Canada
Department of Mines and Resources

THE YUKON TERRITORY

ADMINISTRATION. RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT

BUREAU OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON AFFAIRS
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
OTTAWA
1943

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

THE YUKON TERRITORY

A Brief Description of its Administration, Resources, and Development

Issued by the

BUREAU OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON AFFAIRS

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C O N T E N T S

A P P E N D I X

Introduction

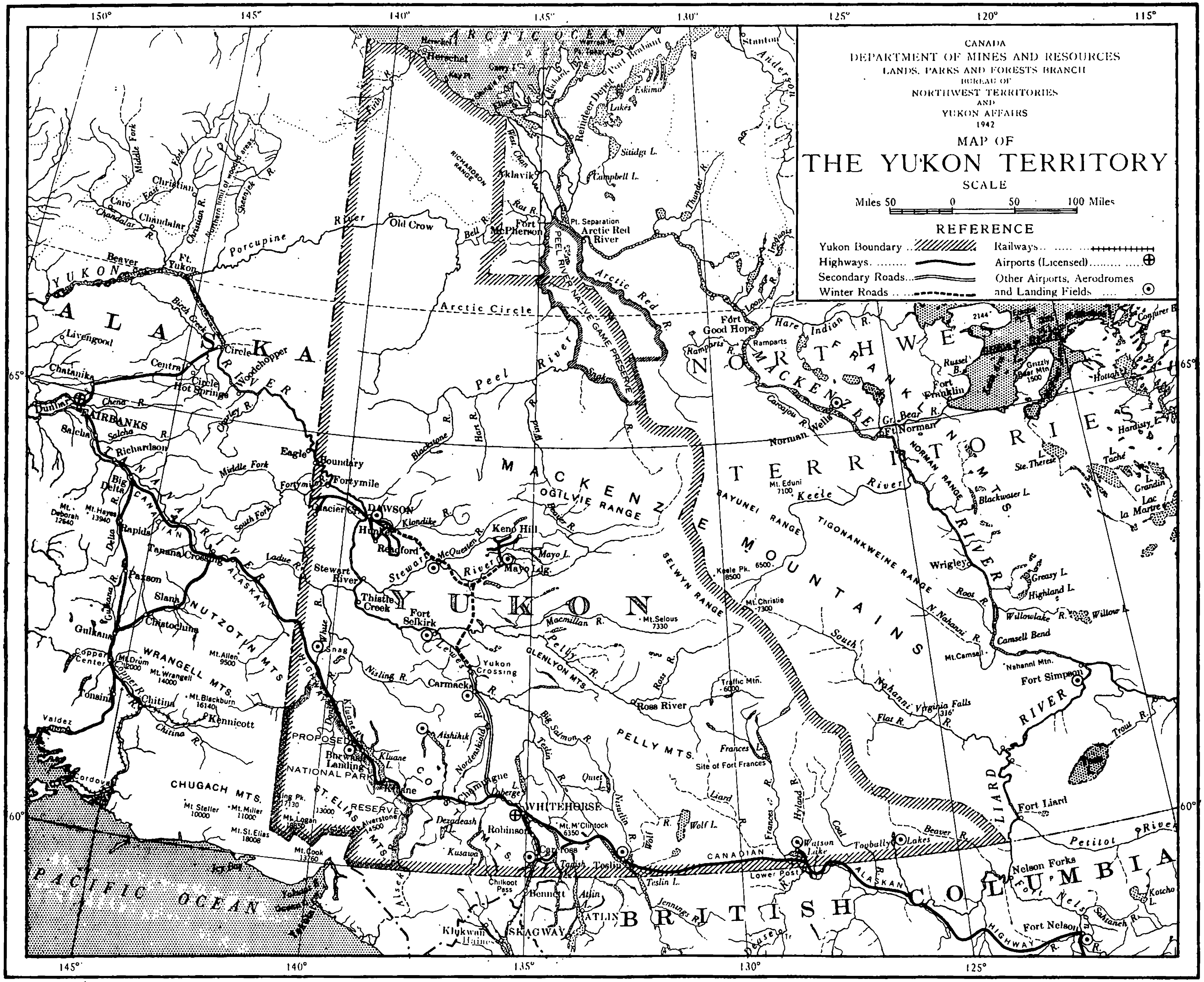
For nearly half a century the Yukon Territory has been known chiefly as one of the great gold-producing centres of the world, and incidents relating to the famous Klondike gold rush of 1897-98 have provided material for writers and poets the world over. Recent developments in this northern part of Canada, particularly those associated with national defence and the improvement of facilities for transportation, are serving to increase interest in the economic and recreational possibilities of the region.

The Yukon Territory forms the extreme northwest portion of the mainland of Canada, and contains an area of 207,076 square miles, or 5.6 per cent of the country's total area. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories; on the south by British Columbia and the United States Territory of Alaska; and on the west by Alaska (Longitude 141° West). According to the census of 1941, the population of the Yukon Territory, including whites, Indians, and Eskimos, totalled 4,914.

Prior to the discovery of gold along the Stewart and Fortymile Rivers in the late "Eighties", the chief industry of the Yukon was the fur trade, and scattered trading posts had been established along the Yukon River and its tributaries. The location of the Sixtymile placer fields in 1892, followed by the remarkable strikes in the Klondike district in 1896, firmly established mining as the primary industry of the region. The amazing richness of the new goldfields, and the rapidity with which they were developed, attracted worldwide attention. In addition to gold, discoveries of silver, lead, and other important metals were made, and mining has been continued in the Territory without interruption since 1896.

In addition to its minerals, the Yukon has other resources. The fur trade is still an important factor in its economy, and provides a steady industry for a proportion of the native population. Lumbering and agriculture are also carried on to meet local requirements. Containing areas of scenic grandeur abundant in game and fish, and favoured by a delightful summer climate with exceptionally long hours of daylight, the Territory offers outstanding attractions to the sportsman and tourist. With further improvement in facilities for transportation, including a highway linking the Yukon with large centres of population, a substantial increase in travel to the region may be expected.

In the following pages will be found some facts relating to the administration, resources, and development of the Yukon. Additional information may be obtained from the Controller, Yukon Territory, at Dawson, or from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.


CANADA
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AND
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1942
MAP OF
THE YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE
Miles 50 0 50 100 Miles
REFERENCE
Yukon Boundary
Highways
Secondary Roads
Winter Roads
Railways
Airports (Licensed)
Other Airports, Aerodromes and Landing Fields
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS
Arctic Circle
PEEL RIVER NATIVE GAME PRESERVE
DAWSON
WHITEHORSE
FAIRBANKS
SKAGWAY
Fort McPherson
Old Crow
Mayo
Keno Hill
Carmacks
Fort Selkirk
Ross River
Watson Lake
Fort Simpson
Fort Nelson
Fort Liard
Fort Good Hope
Norman Wells
Aklavik
Herschel
Arctic Red River
Fort Norman
Wrigley
Eagle
Boundary
Fortymile
Circle
Ft. Yukon
Stewart River
Thistle Creek
Burwash Landing
Kluane
Champagne
Carcross
Teslin
Atlin
Bennett
Haines
Klukwan
Chitina
Kennicott
Cordova
Valdez
Gulkana
Tanana Crossing
Big Delta
Livengood
Chatanika
Central
Circle Hot Springs
Woodchopper
OGILVIE RANGE
SELWYN RANGE
PELLY MTS.
GLENLYON MTS.
WRANGELL MTS.
NUTZOTIN MTS.
CHUGACH MTS.
ST. ELIAS MTS.
RICHARDSON RANGE
PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK RESERVE
ALASKAN HIGHWAY
Mt. Logan 19850
Mt. St. Elias 18008
Mt. Wrangell 14000
Mt. Blackburn 16140
Mt. Sanford 16140
Mt. Selous 7330
Keele Pk. 8500
Mt. Christie 7300
Peel River
Porcupine River
Yukon River
Liard River
Mackenzie River
Pelly R.
Stewart R.
Lewes R.
Teslin L.
Kluane L.
Great Bear L.
150° 145° 140° 135° 130° 125° 120° 115°
65° 60°

THE YUKON TERRITORY

Government

The Yukon was created a separate Territory in June, 1898, by Act of Parliament (The Yukon Act). By amending legislation (Chapter 215 Revised Statutes of Canada 1927) provision is made for a local government composed of a Chief Executive, styled Commissioner (since classified Controller), also an Elective Legislative Council of three members with a three-year tenure of office. The Controller administers the Government of the Territory under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The Controller in Council has power to make ordinances dealing with the imposition of local taxes, sale of liquor, preservation of game, establishment of territorial offices, maintenance of prisons and municipal institutions, issuing of licences, incorporation of companies, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights, administration of justice, and generally all matters of a local nature in the Territory.

