was made, are surrounded on three sides, horseshoe fashion, by walls of solid rock. The large part of the horseshoe is about ten miles from the top of Keno; those on the west side about three, and on the east five.

"These walls are made up of granite and schist. I have found the same granite walls on Dublin Gulch as those which extend along the west side of the horseshoe and across the foot of it. At the southeast corner this wall is joined by a schist wall which continues the horseshoe along the east side. How far, I do not know.

"The silver leads which are inside this horseshoe seem to have broken off when they met the granite and schist, as I do not think that any of them extend beyond the walls of rock. Mr. Forbes' discovery is outside the range of the horseshoe, but that lead is, I believe, an entirely different one, and not the continuation of any of those inside.

"I have found wall rock practically covered with galena, near Hinton Mountain, on the "Grouse Group," in which I am part owner. I also found a lead on the group and it looked very good. It had a great deal of manganese and siderite in it. "Another group on Keno Hill in which I am interested is the Golden

Flat group. There are seven good claims in it—the Alice, Golden Flat, Gold Queen, Steel Galena, Rambler, Mayflower and the Short. This group is little over a mile from where the Yukon Gold is working. The Yukon Yukon Gold is doing its main work. The Yukon Gold also is prospecting in the locality where my claims are located.

"Other single claims in which I am interested are the Gold Star, Clock. The Golden Ball is a mile or Golden Ball, the Pearl and the a mile and a half from where the Yukon Gold is working. I have found a lead on the Gold Star. It is three claims from the Yukon Gold works, and the Clock is three claims from there. The Pearl claim is surveyed and is adjoining Thomas McKay's ground.

"A discovery of galena was made this summer about a mile from the foot of Keno Hill. I have two claims there—the Daisy and the Evelyn. I have done very little prospecting on them. Therefore, I do not know how much they are worth.

"But I think a great deal of the silver property in the Mayo district and fully believe that that country will be the means of bringing the old Yukon back to life."

Restrictions

"Don't they allow us to raise children in this apartment house?"
"No," said the janitor.
"Nor kittens, nor puppies, nor parrots?"
"No; nothing is permitted to be raised here except the rent."

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Dawson, Y. T.

HAS A BUSY SEASON MINING ON SULPHUR

CHARLES NAGIN SUCCESSFULLY OPENCUTS CLAIMS 58 AND 59

OWNS MANY PROPERTIES

CONFIDENT UPPER SULPHUR WILL PROVE A BANNER DREDGING CREEK

Charles Nagin, one of the most active and energetic of the old time individual mining operators of the camp, has been in Dawson within the last few days on a business trip, and gives an interesting report of the work on famous old Sulphur Creek, on which he is located. Sulphur has produced many millions of dollars in virgin gold by the old individual processes of operation, and it is conceded by practically all who have made a study of the creek that it will be dredged in time, and likely in the near future, and that it will prove one of the most profitable of creeks to be worked by modern methods. The advent of the cold water thawing process will bring much more of the placer area of the Sulphur valley into the profitably workable class than was considered possible prior to the discovery of that remarkable process some two or three years ago. It is estimated by many that costs of thawing are reduced fully one-half by the cold water system as compared to the old steam thawing methods. Mr. Nagin says:

"During the last summer I continued operations on my claims Nos. 58

and 59 above discovery on Sulphur. I worked by the open-cut system with aid of the old reliable self-dumping steam scraper, the same type as one which I made some 14 years ago. It is the most satisfactory scraper I have seen, and can be depended upon to handle a large yardage. I also worked with the aid of a bed-rock drain on these two claims. During the last three summers I worked 750 running feet of ground on 58 and 59. The ground was all thawed, and the pay obtained was quite satisfactory.

