

roads, and a system of radio stations linking up Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman and Aklavik with Edmonton, Alberta, and with Dawson and Mayo, Yukon. Direction-finding and meteorological stations are located at Coppermine and Chesterfield while the transportation and mining concerns operate a number of private radio stations.

The Department of the Interior has set aside certain areas, totalling over 338,916,000 acres, as preserves wherein only the Indian and the Eskimo may hunt. Officers in the field have made investigations into the conditions affecting musk-oxen, caribou, and other forms of wild life. The Wood-Buffer Park in the vicinity of Fort Smith covers an area of 17,300 sq. miles; it has been specially preserved for the protection of the buffalo. The Thelon Game Sanctuary to the east of Great Slave lake is, in its turn, the home of musk-oxen and caribou.

Included in the Northwest Territories are the Arctic Prairies, which are capable of supplying pasturage to large numbers of reindeer and caribou. Following investigation, 2,370 head of reindeer were imported from Alaska and established at a Government reindeer reserve in the vicinity of Kittigazuit east of the Mackenzie River delta containing an area of approximately 6,000 square miles. The natural increase in the herd brought it up to over 3,100 and already a distribution of meat and hides has been made to the hospitals and schools in the Mackenzie delta. Indications are that the experiment is proving successful and will result in the plentiful supply of meat and hides in the future.

The introduction of wireless communication and the development of reception has been a great boon to the isolated posts in the Northwest Territories. It enables traders and trappers to keep in touch with outside markets, and furnishes the inhabitants generally with news of current events.

In view of the great increase in the use of aircraft for mail and general transportation, the Administration is undertaking the development of landing facilities throughout the Mackenzie district. A winter landing field has been conditioned at Fort Smith and for the convenience of the travelling public, portable huts, floating docks, etc., have been erected at the more important points.

Exploratory work has been carried on throughout the Territories and local surveys made in all districts. Mineral prospectors are following in the tracks of the explorers, the aeroplane being used as the chief means of transportation. The Laurentian Shield, which has proved so rich in valuable minerals in Eastern Canada is continued into the eastern half of the Territories—that portion lying between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes and Hudson bay—and valuable discoveries have been made in this area. The rich native silver and high-grade pitchblende ores discovered, during the past few years, east and south-east of Great Bear lake are now under development. The oil wells near Norman on the Mackenzie river have been in active operation since 1932, the bulk of the oil produced being used by river craft and 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.