Territorial Council

The Territory is divided into three electoral districts, namely, Dawson, Whitehorse, and Mayo. The Territorial Council at present is composed as follows:

Dawson District.....(Vacant)
Whitehorse District.....Willard L. Phelps, K.C. Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mayo District.....Richard Gordon Lee, Mayo, Y.T.

The Yukon Territory also forms an electoral district for the Dominion Parliament. The present member is Honourable George Black, K.C.

Administration

The Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources is responsible for business arising from the general administration of the Territory under the Yukon Act and Ordinances passed by the Territorial Council; for the disposal of lands under the Dominion Lands Act; for the administration of the Yukon Placer and Quartz Mining Acts; and for the collection of revenue. The Controller, Yukon Territory, is stationed in Dawson and represents all Dominion Departments having interests in Yukon Territory. He is also head of the territorial or local administration, ex-officio Mayor of Dawson, and Registrar of Land Titles for Yukon Territory. The Public Administrator is located in Dawson. There are three mining districts, Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse, with Mining Recorders in each. The Territorial Government maintains an assay office at Keno, in the Mayo District.

The enforcement of law and order in Yukon Territory is the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and detachments have been established at Dawson, Whitehorse, Mayo, Teslin, Selkirk, Old Crow, Granville, Watson Lake, and Carcross. A detachment is also maintained at White Pass Summit, B.C., during the summer months. The Superintendent Commanding is Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The Superior Court of Record is the Territorial Court, over which a stipendiary magistrate presides. The Court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction and the Court of Appeal for British Columbia is the Court of Appeal for the Yukon Territory.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

(Department of Mines and Resources)

Controller, Yukon Territory	G. A. Jeckell, Dawson
Stipendiary Magistrate	J. E. Gibben, Dawson
Mining Recorders: Dawson District	G. H. Capell, Dawson
Mayo District	S. S. M. Wood, Mayo
Whitehorse District	Lawrence Higgins, Whitehorse
Assayer	W. Sime, Keno
Liaison Officer	C. K. LeCapelain, Whitehorse

(Department of Labour)

Manager, Employment and Selective Service Office	H. G. Menzies, Whitehorse

(Department of National Defence)

Officers in charge, R. C. Signals Radio Stations:

Whitehorse	Lieut. H. V. Jennings
Dawson	Sgt. Major F. H. Heath
Mayo	Sgt. Major M. H. Ewing

(Department of Public Works)

District Manager, Dominion Government Telegraph Service	J. Bruce Watson, Whitehorse

(Department of Transport)

Assistant District Airways Engineer	A. C. McEachern, Whitehorse

(Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

Dawson Sub-Division	Inspector W. Grennan, Dawson
Whitehorse Sub-Division	Inspector H. P. Mathewson, Whitehorse

(Wartime Prices and Trade Board)

Local Representative	O. O. Davis, Whitehorse

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Yukon is a region of hills and mountains separated by a network of large valleys. The main feature of the Territory is a great basin-like area called the Yukon Plateau which is drained by Yukon River and walled around on the north, east, and southwest by mountains. Two smaller basin-like areas drained by Porcupine and Peel Rivers lie to the north, and a third drained by the Liard River lies to the southeast. The mountain barriers around these basins include the St. Elias and Coast Mountains in the southwest and the Mackenzie Mountains on the east. Ogilvie Range, a western spur of the Mackenzie Mountains, forms the watershed between the Yukon and the Peel and Porcupine Rivers. To the north, the Porcupine Basin is separated from the Arctic Ocean by the Richardson and Buckland Ranges, which are continuations to the northwest of Mackenzie Mountains cut off by Peel River and separated from the ocean by a sloping foreland. Little is known of these ranges and the basins of the Porcupine and Peel Rivers.

On the northeast of the Yukon Plateau, the Mackenzie Mountains - one of the least known areas of Canada - form a barrier of ridges similar in structure to those of the Rocky Mountains from which they are separated by the broad embayment of the foothills and great plains along the valley of Liard River. The loftiest sections are situated near the headwaters of Snake River, a tributary of Peel River, and are reported to contain peaks more than 10,000 feet high as well as alpine glaciers. Their westward spur, Ogilvie Range, has similar structure, but its peaks are not known to be more than 8,000 feet and no glaciers have been found in it.

The plateau of the Yukon contains the best known and most developed part of the Territory. It is an area of rolling uplands whose summits show marked uniformity of elevation over broad expanses, although in many places this is interrupted by isolated mountains and ranges, among which are the Dawson, McArthur, Glenlyon, Big Salmon, and Pelly Mountains. These mountains have few peaks more than 7,000 feet in elevation. A broad, warped depression in the surface of the upland follows the central northwest line of the plateau. A network of main valleys is deeply trenched from 1,000 to 2,000 feet below the upland surface. The valleys of the main rivers spread out in a great branching system connected by similar large valleys occupied by small streams. Several great valleys trend northwestward through the plateau, followed in different parts by different major streams. The greatest of these valleys extends through the territory from Liard River Valley to Yukon River Valley northwest to Dawson. This valley is occupied in part by Liard, Pelly, Stewart, Klondike and Yukon Rivers. Another great valley, the Shakwak, extends from Kusawa Lake northwest along Kluane Lake. To the northwest the plateau continues on into Alaska. Although broken by mountain ranges it extends southeastward to the interior plateau of British Columbia and joins an extension of the great plains in the region of the Liard River. To the southwest, the plateau slopes upward and abuts against the Coast Mountains.

The Coast Mountains in the Yukon are the northwest extension of the Coast Mountains of British Columbia and have all the characteristic roughness of the latter. In the Yukon, however, the elevations seldom exceed 7,500 feet, and they slope northwestward, terminating northwest of Kluane Lake. On the southwest they are separated by the Shakwak Valley from the St. Elias Mountains whose front ridges rise abruptly to 7,000 feet or more. The St. Elias Mountains extend southwestward and, out of even higher ridges lying between great valley glaciers and ice-fields, stand the great peaks of their interior: Mount Craig,

13,250 feet; Mount Wood, 15,880 feet; Mount Walsh, 14,780 feet; Mount Vancouver, 15,720 feet; Mount Steele, 16,439 feet; Mount Lucania, 17,150 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet; and Mount Logan, 19,850 feet - the second highest peak in North America. There are also many other unnamed peaks having elevations of 10,000 feet and more above sea level. On rare days these great peaks can be seen from prominent elevations hundreds of miles away, dazzlingly white in their almost complete mantle of ice and snow, and appear to float like clouds above the denser and hazy atmosphere below.

As they approach the 60th parallel, the St. Elias Mountains are intersected by a sharp depression which is followed by Alsek River, the only stream flowing from the Yukon directly to the Pacific Ocean. This river, which rises in large valleys in the mountains and the plateau, turns south into a great gorge partly filled by glaciers and, although it contains no great single cataract, drops over 1,500 feet in its 80-mile journey to the sea.