"I expect to see extensive dredging operations carried out on Sulphur, and likely before any great length of time lapses. I hold the same opinion as others in respect to upper Sulphur, namely, that six miles of it forms one of the best dredging propositions ever known in the Yukon. The depth, the bedrock, the pay and the other conditions are exceptionally favorable and attractive for dredging. The garden spot on Sulphur extends from five below discovery to 56 above discovery, totaling approximately six miles, and suitable for dredging for a width of 150 to 300 and even 400 feet. The depth ranges from 15 to 27 feet, that is, from the surface to bedrock, which is a very favorable dredging depth, while four to nine feet of the bedrock also can be taken up by the dredges. The bedrock is practically virgin, as the individual workers took up very little of it; hence, it should pay well. The ground from five below to 20 above is estimated to range from 15 to 20 feet from surface to bedrock, and the ground from 21 to 56 above ranges 20 to 27 feet deep. I estimate the ground along the six miles should yield an average of at least a dollar to the cubic yard and likely it will go quite a little better. This would mean a handsome profit from the ground after paying all expenses.

"Most of the ground in the six-mile stretch is owned by individuals. Several of the claims are held by the Sulphur Mining Company, which is controlled by the North West Corporation. Individual interests are held by different old timers. I have two groups in the six miles of ground. One of my groups extends from 26 to 32 above discovery, and the second group from 37 to 42 above. Adjoining my upper group is No. 1, Green Gulch, which claim

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Sunnydale and Dawson.

I also own and which is a keystone claim to the main creek and that well known and productive old tributary.

"It is conservatively estimated by some of the best informed old time individual miners on Sulphur that not a claim in the six miles mentioned has failed to produce less than \$50,000, while some of the claims have yielded several times that sum. It also is estimated that even the poorest of the claims in that stretch will yet produce fair profits in dredging as some of the ground is practically virgin and known to be quite rich. A considerable portion of the ground is thawed, and for that reason it has not been possible to work it thoroughly by the old process. Only the dredge will recover all the gold. The extreme high costs of material of late and scarcity of labor and other new conditions have delayed operations by the individuals of late years, and thus curtailed Sulphur's output for the time. We are confident that with the cold water thawing and the coming of the dredges, old Sulphur will come prominently to the front again and will return highly creditable profits.

"The North West Corporation, which is interested in the district extensively, has proved its ability in its present operations, and has been dredging on upper Dominion this season, with very satisfactory results, I am told, and is preparing to install another large dredge at Granville, near the mouth of Sulphur, next year. The Sulphur Mining Company owns practically all of lower Sulphur, that is, from the mouth up to 50 below, and also many from 50 below to 5 below, which also is valuable dredging ground."

Mr. Nagin has been mining in the Klondike since '98. Before moving to Sulphur Creek, 14 years ago, he mined extensively on 21 and 22 Gold Bottom. He acquired his Sulphur ground by purchase.

ROBERT W. SERVICE WRITES FROM FRANCE

A letter of interest to all acquainted with Robert W. Service, bard of the Yukon, or with his works, was received in Dawson a few days ago. It came to Dr. A. J. Gillis, and was written at Lanciaux, Cotes du

Nord, Bretagne, France, October 3, 1920. Mr. Service said, in part:

"I am at my place, by the sea, and intend remaining until nearly Christmas. I shall be alone, which is necessary for my work, and am sending my family to Paris. Iris is now quite a little girl and doing very well indeed. She was inclined to be delicate, but seems quite to have outgrown it.

"I have just been buying a new car, and it has that central change speed system, which I find rather awkward. My car, however, is a beauty, made in Strasbourg.

"I am working on two books, and one or both will be published next year. I don't write with so much enthusiasm these days; getting old, I suppose; and then I have enough money to live on nicely without working. However, if I give up entirely I shall be bored, as I cannot develop any hobbies. I like motor-ing. Tennis is too strenuous, and golf too difficult. I think I will take up trout-fishing as a gentle pas-time for my declining years. On the sidehills of the Alps, they tell me, there are good streams. I do not think I ever again will visit Canada. Things are more comfortable here, and, on the whole, are more interesting.

"When I think of Dawson and all that life it seems like a dream.

"I used to consider myself a bit of an authority on the Yukon, but now my ignorance is abysmal. Nevertheless, the sinking of that boat

made a great effect on my imagination. How appallingly awful it was.

"I am going to Corsica the beginning of the year. They have a river there famous for fishing."

Doctor--You cough more easily this morning.

Patient--I ought to. I practiced nearly all night."

