

In the Whitehorse Mining District, Northwest Exploration Company Limited, continued work on properties acquired in 1945, in the vicinity of Victoria Creek, where a sufficiently large body of ore was blocked out to warrant the formation of a new company to be known as Brown-McDade Mines Limited. A small landing field was developed during the year to facilitate the transportation of supplies, and plans were made for the erection of a mill. Drilling operations were continued by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited, on a group of claims at the head of Log Jam Creek, a tributary of Swift River. This area is accessible from the Alaska Highway.

On Apr. 1, 1946, maintenance of the Alaska Highway passed from United States authority to the Northwest Highway System (Canadian Army). Owing to the limited accommodation available along the route, travel on the highway is restricted to maintenance personnel, prospectors, organized hunting parties, and others having business in the region or in Alaska. Control of traffic is supervised by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Progress was made in the development of the experimental substation opened in 1945, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the Alaska Highway, approximately 100 miles west of Whitehorse. Field tests were conducted in 1946 on land prepared the previous year. Although the season was extremely dry, satisfactory results were obtained from grain crops. Garden crop trials were undertaken and also proved encouraging. A greenhouse erected during the year facilitated the production of tomatoes and cucumbers.

The fur trade continued to be a source of revenue for inhabitants of Yukon Territory, particularly the native population, and during the year ended June 30, 1945, a total catch of 87,292 pelts, valued at \$669,217, was obtained.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands

In the Maritime Provinces and 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. Since the transfer by the Federal Government of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces and of sections of British Columbia, public lands in all provinces have been under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all of the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

In certain of the provinces extensive areas have been set aside from provincial lands as parks and reserves. These provincial areas are dealt with in Chapter I, pp. 39-41.

Information regarding provincial public lands may be obtained from 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.