The Yukon River has played a vital part in the development of the Yukon although the Territory contains only the upper reaches of the river which does not exceed a mile in width in any single channel. The volume of the Yukon is less than that of many other rivers of the same length owing to the semi-arid climate of most of the region which it drains. Its heads, rising in mountains, gather volume quickly but lose their gradient as they come into the plateau. This has resulted in the formation of an amazing branching system of navigable waterways. From Whitehorse, situated only 110 miles by rail from Skagway on the Alaskan Coast, a river steamer more than 200 feet long and carrying several hundred tons of freight may navigate without interruption by rapids to the Bering Sea. Within Yukon Territory itself smaller steamers have navigated over 1,400 miles of this river system, and a still greater mileage of smaller streams is navigable for suitable power-driven river boats.

The semi-arid climate of the Yukon Plateau has extended far back through the Pleistocene Era and has prevented the ice sheets, which blanketed nearly all the rest of Canada, from covering its northwest part. To this factor may be attributed the general lack of lakes in the interior and northern parts of the Yukon. The few large lakes which do exist are found within or close to the mountains, and are renowned for their beauty.

CLIMATE

The climate of Yukon Territory is characterized by extremes in temperature and a very moderate precipitation. There is no more delightful climate than prevails from May to October. The continuous daylight during the period from the middle of May to the first week in August, although anticipated, is a source of delight and wonder to the visitor. While the winters are long and cold, the low temperatures are borne with less discomfort than in other parts of the North owing to the absence of high winds and the dryness of the atmosphere.

In the central and southern parts of the Yukon, the climate inclines to aridity. As a result, there is a variation of the flora on the northern and southern slopes of the hills. While the flora on the southern slopes is limited to such species as brush, sage grass, etc., the northern slopes are well wooded and support alpine and Arctic flora.

The variation in the range of temperature is from 125 to 160 degrees, or an average of 142 degrees. The maximum temperature recorded at the Dawson Meteorological Station is 92 degrees above and the minimum 68 degrees below zero. The average precipitation is 12.8 inches per year, the greatest precipitation on record being 17.9 and the least 9.3 inches.

TRANSPORTATION

The Yukon Territory is normally served by water, railway, highway, and aerial transportation. Owing to war conditions, however, all transportation services are subject to change, and prospective travellers are advised to make inquiries in advance. Following is an outline of the services available:

Steamship Service - The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates a steamship service the year around from Vancouver, B.C., to Skagway, Alaska, touching at intermediate points. Occasional tourist steamship service is also provided during the summer months from Vancouver by Canadian National Steamships, and from Seattle by the Alaska Steamship Company.

Railway Service - The railway of the White Pass and Yukon Route connects Skagway with Whitehorse, 110 miles distant, the head of navigation on the Yukon River. In normal times, a daily service is provided between Skagway and Whitehorse during the summer season, and a bi-weekly service during the remainder of the year. Railway Express Agency maintains offices at Skagway, Carcross, Whitehorse, Dawson, and Fairbanks, Alaska.

River Steamer Services - During the season of navigation, which extends approximately from May 15 to October 15, the White Pass and Yukon Route operates steamboats on the Yukon River between Whitehorse and Dawson. In normal times a bi-weekly service is provided. These trips downstream from Whitehorse usually occupy two days, and those upstream from Dawson, four days. Steamer service is also provided at intervals between Dawson and lower river points including Eagle, Fort Yukon, and Tanana, Alaska, making connection with the Alaska Railway at Nenana on Tenana River. From Nenana, rail service is available to Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Seward, Alaska. Steamers connecting with the main Yukon River route operate on Stewart River and provide a service to Mayo Landing.

Highways - The highway system in the Yukon Territory includes a number of all-weather roads which radiate from Dawson and Mayo to the adjacent mining districts and secondary roads connecting Whitehorse with Carcross, Kluane, Carmacks, and Yukon Crossing. Most of these roads are suitable for automobile as well as truck traffic, and heavily travelled sections are kept open in winter. In addition, winter roads which connect Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse, are available for sled traffic.

Completion of the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway through Yukon Territory provides direct connection with Edmonton, Alberta, and Fairbanks, Alaska. Although this highway will not be available for ordinary travel in wartime, on the cessation of hostilities it is expected to provide a new tourist route to the Yukon. A brief description of the highway will be found, on page 12.

Aerial Transportation - Extension and improvement of commercial air transportation services have brought the Yukon Territory within a few hours' flying time of populated centres in Western Canada and the northwestern United States. Passenger services are operated daily except Sunday by Canadian Pacific Air Lines from Vancouver to Whitehorse and from Edmonton to Whitehorse, via Fort St. John, B.C. These services connect with Trans-Canada Air Lines and other services at Edmonton and Vancouver. A service is also maintained by Canadian Pacific Air Lines from Whi horse to Dawson twice a week in summer, and weekly in winter. A regular passenger service operated by Pan-American Airways from Seattle, Washington, to Fairbanks, Alaska, passes through Whitehorse and Burwash Landing, Yukon Territory, making regu stops at Whitehorse.

A well-equipped licensed airport is operated at Whitehorse. Unlicensed airports, auxiliary, or emergency landing fields are also available at Watson Lake, Dawson, Flat Creek, McQuesten, Mayo Landing, Selkirk, Minto, Yukon Crossing, Carmacks, Montague, Upper Laberge, Carcross and Burwash Landing.

Intermediate aerodromes, equipped with radio range stations, are under construction at points along the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway, including Toobally Lakes, Teslin, Aishihik Lake, and Snag.

THE CANADIAN-ALASKAN MILITARY HIGHWAY

Construction of the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway through the southern Yukon opens to motor travel regions heretofore inaccessible to all but the most intrepid explorer or prospector. For a distance of more than 600 miles the new route traverses areas of scenic grandeur, rich in untapped natural resources, and offering outstanding opportunities for the prospector, hunter, angler, and lover of the great outdoors.

The new highway, which connects Dawson Creek, British Columbia, with Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and Fairbanks, Alaska, links up with an existing route from Edmonton, Alberta, to Dawson Creek. From Dawson Creek, the highway traverses the northeastern corner of British Columbia before entering Yukon Territory in the vicinity of Watson Lake. Crossing the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of British Columbia, the highway follows the wide, open valley of Liard River for many miles before crossing the mountain range that forms the divide between the watersheds of the Liard and Yukon Rivers.

Descending the western slope of the divide, the route touches Teslin Lake, a body of water more than 60 miles long. On again by easy grades and through open valleys, the highway bridges the Teslin and Lewes Rivers, reaching Whitehorse, terminus of the railway from tidewater at Skagway, Alaska, and the head of navigation for the mighty Yukon River. Westward from Whitehorse the route heads through Champagne to Kluane Lake, passing through the Coast Mountains by an open valley in scarcely perceptible gradients.

The highway now enters one of the outstanding scenic regions of North America, with the St. Elias Mountains in full view to the south. These mountains contain dozens of peaks which rise to elevations of more than 11,000 feet above sea level. Included is Mount Logan, highest in Canada, whose lofty snow-capped peak rises above the clouds to an altitude of 19,850 feet, and is rivalled only by Mount McKinley in Alaska - 20,300 feet - which is the highest mountain in North America.

In this remarkable region an area of 10,130 square miles has been reserved from disposal so that it may be available in its present state for establishment as a national park. The area reserved is bounded roughly by the Alsek River, Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway, White River, and Yukon-Alaska and Yukon-British Columbia boundaries, and is noted for its abundant wild animal life, including mountain sheep, mountain goat, caribou, moose, and bear. From Kluane Lake, the highway continues northwesterly to cross the International Boundary into Alaska, and follows the Tanana River Valley to its destination.