James R. Farr

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DAWSON, Y. T.

Twenty Years' Dredging in Sight in the Klondike District

Extensive operations now under way by North West Corporation and Canadian Klondyke Company will be chief dredging enterprises of the old Klondike camp hereafter—Each has fleet of dredges and may increase number—Steady output in prospect—Will help keep Dawson on map—New cold water thawing process great assistance—Vastly enlarges area of profitable placers—More equipment being added.

With the famous old placer creeks of Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker having been practically dredged out, the largest remaining dredge propositions in the Klondike camp proper, that is, within a radius of 50 miles of Dawson, are those of the North West Corporation and the Canadian Klondyke Company, allied under the Granville Mining Company, which holds most of the stock of the two operating companies.

The North West Corporation operates in the Indian River watershed, while the Canadian Klondyke Company is confined to the Klondike valley. Both are supplied with power from the large hydro-electric plant of the Canadian Klondyke Power Company, situated at Glenboyle, 25 miles from Dawson, where the power is generated with water from the

The North West Corporation owns two large dredges, one of the Marion and the other the Bucyrus type. Each has seven and a half cubic foot buckets, with a capacity of 4,000 cubic yards daily. No. 1 dredge of this company was installed during the early part of 1920 on upper Dominion Creek, and began operations there this summer. It formerly operated on the old Boyle Concession, and later on upper Hunker Creek, under the Canadian Klondyke Company, and was the pioneer modern dredge of the Klondike camp. In its operations this summer, after being moved to Dominion, it met with decided success, and the outlook for it is considered very promising, as Dominion is one of the best of the famous old placer creeks of the Klondike camp yet undredged.

The second dredge of the North West Corporation was bought during the year from the Yukon Gold Company, and is being moved this winter by sleighs from 60 below on Hunker, where the Yukon Gold finished dredging out its Hunker Creek holdings, to Granville, on Lower Dominion Creek, where it will be assembled the first thing in the spring. It is the intention of the company to start operations there with the dredge as early as possible next season. The company has been prepar-

ing ground in that locality by stripping the overburden with hydraulics and by ground sluicing for years, and has a large area ready for work.

The Canadian Klondyke Company has three mammoth Marion dredges, the largest in the entire North, and ranking among the largest gold dredges in the world. They are located on the company's ground, known as the Boyle concession, extending the full width of the Klondike valley, and from the mouth of Bonanza Creek to near the mouth of Hunker Creek, some eight miles in length. A large portion of this wonderful deposit of auriferous gravel has been turned over by the dredges of the company the last several years, but the greater part of the concession is yet unworked, and some estimate it will require fully twenty years to work it out with the large dredges now there. Two of the dredges were working during the last season, 1920, and turned over a large yardage. The third dredge was idle because of not having been fully equipped with buckets and other parts, which were scarce and difficult to obtain during the war. Each of these large dredges has seventeen cubic foot buckets, and the daily capacity of each dredge is 10,000 to 16,000 cubic yards.

The Canadian Klondyke Power Company's plant has two 3000 K.V.A. generators with a total capacity of 6,000 horsepower, and has been generating about 3,000 horsepower during the summer. The plant operates the year round and supplies power to the city of Dawson as well as to mining operations on the creeks.

The North West and the Canadian Klondyke companies employ about 250 men in the busy season of the year, and about 75 during the winter. A fine, large and fully equipped machine shop, located at the mouth of Bear Creek, eight miles from Dawson, does the repair work.

The Northwest Corporation has extensive placer holdings on Dominion Creek, Indian River, Quartz Creek and Sulphur Creek. It owns most of lower Sulphur. The dredging ground of that company and others on Sulphur is estimated to be 15 miles in length, while ground on Dominion suitable for dredging is estimated also at 15 miles, while Quartz has a mile and a half of dredging ground; and Indian River, for 20 miles, is supposed to contain much ground which with new processes will prove in time suitable for dredging. All told, it is estimated the North West and the Canadian Klondyke companies have ground enough in sight of dredging value to keep their present dredges and probably others busy the next 20 years. F. P. Burral, M. E., is manager of the two companies.

