

been in active operation since 1932, the bulk of the oil produced being shipped to mining interests operating at the eastern end of Great Bear lake. The agricultural land of the Territories lies almost entirely in the extension of the central plain defined by the Mackenzie valley.

It is known that there are many possible water-power sites throughout the Territories; these will no doubt be developed as a consequence of mining enterprises. Much of the upper Mackenzie valley carries a forest cover, which furnishes timber and fuel for local needs. Fishing, agriculture, mining and lumbering are engaged in to some extent, but the principal industry of the Territories is still the taking and export of furs. Many trading posts operate throughout the regions tributary to the Arctic coast, Hudson bay, and the great inland systems of waterways.

Yukon.—The Yukon Territory is administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior as in the case of the Northwest Territories. The Comptroller, resident at Dawson, is the executive head of a local elective government of three members termed the Yukon Council, with jurisdiction over local matters. The Comptroller acts on instructions from the Governor in Council or the Minister of the Interior. Hospitals, schools, motor roads, and other amenities of modern life have been provided and, in addition to the overland telegraph line, wireless stations at Dawson and Mayo link up with the outside world through the Northwest Territories and Edmonton.

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

The use of aircraft for transportation purposes is increasing and during 1934 landing fields were conditioned at Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo, a temporary licence being issued for the first-mentioned field. Sites for fields have been selected at other settlements in the Territory and included in the works program for 1935.

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 Yukon, 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 Yukon is inevitably bound up with mining development.