Constructed as a vital artery in our system of defences, this new highway connecting Canada with Alaska will, in days to come, open new horizons to the settler, prospector, sportsman, and vacationist, and should be an important contributor to the economic life of the nation when the instruments of war are discarded for the implements of peace and reconstruction.

Although the new highway is not available for ordinary civilian travel and all unalienated lands within one mile of the right of way are reserved from disposal at present, bona fide prospectors for minerals of strategic importance may be permitted to use the highway on production of suitable credentials.

COMMUNICATION

Communication with the Yukon Territory from outside points is maintained with the aid of telegraph, radio, and mail services. Local telephone service is also provided at several points within the Territory.

Telegraph - The Dominion Government telegraph system connects Tagish, Whitehorse, and Dawson with points in British Columbia. This service was inaugurated in 1899, when the Dominion telegraph system was extended from Ashcroft, via Hazelton, Telegraph Creek, and Atlin in British Columbia, to the places mentioned. This line provides connection with commercial telegraph services in Canada.

Radio - The Northwest Territories and Yukon radio system connects Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse with Edmonton, Alberta. Private commercial radio stations are also operated at Burwash Landing, Carcross, Clear Creek, Frances Lake, Old Crow, Teslin, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse.

Telephone - A telephone system operated by the Yukon Telephone Syndicate in the city of Dawson also serves various mining centres in outlying districts. Mayo Utilities Company operates a telephone service in Mayo, and also between Mayo, Keno, Wernecke, and intermediate points.

An automatic telephone service is operated in Whitehorse. It serves the various departments of government service, the airport, transportation services, and business and residential sections of the town.

Mail Services

Year-round mail service is provided to and from the Yukon Territory. Air mails are conveyed from Vancouver and Edmonton to Whitehorse and thence to other points. Ordinary mails are conveyed by Pacific Coast steamship service to Skagway, Alaska, and from Skagway to Whitehorse, Y.T. by railway. From Whitehorse, ordinary mails are despatched to destination by various agencies. During the winter, parcel post service is restricted to Whitehorse, Dawson, Carmacks, Selkirk, and Mayo Landing.

Air Mail Services - Year-round air mail services are maintained daily except Sunday between Vancouver and Whitehorse, and between Edmonton and Whitehorse. An air mail service is provided twice a week between Whitehorse, Mayo Landing, and Dawson during the summer. A weekly air mail service is maintained between Whitehorse, Carmacks, Selkirk, Mayo Landing, and Dawson during the winter. Year-round air mail service is provided daily except Sunday between Whitehorse and Watson Lake.

Ordinary Mail Services - Mail service is maintained twice a week in summer, between Whitehorse and Dawson by steamer, via Carmacks, Selkirk, and Stewart River, and weekly service is provided from Stewart River to Mayo Landing. Carcross is served by the White Pass and Yukon Route according to rail service provided between Skagway and Whitehorse. Other points in the Yukon including Champagne, Readford, Hunker, Granville, and Glacier Creek have regular mail service in summer and winter. Keno Hill is served weekly from Mayo Landing in summer, and Teslin receives mail from Whitehorse several times during summer and winter. Mail service between Dawson and Eagle, Alaska, is also provided at periodic intervals.

MINING DEVELOPMENT IN THE YUKON

Gold was reported in the Yukon by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1850's and prospecting began in 1872. Fine gold was discovered on the bars of most of the main rivers. "Good wages" were made in many localities and gold to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars was recovered from Steamboat Bar on Stewart River and from Cassiar Bar on Lewes River. In the early nineties, prospecting spread to the side streams where coarse gold was disclosed. In 1892 the Sixtymile placer field was located and by 1895 its annual production had reached a value of $225,000. Klondike placer creeks were discovered in 1896. Their amazing richness attracted miners from the other parts of Yukon. Thousands of would-be miners made their way to the Klondike and in the next ten years spread out over the whole Territory. It was during this period that nearly all the known placer creeks in Yukon were discovered and also the deposits of the Whitehorse copper belt, the Mayo silver-lead district, and the Carmacks coal basin. In addition, ores of gold, antimony, tungsten, zinc, arsenic, manganese, and iron were found in lode deposits, and tungsten, mercury, tin, platinum, and bismuth were found in placers.

Placer Mining

The climate and the nature and richness of the gold placers at first favoured hand methods of mining with the result that each claim soon became a productive mine in itself. The output of gold rose rapidly and in 1900 it reached a peak value of $22,452,857. By 1906 most of the rich, easily mined ground was worked out, and in 1907 gold placer production declined to $3,174,510. Following an amalgamation of interests and the introduction of dredging, placer production increased during the next few years until in 1913 it reached a value of $5,890,172, an amount that has not since been exceeded. The gradual exhaustion of the richer hydraulic and dredging grounds lowered production to $1,875,030 in 1919, and from then until 1932, the annual production was less than $1,000,000.

In 1932, a change of policy and management took place in Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation which had acquired practically all of the reserves of the Klondike district. The possible reserve areas were explored and a development program lasting several years was undertaken. Prospect drilling proved the presence of huge reserves of pay gravels, including a virgin channel several miles long, which extended under the cabins of old time miners who did not know of its existence. The rise in the price of gold quickened the revival of placer mining which followed improvements of method, organization, and mechanical equipment, and by 1938 the value of production had increased to more than $3,000,000. Production valued at more than $3,000,000 was also maintained in each of the years 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942.

No separate records have been kept of the placer gold output of the other districts. The Sixtymile camp, which includes Miller, Glacier, and other creeks, as well as Sixtymile River, has been worked continuously for over fifty years. In the Mayo district, Highet and Haggart Creeks have yielded gold to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars each, and several other smaller creeks have been worked since 1897. South of Klondike district, Henderson, Black Hills, Mariposa, Scroggie, Barker, Thistle, Kirkman, Canadian, and other creeks continue to be worked intermittently, their total production to date being large. The recent

drilling of Clear Creek, which lies between the Klondike and Mayo districts and which was worked on a small scale in the early days, has proved many miles of pay gravel for operation of the modern mechanical equipment now being installed. In the southern part of the Yukon are a number of rich creeks that were worked in the past. They have since been inactive, except for the few miners who return from time to time to gain a grubstake. Among these are Sayyea Creek on Liard River, worked before the Klondike; Livingstone Creek on Big Salmon River, said to have produced to a total value of over $1,000,000; Ruby, Boulder, and Squaw Creeks in the Kluane districts; and many others. In the last few years drilling on old creeks has proved others beside Clear Creek to be worthy of development with modern methods.

Lode Mining

Lode mining in the Yukon has not as yet attained the importance of placer mining, and most of the production has come from the Whitehorse and Mayo areas. The Whitehorse copper belt, discovered in 1897, is near the railway and therefore had advantages for early development. The first shipment of ore was made in 1900 and from then until 1912 production was intermittent. Aided by the high price of copper, the output was continuous during the next eight years and in 1916 reached a peak of 2,807,096 pounds of copper, worth $763,586. With the lowering of the price of copper, the camp was closed down at the end of 1920, though much material formerly regarded as ore is said to remain. The deposits are of the contact metamorphic type and are exceptionally rich but spotty, and hard to follow.

The Mayo silver-lead veins were found by placer miners in 1906. Mining was commenced in 1913 and with the exceptions of 1919 and 1920, some ore has been shipped from the camp each year since. The veins are exceedingly rich in silver and large tonnages of ore containing 200 to 300 ounces to the ton and many pockets containing 1,000 or more ounces to the ton have been mined.

