

With a view to conserving the game in the districts not included in the game preserves, licences to hunt and trap game may, under the regulations, be issued only to:—

1. Residents of the Northwest Territories as defined by these regulations who at the present time hold hunting and trapping licences and who continue to reside in the Northwest Territories.

2. The children of those who have had their domicile in the Northwest Territories for the past four years, provided such children continue to reside in the Northwest Territories.

The Wood-Buffalo Park in the vicinity of Fort Smith, which covers an area of 17,300 square miles (a portion of which is in Alberta), has been reserved specially for the protection of buffalo. The Thelon Game Sanctuary to the east of Great Slave Lake, which was set aside primarily to aid in the conservation of musk-oxen, provides sanctuary for all species of game. Under the Northwest Game Act, musk-oxen may not be killed anywhere in the Northwest Territories.

The Tar Sands Reservation comprises four areas amounting in all to 2,068 acres in the Fort McMurray District of Alberta. These areas were reserved in 1926 for the use of the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, to provide a supply of tar sands for road construction in the National Parks.

The reindeer industry, introduced into the Northwest Territories in 1935 by the importation of a herd of 2,370 animals from Alaska, is contributing to the welfare of the native population. The main herd of some 4,000 reindeer is maintained on the reserve of 6,600 square miles immediately east of the Mackenzie Delta, and a subsidiary herd of nearly 1,200 head has been established under native management near the Anderson River, about 150 miles east of the reserve.

In view of the great increase in the use of aircraft for mail and general transportation, the Administration is developing landing facilities at many points throughout the Mackenzie District. Winter landing fields have been provided at Fort Smith, Resolution, Providence, Wrigley, Simpson, and Norman. Floating docks, etc., have been constructed at several points for the use of seaplanes.

An excellent air-mail service is provided by the Post Office Department, while the Department of National Defence operates a system of radio stations linking up the chief settlements and mining centres of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory with Edmonton, Alberta. Radio stations, exclusive of private commercial stations, are in operation at Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman, Aklavik, Port Radium, Yellowknife, Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse. Direction-finding and meteorological stations are operated by the Department of Transport at Chesterfield, Nottingham Island, Resolution Island, and Coppermine.

Exploratory work has been carried on throughout the Territories and much aerial surveying has been done, particularly in the mineralized areas of Mackenzie District. Mineral prospectors are exploring new areas, the aeroplane being used as the chief means of transportation. The Precambrian Shield, which has proved so rich in valuable minerals in southern Canada, is continued into 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 near Great Bear Lake, are now under development. The oil wells near Norman on the Mackenzie River have been in active operation since 1932 and have been supplying the needs of the mines at Great Bear Lake. Shipments of oil to mining companies in the Yellowknife area commenced in 1938. In recent years much prospecting has