Mayo has not had an idle person this year, and all have reinvested their earnings in Mayo silver. Dawsonites likewise are investing in Mayo silver. Yukoners are manifesting their faith in Mayo mines in a way that proves their confidence.

D. A. A. A. TONIGHT

Rheth Crayton and Montague Love in "THE DORMANT POWER"

Pathe Weekly

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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

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Yukon Gold Co. Has Handled 75,000,000 Yards of Gravel in the Klondike Gold Fields

The remarkable total of 75,301,328 cubic yards of gold bearing gravels have been handled in the Klondike camp, that is, within a radius of 50 miles of Dawson. The company has turned over this great yardage with the use of its large fleet of modern dredges and its extensive hydraulic plants, situated in various parts of the camp. The yardage rivals that of the Panama canal. The figures on the Yukon Gold yardage were obtained from George T. Coffey, resident manager of the company.

Divided as to dredge and hydraulic operations they are as follows:

Dredge yardage	47,529,427
Hydraulic yardage	27,771,901
Total	75,301,328

The Yukon Gold Company began work in the Klondike camp in 1908, and has operated here extensively ever since. It once had nine dredges employed here, working on Hunker, Gold Run, Bonanza, Bear and Eldorado Creeks. The company has completed its dredging in the camp with the exception of that on Gold Run Creek, where one dredge is working, and has two or three years' work ahead. Of the Yukon's output of gold during the last year the bulk was produced by the Yukon Gold Company's dredges and hydraulics.

It is estimated the company has about two years of extensive hydraulic works in prospect in this camp on the ground which it now owns. However, that by no means means the end of the placer operations of the Yukon Gold in the Klondike, as the North West Corporation, and the Canadian Klondyke Company, which have just been reorganized under the Granville Mining Company, have about 100 miles total of good dredging ground on Dominion, Indian River, Hunker, Sulphur and the Klondike River valley, including some of the richest dredge ground ever found in the camp. This will assure the life of the camp for 20 years on placers alone.

The Yukon Gold Company spent \$10,000,000 on entering the Klondike.

The purchase of ground, installation of a hydraulic ditch 70 miles long, which virtually lifted a river of 6,000 miners' inches over the hills, and the building of dredges and hydraulic plants entailed a vast outlay and gave employment to thousands of men. The company has added tens of millions to the output of the Klondike. It entered the field in 1908 under the general management of Col. O. B. Perry, who is still at the head of the company, and as energetic as ever, thus attesting his wearing qualities and capabilities in great works. The first local manager was the late Chester A. Thomas, who later was promoted and was succeeded four years ago by E. E. McCarthy, for years the dredge superintendent. Mr. McCarthy this year was promoted to the charge of the New York office, and George T. Coffey, the hydraulic chief of the company since its entrance into the field in 1908, and the man who has turned over more gravel with hydraulics than any other in the world, was promoted to the position of resident manager at Dawson, which he now holds. Others of the local staff of the Yukon Gold include W. H. S. McFarland and Bert Ogburn, engineers; Frank C. Powell, cashier; F. S. Holzappel, secretary.

The Yukon Gold Company, during its twelve years of operations in the Yukon, has been the largest employer of labor in the Yukon and has carried on the most extensive of operations, without which Yukon would have been of comparatively minor consequence during those years. The company has been conducted in a business-like and efficient manner, has promptly and regularly met all obligations and has generally held the goodwill and the confidence of the community. Although its placer operations may be near the conclusion near Dawson, the company is branching extensively into the new Mayo silver field, and, because of its good record near Dawson, is being received by the people of the Mayo district with a spirit of confidence and co-operation.

He secured and took extensive piping and a number of giants to Fortymile this year, to be freighted to the property, and hopes to have the new work producing extensively in the near future. Individuals continue busy on Poker, Davis, Chicken, Franklin, Squaw Creek, Dennison Fork and other Fortymile streams, while large dredge and hydraulic projects also are under way in the district. All are tributary to Dawson.