The Silver King property on Galena Hill was the first mine to enter production. From 1920 to 1923, most of the silver produced came from mines that were discovered on Keno Hill to the northeast. In 1924 the Treadwell-Yukon Corporation built a 150-ton concentrator at Wernecke on the slope of Keno Hill and this development enabled the mining of lower grade material. Ore was treated at the Wernecke mill until 1932, when it was closed down. In 1935 this mill was moved to Elsa, on Galena Hill, and ore from Silver King, Elsa, and Calumet mines was treated until operations were discontinued in November, 1941. A few operators continue to mine and ship small tonnages of high grade ore.

Some lode gold has been mined in the Klondike and Carmacks districts. In the Klondike, several prospects have been worked at the heads of the placer creeks, the most important being the Lone Star mine between Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks. A lode gold find was made in the Carmacks district on Freegold Mountain in 1930 and since then many discoveries of gold and other metals have been found in that area. Gold has been mined from two properties, the more important of which, the Laforma mine, produced approximately 1,150 ounces of gold in 1939. Some silver and copper were also recovered. It has since closed down.

Aside from those mentioned, lode discoveries have been made in many parts of Yukon, the most easily accessible being the gold, silver, lead, copper, and antimony occurrences in the Wheaton district. Several large persistent veins containing antimony have been prospected in the district, but no deposit of commercial grade has been found.

A few thousand pounds of tungsten concentrates were shipped in 1918 from the gold placers of Dublin Gulch in the Mayo district and from Canadian Creek in the Klotassin River area. These placers are again producing tungsten. Veins and contact metamorphic deposits of tungsten-bearing minerals have been found near Dublin Gulch and near the head of Highet Creek.

Coal Mining.

Coal produced in Yukon is used to meet local needs, which are small and uncertain. It has come from four localities, namely, Rock Creek on the Klondike River, Coal Creek on Yukon River, Carmacks, and the Whitehorse-Wheaton area. In the first two areas the coal is Tertiary lignite, and in the other two areas good bituminous coal of late Mesozoic age has been found. Most of the output, however, has come from three mines near Carmacks, where production began in 1900 and continued with short interruptions until 1938, when operations were suspended. It reached a peak of 16,185 tons, valued at $110,925, in 1910.

Summary of Mineral Production.

To date production of minerals in Yukon has come from a few rich deposits. No area has been thoroughly prospected and little drilling has been done except for placers. Prospecting has been handicapped by the remoteness of the Territory and the severity of the winter climate, but much of the geology of areas that have so far received little active attention is favourable for the occurrence of minerals. This factor, together with the variety and widespread distribution of the lode and placer prospects, suggests the possibilities for expansion in mineral development.

According to preliminary figures furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of mineral production in Yukon Territory to the end of 1942 was as follows:-

Gold[1]	$208,264,695
Silver[2]	20,952,479
Lead	4,370,252
Copper	2,711,695
Coal	803,192
Tungsten and Antimony	4,573
	$237,106,886

1. This figure includes gold from the refining of the silver-lead and copper ores and a small amount from lode gold mining as well as that from the placers.

2. This figure includes silver from the refining of the placer gold as well as that from the lode mines.

WATER POWER

No comprehensive examination of the water power possibilities of the Yukon Territory has been undertaken, but reconnaissance investigations carried out some years ago by the Dominion Water and Power Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources indicated resources of quite substantial magnitude in the Whitehorse and Mayo Districts. For the most part the great rivers of the Territory and many of their tributaries are of uniform gradient and are navigable except in their upper reaches. Water power possibilities, therefore, are to be found chiefly on these upper reaches. The climate and topography are such as to cause great variations in the seasonal flow of the rivers with high flows in the open season and greatly diminished flows during the winter months. Power possibilities, accordingly, are affected in like manner by these seasonal flows.

Development of water power in Yukon Territory has taken place almost wholly in connection with placer gold mining operations. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation owns and operates a hydro-electric plant on Klondike River about 26 miles above Dawson. A continuous and assured flow of water the year round is obtained for this plant by a diversion from the South Fork of Klondike River into the North Fork of the same stream, and by a larger ditch from this North Fork to the power plant. The ditches freeze over in winter and as the water flows under the ice as in a river, power is generated the year round. This plant was constructed in 1911 with an installation of two 5,000 horse-power units and was enlarged in 1935 by the addition of a similar unit bringing the total capacity to 15,000 horse-power. Power is transmitted principally for the operation of gold dredges, pumps in stripping and thawing operations, and the company's machine shops in the Dawson area. A small amount of power is also sold in bulk to the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, for distribution in the city of Dawson.

Of undeveloped water power resources, reconnaissance investigations indicated that at Miles Canyon on Lewes River about four miles from Whitehorse a development should be possible under a head of about 50 feet which should yield about 1,800 dependable horse-power. In the Mayo District investigations disclosed a site at Fraser Falls on Stewart River some 40 miles above Mayo where a head of 80 feet might be secured making 7,000 horse-power available under ordinary minimum flow or 22,000 horse-power ordinarily available for six months of the year. At the canyon on Mayo River about five miles from Mayo a head of 250 feet might be concentrated which should yield about 2,400 horse-power at ordinary minimum flow but with storage developed upon Mayo Lake this might be raised to 14,000 horse-power of dependable power. On Janet Creek in the same district a small site offered possibilities of some 240 horse-power at ordinary minimum flow or about 1,400 horse-power if storage should be developed.

In addition to these sites, power possibilities are indicated by explorations of the Geological Survey of Canada on the Peel River and it is probable that many of the smaller rivers and creeks in the Territory are capable of developing moderate quantities of power, at least during the open season.

AGRICULTURE

Although agriculture cannot be classed as one of the primary industries of the Yukon, field crops, including cereals, fodder, and vegetables are grown with considerable success. The principal industry of the territory is mining, and agricultural development and the amount of farm produce that can be profitably disposed of is determined by the volume of mining operations.

Cereal crops, including wheat, oats, and barley are grown in a number of localities as far north as Dawson. Excellent crops of hay are grown for the home market, and grasses which furnish good yields include timothy, red top, and brome grass. Alfalfa, white Dutch clover, red clover, and sweet clover are also raised with good results. Fodder corn which reached a height of six feet has been grown in the vicinity of Carmacks.

The Yukon excels in small gardens, and practically all the vegetables normally consumed in the Territory are home grown and of excellent quality. Remarkable results have been achieved in growing potatoes, particularly in the vicinity of Dawson and Mayo. Carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, cauliflower, cabbage, and celery thrive and are raised in quantity. Garden beans and peas bear well in favourable seasons, and rhubarb, radishes, lettuce, and small onions do well. Tomatoes and cucumbers are grown successfully under glass. Small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries furnish good yields in many localities.

Some cattle, hogs, and poultry are raised, and a few small dairy farms are operated successfully.

F L O R A

FORESTS

The forests in the Yukon belong to the Boreal Forest Region of Canada in which not only the number of tree species is small, especially toward its northern border, but the area covered by forests and the rate of growth is relatively small. Although the Yukon Territory south of Porcupine River may be classed as forested country, most of the forests occur in the valley of the Yukon River and its tributaries, and the upper courses of the Peel River. The Arctic treeless zone commences north of the Porcupine watershed.

The entire country is mountainous with the ranges and plateaus isolated by wide valleys and depressions in which the forests occur. The forests have a general open character, and tree height is restricted. White spruce forms the bulk of the stands, mixed with aspen poplar, balm of Gilead or balsam poplar, and Alaska white birch. Black cottonwood is found in the river-valleys in the southern parts. Lodgepole or Western jack pine occurs in small groves with a local distribution. Black spruce and tamarack are found in swamps and low places. Toward the tree line, which reaches the 4,000-foot elevation, alpine fir becomes dominant.

