

The route ordinarily taken to enter the territory is from Skagway, Alaska, on the south, thence by the White Pass and Yukon Railway to Whitehorse, and by river boat to Dawson.

Confederation had been consummated for thirty years before Yukon came into meteoric prominence as one of the great mineral areas of the world. This prominence was due to the discovery of the Klondike placer gold fields, the development of which reached its peak in the decade 1897-1906.

Yukon has produced over \$200,000,000 worth of gold since the Klondike rush, but the old placer claims, operated with cradle, pick and shovel have given place to consolidated holdings worked with hydraulic dredges and other modern machinery. Silver, lead, copper, tungsten and coal are known to exist in paying quantities, and of late years the development of the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district has been one of the major factors in the growth of lode-mining enterprises. There is a hydro-electric installation of 13,200 h.p. in the Yukon Territory, but this is only a small proportion of the possible installation which will be developed as required.

Although fishing, agriculture (including fur-farming), and some lumbering are carried on as auxiliary industries, the future of the Yukon is inevitably bound up with mining development.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands.¹

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (except the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block) the public lands have been administered by the Provincial Governments since Confederation. With the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, as outlined in chapter XXVII, p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, public lands in all provinces are now under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island all the land is alienated so that there are no provincial public lands.

Nova Scotia.—All provincial legislation regarding Crown lands and forests is governed by an Act passed in 1926, called the Lands and Forests Act. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is 1,429,482 acres.

Crown land can only be granted to applicants of not less than 18 years of age, desiring the land for their own benefit and for the purpose of actual settlement, and for agricultural or grazing purposes, the grant in each case not exceeding 150 acres. The price of such land is \$1 per acre in addition to the expense of surveying. The applicant obtains a grant of the land only if he, two years from the date he has taken possession thereof, has built a house thereon; has resided upon the said land for not less than three successive years; and has cultivated not less than ten acres of land thereof.

Crown land may be leased if the land is of inferior quality, and if the person proposing to lease same undertakes to expend money in draining, dyking or developing such land. Lands may also be leased if the person proposing to lease same undertakes to expend money in the erection of mills and machinery for the manufacture of wood products or pulp. Grants and leases are signed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

¹Revised by the officers of the respective Provincial Administrations. For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows: Nova Scotia, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Manitoba, to the Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, to the Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina; Alberta, to the Publicity Commission, Edmonton; British Columbia, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.