SOME KENO HILL MARVELS

Some of the wonders of Keno Hill include: A nugget of solid galena large as a gasoline case, and weighing 1,200 pounds, and scores of other nuggets of galena from the size of a man's fist to 50 pounds in weight; also the five-foot vein of solid galena uncovered on Rico claim; and a similar vein on Keno claim, all practically on the surface; and ore veins in No. 1 tunnel of discovery claim two to three feet wide, also assaying high.

for Erickson, McKay and Beauvette, who mined the ore from Shamrock claim last winter, and shipped three tons with aid of dog teams. The returns ran far above \$200 to the ton, but are not made public. Hero medals for volunteer farm hands might help some.

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ACTIVITY IN OLD MILLER AND GLACIER CAMP

One of the most remarkable old-time placer camps of the Yukon valley is that of the Miller and Glacier district, 50 miles directly west from Dawson. Those two creeks and other streams tributary and near to them have produced hundreds of thousands of dollars in their time in virgin gold, and still are among the steadiest producers of the Yukon valley. John Collins and Andy Weinberg have one of the most promising placer operations in the territory located on Miller Creek. They have been prospecting there extensively the last two years, and are understood to have opened a large and exceedingly good body of pay gravel.

On Jack Wade Creek, Mr. McCandless, an old timer of the district, has organized a large group of the best claims on the creek, and this year started extensive preparations for their operation by the hydraulic method. He secured and took extensive piping and a number of giants to Fortymile this year, to be freighted to the property, and hopes to have the new work producing extensively in the near future.

SCOUGALE'S

For Eighteen Years the Largest Distributors of Housefurnishings, General Dry Goods and Shoes in the North

When outfitting for the New Silver Fields this store offers assortments and stocks to choose from at prices to interest the closest buyers. If you are going to furnish the House, the New Hotel, Rooming House or Restaurant, we have what you require in

LINOLEUMS, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, CARPET SQUARES, RUGS, FLOOR MATTINGS, DRAPERIES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, CURTAIN POLES, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.; BEDS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, PILLOW AND PILLOW CASES, TABLE LINENS, LINEN NAPKINS, TOWELS

WE CAN OUTFIT YOU IN PERSONAL APPAREL FROM THE MOST COMPLETE STOCKS NORTH OF VANCOUVER

In Footwear for Women we are showing New Styles from the well known American makers Utz & Dunn Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Chas. K. Fox, Inc., of Haverhill, Mass., as well as the Celebrated CLASIC Footwear for Children. Complete stock of American Felt Shoes and Slippers—Dolge's and other American manufacturers.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 149

SCOUGALE'S P. O. BOX 245, DAWSON, Y. T.

Extensive Operations of Greenfield & Pickering

Two of the most energetic of Yukon citizens are John E. Pickering and James Greenfield, forming the firm of Greenfield & Pickering, engaged extensively in mining, freighting and other operations in the Yukon for the last twenty years or more.

Their most extensive operations just at this period are in the Mayo district, now rapidly coming to the front as a silver producing region. Both Mr. Pickering and Mr. Greenfield were among the substantial supporters of several of the pioneer silver mining propositions of the territory. They manifested their faith in the country years ago by grubstaking men going into the region, and later went there themselves, and engaged in mining, freighting and general teaming. They have been identified with the big works on Lookout Mountain, Galena Creek and Keno Hill, and have put many thousands of dollars in enterprises in connection therewith.

For years Mr. Pickering has devoted his time personally to the Mayo field, and while there has been one of the most enthusiastic organizers and supporters of the various movements to get the district opened and to put some of its pioneer silver properties on the market, always convinced that with one large property successfully producing that capital and men will be available for the opening of that highly mineralized belt. In connection with a number of the first prospectors and stakers he was the means of raising a large sum for the initial development work on Lookout Mountain, and the work, although now temporarily suspended, is expected to be resumed in a short time. Lookout Mountain operations taught many men in the camp the hard-rock game, and it was from Lookout and Galena that the practical men came who discovered the rich new properties of Keno Hill. Many are confident that Lookout yet will prove one of the largest and most permanent producing silver

properties of the country. Thus many now enjoying the benefits of Keno Hill and other prosperous regions of the camp can trace much of their good luck to the plucky pioneering and trail blazing by Messrs. Greenfield and Pickering and associates.