For about 30 years after the gold rush of 1898, nearly all lumber used in Yukon Territory was of local manufacture. A number of sawmills operated at Dawson and other points along the Yukon River, supplied the lumber used in the construction of buildings in Dawson, as well as the large quantity required for the construction of flumes and sluice boxes necessary for the mining industry. These operations have practically exhausted the supply of timber suitable for sawn lumber in the areas close to the Yukon River, and since 1930 the requirements of Dawson and Whitehorse have been supplied by shipments of lumber from British Columbia.

Three sawmills are operated in the Territory at present. Two mills situated at Mayo are equipped to manufacture practically all types of lumber required for building purposes. A small sawmill is situated at Dawson. All lumber is sawn from white spruce logs. While native timber is used in the construction of small boats and scows, all steamboats and barges operating in the Yukon are built of imported lumber.

White spruce and birch are extensively used as fuel, and where not available, poplar is substituted. In the southern part of the Territory, jackpine is plentiful and forms an important fuel supply. Wood is used as fuel in all steamboats operating on the Yukon River and its tributaries, and over a period of 45 years, a very large quantity has been consumed. The average consumption of an ordinary river steamboat for a round trip from Whitehorse to Dawson is 150 cords.

In the early days of mining, frozen areas to be worked by placer dredges were thawed by steam, and considerable timber along the Klondike and Yukon Rivers was used in these operations. Wood also was used as fuel in thawing frozen gravel mined by hand.

WILD FLOWERS

The Yukon is a land of flowers. They grow wild almost everywhere and in great profusion. They are a constant source of delight to the visitor, for their luxuriance, colour, and fragrance give an additional touch of beauty to many a lovely scene. They grow in the valleys and on the lower slopes, and even on the higher spaces above timberline will be found the hardier species that refuse to be beaten back by the temperature and the elements. Nearly 500 varieties of wild flowers, ferns, and shrubs have been identified in the Yukon.

The colours of the Yukon flowers are mainly blue, pink, and magenta, with a generous touch of yellow in a number of species. Strangely, deep scarlet flowers are rare, and species such as Indian paint brush that farther south range in shade from brick-red to cherry, appear in the Yukon in lemon and magenta shades. Characteristic species include arnica, shrubby cinquefoil, marsh marigold, yellow pond lily, Arctic poppy, mustard, yellow violet, vetch, goldenrod, Drummond's dryas, locoweed, stonecrop, hawkweed, and monkey flower. The ubiquitous dandelion is found in the Yukon, as is also the eastern buttercup.

In the natural cycle of the seasons the landscape undergoes an almost bewildering change in colour. From early spring, when the dainty pasque flower - known locally as the purple crocus - pushes its head above ground, until the last faded leaves of autumn have fluttered down, a constant variety of floral beauty embellishes the countryside. By June, acres upon acres of landscape are carpeted with purplish-blue lupine, broken here and there by the wild Arctic poppy and Jacob's ladder. On the higher slopes are the mountain forget-me-not, mountain harebell, and brilliant cerise shooting star. Lower down grow the wild rose, Dutchman's breeches, bleeding heart - a tiny prototype of the cultivated variety - and many other species that flourish during the long hours of summer daylight.

Among the distinctive flowers of the Yukon are several varieties of the orchid family. The most common is a white orchid with large purplish-pink splotches. It grows on sandy sunny hill-sides, as well as on lower levels. Also found is the Siberian orchid or Franklin's lady's slipper. Occasionally a pure white orchid is discovered, an exquisite single flower exhaling a faint but delicate fragrance. Within a few minutes' walk of Dawson will be found growing the fragrant bog orchid, the fly-spotted orchid, the dainty coral root, lady's tresses, and calypso.

By late July, distant hills and mountains, road-sides and borders of trail are coloured by the gorgeous magenta-purple of the fireweed, presaging the coming of autumn. Later as trees and shrubs change colour, Nature adds a final touch by painting the countryside in brilliant shades of scarlet and gold - a closing pageant before the first crystalline flakes of snow begin to fall.

F A U N A

MAMMALS

Among the important resources of the Yukon Territory is its mammalian wild life, which includes such big game as mountain sheep, moose, caribou, and bear. The most widely known big game districts include a large area extending northward from Kluane Lake to the Upper White River and including the Donjek River; the region adjacent to Teslin Lake in the southern part of the Territory; and areas in the vicinity of Big Salmon, Macmillan, Ross, and Stewart Rivers. Game is also found in the area between the Yukon, Porcupine and Peel Rivers.

Mountain sheep are numerous in the Yukon. Among the species which occur is the Dall or white mountain sheep, one of the most prized trophies of hunters. White sheep are found principally in the southwestern and northern parts of the Territory. Mountain sheep, ranging in colour from grey to brown, including the "saddleback" or Fannin variety, are also found in various sections of the Yukon. They are closely related to and intergrade with the Dall sheep. Mountain goat are found in a few districts of southern Yukon.

The Alaska moose, largest and darkest of the species, reaches superb dimensions in the Yukon. The antlers of a specimen killed on the Teslin River some years ago had a spread of 71½ inches and a palm width of 21 inches. Moose range the lowlands and are numerous in the White River region.

Caribou include the Osborn and Stone varieties. The Osborn caribou intrudes from the Cassiar Mountain district of British Columbia and is found mainly in southern Yukon. The Stone caribou, a large variety of the barren ground caribou, occurs in the Upper White River region, and northward through the Peel River and Porcupine regions to the Arctic.

Bear, including grizzly, black, and brown varieties, are fairly numerous throughout the Territory, although the grizzly is confined to districts remote from settlement. Wolves include the Mount McKinley timber species which is exceptionally large, the northern grey wolf, and the tundra timber wolf on the Arctic Coast. The Polar bear is occasionally seen on the Arctic Coast, and the ringed seal, bearded seal, bowhead whale, and white whale are also found there.

Fur-bearers include beaver, ermine (weasel), Alaska mink, marten, wolverine, northwestern muskrat, otter, lynx, and white Arctic fox. Red fox, including the silver, cross, and black varieties are also found. Snowshoe rabbit are abundant, and porcupine, pika or "rock rabbit", and northern hoary marmot or "whistler" are prevalent. Other forms of smaller wild animal life to be observed include red squirrel, Yukon ground squirrel and Arctic ground squirrel, Yukon flying squirrel, chipmunks, brown and white lemmings, pack rat, and several species of meadow mice, tundra mice, red-backed mice, and white-footed mice which form an important portion of the food of the carnivorous fur-bearing mammals.

BIRDS

No recent ornithological studies have been made in the Yukon but investigations carried out at various periods by qualified observers have disclosed an extensive and varied bird life. Many of the species are year-round residents.

Among the game birds, the most abundant are grouse, ptarmigan, and some species of waterfowl. Dusky and sooty grouse, commonly known as blue grouse, are quite plentiful in some districts, and spruce grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and Yukon ruffed grouse are also common. Willow ptarmigan are found near timber line in many districts, and rock ptarmigan and northern whitetailed ptarmigan occur above timber line.

Waterfowl prevalent include wild geese, swans, ducks, and shore birds. The Canada goose breeds along the main tributaries of the Yukon River, and whistling swans have been observed on the Pelly River and small lakes of the region. Species of ducks which have been identified include American and red-breasted mergansers, mallard, baldpate, pintail, shoveller, greater and lesser scaup, harlequin, and American golden-eye. Wilson's snipe, northern phalarope, spotted sandpiper, Arctic tern, black-bellied plover, and golden plover have also been observed.

Predatory birds found in the Yukon include bald eagle, Richardson's owl, hawk owl, great grey owl, and snowy owl, and red-tailed, sharp-shinned, and marsh hawks. Osprey are also found in some districts.

