

The usual route followed by travellers to Yukon Territory is by steamer from ports on the Pacific coast to Skagway, Alaska, from that point to Whitehorse by the White Pass and Yukon railway, and thence by river boat to Dawson.

The use of aircraft for transportation purposes is increasing and landing fields have been conditioned at Dawson, Mayo, Whitehorse, and Carcross. A temporary licence has been issued for the field at Whitehorse which is becoming important through its being on the main route for international traffic. Some work has been done on emergency fields at Selkirk, Carmacks, and McQuesten.

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. 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. Copper, tungsten, and coal are also found in Yukon Territory. There is a hydro-electric installation of 13,200 h.p. in Yukon, which is used to supply electric energy for placer mining operations and for the city of Dawson.

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 and the fur trade.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands.

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. Owing to 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 and there are no provincial public lands.

Those interested in securing information regarding provincial public lands are referred to the following officials of the respective provinces: Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N.S.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, Que.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ont.; Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.; Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask.; Director of Lands, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Alta.; Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Section 2.—National Defence.*

Before the outbreak of the Great War, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. After the outbreak of war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and dispatched by the Dominion Government to England for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas, for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.† In addition to these, several thousand Canadians served with the Royal Air Force.

* Revised by H. W. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence.

† For the detailed expenditures of the Dominion Government on account of war appropriations in the fiscal years 1915-21, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.