Mr. Greenfield joined Mr. Pickering

the mine to the landing by the Greenfield & Pickering Company. Their extensive freight outfit, including sixty or more horses, and numerous sleighs, wagons and motor equipment, is one of the most extensive ever assembled in the Yukon. They have a thoroughly organized force of men working this winter under the general management of Mr. Pickering, and with Angus McIntyre, a pioneer freighter, as superintendent. Mr. Greenfield has gone to his old home in England, accompanied by Mrs. Greenfield and their little daughter, Lillian, for a visit

of the Swiss Alps, yet at the very door of the great North American continent lies a magnificently magnificent waste of blue sky, bridal-veil falls, verdure-clad mountains, salmon streams, mighty forests, storm-swept ocean, or placid inland passages, abounding with fish and water fowl of all varieties, and illimitable glaciers. Only within the last few years have "birds of passage" from Canada, or the States, begun to realize that this vast Northland is more than an Arctic waste, cruel, grimly waiting to ensnare those hardy prospectors ready to dare all for the

lure of the yellow metal. And now it is that the lovers of the beautiful, the wonderful or the bizarre in Nature, are coming to these shores in greater numbers each summer.

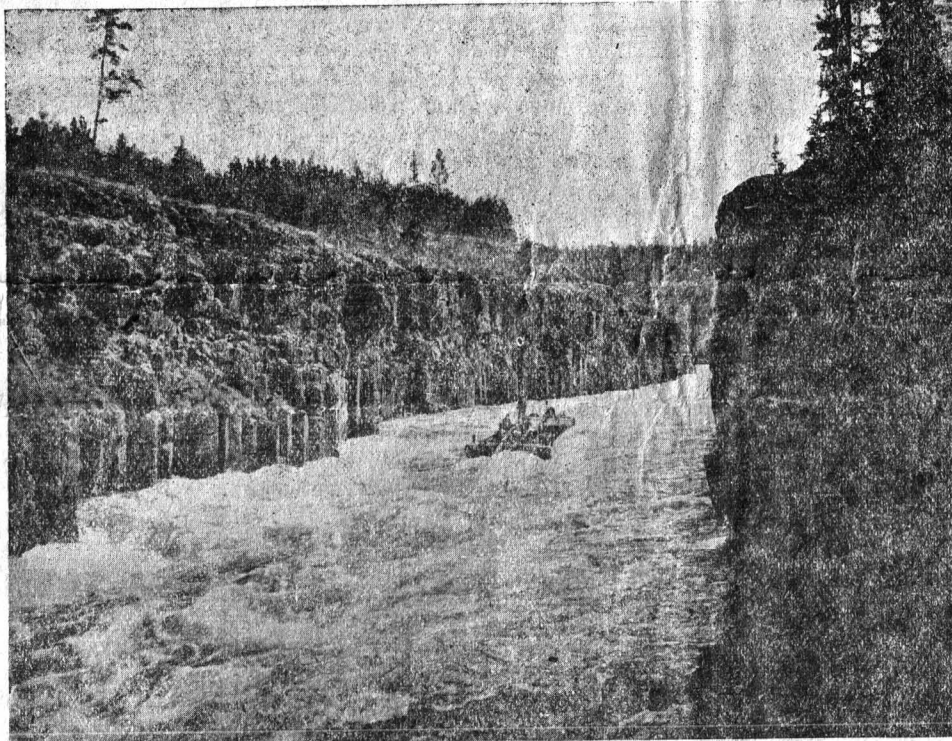
Sunrise and Sunset Open

The trip to see the midnight sun is one that I shall long remember. To view the sun simultaneously setting and rising in the north is cer-

tainly unique and one which few have experienced, but beyond all that the trip on the river is one of the most restful and enjoyable that I have ever experienced.

Lewis B. Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn.

Money talks, but what used to pay an income tax couldn't begin to express its feelings.



Scenic Miles Canyon, Yukon.

ing in the Mayo district two years ago, and they both were among the first half dozen men to stake on Keno Hill. The rich claims which they got have been taken over by the Keno Hill, Limited, a subsidiary company of the Yukon Gold Company.