Common residents or migrants which occur also include the American robin, American raven, Canada jay, hairy and Arctic three-toed woodpeckers, pine grosbeak, Bohemian waxwing, crossbills, horned lark, yellow warbler, mountain bluebird, common redpoll, hermit thrush, rufous hummingbird, Townsend's solitaire, black-capped chickadee, bank and cliff swallows, tree sparrow, pine siskin, slate-coloured junco, Say's phoebe, and snow bunting.

FISH

Several varieties of game fish occur in the lakes and streams of the Yukon Territory. Grayling is one of the most abundant species and is found in most of the rivers. Great lake trout and whitefish are common to many of the larger lakes. Schools of fresh water herring exist in the lakes in the vicinity of Carcross and Tagish, and may be taken with nets. Tagish is also a popular point with anglers for catching great lake trout by troll. Specimens weighing up to 30 pounds have been caught in Tagish and adjacent lakes. Other species of fish found in the large rivers of the Yukon include salmon, inconnu, and great northern pike. Along the Arctic coast and streams flowing into Beaufort Sea the Arctic char - allied to the Dolly Varden - and the Mackenzie fresh-water herring are the most important food fishes.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN THE YUKON

The Yukon offers many attractions to the visitor. It is a land of contrasts - and even of extremes - in climate, in physical characteristics, in wild life, and in human interest. Its romantic history, including the feverish days of the Klondike gold rush and the "Trail of '98", is recalled by visits to places now famous the world over. Its snow-capped mountains, beautiful lakes, and majestic rivers which flow so smoothly to the sea, provide an ever-changing panorama that is interesting and delightful.

For those making use of other than aerial transportation, the main points of departure for the Yukon are Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, and Seattle, Washington. Commodious, well-appointed vessels operated by Canadian and United States steamship companies provide a frequent service from these points to Skagway, Alaska, following the famous "Inside Passage" for about 1,000 miles along the coasts of British Columbia and Alaska. While en route, calls may be made at Alert Bay and Prince Rupert in British Columbia, and at Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Juneau in Alaska.

From Skagway, the railway of the White Pass and Yukon Route is taken up the deep gorge that leads to the summit of White Pass on the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. From the summit, the railway descends by easy grades to Lake Bennett, and thence across the provincial boundary into Yukon Territory. The first large settlement reached is Carcross, 68 miles from Skagway. From Carcross, a journey of 42 miles brings the traveller to Whitehorse, where steamer service to Dawson and other points is available during the season of navigation. Staterooms and dining-room service are available to passengers on steamers.

In the following paragraphs will be found brief descriptions of some of the more important places in Yukon Territory.

LAKE BENNETT lies across the British Columbia-Yukon Boundary and is one of the most beautiful lakes in the Territory. The eastern shore is skirted by the railway line, from which may be observed the remarkable colouring of the mountains which, capped with snow, rise along each side. Lake Bennett and its companion body of water to the south, Lake Lindemann, were points of embarkation for thousands of gold-seekers who launched rough boats for their perilous voyages down the Lewes and Yukon Rivers to the gold-fields in 1897-98.

CARCROSS, situated at the northern end of Lake Bennett, is the first town reached on entering Yukon Territory by the White Pass route. It has a good aeroplane landing field, suitable water area for a seaplane base, Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment, Church of England, and day school. Two miles distant is Chootla Indian residential school. Connection may be made at Carcross during the summer months with a steamer that operates on Tagish Lake and Taku Arm. "Carcross" is a contraction of the name "Caribou Crossing", so called on account of the great number of caribou that once crossed the narrows between Lakes Bennett and Nares. Carcross is connected with Whitehorse by motor road.

WHITEHORSE, situated about 42 miles north of Carcross, is the terminus of White Pass and Yukon railway and head of navigation on the Yukon River. Whitehorse is also situated on the new Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway. It has a first class airport served by air lines from Seattle, Vancouver, and Edmonton, as well as hotels, banks, weekly newspaper, and public and high school. The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for southern Yukon and the office of the mining recorder for the Whitehorse District are also located there. Whitehorse is an important outfitting centre for big game hunting parties. From Whitehorse, a motor road provides access to the famous Whitehorse Rapids and Miles Canyon on Lewes River, which were navigated by many of the gold-seekers in the rush of 1897-98. A foot-bridge built across the canyon offers a fine vantage point from which to view the rushing waters.

TESLIN is an Indian village and fur-trading post on the east side of Teslin Lake, about 90 miles southeast of Whitehorse, and is served by the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway. A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is stationed there.

CHAMPAGNE, situated about 64 miles west of Whitehorse on the highway to Kluane Lake, is an Indian village and fur-trading post.

BURWASH LANDING is situated near the north end of Kluane Lake about 200 miles west of Whitehorse, and is served by the Canadian-Alaskan Highway. The settlement contains a trading post and a good emergency landing field and is on the route of Pan-American Airways from Whitehorse to Fairbanks.

CARMACKS, situated on the west bank of the Lewes River about 110 miles north of Whitehorse is a trading post and Indian village. It is also the first junction of the river and overland routes north from Whitehorse. In the vicinity are large deposits of coal which were worked for a number of years. A few miles downstream are the famous Five Finger Rapids, which provide a thrill for river steamer passengers.

SELKIRK, another trading post and Indian village, is situated at the junction of the Pelly River with the Yukon, about 178 miles from Dawson. It has an emergency aeroplane landing field, and a detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police is stationed there. Selkirk has historical associations and was the site of an early fort, traces of which still remain. Selkirk is also the commercial centre for the fur trade of the Pelly River district, and a starting point for big game hunting parties.

ROSS RIVER is a fur-trading post and Indian village, about 200 miles up Pelly River from its junction with the Yukon.

STEWART RIVER, a trading centre, is situated on the Yukon River at the mouth of Stewart River. Connection is made here with steamers operating on Stewart River and serving points in the Mayo mining district.

DAWSON, administrative centre of the Yukon Territory, is situated on the east bank of Yukon River, north of the mouth of Klondike River. It is named after Dr. G. M. Dawson, one of the early explorers of the region. Dawson is a base of supply and distributing point for the Klondike gold-fields, and has a population of a little more than 1,000. In addition to the Dominion Government administrative buildings, Dawson contains the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks, two banks, telegraph and radio stations, high, public, and separate schools, public library, St. Mary's hospital, Church of England and Roman Catholic churches, motion picture theatre, stores, hotels, and substantial private residences. The town has electric light, telephone, and water services. A system of roads radiates from Dawson to the placer mining areas of the Klondike district where large gold dredges operating in the creeks and valleys are a source of great interest to tourists. A ferry provides a means of crossing the Yukon River to West Dawson, and a truck and tractor road extends westward to the Alaskan Boundary and beyond to dredge camps situated on Upper Fortymile River in Alaska. A good landing field for aircraft is located in Klondike River Valley, 12 miles from Dawson.

MAYO LANDING, situated on the north bank of Stewart River about 180 miles from Yukon River, is the commercial headquarters of the Mayo mining district. It has a mining recorder's office, detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, public school, Church of England and Roman Catholic churches, radio station, and several stores. An aeroplane landing field is located near the town and a truck and tractor road extends to the silver mines on Galena and Keno Hills, and to placer gold mines on Highet, Haggart, and Dublin Creeks.

KENO is situated at the foot of Keno Hill on a road which leads from Mayo Landing. A Territorial assay office is located at this point.

FORTYMILE is a small placer mining settlement situated on the west bank of Yukon River about 47 miles below Dawson, and at the mouth of Fortymile River.

OLD CROW is a fur-trading centre and Indian village on the north bank of Porcupine River at its junction with Old Crow River. It contains a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.

WATSON LAKE, situated in the southeastern part of Yukon Territory, possesses a good airport and is served by Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited. It is also accessible by a spur road from the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway.

