

Lake, have been developed to a depth of 800 feet and large shipments of concentrates have been sent to the refinery at Port Hope, Ont. Owing to war conditions the mine was closed down in June, 1940, but the refinery continues in operation. The oil wells near Norman on the Mackenzie River have been in active operation since 1932, the greater part of the production being used in mining operations in the Territories. During the past 5 years much prospecting has been carried on in the Great Slave Lake area where discoveries of gold have been made. There are now 4 gold mines in operation in the Yellowknife area which had a combined production in excess of \$2,000,000 in 1940, and there are several other promising properties that are expected to enter into production shortly. The limited agricultural land of the Territories lies almost entirely in the extension of the central plain along the Mackenzie Valley.

It is known that there are many potential water-power sites throughout the Territories and one was developed in 1941 at Prosperous Lake, Yellowknife River, where 4,200 h.p. is being generated and transmitted to the mines. Much of the Mackenzie Valley carries a forest cover that furnishes timber and fuel for local needs. The taking and exportation of fur has, until recently, been the principal industry of the Mackenzie District; however, mining has increased rapidly in importance and, since 1938, the value of mineral production has exceeded that of the fur industry. Fishing, agriculture and lumbering are engaged in to some extent. Many trading posts operate throughout the regions tributary to the Arctic Coast, Hudson Bay and the great inland systems of waterways.

Yukon.—Yukon was created a separate Territory in June, 1898. Provision is made for a local Government composed of a chief executive classified as Controller, also an elective Legislative Council with jurisdiction over local matters and composed of three members with a three-year tenure of office. The Controller administers the Government under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The seat of government is at Dawson. The Territory has hospitals, schools and other amenities of modern life, including wireless and telegraphic facilities. The population in 1931 was 4,230.

Travellers to the Yukon Territory may go by steamer from ports on the Pacific Coast to Skagway, Alaska, and from that point to Whitehorse by the White Pass and Yukon Railway, and thence by river-boat to Dawson. Aeroplanes are operating on regular schedule from Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., to points in the Yukon Territory. Aircraft 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 because it is on the main route for international traffic. Some work has been done on emergency fields at Selkirk, Carmacks, McQuesten and Minto.

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 the Yukon Territory. There is a hydro-electric installation of 18,199 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.