The Keno Hill, Limited, is this winter mining and shipping to the steamer landing at Mayo City 3,000 tons of ore, and this large tonnage is being handled all the way from

for the winter. The route over which the ore is being hauled this winter is 41 miles long, with relay stations on an average of every ten miles.

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 Dawson, 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.

Mr. Greenfield came to the Yukon in '98, 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, and has gone there this winter to visit the old home. He hopes to be back to Dawson by the middle of next summer, if not before.

Both Mr. Pickering and Mr. Greenfield have the greatest of faith in the Yukon, and mean to stay and enjoy the benefit of its expanding prosperity.

YUKON THE FUTURE MECCA OF THE TOURIST

It is solemnly told us that over one hundred and fifty thousand English-speaking tourists each year before the war visited the fiords of Norway, or worshipped at the shrine

C. B. MACK

The West Dawson

Ranch

Produces

Hay, Oats and Vegetables

Ranch Comprises 107 Acres, of Which 25 Are Under Cultivation

FINE 35-TON SILO, ONLY ONE IN YUKON

Full Stock of Hogs and Pigs

Address: C. B. MACK, WEST DAWSON.

H. G. DICKSON

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SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS

DAWSON, MAYO and WHITEHORSE

Correspondence Invited

THE FAULKNER FARMS

AND

AVIATION FIELD

TOTAL 325 ACRES

Representing An Investment of \$20,000.00--All Within One Mile of Dawson Postoffice

Under cultivation, 110 acres, and including the now famous pioneer Dawson aviation grounds of 18 acres, located at West Dawson, declared by members of the New York-Nome Flying Expedition which visited here this year to be the best landing field on the entire route.

The farms are located at Sunnydale, on Holland Island and at West Dawson, and are among the heaviest crop producers in the Yukon or Alaska.

HAY, POTATOES AND VEGETABLES FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND IN ANY QUANTITY

GET MY FIGURES BEFORE CONTRACTING

G. M. FAULKNER

DAWSON, Y. T.



Largest Fruit Confectionery, Cigar and Tobacco Store In The North. Dawson, Y. T.

Dawson, Y. T. Phone 5-B **JIMMY'S PLACE** JAS. OGLOW, Proprietor

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Expert Watch Maker and Optical Jeweler

Scientific Adjusting and Repairing of

CHRONOMETERS, SPLIT SECONDS AND MINUTE REPEATERS

Native Gold Souvenirs

A SPECIALTY

Dawson, Y. T. P. O. Box 435

Agriculture in the Yukon Territory

(By W. S. Paddock, Dawson Farmer)

In the days of the Klondike stampede gold was the sole attraction. A little later gardeners began to make successes with production of vegetables. Now the country has advanced to the stage it also is producing extensively in cereals and hay, thus bringing the Yukon into the cereal producing belt of the continent. This means a great stride in making Yukon self-sustaining. With the cereals and hay come the raising of cattle, goats, sheep, hogs and poultry, thus increasing the importance of Yukon as a producer and a self-sustained country.

Oats, barley, wheat and peas now form a considerable part of the annual Yukon crop. Threshing machines have been brought into the territory, and there is talk of getting a flour mill.

I have produced Marcus wheat near Dawson that cleaned up as high as 40 bushels to the acre, on an average season.

About 400 acres of land are under cultivation in the suburbs of Dawson and the crops produced are as large in weight per acre as those of any outside farming district. This is the result when the soil is in proper condition, that is, when it has been cultivated two or three years and is well fertilized. I have seen oats harvested here that cut 50 bushels clear to the acre; and I have dug potatoes in the vicinity of Dawson yielding 350 bushels to the acre.

The islands in the Yukon or other large streams are the best for gardening, because they have no frost in the ground, and are more or less of a decayed vegetable matter, and are not so sour as the mainland. Berries from native plants are growing quite well. They came originally from the Pelly River, in the Yukon. They stand the Yukon winters splendidly.

Potatoes yield from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre, and by planting the very earliest seed maturity is secured. Potatoes here have to be dug from September 1st to 15th, whether ripe or not, as a killing frost may be here by September 15th. Sometimes the frosts do not leave the ground after the last of September.

