

Subsection 1.—Federal Public Lands*

The public lands under the administration of the Federal Government comprise: lands in the Northwest Territories, including the Arctic Archipelago and the islands in Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay and James Bay; lands in Yukon Territory; National Parks and National Historic Sites; Forest Experiment Stations; Experimental Farms; Indian Reserves; Ordnance and Admiralty Lands; and, in general, all lands held by the several Departments of the Federal Government for various purposes connected with federal administration, including the Tar Sands Reservation comprising four areas, amounting in all to 2,068 acres, in the Fort McMurray District of Alberta.

The largest land areas under federal administration are those of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, amounting to about 1,458,784 square miles or 42 p.c. of the land surface of Canada. In general, the southern border of both Yukon and the Northwest Territories is 60°N. latitude. In Europe, the cities of Oslo, Stockholm and Leningrad are near this line; about three-quarters of Norway, two-thirds of Sweden, Finland and a large portion of Russia are north of it. This northern part of the national domain is under the administration of the Lands and Development Services Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintain law and order.

Recent Developments in the Northwest Territories.—Increased power supply, due to the completion of the Snare River power project in October, 1948, (see p. 562) and the construction of roads have proved of great assistance to the mining industry.

In October, 1949, there were three producing gold mines in the Northwest Territories. These were the Con Rycon Mine, the Negus Mine and the Giant Yellowknife Mine, all situated in the Yellowknife mining district.

The Con Rycon Mine, situated about one mile south of Yellowknife, is operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. The main shaft is sunk to a depth of about 2,460 ft. and lateral development is in the neighbourhood of 63,335 ft. This mine was the largest gold producer in 1948 with a total production of about 55,252 fine oz. Production in 1949 to July 31 was 36,804 fine oz. Of the 325 men employed at July 31, 1949, 137 worked underground. Ore was being milled at the rate of about 300 tons a day.

The Negus Mine, adjoining Con Rycon on the south, increased its daily tonnage milled from 70 tons early in 1948 to 190 tons at July 31, 1949. The main shaft is sunk to a depth of 1,940 ft. and production is obtained from the Campbell Shear Zone at the 11th and 13th levels. Lateral development is about 37,590 ft. Production in 1948 was 23,267 fine oz. and production in 1949 to July 31 was 15,538 fine oz. Of the 155 employed at the latter date 62 worked underground.

The Giant Yellowknife Gold Mine, situated about three miles north of Yellowknife, is the latest producer in the district. Milling began in May, 1948, and by July, 1949, 350 tons were being treated daily with the expectation of an increase to 400 tons by the end of the year. Development has taken place at the No. 2 shaft which has been sunk to a depth of about 780 ft. with lateral development on three levels. The No. 3 shaft has been collared and surface buildings are being constructed. Production in 1948 amounted to 7,868 fine oz. and, up to Aug. 31, 1949,

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