APPENDIX

GENERAL INFORMATION

Lands, Timber, Grazing, and Hay

Lands - Lands in Yukon Territory, other than coal lands, are disposed of either by sale, lease, or homestead entry, under regulations approved by Order in Council. All unalienated lands in Yukon Territory within one mile of the right of way of the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway are reserved from disposal at present. Applications for lands other than those in the reserved area may be filed with the Agent of Dominion Lands in any district.

Timber - Under the Timber Regulations, fixed dues are charged on timber cut for other than mining purposes or for use in the erection of churches, parsonages, and school-houses, or by a bona fide settler to be used on his own land. Application for timber privileges should be made to the Crown Timber Agent of the district.

Grazing and Hay - Leases for grazing purposes and permits for cutting hay may also be obtained, and applications for same may be filed with the Agent of Dominion Lands in any district.

Copies of the Homestead, Lands, Timber, Grazing, and Hay Regulations may be obtained from the Controller, Yukon Territory, at Dawson, or from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, at Ottawa.

Surveys and Maps

Topographical maps of Yukon Territory may be obtained at a nominal charge from the Hydrographic and Map Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, or from the Bureau of Geology and Topography, Mines and Geology Branch, of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. Geological maps of mineral areas may be obtained from the Bureau of Geology and Topography, Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, at Ottawa, or from the Controller, Yukon Territory, at Dawson.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MINING LAWS
YUKON TERRITORY

Any person eighteen years of age or over has the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine upon any lands in Yukon Territory, whether vested in the Crown or otherwise, for the minerals defined in the Yukon Placer Mining Act (1906) and the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (1924) with certain reservations set out in the said Acts. These Acts with subsequent amendments, as passed by the Parliament of Canada, govern placer and quartz mining in the Territory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Placer Mining

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title - Any person, having complied with the provisions of the Act with respect to locating and recording a claim, shall be entitled to a grant for one year and shall have the absolute right of renewal from year to year thereafter, provided during each year he does or causes to be done $200 worth of work on the claim, files with the Mining Recorder within fourteen days after the expiration of the claim an affidavit showing a detailed statement of the work, and pays the required renewal fee.

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

Taxes and Fees - Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of all gold shipped from Yukon Territory shall be paid to the Controller.

Schedule of Fees

For grant to a claim for one year	$10.00
For renewal of grant -	
If renewed within 14 days after expiry date	10.00
If after 14 days and within 3 months	30.00
If after 3 months and within 6 months	45.00
Recording an abandonment	2.00
Registration of any document	2.00
If it affects more than one claim:	
For each additional claim	1.00
Abstract of Title:	
For first entry	2.00
For additional entry	.50

For copy of document:
Up to 200 words.....2.50
For each additional 100 words..... .50

For grant of water:
For 50 inches or less.....10.00
For 50 to 200 inches.....25.00
For 200 to 1,000 inches.....50.00
For each additional 1,000 inches or fraction thereof.....50.00

Quartz Mining

Subject to the boundaries of other claims in good standing at the time of its location, a mining claim shall be rectangular in shape and shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in width.

Every claim shall be marked on the ground by two legal posts, one at each extremity of the location line, numbered "1" and "2" respectively. On the side of No. 1 post facing No. 2 post shall be inscribed the name of the claim, a letter indicating the direction to No. 2 post, the number of feet to the right or left of the location line, the date of location, and the name of the locator. On No. 2 post on the side facing No. 1 post shall be inscribed the name of the claim, the date of location, and the name of the locator.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's office; one day additional shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

Adjoining claims not exceeding eight in number may be grouped, the necessary representation work for each claim may then be performed on any one or more of the claims in the group.

Every application for a full claim shall be made on Form "A", and for a fractional claim on Form "A-1".

No person is entitled to locate more than one claim in the same mining district within twenty days.

The timber on a mineral claim is reserved until the Mining Recorder certifies that the same is required for use in mining operations on the claim. The Controller, however, may issue a permit to holders of other claims to remove the timber for use in their mining operations where other timber is not readily available.

Title - Any person, having complied with the provisions of the Regulations with regard to locating and recording a claim, shall be entitled to hold it for one year from the date of the record and thereafter from year to year, provided during each year he does or causes to be done work on the claim to the value of $100, and shall, within fourteen days after the expiration of the year, satisfy the Mining Recorder that the work has been done, and pay the certificate of work fee. One hundred dollars may be paid in lieu of assessment work. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, obtain a lease for a term of twenty-one years, with the right of renewal for further terms of twenty-one years. Claims located prior to July 7, 1917, may, upon the fulfilling of similar requirements, be Crown granted.

Schedule of Fees

Recording every claim	$10.00
For a substitutional record	10.00
Application for a lease	10.00
Recording every Certificate of Work	5.00
For a Certificate of Improvements	5.00
For a Certificate of Partnership	5.00
Recording any document	2.50
If document affects more than one claim, for each additional claim	1.00
For granting period of six months within which to record	4.00
For an abstract of the records of a claim	
For the first entry	4.00
For each additional entry	.50
For copy of documents up to 300 words	4.00
For each additional 100 words	.30
For recording a power of attorney to stake:	
For one person	4.00
For two persons	8.00

Royalty collected on profit basis.

Miscellaneous

Dredging - A lease may be issued for a period of fifteen years for a continuous stretch of river not exceeding ten miles in length giving the exclusive right to dredge for gold, silver, and platinum. The lessee must have at least one dredge in operation on the leasehold within three years.

Petroleum and Natural Gas - A lease may be issued for a period of twenty-one years for an area not to exceed 1,920 acres giving the right to the petroleum and natural gas on the area leased. A rental is charged of 50 cents per acre for the first year and $1 per acre for each subsequent year.

Coal - A lease may be issued for a period of twenty-one years for an area not to exceed 2,560 acres; the length of the location must not exceed four times its breadth. The lease conveys the coal mining rights only, but surface rights may be obtained by arbitration if already disposed of, or under lease from the Crown if vacant. Rental is payable on coal leases at the rate of one dollar per acre per year.

Copies of the Yukon Mining Acts and Regulations may be obtained from the Controller, Yukon Territory, at Dawson, or from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

SUMMARY OF THE GAME REGULATIONS
YUKON TERRITORY

The Peel River Native Game Preserve containing an area of 4,000 square miles has been established in Yukon Territory for the benefit of the native Indian population which has exclusive hunting privileges therein. This preserve adjoins a similar game preserve in the Northwest Territories which bears the same name and comprises 3,300 square miles.

Hunting and Trapping Licences

Native born Indians and Eskimos may engage in hunting and trapping without a licence. For other individuals the following licences are available.

Resident:

Hunting Licence	$ 1.00
Trapping Licence	2.00

Non-Resident:

Big Game Hunting:	
British Subject	75.00
Alien	100.00
Trapping Licence:	
British Subject	250.00
Alien	300.00
Game Bird Licence	5.00

For the purpose of the game regulations a British Subject who has resided continuously in the Yukon for not less than two years immediately prior to the date of his application for a licence is considered to be a resident. In the case of an Alien the period of residence is three years.

Moose, deer, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat - Open season August 1 to February 28. Bag limit - one moose, two deer, two caribou, one mountain sheep and one mountain goat on licence permit of $75 or $100; licensee may, upon payment of $25 for each animal, kill in addition to above, one moose, two deer, two caribou, one mountain sheep and one mountain goat. No female animal shall be killed at any time, and no moose or caribou under the age of one year.

Bear - No closed season. No bag limit.

Buffalo or bison - No open season at any time.

Game Birds - Ducks, wild geese, and snipe--Open season September 1 to October 31. Grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, pheasant and prairie chicken - Open season September 1 to January 31.

Copies of the Game Ordinance and Fur Export Tax Ordinance of Yukon Territory may be obtained from the Controller, Yukon Territory, at Dawson, or from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.