The farms producing hay and grain are becoming quite numerous. At the head of Flat Creek, 16 miles from Dawson and 50 miles from Pelly is a ranch of 160 acres on which are raised much hay and many vegetables. The owner has a herd of stock. Four miles up the Pelly is a farm of 100 acres which supplies oats and native hay to roadhouses on the winter trail and to others. Large hay and oat crops also are produced elsewhere along the Yukon River, and elsewhere in the territory.

By starting the greenhouses early in February, we have lettuce, radishes, onions and such small stuff in the market by March 20. In the meantime we start in the greenhouses celery, tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, cucumbers and the like, and in fact, plants and flowers of all kinds.

By May these plants are of good size and can be transplanted in the open ground.

By starting the greenhouse work February 1 to 10, the gardeners get six crops of lettuce or radishes off the same bench, but two or three generally are raised, and the plants then are transferred to hotbeds, and the greenhouses filled with tomatoes,

It doesn't take a Born Leader to find out what the Pee-pull want. What the Pee-pull want is Something for Nothing.

Why is it that a man will brag about his wife for two seconds and brag about his dog for two hours?

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DR. G. M. FAULKNER

DENTIST

DAWSON Y. T.

Job Printing at News Office

General Cleanup and Scavenger Work

JOHN MCFARLANE

Box 597, Fourth Ave. and Queen Street, Dawson, Y. T.

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 Twentymile	8
McQuesten Crossing	14
Bear Creek	12
Carlson Creek	8
Minto Lake	11
Minto Bridge	10
Mayo	10

From Minto Bridge to Keno is 31 miles.

DISTANCES BY RIVER BETWEEN DAWSON-MAYO

Miles	Place	Miles
0	Dawson	250
70	Stewart City	180
79	Wildcat Slough	171
92	Duffy's Ranch	152
100	Scroggie	150
105	Mazie May	145
110	Black Hills	140
115	Porcupine	135
120	Rosebud	130
130	Stewart Crossing	120
135	Long Line Bar	115
150	Lake Creek	100
152	Chaman Bar	98
156	Independence	94
162	Clear Creek	88
165	Steamboat Bar	85
172	McQuesten	78
179	Sterling Bend	71
210	Crooked Creek	40
222	Devil's Elbow	28
250	Mayo	0

Gordon's Landing is thirty miles above Mayo. Fraser Falls is thirteen miles above Gordon's Landing.

DISTANCES BETWEEN MAYO AND KENO HILL

Miles	Place	Miles
0	Mayo	41
10	Minto Bridge	31
19½	Fields Creek	21½
28½	Hoffman's	12½
38	Keno City	3
41	Keno Hill	0

Motor trucks and farm tractors are fast taking the place of the famous Georgia mule in the cotton belt section of that state.

Why is it that a man will brag about his wife for two seconds and brag about his dog for two hours?

CENTRAL HOTEL

Home of the Prospector
and Miner

Most centrally located house in Dawson—Forty rooms—Bath, flush toilets, hot and cold running water, electric lights, furnace heat—Finest basement in City for storage of perishables—Rooms by day, week, or month.

POOL, SOFT DRINKS, CIGARS, TOBACCO

CENTRAL CAFE IN CONNECTION

ZOTIQUE LEROUX, Prop.

Third Avenue and Queen Street.

Dawson, Y. T.

PIONEER BARBER SHOP

SHAVES, HAIR CUTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO

CLARK T. MARTIN, Prop.

First Avenue, Dawson, Opposite Fire Hall

THE PIONEER OF PIONEERS

1868



1920

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The Largest and Best Selected Stock of

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**Groceries, Provisions, Feed,
Tobaccos, Hardware, Etc.**

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of Prospectors, Miners and Trappers a Specialty. No Outfit Too Big, and No Outfit Too Small.

FAMILY TRADE

Given Special Attention—Immediate Delivery and Courteous Treatment—Every Article Guaranteed—If Goods Not Satisfactory, Prompt Exchange Will Be Made or Money Refunded—Our Object Is to Please the Customer and Secure His Trade—Particular Attention Given Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Telephone

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.

DAWSON, Y. T.